Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool

Title: Data Management in Quantitative Biology: Investigation on Hepatocellular Carcinoma

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Data Management in Quantitative Biology: Investigation on Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Data type

Explain whether the research being considered for funding involves human data, non-human data, or both.

Gathering genomes of 500 diseased and 500 healthy patient, the file format must be unique and have the same format. Hence, the FASTA file is chosen, due to the uniformity and its general usage. Each patient get an ID plus some extra information, like gender and age.

Meta data and simple descriptive statistics should also be kept and be available for everybody in a human readable file like csv.

Data repository

Identify the data repositories to which the data will be submitted, and for human data, whether the data will be available through unrestricted or controlled-access.

Data should be kept in the instution. Every participant of the study (researches and physicians) should gain access to every data. Secondary instutions, like universities can get access by a proper request.

The tape storage should be kept safe in its own section of the instituion and the backup storage will be stored on a RAID 5 server.

Data submission and release timeline

Provide a timeline for sharing data in a timely manner.

Submission can only be perfomed by participants. Every participant should have access to every data they needs, but also storage their data.

Before storing data, it needs to get checked by the control section (technical department).

Every data transfer has to be discussed and needs permission by a member of the leadership.

Involvement of external institution and their tasks will be discussed by the leadership.

IRB assurance of genomic data sharing plan

State whether an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or analogous review body has reviewed the genomic data sharing aspects of your project, or provide a timeline for such review.

Primary data only accessable for direct participants of the study.

Discoveries or long-term extrapolations may be accessed by secondary researchers after validation. Hence, it is possible for researches to publish about results which are (non-scheduledly) obtained throughout the study. Before publishing the data needs to be checked by a member of the leadership and must have permission to be published.

As already mentioned, access of primary data only after proper request and permission of leading staff.

Appropriate uses of the data

Describe the appropriate use of the data.

Patients stay anonymous throughout the study. Recieved data should only be used for research purposes and may not be selled to a third party.

Data should only be accessible within the insitution.

Request for an exception to submission

Explain why in the genomic data sharing plan and describe an alternative mechanism for data sharing .

Additional researches by universities or other institutions. This could be used for simultan (validation) experiments or further studies. Possibility for thesis'.