

A FAIR compliant registry for the vascular malformation centers within the European Reference Networks.

Leo Schultze Kool, Alan Irvine, Paivi Salminen, Nader Ghaffarpour, Andrea Diociaiuti, Jochen Rossler, Caroline van de Bosch, Eulalia Baselga, Ann Dompmarting, Laurence Boon, Miikka Vikkula, Luiz Bonino, Mark Thompson, Annika Jacobsen, David van Enckevort and Marco Roos

AFFILIATIONS 1) Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland, 2) Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 3) Paediatric Dermatology, Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin; National Children's Research Centre; Clinical Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, 4) Dept. of Pediatric Surgery, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden, 5) Dermatology Unit, Bambino Gesù Children Hospital, Rome, Italy, 6) Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, Medical Centre - University Freiburg, Germany, 7) Hevas, Patient Organisation for Vascular Anomalies, The Netherlands, 8) Pediatric Dermatology Unit, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain, 9) Dermatology Department, CHU Caen, University Caen Normandie, Caen, France, 10) Center for Vascular Anomalies, Saint-Luc University Hospital, Brussels, Belgium Semantic Group University of Leiden, The Netherlands

www.VASCERN.eu





**European
Reference
Network**

for rare or low prevalence
complex diseases

 **Network**
Vascular Diseases
(VASCERN)

Goal

- Combining registries/databases
 - Links to biodatabanks and other
« resources/databases/research nets
 - »big data analyses »
-
- Multiple Problems:
 - Ownership
 - Privacy (EU GPRS)
 - Compatibility (different databases)

The FAIR principle

- FAIR
 - Findable (FAIR datapoints, metadata repositories)
 - Accessible (GDPR compliant, after approval by the owner of the data)
 - Interoperable (RDF and Ontologies, SnomedCT)
 - Reusable
- Gaining wide spread acceptance since introduction
 - [Sci Data](#). 2016 Mar 15;3:160018. doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18
 - EU research community,
 - G7
 - NIH
- Advantages
 - Not dependant on database program
 - No identical databases needed
 - Data stays locally, full control by the owners
 - In accordance with the new GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)





European Reference Network

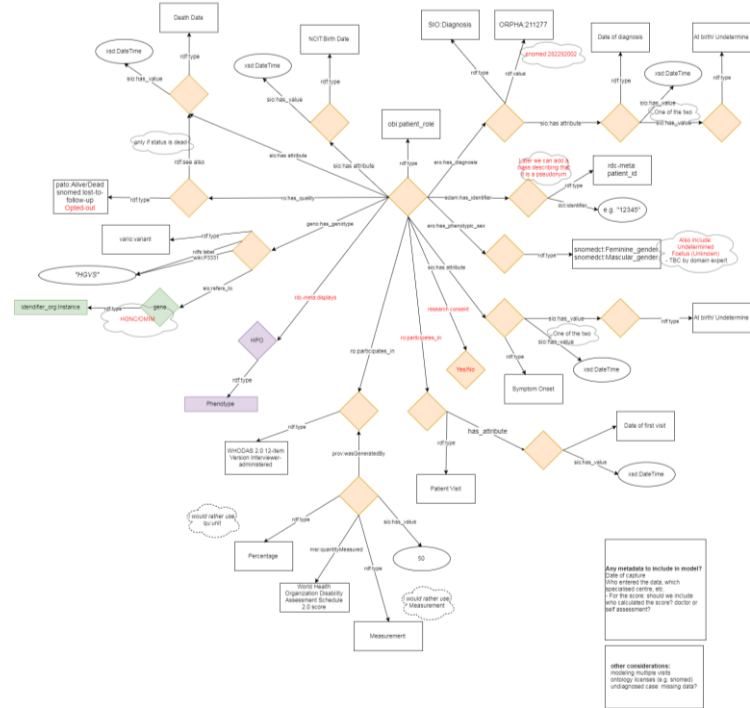
for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

Network
Vascular Diseases
(VASCERN)

Registry requirements

RDF

Semantic modeling and ontologies
SNOMED, RADLEX, NCIT)



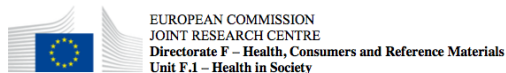


European Reference Network

for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

Network
Vascular Diseases
(VASCERN)

Common data elements



EUROPEAN PLATFORM ON RARE DISEASES REGISTRATION (EU RD Platform)

SET OF COMMON DATA ELEMENTS FOR RARE DISEASES REGISTRATION

GROUP	ELEMENT N°	ELEMENT NAME	ELEMENT DESCRIPTION	CODING	COMMENT
1. Pseudonym	1.1.	Pseudonym	Patient's pseudonym	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> String 	The JRC is working on providing a pseudonymisation tool to the registries
2. Personal information	2.1.	Date of birth	Patient's date of birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date (dd/mm/yyyy) 	
	2.2.	Sex	Patient's sex at birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female Male Undetermined Foetus (Unknown) 	
3. Patient Status	3.1.	Patient's status	Patient alive or dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alive Dead Lost in follow-up Opted-out 	If dead then answer question 3.2
	3.2.	Date of death	Patient's date of death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date (dd/mm/yyyy) 	
4. Care pathway	4.1.	First contact with specialised centre	Date of first contact with specialised centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date (dd/mm/yyyy) 	

5.1.	Age at onset	Age at which symptoms/signs first appeared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antenatal At birth Date (dd/mm/yyyy) Undetermined 	
5.2.	Age at diagnosis	Age at which diagnosis was made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antenatal At birth Date (dd/mm/yyyy) Undetermined 	
6.1.	Diagnosis of the rare disease	Diagnosis retained by the specialised centre	Orpha code (strongly recommended – see link) / Alpha code/ ICD-9 code/ ICD-9-CM code / ICD-10 code	http://www.orphadata.org/cgi-bin/inc/product1.inc.php
6.2.	Genetic diagnosis	Genetic diagnosis retained by the specialised centre	International classification of mutations (HGVS) (strongly recommended – see link) / HGNC / OMIM code	http://www.hgvs.org
6.3.	Undiagnosed case	How the undiagnosed case is defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phenotype (HPO) Genotype (HGVS) 	
7.1.	Agreement to be contacted for research purposes	Patient's permission exists for being contacted for research purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES NO 	
7.2.	Consent to the reuse of data	Patient's consent exists for his/her data to be reused for other research purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES NO 	
7.3.	Biological sample	Patient's biological sample available for research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES NO 	If YES answer question 7.4
7.4.	Link to a biobank	Biological sample stored in a biobank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES (if appropriate use link) NO 	https://directory.bbMRI-eric.eu
8.1.	Classification of functioning/disability	Patient's disability profile according to International Classification of Functioning and Disability (ICF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability profile / Score 	http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/whodasi/en/

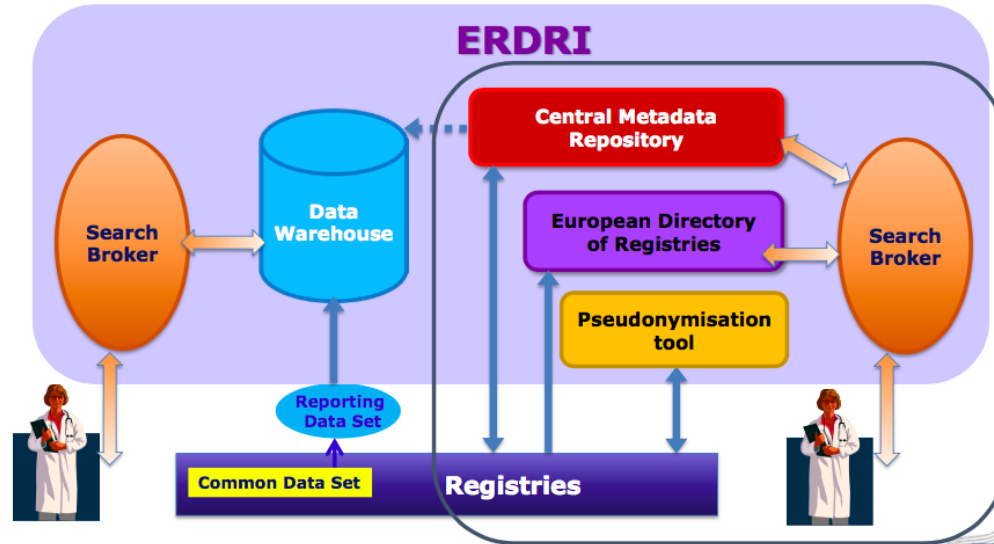


European Reference Network

for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

Network
Vascular Diseases
(VASCERN)

European Platform on Rare Diseases Registration



Global initiatives

- FAIR tools and protocol developers
- FAIR deployment service

Infrastructures & networks

- Research infrastructures: ELIXIR, BBMRI
- European reference networks (ERN)
- European Open Science Cloud

Projects

- ERN registry projects
- RI projects: EXCELERATE, CORBEL, ADOPT
- RD RI projects: RD-Connect, RD-Bridges

Future

- Registry and the platform are developed and in the final test phase.
- Privacy and owner rights guaranteed

- Collaborative research
- Big data analysis