

Data Access: Policy and Ethics

Wylie Burke MD PhD
Department of Bioethics and Humanities
University of Washington
Seattle, WA



Center for Genomics & Healthcare Equality

<http://depts.washington.edu/cghe/>

Many indicators of participants' stake in the research process

- Want research to be pursued -- and maximally directed toward benefit
- Value information about how their samples are used
- Assume they will be provided with information of direct personal benefit
- (Also evidence of mistrust of the research process within the US population)



What weight can informed consent bear?

- Limited ethical reach of global consent
- Participant interests in prospective engagement
 - Return of results
 - Meaningful “right to withdraw”
 - Understanding of research process and outcomes
- Stewardship



HMO focus group on data sharing

Speaker 1: "As soon as there's a database, and it's on a computer, sooner or later there is a thing where bank records all of a sudden get lost, or somebody steals them, or somebody hacks them...And it's bank records or it's hospital records, and this happens several times a year..."

Speaker 2: "However, having said that, and knowing that this happens, we don't stop using banks!"



Governance

- What model(s) of governance are widely accepted as responsible and fair?
 - How should different stakeholders be represented?
 - What protections can we promise?
 - How is decision-making authority allocated?
 - How are differences resolved?



Transparency

- Governance procedures
 - Decision-making
 - Certification /credentialing
 - Procedures for data protection
- Research process
 - Sources of data
 - Uses of data
 - Outcomes of research – how does data sharing increase benefit?



Accountability

- What happens when things go wrong – and how do we know?
 - What are the criteria for certification? What authentication procedures are reasonable?
 - Is compliance with data use procedures audited?
 - Are consequences for bad behavior in place and appropriate?

