

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOSCIENCES
INΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΣΜΕΝΩΝ ΒΙΟΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ
CENTRE for RECEARCH and TECHNOLOGY-HELLAS

# Real-World Data Management Systems

Development of <b>standardized</b> and <b>centralized</b> data repositories and
management systems for Real World Evidence
enabling multi-center projects on clinical research studies

#### Web-based applications

Provide data availability and security in a user friendly way

Simplicity, data reliability, easiness in use and flexibility as necessary conditions

User – friendly, adjusted to user requirements

OBJECTIVES		

- A. collect and transform clinically relevant RWD into evidence
- B. correlate data in order to provide accurate information about the diagnosis, prognostic assessment and management
- C. facilitate translational and clinical research

Organize and analyze clinically relevant data from the daily practice, by gathering homogenized high-quality datasets, thus Improving the quality and delivery of medical care

APPROACH		

#### 1. Standardization & Harmonization

Agreement on common policies and procedures with standards-based approaches, paving the way for standardized registration of RWD

### 2. Simplicity & Flexibility

Design in expandable modules allowing the rapid introduction of additional data categories and extension of data domain when and if needed

### 3. Data Availability & Usability

Unified access to clinically relevant structured data while fulfilling the data quality assurance requirements

AIM

Combine information into a data integration framework

Data integrity, data accuracy and quality assessment

User-friendly integration of ontologies, terminologies and standards

Data correlations and statistical analysis

Data analytics, Data mining and knowledge discovery

Data protection, security and availability

#### DATA PROTECTION

#### GDPR compliance



- Data are collected solely for specific and legitimate purposes
- Data are adequate and related to the purpose of collection
- Data are processed and treated lawfully and fairly in a transparent manner

ISO 27001:2013
for Information Security
Management System

Data anonymization procedures

Pseudonymized identifier for each patient

The correspondence between original and anonymized records will be stored only at the local level.

Fully anonymized data used for statistical analysis. Aggregated results are reported.

ISO 22301:2019
for Business Continuity
Management System

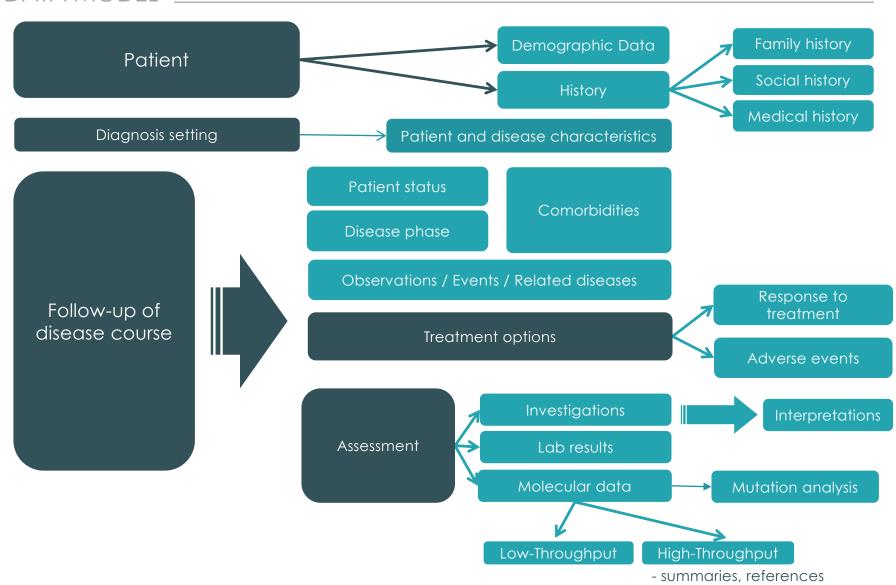
### Appropriate technical and organizational measures

data confidentiality, availability and integrity
 data protection and security

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Describe all the relevant information to form an accurate and complete representation of patient diagnosis and disease course

DATA MODEL \_\_\_\_\_



DATA MODEL \_\_\_\_ Family history Demographic Data **Patient** Social history History Medical history Diagnosis setting Patient and disease characteristics Patient status Comorbidities Disease phase Observations / Events / Related diseases Response to Follow-up of treatment disease course Treatment options Adverse events Investigations Interpretations Assessment Lab results Molecular data Mutation analysis Research data Sample High-Throughput Low-Throughput

- summaries, references

database

#### DATA REQUIREMENTS

#### — Detailed description of data

Field	Data type	Data format	Unit	Value constraints
Diagnosis	list	Predefined		CLL,MBL,SLL
Date of diagnosis	date	DD/MM/YYYY		>1980
Rai stage at diagnosis	list	Predefined		0,1,111,111,1V
Binet stage at diagnosis	list	Predefined		A,B,C
Comorbidities at diagnosis	list	Predefined		YES,NO
Blood count date	date	DD/MM/YYYY		less than or equal to current date
НЬ	decimal	#0.0-100.0	g/dL	0.0-100.0
WBC (x10^9/I)	decimal	#0.00-1000.00	(x10^9/l)	0.00-1000.00
Treatment status	list	Predefined		Treated,Untreated
Response to first treatment	list	Predefined		CR,CRi,Nodular PR,PR,PR with lymphocytosis,Progressive,Stable
Date of last follow-up	date	DD/MM/YYYY		less than or equal to current date
Survival status	list	Predefined		Alive,Dead

- Detailed list of data categories, entities, terminologies
- Definition of data types, data format and allowed values
- ☐ Configuration of data relationships and rules
- Consistency and integrity constraints

#### — User scenarios and workflows

#### DATA REQUIREMENTS

#### — Consistency and integrity constraints

#### **Required** information

Field
Patient ID
Diagnosis
Date of diagnosis
Rai stage at diagnosis
Binet stage at diagnosis
Treatment status
Binet stage at diagnosis

#### Data redundancy control

Examples:

The Patient id must uniquely characterize one patient A patient has only 1 RAI stage at diagnosis record A patient cannot have 2 visits with the same date

#### **Depended / Essential** information

#### Examples:

If patient is reported DEAD, then Date of death is a required field
If patient is reported Treated, then Start date of treatment and treatment type are required fields

# Additional constraints and rules for the **comparison of related fields**Examples

Start date of treatment cannot be before Date of diagnosis

Treatment-related data are not applicable for Untreated patients

A patient with enlarged lymph nodes at time of diagnosis cannot be reported with RAI stage: 0

USER MANAGEMENT

#### Center - based access

Project - based access

Lab-based access

Controlled access to data of the registration center

√ Role-based access

Role assignment: Restricted or Extended Access Privileges

USER MANAGEMENT

**User role** examples of **center-based** access

#### Principal investigator of center (PI)

Overall access, review registration and management procedures

#### Data administrator (DA)

Overall read & write privileges

#### Data moderator (DM)

**Restricted read & write** permissions to selected data categories

#### Read - only user

**Restricted read** permissions to selected features

Role-assignment example

#### Cytogenetics-lab User

Access only to cytogenetic data

**User role** example of **project-based** access

#### **General Pl**

Read-only access to data from all centers in a project

#### SYSTEM DESIGN





User authentication system

















#### Data management tools

- Data registration Data update
- 1 Data import
- Data validation

#### Data retrieval tools



Search



Filter



Preview



Download







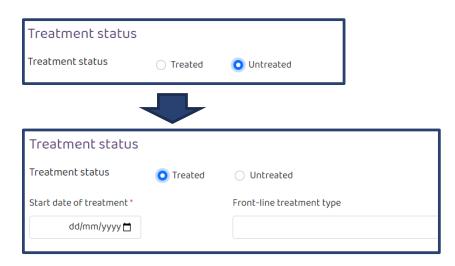
Visualization and Export modules

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

#### Real-time registration systems

A. Online web forms for prospective data registration





✓ Organized and Dynamically adjusted according to selected criteria

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

#### Real-time registration systems

**B. Retrospective data** registration tools

facilitate data collection in a retrospective way

specifically designed template registration files according to requirements

			European Res	earch Initiative	on Chro	onic Ly	mphocytic Leu	kemia		Strictly Conf	idential		
european reseat		CLL	ERICLL DATABASE			NOTE	DIi-l	******	- 1 1-4 4				
Patient Lab id	Gender	Year of birth	Diagnosis	Diagnosis Date of Rai s		Rai stage at diagnosis diagnosis			CIRS score	Date of last contact	Current status	Date of death	Treatment status
					0		<b>‡</b>						
					IV n/a								

- \* adjusted to local necessities and project-specific data collection
- ✓ Protected sheets, including data validation
  - warnings, notes, validation rules and drop down lists



Data upload, validation and import tool

integrate multi originated data from different sources into a central repository

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

### Data Validation and Integration

- translation of terms / conversion of data
- validation of data formats
- detection of data redundancy
- additional constraints and rules for the comparison of related fields

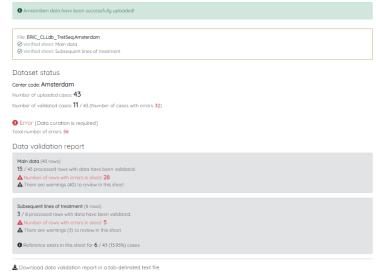
#### Retrospective data registration

Data validation procedure



Data validation report

Upload of Amsterdam dataset



DATA COLLECTION METHODS

### Data Validation and Integration

- translation of terms / conversion of data
- validation of data formats
- detection of data redundancy
- additional constraints and rules for the comparison of related fields

#### Retrospective data registration

Data validation procedure



1 Amsterdam data have been successfully uploaded!

Data validation report

Upload of Amsterdam dataset

**Re-upload** 



Corrected dataset





DATA COLLECTION METHODS

#### Data Validation and Integration

- translation of terms / conversion of data
- validation of data formats
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#### Retrospective data registration

Data validation procedure

Data validation reports

**Data validation report**Upload of Amsterdam dataset

Data curation

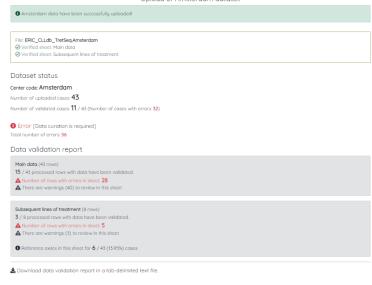
Data organization

Data homogenization



#### **Data import**





#### DATA RETRIEVAL AND ANALYSIS

#### 1. data selection

 Query tools supporting dynamic definition of selection filters.

#### 2. data retrieval

Including data
 visualization modules

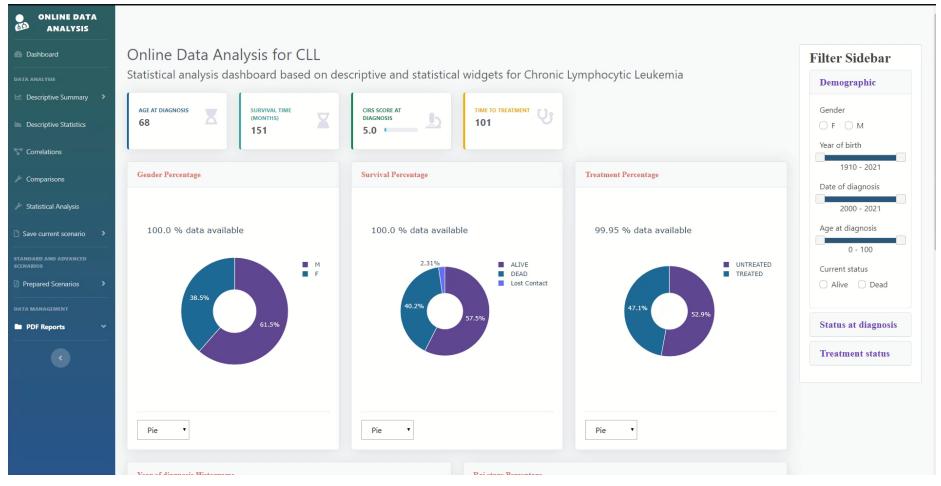
#### 3. data export options



#### DATA ANALYTICS

#### A web-based application for online statistical analysis

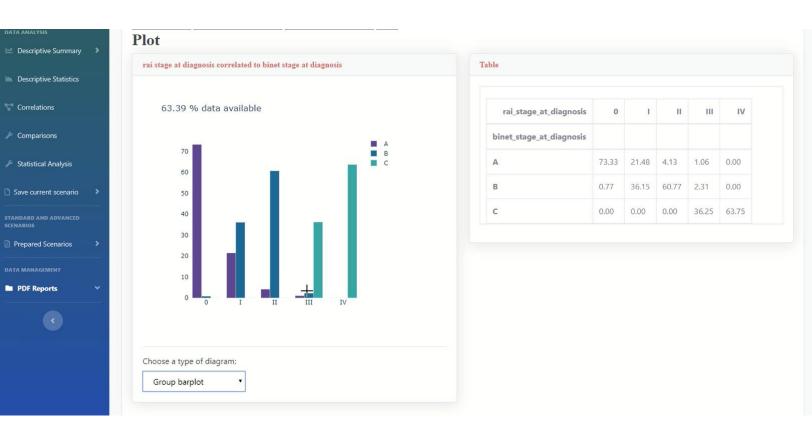
✓ Project-based configuration



#### DATA ANALYTICS

#### A web-based application for online statistical analysis

#### Data correlations





# ERIC LL database

Collection of prospective and retrospective clinical and biological data from patients with **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia** at the time of diagnosis and follow-up on a **project basis** 

A project of ERIC, the European Research Initiative on CLL, a Scientific Working Group (SWG) of the European Hematology Association (EHA) aimed at improved management of CLL through collaborative research

http://www.ericll.org/







# **ERIC** RWD management systems

#### THE ERIC CLL DATABASE

a large-scale initiative aimed at addressing the outstanding basic, translational and clinical research questions in CLL

#### Current status







Perspective

#### Challenges and Solutions for Collecting and Analyzing Real World Data: The Eric CLL Database as an Illustrative Example

Anastasia Chatzidimitriou<sup>1,2</sup>, Eva Minga<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Chatzikonstantinou<sup>1,3</sup>, Carol Moreno<sup>4</sup>, Kostas Stamatopoulos<sup>1,2</sup>, Paolo Ghia<sup>5</sup>, on behalf of ERIC, the European Research Initiative on CLL.

Correspondence: Anastasia Chatzidimitriou (e-mail: achatzidimitriou@certh.gr).

#### ERIC, the European research on CLL

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is an age-related malignancy of mature B lymphocytes.1 While the diagnosis of CLL is relatively straightforward, the clinical course and outcome are highly heterogeneous.2 Moreover, despite remarkable therapeutic advances achieved in recent years, the disease is

ERIC, the European Research Initiative on CLL (http://www. ericll.org) is a Scientific Working Group (SWG) of the European Hematology Association (EHA) aimed at improved management of CLL through collaborative research. Thanks to the active participation of its members, now exceeding 1300 from all over Europe and beyond, ERIC engages in projects extending from basic to (mainly) translational and clinical research.

Capitalizing on such initiatives but also on our expertise in the collection, management and analysis of heterogeneous clinical and biological data, 3-5 we have developed and present here the ERIC CLL database, a registry of clinical and biological data of patients with CLL.

Institute of Applied Biosciences, Centre for Research and Technology Helias,

тивовистия, салысы "Department of Molecular Medicine and Surgery, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm Hematology Departments and Hematopoietic Cells Transplantation Unit, G.

Papanikolaou Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece <sup>4</sup>Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Autonomous University of Barcelone

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The development of ERICdb is funded partially by an unrestricted grant from AbbVie and the European Initiative on CLL (ERIC). Copyright © 2020 the Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. on

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HemeSphere (2020) 4:5(e425), http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/HS9.000000000000425. Received: 27 April 2020 / Accepted: 28 May 2020

#### Challenges of gathering high-quality real-world data

Collection and analysis of real world data (RWD) can prove both effective and efficient for advancing precision medicine and improving the quality and delivery of medical care, provided these come along with data quality. 6,7 The amount of biomedical data continuously increases due to technological advances, thus raising the necessity for designing and developing standardized approaches and methodologies to be implemented in clinical practice.8

Data acquisition is usually a process distributed among different health professionals potentially leading to data quality problems across datasets, such as data redundancy (ie, repeated information), heterogeneity (eg, different date format) and inconsistency (eg, a date of diagnosis after the date of treatment), mainly resulting from lack of standardization and data curation processes. Such problems are particularly pertinent in the case of multi-institutional efforts, where multilevel and multi-originated data are collected. Furthermore, the rapid increase of data complexity captured during patient care, especially data produced by the application of novel methodologies (eg, next generation sequencing), poses challenges that cannot be addressed with standard computational approaches.

Thus, there is an imperative to improve real-world evidence generation by optimizing the integration of the heterogeneous information through automated and thorough quality control and curation mechanisms; and, support analysis and compatibil ity with established ontologies. This will provide unified and standardized access to valid, accurate and comparable datasets. Practical and feasible tools are required, capable of providing easiness in use, flexibility and simplicity, in order to facilitate the data entry procedure and encourage the registration and organization of clinically relevant data from the daily practice.

#### Towards the development of a unified data management framework

Harmonization of heterogeneous data is a prerequisite for gathering homogenized high-quality datasets and bridging the many forms of biological and medical information

A common approach that can be adapted to local and projectspecific requirements, will inevitably facilitate biological, trans-

Chatzidimitriou A, Minga E, Chatzikonstantinou T, Moreno C, Stamatopoulos K, Ghia P, on behalf of ERIC, the European Research Initiative on CLL. Challenges and solutions for collecting and analyzing Real World Data: The ERIC CLL Database as an illustrative example. HemaSphere: October 2020 - Volume 4 - Issue 5 - p e425 doi: 10.1097/HS9.000000000000425.

THE ERIC CLL DATABASE

Online platform for project data management and analysis



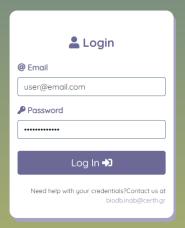


Registry of clinical and biological data of patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
- A project of ERIC, the European Research Initiative on CLL -

www.ericll.org

Welcome to the **ERIC data management system** for the collection of prospective and retrospective data on a project basis

- You should be an authorized user to login



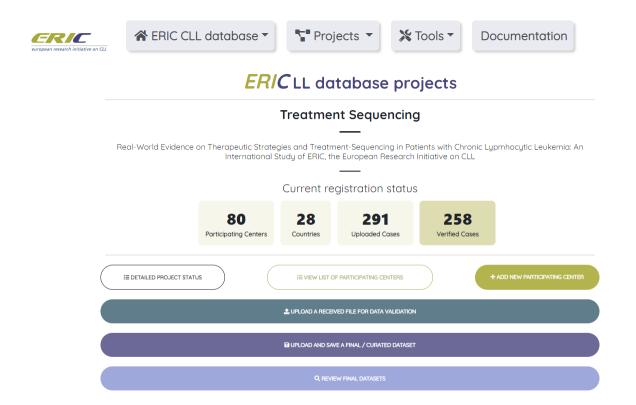




THE ERIC CLL DATABASE

Online platform for project data management and analysis

#### Project-based data collection





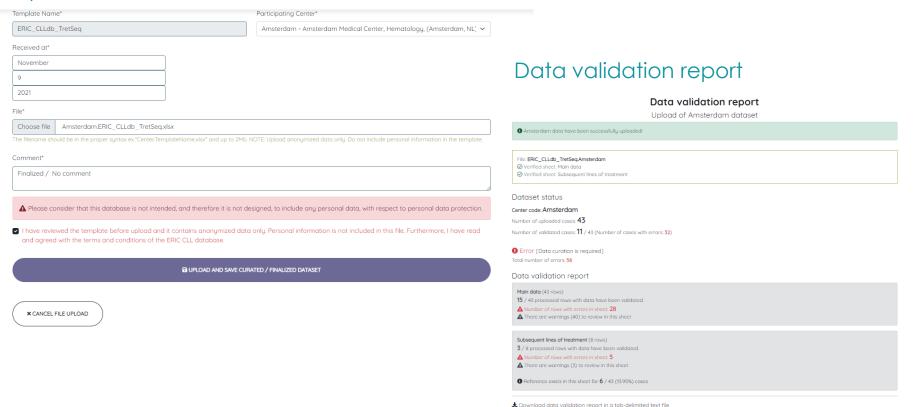


THE ERIC CLL DATABASE

#### Online platform for project data management and analysis

#### **Upload tool**

#### Upload form



THE ERIC CLL DATABASE

Online platform for project data management and analysis

#### **Project overview**

