

STANDARDIZATION OF PRE-CLINICAL DATA AND METADATA USING SEND

28/09/2015





O 1 INTRODUCTION

# **CONTEXT**

Each pre-clinical study in a silo

- Different structures
- Different semantics (age, gender, ...)
- No traceability
- No database management
- → Pooling and capitalization difficulties!



## **NEEDS**

- Growing need for preclinical data pooling
- Cross analysis with clinical studies and other data
- Business need to go faster to decision
- Ensure the quality of the data



#### **HOW**

Data Flow Quality Assessments

Secure and regulate data transfers

Standardize datasets

Assure completeness and accuracy

Data Management & Statistical Workflow





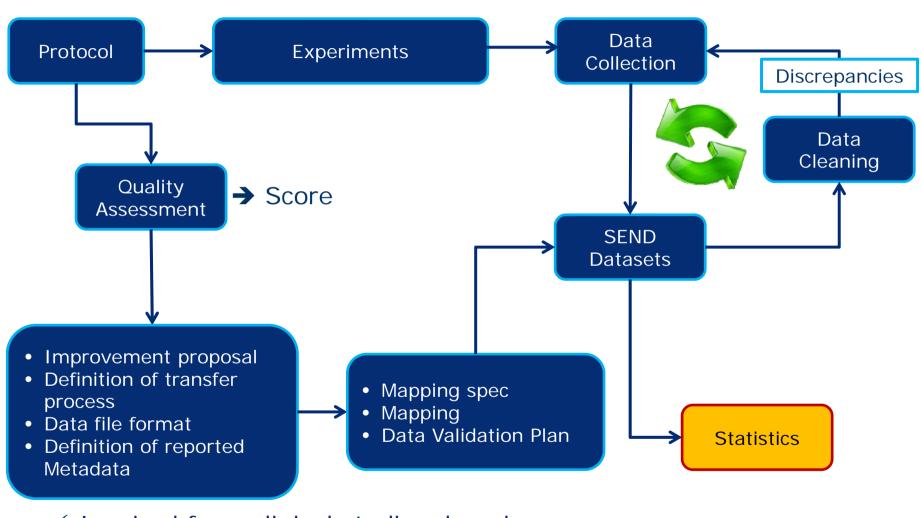
O 2 GLOBAL PROCESS SETUP

# **OBJECTIVES**

- Do not slow down the result delivery
- Control the data flow
- Assure the best quality possible
- Capture metadata
- Automated process



## **PROCESS OVERVIEW**

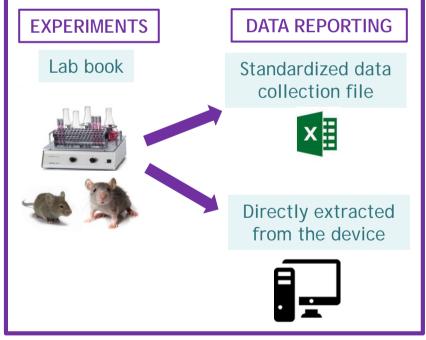


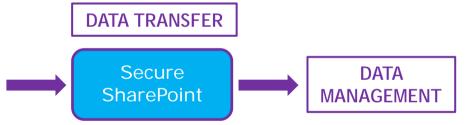
- ✓ Inspired from clinical studies domain
- ✓ Simplified



# A SINGLE DATA FLOW





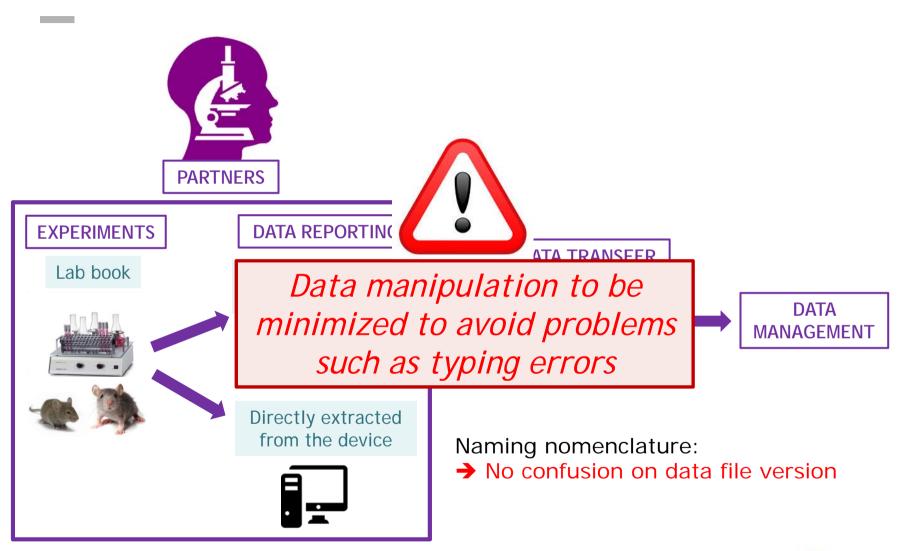


# Naming nomenclature:

→ No confusion on data file version



## A SINGLE DATA FLOW





#### DATA MANAGEMENT EARLY INVOLVEMENT TO ...

- Discuss the data management process with the external data provider
- Perform data quality risk assessment → objective score
- Improvements implemented before the beginning of experiments
- Educate and raise awareness of our needs.
- Define data transfer modality
- Discuss with the scientist what is important to be captured
- Define the data file template



#### TRANSFORMATION TO STANDARDIZED DATASET

- Using SAS<sup>®</sup>
- Captures as much data as possible in the data file
- Additional data can be caught from the protocol (hard coding)
- Date format to be respected
- LoD /LoQ data entry convention to be defined
- Transformation according to SEND IG 3.0



# **EXAMPLES OF DOMAINS USED**

- DM: Demographics
- BW: Body Weights
- EX: Exposure
- CL: Clinical Observation
- DD: Death Diagnosis
- FW: Food and Water consumption
- LB: Laboratory Tests
- VS: Vital Signs



#### BASIC DATA CLEANING

- Controls on:
  - Missing data (importance to justify any missing data)
  - Out of range data (ranges defined with the scientist)
    - → Avoid any obvious data entry error
  - Dates compared to the timepoints defined in the protocol
  - Evolution of weights
- Findings compiled in a discrepancy file
- Until all findings resolved





O3 why standardization?

# WHY WE STANDARDIZE

- Efficiency via automation
  - → Non added value tasks minimized
  - → Quicker to decision
  - → Constant quality
- Use SEND-in visualization tools



#### WHY WE STANDARDIZE

- Standardized data collection template
  - Maximize the automation of data mapping
- Standardized datasets
  - → Re-use of edit-check programs
  - → Outlier detection integrated to cleaning process
  - → Basic statistics automated





## **VISUALIZATION TOOL**

- SEND-in tool
  - Facilitate access to results as soon as the data are available
  - Custom reports
  - Dynamic / Easy navigation functionalities
- → Anticipate statistic results and may save time on decision making process





O 4 DIFFICULTIES – KEY LEARNINGS

#### **CHANGE HABITS!**

- Data Management involvement at an early stage
- People enrollment (internally + external partner)
- Fundamental work of education and pedagogy to provide a clear picture of our needs and objectives
- Support of the Quality Management System

Make people believe in it is the key for success!





05 CONCLUSION

## CONCLUSION

- Key points for success
  - Persuade the scientist and partners
  - → Early involvement of data management

#### Benefits

- Standardization using SEND model brings us quality, traceability and homogeneity of our database (EFSA submission)
- → Ability to capitalize and pool our data
- Efficacy and conviviality of results reading thanks to visualization tools
- Efficacy and time saving to capitalize and pool our data



# **THANKS**

# DANONE - Origines -



