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Ethical issues raised by big data and real world evidence projects



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What is real world evidence and big data?

- Real world evidence is evidence that is generated from health data coming from sources besides clinical trials.
 - National registries, health care registries.
 - Electronic medical records, and data from hospitals and GPs.
 - Longitudinal cohort studies and biobanks.
 - Non-medical sources, such as social media applications, personal health monitoring technologies (e.g. home sensors, wearables)
- Real world evidence is varied and complex.
- Can be considered part of the broader big data phenomenon
 - large, rich datasets for research
 - Useful for decision-making across healthcare

What is novel about real world evidence and big data?

- Complexity
 - Different types of data
 - Different sources of data
- Size
 - Aggregation (longer)
 - Linkage (wider)

These features can create challenges for existing norms and ethical, social and legal processes.

Ethical issues

- Within ROADMAP we have reviewed what is already known about ethical issues raised by a real world evidence approach.

Key concepts

- Informed consent
 - What do people need to be told to be informed about the ways their data may be used?
 - What kind of consent is needed for the various uses of people's data?
- Autonomy and participation
 - How to engage with participants, so they can exercise meaningful choices about their participation?

Ethical issues

Key concepts

- Transparency
 - What account needs to be given of how data is collected, stored, handled and shared in order to foster trust?
- Privacy and discrimination
 - What governance policies and, what technical processes, need to be in place to protect participant's privacy and avoid discrimination?

Ethical issues

Key concepts

- Ownership
 - Who has a say in how data is used?
 - Who has a say in how benefits generated from the data are used?
- Data provenance
 - What is required to curate data in an ethically responsible way, to maintain quality and utility?

Ethical issues

- Ethical frameworks and codes of practice have been designed to help navigate these issues in a principled way.
- Many share a common set of key values
 - Protection of participants
 - Accountable governance
 - Scientific quality
 - Engagement and dialogue
- But what does this look like in practice?

Consent

Different data sources may use different types of consent

- Specific and informed consent
 - Informed consent for *specific researchers* to use data for a *specific research question*.
 - E.g. Specific research studies
- Broad consent
 - Broad consent *to allow a data access committee* to decide *which researchers* can use which data for *which research questions*.
 - E.g. Biobanking or longitudinal studies.
- Implied consent
 - Implied consent for members of *the healthcare team* to use data for *your care*.
 - E.g. Routine care.

Ethical issues raised by specific or implied consent

- A key issue is re-use
 - Is it permissible for *other researchers* to use data for a *different research question*?
- Ways to address this include
 - For new studies:
 - Dynamic consent
 - Tiered consent
 - For existing studies:
 - Anonymisation and privacy-protecting analysis techniques

Ethical issues raised by broad consent

- A key issue is governance
 - How should decisions be made about who gets to use data and for what purposes?
- Ways to address this include
 - Transparent, accountable and streamlined procedures.
 - Engagement methods that help to build and maintain trust, and ensure study's activities are aligned with participant's interests.

Responsible research and innovation

- Creating larger and richer datasets real world evidence raises ethical, social and legal issues.
- Issues need to be addressed as well as raised.
- In practice this requires innovative and flexible ways to embed these principles in the design of new systems and platforms

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