Organising national research data management services

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BMC Infectious Diseases



Research article

Open Access

Rectal artemisinins for malaria: a review of efficacy and safety from individual patient data in clinical studies

Melba Gomes*1, Isabela Ribeiro^{1,7}, Marian Warsame^{2,3,6}, Harin Karunajeewa⁴ and Max Petzold^{2,5}

HEALTHY LIVING

The Latest On Zika: Brazil Isn't Sharing Data

Scientists say they're having trouble analyzing the outbreak because they don't have enough up-to-date information.

① 02/04/2016 03:43 pm ET | Updated Feb 05, 2016







MARIO TAMA VIA GETTY IMAGES

Health workers pass out information on mosquito protection to people arriving in the baggage claim area at Guararapes Gilberto Freyre International Airport on February 4, 2016 in Recife, Pernambuco state, Brazil. Officials say

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY

UNDERLYING DATA GUIDELINES



The Open Access Policy requires that data underlying published research results will be accessible and open immediately.

The following guidelines focus on data underlying published research. Activities around pre-publication data planning, collection, analysis, storage, sovereignty, informed consent, interoperability, and the use of disciplinary standards are addressed at the individual grant and contract level by the grantee and program officer during the proposal stage.

These guidelines are aligned with existing industry best practices, including data availability policies required by several publishers. As new practices emerge, the guidelines will be reviewed and updated as needed.

What is underlying data?

Underlying data encompasses all primary data, associated metadata, and any additional relevant data necessary to understand, assess, and replicate the reported study findings in totality.

Underlying data can be compiled into any file type, including any necessary access instructions, code, or supporting information files, to ensure the file(s) can be accessed and used by others.

Note: We do not require sharing of data that is ethically unsound or legally encumbered.

Why is access to underlying data important?

Providing access to underlying data is key in fulfilling the foundation's mission of rapid and free exchange of scientific ideas to move humanity forward by improving and saving lives. Without barriers the scientific community can freely benefit from data and build upon each other's work.



NATURE | NEWS

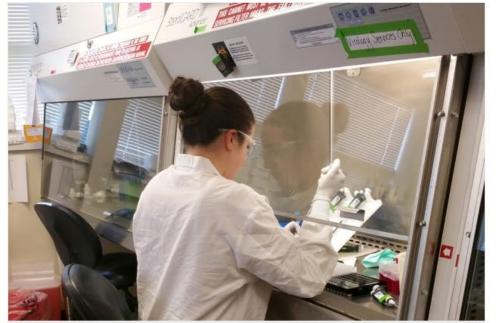
Zika researchers release real-time data on viral infection study in monkeys

Raw data from macaque experiment published daily online.

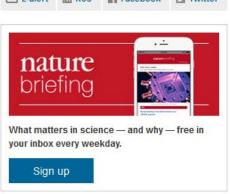
Declan Butler

23 February 2016





Gabrielle Lehrer-Brey, part of a team that is experimentally infecting macaques with Zika virus, works with



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Data Availability Statement: The dataset is available via Swedish National Data Service: http://

snd.gu.se/sv/catalogue/study/SND0987, the dataset

has doi:10.5878/002744.

gness to Pay for phalitis and Evidence from 75. doi:10.1371/

and, College

Published: December 7, 2015

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Data Availability Statement: The dataset is available via Swedish National Data Service: http://snd.gu.se/sv/catalogue/study/SND0987, the dataset has doi:10.5878/002744.

RESEARCHARTICLE

The Willingness to Pay for Vaccination against Tick-Borne Encephalitis and Implications for Public Health Policy: Evidence from Sweden

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Abstract

The increasing incidence of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) in Sweden and several other European countries has sparked a discussion about the need for a public vaccination strategy. However, TBE vaccination coverage is incomplete and there is little knowledge about the factors influencing vaccination behavior. Based on a survey of 1,500 randomly selected respondents in Sweden, we estimate vaccination coverage in areas with different TBE risk levels and analyze the role of vaccine price and other factors influencing the demand for vaccination. First, we find that the average rate of TBE vaccination in Sweden is 33% in TBE risk areas and 18% elsewhere. Income, age and risk-related factors such as incidence of TBE in the area of residence, frequency of visits to areas with TBE risk, and experience with tick bites are positively associated with demand for TBE vaccine. Next, using contingent valuation methodology, we estimate the willingness to pay for TBE vaccination among the unvaccinated respondents and the effect of a possible subsidy. Among the unvaccinated respondents in TBE risk areas, we estimate the mean willingness to pay for the recommended three doses of TBE vaccine to be 465 SEK (approximately 46 euros or 40% of the current market price). We project that a subsidy making TBE vaccines free of charge could increase the vaccination rate in TBE risk areas to around 78%, with a larger effect on low-income households, whose current vaccination rate is only 15% in risk areas. However, price is not the only factor affecting demand. We find significant effects on vaccination behavior associated with trust in vaccine recommendations, perceptions about tick biterelated health risks and knowledge about ticks and tick-borne diseases. Hence, increasing knowledge and trust, as well as ease of access to vaccinations, can also be important measures for public health agencies that want to increase the vaccination rate.

FAIR – Findable, Accesible, Interoperable, Reusable

- As open as possible, as closed as necessary!
- 15 guiding principles by FORCE11 to simplify life of the scientists
- FAIR is
 - Not a standard
 - Not equal to "Open" or "Free"
 - Both for humans and machines
- Data
 - Are often Open but not FAIR
 - Could be closed but perfectly FAIR
 - That is not FAIR are pretty re-useless

EOSC is moving – Sweden needs to add on infrastructures

EOSC as a federation of research data infrastructures

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 25.4.2018

On access to and preservation of scientific information

Unique identification

Concrete objectives and indicators of measure progress

Creation of incentive schemes, reward systems and education and training programmes for researchers

SND 2.0 Where we are now

SND members

- bottom up with national funding

Mittuniversitetet

Högskolan Dalarna

Örebro universitet

Karlstads universitet

Högskolan i Skövde

Högskolan Väst

Högskolan i Borås

Göteborgs universitet

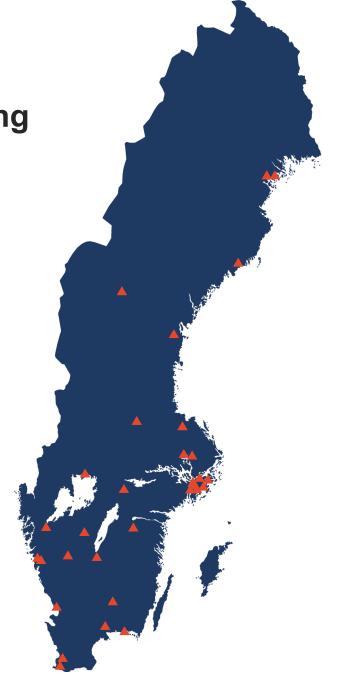
Chalmers tekniska högskola

Jönköping University

Högskolan i Halmstad

Lunds universitet

Malmö universitet



Luleå tekniska universitet

Polarforskningssekretariatet

Umeå universitet

Högskolan i Gävle

Uppsala universitet

Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet

Mälardalens högskola

Stockholms universitet

Karolinska institutet

Kungliga tekniska högskolan

Handelshögskolan i Stockholm

Försvarshögskolan

Södertörns högskola

Linköpings universitet

Linnéuniversitetet

Högskolan Kristianstad

Blekinge tekniska högskola

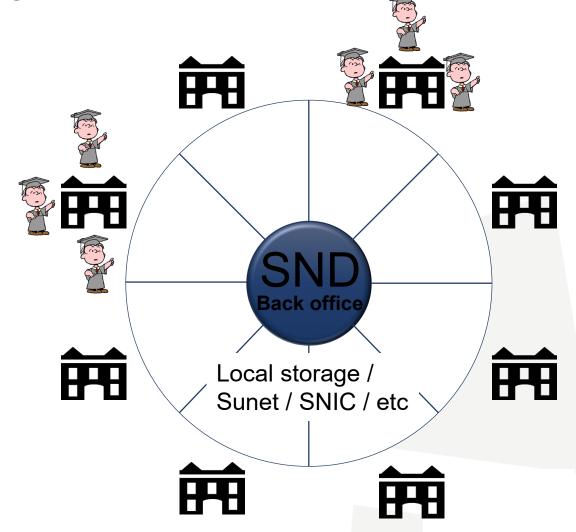
SND – purpose

The purpose of SND is to provide a coordinated and secure structure for describing, depositing, sharing, and finding research data:

- All researcher should be able to fulfill the Open Data standards suggested by the universities, funders and journals.
- Researchers should be supported to ensure proper data curation, metadata and legal handling of data (sensitive information, ownership, contracts).
- Built on distributed, secured storage to ensure that the research data is under the control of the university.
- Actively supporting other Open Data initiatives and importing/exporting metadata to other general/specialised portals/repositories.

SND 1.0 vs SND 2.0





SND – Data Flow



Metadata are uploaded to the SND portal.



Data are uploaded to local storage/SUNET/SNIC. Flagged as open or restricted.

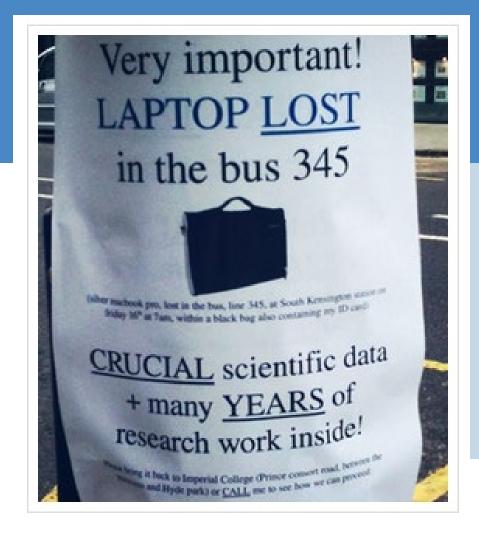




Direct access or request to access data



Piloted 2019 with: SNIC (Swestore), SUNET and CTH, KTH, SU, GU, SLU, Borås, Malmö and Polarforskningssekretariatet.



Thank You!

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