





EDCTP 11<sup>th</sup> Forum Paris, France 9 November 2023



## Facilitating meaningful data sharing

Information about data sharing is dispersed, difficult to find and researchers report numerous challenges in the way of data sharing

Therefore, simple, comprehensive tools to guide researchers through the 'how, where and when' of data sharing are needed

We are committed to providing the appropriate guidance and support to help researchers achieve our data sharing objectives

Together with The Global Health Network, we developed three online tools to facilitate open-source clinical trials and data sharing:

- Data management portal for better clinical data management for LMIC researchers
- One-stop data sharing toolkit and repository finder
- Clinical trial protocol builder for the development and crowd review of clinical trial protocols

# **The Global Health Network**

Equity in where research happens, who leads & who benefits

Health research methods are evolving fast – new approaches should benefit everyone, everywhere

Too few studies are undertaken in the Global South – the 90:10 Gap persists



Of those, too few are led by local researchers and are not tackling local priorities



Old norms of capacity building focus on one disease, product or protocol



A trusted facility used by researchers and research organisations for mobilizing knowledge and delivering capacity and abilities to teams over the long-term in the workplace; Enabling research where evidence is lacking

# Globally Unique – transferring know-how across disease areas, types of research and between organisations, networks & regions

### **Communities of Practice**

Vast interconnected communities of Practice mobilizing know-how across research topics and diseases

Active dissemination: raising standards & creating efficiency by transferring excellence and know-how between research projects and programmes

Applying the strongest information management technology so researchers anywhere can have the same access to the best methods, processes and training



# Workplace based implementation of research skills – by doing

Working within existing networks, research organisations and in communities

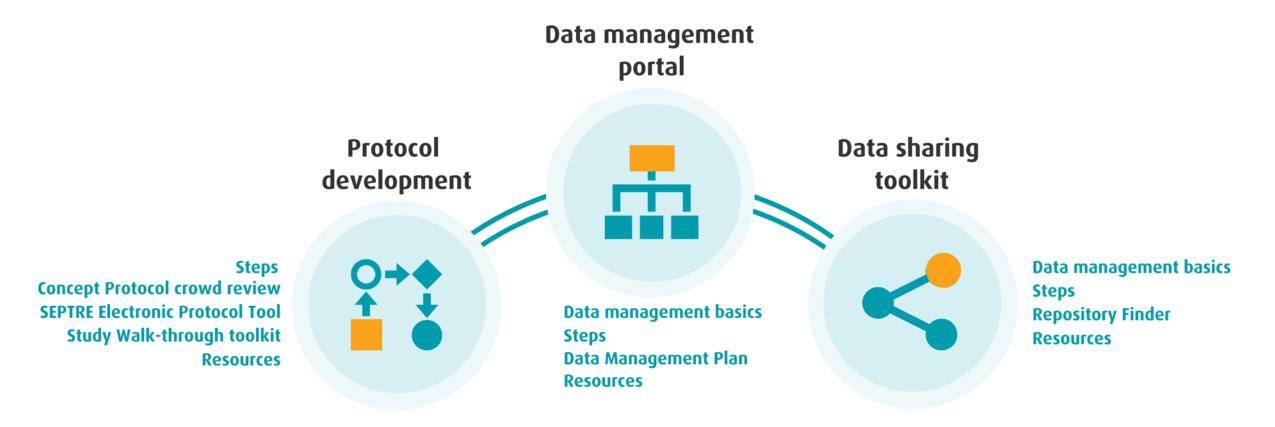
Cascading research skills across healthcare settings

Delivering learning-by-doing in specific studies to share expertise beyond centers of excellence, to support lasting, leading and internationally competitive research teams.

This knowledge mobilisation works as the barriers and knowledge don't differ between diseases



### The EDCTP Knowledge Hub - where are we now?



## Protocol Development Toolkit







### Protocol Development Steps

The Protocol Development Steps provide guidance on all elements of Protocol development in addition to practical advice on how to navigate regulations and guidelines..



Use the Concept Protocol Crowd Review Tool to invite feedback and advice on your concept protocol from the EDCTP Knowledge Hub and The Global Health Network community.

#### SEPTRE Electronic Protocol Tool

SEPTRE (SPIRIT Electronic Protocol Tool & Resource) is an innovative, web-based software solution that makes it easier to create, manage, and register high-quality...











### Study Walk-through Toolkit

The 'Study Walk-through' is a method to help translate your protocol into an accurate and successful study. This toolkit describes the study walkthrough approach, why it might...

#### Resources

We have also collated an extensive collection of resources linked to Protocol Development which can be searched and filtered depending on their type.



PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT STEPS »

# Data Management Portal



# Data Management

### Getting started

Planning is a critical step in Data Management and this should commence before the Protocol has been finalised. See the steps below for getting started with Data Management, the link in the sidebar will take you to more detailed sections on the

### Requirements and Guidelines

Make sure you are familiar with the regulations associated with your data and any funder and/or institutional requirements with regard to data management, they may have policies or guidance stipulating how data should be monitored, shared, archived and timeframes for these activities.

### Protocol Development

'The Clinical Data Management (CDM) process, like a clinical trial, begins with the end in mind. This means that the whole process is designed keeping the deliverable in view. As a clinical trial is designed to answer the research question, the CDM process is designed to deliver an error-free, valid, and statistically sound database. To meet this objective, the CDM process starts early, even before the finalisation of the study protocol.' Data management in clinical research: An overview

Good data management requires proper planning and should begin in parallel with protocol development to ensure that all of the protocol-specified data is accurately captured. Plans for how assessments will be performed, what and how data will be









the protocol or separately with a reference to where this information The SPIRIT Checklist provides a list of recommended Items to address protocol several of which are focused on data management.

nation on developing your protocol see node 4 on the Process Map

ment Plan (DMP) is a very important piece of study hould be included as annex to the protocol. Depending on the e made up of several documents. It should give a complete a will be handled throughout the study by outlining all of the he study's data management procedures.

to consider when writing a DMP are covered in the Data

gard to data management are likely to affect the cost of will need to consider the long-term requirements for addition to the cost of data collection.

t by publishers, funders, research institutions and

ks throughout the Data Management Portal with o it will be findable, accessible, interoperable will give you further information and the Data step through how to share your data.

Data Monitoring Interim Data Lock Data Analysis 8 Prepare data for analysis 9 Database Closure Data Sharing Data Sharing Toolkit Repository Finder 11) Storage and Archiving How to keep your data safe

Next:

System Design

Back:

Overview

ools and Templates

## Data Sharing Toolkit



# How do I share my data?



### OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN STEPS

## 1. CHOOSE A SUITABLE REPOSITORY & SET UP AN ACCOUNT

- Your funder may require you to submit the data to a specific repository. Some funders have strict requirements, while others provide a list of recommended repositories.
- Journals may also require deposits to a specific repository and/or may
- There may be discipline-specific and disease-specific repositories that are preferable. You can also look up repositories in your discipline
- If your funder/journal do not provide any guidance, or if you are not familiar with repositories used in your field, we provide guidance on how to choose a suitable repository in the Repository Checklist.
- Make sure to familiarise yourself with the repository guidelines.

### 2. ORGANISE YOUR DATA

- Decide on the best way to organise your data sometimes it is best to merge several files into one dataset, but in other cases depositing
- Structure and name your files well for your own use and to assist

### 3. PREPARE YOUR DATA

- Are your data clean and labelled consistently? Be explicit in your naming to ensure that others can understand your data.
- Are you using non-proprietary formats to ensure accessibility now and in the future? If you need to use discipline-specific format you may



Repository Finder

Different models of access

Options offered by repositories

List of funder & journal recommended repositories

Funder requirements



Data organisation

File organisation

File naming



Example: data structure

Example: data labelling

Non-proprietary formats list Anonymisation and de-identification ing two versions or the file – one in the disciplineid one in non-proprietary format.

scipline-specific format you should double check that accept that format.

### ARE DOCUMENTATION FILES

codes and acronyms should be either selfined (this can be done in a separate 'README.txt' o include a user guide.

your methodology, protocols and any other Is it clear how the data were collected and

### IT, CONSENT, PERMISSIONS

ght to share the data: are you sure that you n from all right-holders? This includes patient itive data are sufficiently anonymised. g to share your data under?

### ING THE DATA

ly and you have chosen an appropriate it your data. Each repository has its own so you will need to follow their

an identifier (DOI) keep it for future provide your funder and/or institution



Example: README file

Checklist of potential files to include



Data ownership

Deposit licences

Use licences

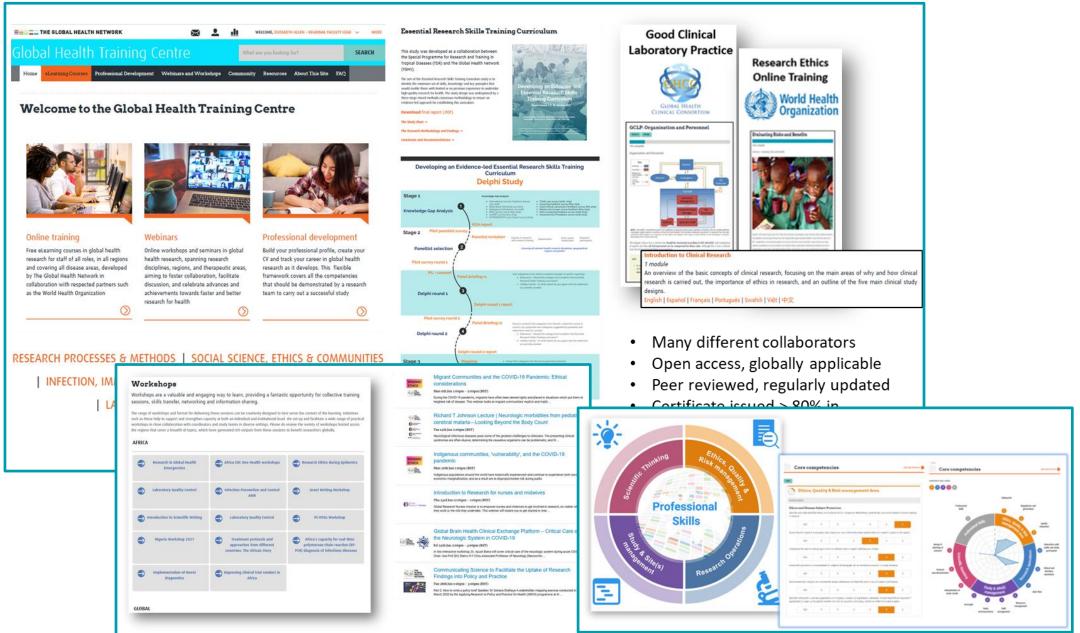
Example: patient consent for data sharing



Example: submission process

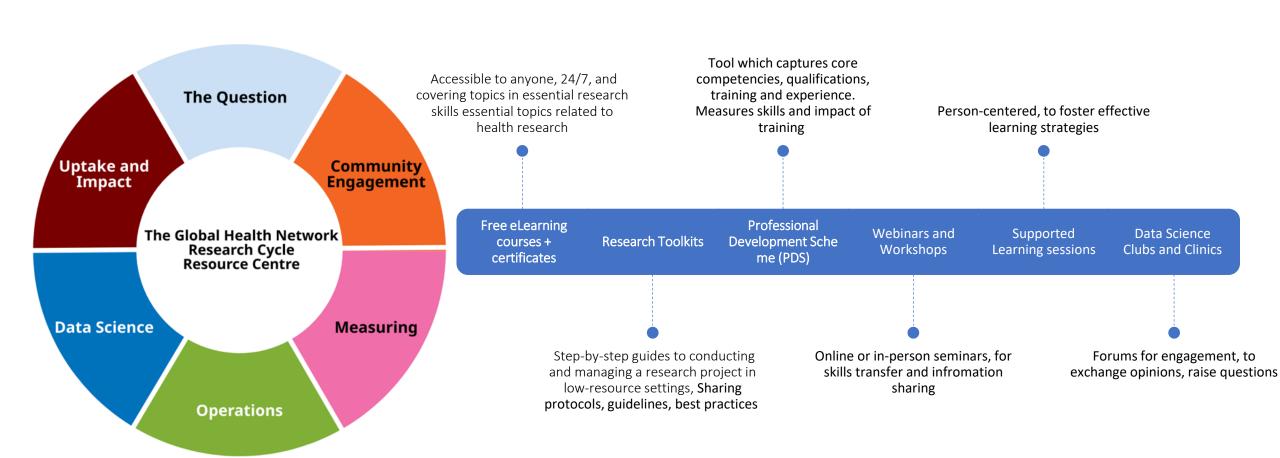


# Sharing expertise through joined-up tools, resources, webinars, workshops, training & career development





# Access to Resources and Training – discovering what they didn't know

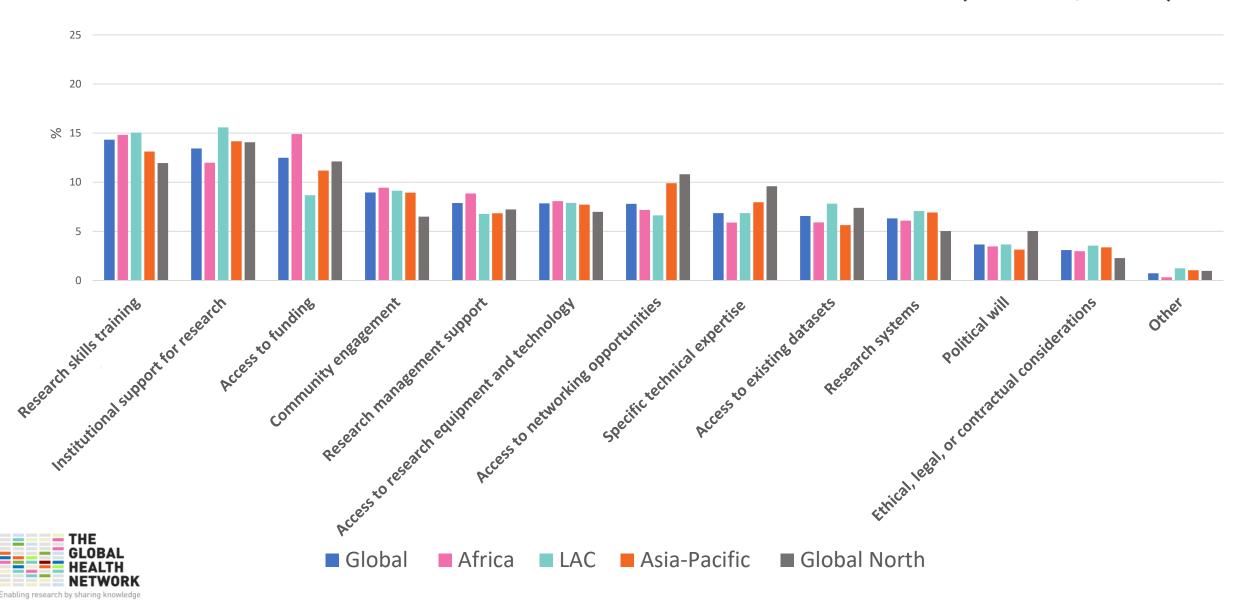


## Community stories

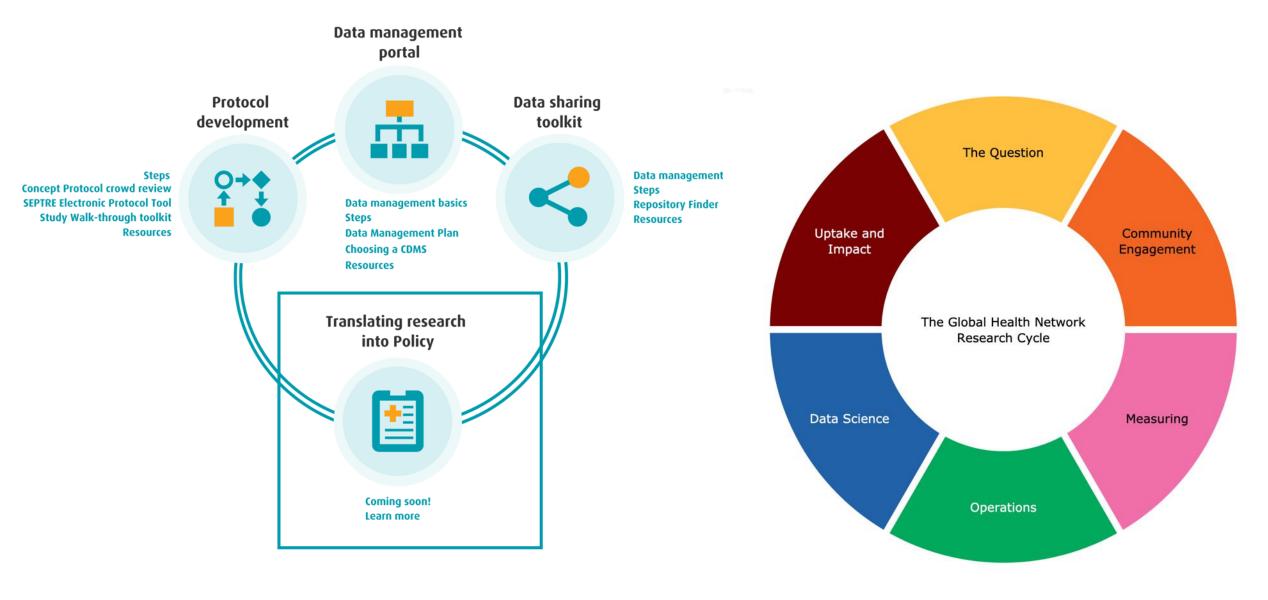


## Barriers to research

- Interim data from two studies (n = 6,000)



### What next? – what would you find useful to support your studies?



## Research into policy and practice



Where do you need help?

What sort of help?

- Toolkits?
- Training courses?
- Online Workshops?
- In person / regional

Share some ideas .....
What has worked for you?



The Health Research Ecosystem - The whole set of evidence vital to understand, treat, prevent and manage any disease

The Health Research Cycle - The required steps and processes for all studies — that don't vary between diseases

Turning research findings into policy and practice is a key element within the research cycle

The EDCTP knowledge hub aims connect you to resources and training to support the whole cycle for your studies

## Thank you!

edctpknowledgehub.tghn.org/ translating-research-policy/

research@tghn2.org