UPSIDE DOWN How new approaches to consent could help science in being more efficient

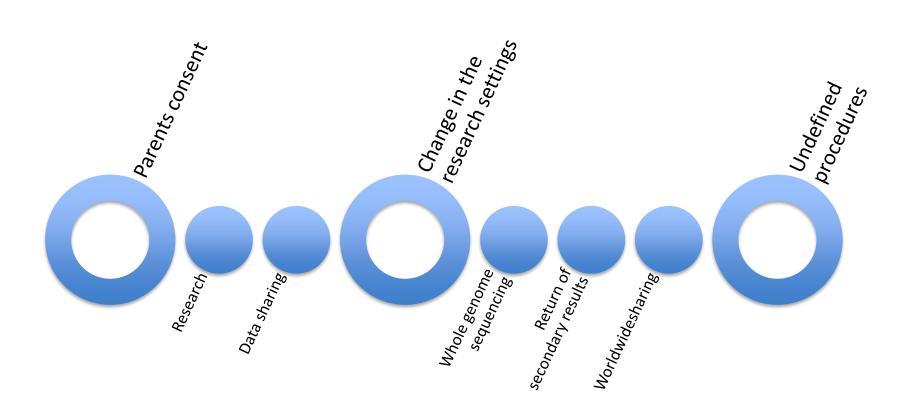


Deborah Mascalzoni Senior Researcher in Bioethics EURAC Research, Bolzano Uppsala CRB, Uppsala

Health longitudinal studies within the BIG Data and Open Science Agenda



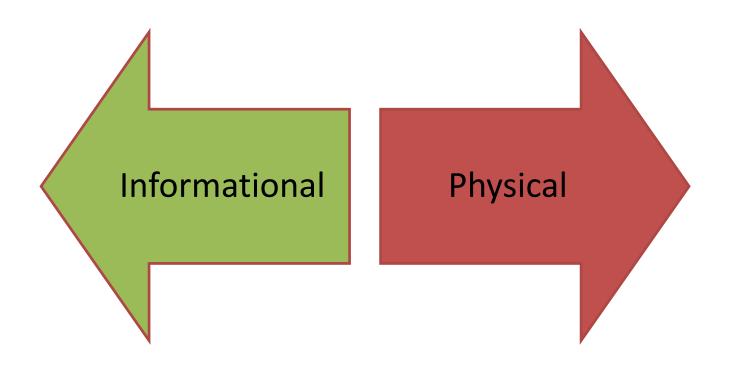
Possible ongoing developments



Longitudinal Research in Rare Diseases

- Long term research (over a period of time);
- Information is collected directly or through the collection of data from registries data
- The enrollment of children into longitudinal research may last a lifetime (data and biosamples)

How are we assessing risk in research today in the 3.0 world and what rules do apply?



What is patient's data and are those protected under the GDPR?

- What is patient's data and how can be handled for research under the GDPR?
- How does the theoretical enforcement of individuals integrity lead to a "permanent exception to ethical rules"
- Ethical safeguards in research:
 - Ethical review
 - Access rules and further use assessment
 - Informed Consent
- Proactive patient's empowerment
- An example of dynamic consent + data governance as example of empirical fixing

Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (OVIEDO)

- **Chapter III Private life and right to information Article 10 Private life and right to information**
- 1. Everyone has the right to respect for private life in relation to information about his or her health.
- 2. Everyone is entitled to know any information collected about his or her health. However, the wishes of individuals not to be so informed shall be observed.
- **3.** In exceptional cases, restrictions may be placed by law on the exercise of the rights contained in paragraph 2 in the interests of the patient.

Vulnerable categories, guidelines and regulation

Helsinki

- 20. Medical research with a vulnerable group is only justified if the research is responsive to the health needs or priorities of this group and the research cannot be carried out in a non-vulnerable group
- 29. When a potential research subject who is deemed incapable of giving informed consent is able to give assent to decisions about participation in research, the physician must seek that assent in addition to the consent of the legally authorised representative. The potential subject's dissent should be respected.

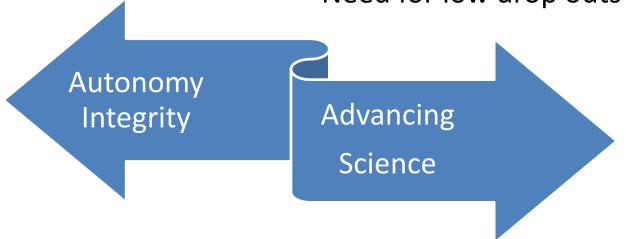
Competing needs?

Good informed consent

- Good information
- Over time
- If major changes arise
- Legally valid

Effective data management

- Longitudinal information gathering
- Information about consent available for international sharing
- Need for low drop outs



Is assent a requirement for research dealing with biospecimens and data?

- A child who has the maturity to understand relevant information has the right to make an independent choice regarding research participation
 - (Ries 2007)

- Over protectionism resulted in a lack of inclusion of children as research subject, impeding the development of relevant therapies for them
- If children refuse to participate and parents wish them to do so what should be done?

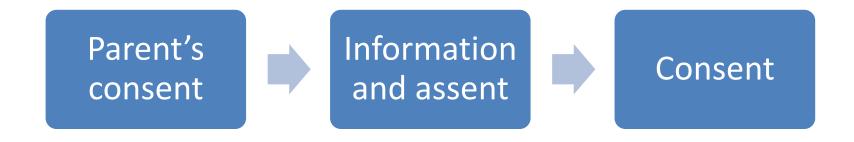
If assent is a requirement how, at what age /to what extent? should it be given

- Oviedo Convention art 6.2
- Where, according to law, a minor does not have the capacity to consent to an intervention, the intervention may only be carried out with the authorisation of his or her representative or an authority or a person or body provided for by law.
- The opinion of the minor shall be taken into consideration as an increasingly determining factor in proportion to his or her age and degree of maturity

Individual consent vs. relational nature of children involvement



Children involvement



Age Categories to guide researchers in the assent process proposes by the EU commission



From birth to age 3

Assent is imposible



Age 3 to 5/6

- Understanding of some notions of altruism
- Some notions of risk



Age six to adolescence

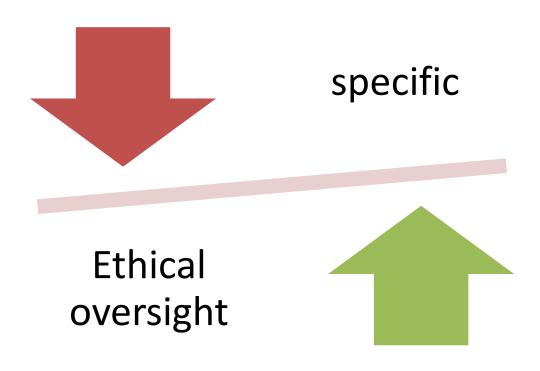
• Emerging capacity for independent decision



Young adults either reached majority

Legally emancipated (also partially see abortion cases)

How does so far ethical review/other safeguards relate to consent?



If approaching for consent how should we approach

Opt in active consent

- Opt in contact may help better understanding and addressing doubts and concerns
- Active consent ensures someone took into consideration the option to be in research and agrees to be in

Thick opt out option

- Still ensures proper information is given
- Participants that need/wish more information could contact the study
- It ensures that drop outs due to practicalities are not occurring

Consent does not work! Is a 35 page "only text" consent. Is this the only way?

- Complex explanations exist in user friendly formats
- The technology used to improve science and communication can be used to improve consent/ informing strategies

How to safely drive your BMW

As a legendary instructor with the BMW and MINI Driving Experience programmes, Klaus Heimerl is one of the top experts in driver safety. Here he explains how to keep safe in precarious situations.



1

Stay cool with black

Drivers need to stay calm when they unexpectedly hit a potch of black ice. Klaus Heimert recommends bringing the car to a stop in a sale location as soon as possible: "If you have ABS, it's okay to slam on the brakes. Without ABS, you'll need a finer touch. Brake softly, but fully, until the salt trucks come through." It's best to wait until the salt trucks come through."





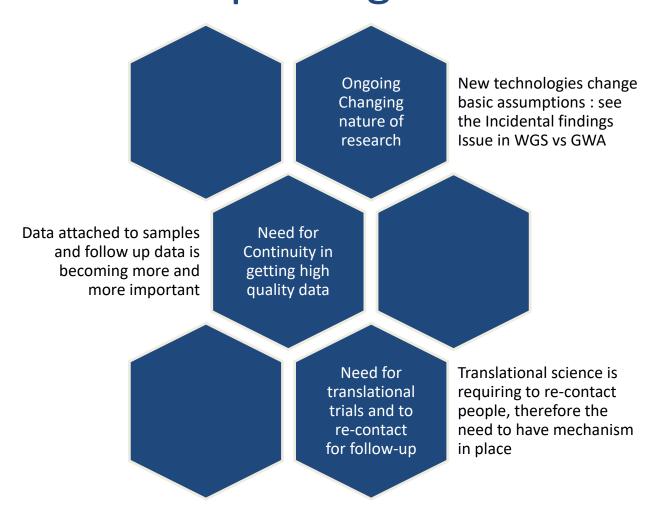
Regaining control when the car skids

Here's what you need to know when the front or back tyres lose traction. Klaus Heimert: "When you lose traction on the front tyres, the car will generally skid toward the outer edge of a curve. Don't try to

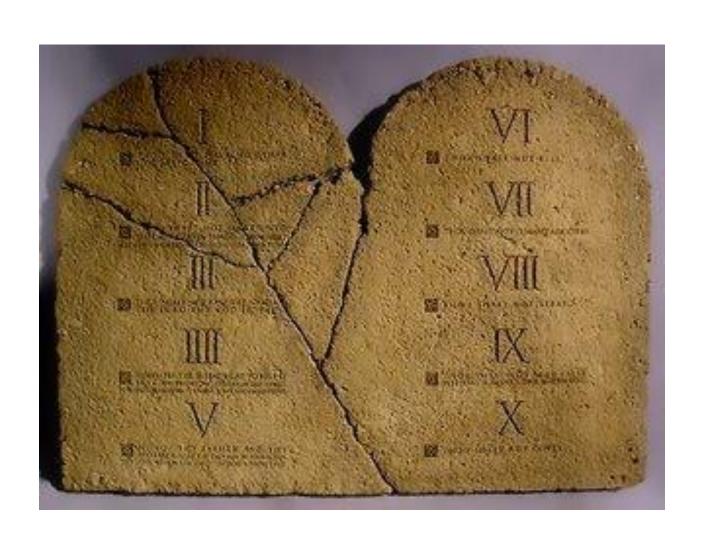
Legal landscape is changing, health research is changing

- Law requirements are changing over time
- Increased need to integrate data in research sets over time
- Need to re-contact patients
- Increased need for accountability systems
- Increased need to integrate patients in the game
- Goal: increase integration of research and healthcare

Charachteristics of the new scientific paradigm



Should informed consent be set in stone?









Why Dynamic Consent?

- Compliance with exiting and upcoming regulations
- Addressing ethical concerns about consent and re-consent in research :
 - Ongoing information
 - Possibility to change idea if conditions change (next gen seq, IPS)
 - Possibility to consent to new research and re-consent easily
 - Allow remote phenotyping and follow ups
 - Ongoing issues that require ongoing information (i. e. EHR access)

Built around research needs

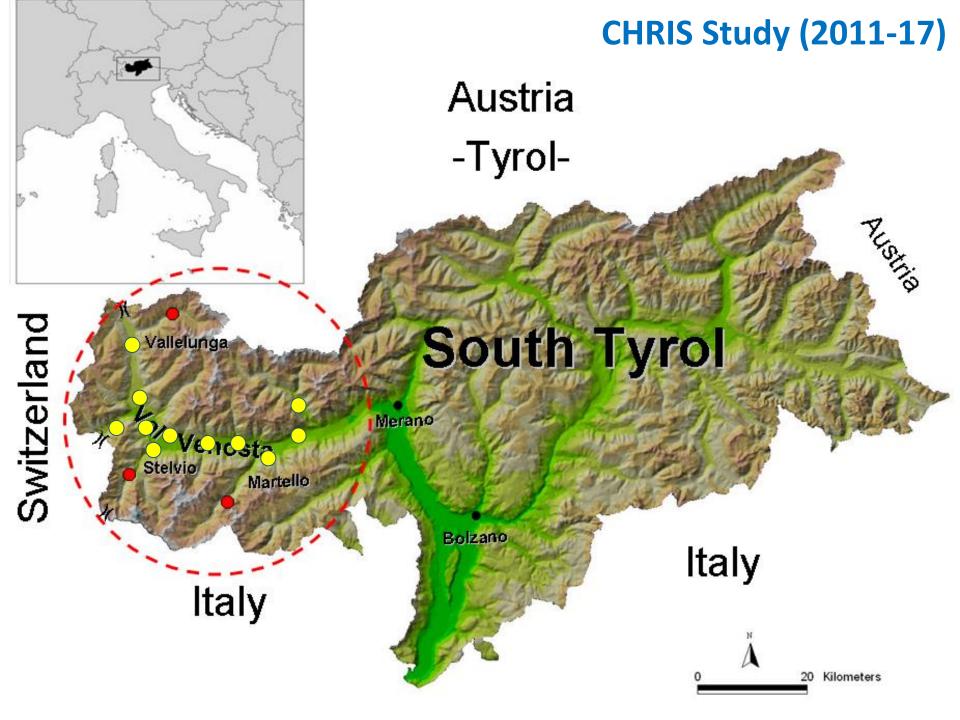




Cooperative Health Research In South Tyrol

Cooperative health study in South-tyrol

- Longitudinal, population-based study to assess the etiological role of genetic and environmental risk factors, and their interactions, on cardiovascular, neurological, and metabolic conditions
- Collection of extensive data an bio-samples on healthy-population level in an Alpine valley in South Tyrol
- 13.000 individuals involved
- Hospital and primary care phisicians involved
- 25 years with follow up every 5 years







Hospital of Schlanders/Silandro





Target: all 26,700 18+ yr old inhabitants

Expected: 10,000 participants
 (2011-17), 10 p/day

 Village-by-village recruitment to maximize family participation

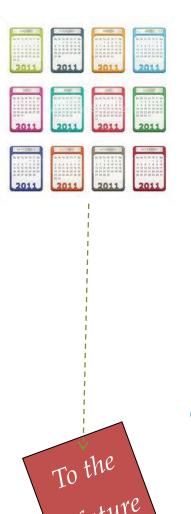
• To date: 13.300 enrolled

5 year follow-up



13 municipalities

Participant's workflow in dynamic consent in CHRIS



Months before

4/2 weeks before

General info to the public through media

Invitation letter

Brochure at home via e-mail if possible

• SMS reminder (drugs, info, time)

9'

Day before

- Information movie
- Web based dynamic Informed consent
- Questions
- App installed on the mobile

Coming Days
Coming Months

- Updates on the <u>personal WEB page</u>
- Questionnaire
- Access to pesonal data
- Follow up
- Newsletter.....





Personal WEB Access for Dynamic Consent (Web and APP)







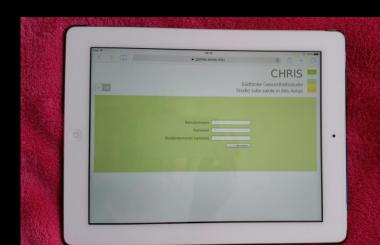
- Provides access to the personal clinical results (blood tests etc)
- Provides a personal webpage to access the informed consent manager
- Is directly connected with the databases and will be updated in case of changes by participants
- Is usable and is tested for remote phenotyping



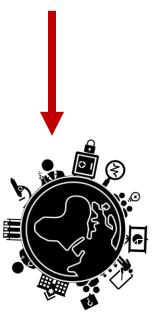


Personal WEB Access for Dynamic Consent

- Is directly connected with the databases and will be updated in case of changes by participants
- Pop up help options
- Is possible to reconsent and fill in questionnaires online
- Is possible to change options
- Is possible to withdraw or opt out



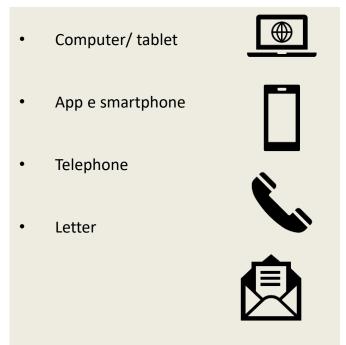
Authorization to use the Dynamic Consent platform



MyCHRIS

- Dynamic consent portal (to manage your permissions and the consent)
- To access your medical results
- To access information about the use of your data
- To legally change your options in the consents
- To consent to furhter studies
- To remotely participate to new data collections

www.chrisstudy.it



With the aid of a tailored communication strategy



Caring about contextual communication (time/needs)



Use different media/ tools to reach different users more efficiently



Continuos communication over time

Invitation letter followed by BROCHURE/email



V at the research center









Voice over presentation/movie

- reinforces messages
- standardizes information communicated
- ensures that all the information needed is provided in a friendly format
- uses diffrent media to reach different people
- can illustrate with images complex concepts
- could be used in theory for online consent

ONE page summary

organisiert die Studie?

Zentrum für Biomedizin der EURAC und lädtiroler Sanitätsbetrieb sind die Träger HRIS-Studie

kann teilnehmen?

entellnehmer müssen volljährig und in Gemeinde der Bezirksgemeinschaft rigau ansässig sein. Die Teilnahme ist liig.

sind die Ziele der Studie?

sseres Verständnis von Entstehung und risuf verbreitster Volkskrankheiten wie rz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen (z.B. Blurchdruck), Stoffwechselstörungen (z.B. ibetes), neurologische und psychistrihe Erkrankungen (z.B. Schlafstörungen, pression): Welche Rolle spielen genetihen Faktoren, welche Umwelteinflüsse? e wirken beide zusammen? nabilissierung der Südtroler Bevölkerung Bereich Gesundheitsvorsorge

finden die Untersuchungen

erden im CHRIS-Zentrum im Kranken-Schlanders durchgeführt.

Wie ist der Ablauf?

- Die Teilnehmer erhalten vorab per Post einen Fragebogen zum Thema Emährung.
- Im CHRIS-Zentrum unterzeichnen sie eine Einverständniserklärung, die so genannte informierte Einwilligung.
- Zu den Untersuchungen gehören: Blutsbnahme und Urinprobe, Untersuchungen zu Bewegungsstörungen, Fliechtest, anthropometrische Messung (Gewicht, Größe, Body-Mass-Index, Körperfettanteil), Blutdruckmessung und Bektrokardiogramm.
- In einem susführlichen Gespräch geben die Teilnehmer Auskunft über Lebensgewohnheiten, Gesundheitszustand, Krankengeschichte, Einnahme von Arzneimitteln und geneslogische Daten, die über das Verwandtschaftsverhältnis von Teilnehmern Aufschluss geben.
- Außerdem werden sie gebeten mehrere Fragebögen zu verschiedenen Gesundheitsthemen suszufüllen.

Was passiert mit den Proben?

Die Blut- und Urinproben werden im Krankenhaus Meran untersucht. Die biologischen Proben werden in der CHRIS-Biobank in den Krankenhäusern in Meran und Bozen für eine Dauer von bis zu 30 Jahren zu Forschungszwecken konserviert.

Werden den Teilnehmern die Untersuchungsergebnisse mitgeteilt?

- Sie erhalten die klinischen Befunde der Blut- und Urinprobe und des EKQs sowie die Ergebnisse der Blutdruck- und der anthropometrischen Messungen.
- Forschungsergebnisse werden dem einzelnen Teilnehmer nicht mitgeteilt, da sie keinen klinisch-diagnostischen Wert haben.
 Sollte sich dies in Zukunft ändern und sich heute noch nicht existente Vorsorge- und Therspierröglichkeiten ergeben, werden die Teilnehmer darüber persönlich verständigt, sofern sie dies in ihrer Einverständniserklärung so vorgesehen haben.

Wie wird der Schutz von Daten und Privatsphäre garantiert?

- Alle Daten und Proben werden codiert und unter strikter Einhaltung des itslienischen Datenschutzgesetzes aufbewahrt. Nur befügte Mitarbeiter haben Zugriffsrecht.
- Die Daten und Proben werden in codierter Form mit nationalen oder internationalen wissenschaftlichen Partnern geteilt, sofern der Teilnehmer dies genehmigt hat. Die Verwendung ist dabei durch rechtliche Abkommen geregeit.
- Die Forschungsergebnisse werden in wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften in einer

Weise publiziert, die die Identifizierung Teilnehmern oder die Stigmstisierung d Gemeinschaft ausschließt.

Welche Rechte haben die Teilnehmer?

Die Teilnehmer haben jederzeit das Rech ihre Entscheidungen bezüglich der Teilna mebedingungen zu ändern, und können i dazu einer geschützte Internetseite bedie Benutzernamen und Passwort erhalten si CHRIS-Zentrum. Sie können auch jederze ihre Zustimmung zur Teilnahme an der St widerrufen und bestimmen, dass ihre Dat und die von ihnen abgegebenen Probennichtet werden.

Wie wird die Studie finanziert?

Die CHRIS-Studie wird im Rahmen der Gr finanzierung der EURAC durch die Abteil Innovation, Forschung, Entwicklung und Genossenschaften der Autonomen Provin Bozen-Südtirol finanziert.

CHRIS WEBPAGE

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Newsletter

SÜDTIROLER GESUNDHEITSSTUDIE – CHRIS

Die Gesundheitsstudie CHRIS untersucht, wie unser Erbgut die Entwicklung von verbreiteten chronischen Krankheiten beeinflusst. Das sind Krankheiten wie Diabetes oder viele neurologische Erkrankungen, die nach ihrem Auftreten zwar oft nur langsam voranschreiten; doch ist keine Besserung zu erwarten, bevor nicht eine Heilungsmöglichkeit gefunden ist. In der Bevölkerung weit verbreitet, stellen diese Krankheiten eine große Belastung dar, sowohl für die betroffene Person als auch für das gesamte Gesundheitssystem.

In den vergangenen 50 Jahren haben Forscher eine ganze Reihe von Gewohnheiten im Lebensstil als "Risikoverhaltensweisen" identifiziert, das heißt, sie können der Gesundheit schaden. So haben Studien bestätigt, dass Rauchen die Wahrscheinlichkeit erhöht an Herzund Gefäßerkrankungen, sowie Krebs- oder Atemwegserkrankungen zu sterben. Doch ist bislang unklar, warum von zwei Menschen, die gleichviel rauchen, der eine einen Schlaganfall erleidet und der andere nicht. Ist es das Zusammenspiel mit anderen Lebensgewohnheiten? Oder weil sie verschiedenen Luftschadstoffen ausgesetzt sind? Oder sind Unterschiede im Erbgut dafür verantwortlich? Wir wissen es nicht, aber auf Fragen wie diese versucht die CHRIS-Studie Antworten zu geben.

Die CHRIS-Studie ist im vergangenen Sommer gestartet. Ziel ist es, in den kommenden Jahren mindestens 10.000 Teilnehmer aus dem Vinschgau zu untersuchen, um aussagekräftige Ergebnisse erzielen zu können. Die medizinischen Untersuchungen an all jenen, die jetzt an der Studie teilnehmen, werden außerdem in den folgenden Jahren wiederholt, um das

Auftreten von neuen Erkrankungen bzw. die Verschlechterung (oder Besserung) von bereits bestehenden Beschwerden zu überwachen.

Die Südtiroler Gesundheitsstudie CHRIS ist eine Langzeitstudie. Dieser Newsletter dient dazu, den Kontakt mit den Teilnehmern aufrecht zu erhalten und sie über die Studie auf dem Laufenden zu halten. Er wird alle sechs Monate verschickt und ist im Internet unter www.chrisstudy.it zu finden.

Neuigkeiten, Nachrichten und Informationen zur CHRIS-Studie gibt es außerdem: im Internet unter www.christudy.it, per E-Mail an info.chris@eurac.edu, telefonisch unter 0471 055 502, direkt im CHRIS-Zentrum im Krankenhaus Schlanders, MO-FR von 9-12 Uhr



Die CHRIS-Mitarbeiter vom Zentrum für Biornedizin an der EURAC in Bozen (v.l.): Alessandro De Grandi, Andrea Vieider, Clemens Egger, Cristian Pattaro, Martin Gögele, Marlene Obkircher, Stefanie Wieser, Lisa Kofink, Deborah Mascalzoni



Studienassistentinnen und Krankenschwestern im CHRIS-Zentrum im Krankenhaus Schlanders (v.l.): Brunhilde Grasser, Lea Moriggl, Benedikta Linter, Tamara Oberhofer, Marilena Koch, Roselinde Gunsch

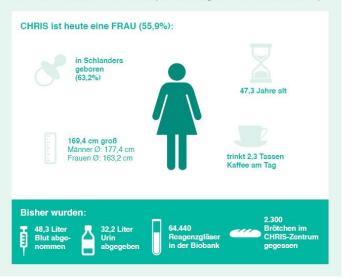
WAS WAR DER AUSGANGSPUNKT DER STUDIE?

Mehr als drei Jahre lang wurde die Südtiroler Gesundheitsstudie CHRIS im Vorfeld sorgfältig geplant und vorbereitet: Geeignete Fragebögen wurden entwickelt, um verbreitete chronische Krankheiten sowie die unterschiedlichen Lebensstile erfassen zu können und inwieweit Teilnehmer verschiedenen Schadstoffen ausgesetzt sind. Die medizinischen Untersuchungen wurden geplant wie z.B. das EKG, und es wurde definiert, welche Blut- und Urinparameter gemessen werden sollen.

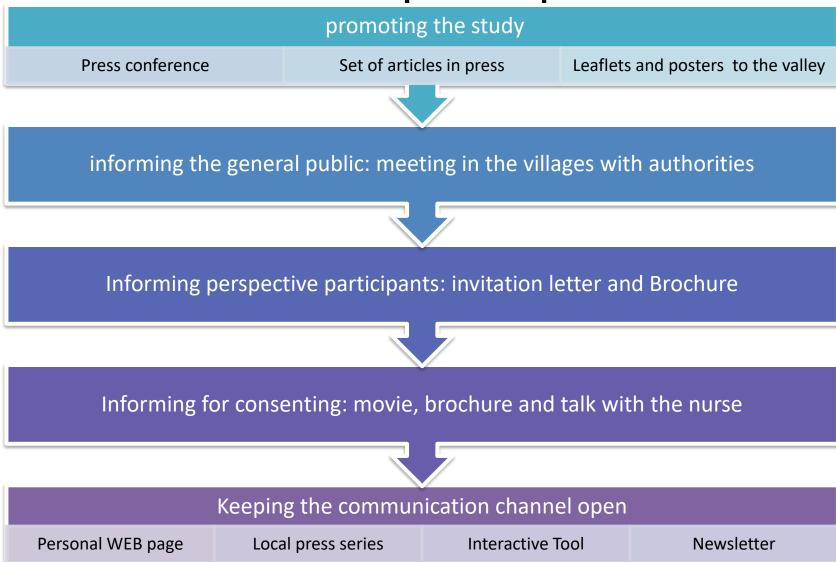
Die Erfahrungen aus der GenNova/MICROS-Studie, die 2002/03 in Stilfs, Langtaufers und Martell durchgeführt worden ist, waren für die Planung der CHRIS-Studie äußerst wertvoll.

Dank jener Studie wurden mehr als 200 Gene identifiziert, die in Verbindung mit den meistverbreiteten chronischen Krankheiten stehen. Die CHRIS-Studie untersucht nun, inwieweit diese ausfindig gemachten Gene verschiedene Risikoverhaltensweisen verstärken.

WER IST CHRIS HEUTE? (Durchschnitt aller gesammelten Daten - Stand 30.06.2012)



Continuous communication strategy: maximize participation



Broad and specific: interactive

Broad

Broad description of aims

of research

Broad time frame

Specific

Security information

Data handling

Governance mechanisms

Expectations

Continuos information

Data Sharing Options

1. I agree that the data will be used by the present institution for research related to Cardiovascular, neurological and metabolic related research.

Yes/no

 I agree that the data, fully codified, will be shared with other institutions also abroad in order to ensure best scientific results This data-sharing will follow rules defined in contracts (MTA) (Help)

Yes/no

3. I agree that my data, fully codified can be put on **public databases** to allow access to the scientific community(HeIp)

Yes/no

Secondary findings option: multistep

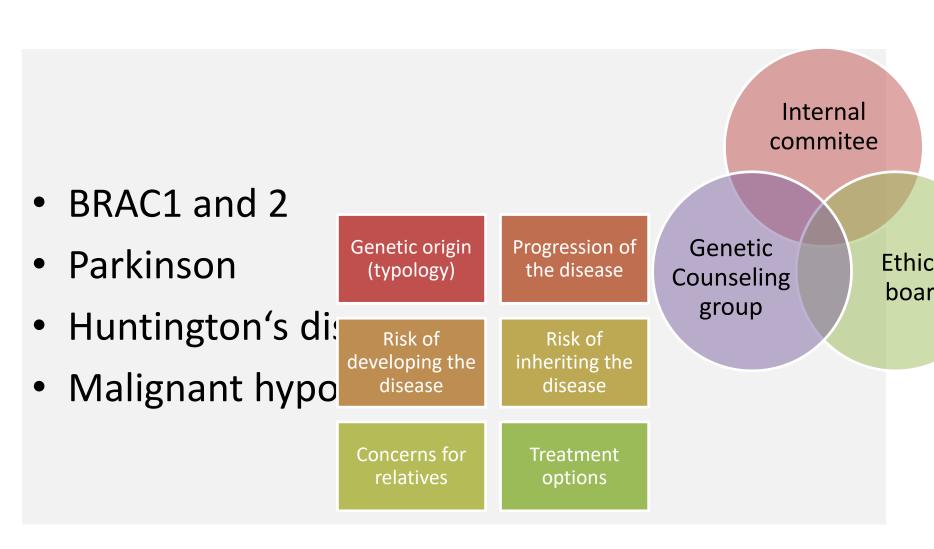
I am aware that research is a long process. Part of my blod and DNA will be used for research that is not aiming at diagnostic results. Research results usually have no immediate meaning in health for individuals so in general I will not receive individual feedbacks about the research part. Although there may be cases in which we could encounter data relevant for your health. In this case:

- I want to be contacted
- I want to be contacted only if the results are offering chances of therapy, prevention or informed choices for my life or of my relatives life
- Never contact me

If participants choose to be contacted:

- I want the hospital to direct contact me
- I want you to contact my GP and be contacted by her

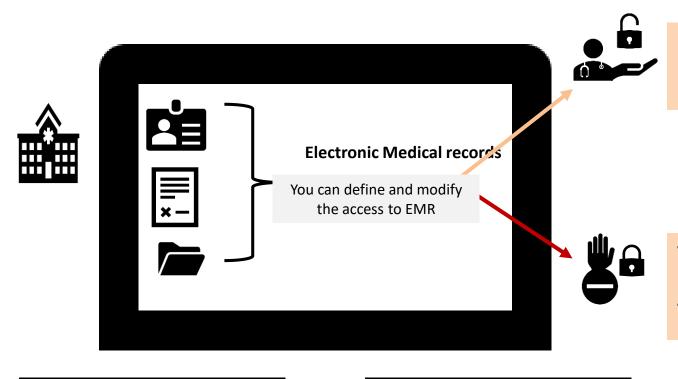
Return of secondary findings



Consent to access your EHR for research



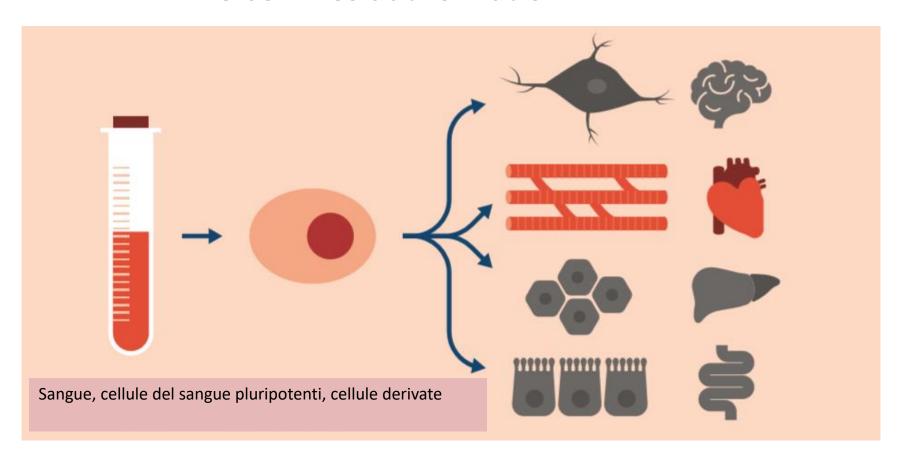




By authorizing the CHRIS to access your EMR you provide precious information on how your health will change over time

- With your conens we can access data analogous to data collected for the CHRIS study
- To access other type of data we will notify you a request

IPS celllines authorization



In case of **death or incapacity** I want that:

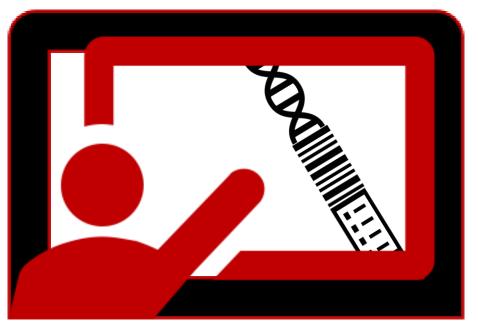
- My samples will be further used in research
- My samples will be de-identified and further used
- My samples will be destroyed







Data are pseudonimized





Internal regulation for handling data and samples



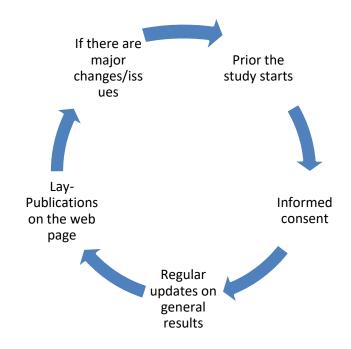
Implementation of security measures over time



Adherence to National and EU law

Information customized

- 1. I want to be kept informed about the development of the project:
- Every time you think it is important by e-mail/SMS/newsletter
- Once a year through the newsletter
- Only if it is really necessary according to the ethical board



Withdrawal: minimizing harm for research

I know that I can change some of the options but I wish to withdraw my consent altogether:

- I wish you not to contact me again. You can still use the data and samples in accordance with my informed consent for further research.
- I wish not to be contacted again and my data and samples to be de-identified and further used.
- I wish you to delete all the data you have about me and destroy the samples

Challenges

- May Control over data hamper research?
- Can people withdraw more easily?
- Management of data may lead to loss of control over data and generate holes in the data-set?
- Cost/benefit is worth it?

Multiple choice options in CHRIS: 8000 participants

Options relevant to data-set completedness	
I agree to leave my blood and DNA in the CHRIS biobank for 30 years for research purposes	99,8%
I accept that CHRIS will share some of my data with research partners (binding DTA)	99.5%
I accept that my data will be shared on databases of institutions that allow access to the data by the scientific community (similar to dbGAP)	99%
Relevant secondary findings back (re-contact)	98%
In case of death or incapacity I leave data and samples to research (otherwise by law we should destroy them at the end of the study or after 30 years)	97,2 decided to leave data and samples to research after death

Interview excerpts

- "I would have never be here if I knew I could not change my mind.
- "The fact that you take it so seriously to explain everything and make sure we understand, made me think you are really trustworthy". I asked my children and my family to participate too.
- I completely do not care. Do what you want!

From research subject to Partner



Relationship	Role
Partner/stakeholder (us)	Promotes science projects as common endeavour, having an active role
Collaborators	Contributes
Participants	Asked, interviewed
Research subjects (them)	Informed, protected (passive)

Direct benefits for research of DC information process

- Conformity with legal and ethical requirements
- More than consent DC can be used for:
 - Recruitment
 - Consent and re-consent processes
 - Feeding back research findings
- Recruitment costs are significantly lower
- Greater accountability and increased trust

Direct benefits for research of DC information process

TIME

Nurse time spared with Brochure + Movie + Nurse time VS

Brochure +Nurse time

= 30/35 minutes per patient

3 more patiens in the workflow a day *250 days =750 patiens more a year=2250 more in 3 years=

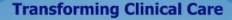
One year of recruitment less





Log In

NHS



Vasculitis

Welcome to

RUDY

A Study in Rare Diseases of the Bone, Joint and Vessels

XLH

(LH

Fibrous

dysplasia

Sign up today

National Institute for

Health Research

More Information

Transparency in Partnership

Osteogenesis Imperfecta

Myeloma

Patient Driven Research





In association with:













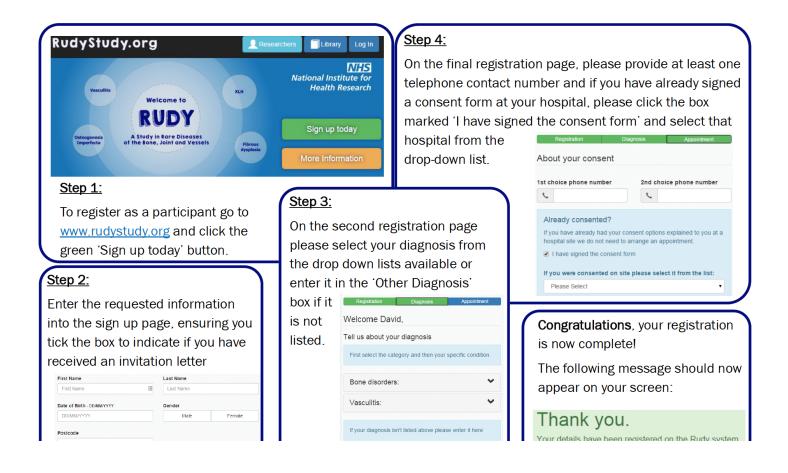




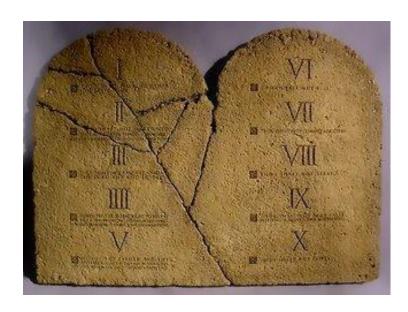


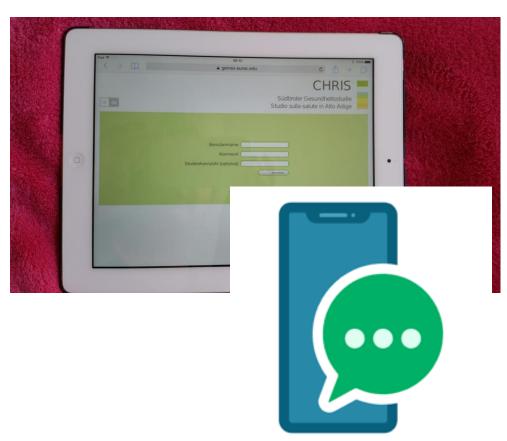


Online secure registration process



So should consent be set in stone?







Thank you