transforming clinical study through participant-centric mobile research



Research v Platforms & Services > Work with Us ~

Current at Sage



Sage Bionetworks, Together with Oregon Health and Science University, Launches Mole Mapper, an iPhone-app Research Study to Better Understand Melanoma

Mole Mapper, available for download in the App Store, joins two iPhone app studies: Parkinson mPower and Share the Journey (focused on breast cancer survivors) launched earlier this year on Apple's ResearchKit platform, Learn



White House Celebrates 5th Anniversary of Challenge.gov with More Than 20 New Prizes

Highlighted with the White House announcement: The Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute and Sage Bionetworks, with support from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation.



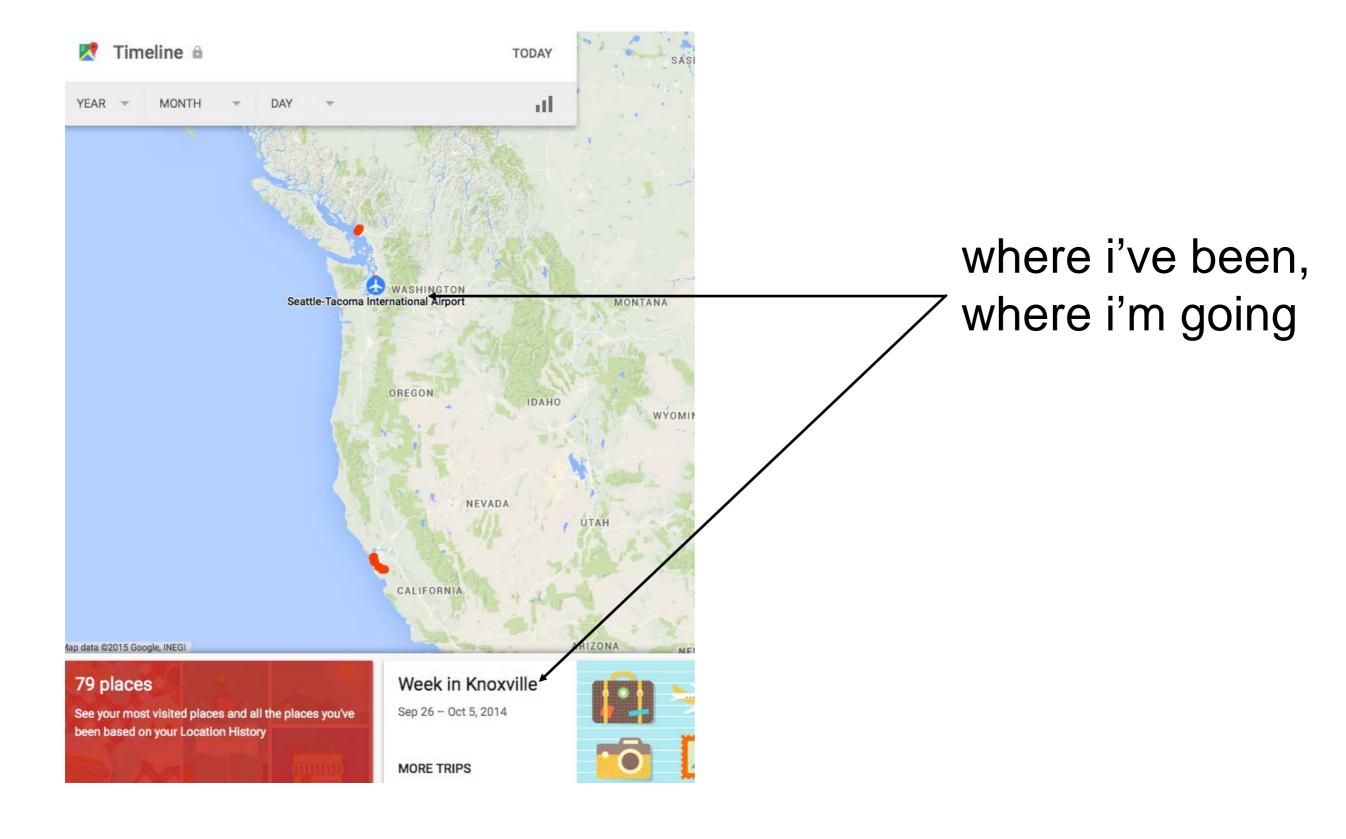
With the opening of the IBM Watson Health headquarters, IBM and Sage announce an Open Biomedical Research Platform,

comprising Sage's Bridge Server and Synapse technologies powered by the IBM Watson Health Cloud and associated analytics. The platform will 1.

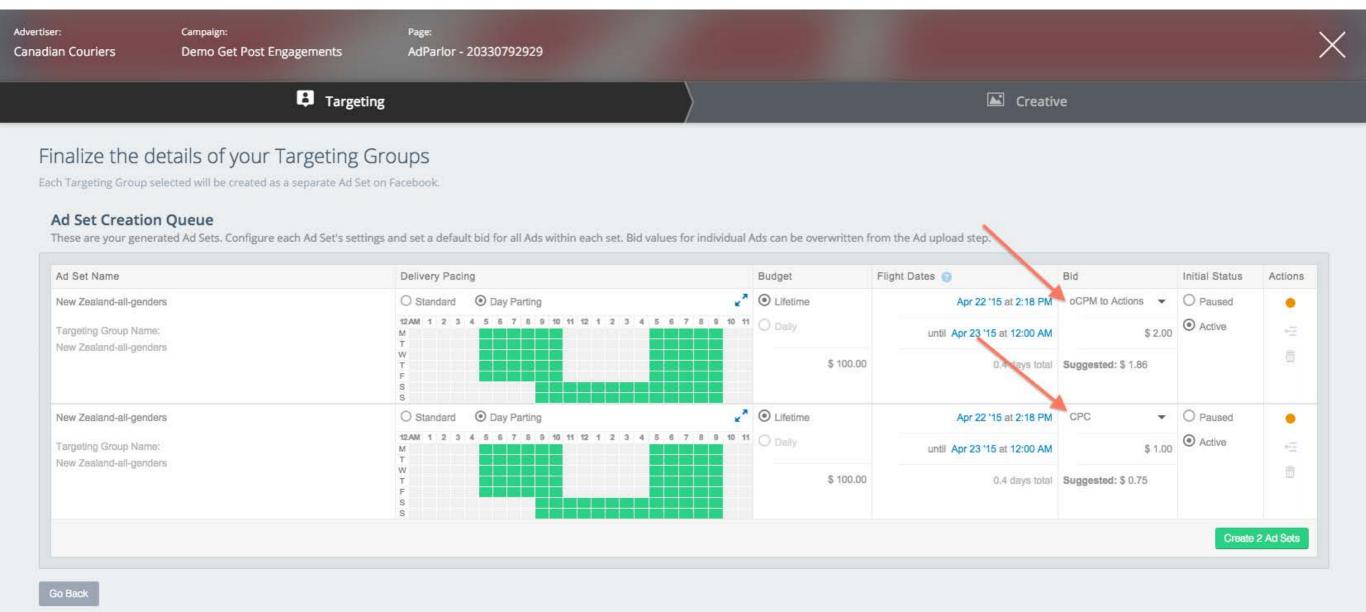
mobile brings prediction, massive sample sizes, machine learning.



the old promise is: you're my subject. trust me to make things better.



To predict whether or not we'll click on ads, Facebook / Amazon / Google have longitudinal data on individuals.



To predict whether or not we'll click on ads, Facebook / Amazon / Google use sample sizes in the hundreds of thousands.



CURRENT ISSUE // ARCHIVE // NEWS & MULTIMEDIA // AUTHORS // ABOUT

COLLECTED ARTICLES // BROWSE BY TOPIC // EARLY EDITION //

♠ > Current Issue > vol. 111 no. 24 > Adam D. I. Kramer, 8788–8790, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1320040111



Experimental evidence of massive-scale emotional contagion through social networks

Adam D. I. Kramer^{a,1}, Jamie E. Guillory^{b,2}, and Jeffrey T. Hancock^{b,c}

Author Affiliations a

Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved March 25, 2014 (received for review October 23, 2013)

A correction has been published

A correction has been published

Full Text | Authors & Info | Figures | Metrics | Related Content | PDF Abstract

Significance

We show, via a massive (N = 689,003) experiment on Facebook, that emotional states can be transferred to others via emotional contagion, leading people to experience the same emotions without

This Issue



June 17, 2014 vol. 111 no. 24 Masthead (PDF) Table of Contents



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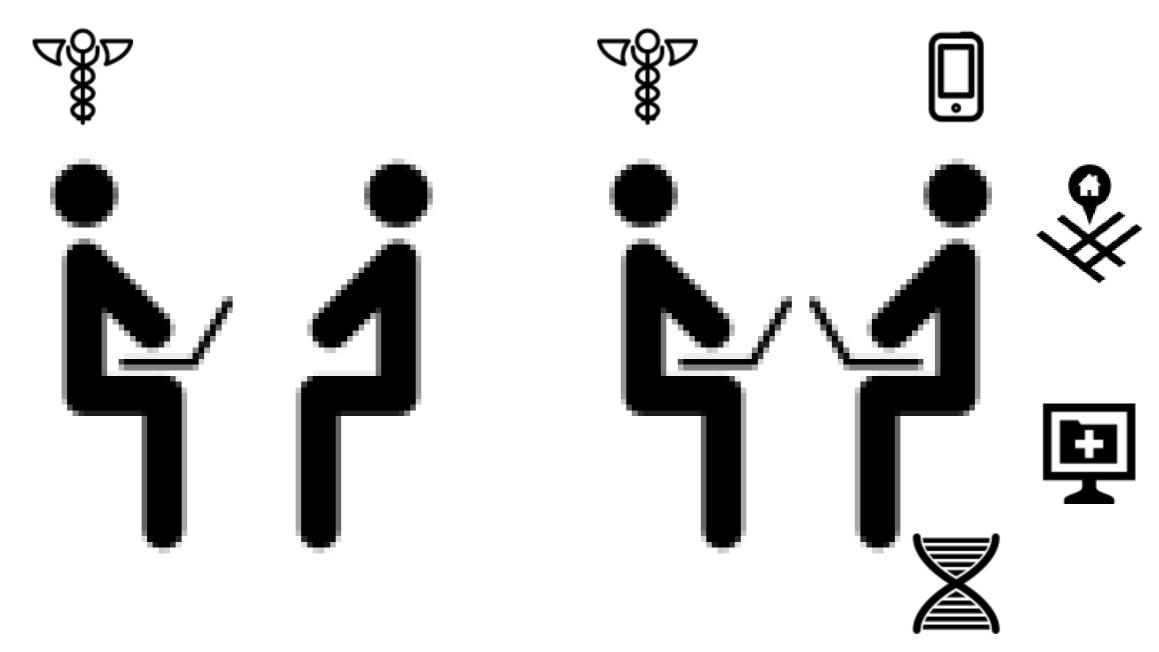
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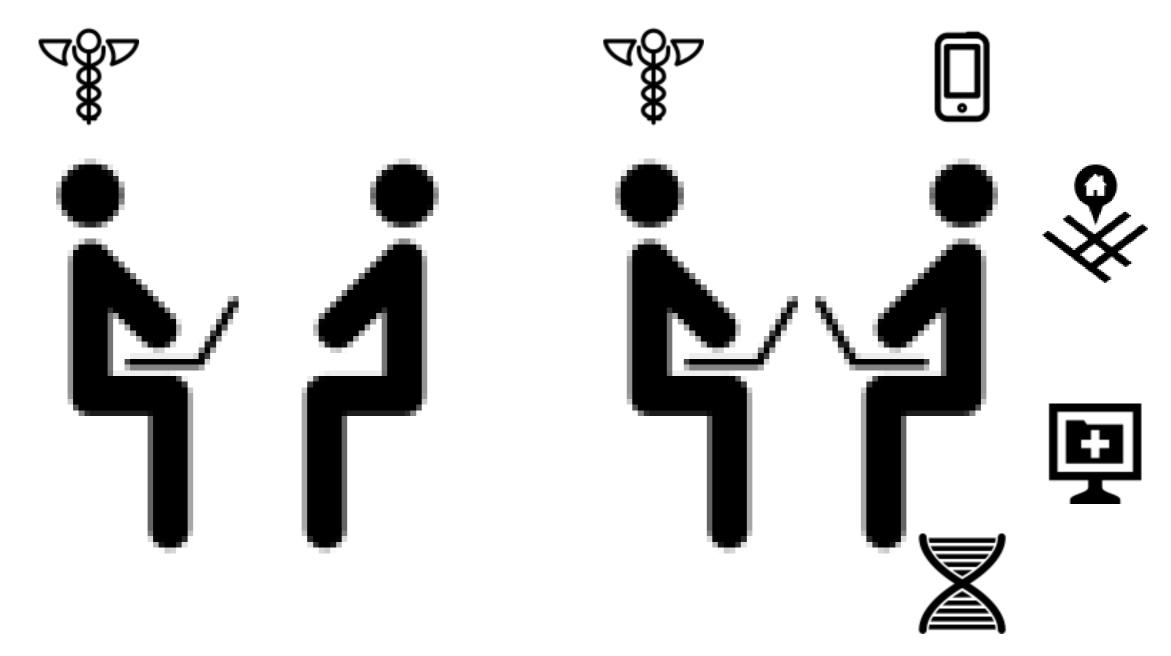
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n=689,003



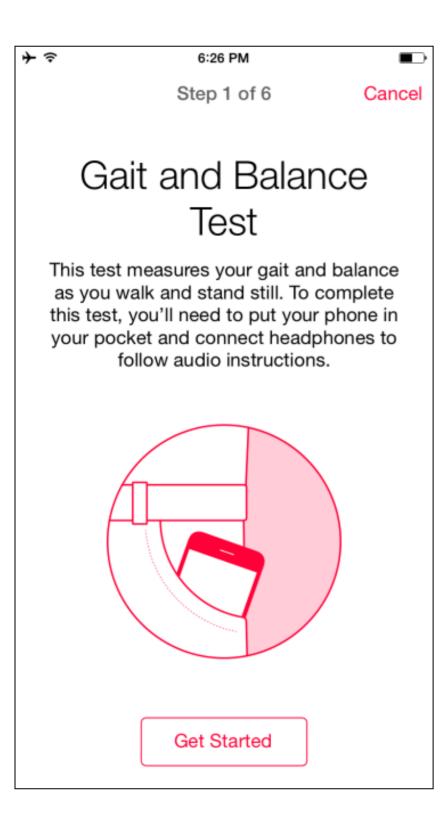
this data isn't coming in via the old promises and methods.

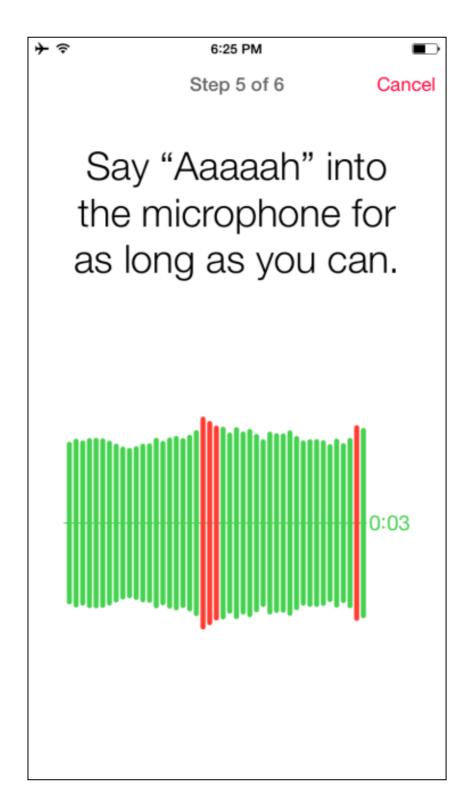


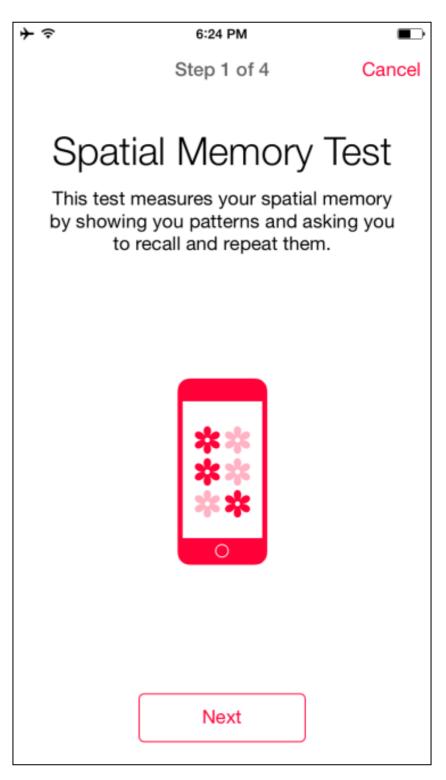
the new promise is: you're my partner now, and we need to work together.



sion ... every six months, the team will conduct p





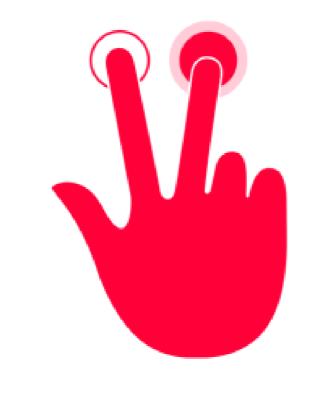


includes timing of medications

Tapping Interval Test

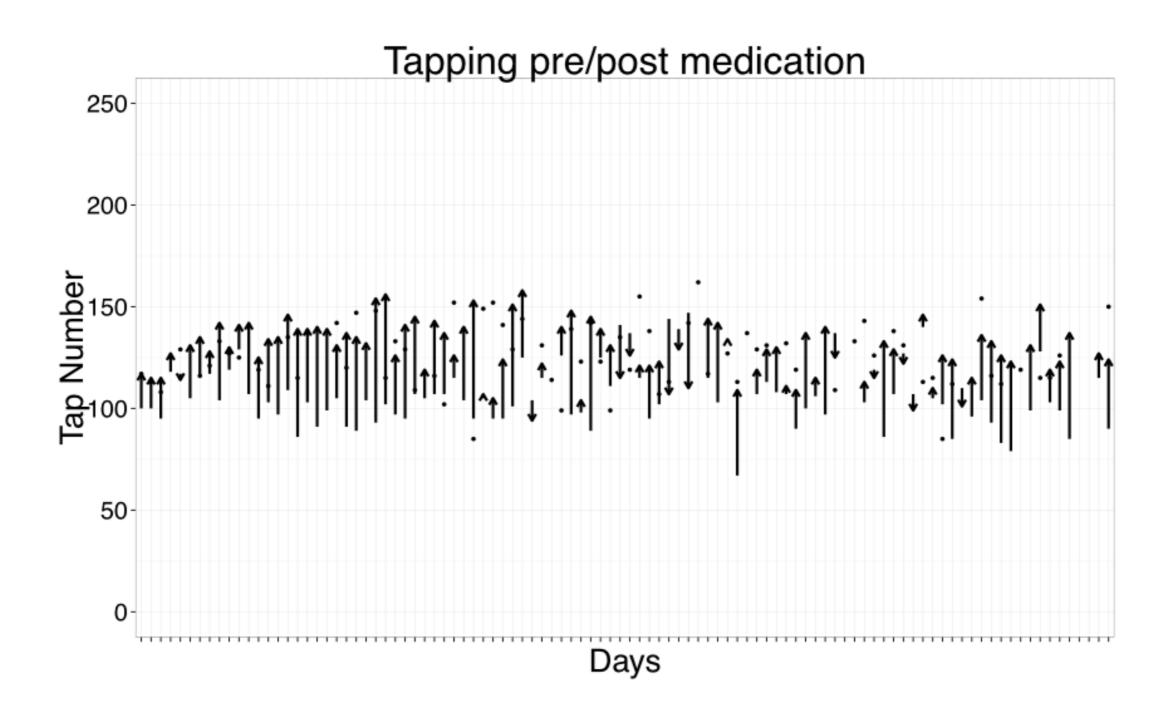
Rest your phone on a flat surface. Then use two fingers on the same hand to alternately tap the buttons that appear. Keep tapping for 20 seconds and time your taps to be as consistent as possible.

Tap Get Started to begin the test.



includes timing of medications

individual progression



high-dimensional data

Traditional Measures	First-order Features		
Number of Taps	Number of taps, Mean tapping interval, Median tapping interval, Minimum tapping interval, maximum tapping interval, Standard deviation of tapping interval, Kurtosis of tapping interval, Interquartile range of tapping interval, Interquartile range of right button X, Range right button X, Standard deviation right button X, Interquartile range of left button X, Range left button X, Standard deviation left button X, Interquartile range of right button Y, Range right button Y, Standard deviation right button Y, Interquartile range of left button Y, Range left button Y, Standard deviation left button Y, Correlation X and Y, Skew tapping interval, No-button tapping frequency		

 5,192 unique participants provided 17,076 responses to questions about what made them feel better or worse on that day

Examples of Better:

"I went to visit with family that made me feel better"

"Sinemet and lying down for an hour in the afternoon."

"Laying down"

"The sun starting to come out in the warmth of the day because were entering spring"

"I got some really good news about a stray cat of the nursing back to health."

"Meetings"

"Computer games"

"Completing a list of tasks for daily activities"

"Looking for furniture for my new house"

"Practicing Zen Meditation!"

Examples of Worse:

"Walking"

"Not getting a good nights sleep the night before"

"I don't think anyone in my family really understands what Parkinson's disease is and how

it is impacting my life and my work."

"Worrying that I not getting things done around the house"

"Having a glass of wine"

"Nothing"

"Sadness regarding race relations in America!"

"Getting comfortable sleeping. Keep moving my sleeping position which leads to restless night."

"loads and reliefs" affect the efficacy of medication

ecombining studies...which means

radical honesty > radical restrictions

informed consent is the key.

2.

how can we increase informedness in mobile or digital consent?

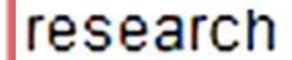
messages and anyone in a message conversation can reply to it



How we use the information we receive

We use the information we receive about you in connection with the services and features we provide to you and other users like your friends, our partners, the advertisers that purchase ads on the site, and the developers that build the games, applications, and websites you use. For example, in addition to helping people see and find things that you do and share, we may use the information we receive about you:

- as part of our efforts to keep Facebook products, services and integrations safe and secure;
- to protect Facebook's or others' rights or property;
- to provide you with location features and services, like telling you and your friends when something is going on nearby;
- to measure or understand the effectiveness of ads you and others see, including to deliver relevant ads to you;
- to make suggestions to you and other users on Facebook, such as: suggesting that your
 friend use our contact importer because you found friends using it, suggesting that another
 user add you as a friend because the user imported the same email addless as you did, or
 suggesting that your friend tag you in a picture they have uploaded with you in it; and



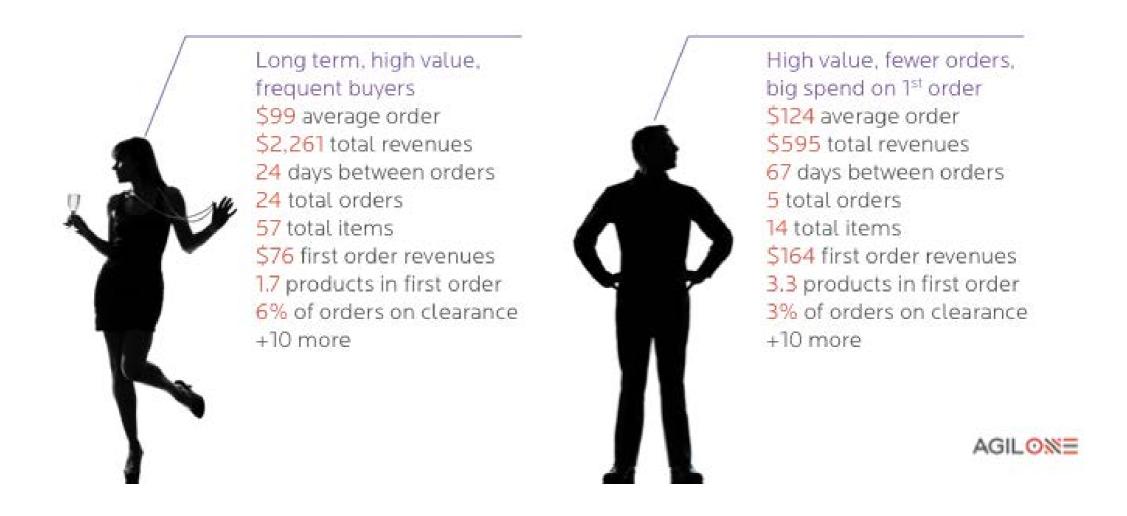
 for internal operations, including troubleshooting, data analysis, testing, research and service improvement.

exists today, but it also allows us to provide you with innovative features and services we develop in the future that use the information we receive about you in new ways.

While you are allowing us to use the information we receive about you, you always own all of your information. Your trust is important to us, which is why we don't share information we receive about you with others unless we have:

- received your permission;
- given you notice, such as by telling you about it in this policy; or
- · removed your name and any other personally identifying information from it.

Example: cluster DNA



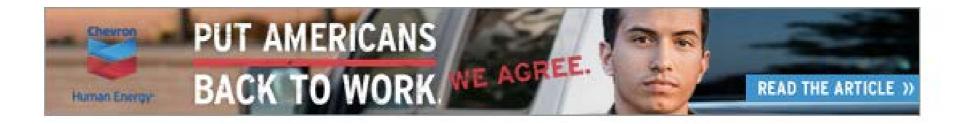
what happens if we import toxic ethics from tech to health?

El oue suscribe, Micanor Vernandez mayor de viente y cinco anos de edad, natural de Citorio provincia de Orense hijo de José Fernand y de Sominga Estevez hace constar por la presente que, y ejerciendo su propria y libérrima voluntao, consiente en someters experimentos que con el objeto de determinar las vias de propagac: Tieore de rille, haga en su persona la Comision que para ese efecto prace, el Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos: que da su imiento para que se lieven a cabo dichos experimentos, por las razo con las condiciones que abajo se expresan.

ollarse en él la riebre amarilla, ha de peligrar su vida hasta cie pero siencole completamente imposible evitar el contagio durante s comprehension language time format

regulatory liability

m-massing form, would probably first n. However slightly, in bodily structure T so, whether the variations are transm cordance with the laws which prevail wi , are the variations the result, as far ts us to judge, of the same general cau general laws, as in the case of correlation, the inherited effe meet to similar malconformation ment, of reduplication of page his anomalies revers



Ad

Speaking Of Science

Londoners accidentally pay for free Wi-Fi with a firstborn, because no one reads anymore



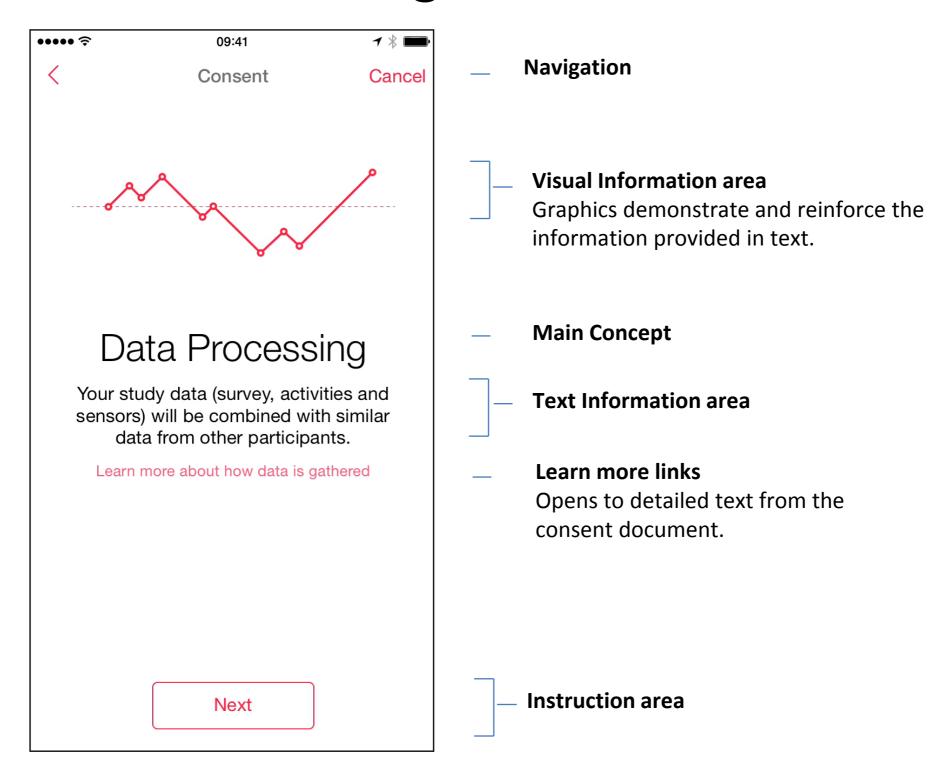




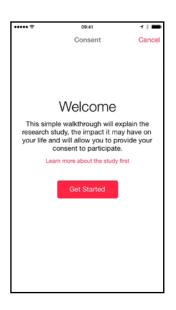


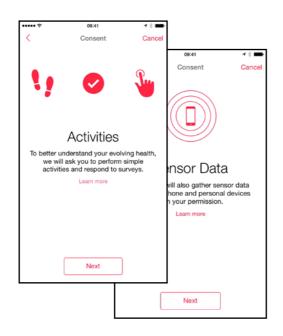


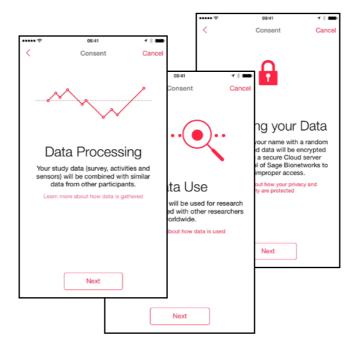
screens are organized in consistent areas

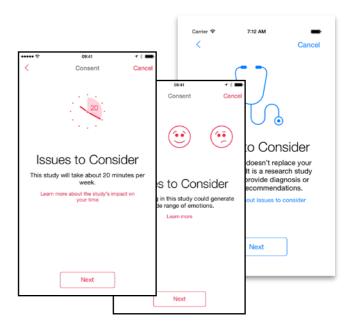


tell the "story of the study"







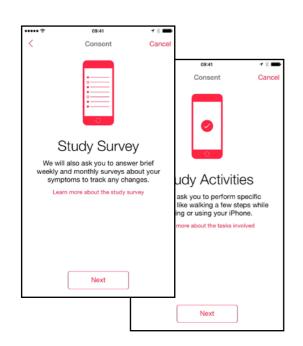


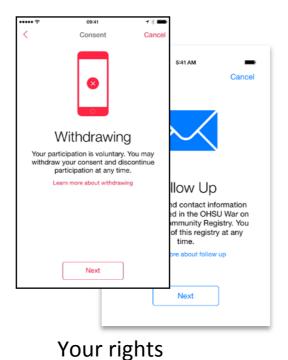
Welcome

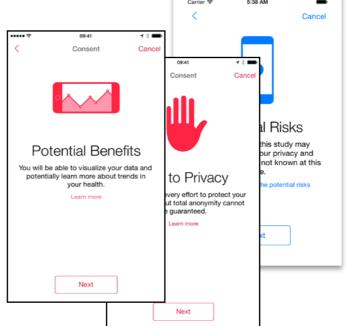
The research

Your Data

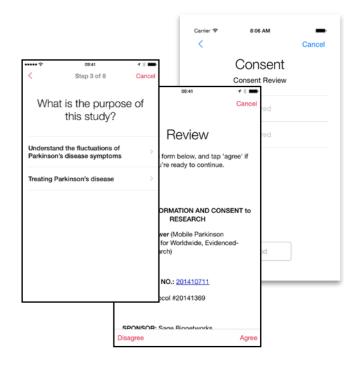
impact on your life - Issues





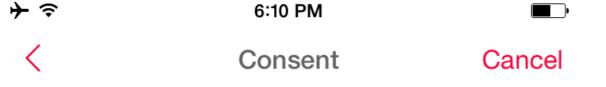


Potential risks and benefits



What is involved

Comprehension- Review &



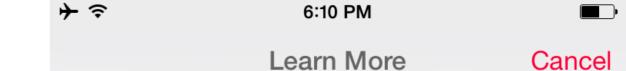


Sensor Data

This study will also gather sensor data from your iPhone and personal devices with your permission.

Learn more

Next

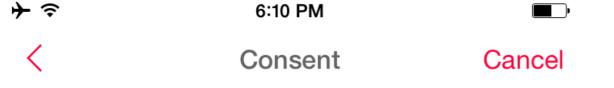


You have the option to contribute activity data collected through:

- The sensors on your iPhone or any wearable activity device (like a Fitbit or Jawbone)
- Other applications and data available through Healthkit.

You can choose not to provide this data and still participate in the study.

We will NOT access your personal contacts, other applications, personal photos, text or email messages.



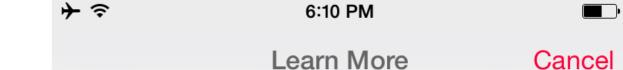


Data Processing

Your study data (survey, activities and sensors) will be combined with similar data from other participants.

Learn more about how data is gathered

Next



We will electronically process your data.

We will separate your account information (name, email, contact information, etc.) from your study data (your responses to surveys and the measurements from the phone itself when you perform activities).

We will combine your coded study data (without your name) with those of other study participants to be analyzed.

WE WILL NEVER SELL, RENT OR LEASE YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION.







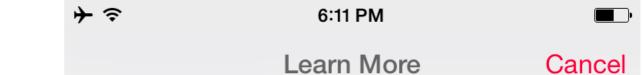


Issues to Consider

Participating in this study could generate a wide range of emotions.

Learn more

Next



Participating in this study may change how you feel. You may feel tired, sad, energized or happy.

Participation in this study may involve risks that are not known at this time. You will be told about any new information that might change your decision to be in this study.

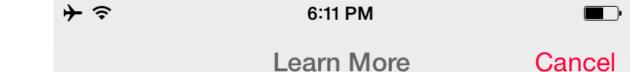




Risk to Privacy

We will make every effort to protect your information, but total anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

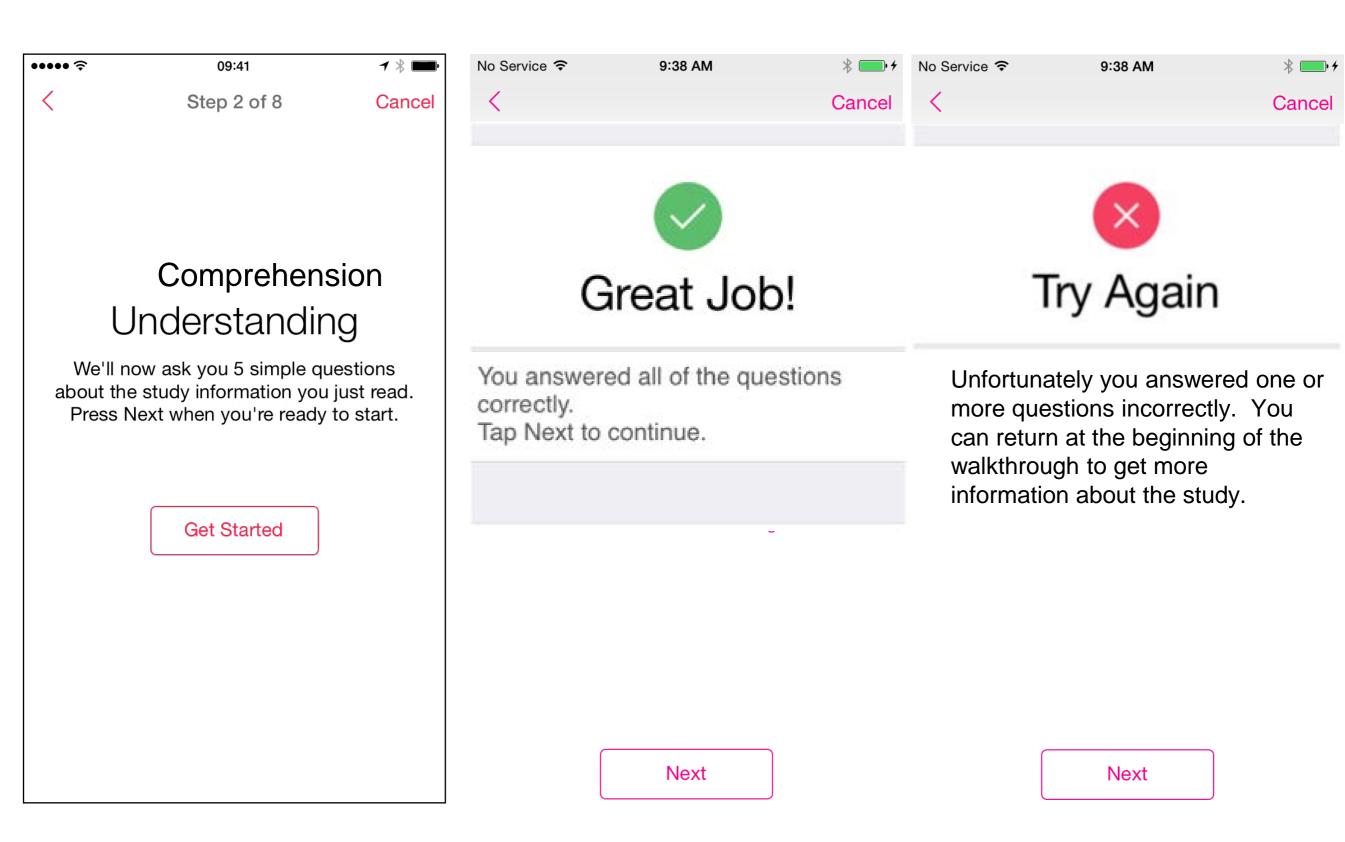
Learn more



We take great care to protect your information, however there is a slight risk of loss of privacy. This is a low risk because we separate your personal information (information that can directly identify you, such as your name or phone number) from the research study data to respect your privacy. However, even with removal of this information, experts in re-identification may be able to reverse our processes and/or attempt to re-identify an individual given enough cross-reference information about him or her.

Accidental public disclosure may occur due to unintended data breaches including hacking or other activities outside of the procedures authorized by the study. In such a case, your data may be misused or used for unauthorized purposes.

comprehension assessment



review traditional consent form



Review

Review the form below, and tap 'agree' if you're ready to continue.

Consent

STUDY INFORMATION AND CONSENT to RESEARCH

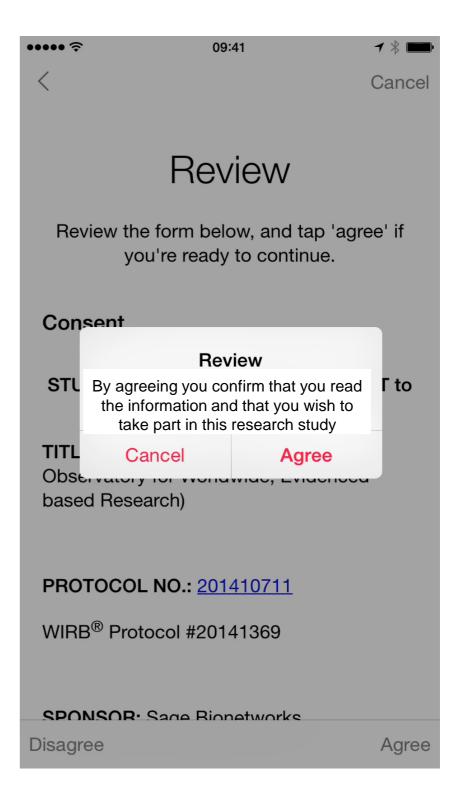
TITLE: mPower (Mobile Parkinson Observatory for Worldwide, Evidencedbased Research)

PROTOCOL NO.: <u>201410711</u>

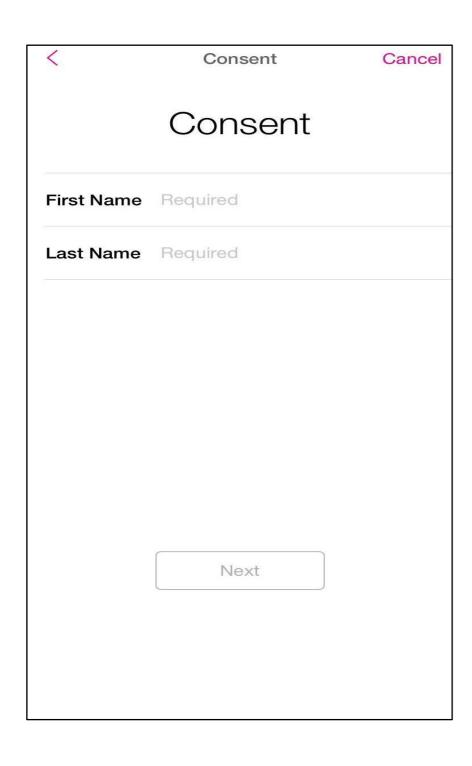
WIRB® Protocol #20141369

SPONSOR: Sage Rignetworks

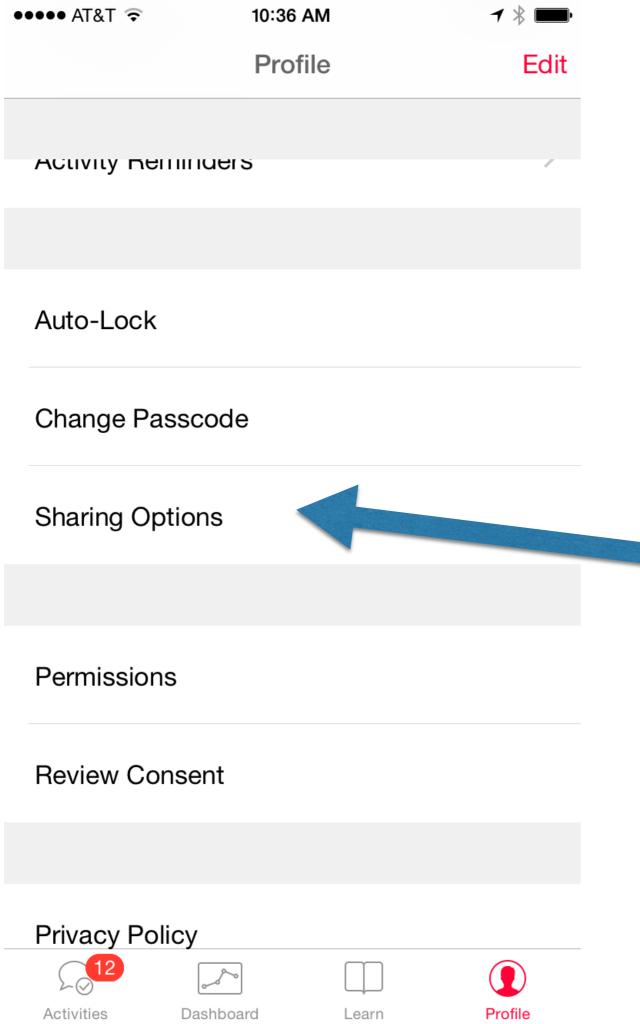
Disagree Agree



unambiguous consent









Sharing Options



Sharing Options

Sage Bionetworks and its partners will receive your study data from your participation in this study.

Sharing your coded study data more broadly (without information such as your name) may benefit this and future research.

Share my data with Sage Bionetworks and its partners and qualified researchers worldwide



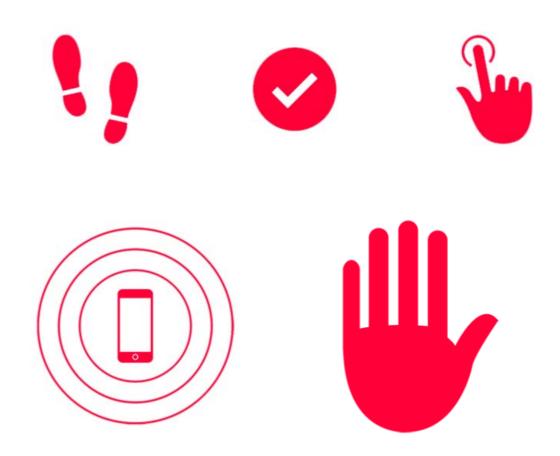
changeable by participant

>20,000 mPower enrolled since 3/9/2015

(~75% choose to share broadly)

open source methods

iconographic representations of key concepts in informed consent



This project was supported by grant number U18HS022789 from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality.

3.

governance beyond consent















First, design for data sharing

John Wilbanks & Stephen H Friend

To upend current barriers to sharing clinical data and insights, we need a framework that not only accounts for choices made by trial participants but also qualifies researchers wishing to access and analyze the data.

This March, Sage Bionetworks (Seattle) began sharing curated data collected from >9,000 participants of mPower, a smartphone-enabled health research study for Parkinson's disease1. The mPower study is notable as one of the first observational assessments of human health to rapidly achieve scale as a result of its design and execution purely through a smartphone interface². To support this unique study design, we developed a novel electronic informed consent process that includes participant-determined data-sharing preferences. It is through these preferences that the new data-including self-reported outcomes and quantitative sensor data—are shared broadly for secondary analysis. Our hope is that by sharing these data immediately, prior even to our own complete analysis, we will shorten the time to harnessing any utility that this study's data may hold to improve the condition of patients who suffer from this disease.

Turbulent times for data sharing

Our release of mPower comes at a turbulent time in data sharing. The power of data for secondary research is top of mind for many these days. Vice President Joe Biden, in heading President Barack Obama's ambitious cancer 'moonshot', describes data sharing as second only to funding to the success of the effort³. However, this powerful support for data sharing stands in opposition to the opinions of many within the research establishment. To wit, the august New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)'s recent editorial suggesting that those who wish to reuse clinical trial data without the direct participation and approval of the original study team are "research parasites"4. In the wake of colliding perspectives on data sharing, we must not lose

John Wilbanks and Stephen H. Friend are at Sage Bionetworks, Seattle, Washington, USA. e-mail: friend@sagebase.org sight of the scientific and societal ends served by such efforts.

It is important to acknowledge that meaningful data sharing is a nontrivial process that can require substantial investment to ensure that data are shared with sufficient context to guide data users. When data analysis is narrowly targeted to answer a specific and straightforward question—as with many clinical trials—this added effort might not result in improved insights. However, many areas of science, such as genomics, astronomy and high-energy physics, have moved to data collection methods in which large amounts of raw data are potentially of relevance to a wide variety of research questions, but the methodology of moving from raw data to interpretation is itself a subject of active research.

It is our view that the emerging area of mobile health is another such area, and that data sharing has powerful potential to accelerate discovery. Rapid sharing of data from a large-scale observational study, such as mPower, provides a mechanism to distribute the task of developing appropriate analytical methods and identifying the approaches that maximize the utility of this new type of data. As with any new technology, a major obstacle to extracting clinical utility will be the development of useful analytical approaches. By facilitating the rapid and widespread distribution of mobile health data, we hope to entice a community of researchers to evaluate the applicability of a wide range of analytical approaches to achieve meaning from this emerging type of data.

Additionally, as researchers, we have an ethical obligation to participants to maximize the scientific value of their data donation. Our engagement with research participants should be as co-equals in the research ecosystem. Meaningful engagement with participants includes soliciting and honoring participant preferences for the distribution of their donation. Our experience suggests that participants

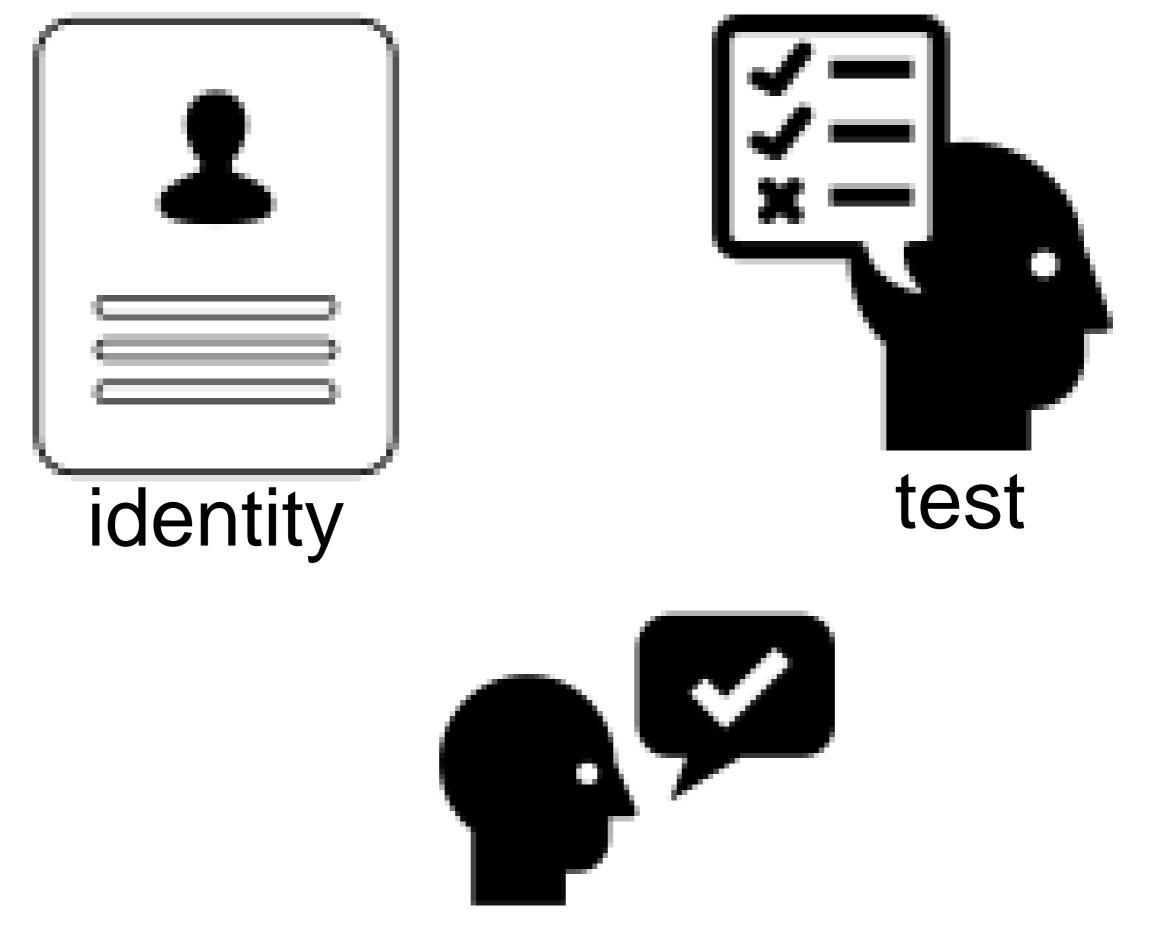


Figure 1 Image of toggle screen in mPower app.

who give their time and their sensitive personal information to researchers often assume that their data will be distributed widely to the full research community, not 'owned' as an asset to extract value from, solely by the researchers who happened to collect it. It is precisely to enable a new class of medical researchers that we at Sage Bionetworks offer participants the choice as to whether or not to share their own study data. In our view, those who would reuse study data are more commonly known as data scientists than parasites, and their reanalysis is to be welcomed.

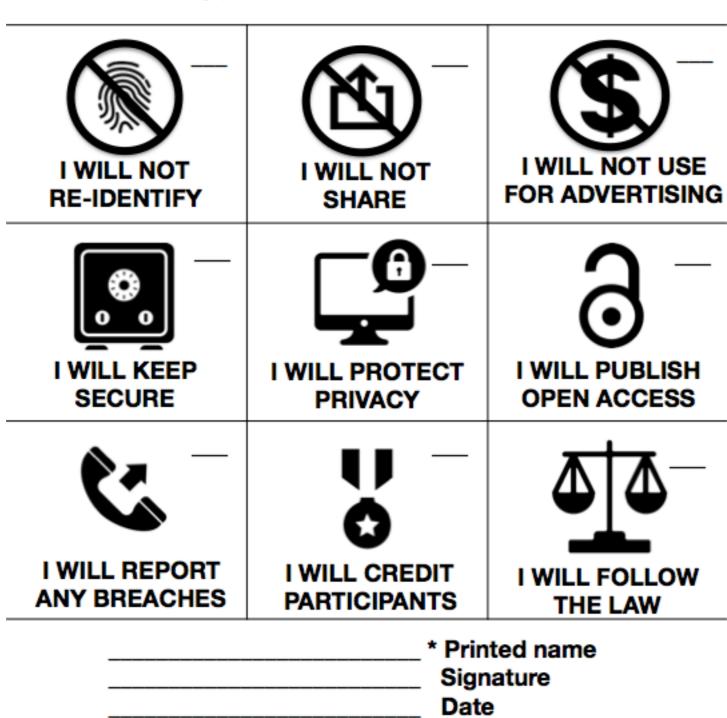
Qualifying users and empowering participants

To address this misconception head-on, as part of the mPower informed consent, each



data use statement

l,	*, reaffirm my commitment to the
Synapse Awareness	and Ethics Pledge. I will adhere to the
following princ	ciples for responsible research:



To complete this form:

- 1. Enter your name (see *)
- 2. Mark your initials on the line in the upper right corner of each box (9 times, total)
- Sign and date

thank you

http://sagebase.org/

@sagebio

@wilbanks