

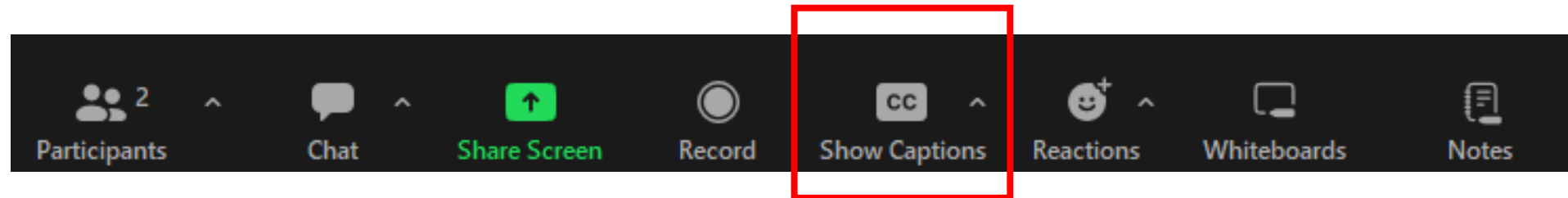
Data Management Plans for Health Sciences Research

October 10, 2024



Turning 'live captions' on and off

- On your meeting controls, click on **“Show Captions”**



Land Acknowledgement

We wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates.

For thousands of years it has been the traditional land of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and the Mississaugas of the Credit.

Today, this meeting place is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.

Housekeeping

- This webinar is being recorded and transcribed
- A link to the recording and presenter slides will be sent to all participants after the session
- Please put questions into the chat, we will hold all questions until the end of the presentations

Purpose & Agenda

Bring together the University of Toronto tri-campus and TAHSN health sciences research community for facilitated conversations about research data management.

Learning Objectives:

- DMP benefits and challenges
- Strategies and tools
- Strengthen DMP practices

10:10 –
10:15 am

DMP Basics

10:15 –
10:40 am

Presentations

- **Dr. Victoria Hodgkinson**, Executive Director, Canadian Neuromuscular Disease Registry
- **Dr. Trevor Pugh**, Professor, Department of Medical Biophysics & Senior Scientist, Princess Margaret Cancer Centre
- **Dr. Denise Mak**, Director of Data Science & Innovation, GEMINI

10:40 –
11:25 am

Panel Discussion and Q&A

Data Management Plan (DMP) – The Basics

What

- Covers practices, processes, and strategies for data management
- A living document that should be updated

“DMPs guide researchers in articulating their plans for managing data; they do not necessarily compel researchers to manage data differently.”

Tri-Agency Policy

Why

- Identify opportunities and challenges early
- Adapt to unanticipated obstacles
- Engage partners and collaborators
- Improve research design and efficiency
- **Meet funder requirements**

How

Components

- Data collection
- Data security, storage, & backup
- Data preservation & sharing
- Roles & responsibilities
- Ethical, legal, commercial constraints
- Other

Tools & templates

- [DMP Assistant](#)
- [McMaster Data Management Plan Database](#)
- Funder-specific requirements

Panelists



Dr. Victoria Hodgkinson
Executive Director, Canadian
Neuromuscular Disease Registry



Dr. Trevor Pugh
Professor, Department of Medical
Biophysics & Senior Scientist,
Princess Margaret Cancer Centre

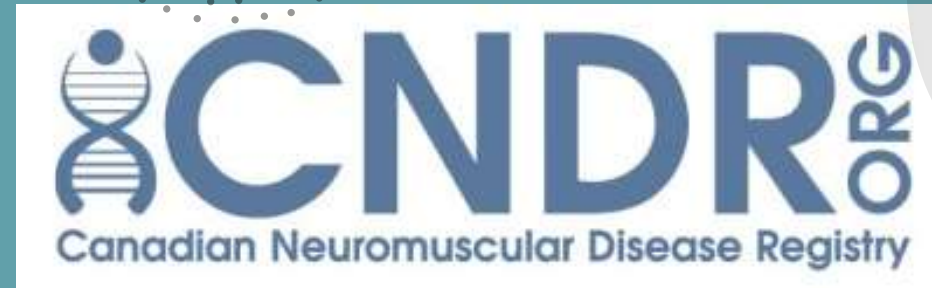


Dr. Denise Mak
Director of Data Science &
Innovation, GEMINI

Data Management Plans

Victoria Hodgkinson, PhD,
Canadian Neuromuscular Disease
Registry (CNDR)

vhodgkin@ucalgary.ca

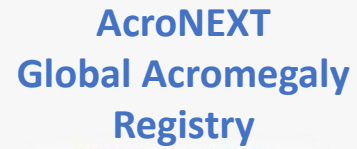


The CNDR: Who We Are

A Multi-centre, National Collaborative Program



- Launched in 2011
- 38 neuromuscular clinics (pediatric & adult)
- > 136 clinician investigators in network (48 core)
- Consent-based
- Clinical data abstraction (SMA, DMD, ALS, DMD, FSHD, ...)
- Currently over 6000 patients nationwide from all provinces and territories
- Broad data use by academic, not-for-profit, industry, and regulators, in Canada and internationally



Canadian Acromegaly Registry



Real-World Evidence for Canadian Neuromuscular Disease: Establishing a Framework for National Integration of Patient Reported Outcomes, Clinical Registry Data, Healthcare Utilization and Healthcare Associated Costs

CASE STUDY

CIHR Rare Disease Team Grant

NPI: Dr. Reshma Amin (Sick Kids)



CIHR IRSC

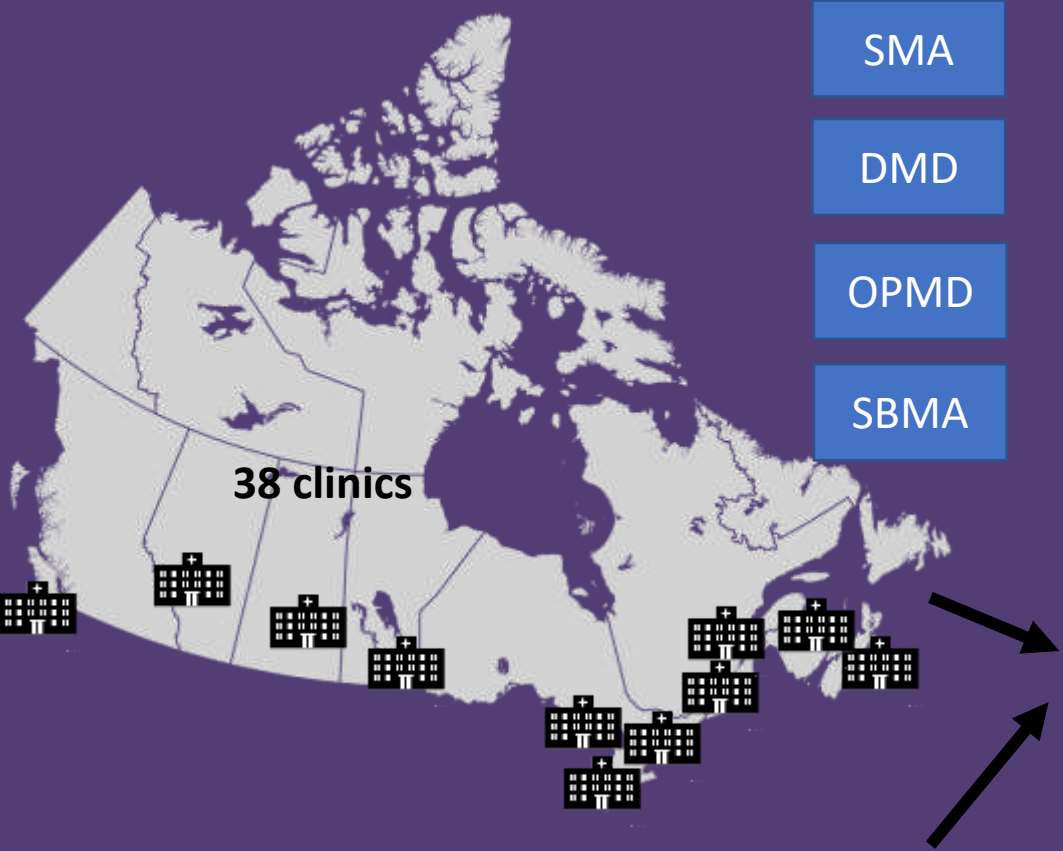


MUSCULAR
DYSTROPHY
CANADA
DYSTROPHIE
MUSCULAIRE
CANADA

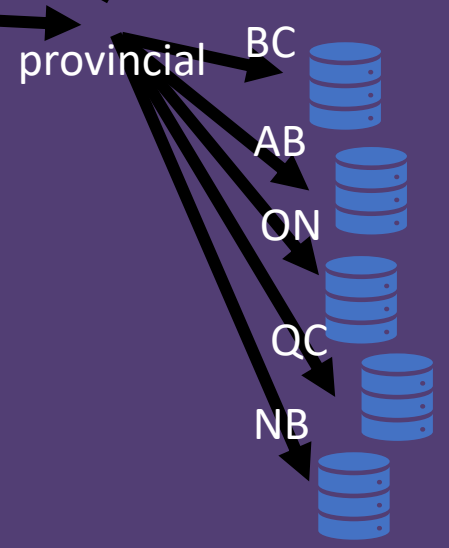


DEFEAT DUCHENNE
CANADA





- SMA
- DMD
- OPMD
- SBMA



- Acute Healthcare Service Utilization
- Mortality
- Health-related Quality of Life
- Out of pocket costs
- Total Healthcare Service Utilization
- Publicly Funded Healthcare Costs

Where to Start?



72 team members

Clinicians, patient organizations, patient partners, community guiding circle

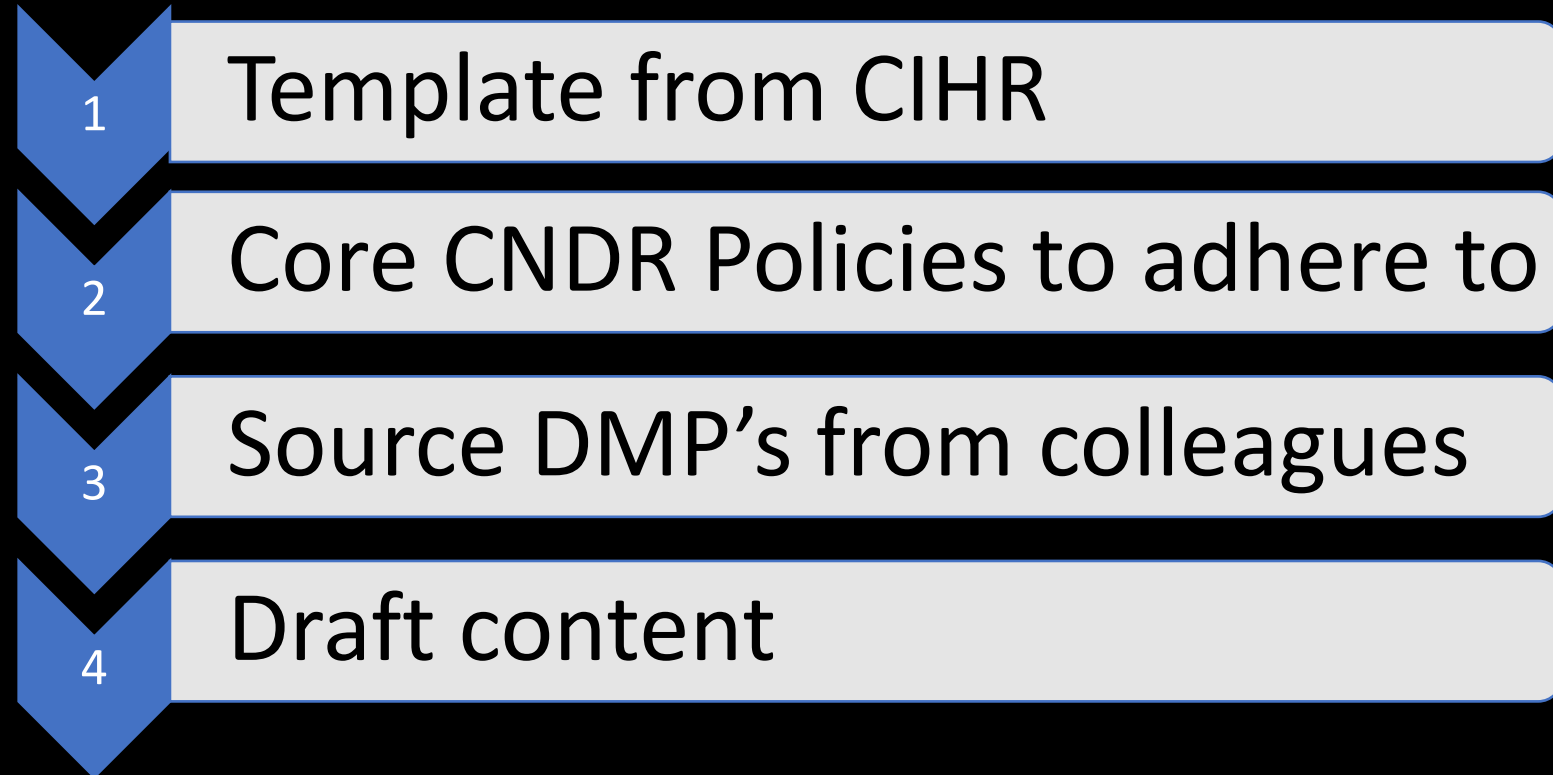
Statistics Canada, CIHI, Provincial health authorities



Non-member collaborators

CDA, other Canadian registries, RWE4decisions, TREAT-NMD

Where to Start? Process



ENGAGE

DMP

1. Data collection and storage
 1. Collect
 2. Generate
 3. Link (SDLE, income, claims data)
 4. Data protection
 5. Data management
 - a) Context of Indigenous people
2. Ethics and legal compliance, access
3. Data storage technical and preservation
4. Data sharing
 - a) Context of Indigenous people
 - b) Sensitive data
5. Data standards and international alignment

Thanks!



Data Management Plans for Clinical Genomics Research

Trevor Pugh, PhD, FACMG

Canada Research Chair in Translational Genomics

Senior Scientist, Princess Margaret Cancer Centre

Director, Genomics, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research

Professor, Dept. of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto

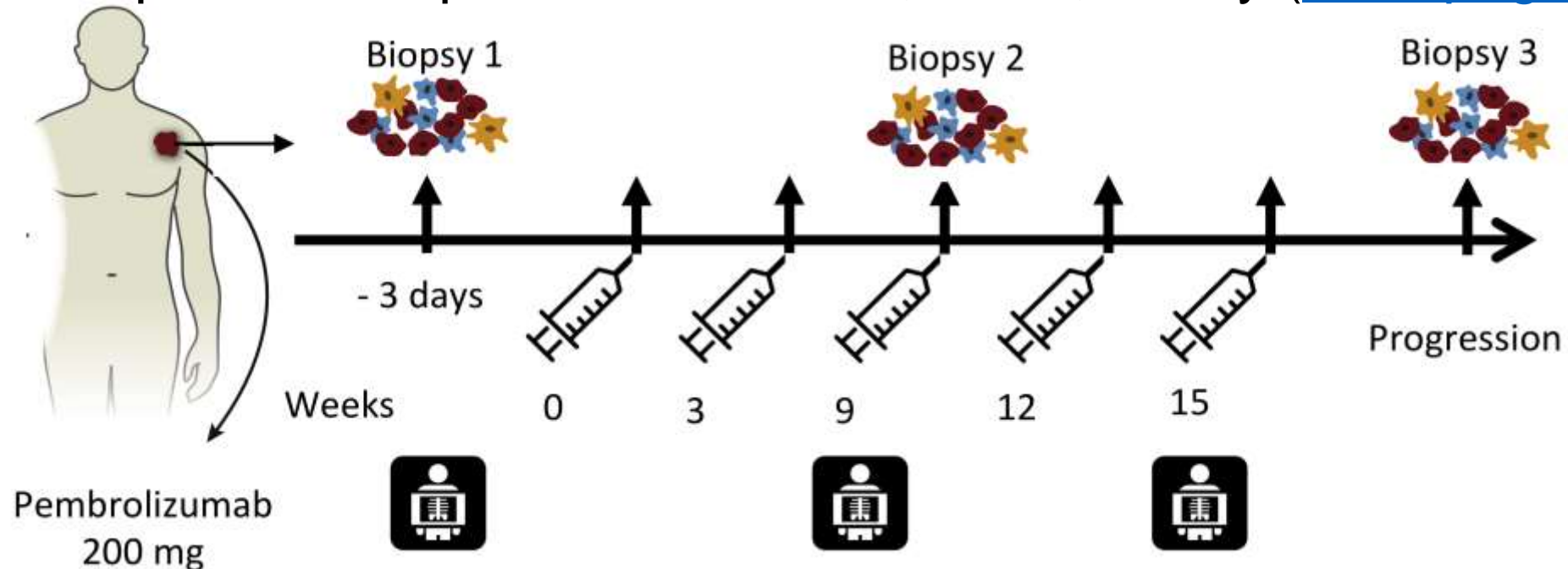
trevor.pugh@utoronto.ca

My Perspective

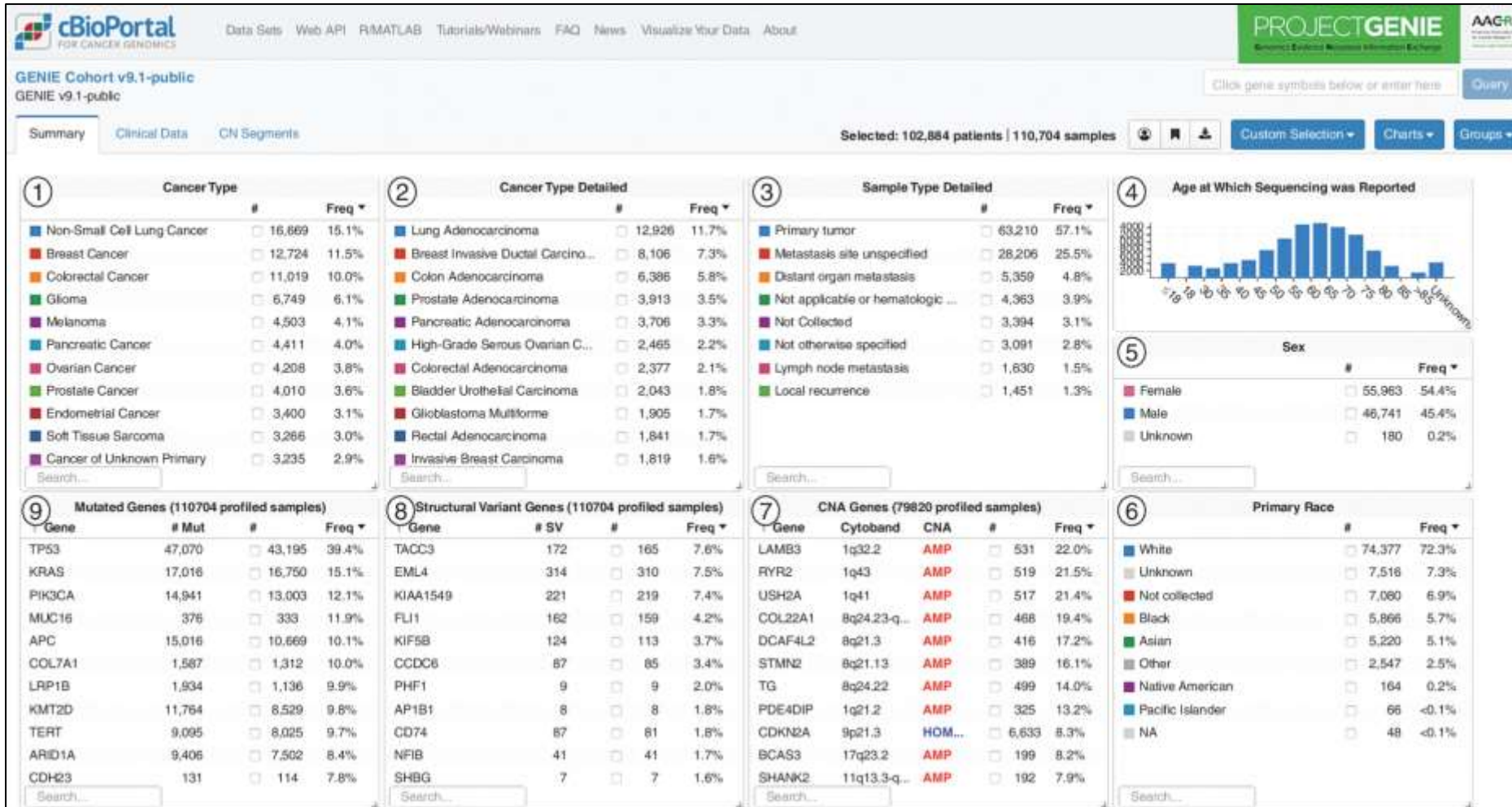
Scientific Director of the Princess Margaret Genomics Centre
(www.pmgenomics.ca) → basic research core

Medical Director of the OICR Genomics Program
(<https://genomics.oicr.on.ca>) → translational/clinical research core

Principal investigator using genomics to understand which cancer patients respond to treatment, when, & why (www.pughlab.org)



Our Goal: To enable reuse and integration of clinical and genomic data to answer new scientific questions



Data from >110,000 tumors from >100,000 people treated at 19 cancer centers worldwide

Predicted enrollment on genome-guided clinical trials

Discovered driver alterations in rare tumors

Identified cancer types without actionable mutations that could benefit from whole genome sequencing

“AACR Project GENIE: 100,000 Cases and Beyond”. AACR Project GENIE Consortium, Genomics and Analysis Working Group. *Cancer Discovery* (2022) 12 (9): 2044–2057.

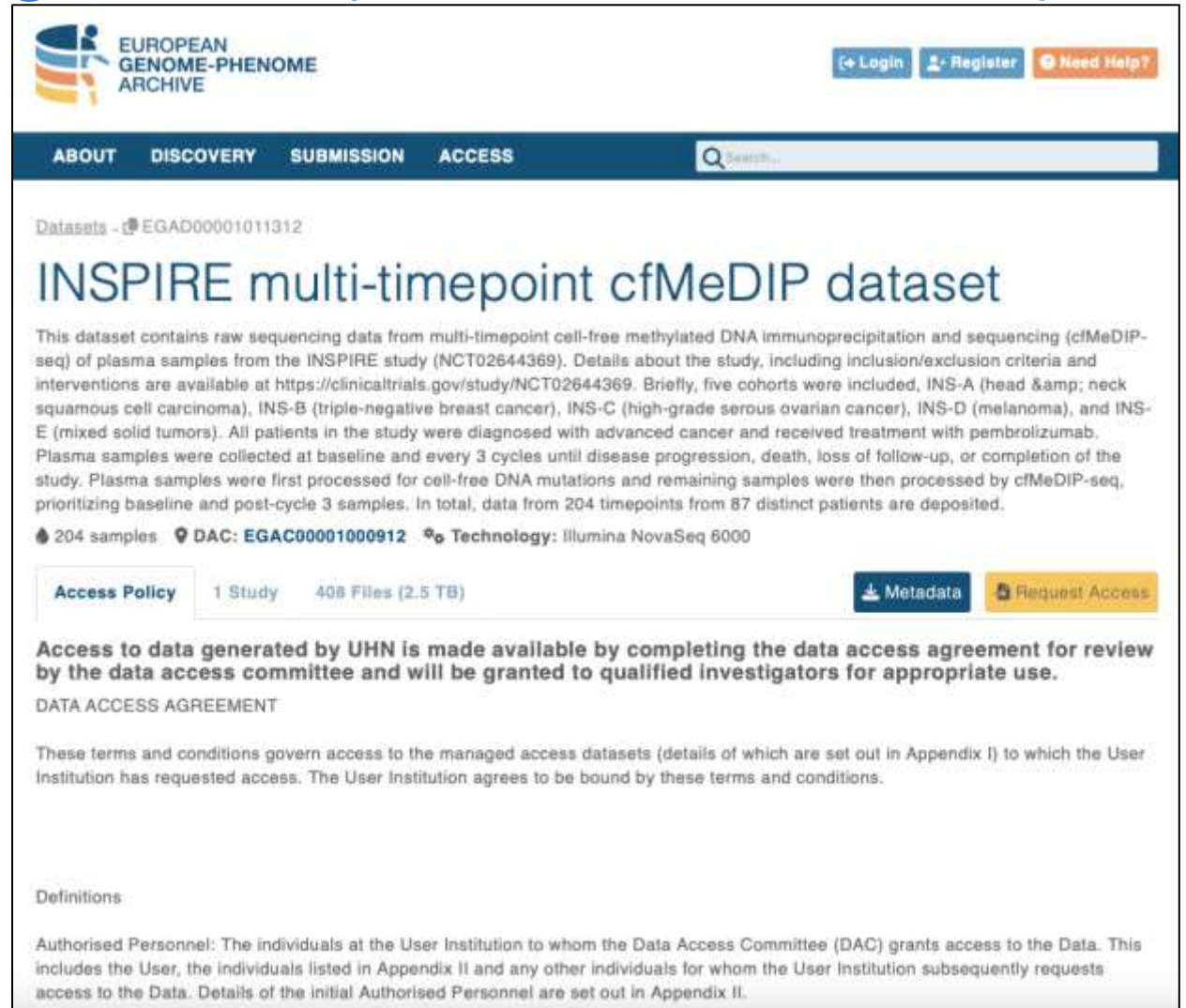
Primary: Controlled access databases for original genome sequencing reads (EGA and dbGAP)

<https://ega-archive.org/datasets/EGAD00001011312>

Description of the study, cancer types, timing of collection, and genomics technology (cfMeDIP-seq)

Access policy, any over-arching studies or related data sets, number and size of files for download

Governance details including data access agreement and information on the Data Access Committee who will evaluate the request



The screenshot shows the EGA Archive website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'ABOUT', 'DISCOVERY', 'SUBMISSION', and 'ACCESS' tabs, and a search bar. The main content area displays the dataset title 'INSPIRE multi-timepoint cfMeDIP dataset' and a detailed description of the study, including the number of samples (204), the DAC (EGAC00001000912), and the technology used (Illumina NovaSeq 6000). Below the description, there are buttons for 'Access Policy', 'Metadata', and 'Request Access'. The 'Access Policy' section is expanded, showing the 'DATA ACCESS AGREEMENT' and 'Definitions' sections.

EUROPEAN GENOME-PHENOME ARCHIVE

← Login Register Need Help?

ABOUT DISCOVERY SUBMISSION ACCESS Search...

Datasets - EGAD00001011312

INSPIRE multi-timepoint cfMeDIP dataset

This dataset contains raw sequencing data from multi-timepoint cell-free methylated DNA immunoprecipitation and sequencing (cfMeDIP-seq) of plasma samples from the INSPIRE study (NCT02644369). Details about the study, including inclusion/exclusion criteria and interventions are available at <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT02644369>. Briefly, five cohorts were included, INS-A (head & neck squamous cell carcinoma), INS-B (triple-negative breast cancer), INS-C (high-grade serous ovarian cancer), INS-D (melanoma), and INS-E (mixed solid tumors). All patients in the study were diagnosed with advanced cancer and received treatment with pembrolizumab. Plasma samples were collected at baseline and every 3 cycles until disease progression, death, loss of follow-up, or completion of the study. Plasma samples were first processed for cell-free DNA mutations and remaining samples were then processed by cfMeDIP-seq, prioritizing baseline and post-cycle 3 samples. In total, data from 204 timepoints from 87 distinct patients are deposited.

204 samples DAC: EGAC00001000912 Technology: Illumina NovaSeq 6000

Access Policy 1 Study 408 Files (2.5 TB) Metadata Request Access

Access to data generated by UHN is made available by completing the data access agreement for review by the data access committee and will be granted to qualified investigators for appropriate use.

DATA ACCESS AGREEMENT

These terms and conditions govern access to the managed access datasets (details of which are set out in Appendix I) to which the User Institution has requested access. The User Institution agrees to be bound by these terms and conditions.

Definitions

Authorised Personnel: The individuals at the User Institution to whom the Data Access Committee (DAC) grants access to the Data. This includes the User, the individuals listed in Appendix II and any other individuals for whom the User Institution subsequently requests access to the Data. Details of the initial Authorised Personnel are set out in Appendix II.

Similar information for NIH-funded data sets at <https://dbgap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

Secondary: Open access databases for open sharing and searching (e.g. cBioPortal Patient View)

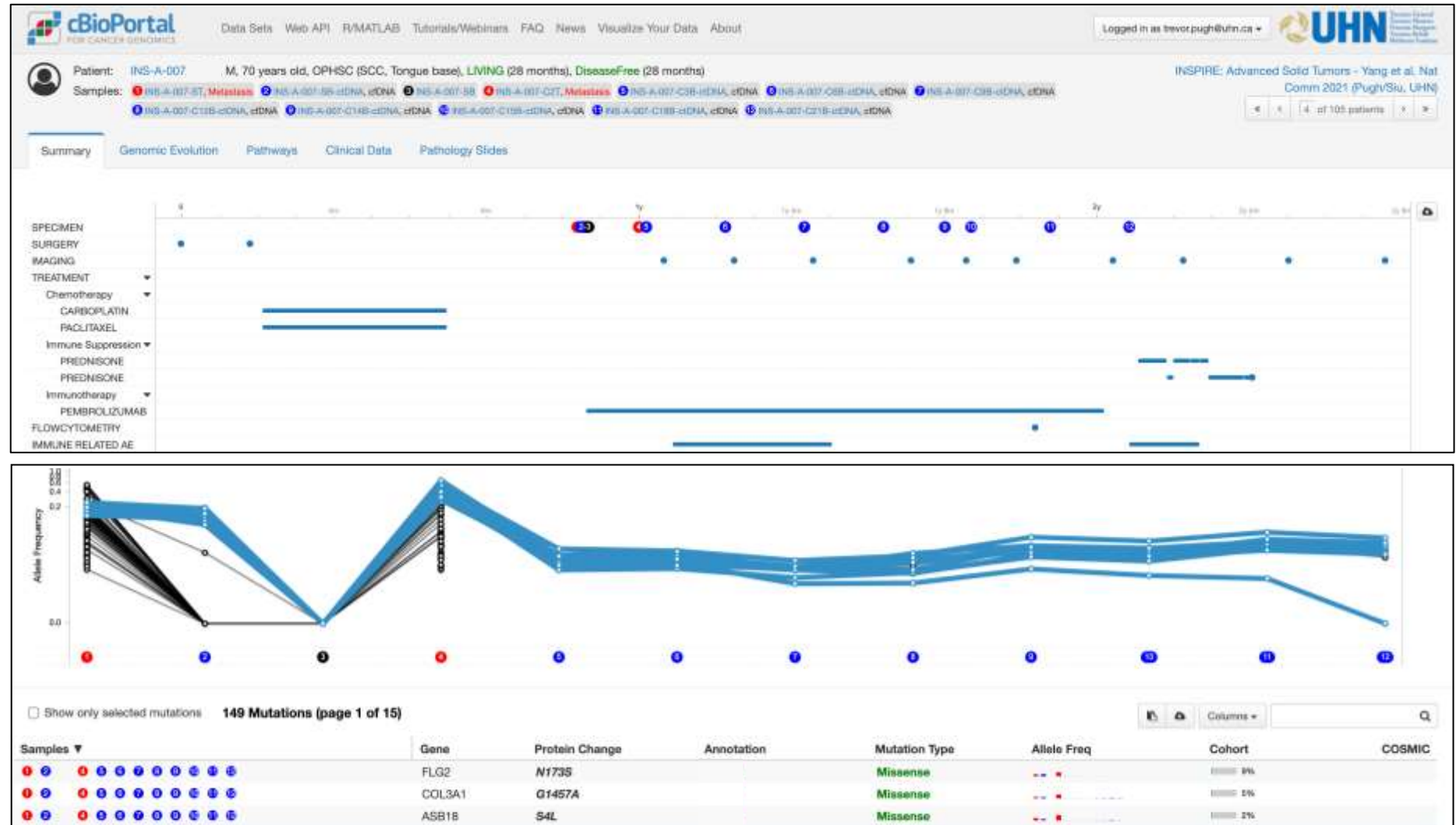
Demographics & cancer type

Link-outs to other data systems

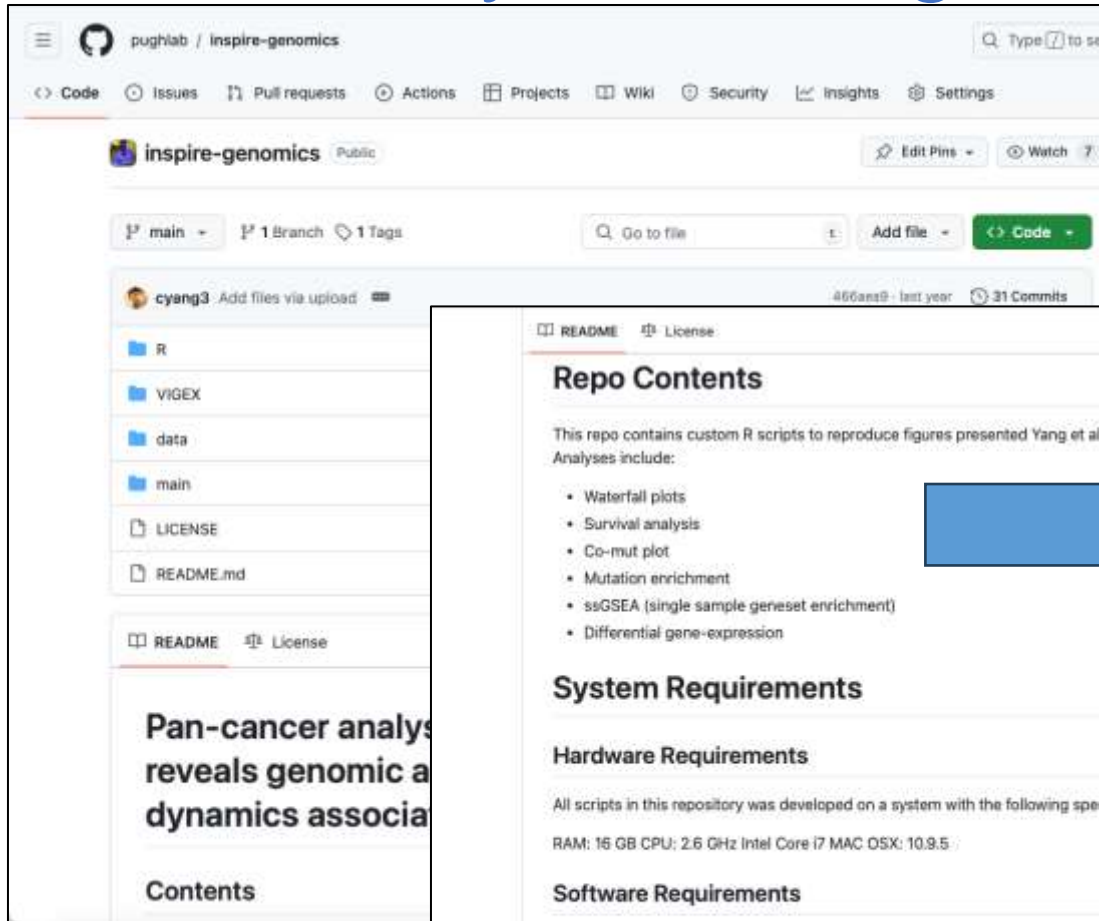
Time of surgery, treatments, imaging, and adverse events

Circulating tumour DNA measurements

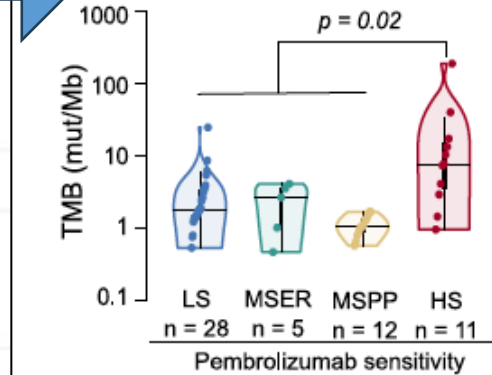
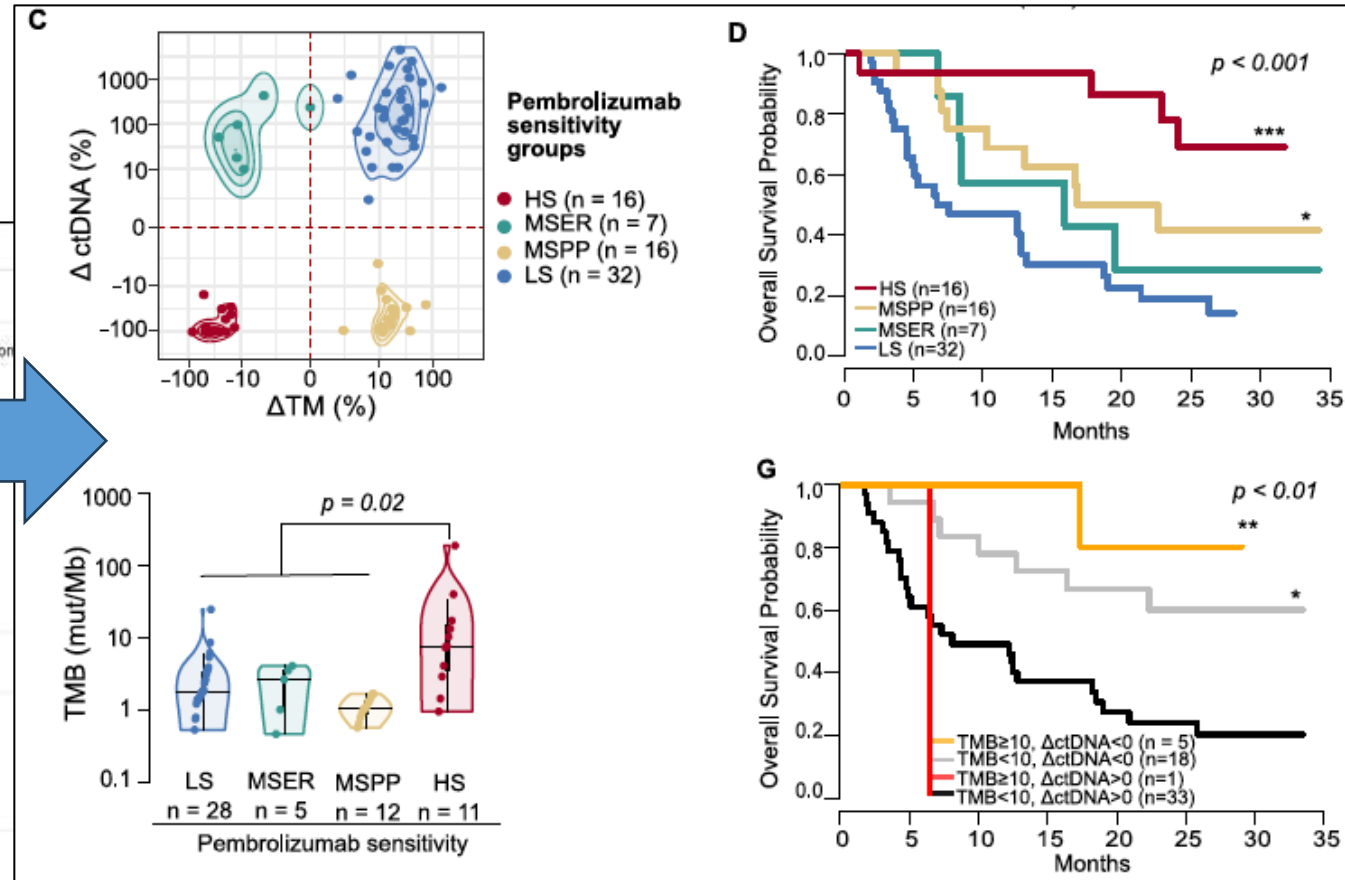
Genomic variant calls from tumours and cell-free DNA



Tertiary: Code repositories for reproduction of correlative analysis and figures (github and CodeOcean)



<https://github.com/pughlab/inspire-genomics>



Anatomy of a brief data management plan for genomics research

This project will generate comprehensive genomic and methylation profiles from a substantial number of tumour tissues, blood cells, and blood cell-free DNA collecting from consented participants on the clinical trial who have consented to data sharing. These data will be processed to produce primary (alignments), secondary (variant calls), and tertiary (interpretative analysis) data that will be shared through multiple data sharing platforms within the bounds of patient consent for use of data. Clinical data will follow the clinical data standard of the Marathon of Hope Cancer Centres Network (www.marathonofhopecancercentres.ca). **Primary sequence alignments** (i.e. bam files) for genomic and methylation tests of specimens from patients who have consented to genomic data sharing will be uploaded to the European Genome-Phenome Archive (EGA), a controlled access database. The Data Access Committee (DAC) for these data will be the UHN DAC¹⁹ (EGAC00001000912) to ensure that data requests are compliance with patient consent use of the samples. EGA repository records will become publicly viewable and open for requests when a manuscript is accepted for publication and representing a cohesive, quality-controlled data set. **Secondary variant calls** (mutations, copy number variants, structural variants, and methylation calls) will be shared through three avenues: 1) EGA alongside the primary sequence alignments, 2) Supplementary data tables of published manuscripts, and 3) cBioPortal.org, a publicly-accessible web-based system for searching clinical and genomic data. These call files will follow standardized formats defined by the Global Alliance for Genomics and Health (GA4GH). Clinical data and copies of the genomic variant calls will also be made available as cBioPortal upload files (<https://docs.cbioportal.org/file-formats/>) to facilitate reuse by other studies. **Tertiary interpretive results** will take the form of published manuscripts, machine learning models, and a white paper for uptake by decision makers outlining potential clinical use of these assays in the context of liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma. Software and code to reproduce our work will be released through open-source repositories on the Pugh Lab github site (<https://github.com/pughlab>). Results of our research will be reported in peer-reviewed publications in open access journals.

Introduce types and sources of data and the Primary, Secondary, Tertiary concept

Primary management with specific data standard formats and governance for gaining controlled access

Secondary management with specific repositories, URLs, and data standards

Tertiary data types including data systems to enable reproducible research

Commitment to open access



GEMINI

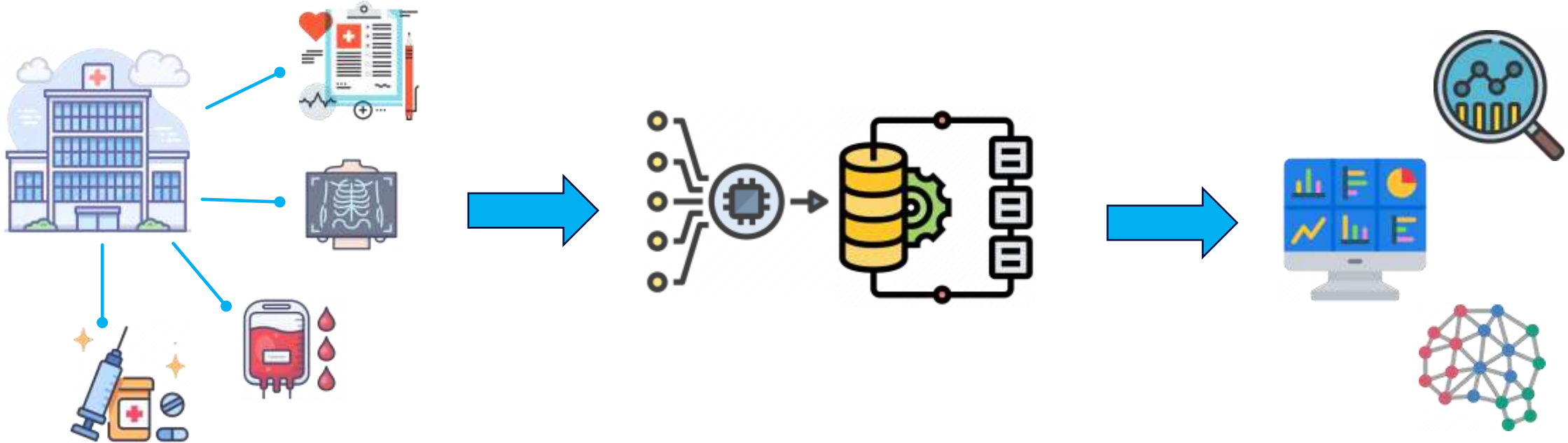
Canada's largest hospital data and analytics network

Denise Mak, PhD
Director, Data Science & Innovation

About GEMINI

- Established in 2015 to collect routinely-generated clinical and administrative data from seven (7) University of Toronto-affiliated hospitals for research and quality improvement
- Today, GEMINI currently contains data on **>2 million** hospitalizations from **>30** Ontario hospitals, representing **~60%** of all medical and ICU beds in the province
- Used by **>200 scientists & students** and **>100 active projects** to study patient care, outcomes, resource utilization and more

GEMINI Data Platform



- Electronic in-hospital patient data
- Secure data transfer to Unity Health Toronto

- Data processing pipeline (deidentification, integration, standardized, etc)
- High performance computing environment at Unity Health Toronto

- Deidentified research-ready data
- High performance computing environment at HPC4Health (Sick Kids)

GEMINI's Data Management Practices

- REB study protocols
- Data sharing agreements
- Data Governance Policy
- Privacy Impact Assessment
- Security Risk Assessment
- Data Dictionary for Research Use
- Internal SOPs (Data Processing, Information Security, etc)

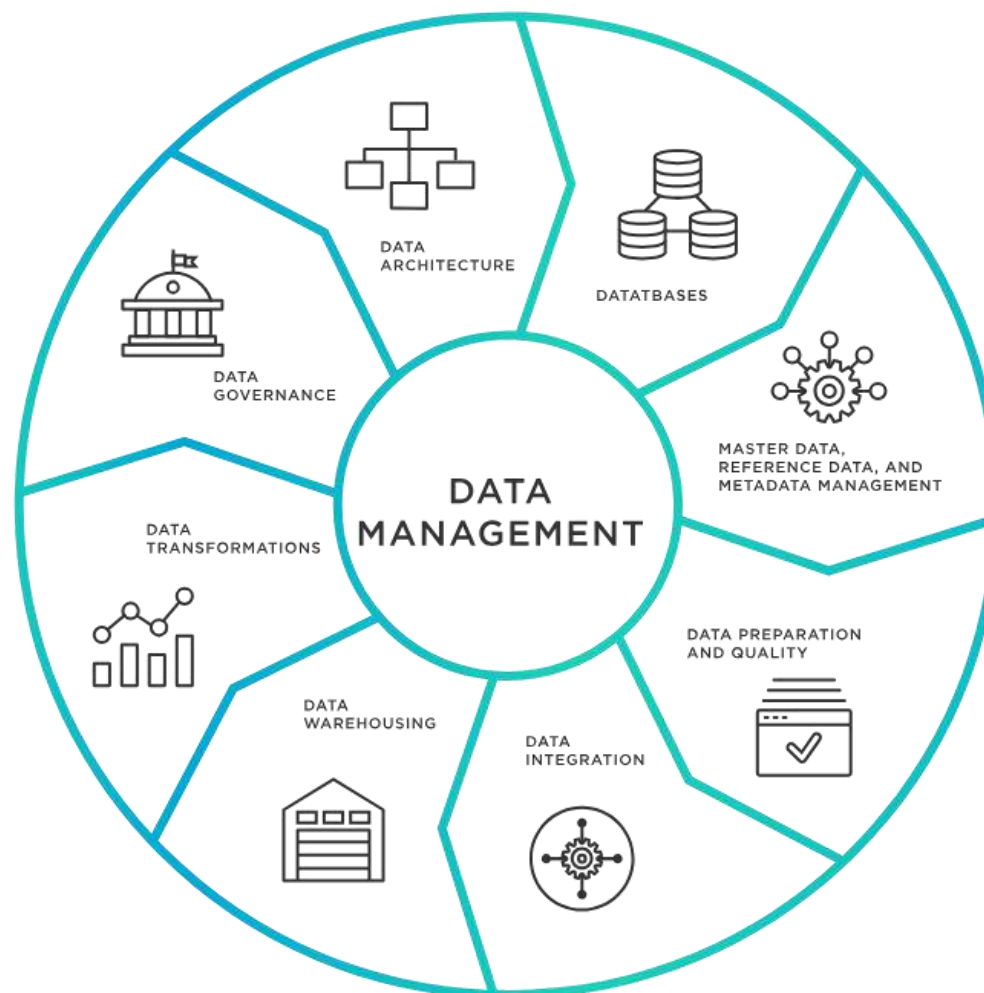


Alignment with DMP Components

DMP Components (based on Alliance's Template)

GEMINI	Data Collection	Documentation and Metadata	Storage and Backup	Preservation	Sharing and Reuse	Responsibilities and Resources	Ethics and Legal Compliance
REB study protocols							
Data sharing agreements							
Data Governance Policy							
Privacy Impact Assessment							
Security Risk Assessment							
Data Dictionary for Research Use							
Internal SOPs							

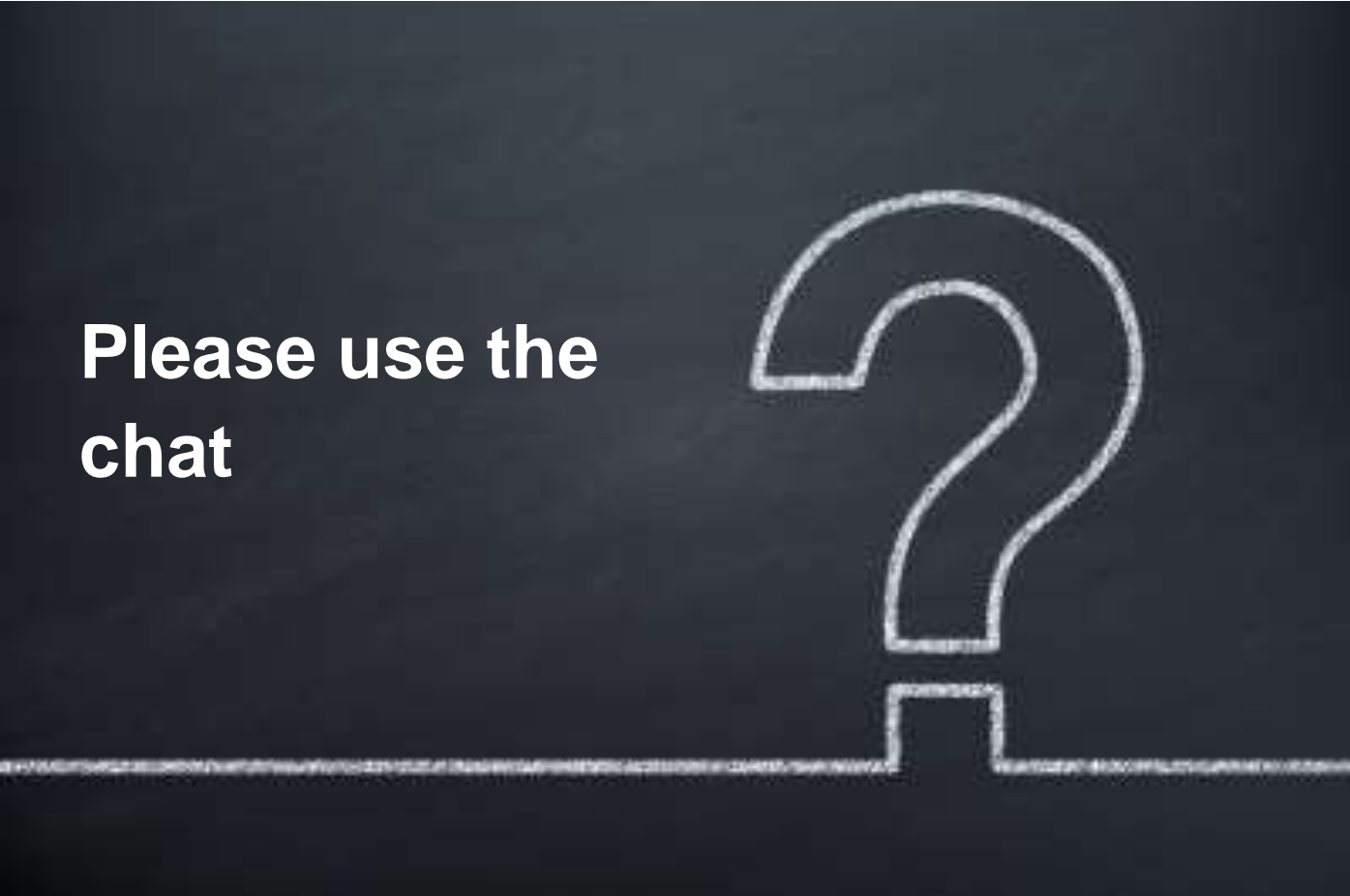
Data Management Practices



Benefits and Challenges with DMPs

- ✓ Be proactive about Data Management
- ✓ Align and unify existing approvals, policies, and other documents
- ✓ Improve understanding and appreciation of data workflow
- ▶ Be too prescriptive with templates
- ▶ Find appropriate and relevant technical resources
- ▶ Initiate DMPs for new projects

Panel Discussion



Upcoming Event



October 16th @ 2:30 pm – 4 pm

October 23rd @ 2:30 pm – 4 pm

Thank you

- A link to the recording, presenter slides, and feedback form will be sent out after the session
- Follow-up questions can be addressed to cris@utoronto.ca



Dr. Victoria Hodgkinson



Dr. Trevor Pugh



Dr. Denise Mak