NSW Health Statewide Biobank

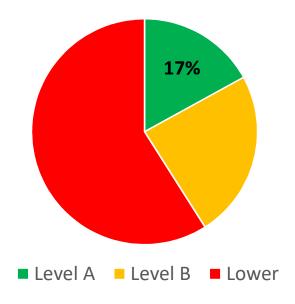
Supporting world-class health and medical research



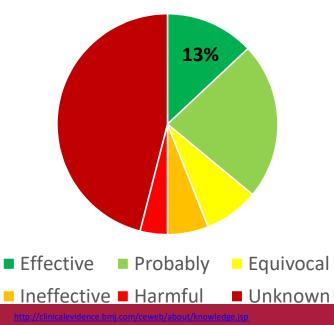
Q. Why do we undertake clinical research?

A. Because most health-care is not evidence-based

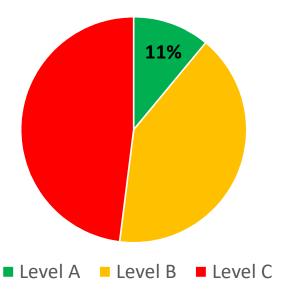
UpToDate Evidence Level for Treatment Recommendations



Overview of Knowledge Base of 2500 Medical Treatments

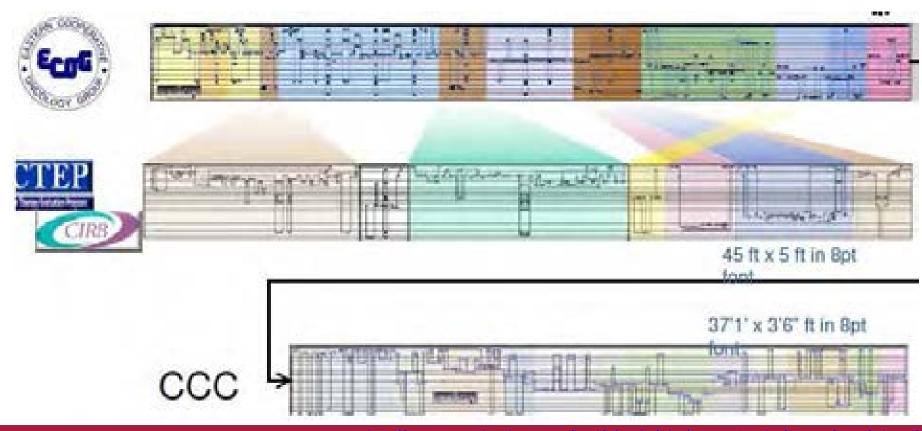


Scientific Evidence Underlying ACC/AHA Clinical Guidelines





Clinical trials are often complicated



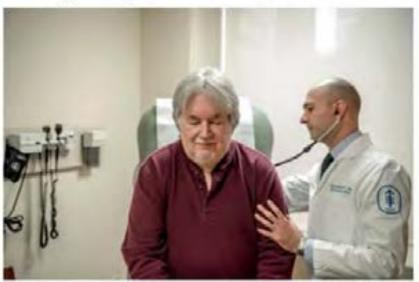


Clinical trials are inefficient

"The participation rate of adults in cancer clinical trials is low. Currently in Australia it is about 5% of cancer patients. About 85% of children participate in trials even though there are far fewer children than adults who are diagnosed with cancer..."

https://www.cancercouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/CT+R_NSW_LR.pdf

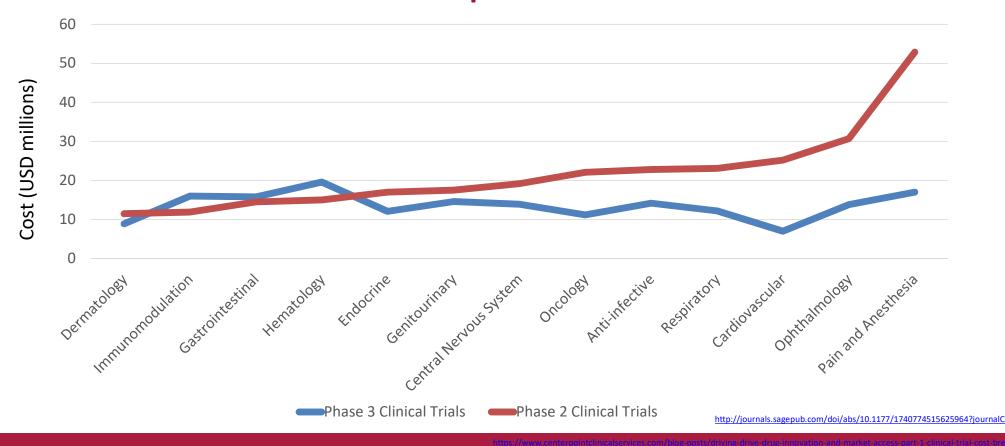




Dr. Wassim Abida, a medical occalogist at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, examined Bruce Feistermacher, a patient taking part in a clinical trial. George Remedye by The New York Times



Clinical trials can be expensive





Most clinical trials don't improve patient outcomes





■ OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

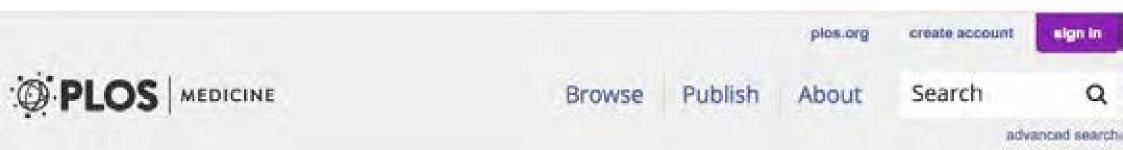
John P. A. loannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

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OPEN ACCESS

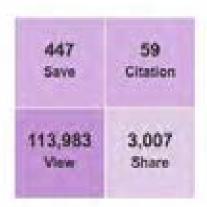
DOSAY

Why Most Clinical Research Is Not Useful

John P. A. Ioannidis 🗃

Published: June 21, 2016 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002049

| Article | Authors | Metrice | Comments | Related Content |
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Our first statewide biobank

- State-of-the-art facility for NSW health and medical research
- Supporting world-class population studies, clinical trials and diseasespecific research across NSW
- Able to store and process up to 3 million human bio-specimens with large-scale robotic technology





A partnership philosophy

Flagship facility for NSW Health developed in partnership with:

- NSW Health Pathology
- Office for Health and Medical Research
- Sydney Local Health District
- Health Infrastructure
- \$12 million NSW Government investment
- Bringing together researchers, LHDs, universities, research institutes and industry





Physical efficiencies

- Advanced robotic technology reducing time taken to manually manage and retrieve samples
- Dedicated processing laboratory to deposit and retrieve samples from cold storage facility
- Streamlined workflows to allow for fast,
 efficient handling of a variety of sample types:
 - Externally processed samples
 - Fresh liquid samples such as blood, urine and saliva
 - Fresh and fixed solid samples such as tissues





NSW Health OHMR Strategic Collections

- NSW Health is investing in collections aligned to health and medical research priorities
- Dedicated group of senior NSW researchers advising on strategic directions for collections

NSW Health Statewide Biobank may be custodian and hold appropriate ethics and

governance approvals







Biobank **Certification Program**











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Module 3 - The Resir of Biologisting

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Endorsed by:



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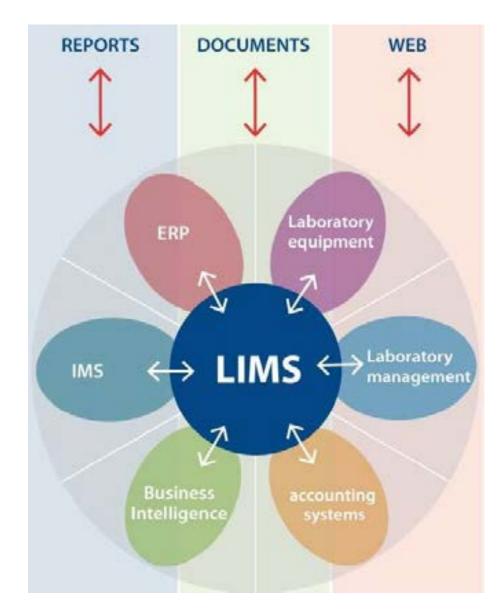








Central specimen locator



NSW Heath Statewide Biobank CONSENT TOOLKIT

Introducing a new standard of biobank consent in NSW



The Consent Toolkit is mandatory for new collections banked in the NSW Health Statewide Biobank. Other biobanks in NSW will be encouraged to use it.



A robust consent process will support ethical human research and a sustainable approach to managing human biobanks.

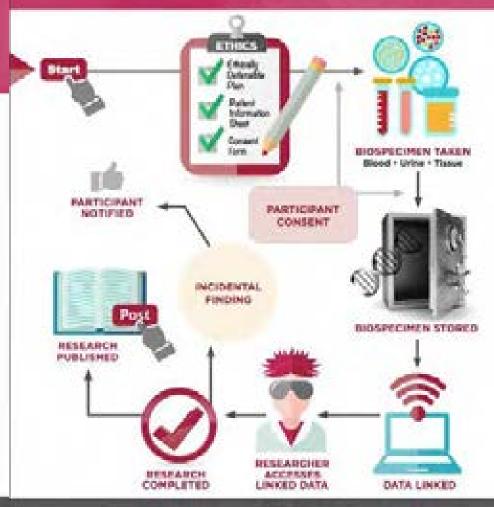


The goal of consent is to ensure participants are aware of the potential risks and benefits and can make an informed, voluntary decision about participating in the research.



It includes principles and protocol, a participant information sheet, consent form for adults and children, ethically defensible plan guidelines and compliance checklist.

NSW Heath Statewide Biobank CONSENT PROCESS



The NSW Health Centre for Health Record Linkage

The CHeReL



Linking Data for more than 10 years

Established in 2006, the CHeReL provides data linkage services to researchers, clinicians and government. As part of NSW Health, the SWB and CHeReL will ensure secure and high quality linkage of biospecimen data to other data collections



Large data linkage infrastructure

The CHeReL holds over 170 million records from 27 datasets in its Master Linkage Key. Datasets include public and private hospital, ambulance, Cancer register, Emergency department and mental health. The data is routinely updated and new datasets are regularly added

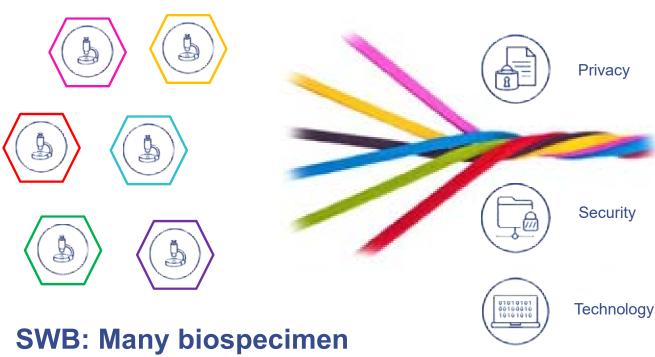


Bespoke linkage options

The CHeReL is able to link biobank specimen collections to datasets outside of the MLK, for example disease registries, screening data and toxicology data. More than 900 million records are released for research and policy annually

27/02/2019

Data Linkage for SWB



CHEREL MLK

MH-AMB

Birth

Cancer

Screenin

PDC

APD

EDD

Ambulance

Deaths

CHeReL: Many data collections with a single Person Number

SWB: Many biospecimen collections with a single LIMS



Partnerships

27/02/2019 17



CHeReL Master Linkage Key





147 million records 12 million people

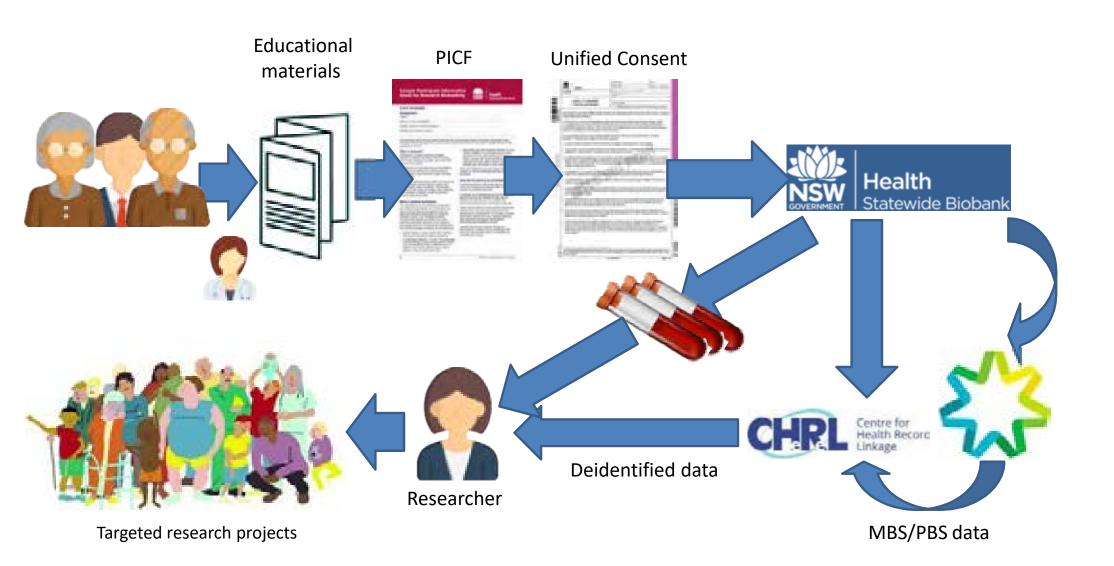
| NSW | ACT | |
|--|--|--|
| Admitted Patient Data Collection | Emergency Department Data Collection | Admitted Patient Collection |
| Perinatal Data Collection | 45 and up study | Cancer Registry |
| Central Cancer Registry | RBDM death registrations | Emergency Department Data Collection |
| RBDM Birth Registrations | Notifiable Conditions Information Management system | ACT Perinatal Data Collection |
| Perinatal Death Review Database | Cause of Death Unit Record File | ACT BDM deaths |
| Mental Health Ambulatory Data collection | Pop Test Registry | Notifiable Conditions Information Management System |
| BreastScreen | Ambulance (CAD, PHCR, EMR) | ACT BOM Births |
| Australian Early Development Census | | Australian early Development census |

http://www.cherel.org.au/master-linkage-key

Recognizable structures from a few components









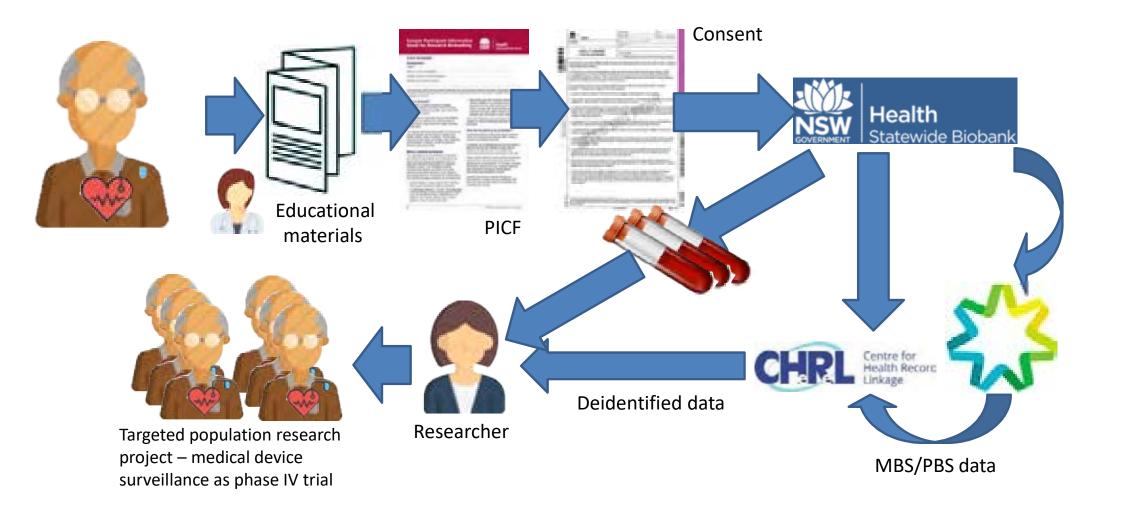
The hidden human toll of lax controls on the booming medical device industry

A world-first investigation uncovers a trove of information from regulators and manufacturers to create a global picture of the harm caused by faulty medical devices. "In October, the Government said it supported, in principle the vast majority of Senate recommendations...

The report's recommendations included:

- Mandatory reporting of adverse events by medical practitioners
- Establishment of a more comprehensive postmarket monitoring scheme
- A registry for all high-risk implantable devices"

Solution: medical device surveillance as phase IV trial

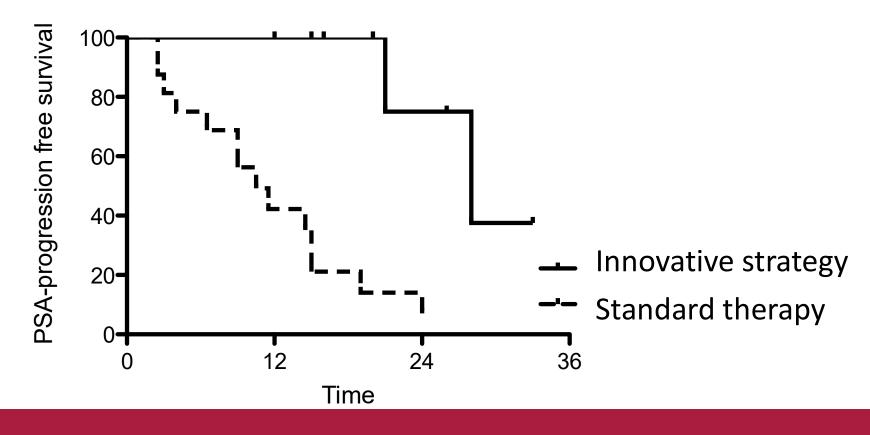


Anti-hormone tablets help men with advanced prostate cancer, on average about 10 months

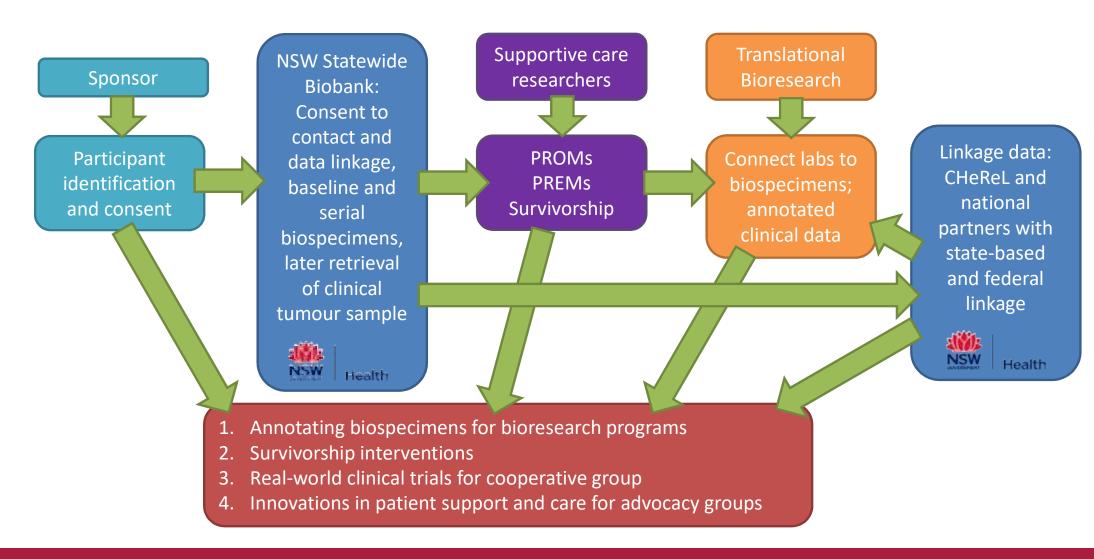




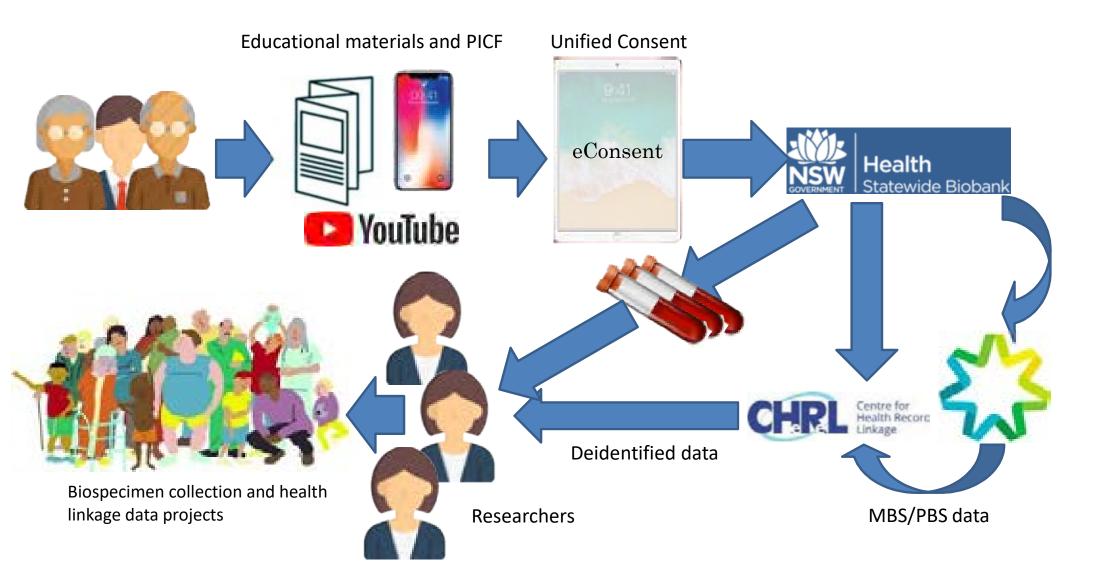
An innovative strategy can DOUBLE the benefit











Questions

Want to know more?

FAQs and supporting materials are now available:

Visit: www.biobank.health.nsw.gov.au

For any further information, contact: Chief Operating Officer, Biobanking Services

T: (02) 4920 4138

E: NSWPATH-Biobanking@health.nsw.gov.au



