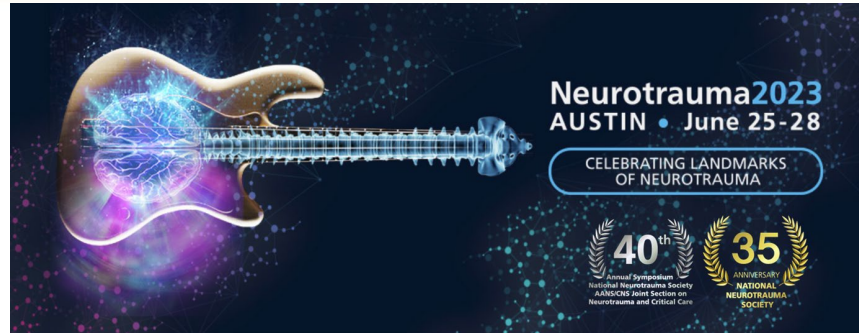


PRE Clinical Interagency reSearch resourcE-TBI



Common Data Elements (CDEs): What? Why? How?

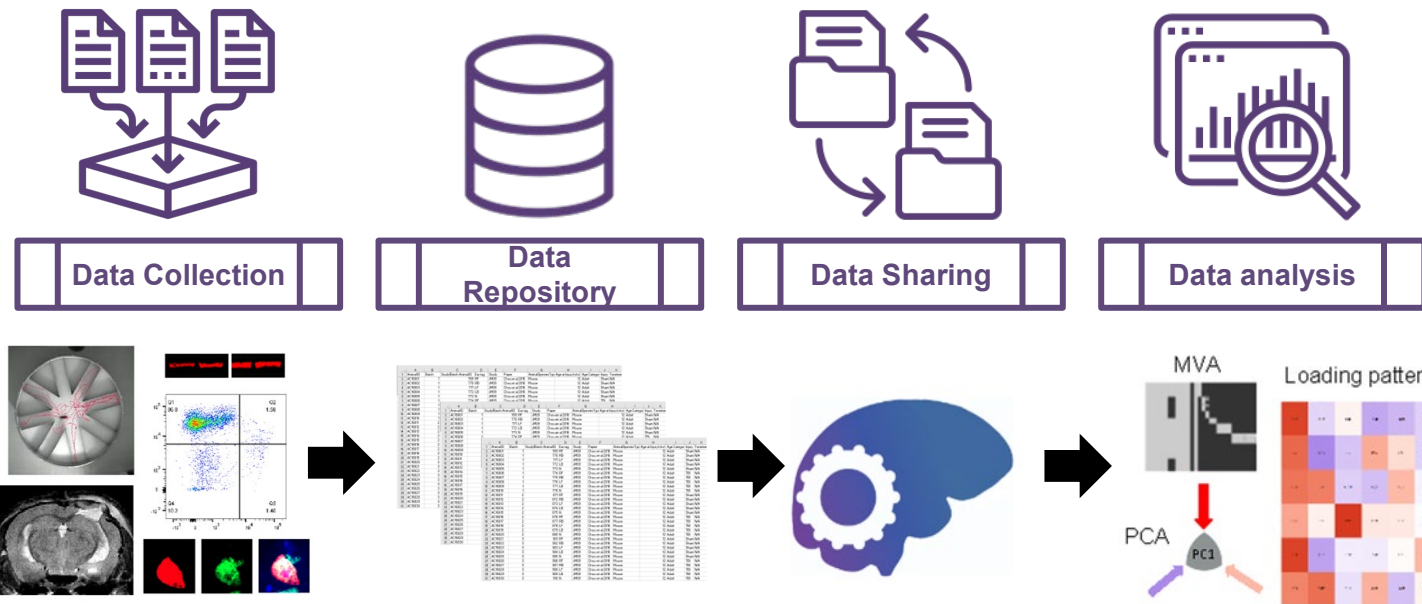
Michelle LaPlaca, Neil Harris



WHAT is a CDE?



CDEs are concepts related to units of data expressed **as content standards, variables, or terms** that enable investigators to systematically collect, analyze, and share data across the research community



adapted from Chou et al. 2022 *Neurotrauma Reports*

WHAT is a Data Dictionary?



CDEs for a study are assembled into a data dictionary

CDE Level	Variable Name	Title	Description
Core	AgeVal	Age of the animal at the time of procedure	Age of the animal at the time of procedure in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, or years.

cont'd

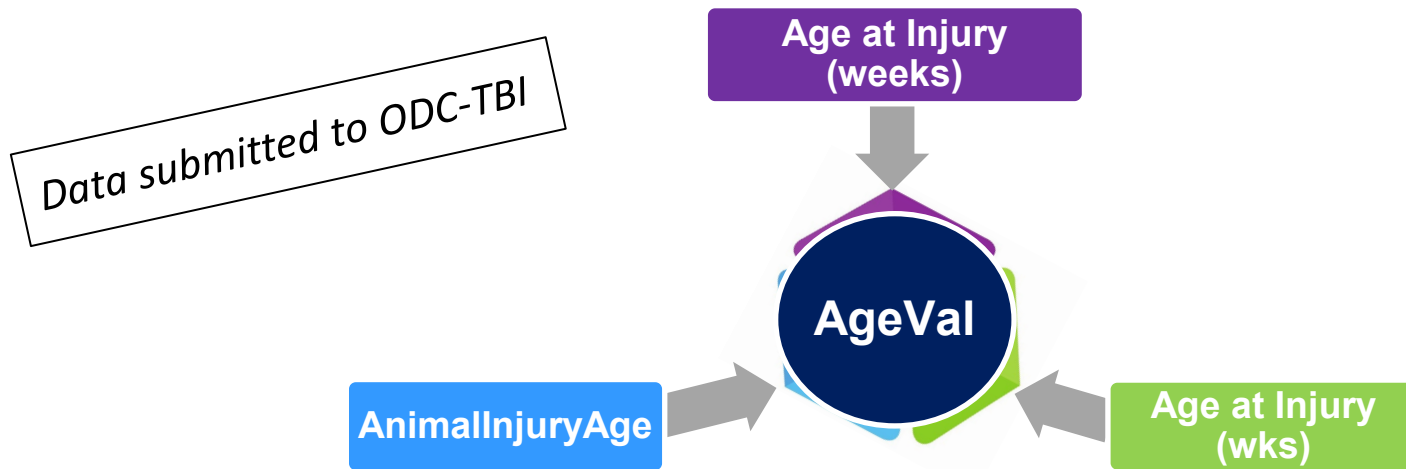
Datatype	Maximum character quantity	Input restriction	Minimum value	Maximum value	Permissible values	Unit of measure
Numeric	1000	Free-Form Entry	0	1000		minutes; hours; days; weeks; months; years

cont'd

Guidelines/instructions	Notes	Keywords	CDE origination
Specify the age of the subject. Indicate in your final study data dictionary which unit of measure is used in the dataset.			NIH/CIT/BRICS



WHY do we need CDEs?



Variable names not consistent
Data not reported evenly



Poor reproducibility
Difficult mapping & sharing

PRECISE CDEs v1.0 (23 CDEs) used to map variable names in 11 datasets from ODC-TBI.

- ❖ Best mapping: *Species*, *Breed* (no distinction between breed or strain), *GeneModtxt*, *AgeVal*, *Sex*
- ❖ Age not provided for each timepoint; reported at the time of injury
- ❖ Units not homogeneous across datasets or in a single dataset



Abel Torres-Espín, Ph.D. UCSF

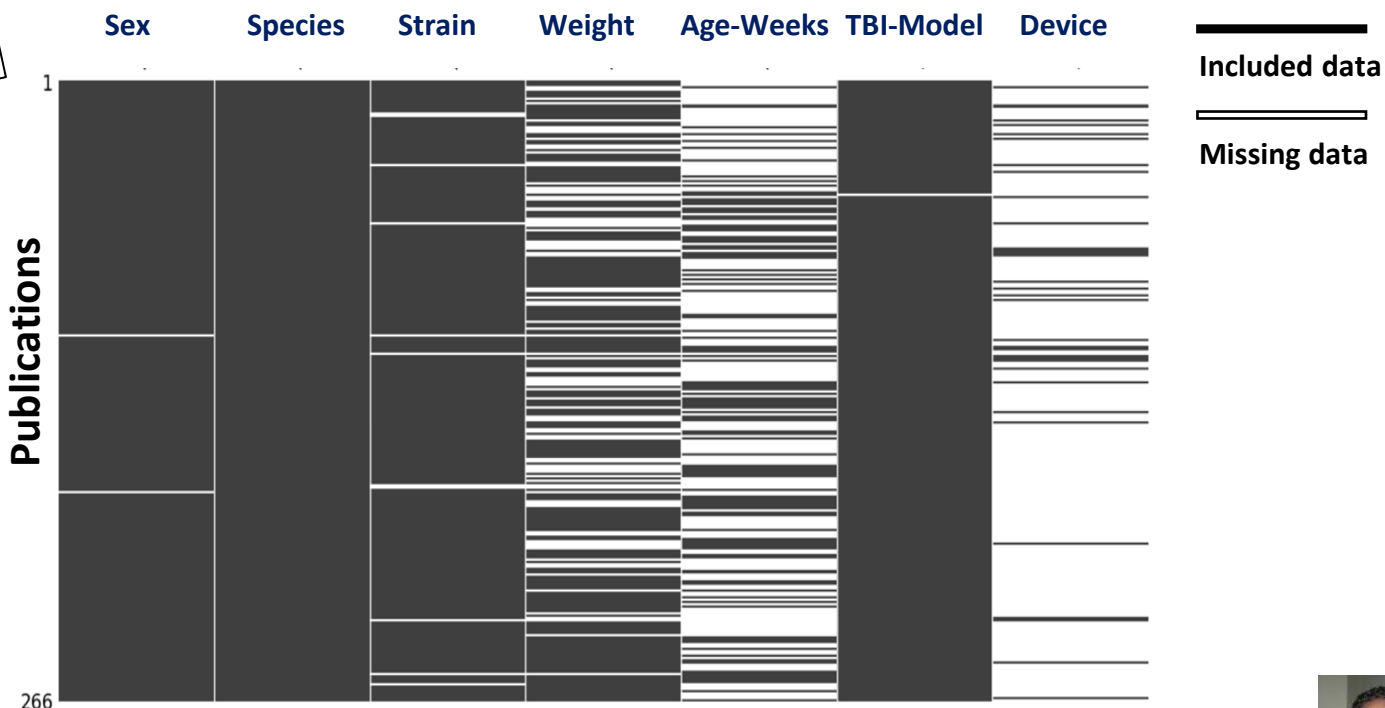
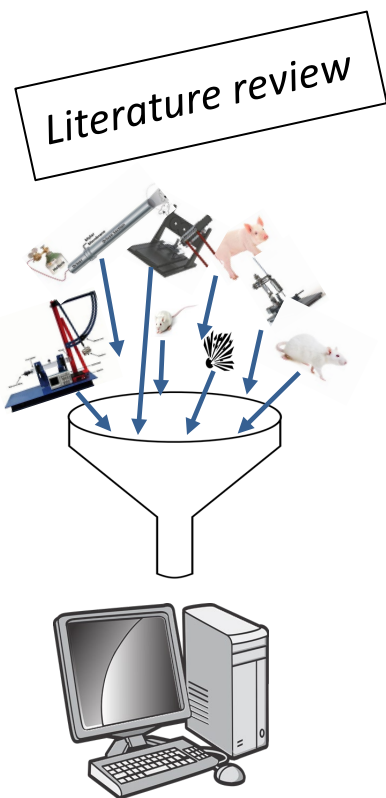
WHY do we need CDEs?



Missing Information



**Poor reproducibility
Difficult mapping & sharing**



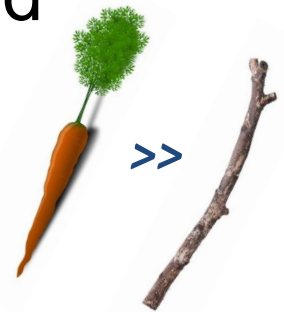
Monique Surles-Zeigler
Ph.D. UCSD



WHY should I use CDEs?



- ❖ Facilitate mandatory data management and sharing policies
- ❖ Improve data management and quality:
rigor & transparency
- ❖ Facilitate data sharing among labs & studies:
reproducibility
- ❖ Enable data pooling to increase statistical power & compare data across labs



HOW are CDEs developed and used?



STEPS for PRECISE-TBI

1. Form working groups of stakeholders and experts to develop / refine CDEs
2. Identify variables that are in common use by the research community
3. Create data dictionary templates and CDE priorities
4. Release to research community for input; enable consensus; update and iterate
5. Endorse for publication and use

STEPS for the Investigator

1. Use existing CDE Data Dictionaries to create study-specific data dictionary
2. Create new CDEs as needed for your study
3. Existing data: map your variables to existing / new CDEs
4. Prospective studies: design data collection instruments to match study-specific data dictionary

e.g., TOP-NT



HOW are CDEs developed and used?



PRINCIPLES

- ❖ CDEs are intended to be **dynamic** and can **evolve over time**
- ❖ PRECISE-TBI will establish a minimal **CORE** set of CDEs
 - **CORE**
 - **RECOMMENDED**
 - **SUPPLEMENTAL**
- ❖ PRECISE-TBI is agnostic to the study
- ❖ Each study should have a study-specific data dictionary
- ❖ Data sharing does not currently require CDEs
- ❖ Informatics tools will make process easier in the future



HOW do I use CDEs?



Study-specific CDEs are added to the datasheet

e.g., injury parameters, behavioral outcomes

GUID	Species Typ	SmallSpecies StrainTyp	GeneMod Txt	Sex Typ	Age Val	InjuryGroup AssignTyp	Intervent Typ
BS_1001	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1002	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1003	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1004	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1005	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1006	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	sham	vehicle
BS_1007	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	TBI	Drug A
BS_1008	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	TBI	Drug A
BS_1009	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	TBI	Drug A
BS_1010	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	TBI	Drug A
BS_1011	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	male	3	TBI	Drug A
BS_1012	rat	Sprague Dawley	wild type	female	3	TBI	Drug A

BS_1012
BS_1012
BS_1012
BS_1012

Each time point or trial for the same animal is indicated on a separate row



Next Steps for CDE Development



- ❖ **Continue to survey existing CDEs**
 - NIH/CIT/BRICS (FITBIR Preclinical)
 - TOP-NT
 - Epilepsy → PTE
- ❖ **Widen CDE development** to include **histopathology, fluid biomarkers, injury models**, and **imaging** as well as priority domains from the community and literature
- ❖ **Consider end-to-end use of CDEs**
 - Data collection tools
 - Informatics submission tools – e.g., ODC-TBI
- ❖ Understand **data sharing requirements** and compatibility with CDE tools
- ❖ Comply with **National Library of Medicine** governance to **endorse PRECISE-TBI CDEs** for research community use



PRECISE-TBI COMMON DATA ELEMENTS



CDE Committee: **PRECISE-TBI*

Corina Bondi, Univ Pitt

Fiona Crawford, Roskamp Institute

*Ed Dixon, Univ Pitt

Scott Ferguson, Roskamp Institute

*Jeffrey Grethe, UCSD

*Gene Gurkoff, UC Davis, VA Northern CA Health System

*Neil Harris, UCLA, LA VAMC

*Russell Huie, UCSF, San Francisco VA Health Care System

*Catherine Johnson, Missouri S&T, Truman Memorial Veteran Hospital

*Michelle LaPlaca, Georgia Tech, Emory, Atlanta VAMC

Jonny Lifshitz, Univ Arizona

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Deborah Shear, WRAIR

*Monique Surles-Zeigler, UCSD, San Francisco VA Health Care System

*Abel Torres Espin, UCSF, San Francisco VA Health Care System

*Pam VandeVord, Virginia Tech, Salem VAMC

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Coleen Atkins, Miami

Tiffany Greco, UCLA

Annie Hoffman, UCLA

Asla Pitkänen, Univ East Finland

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