

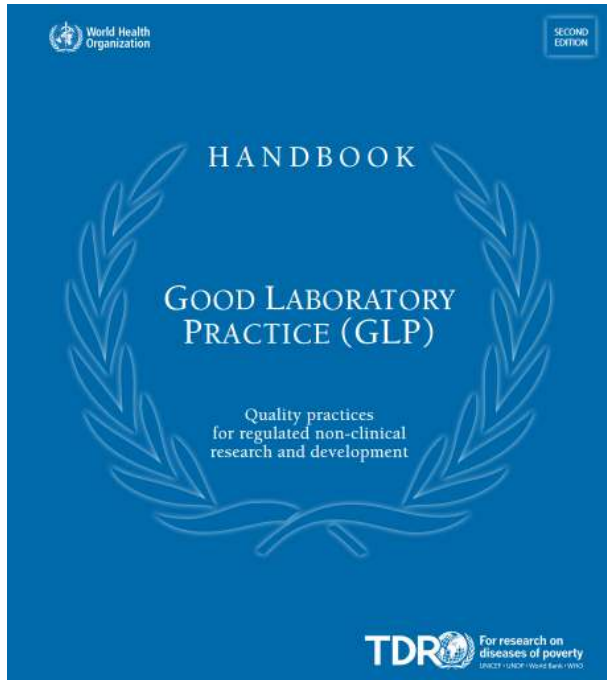
Zašto upravljati istraživačkim podacima?

Damir Sapunar

Webinar, SRCE, RDA, 1.6.2020.

Data management is a business process that includes planning, acquiring, validating, organizing, storing, protecting, processing, and sharing of data required to produce valuable information.

Open access to Research Data (ORD pilot)



Quality practices for regulated non-clinical research and development

GLP stresses the importance of the following main points:

1. **Resources** (organisation, personnel, facilities and equipment)
2. **Characterization** (test items and test systems)
3. **Rules** (protocols, SOP)
4. **Results (raw data, final report and archives)**
5. **Quality Assurance** (independent monitoring of research processes)

<http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/documents/glp-handbook.pdf>

Raw data

All studies generate raw data.

Raw data are **the original data collected during the research.**

They are **essential for the reconstruction of studies and contribute to the traceability of the events of a study.**

Some of the raw data will be treated statistically, while others may be used directly. Whatever the case, the results and their interpretations provided by the scientist in the study report must be a true and accurate reflection of the raw data.

Horizon 2020 Open access to Research Data (ORD pilot).

The pilot aims to improve and maximize access to and re-use of research data generated by Horizon 2020 projects, taking into account

- the need to balance openness and protection of scientific information
- commercialization and IPR
- privacy concerns
- security
- data management and preservation questions

As open as possible, as closed as necessary

Data Management Plan

It describes the data management life cycle for the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by a project. As part of making research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR).



<https://www.openaire.eu/briefpaper-rdm-infonoads/view-document>

What is FAIR DATA?



Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier.

FINDABLE



Metadata and data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

ACCESSIBLE



Metadata use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

INTEROPERABLE



Data and collections have a clear usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.

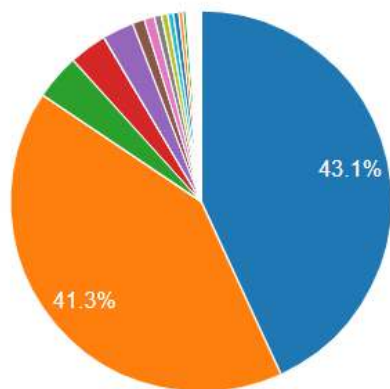
REUSABLE



Digitalni akademski arhivi i repozitoriji

[PRIJAVA REPOZITORIJA](#)[ČESTO POSTAVLJANA PITANJA](#)[STATISTIKA](#)

STATISTIKA



SVI
20
2020

RDA događanje „Istraživački podaci-što s njima?“ održat će se online



SRCE kao hrvatski nacionalni RDA čvor u suradnji sa Sveučilišnom knjižnicom Rijeka, Sveučilišnom knjižnicom u Splitu, Gradskom i sveučilišnom knjižnicom Osijek te Nacionalnom i sveučilišnom knjižnicom u Zagrebu održat će seriju webinar pod nazivom „Istraživački podaci-što s njima?“.

Tags:

[rda](#)[istraživački podaci](#)[skup podataka](#)[RDM](#)

TRA
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2020

CoreTrustSeal: Certifikat za pouzdane repozitorije



CoreTrustSeal je međunarodna, nevladina i neprofitna organizacija koja zainteresiranim repozitorijima nudi mogućnost certificiranja temeljem kriterija s kojima repozitorij ili arhiv dokazuje svoju pouzdanost i održivost.

Tags:

[CoreTrustSeal](#)[digitalni repozitoriji](#)[certificiranje](#)[rda](#)

Jeste li spremni dijeliti svoje istraživačke podatke?

DA

NE

Imate li barem jedan set podataka u nekom repozitoriju?

DA

NE

Authors of trials from high-ranking anesthesiology journals were not willing to share raw data.

Gabelica M¹, Cavar J², Puljak L³.

[+ Author information](#)

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: To analyze data sharing practices among authors of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) published in seven high-ranking anesthesiology journals from 2014 to 2016.

STUDY DESIGN AND SETTING: We analyzed data sharing statements in 619 included RCTs and contacted their corresponding authors, asking them to share de-identified raw data from trial.

RESULTS: Of the 86 (14%) authors who responded to our query for data sharing, only 24 (4%) provided the requested data. Only one of those 24 had a data sharing statement in the published manuscript. Only 24 (4%) of manuscripts contained statements suggesting a willingness to share trial data; only one of those authors actually shared data. There was no difference in proportion of data sharing between studies with commercial and nonprofit funding. Among the 62 authors who refused to provide data, reasons were seldom provided. When reasons were provided, common themes included issues regarding data ownership and participant privacy. Only one of the seven analyzed journals encouraged authors toward data sharing.

CONCLUSION: Willingness to share data among anesthesiology RCTs is very low. To achieve widespread availability of de-identified trial data, journals should request their publication, as opposed to only encouraging authors to do so.

Koji su razlozi zbog kojih do sad niste dijelili svoje istraživačke podatke:

A Nemam dovoljno znanja o postupku dijeljenja podataka

B Dijeljenje podataka oduzima previše vremena i truda.

C Smatram da time netko krade moj trud.

D Strah me je da se tako mogu otkriti nedostaci mojih istraživanja.

E Strah me da podatke netko krivo interpretira i koristi u krive svrhe.

REALITY

BMJ. 2004 February 28; 328(7438): 514-517.
doi: 10.1136/bmj.328.7438.514.

PMCID: PMC351856

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Where is the evidence that animal research benefits humans?

Pandora Pound, *research fellow*,¹ Shah Ebrahim, *professor*,¹ Peter Sandercock, *professor*,² Michael B Bracken, *professor*,³ Ian Roberts, *professor*,⁴ and Reviewing Animal Trials Systematically (RATS) Group

BMJ. 2004 April 24; 328(7446): 1017.
doi: 10.1136/bmj.328.7446.1017-b.

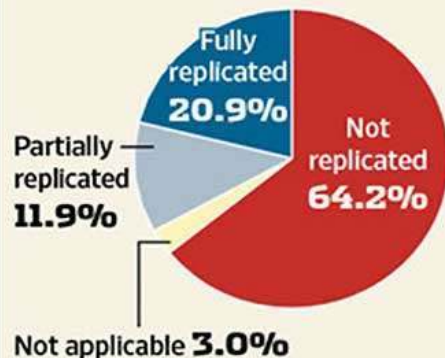
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Missing evidence that animal research benefits humans Evidence is all around us

Y S Bakhle, *senior research fellow*

No Cure

When Bayer tried to replicate results of 67 studies published in academic journals, nearly two-thirds failed.



Source: Nature Reviews Drug Discovery

Translating animal research into clinical benefit

Daniel G Hackam

BMJ 2007;334:163-164
doi:10.1136/bmj.39104.362951.80

Comparison of treatment effects between animal experiments and clinical trials: systematic review

Pablo Perel, Ian Roberts, Emily Sena, Philipa Wheble, Catherine Briscoe, Peter Sandercock, Malcolm Macleod, Luciano E Mignini, Pradeep Jayaram and Khalid S Khan

BMJ 2007;334:197; originally published online 15 Dec 2006;
doi:10.1136/bmj.39048.407928.BE

BMJ. 2014 May 30;348:g3387. doi: 10.1136/bmj.g3387.

Is animal research sufficiently evidence based to be a cornerstone of biomedical research?

Pound P¹, Bracken MB².

Better Science



PLoS Med. 2005 Aug; 2(8): e124.

Published online 2005 Aug 30. doi: [10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124)

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

[John P. A. Ioannidis](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iHNySjbSQhM&list=PLeuFA8t1nCLRLkyMmRiXYBezCCNKoKPVw>

REALITY

The Scandal of Poor Medical Research

In 1994 statistician Doug Altman published an editorial in the *BMJ* arguing that much medical research was of poor quality and misleading.

Altman wrote that much research was:

- seriously flawed through the use of inappropriate designs,
- unrepresentative samples,
- small samples,
- incorrect methods of analysis,
- and faulty interpretation.

Richard Smith: Medical research — still a scandal

Fiona Godlee: More than twenty years later things are not better but worse.

The scandal of poor medical research. BMJ 1994;308:283

Medical research—still a scandal. BMJ 31 Jan, 14

How predictive and productive is animal research? BMJ 2014;348:g3719

WHY?

Why is so much research poor?

Because “researchers feel compelled for career reasons to carry out research that they are ill-equipped to perform, and nobody stops them.”

Ethics, doctoral thesis committees who approve research, are ill-equipped to detect scientific flaws.

Quality assurance should be built in at the beginning of research not the end.



Christian de Duve

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1974

Science is one field of human endeavor that must be **unashamedly elitist. You cannot seek the truth with poor thinking or sloppy techniques.**

In conducting your research, observe total **rigour and intellectual honesty** in the analysis of facts, consider all possible hypotheses, plan your approach to test those hypotheses, and submit your conclusions to the verdict of observation and experimentation without preconceived ideas. **Never conduct research with the aim of proving a theory, but, rather, to invalidate it if it should be wrong. The best proof is failure to disprove.**

