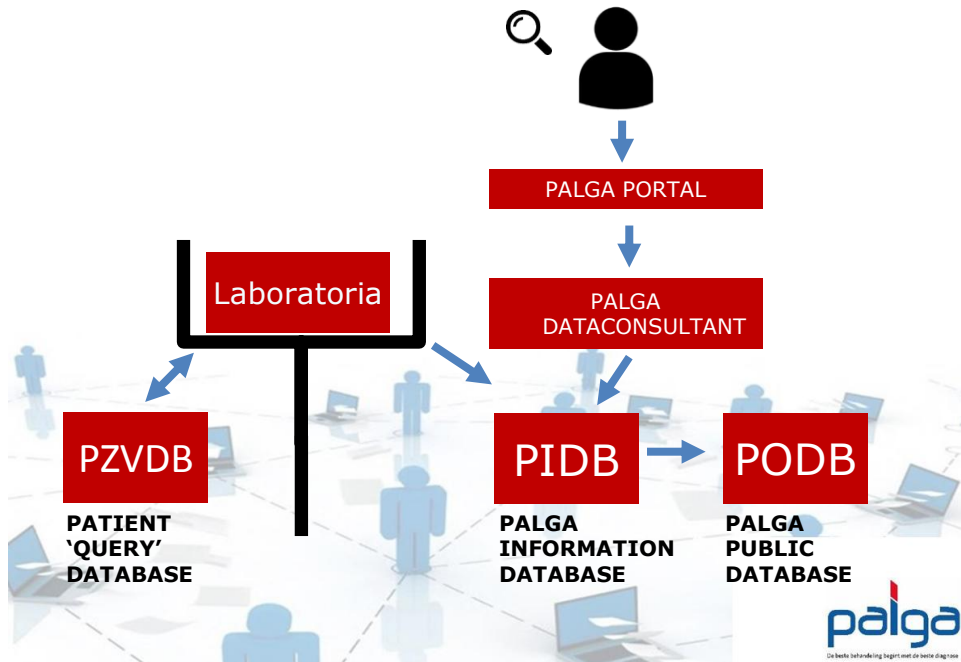


PALGA and the GDPR

Annette Gijbers

08 June 2018



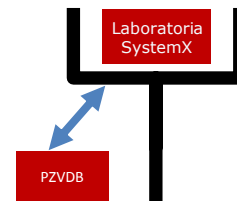


PZVDB (patient 'query'database)

For diagnostic care

What's in it?

- Pseudonyms based on name, initial, date of birth, gender
- Pseudonyms based on social security number
- Zip code (4)
- PA-number
- Macroscopy, microscopy, conclusion



For whom?

- Pathologist, with a therapeutic relationship

When can the pathologist look into the database?

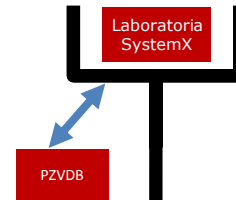
- Patients history necessary for diagnostic treatment

PZVDB is not searchable!



PZVDB

- Question: Is patient consent required?
 - Data exchange essential for treatment of the patient.
 - Only possible when patient record is available
- Answer: NO consent of the patient is necessary BUT
 - Patient must be informed and may object



Toestemming	onbekend onbekend.	Plaats ha
Restmateriaal	ja voor patiëntenzorg en wetenschappelijk onderzoek.	
Digitale beelden	beperkt alleen voor directe patiëntenzorg.	
Vriesmateriaal	wetenschap alleen voor wetenschappelijk onderzoek.	
	nee niet landelijke aanmelden.	
	onbekend onbekend.	

More hospitals do not allow research on data without informed consent.
Change default unknown → default NO!

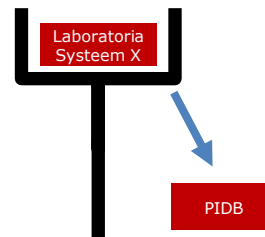
No pathology data of the patient in the PZVDB and PIDB

PIDB (PALGA informatie database)

For research purpose

What's in it?

- Pseudonyms based on name, initial, date of birth, gender
- Pseudonyms based on social security number
- Zip code (4)
- PA-number
- Macroscopy, microscopy, conclusion



For whom?

- PALGA data consultant

For the purposes of scientific research. To facilitate the fast, effective and economical use of pathology data from all Dutch pathology labs

PIDB

➤ Question: Is patient consent required?

- Code of Conduct for the **use of data** in Health Research and
- Code of conduct for responsible **use of material**

➤ Reuse of data for research purposes is compatible, although the data must be secured in the right way

➤ 'further use' in scientific research of **coded-anonymous** human tissue, the 'opt-out' system is acceptable

Did GDPR change the rules?



Code of conduct

- The guarantee of optimal privacy protection
- Review board available
- Patient information available
- Possibility to object
- Registration and transparency



PIDB

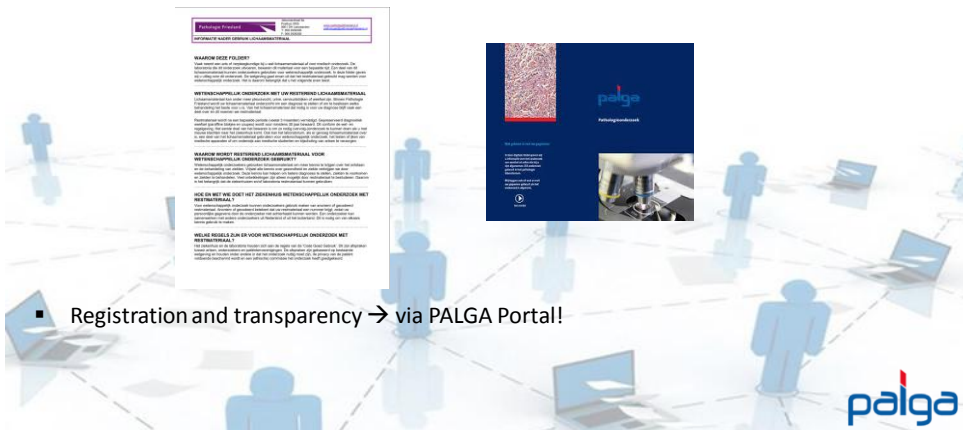
Data security PALGA:

- The first pseudonymising of the data in the hospital
- The Second pseudonymising at ZorgTTP
- Researcher only receives:
date of diagnosis, gender, age at diagnosis, year, conclusion, diagnose terms,
→ (No pseudonyms, PA nrs, PA labs, zip code etc)



PIDB

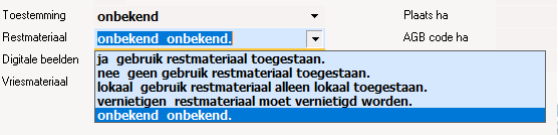
- Review of the request by a scientific/ethical board
PALGA scientific / ethical board and Review by scientific board in the hospital
- Clear Information provide to the patient (leaflet, website etc)



- Registration and transparency → via PALGA Portal!

PIDB


- Easily accessible opportunity for objecting



Toestemming: onbekend
 Restmateriaal: onbekend onbekend.
 Digikale beelden: ja gebruik restmateriaal toegestaan.
 Viessmateriaal: nee geen gebruik restmateriaal toegestaan.
 lokaal gebruik restmateriaal alleen lokaal toegestaan.
 vernietigen restmateriaal moet vernietigd worden.
 onbekend onbekend.

- More hospitals do not allow research on materials stored in the PA labs without informed consent.

Change default unknown → default NO!




PIDB

- Data is coded-anonymous
 - Consent of the patient is not possible (No traceability to the patient) / not desirable:
 - The patient population is too big and/or it's not ethical to go back to the patient.
 - Appearance of selection bias.

- Answer: NO consent of the patient is necessary BUT

➤ Answer: Yes consent of the patient is necessary when

- Cohort studies
 - Feedback of data on patient level



In short

GDPR compliant Tool BBMRI (J. Bovenberg)

No (big) changes for PALGA regarding the GDPR.

