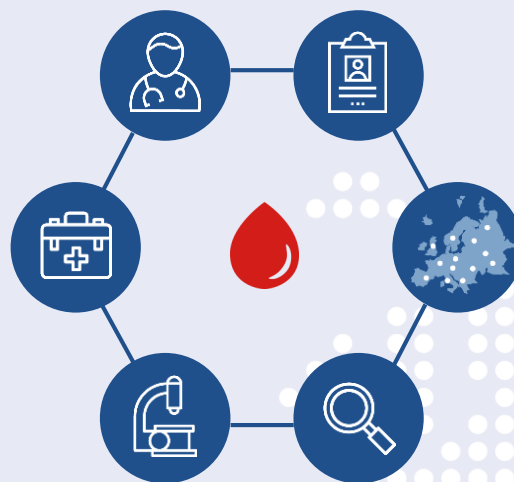




# The European Rare Blood Disorders Platform

Kick off meeting 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020



**European  
Reference  
Network**

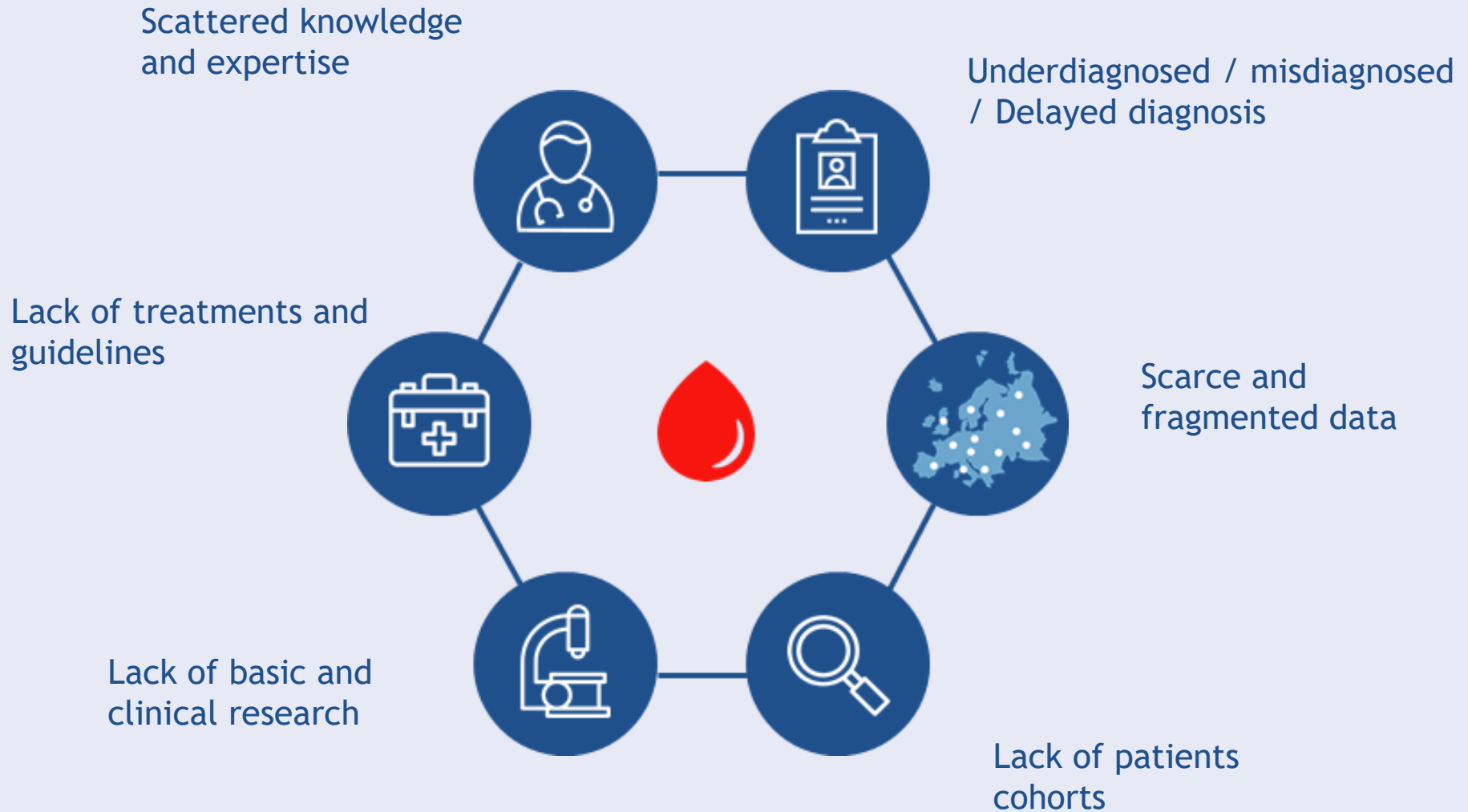
for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases



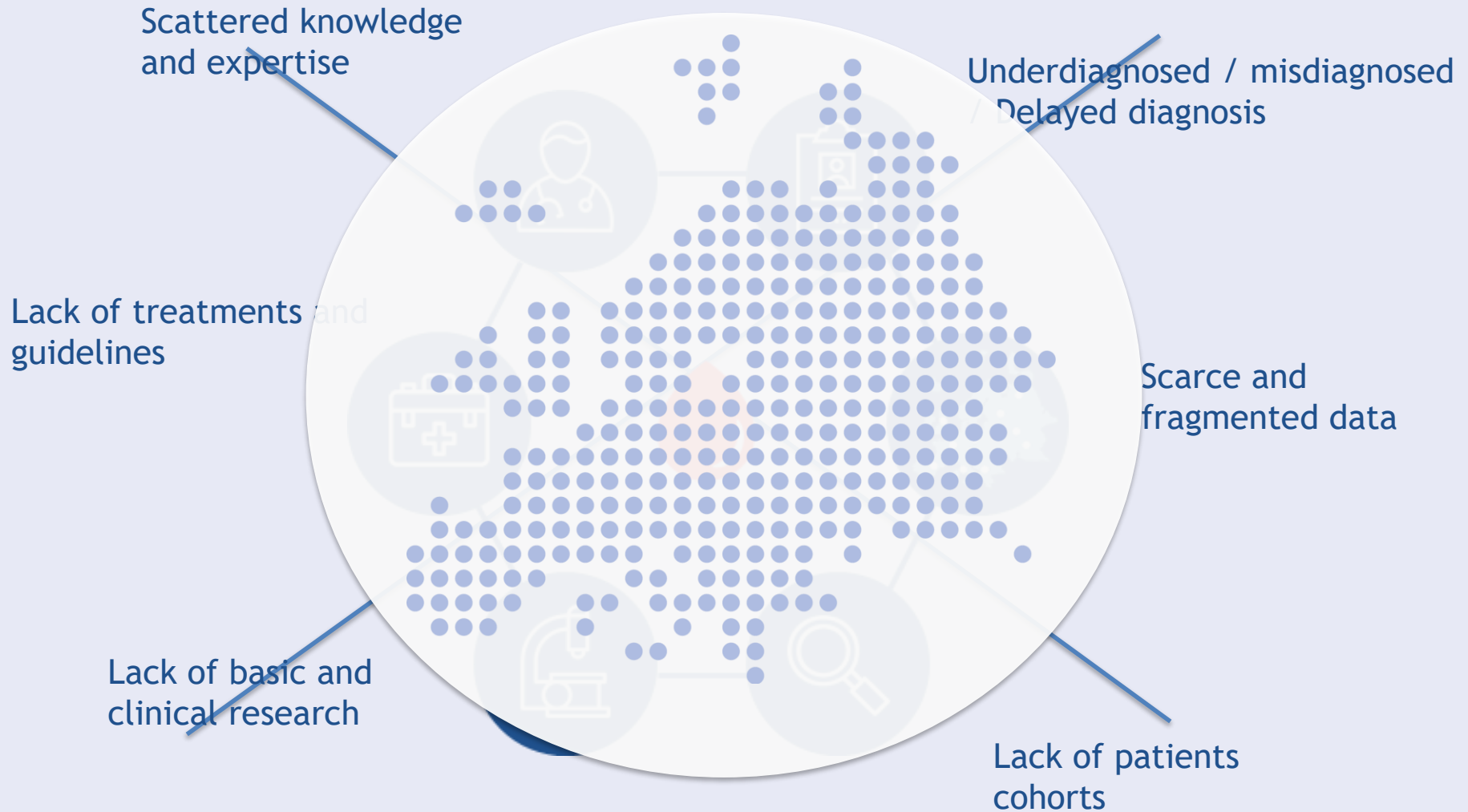
**Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

[www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol](http://www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol)

# Rare hematological diseases challenges



# Rare hematological diseases challenges



# Rare hematological diseases challenges

## Where are the patients?

- ♦ Lack of uniform standards for data collection during last decades
  - Scarce and unstructured data accross hundreds of databases in EU
- ♦ Codification challenges
  - Untraceable data - especial underrepresentation of ultrarare diseases



## Rare diseases' registries

- ♦ National registries for RD: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Latvia, Slovak Republic, Spain and UK
- ♦ 753 RD registries in Europe (Orphanet Report)

# European Commission strategy for RD registration

## European Platform on Rare Disease Registration (EU RD Platform)

Searchable, findable rare disease registry data



European Rare Disease Registry Infrastructure (ERDRI)



European standards for data collection and data sharing



Trainings, Resources and Latest news

## European Platform on Rare Disease Registration (EU RD Platform)

Copes with the fragmentation of RD patients data contained in hundreds of registries across Europe by releasing standards for interoperability

EUROPEAN REFERENCE NETWORKS  
FOR RARE, LOW-PREVALENCE AND COMPLEX DISEASES

**Share. Care. Cure.**



European Reference Networks



## European Reference Networks registries

Grants for supporting RDs registries for ERNs to:

- ✓ Enable building
- ✓ Upgrading
- ✓ Linking and making interoperable

registries covering the diseases of each ERN following the standards defined by the EU RD Platform.



Joint Research Centre



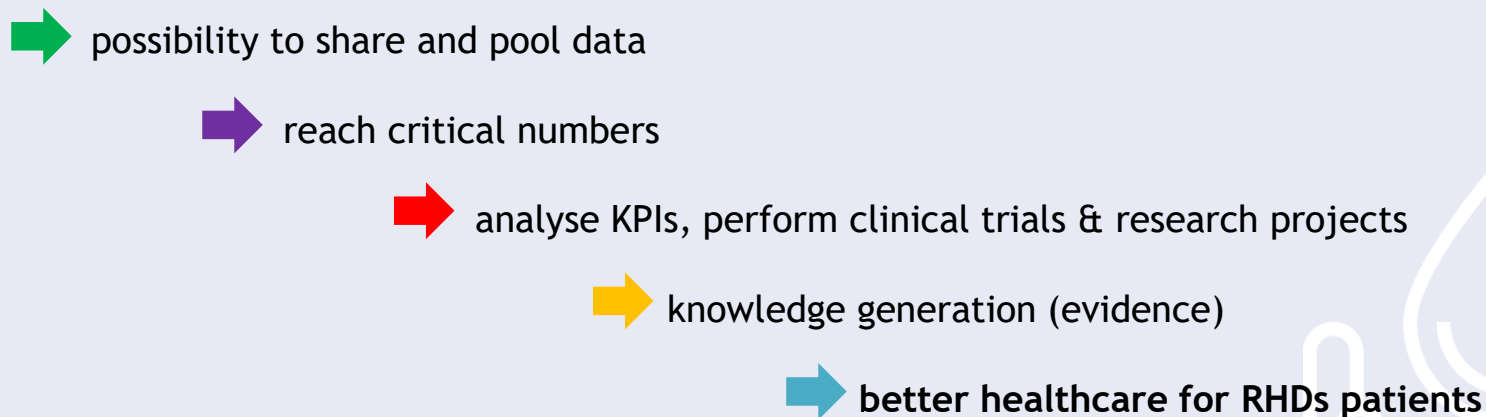
**ERNs Working group on Research includes a task force on registries** with representatives of ERNs to align forces on transversal actions in colab. with JRC and EJP-RD, as:

- ✓ ERN registry data dictionary
- ✓ Domain specific Common Data Elements

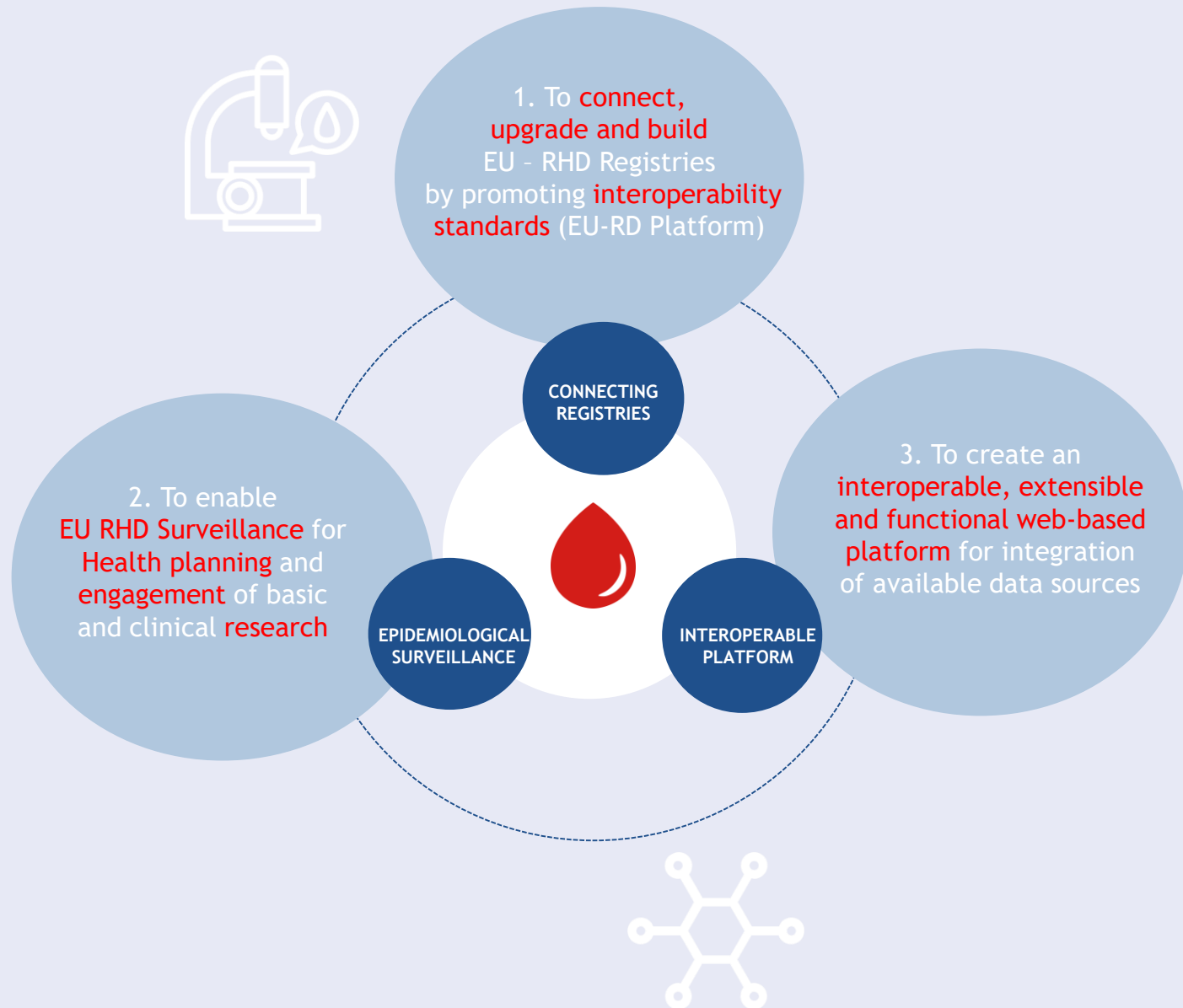
# European Rare Blood Disorders Platform (ENROL)

**ENROL** has been conceived in the core of ERN-EuroBloodNet as an umbrella for both new and already existing registries on rare hematological disorders (RHD) aiming at avoiding fragmentation of data by promoting the standards for patients registries' interoperability in line with the EU-RD-Platform

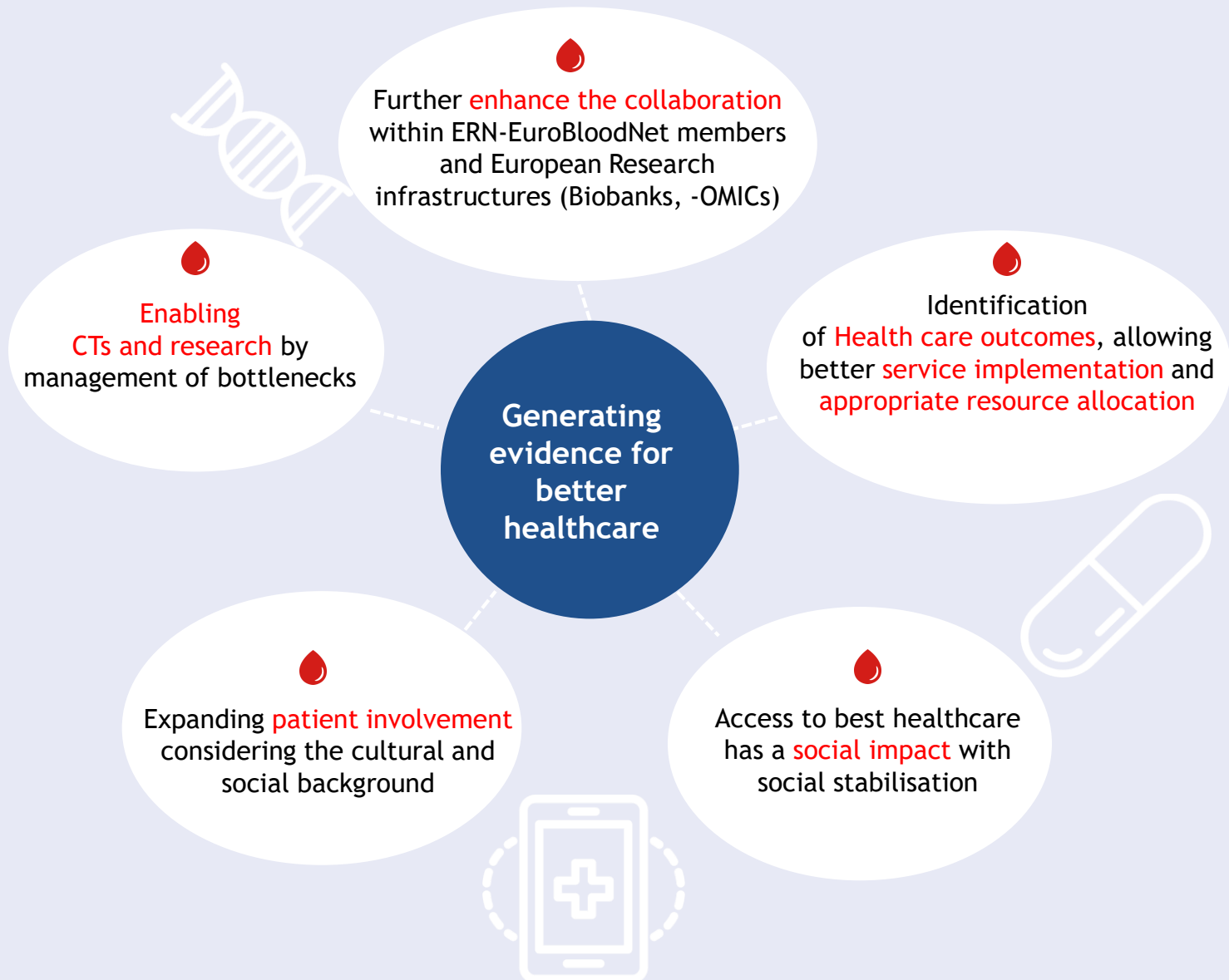
**ENROL**'s principle is to maximize public benefit from data on RHD with the only restriction needed to guarantee patient rights and confidentiality, in agreement with EU regulations for cross-border sharing of personal data.



# Specific objectives



# Expected outcomes







## **Coordinator**

**Maria del Mar Mañú Pereira**  
**Victoria Gutiérrez Valle**

Vall d'Hebron University Hospital  
(HUVH) - Vall d'Hebron University  
Hospital Foundation - Research Institute  
(VHIR), Barcelona, Spain



THE CYPRUS INSTITUTE OF  
NEUROLOGY & GENETICS

**Marina Kleanthous**  
**Petros Kountouris**

The Cyprus Foundation for  
muscular dystrophy research  
(CING), Nicosia, Cyprus



## **Béatrice Gulbis**

Erasmus University Hospital (ERASME) /  
LHUB-ULB, Brussels, Belgium



**Pierre Fenaux**  
**Mariangela Pellegrini**

Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux  
de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France

# ENROL Stakeholders

ENROL's collaborating partners:



European Platform on Rare Disease Registration  
(EU RD Platform)



Stakeholders to be approached shortly!



And...

- Existing registries curators
- Legal and ethical experts
- CEOs
- IT teams





# **European Platform on Rare Disease Registration**

**European Commission  
Joint Research Centre (JRC)**

***ENROL Kick-off meeting – 2 July 2020***

# European Commission's Strategy for Rare Diseases

**Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on "Rare Diseases: Europe's challenges" (2008)**

- 1. To improve recognition and visibility on rare diseases**
- 2. To support policies on rare diseases in the EU Member States**
- 3. To develop European cooperation, coordination and regulation for rare diseases**



# European Commission's Strategy for Rare Diseases

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on "Rare Diseases: Europe's challenges" (2008)

→ **European added value**



# Why an EU Platform on RD Registration?

## ➤ To cope with the extreme fragmentation of data sources across EU Member States

Many RD registries exist, but

- the **lack of interoperability** severely limits the registries' potential
- no **standardised data collection** for most RDs



Source: EURORDIS

## ➤ Benefits:

Reach the critical number of patients for

- studies (epidemiological, clinical, translational, pharmacological, etc.)
- research

## European Platform on Rare Disease Registration (EU RD Platform)

Searchable, findable rare disease registry data



European Rare Disease  
Registry Infrastructure  
(ERDRI)

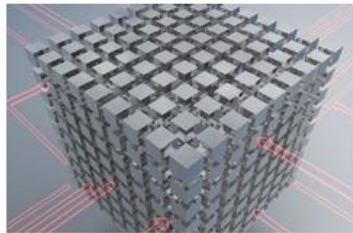


European standards  
for data collection  
and data sharing



Trainings,  
Resources  
and Latest news

### Data repository



European  
RD Registry  
Data Warehouse



Surveillance  
of Congenital Anomalies  
in Europe



Surveillance  
of Cerebral Palsy  
in Europe

<https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu>



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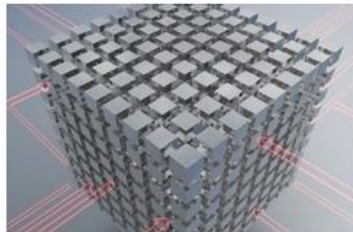


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# The main components of the EU RD Platform

## European Rare Disease Registry Infrastructure (ERDRI)



### European Directory of Registries (ERDRI.dor)

Overview of rare disease registries in Europe including their characteristics



### Central Metadata Repository (ERDRI.mdr)

Database containing the data elements used by rare disease registries



**EUCERD-JA**  
**Workpackage "Registries"**  
Univ. Frankfurt/Univ. Mainz

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### Pseudonymisation tool

Service offering registries at local level the solution for patient pseudonymisation



Collaboration with



European  
Commission

# Interoperability by using the European Patient IDentity (EUPID)



## Pseudonymisation tool

Service offering registries at local level  
the solution for patient pseudonymisation



Collaboration with



- EUPID offered to all registries joining the EU RD Platform
- Pseudonyms provided at registries' local level
- Prevention of patients' multiple registration

# European Platform on Rare Disease Registration (EU RD Platform)

Searchable, findable rare disease registry data



European Rare Disease  
Registry Infrastructure  
(ERDRI)

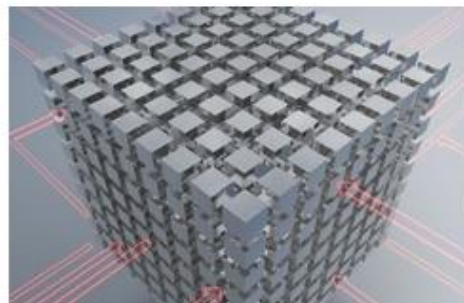


European standards  
for data collection  
and data sharing



Trainings,  
Resources  
and Latest news

Data repository



European  
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Surveillance  
of Congenital Anomalies  
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Surveillance  
of Cerebral Palsy  
in Europe

<https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu>



European  
Commission



# EU RD Platform: Common Data Elements

## Tools for semantic interoperability



Set of Common  
Data Elements (CDE)

Domain Specific Common  
Data Elements (DsCDE)

Work in progress

[https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/set-of-common-data-elements\\_en](https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/set-of-common-data-elements_en)

# Setting up a registry using the EU RD Platform

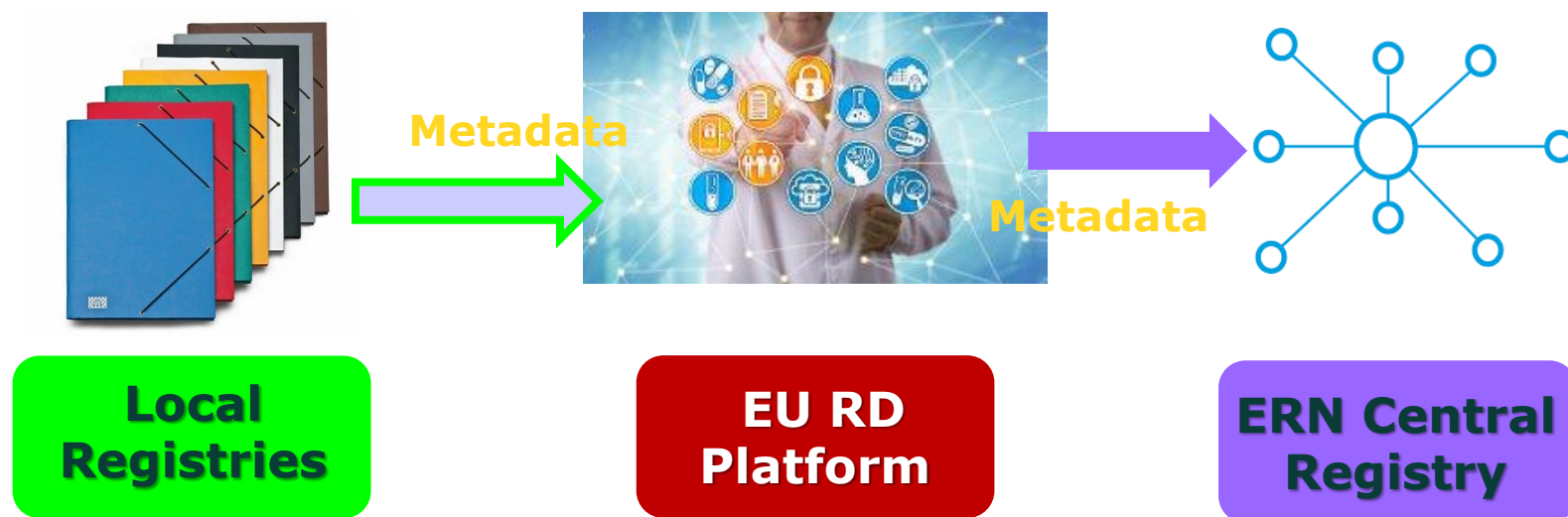


**The EU RD Platform provides:**

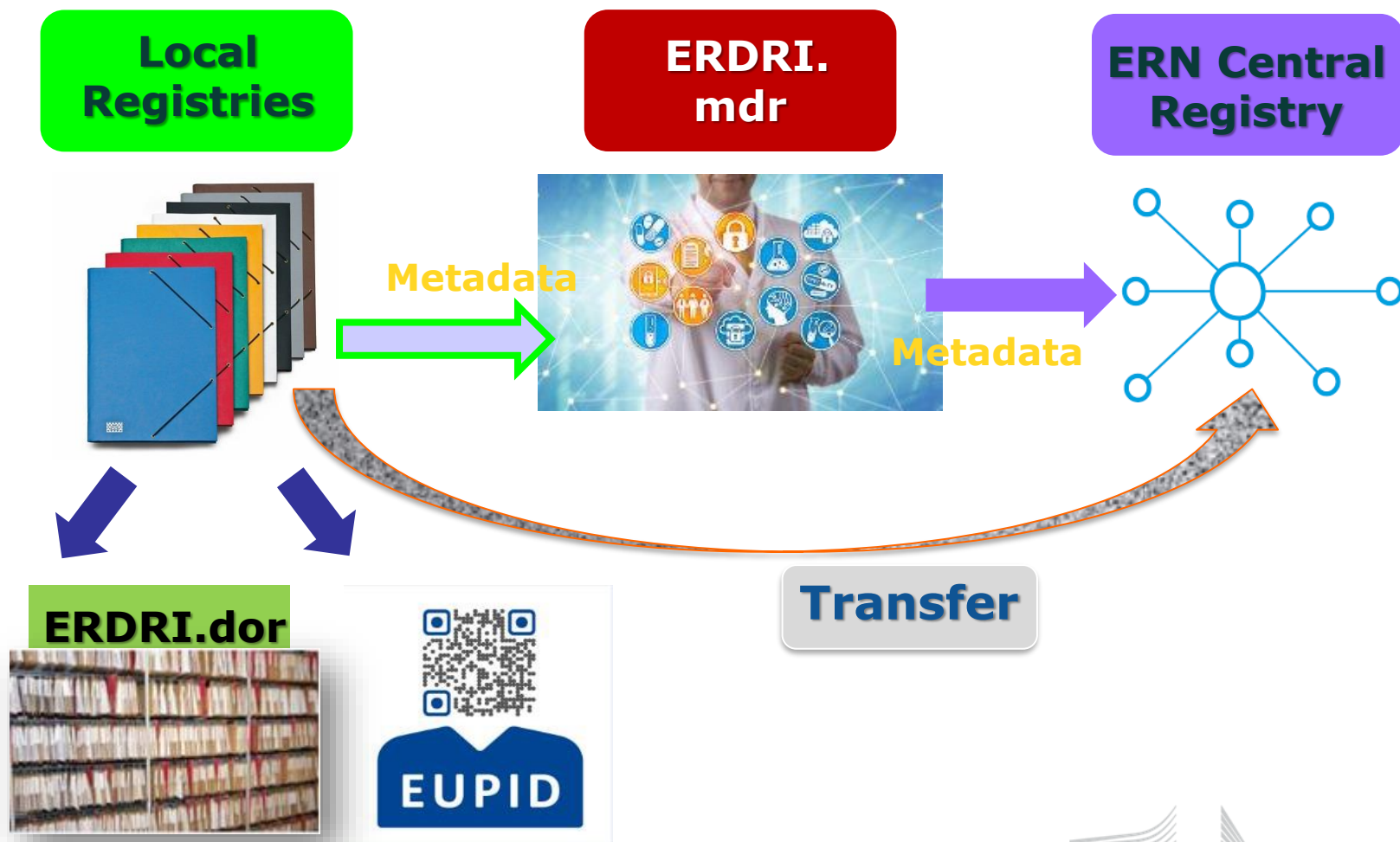
- **technical solution: open source software (University of Frankfurt)**
- **support**
- **assistance**

**osse**

# Building an ERN central registry based on pre-existing registries

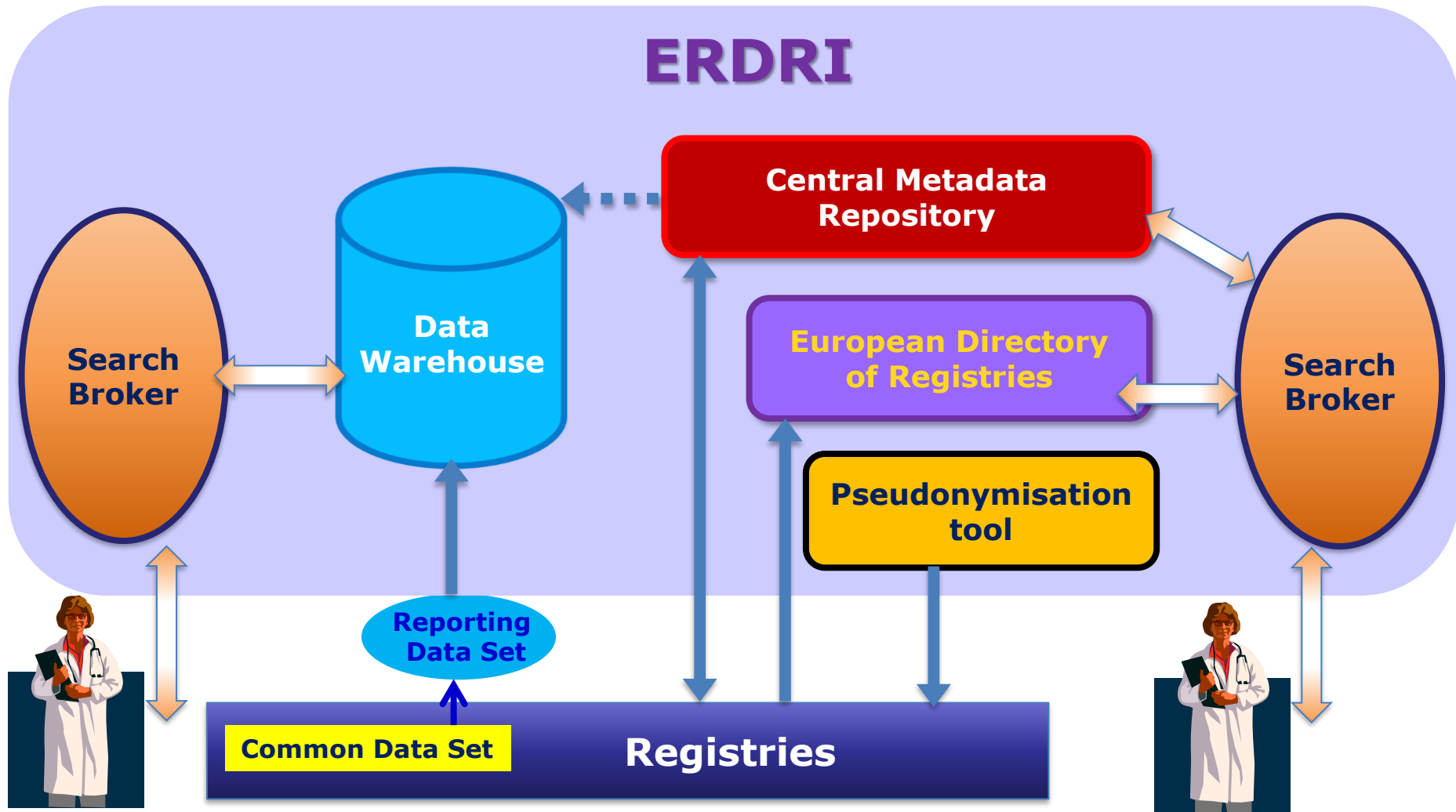


# Building an ERN central registry based on pre-existing registries





# EU RD Platform



**Join the EU RD Platform**  
knowledge generation centre for rare diseases

**<https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu>**

# EU RD Platform

## JRC F.1 'Health in Society'

*Simona Martin*

*Andri Papadopoulou*

*Alexander Binder*

*Enrico Ben*

*Agnieszka Kinsner-Ovaskainen*

*Monica Lanzoni*

*Stefano Adriani*

*Antonino Brunetti*

## University of Frankfurt

*Holger Storf*

*Torsten Panholzer*

*Dennis Kadioglu*

*Michael Folz*

*Jens Goebel*

## Austrian Institute of Technology

*Günter Schreier*

*Markus Falgenauer*

*Michael Nitzlnader*

# European Platform on Rare Disease Registration (EU RD Platform)

Searchable, findable rare disease registry data



European Rare Disease  
Registry Infrastructure  
(ERDRI)

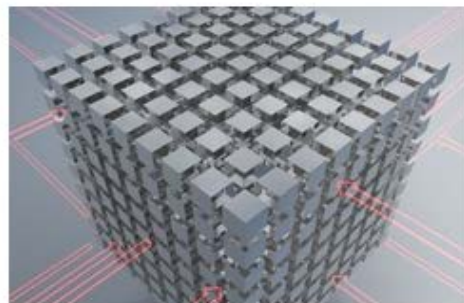


European standards  
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# EU RD Platform: Common Data Elements

## Tools for semantic interoperability



Set of Common  
Data Elements (CDE)

Domain Specific Common  
Data Elements (DsCDE)

Work in progress

## 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"> <li>String</li> </ul>	<a href="https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erdri/eu-pid-intro">https://eu-rd-platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/erdri/eu-pid-intro</a>
2. Personal information	2.1.	Date of birth	Patient's date of birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date (dd/mm/yyyy)</li> </ul>	
	2.2.	Sex	Patient's sex at birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Female</li> <li>Male</li> <li>Undetermined</li> <li>Foetus (Unknown)</li> </ul>	
3. Patient Status	3.1.	Patient's status	Patient alive or dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alive</li> <li>Dead</li> <li>Lost in follow-up</li> <li>Opted-out</li> </ul>	If dead then answer question 3.2
	3.2.	Date of death	Patient's date of death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date (dd/mm/yyyy)</li> </ul>	
4. Care pathway	4.1.	First contact with specialised centre	Date of first contact with specialised centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date (dd/mm/yyyy)</li> </ul>	

5. Disease history	5.1.	Age at onset	Age at which symptoms/signs first appeared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antenatal</li> <li>• At birth</li> <li>• Date (dd/mm/yyyy)</li> <li>• Undetermined</li> </ul>	
	5.2.	Age at diagnosis	Age at which diagnosis was made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antenatal</li> <li>• At birth</li> <li>• Date (dd/mm/yyyy)</li> <li>• Undetermined</li> </ul>	
6 Diagnosis	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	<a href="http://www.orphadata.org/cgi-bin/inc/product1.inc.php">http://www.orphadata.org/cgi-bin/inc/product1.inc.php</a>
	6.2.	Genetic diagnosis	Genetic diagnosis retained by the specialised centre	International classification of mutations (HGVS) (strongly recommended – see link) / HGNC / OMIM code	<a href="http://www.hgvs.org">http://www.hgvs.org</a>
	6.3	Undiagnosed case	How the undiagnosed case is defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phenotype (HPO)</li> <li>• Genotype (HGVS)</li> </ul>	
7. Research	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"> <li>• YES</li> <li>• NO</li> </ul>	
	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"> <li>• YES</li> <li>• NO</li> </ul>	
	7.3.	Biological sample	Patient's biological sample available for research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YES</li> <li>• NO</li> </ul>	If YES answer question 7.4
	7.4.	Link to a biobank	Biological sample stored in a biobank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YES (if appropriate use link)</li> <li>• NO</li> </ul>	<a href="https://directory.bbmri-eric.eu">https://directory.bbmri-eric.eu</a>
8.Disability	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"> <li>• Disability profile / Score</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/whodasii/en/">http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/whodasii/en/</a>

# EU RD Platform: Common Data Elements

## Tools for semantic interoperability



Set of Common  
Data Elements (CDE)

Domain Specific Common  
Data Elements (DsCDE)

Work in progress



# Domain–Specific Common Data Elements

## AIM

- Extension of the Set of Common Data Elements (CDE) to increase semantic interoperability between rare disease registries.
- This will allow to meet the research needs of the ERNs
- Launch workshop organised by the JRC for 5-6 March had to be cancelled due to the global emergency.
- First Step:  
Identification and definition of ERN medical domains

# The main components of ERDRI

## European Rare Disease Registry Infrastructure (ERDRI)



### European Directory of Registries (ERDRI.dor)

Overview of rare disease registries in Europe including their characteristics



### Central Metadata Repository (ERDRI.mdr)

Database containing the data elements used by rare disease registries



### Pseudonymisation tool

Service offering registries at local level the solution for patient pseudonymisation



# The European Directory of RD registries

## ERDRI.dor



List of participating RD registries with their main characteristics and description

**Descriptive information - eight sections with 38 data fields related to a registry of which 23 are obligatory**

- specific rare disease addressed
- scope
- operating institution
- contact information

Data input is performed by registry owners

List of the data elements collected by the registries according to the ERDRI.mdr:  
registry-specific data scheme



European  
Commission

# The European Directory of RD registries - ERDRI.dor

ERDRI.dor - European Directory of Registries

Home Search Help ▾



Webtools | Leaflet | Credit: EC-GISCO, UN-FAO for the administrative boundaries | Disclaimer

Registry Name/Description

Search

List all

- Clickable map
- "List all" function
- Search function

ERDRI.dor - European Directory of Registries

Home Search Show disabled registries Add registry Help ▾

▾ [Search](#)

Registry's Name,  
Registry's Subject

Responsible for the  
registry

Rare disease

Country

Year of the  
recruitment

Last edit before

 years

Type of Registry

- ☐ Epidemiology
- ☐ Clinical Registry
- ☐ Basic Research
- ☐ Pharmacological Research
- ☐ Patient Registry
- ☐ Healthcare planning
- ☐ Economic evaluation
- ☐ Has a biobank

- ERN registry networks – have the obligation to introduce every single registry in the EU RD Platform

# The Central Metadata Repository – ERDRI.mdr

## Central Metadata Repository ERDRI.mdr



=

Collection of metadata on all data elements collected by participating registries

- Designation
- Definition
- Measurement unit + range

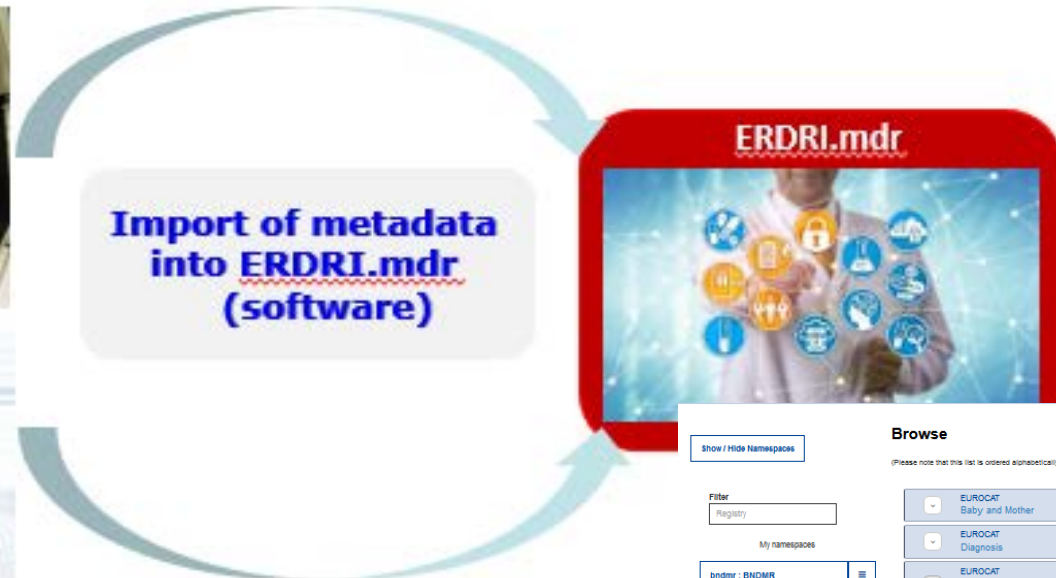
## Semantic Interoperability

common definitions for data elements

terms are understood in the same way by all data providers + data users

thesaurus of terms used by participating registries common format

# Role of ERDRI.mdr in building a registry



- Implementation of the Set of CDE by each registry
- Domain Specific CDEs (work in progress) will also be included in ERDRI.mdr for registries to use

**Browse**  
(Please note that this list is ordered alphabetically)

Show / Hide Namespaces

Filter  
Registry

My namespaces

bndmr : BNDMR	
CSMA_UA : CSMA_UA	
Degos Disease - Malignant Atrophic Papulosis - Degos disease-Malignant Atrophic Papulosis	
erk-reg : ERK-Reg	
eurocat : EUROCAT	
RED : Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	
epicare : EpicARE centralised registry	
eurreca : EuRRECA	
eurobloodnet : Eurobloodnet	
EurocatNHL : Eurocat NHL	
Eurofever : Eurofever	
VASCA : European Rare Vascular Anomalies Registry	
EuroCHI : European registry for congenital hyperinsulinism	

EUROCAT Baby and Mother	um.eurocat.dataelementgroup.1.2	
EUROCAT Diagnosis	um.eurocat.dataelementgroup.2.2	
EUROCAT Exposure Exposure	um.eurocat.dataelementgroup.3.2	
EUROCAT ASSCONCEPT ASSISTED CONCEPTION (IVF = In vitro fertilization GIFT = Gamete intra fallopian transfer ICSI = Intracytoplasmic sperm Injection)	um.eurocat.dataelement.62.1	
EUROCAT DRUGS1 DRUGS - 7 DIGITS MAXIMUM Record any drug taken by the mother during the first trimester of pregnancy (from the 1st day of last menstrual period up to the 12th week of gestation). Drugs with long elimination half time and taken before conception should also be recorded (eg. Acetaminophen, etretinate etc.). If it is not known in which trimester the drug was taken, and this information cannot be obtained, code it but write in the space for comments that it is not sure whether the drug was taken in the first trimester. Use ATC-coding and use as many digits as possible (from 3 to 7). Website <a href="http://www.who.int/medicines/">http://www.who.int/medicines/</a> . Do not record usual vitamins and mineral supplementation, but record unusual intakes of vitamins or minerals (eg. Vitamin A mega doses). The ATC coding system does not have a code for alternative drugs or herbs. If these are used, give the main code Z. ATC example: N03A antiepileptic drug N03AF01: carbamazepine Details on the dosage and timing should be given in text variable 69. Do not forget to mention in the appropriate section (disease during or before pregnancy) the indication for drug use. Only drugs taken at physiologic doses to be recorded. If a drug overdose or self-poisoning, this MUST be explained in the drug description.	um.eurocat.dataelement.98.1	
EUROCAT DRUGS2 AS FOR DRUGS1 Please give details in variable 72	um.eurocat.dataelement.75.1	



# The European Rare Blood Disorders Platform

Kick off meeting 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020



## ENROL Implementation



[www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol](http://www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol)

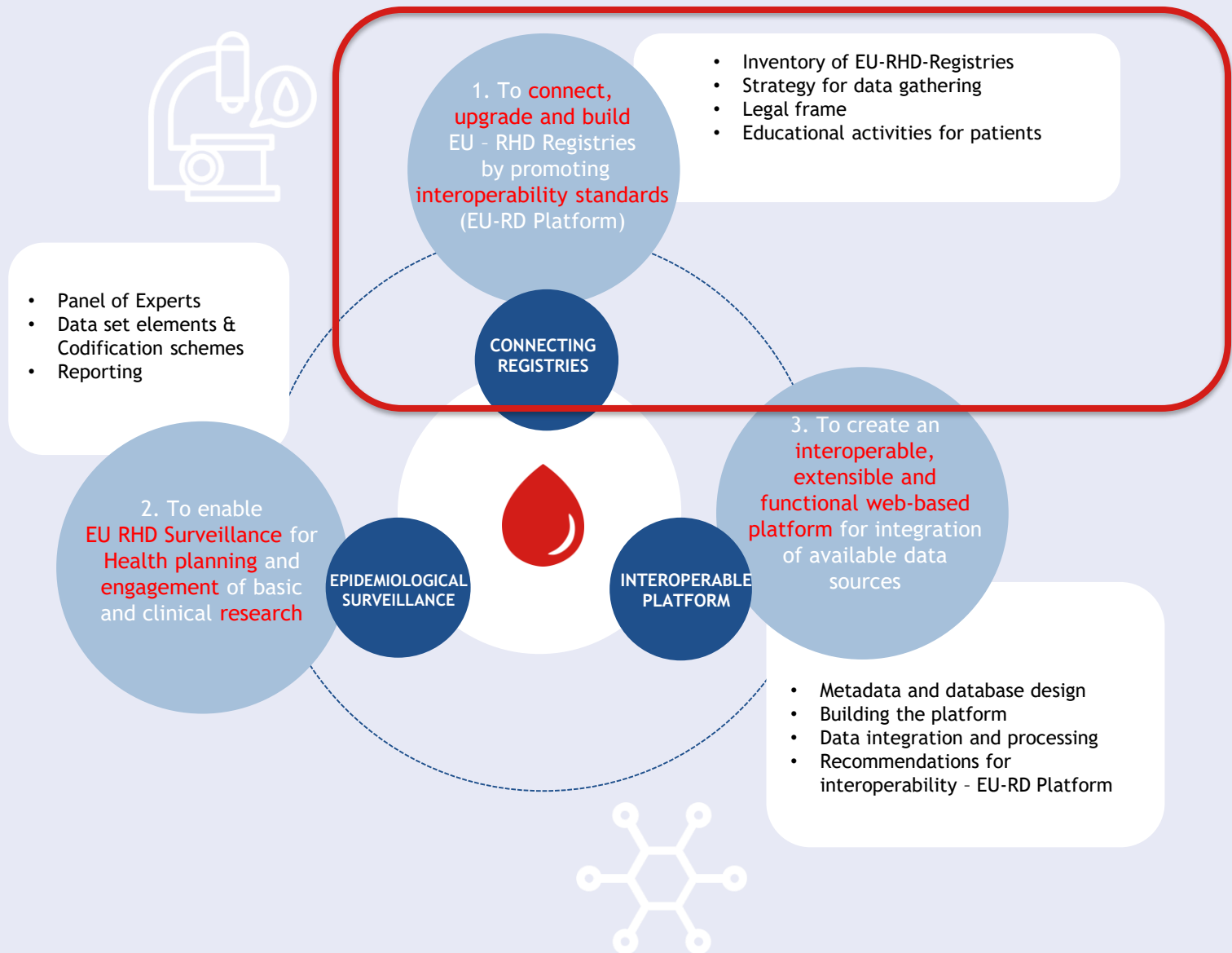


**European  
Reference  
Network**

for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases

 **Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data





# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

Actions undertaken to **connect EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers** within a **legal and ethical frame** enabling the sharing and re-use of RHD data, while ensuring the implementation of appropriate safeguards for secure transmission and respecting patient rights and privacy. It also includes **educational activities for patient empowerment**.

## What is already in place?

Inventory of EU-RHD registries based on:

- a) List of registries identified by ORPHANET covering RHD (Report May 2019)
- b) EU-RHD registries identified by previous ERN-EuroBloodNet initiatives
- c) Other EU-RHD registries identified by literature review and online search



# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

## Mapping exercise: preliminary data

184 Registries identified so far for RDs+RHDs: ORPHANET + ERN-EuroBloodNet survey

### Rare diseases

- 18 Registries - Most of them at the regional level in Italy and Spain

### Rare Hematological diseases

- 4 Registries - 3 National (Finland, France, Lithuania) + EBMT

### Oncological RHD

- 70 Registries
  - 2 Global
  - 8 European
  - 46 National
  - 14 Regional / Institutional

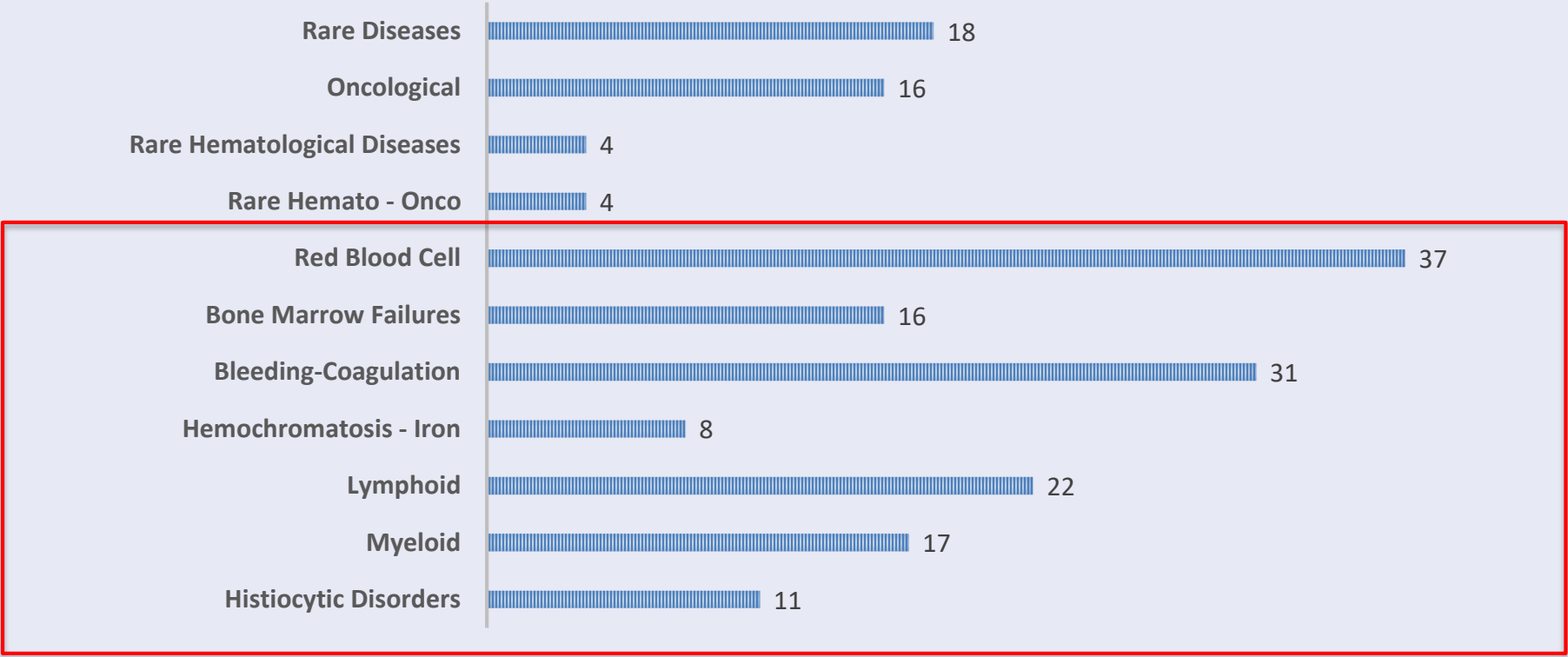
### Non-oncological RHD

- 92 Registries
  - 14 Global
  - 8 European
  - 63 National
  - 7 Regional / Institutional

# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

Mapping exercise: preliminary data

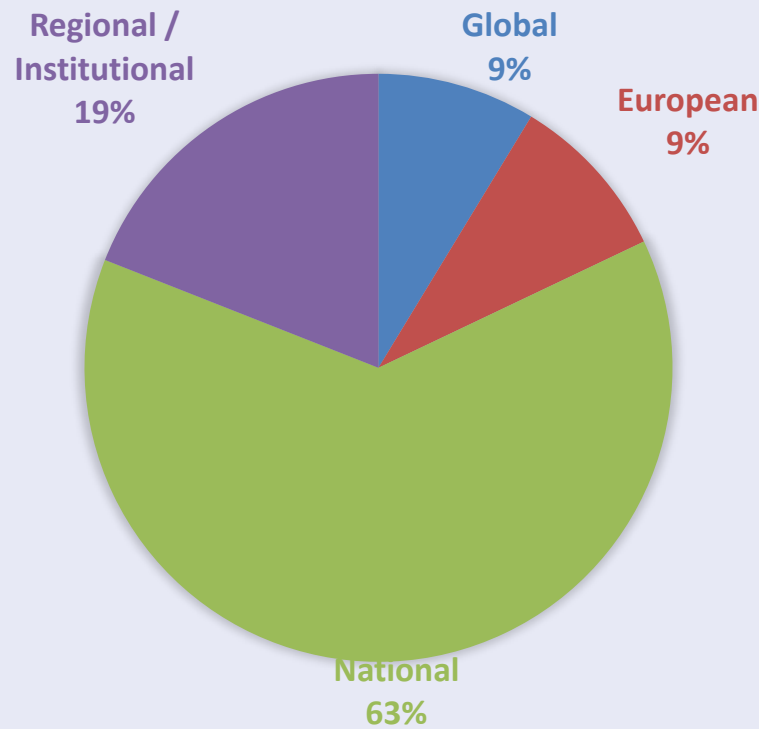
184 Registries identified so far for RDs+RHDs: ORPHANET + ERN-EuroBloodNet survey



# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

Mapping exercise: preliminary data

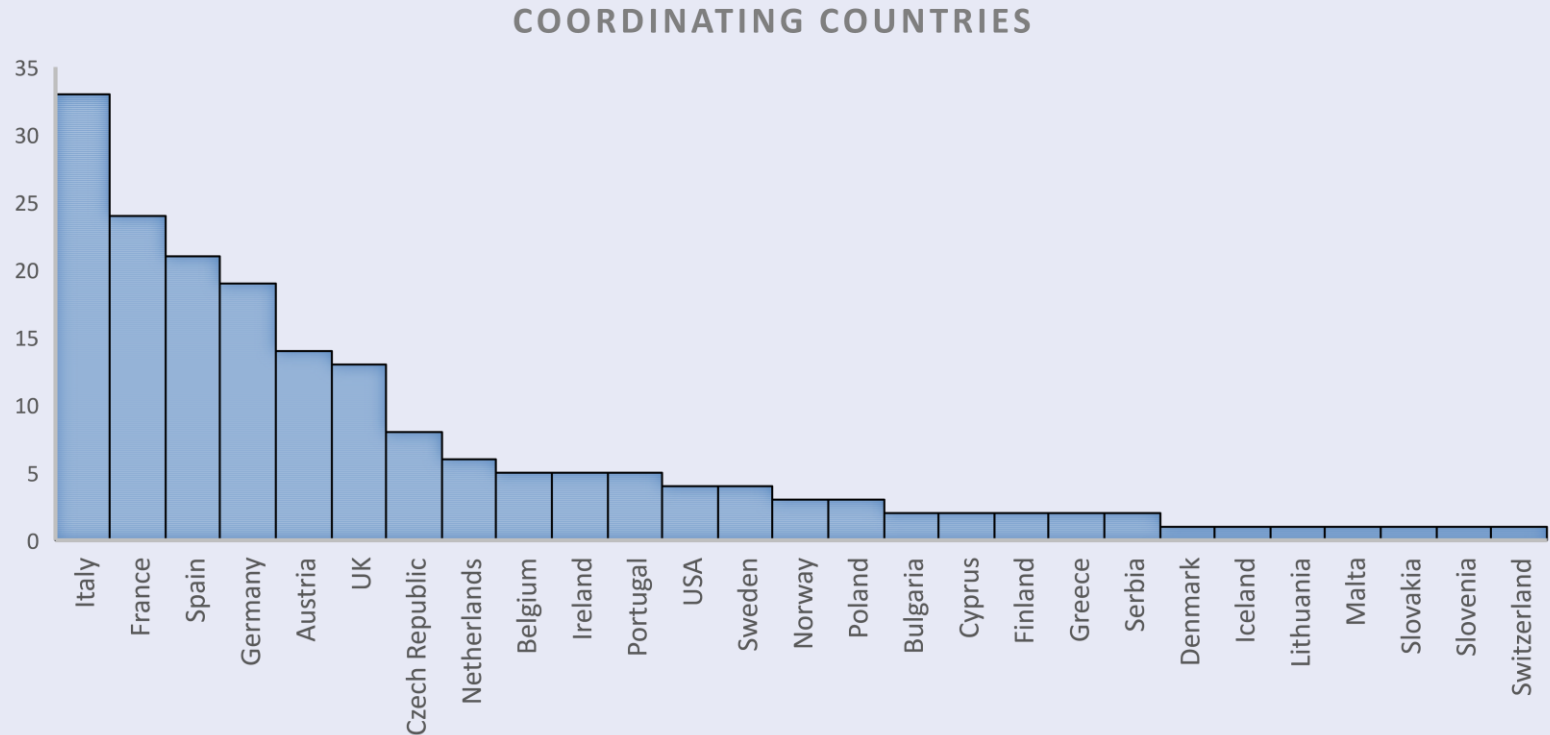
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Mapping exercise: preliminary data

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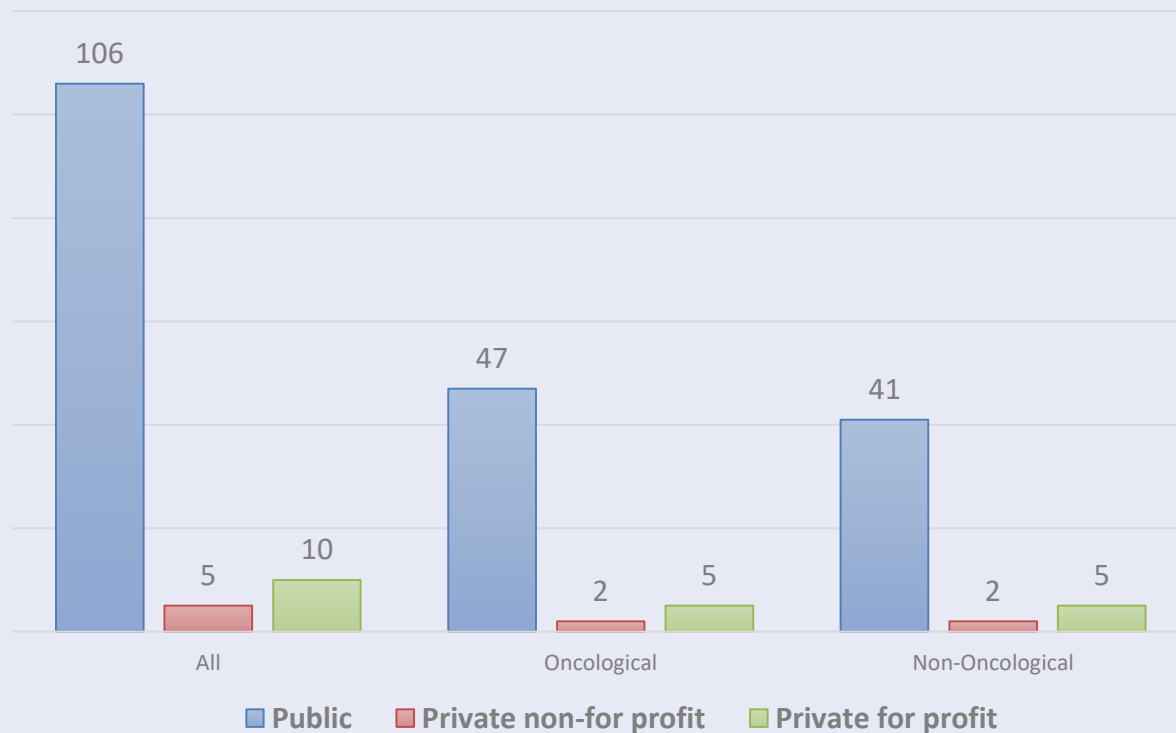


Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania: 0 registries identified so far

# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

Mapping exercise: preliminary data

184 Registries identified so far for RDs+RHDs: ORPHANET + ERN-EuroBloodNet survey



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## Are existing registries/databases able to share data? In collab with WP6

Survey to assess their level of FAIRification:

- a) Types of data stored
- b) Coding systems
- c) Possibility to export batch data and available data formats
- d) Information on policies and if existing consents allow sharing of data

Synergies with EURACAN to assess HCPs standards





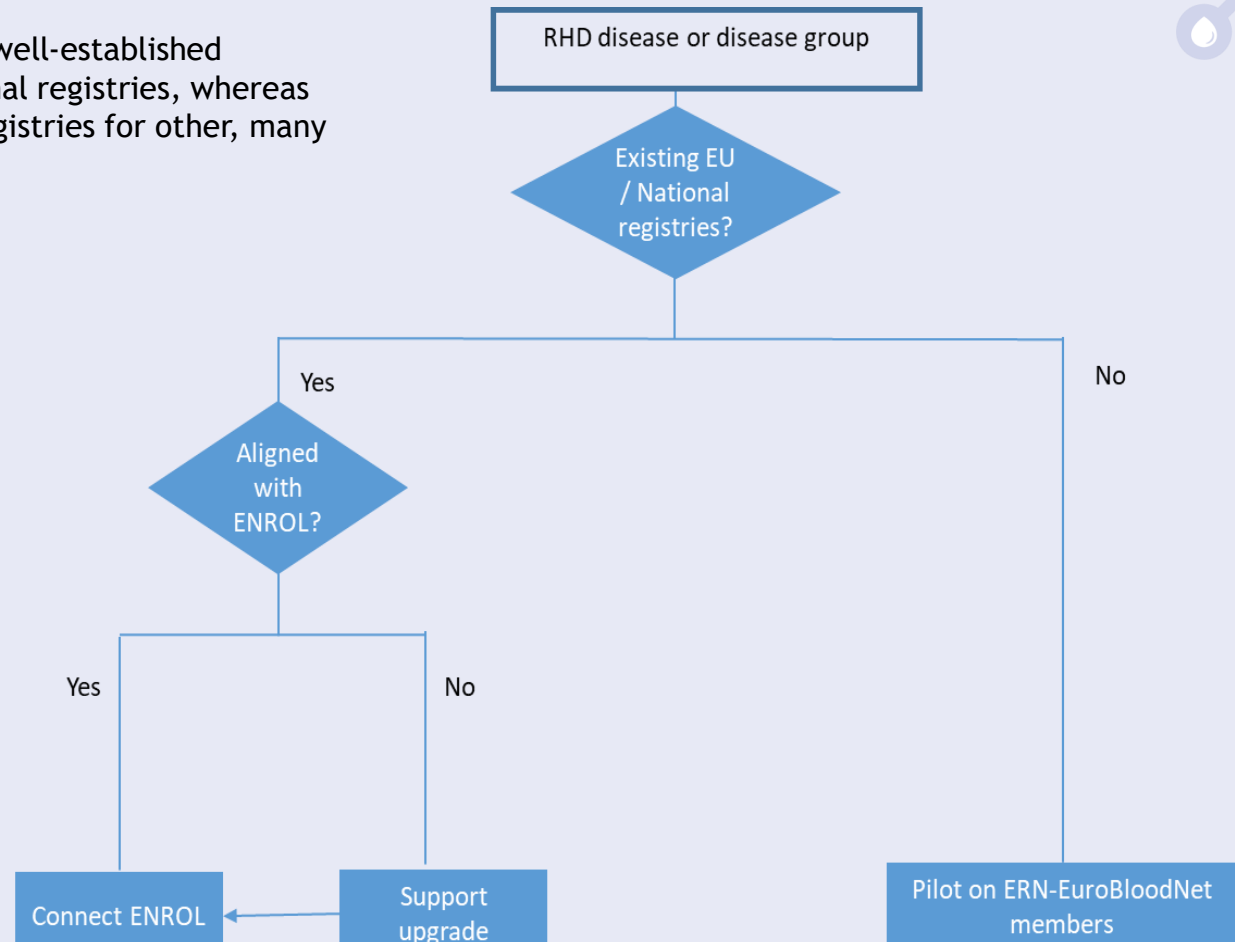
# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

## How to gather data?

Strategical approach for comprehensive gathering of data at the EU level based on results from the FAIRification survey considering the following points for each group of RHDs:



- ✓ For some disorders there are well-established European networks and national registries, whereas there is a complete lack of registries for other, many of them, ultra-rare disorders



# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

## Patients' Educational program

- Collaboration with EURORDIS
- 2 Educational activities



### 🔴 Webinar Program

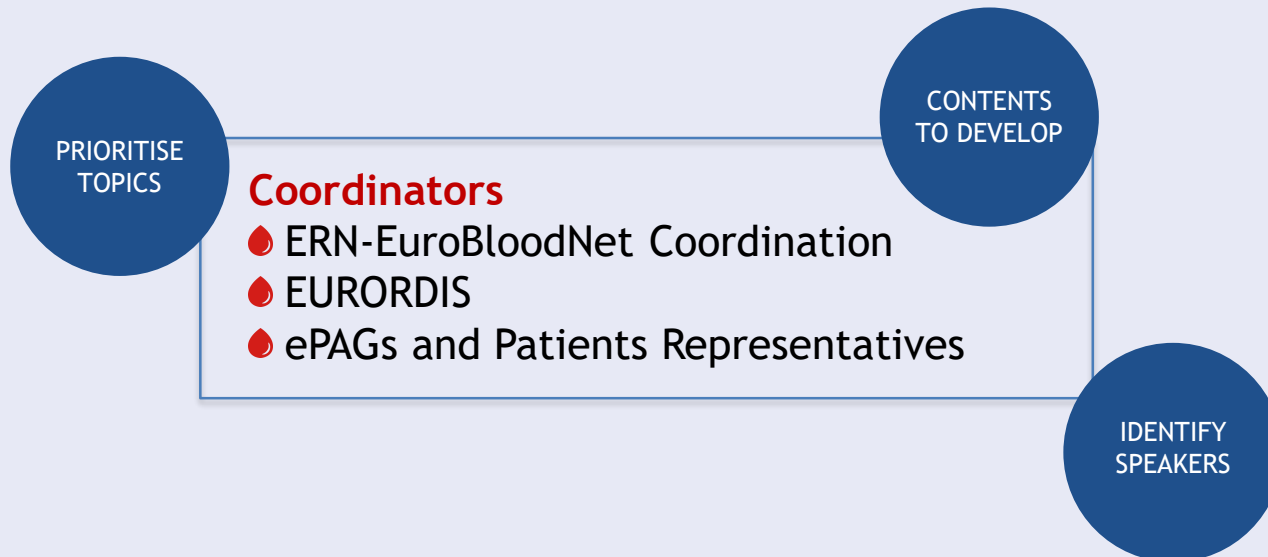
Target: RHD Patients Advocates and Patients Organizations

### 🔴 Educational Video

Target: RHD Patients Community

### 🔴 Objectives

- To empower patients in the decision making regarding registries participation
- To raise awareness on ENROL Platform and the EU strategy on sharing of data for RDs



# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

## How to?

1

### Analysis of potential topics to be addressed

- Eurordis Survey “The Voice of Rare Disease Patients: Experiences and Expectations of over 3,000 Patients on Rare Disease Patient Registries in Europe” (EPIRARE project).
- EURORDIS Rare Barometer survey “Share and protect our health data: an evidence based approach to rare disease patients’ perspectives on data sharing and data protection - quantitative survey and recommendation”.
- Potential topics derived from projects on registries based on proposals by the Program Committee.

2

### Topics Classification

Topics will be classified in: topics for expert patients/community patients, transversal topics/diseases specific topics.

3

### Survey

Survey conducted among ePAGs and/or patients community for prioritizing topics.

4

### Shape programs

A draft for both programs Webinar/Educational Videos programs.

5

### Identify speakers

Final programs + Identification of the speakers for both programs Webinar/Educational Videos.



# WP 4 Connecting EU-RHD Registries and Healthcare providers for secure sharing and re-using of data

## WEBINARS

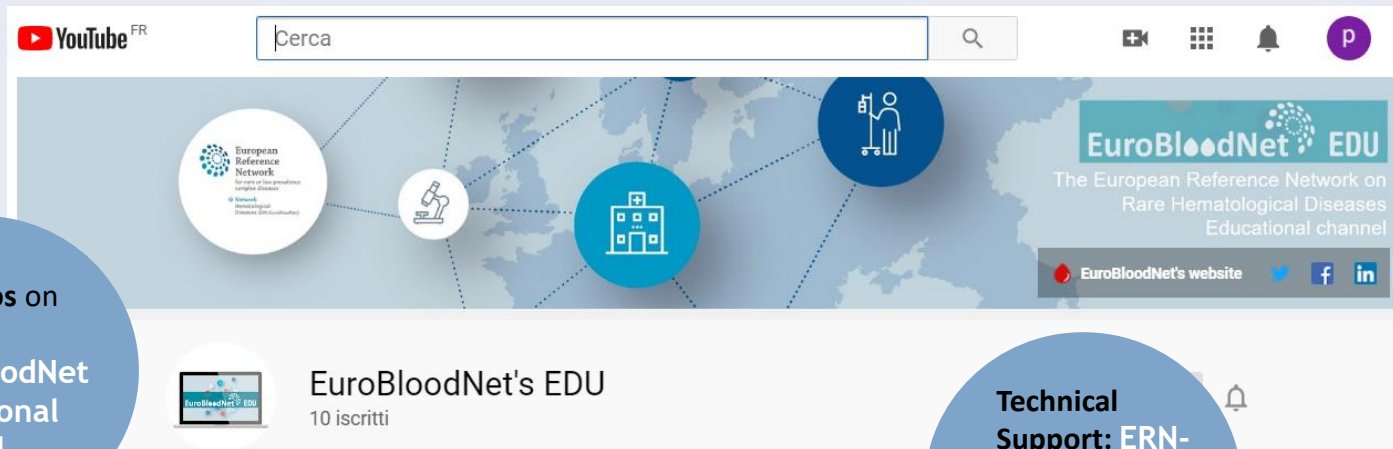
- 💧 **Webex** Platform provided by the EC
- 💧 **Speech** + Visual aid of a **Power Point**.
- 💧 **45 minutes**: 30 min for speech and 15 minutes for hearers' questions.

## EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS

- 💧 **Video**: Expert speech + Visual Graphics.
- 💧 **Subtitles** in different languages.
- 💧 From **5** to **10** minutes.

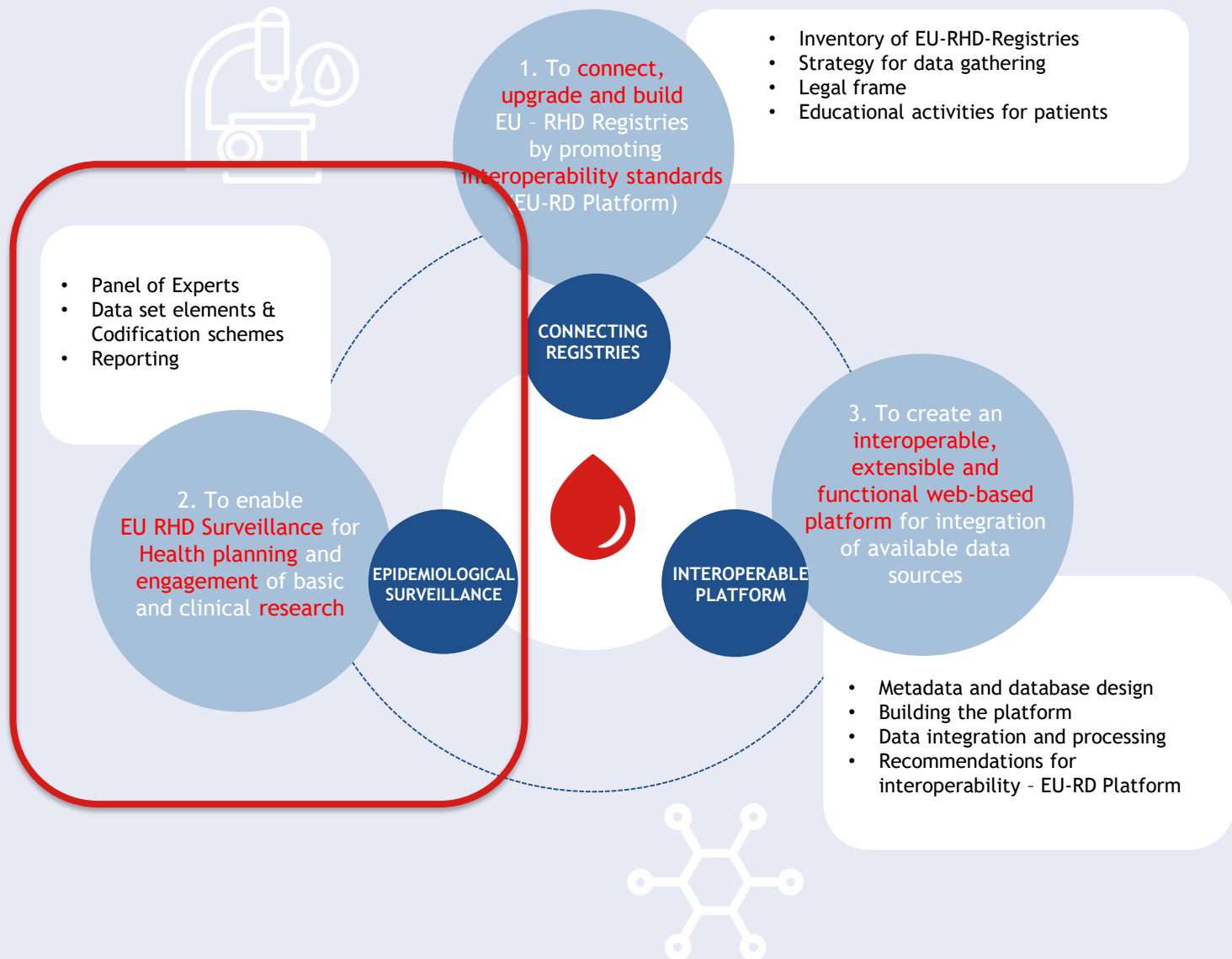


All Videos on  
ERN-  
EuroBloodNet  
Educational  
Channel



Technical  
Support: ERN-  
EuroBloodNet  
Coordination  
Team

# WP 5 Facilitating epidemiological surveillance, research and access to new treatments for RHD



## WP 5: Facilitating epidemiological and clinical surveillance

### OBJECTIVE

Comparable data on RHD at the EU level

Epidemiological and clinical surveillance

Promotion of basic and clinical research

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS?

- Population frequency of each RHD disease group and disease survival?
- Diagnosis delay?
- Attractiveness of Rare Disease centres in the health professionals community and the care pathway?
- Method used for diagnosis ?
- Samples for research/clinical trials ?
- Disease severity ? Stratification of patients based Clinical manifestations and Treatments
- Use of specific treatments and possibility to include patients for research/clinical trials?



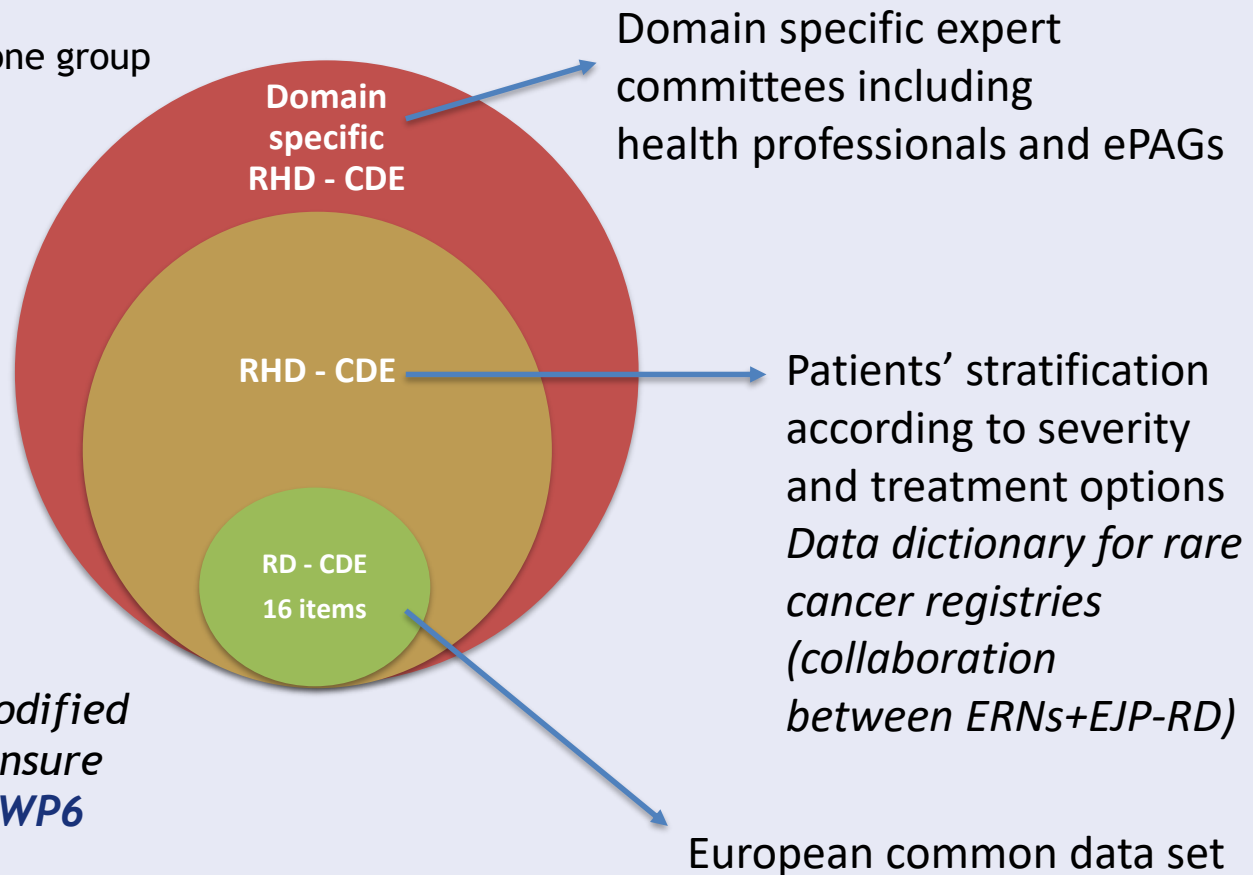
An extended panel of experts will be established  
including different groups of expertise according to RHDs disease grouping

## WP 5: Facilitating epidemiological and clinical surveillance

**HOW?** Implement a **protocol for collection and processing of data on RHDs**

**Rare haematological disease:**

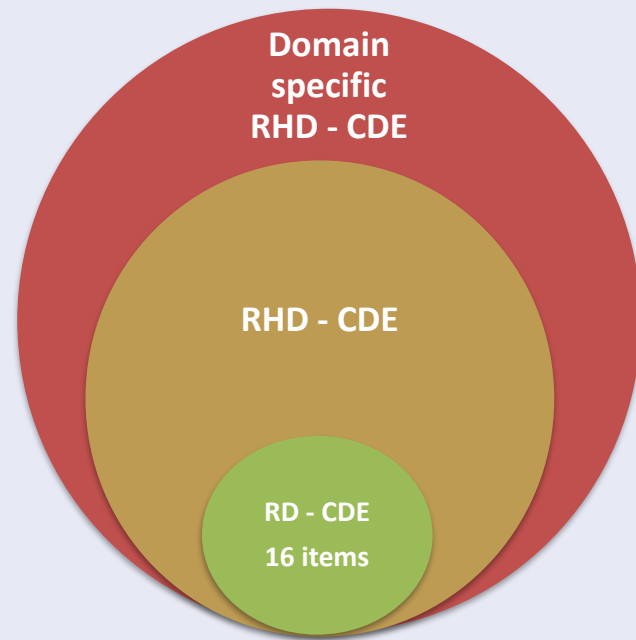
- 7 subnetworks / 13 domains / 58 disease groups (RHD-DG)
- Any RHD is covered by one group
- Each RHD is only covered by only one group



*All Data elements need to be codified through existing standards to ensure interoperability - **Colab. With WP6***



## WP 5: Facilitating epidemiological and clinical surveillance



### → Codification schemes

- ✓ Definition of diseases (e.g. ICD-10 or ICD-11),
- ✓ Clinical trials (e.g. SNOMED),
- ✓ Observed phenotypes (e.g. HPO),
- ✓ Genes and variations (e.g. OMIM, HGNC, ClinVar and HGVS).

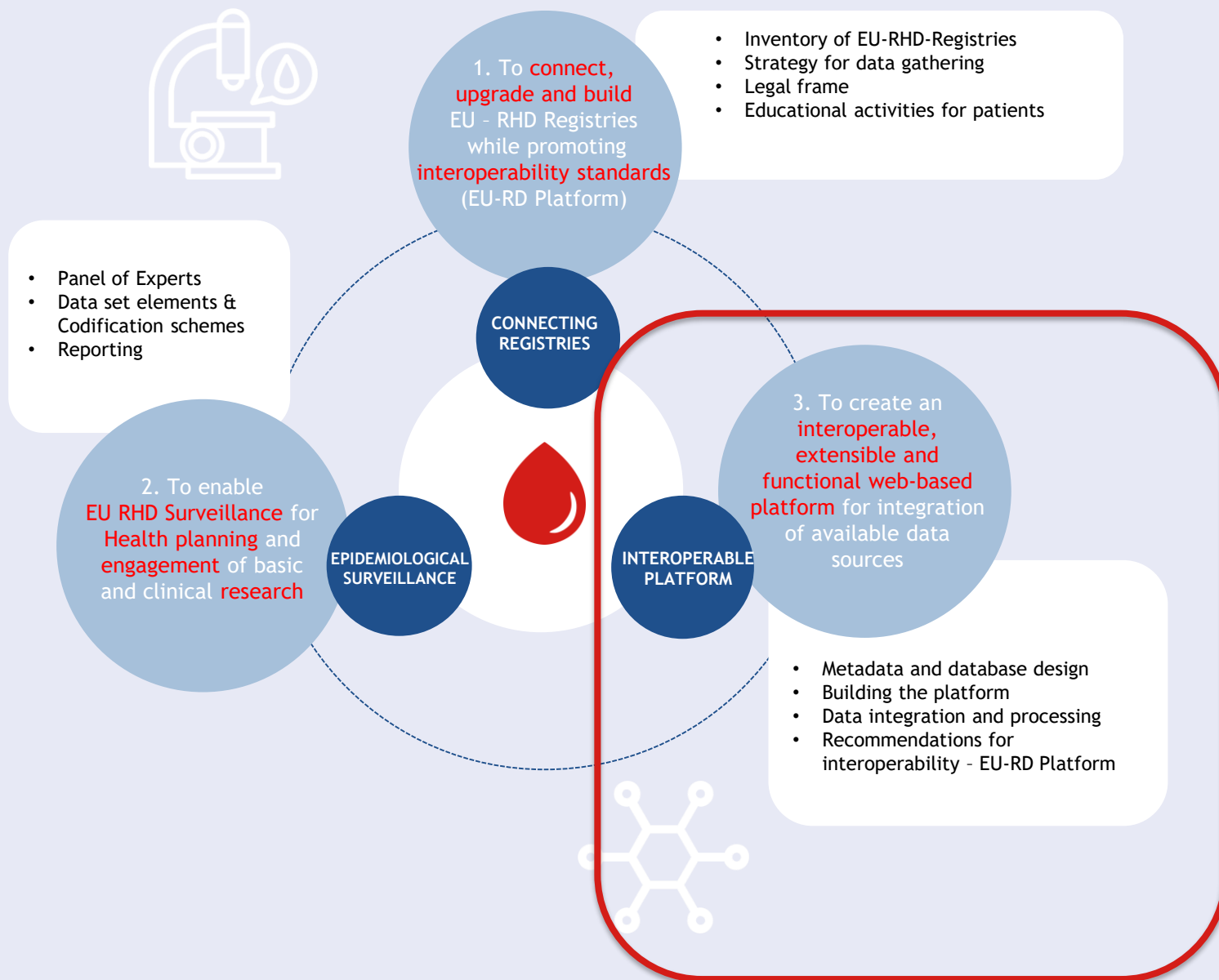
### → Disparities and gaps between RHDs

## Annual reports

- ✓ Number of registries and patients enrolled by disease / group of diseases.
- Policy reports addressing needs at the European and National level for better allocation of resources
- Peer-review publications

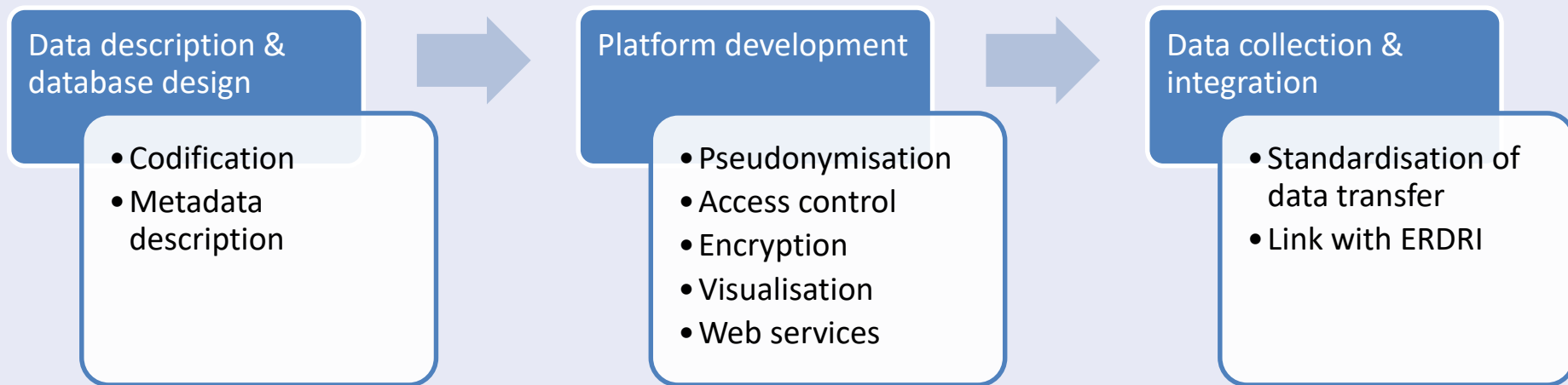


# WP 6 Setting-up ENROL's Platform in line with the EU-RD Platform



## WP6 - ENROL platform development: overall approach

**Scope:** To create an interoperable, extensible and functional web-based platform, which will enable entering and integration of certified patient data from available sources.



# WP6 - Data description and database design



## ***In collaboration with WP5***

Codification using:

- ✓ Definition of diseases (ICD-10, ORDO)
- ✓ Phenotypes & clinical terms (HPO, SNOMED)
- ✓ Genes and variations (OMIM, ClinVar, HGVS)

Metadata description:

- ✓ Description of data and their interaction (ER model)
- ✓ Linked to ERDRI.mdr

**Release of recommendations on codification schemes for RHD**

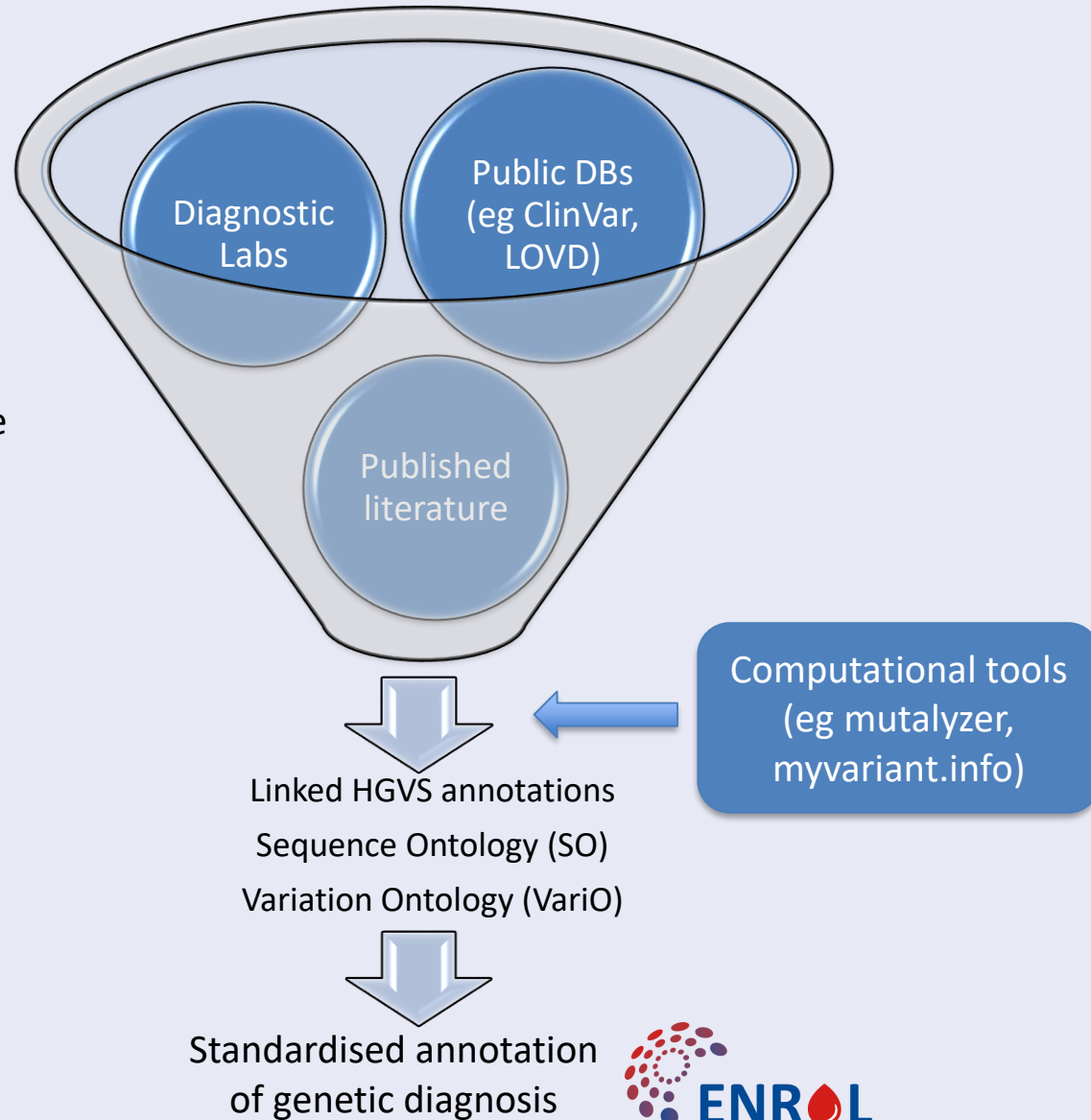


Source: <https://xkcd.com/927/>

# WP6 - Standardisation and interoperability of genetic diagnosis

## Problem:

- Multiple representations of identical variant: different HGVS names, non-standardised common names etc.
- Adherence to the HGVS nomenclature can be laborious for diagnostic labs
- Highlighted as a common problem for different ERNs

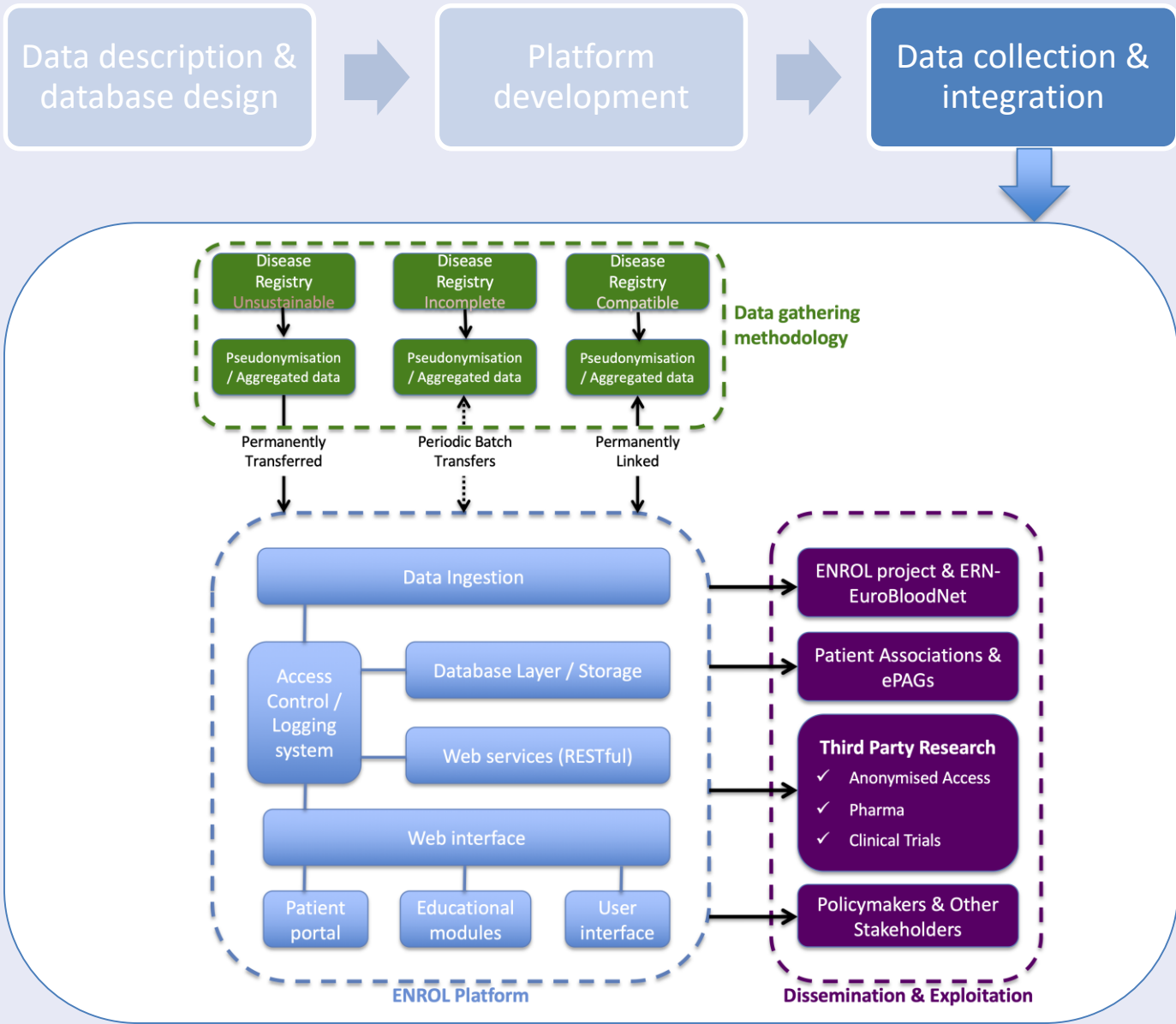


## WP6 - Platform development



- ✓ Pseudonymisation: EUPID, recommended by the ERDRI
- ✓ Access-control lists (ACLs): granular access granular access to different information depending on the user credentials and the consent provided by the patient (e.g. Data Manager/Curator, Clinician, Nurse, Patient)
- ✓ Encryption: Sensitive data will be encrypted
- ✓ Visualisation: user-friendly presentation of collected data using graphs and infographics, e.g. using javascript tools such as HighCharts and plotly
- ✓ Web services: REST interface for exchanged of anonymised data

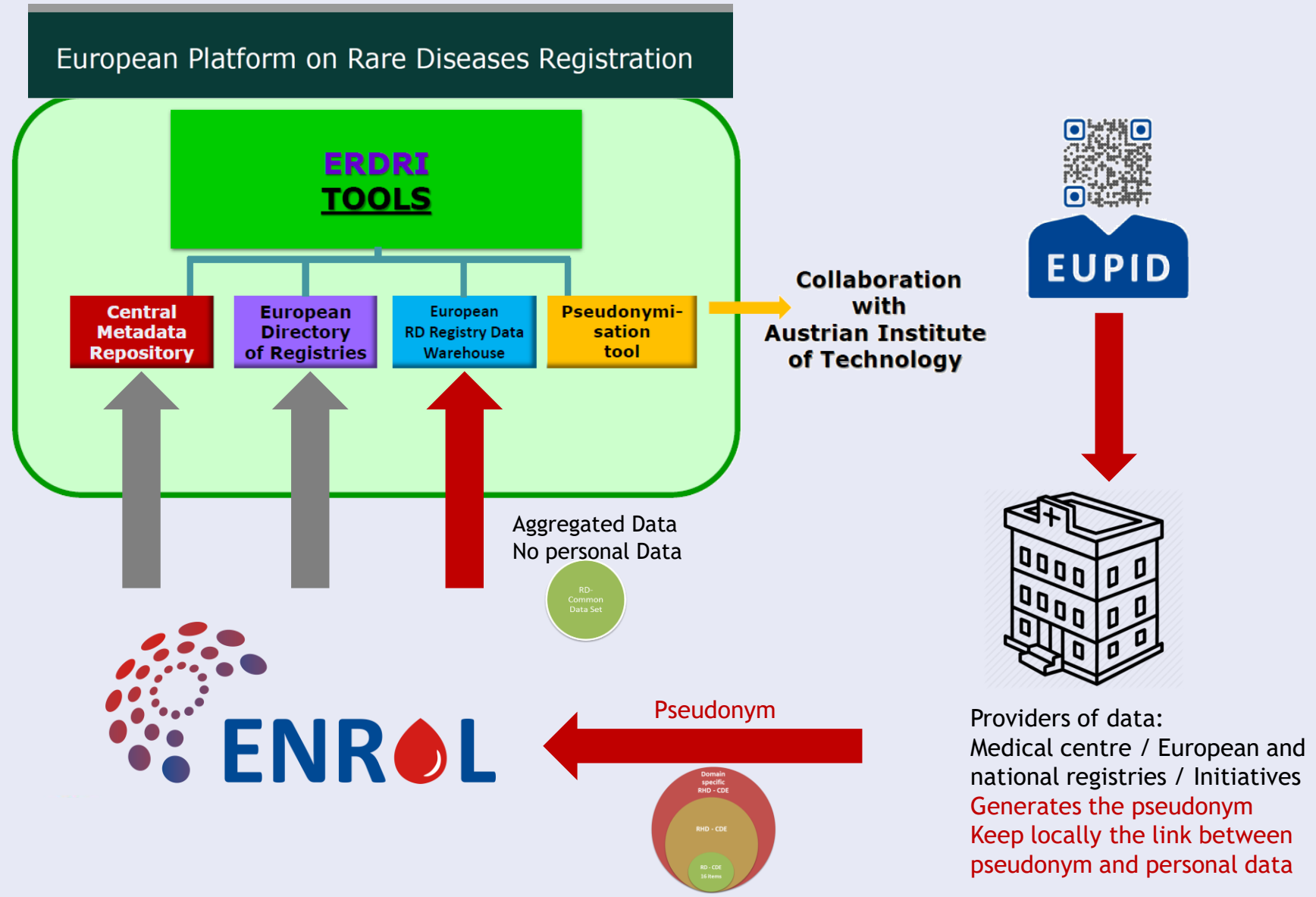
# WP6 - Data collection and integration



How data will be integrated from the different sources



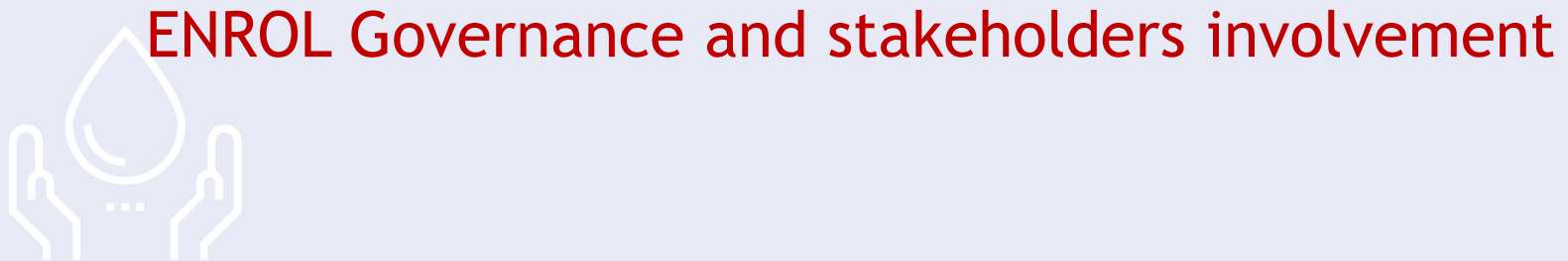
## WP6 - How ENROL will contribute to the EU RD Platform





# The European Rare Blood Disorders Platform

Kick off meeting 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020



[www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol](http://www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol)



**European  
Reference  
Network**

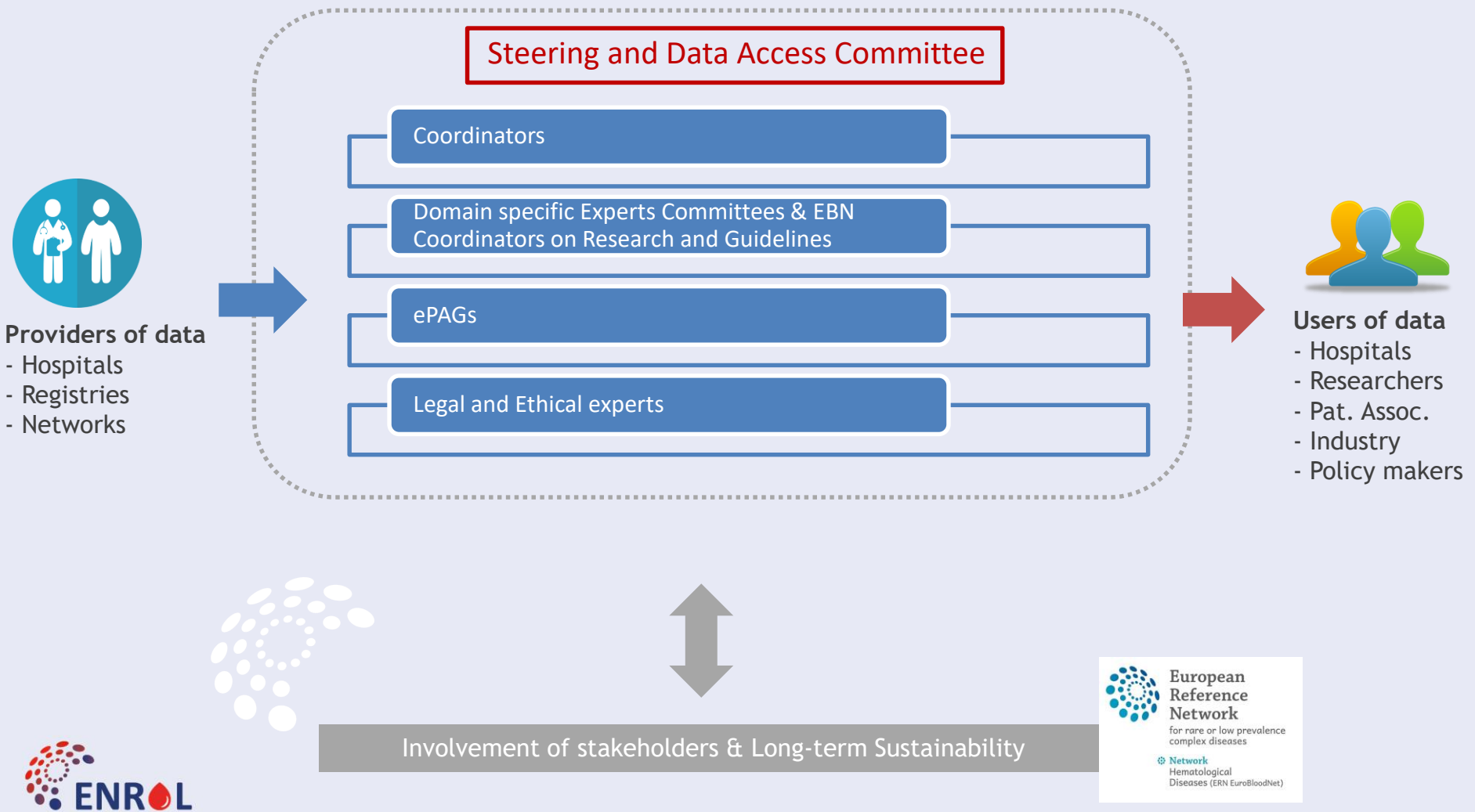
for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases

 **Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

# Governance and stakeholders involvement - WP4

## How to ensure a legal and secure sharing and processing of data?

ENROL's Policy and Legal and ethical documents for regulating the legal actors and the sharing of data among the different stakeholders in agreement with the General Data Protection Regulation



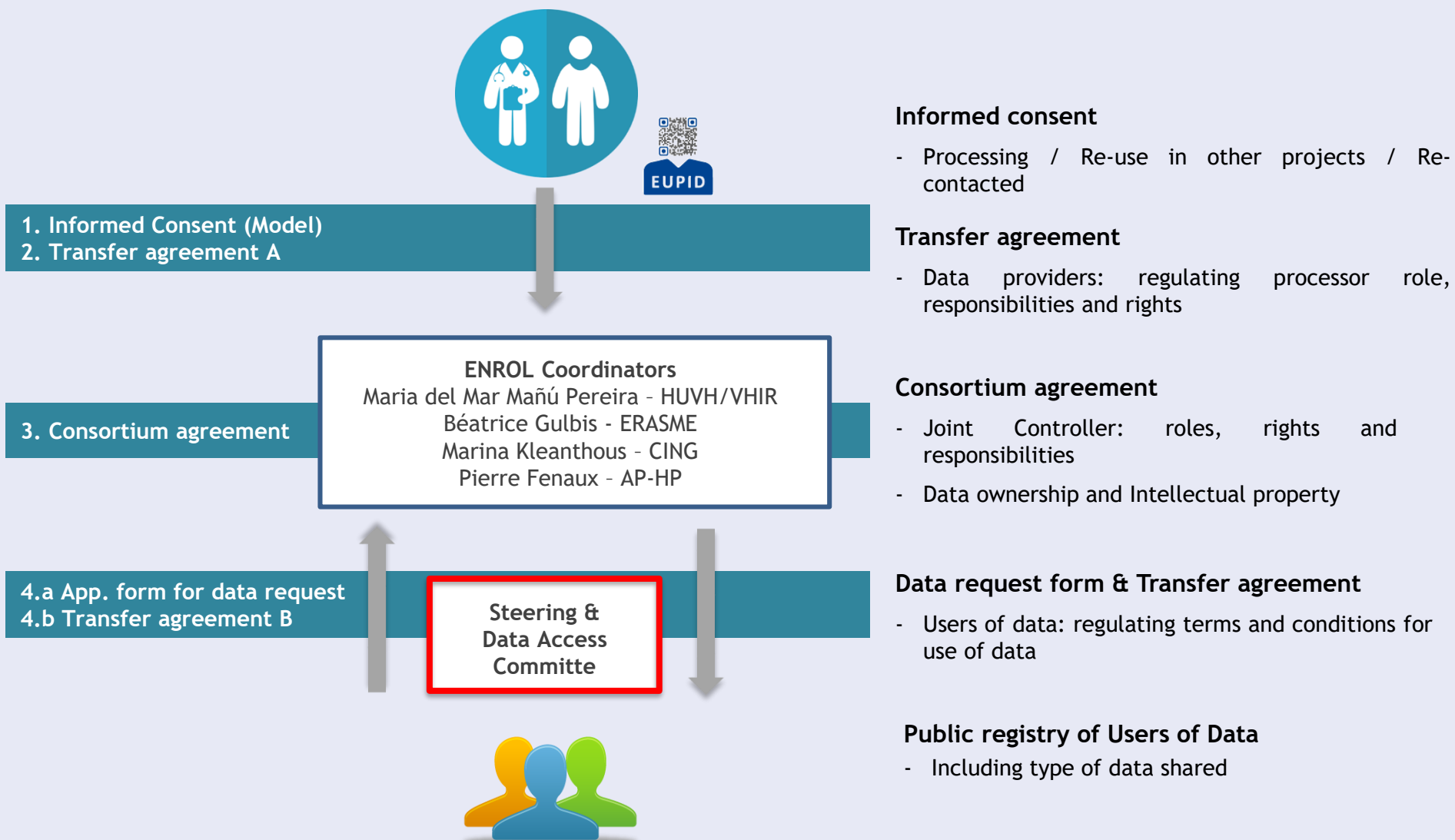
## Steering and Data Access Committee (SDAC)

- To define ENROL's Policy for data sharing
- To define domain specific CDE and Research questions
- Formal collaborations of ENROL with external organizations and sponsors
- Ensures ENROL makes good use of assets;
  - Approve aggregated figures to be publically published by ENROL
  - Approve application forms from users of data
- Rules for publication

### Coordination team

- To define ENROL's global strategy
- To collaborate with the EU – RD – Platform and ERNs WG on Registries & EJP-RD
- To develop the IT solution with adequate safeguards for secure data exchanging
- Data processing of assets for protocols / application forms approved by SDAC

# Legal and Ethical issues - WP4



## General Data Protection Regulation

✓ Personal Data definition:

- **Data containing any identifiers** that make possible to find out who the subjects are (including **codified data and pseudonymized data**).
- **Data and/or factors that in tandem allow the re-identification of data subject**, although by indirect means.
  - Specially relevant for ultra-rare diseases

Question 1. Can Personal Data be shared and re-used? YES, if done with the appropriate safeguards.

✓ Share and re-use of Personal Data (for both clinical practice and research):

- **Informed consent is required for sharing Personal Data.** However, Art89 GDPR includes the possibility that National legal provisions regulate the need for informed consent for research.

Question 2. A specific informed consent for ENROL is mandatory? Yes, in principle, but national legal provisions may avoid it, with appropriate safeguards.

## General Data Protection Regulation

### ✓ Safeguards:

#### 1) Pseudonymization tool: EUPID

- avoid creating a transparent universal patient ID
- preserve the possibility for re-identification by a trusted third party

#### 2) Legal Contract (Transfer agreement B) with users of data including clauses aiming to protect data confidentiality:

- Not to attempt to re-identify the patient
- Not to attempt to directly contact the patient
- Not to share the research data with non authorized persons or external Institutions

#### 3) Steering and Data access committee: Ensures good use of assets

#### 4) Registry of Users of data, data shared, authorized persons

#### 5) IT platform security measures





# The European Rare Blood Disorders Platform

Kick off meeting 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2020

Involvement of Patient Representatives/ ePAG Advocates in  
ENROL



Ariane Weinman  
EURORDIS – Rare Diseases Europe



[www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol](http://www.eurobloodnet.eu/enrol)



European  
Reference  
Network

for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases

 **Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

- The European Patient Advocacy Group (ePAG) Advocates are nominated to represent their disease area in the ERN EuroBloodNet as well as the interests of the wider patient community affected by rare hematological diseases.
- They are the voice of the patients in the EuroBloodNet Board of the Network.
- EURORDIS - Rare Diseases Europe ensures a transversal coordination.

<https://eurobloodnet.eu/patientsadvocacy/epag/>

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

Sub-network	ePAG name	Function	Organisation
Myeloid malignancies	Sophie Wintrich	Chief Executive Trustee & Director Patient Liaison	MDS UK Patient Support Group & MDS Alliance
Myeloid malignancies	Jan Geissler	Co-founder as well as co-founder of CML Advocates Network	Leukemia Patient Advocates Foundation
Lymphoid malignancies	Pierre Aumont	Board member SILLC and Vice-President CLLAN	Association de Soutien et d'Information à la Leucémie Lymphoïde Chronique et la maladie de Waldenström (SILLC) & CLL Advocates Network (CLLAN)
Lymphoid malignancies	Ananda Plate	Chief Executive Officer	Myeloma Patients Europe (MPE)

<https://eurobloodnet.eu/patientsadvocacy/epag/>

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

Sub-network	ePAG name	Function	Organisation
Rare Red blood cell defects	Angelo Loris Brunetta	Board member	Thalassaemia International Federation (TIF)
Bone marrow failure and hematopoietic disorders	Maria Piggin	Founder and Trustee	PNH Support
Rare bleeding-coagulation disorders and related diseases	Baiba Ziemele	Member of EHC (and President of Latvia Hemophilia Society)	European Haemophilia Consortium (EHC)
Hemochromatosis and other rare genetic disorders of iron metabolism and heme synthesis	Dag Erling Stakvik	Member of the Executive Committee / Treasurer	European Federation of Associations of Patients with Haemochromatosis (EFAPH)

<https://eurobloodnet.eu/patientsadvocacy/epag/>

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

- **Why Rare Disease Registries matter to patients?**

“Rare Disease Patient Registries (RDPR) [...] constitute key instruments for increasing knowledge on rare diseases (RD) by pooling adequate thresholds of data for fundamental, clinical research, and epidemiological research. RDPR are vital to the assessment of the feasibility, planning and design of clinical trials and facilitate the enrolment of patients for real-life post-marketing observational studies.

It has been demonstrated that RDPR are a major determinant for successful translational research in the field of RD. **Where well-implemented registries and active patient organizations exist, the likelihood for developing a treatment for the disease in question is increased.”**

**Quoted from:** [The Voice of Rare Disease Patients: Experiences and Expectations of over 3,000 Patients on Rare Disease Patient Registries in Europe](#) (EPIRARE EU Project, 2011-2014)

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

- **Patient organisations / ePAGs can bring a significant expertise in the development of patient registries**
- ePAG Advocates represent European federation of patients in RHD who all have a significant expertise in the development of patient/disease registries and have contributed to European policy recommendations
- EURORDIS:
  - Published the experiences and expectations of over 3,000 patients on RD patient registries in the frame of the EU-funded project EPIRARE (2011-2013)
  - Contributed to the EUCERD recommendations on RD patient registration and data collection
  - Active partner of the European Joint Programme for RDs, in which patient registries is an important component

# ePAG Advocates and EURORDIS' involvement in ENROL

- **Specific role of ePAGs & additional patient representatives not yet represented in ENROL:**
  - Contributing to the definition of specific core data set for their disease area, teaming up with the clinicians;
  - Ensuring the good use of data set;
  - Defining informed consent;
  - Contributing to the development of the educational programme

EURORDIS will provide its support throughout the project.



# CEOs Involment Vall d'Hebron

**Yolima Cossio Gil**

Director Information and Management Systems



**European  
Reference  
Network**

for rare or low prevalence  
complex diseases

**Network**  
Hematological  
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)





A hand holds a clear glass sphere. The sphere's surface reflects a tall, modern building with a grid-like facade and a vibrant rainbow arching across its upper section. The background within the sphere is a bright blue sky with wispy white clouds. The hand holding the sphere is visible in the foreground, with fingers positioned around the base of the sphere.

# PROVIDERS POINT OF VIEW



# Vall d'Hebron Campus

## A glance

**+ 9,000** professionals

---

**+ 1.2 million people seen**  
**(adults and children)**

---

**+ 1,100** beds

---

**+ 80** research groups

---

**+ 2,000** researchers

**+ 1200** clinical trials

---

**+ Training in 47** specialisations  
and in biomedical research

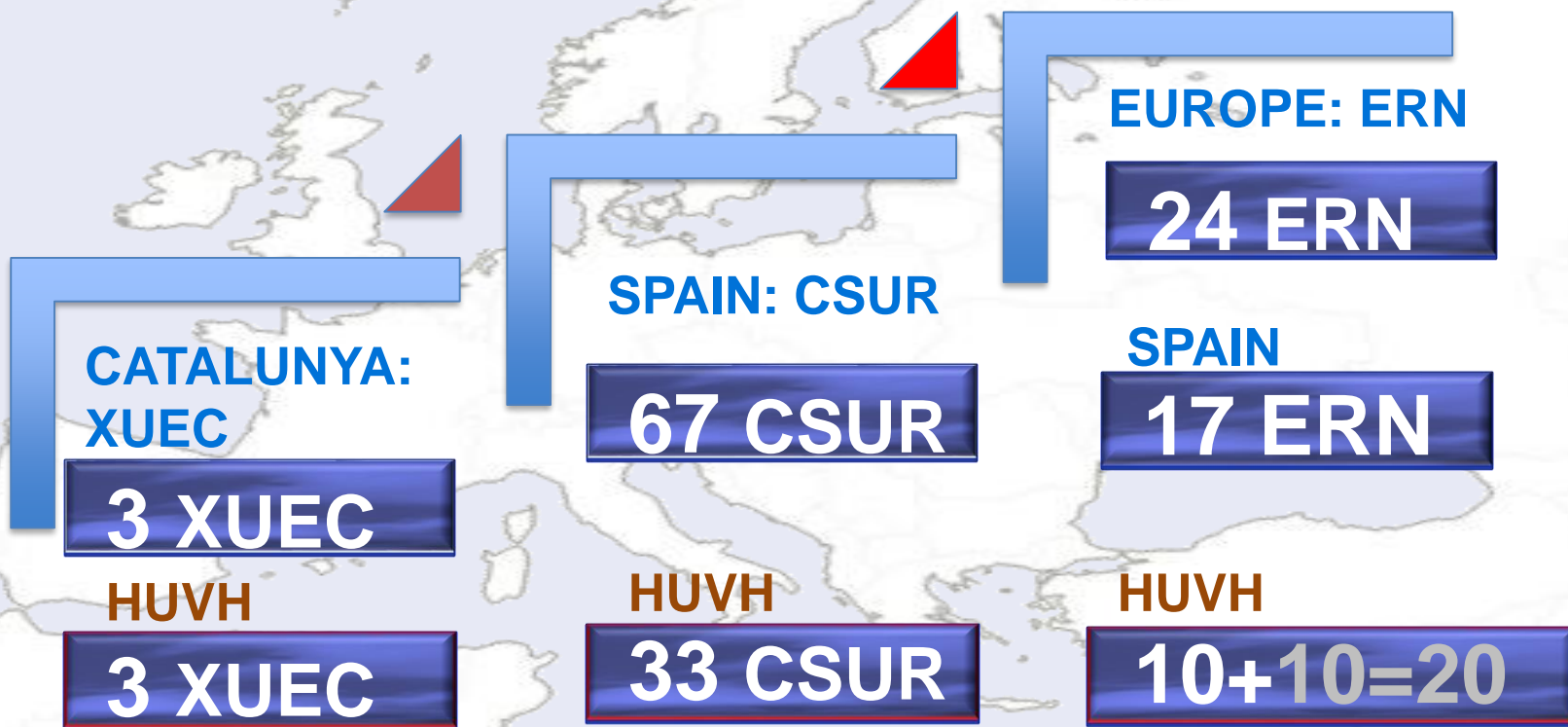
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**+ 531** residents

---

**+ 22** buildings

# Regional, National and European networks



# Strategy

- ✓ Commitment with the rare diseases and excellence
- ✓ Provide expertise and best care for our patients
- ✓ **Data is a driving force to improve healthcare and knowledge**



# Challenges and Opportunities

# Challenges

## Detection and tracking

- Coding system

## Sustainability

- Individual registers: burden the professional
- Multiple registration (EU, National, Regional, Hospital)
- Data protection





# Challenges

## Generation of knowledge

- Limited data
- Best practices/ Clinical outcomes?

## Healthcare planning

- Real needs
- Costs
- forecasting



# Opportunities



- Standardized classification for the EU (**Universal coding**)
- Integrate the registres with the electronical health record **EHR**
- Natural language processing → artificial intelligence
- **Automated extraction** clinical data, allocated resources.
- Harmonized data for **interoperability**.



# Key points

- ✓ Data and RD as part of the hospital strategy
- ✓ Commitment of the CEOs
- ✓ Adapt the EHR and invest in new technology and data innovation



# Thanks





Working together is better than alone

