



How should we share?

https://dqbasmyouzti2.cloudfront.net/assets/content/cache/made/content/images/articles/BigData_Wormhole_XL_721_420_80_s_c1.jpg

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Overview

- Why share?
- Issues and challenges
 - Respecting participants and communities
 - Equitable sharing
- Governance and ways forward







Improve science:

- Enable verification, replication and expansion of results
- Address biases, deficiencies and dishonesty
- Address novel research questions
- Inform research design and research funding
- Promote education
- Increase primary data producers' profiles and opportunities for collaboration







Practical justifications

Translational benefits in **health** by increasing the evidence base to inform:

- Policy design
- Healthcare allocation
- Regulatory review
- Clinical care





Ethics

- Utility, cost-effectiveness
- Respect for participants
- Promote scientific values
- Promote best practices
- Promote the public good



Adapted from Table 1: Bull, Roberts and Parker (2015)





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- Preserving privacy
- Consent and control
- Engagement and governance





Preserving privacy

- Practical challenges
 - Effective de-identification
 - Combining datasets
- Ethical issues

https://schoolsweek.co.uk/government-halts-data-sharing-on-pupils/

- Tensions between preserving privacy and promoting utility
- Implications of de-identifying samples and data



OXFOF



- Preserving privacy
- Consent and control
- Engagement and governance





Consent and control

- What kind of consent should be sought and how?
- What are the limitations of consent in this context?
- How should we respond to these limits?
- What should we do when consent cannot be sought?



Cheah et al. BMC Medical Ethics (2018) 19:86 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12910-018-0326-x

BMC Medical Ethics

RESEARCH ARTICLE





Challenges arising when seeking broad consent for health research data sharing: a qualitative study of perspectives in Thailand

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- Preserving privacy
- Promoting choice
- Engagement and governance





Engagement and governance

Nothing about us, without us

We currently have a system in which power over the judicious and ethical use of data is overwhelmingly concentrated among white men. (Arvanitakis, Francis et al. 2018)



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- Ways forward



- What is equitable sharing?
- How equitable do we need to be?



DATA AND DEVELOPMENT

Open data sharing and the Global South–Who benefits?

Limited capacity, deep mistrust pose challenges to sharing





- Preserving privacy
- Consent and control
- Engagement and governance
- Prioritisation of secondary research that is responsive to their health needs
- Access to benefits of secondary research





Promoting primary data producers' interests

- Interests
 - Receive appropriate recognition in secondary use
- Resources and capacity to:
 - Identify and access relevant datasets
 - Conduct secondary analyses to address research priorities, including promoting collaborations where appropriate
 - Participate in the development of relevant standards for data curation and sharing





Policy responses

Some policies include aspirational statements about equity, but few provide guidance on how to operationalize them. For interviewees, especially in research-poor settings, this is the biggest obstacle to sharing. In those policies that mention it, 'equity' is often reduced to norms for citation and authorship. (Pisani, Ghataure et al. 2018)



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Recent developments





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NIH Seeks Public Comment on Proposed Provisions for a Future Draft Data Management and Sharing Policy		

Governance priorities





- Respect participants and communities
- Minimise harms and promote benefits
- Appropriately responsive to stakeholder interests
- Promote equitable sharing
- Trustworthy
- Fair and transparent
- Proportionate
- Contextually relevant





Ways forward...