



# Practicalities of accessing and using data Advice for Researchers

13th November 2014

*Janice Branson*

*BBS - EFSPi Joint Seminar*

# Agenda



Type of access to patient level data



Developing a research proposal – best practices



Review of the research proposal



What support is provided to the researchers?

# Background and Terminology

- EFSPI-PSI set up working groups to consider various statistical areas related to clinical data transparency
- This represents the work from Subgroup 4 tasked to investigate:

## *Minimal Requirements for Data Sharing*

- Acknowledgements to Rebecca Sudlow (Co-chair), Sara Hughes, Caroline Whately-Smith, Sally Hollis, Tim Friede, David Morgan, Kevin Carroll
- Terminology:
  - **Data** here refers to **electronic patient level data** for a study
  - **Data Holder** is the **organization who conducts the clinical trial** and is ultimately responsible for and the **owner** of the data

# Types of access to patient level data

## Open Access



### Open Access

Data prospectively posted on a public website together with associated documentation (for example data.gov.uk)

# Types of access to patient level data

## Open Access



### Open Access

Data prospectively posted on a public website together with associated documentation (for example data.gov.uk)

### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Immediate access
- ✓ No research proposal needed nor request process
- ✓ Data can be downloaded and used on own laptops etc
- × No direct access to data holder
- × No visibility to who else is accessing the data

# Types of access to patient level data

## Open Access



### Open Access

Data prospectively posted on a public website together with associated documentation (for example data.gov.uk)

### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Immediate access
- ✓ No research proposal needed nor request process
- ✓ Data can be downloaded and used on own laptops etc
- × No direct access to data holder
- × No visibility to who else is accessing the data

### Data Holder perspectives

- ✓ No need for review of research request
- ✓ No involvement
- × High risk to patient confidentiality
- × No traceability to the researcher nor how the research was conducted
- × Risk of over / mis interpretation of results
- × High internal costs if all trial data has to be posted to such a site

# Types of access to patient level data

## Direct Sharing



### Direct Sharing

Data holder agrees and provides copies of the data directly to the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by data holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

# Types of access to patient level data

## Direct Sharing



### Direct Sharing

Data holder agrees and provides copies of the data directly to the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by data holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Direct contact with data holder and agreement on the research
- ✓ Data can be downloaded and used on own laptops etc and use own software
- ✓ Easy to combine data from other sources
- × Responsible for information security
- × Research credibility may be questioned as its not independent from the data holder



# Types of access to patient level data

## Direct Sharing



### Direct Sharing

Data holder agrees and provides copies of the data directly to the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by data holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

#### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Direct contact with data holder and agreement on the research
- ✓ Data can be downloaded and used on own laptops etc and use own software
- ✓ Easy to combine data from other sources
- × Responsible for information security
- × Research credibility may be questioned as its not independent from the data holder

#### Data Holder perspectives

- ✓ Able to influence and ensure research proposal is in line with data holders strategy
- ✓ Can input into the proposal, conduct and interpretation of the research
- × Data security relies on researchers systems
- × Data could be shared further
- × Risk of patient confidentiality
- × Level of collaboration/interaction needed with researcher could become too high

# Types of access to patient level data

## Controlled Access



### Controlled Access

Data are uploaded by the Data Holder into a secure website along with supporting documentation for the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by Data Holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

# Types of access to patient level data

## Controlled Access



### Controlled Access

Data are uploaded by the Data Holder into a secure website along with supporting documentation for the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by Data Holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ No liabilities in regard to patient confidentiality
- × Required to use software and environment of secure website
- × Commitments on publishing research may be part of data sharing agreement
- × Full audit trail in the system
- × May be time limits regarding access to data and research

# Types of access to patient level data

## Controlled Access



### Controlled Access

Data are uploaded by the Data Holder into a secure website along with supporting documentation for the researcher (*assuming in general research proposal is agreed by Data Holder and a data sharing agreement is established*)

#### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ No liabilities in regard to patient confidentiality
- ✗ Required to use software and environment of secure website
- ✗ Commitments on publishing research may be part of data sharing agreement
- ✗ Full audit trail in the system
- ✗ May be time limits regarding access to data and research

#### Data Holder perspectives

- ✓ Datasets supplied in secure environment so risk of re-identification is reduced
- ✓ Only named researchers can access the data
- ✓ Researchers pre-specified proposal and publication of results is traceable
- ✓ Can share with multiple researchers with no additional work
- ✗ Data used beyond scope of research proposal
- ✗ Data Holder has high cost for secure website

# Types of access to patient level data

## *Directed 3rd Party Analysis*



### Directed 3rd Party Analysis

Data Holder identifies and reimburses a Contract Research Organization (CRO), who after having access to the data performs pre-specified analyses on behalf of the researcher

# Types of access to patient level data

## *Directed 3rd Party Analysis*



### Directed 3rd Party Analysis

Data Holder identifies and reimburses a Contract Research Organization (CRO), who after having access to the data performs pre-specified analyses on behalf of the researcher

### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Statistical expertise not required by researcher
- ✓ No issues with data manipulation, merging etc
- × No direct access to data
- × Relying on collaboration with CRO

# Types of access to patient level data

## *Directed 3rd Party Analysis*



### Directed 3rd Party Analysis

Data Holder identifies and reimburses a Contract Research Organization (CRO), who after having access to the data performs pre-specified analyses on behalf of the researcher

#### Researchers perspectives

- ✓ Statistical expertise not required by researcher
- ✓ No issues with data manipulation, merging etc
- × No direct access to data
- × Relying on collaboration with CRO

#### Data Holder perspectives

- ✓ Reassurance analyses are within scope of research proposal
- × Cost high and not practical for small organizations
- × Lack of independence since the CRO has their contract with Data Holder



# Developing a Research Proposal

## *Points to Consider*

1. Do you need patient level data?
  - Clinical Study Reports (CSR) contain much more information than what is available in [clinicaltrials.gov](http://clinicaltrials.gov)
  - Access to CSRs is faster
2. Recommendation is to review redacted CSR so study context is fully understood
  - Additionally if plan is to combine studies reviewing CSRs can help to see how compatible studies are
3. How to find out which studies have been conducted that need to be part of the research proposal?
  - Importance of literature searches, understand limitations of [clinicaltrials.gov](http://clinicaltrials.gov), EMA/FDA websites with information on drug approval labels



# Developing a Research Proposal

## *Points to Consider cont`d*



### 4. Who is the Data Holder?

- Clinicaltrial.gov contains details of «sponsor» - likely to be the Data Holder
- Note many companies share the development and/or commercialization of products so 1 product may have more than 1 Data Holder

### 5. How to know if the Data Holder is willing to share data?

- Accesible through Data Holders company website under Data Sharing or Data Transparency
- There is no x-Pharma alignment on what to share
- Some companies provide lists of trials with data available for sharing e.g. On [clinicalstudydatarequest.com](http://clinicalstudydatarequest.com)

# Developing a Research Proposal

## Best Practices



Elements to be Included	Description
Title of proposed research	
Lay Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background to the research</li> <li>• How the research will add to medical science or improve patient care</li> <li>• Aims and objectives of the research</li> <li>• How the research will be conducted</li> <li>• How the findings will be interpreted and communicated</li> </ul>
Study Design	Study design and/or proposed use of the data e.g. meta analysis
Studies Selected and Study Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reason you selected this study/these studies</li> <li>• Description of study population</li> <li>• inclusion and exclusion criteria for any cohort or subgroup analysis</li> </ul>
Primary and Secondary Endpoints for the Study	
Identification of research team	Please note that a statistician with a degree in statistics or a related discipline should be part of the research team
Source of Funding for the Proposed Research	
Potential Conflicts of Interest	

# Developing a Research Proposal

## Best Practices



Elements to be Included	Description
Statistical Analysis Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Effect measure of interest</li><li>• Methods to control for bias Assumptions and any planned adjustments for covariates or meta-regression or modelling of covariates</li><li>• The statistical approach</li><li>• Meta-analysis approach where applicable</li><li>• Statistical tests and methods</li><li>• Power to detect an effect, or the precision of the effect estimate given the sample size available</li><li>• Model fit tests, sensitivity or heterogeneity analyses</li><li>• Analysis of subgroups</li><li>• Handling of missing data</li></ul>
Publication Plan	When and where

# Review of a Research Proposal

*Sufficient scientific merit and within consent boundaries?*



## Internal review Board

- Members direct employees
- Know the trials and products
- May be perceived as approving in Data Holders own interests only

## External Review Board (selected by Data Holder)

- Concern for biased decision making reduced
- True independence may be criticized due to Data Holder funding the board

## External Review Board (selected by 3rd party)

- 3rd party selects the board
- Independent decision making
- 3rd party funding the board

Review board should be made up of a mix of disciplines typically including physicians and 1 or more statistician

# What support is provided to the researchers?

## *Documentation*



Supporting documentation to the anonymized data (raw and analysis) includes:

- Protocol and any amendments
- Annotated Case Report Form
- Statistical analysis methods
- Data derivation and specifications
- In some cases SAS programs and logs

# What support is provided to the researchers?

## 3 Key Interaction Points



### Putting together the research proposal

- To fully understand study design, data collected
- Can questions be posted directly on company sharing sites?

### During the research

- To fully understand data collected
- Does the supporting documentation fully cover this?

### On completion of the analysis, interpretation and proposed publications

- Data Holder can react to difference in interpretation of results
- Note anonymization can lead to different interpretation of results and may unnecessarily raise concerns in scientific and public domains

# Summary



## Type of access to patient level data

Open access, Direct Sharing, Controlled access,  
Directed 3rd party analysis



## Developing a research proposal

Points to consider and best practices



## Review of the research proposal

Reasons and types of review board



## What support is provided to the researchers?

Supporting documentation and key collaboration  
points

## A final quote from HG Eichler Oct 2012



Data are like children....

You like your own best, and do not like strangers to play with them.