



OPEN DATA OU FAIR DATA : ENJEUX POUR UNE MEILLEURE REPRODUCTIBILITÉ DE LA RECHERCHE

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Unil
UNIL | Université de Lausanne



Faculté de biologie et de médecine



AVANTAGES DE L'OPEN DATA

Direct

- Verification of published research
- Preserving accessibility to data
- Allowing reuse and repurposing of data
- Discoverability of data

Indirect (cost avoid)

- Redundant data collection
- Inefficient legacy data curation
- Burden of sharing-upon-request
- Studies cannot be completed

Short-term

- Availability for review
- Availability for validation

Long-term

- Persistent link with article data
- Increased impact per publication

To the author

- Protection against data entropy
- Improved methodologies
- Higher diffusion and visibility
- Higher citation rate of their publications
- Fulfillment of funding mandate

To the scientific community & public

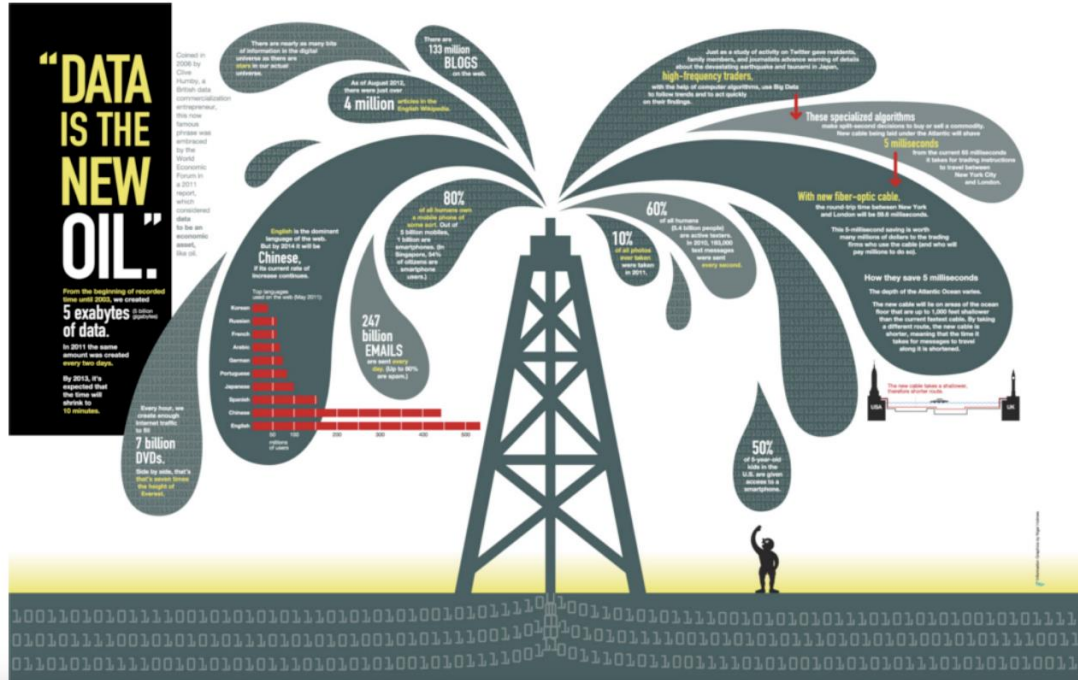
- More efficient use of research fundings
- Foster collaboration
- Accelerate innovation
- Educational opportunities
- Public trust in science



Modified from Beagrie et al. (2009) Keeping Research Data Safe

ACCÉLÉRER L'INNOVATION ET LES PROGRÈS DE LA MÉDECINE

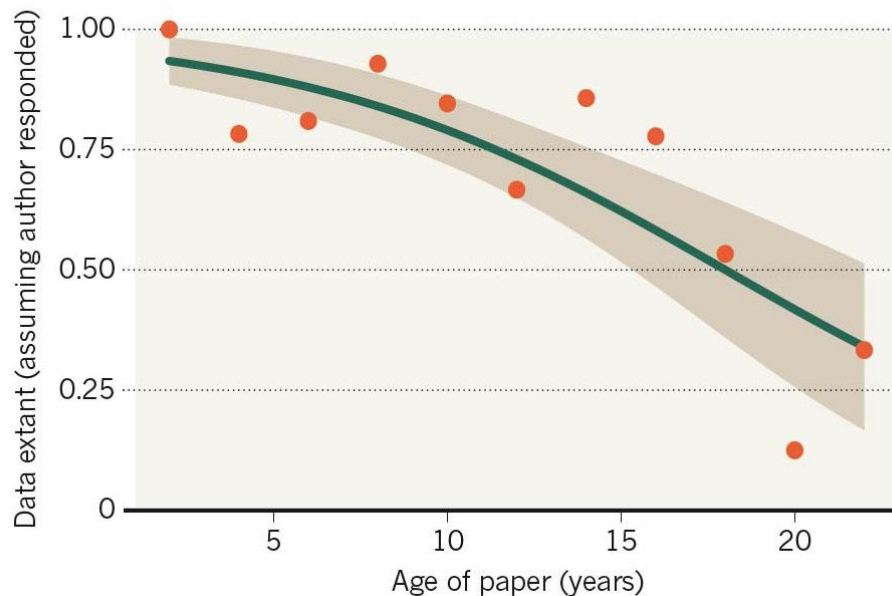
Data is the new oil and we are refining it



PRÉSERVER À LONG TERME L'ACCESSIBILITÉ AUX DONNÉES PUBLIÉES

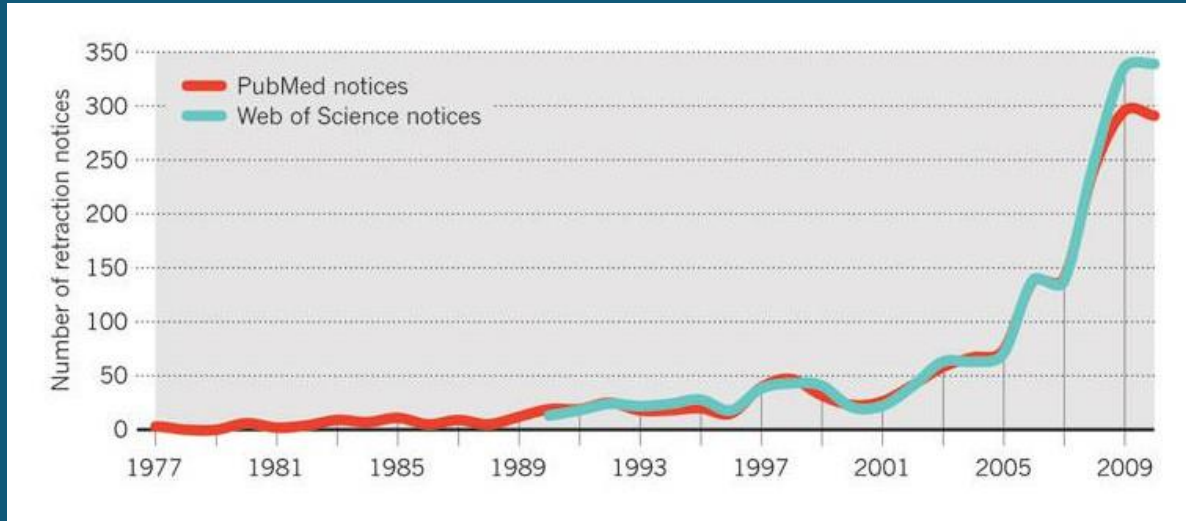
MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.



Probability of finding the data associated with a paper declined by 17% every year

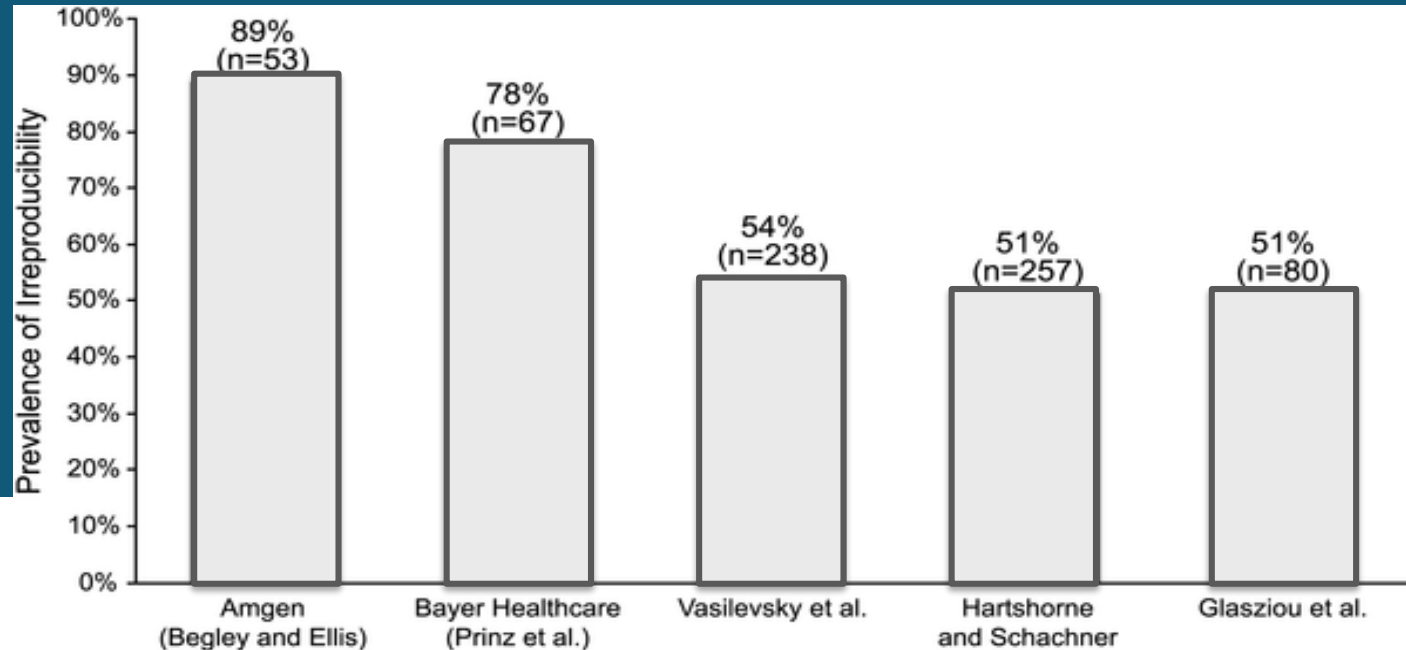
EVITER LES FRAUDES SCIENTIFIQUES OU ERREURS EN ASSURANT LA VÉRIFICATION POSSIBLE DES DONNÉES PRIMAIRES



In same period,
volume of papers increased by 44%

Van Noorden, Nature 478, 26-28 (2011)

PROBLÈME DE REPRODUCTIBILITÉ DES RÉSULTATS PUBLIÉS DANS LE DOMAINE BIOMÉDICAL ET LA MÉDECINE TRANSLATIONNELLE



CRISE DE REPRODUCTIBILITÉ : MULTIPLES CAUSES INVOQUÉES

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

Archive > Volume 533 > Issue 7604 > News Feature > Article

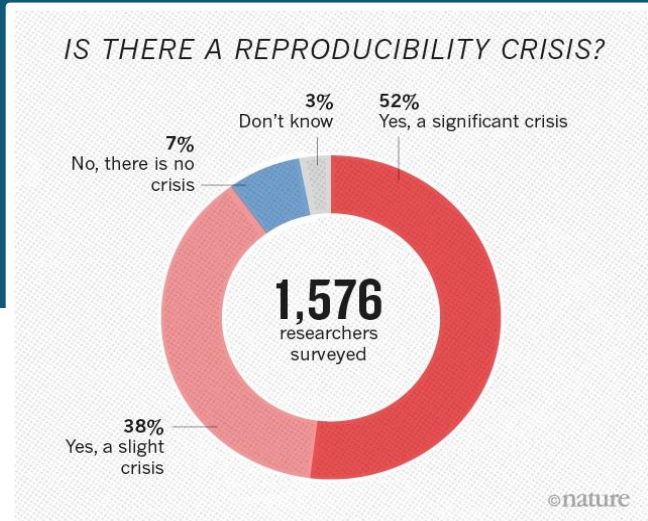
NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light on the 'crisis' rocking research.

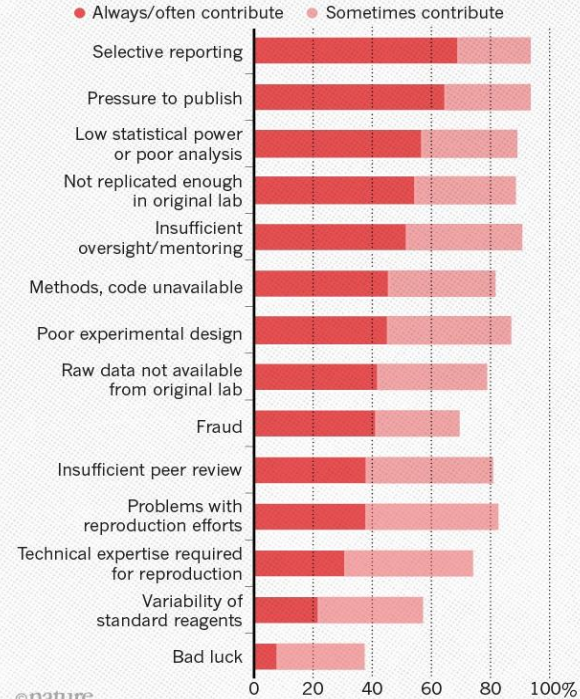
Monya Baker

25 May 2016



WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO IRREPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH?

Many top-rated factors relate to intense competition and time pressure.



MISE EN PLACE DE DIRECTIVES OPEN DATA PAR LES JOURNAUX SCIENTIFIQUES

THIS WEEK

EDITORIALS

CONSERVATION Saving species is far from a walk in the park **▶▶**

WORLD VIEW Psychology gears up to check its workings **▶▶**



BREAKFAST Chimps plan days to ensure they nab tastiest figs **▶▶**

Journals unite for reproducibility

Consensus encourages

EDITORIAL

Reproducibility is encouraged because it is not a rigorous approach to reproducibility. It is independent verification from retractions. It was with the biomedical sciences that 30 major journals' leaders assembled at Science's guidelines for preclinical research (see *Science* 346, 2014).

The discussion addressed reproducibility — to the magnitude attendees agreed. Reporting Preclinical Research proposed journal to promote transparency. The guidelines for authors (the statistical accuracy pre-limits should not be using a checklist to check for errors, such as standard method of random

Journals unite for reproducibility

Reproducibility, rigor, transparency, and independent verification are cornerstones of the scientific method. Of course, just because a result is reproducible does not necessarily make it right, and just because it is not reproducible does not necessarily make it wrong. A transparent and rigorous approach, however, can almost always shine a light on issues of reproducibility. This light ensures that science moves forward, through independent verifications as well as the course corrections that come from retractions and the objective examination of the resulting data.

It was with the goal of strengthening such approaches in the biomedical sciences that a group of editors representing over 30 major journals, representatives from funding agencies, and scientific leaders assembled at the AAAS headquarters in June of 2014 to discuss principles and guidelines for preclinical biomedical research. The gathering was convened by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, *Nature*, and *Science*.

The discussion ranged from what journals were already doing to address reproducibility and the effectiveness of those measures, to the magnitude of the problem and the cost of solutions. The attendees agreed on a common set of Principles and Guidelines in Reporting Preclinical Research (www.nih.gov/about/reporting-preclinical-research.htm) that list proposed journal policies

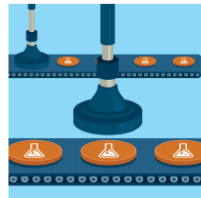
members were blind to the conduct of the experiment, how the sample size was determined, and what criteria were used to include or exclude any data. Journals should recommend the deposition of data in public repositories where available and link data bidirectionally to the published paper. Journals should strongly encourage, as appropriate, that all materials used in the experiment be shared with those who wish to replicate the experiment. Once a journal publishes a paper, it assumes the obligation to consider publication of a retraction of that paper, subject to its usual standards of quality.

The more open-ended portion of the guidelines suggests that journals establish best practices for image-based data (such as screening for manipulation and storing full-resolution archival versions) and how to describe experiments more completely. An example for animal experiments is reporting the source, species, strain, sex, age, husbandry, inbred and strain characteristics, or transgenic animals, etc. For cell lines, one might report the source, authentication, and mycoplasma contamination status. The existence of these guidelines does not obviate the need for replication or independent verification of research results, but should make it easier to perform such replication.

Some of the journals at the meeting already had implemented all or most of these principles and guidelines. But the important point is that a



Marcia McNitt
Editor-in-Chief
Science Journals



“...scientific journals are standing together in their conviction that reproducibility and transparency are important...”

Downloaded from www.sciencemag.org on August 28, 2015

- Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) guidelines adoptées par 560 journaux et 49 associations. *B. A. Nosek et al. Science 2015;348:1422-1425*

- Principles and Guidelines in Reporting Preclinical Research mis en place par NIH, *Nature* et *Science*.

- Tous les journaux avec Data policies: NPG, Cell Press, PLoS, *Science*, EMBO, PNAS, *Lancet*, BMJ, BMC,

<http://www.nature.com/news/journals-unite-for-reproducibility-1.16259>

<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/346/6210/679.long>

PLOS Data Policy

- PLOS journals require authors to **all data underlying the findings** described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.
- When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a **Data Availability Statement** describing compliance with PLOS's policy.

Since March 2014

POSSIBLES EXCEPTIONS À L'OBLIGATION DE RENDRE LES DONNÉES PUBLIQUES: RAISONS ÉTHIQUES

- Data cannot be made publicly available for **ethical or legal reasons**, e.g., public availability would compromise patient confidentiality or participant privacy. Adherence to the PLOS data policy must never breach patient confidentiality.
- Data **deposition could present some other threat**, such as revealing the locations of fossil deposits, endangered species, or farms/other animal enclosures etc.

MISE EN PLACE DE POLITIQUES OPEN DATA PAR LES AGENCES DE FINANCEMENT

- Accès libre à tous les articles scientifiques d'ici 2020.
- Décision étendue aux données de recherche des articles.



SNSF: DIRECTIVE OPEN RESEARCH DATA ET NECESSITE D'UN DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN LORS DE DEMANDES DE FINANCEMENT



- October 2017, researchers have to **submit a DMP** as an integral part of their research proposal.
- SNSF expects that data generated by funded projects will be **publicly accessible in non-commercial, digital databases** provided there are no legal, ethical, copyright or other issues.

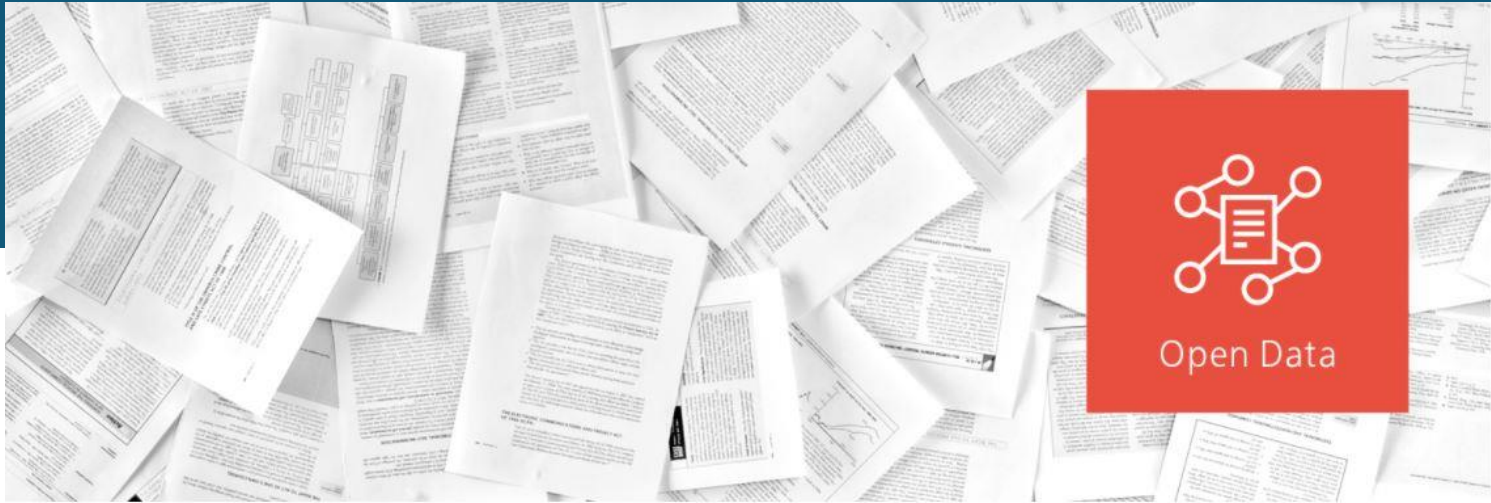
[More information](#)

DIRECTIVE GESTION DES DONNEES DE RECHERCHE A L'UNIL

NOUVEAUTÉS OPEN DATA DIRECTIVE GDR

[Directive UNIL 4.5 – Traitement et gestion des données de recherche](#)

SERVICES DE LA BIUM EN TERME DE GESTION DE DONNÉES



ACTUALITÉS ET INFORMATIONS OPEN SCIENCE SUR 1ÈRE PAGE DU SITE WEB DE LA BIUM

The image shows a screenshot of the BIUM website homepage. At the top, the logo consists of a blue geometric shape with the letters 'B', 'M', 'i', and 'U' in white boxes. To the right of the logo is the text 'Bibliothèque universitaire de médecine'. A red circle on the right contains the text 'Services et conditions d'accueil'. Below the logo and text is a navigation menu with the following items: ACCUEIL, ACCÈS AUX DOCUMENTS, VOTRE BIBLIOTHÈQUE, FORMATIONS & CONSEIL, and RECHERCHE & OPEN SCIENCE. Two large red arrows point down from the 'VOTRE BIBLIOTHÈQUE' and 'FORMATIONS & CONSEIL' menu items to a grid of service highlights. The grid contains six items, each with an icon and a brief description.

B **M**
Bibliothèque universitaire
de médecine
i **U**

Services
et conditions
d'accueil

ACCUEIL ACCÈS AUX DOCUMENTS VOTRE BIBLIOTHÈQUE FORMATIONS & CONSEIL RECHERCHE & OPEN SCIENCE

” **GUIDE VANCOUVER**
Télécharger le guide et style
Zotero Vancouver

🏛️ **DMP & OPEN DATA**
Workshops sur la gestion des
données pour la FBM

💾 **STOCKAGE DES DONNÉES**
Hébergement des données
de recherche pour du
stockage à long terme.

👥 **RÉSERVER UNE SALLE**
Réserver des salles de travail
en groupe

🎓 **FORMATIONS**
Divers ateliers de formation
gratuits sont régulièrement
proposés

🛒 **SUGGÉRER UN ACHAT**
Suggérer un ouvrage que la
bibliothèque devrait
posséder

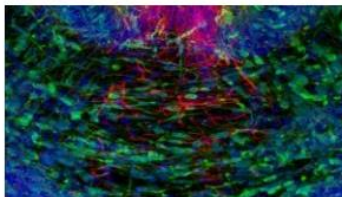
PAGES WEB BIUM DÉDIÉES AUX SERVICES ET OUTILS OPEN SCIENCE MIS À DISPOSITION POUR LA FBM

Research support

Learn more about our Open Sciences services and tools.

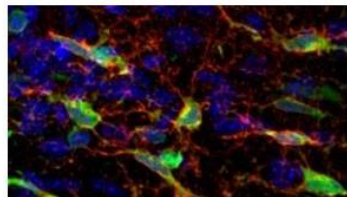
 [SoutienOpenScienceSpecificFBM](#)

 [FBMOpenscienceServices](#)



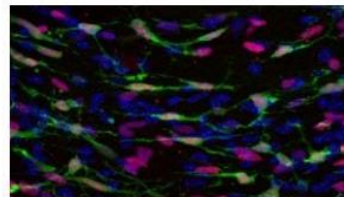
Publication & Open Access

[Learn more](#)



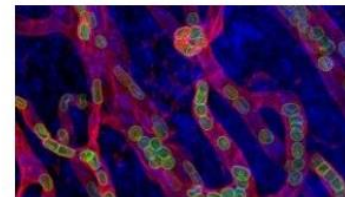
Data management & Open
Data

[Learn more](#)



Research visibility & ORCID

[Learn more](#)



Research impact
(Bibliometrics & Altmetrics)

[Learn more](#)

<http://www.bium.ch/en/publication-open-access/>

WORKSHOPS EN GESTION DES DONNÉES DE RECHERCHE (FORMATIONS PERSONNALISÉES POUR PIS ECOLE DOCTORALE FBM, SIB, CUSO,...)



L'enseignement : Les horaires

Vous êtes ici: [UNIL](#) > [L'enseignement](#) > [Fiche de cours](#)

Français | English

Fiche de cours

Data Management Plan & Open Data in Life Science - ED 43/Série 1

Faculté de gestion: Ecole doctorale (FBM-DOCT)

Responsable(s): Cécile Lebrand

Période de validité: 2018 ->

Horaires du cours (Apériodique)

| Date | Lieu Remarque | Thématique Intervenant(s) |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 2021-11-01 de 09:30 à 17:00 | Salle TP3 au rez de chaussé, Bibliothèque Universitaire de Médecine, Chemin des falaises 2, 1005 Lausanne | Cécile Lebrand, Jérôme Zbinden |

Cours (optionnel)

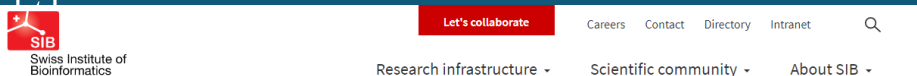
Annuel
Apériodique
Langue(s) d'enseignement: anglais
Public: Oui
Crédits: 0.25

Objectif

At the end of the course participant should be able to put in place a DMP and to share their published data in Open Access, making possible to:
-respond to the requirements of the journals and financing agencies which require shared standards for open practices in research
-anticipate in detail the management of research data, specifying how this data is going to be analysed, organised, stored, secured and shared.
-how to use the online DMP Canvas Generator tool

[Cours - UNIL](#)

ET



Research Data Management and Data Management Plan

Tags

training reproducibility data management
data security open data

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Date | 28 - 29 October 2021 |
| Speakers(s) | Cécile Lebrand, Grégoire Rossier, Vassilios Ioannidis |
| Fees | *academic: 0 CHF - for-profit: 0 CHF |
| Cancellation deadline | 12 Oct 2021 |
| City | Lausanne |

*academic fee includes non for-profit organisations as well as unemployed participants at the time of application.

This course is oversubscribed, from now on, any new application will be put onto the waiting list. Applicants will only be contacted if a place becomes available.

Please be aware that to comply with recent federal and cantonal recommendations, you will most probably have the obligation to present a COVID certificate to be able to attend the course. Take this into consideration before applying to this course.

[Research Data Management and Data Management Plan \(sib.swiss\)](#)



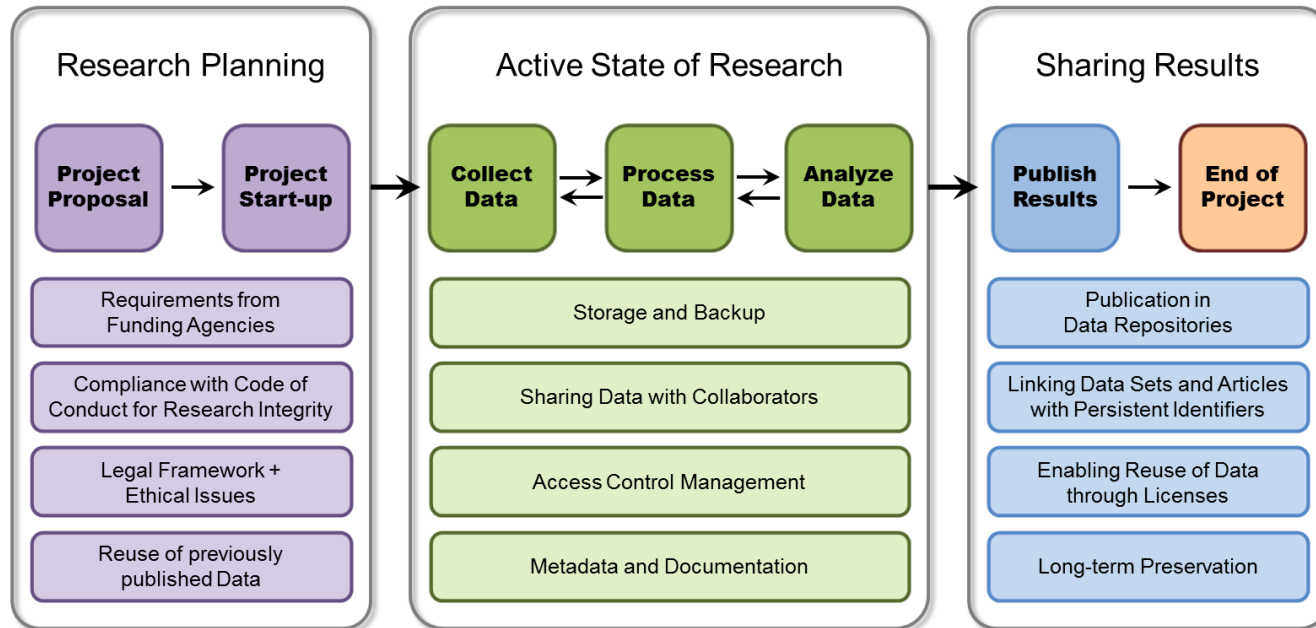
Data Management Plan - DMP

Mise à disposition de deux templates FBM UNIL ou CHUV et outils pour générer efficacement un DMP pour:

- FNS lors de demandes de subvention
- Stockage de données actives sur le serveur NAS DCSR

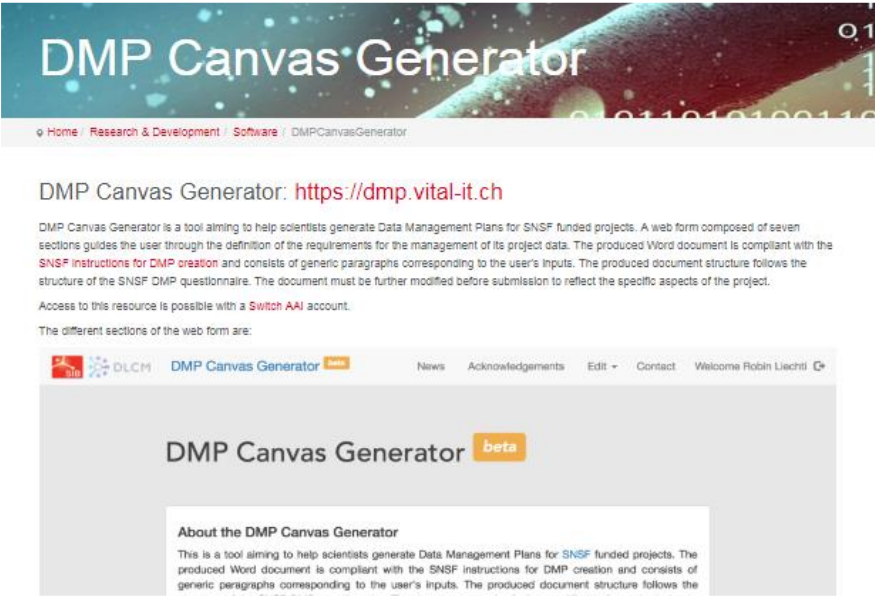
DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

Document qui explique la manière dont les données de recherche seront collectées, analysées, décrites, stockées, protégées, partagées et archivées durant les phases actives de la recherche et à la fin du projet



OUTIL INTERACTIF :DMP CANVAS GENERATOR POUR GÉNÉRER LES DMP FBM UNIL OU CHUV (COLLABORATION AVEC SIB)

Dédié Life Science - travail d'actualisation pour intégrer des données en recherche clinique.



The screenshot shows the website for 'DMP Canvas Generator'. At the top, there is a header with the title 'DMP Canvas Generator' and a navigation menu with links for 'Home', 'Research & Development', 'Software', and 'DMPCanvasGenerator'. Below the header, there is a paragraph of text describing the tool: 'DMP Canvas Generator is a tool aiming to help scientists generate Data Management Plans for SNSF funded projects. A web form composed of seven sections guides the user through the definition of the requirements for the management of its project data. The produced Word document is compliant with the SNSF instructions for DMP creation and consists of generic paragraphs corresponding to the user's inputs. The produced document structure follows the structure of the SNSF DMP questionnaire. The document must be further modified before submission to reflect the specific aspects of the project.' Below this text, it states 'Access to this resource is possible with a Switch AAI account.' and 'The different sections of the web form are:'. The main content area features a navigation bar with 'DLCM' and 'DMP Canvas Generator beta' logos, and links for 'News', 'Acknowledgements', 'Edit', 'Contact', and 'Welcome Robin Liechti'. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled 'About the DMP Canvas Generator' with a brief description of the tool's purpose.

Se logger avec compte switch UNIL ou CHUV pour bénéficier des templates adaptés FBM

<https://dmp.vital-it.ch/#/login>

OUTIL OFFICIEL UNIL: DMP ONLINE POUR GÉNÉRER LES DMP FBM UNIL OU CHUV (développement avec UNIRIS)

The screenshot displays the DMP ONLINE web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following elements: the DMP ONLINE logo, "My Dashboard", "Create plans", "Reference" (with a dropdown arrow), "Help", "Language" (with a dropdown arrow), and a user profile section labeled "FIRST NAME LAST NAME" (with a dropdown arrow).

Below the navigation bar, the main content area features a heading: "BiUM Template for the faculty of biology and medicine at UNIL-CHUV (ask Cécile Lebrand PhD -FBM Publication & Research Data Management Unit Bibliothèque Universitaire de Médecine- Cecile.lebrand@chuv.ch)".

Underneath the heading is a sub-navigation bar with tabs: "Project Details" (selected), "Plan overview", "Write Plan", "Share", and "Download".

The "Project Details" section contains the following form fields and options:

- * Project title**: A text input field containing "BIUM Template for the faculty of biology and medicine at UNIL-C".
- mock project for testing, practice, or educational purposes**
- Funder**: A text input field containing "SNFS".
- Grant number**: A text input field containing "your grant number if known".

To the right of the form fields, there is a section titled "Select Guidance" with the text: "There is no additional guidance for this template."

PROBLÈMES ASSOCIÉS AUX PARTAGE EN ACCÈS OUVERT DE DONNÉES SENSIBLES LORS D'ÉTUDES CHEZ L'ÊTRE HUMAIN.

- CONSENTEMENT PATIENT
- ANONYMISATION DES DONNEES

- Nécessité du consentement explicite du participant pour réaliser de l'Open Data (e.g. « Etes-vous d'accord que vos données dûment anonymisées soient partagées à des fins de recherche en accès libre sur des bases de données biomédicales? »)
- Le partage de données en accès ouvert implique l'anonymisation des données personnelles et sensibles du set de données au moment du dépôt et notamment de casser la clé de décodage pour toute personne extérieure à l'étude.

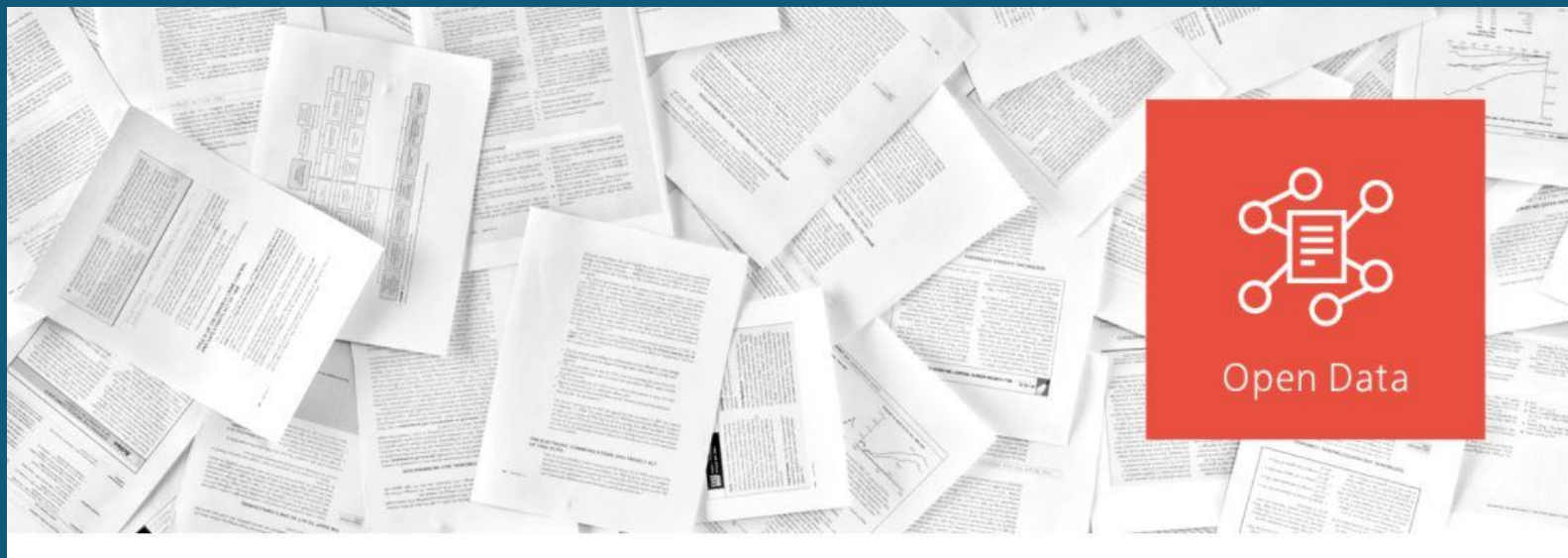


Preservation & sharing

Hébergement gratuit des données de recherche FBM pour du stockage à long terme sur le serveur NAS DCSR

Aide personnalisée lors du processus de réorganisation et de description des données de recherche à travers un document explicatif appelé un **readme file**

<https://www.bium.ch/processus-dhebergement-donnees-de-recherche-stockage-a-long-terme/>



AIDE PERSONNALISÉE ET TRAINING DE NOTRE SERVICE POUR MISE EN OPEN ACCESS DE SETS DE DONNÉES FBM

MISE EN OPEN ACCESS DE SETS DE DONNÉES SUR DES DÉPÔTS FAIR ET NON COMMERCIAUX LORS DU PROCESSUS DE PUBLICATION



FBM Library (2015)

CHOIX DE DÉPÔTS ADAPTÉS POUR LE PARTAGE DE DONNÉE STRUCTURÉES

Find the right repository for your data



<http://www.nature.com/sdata/policies/repositories>

Browse our recommended data repository online.

- *We currently list more than 90 repositories, across the biological, physical and social sciences*
- *We advise authors on the best place to store their data*

Domain-specific public repositories

Sequencing

[dbSNP](#)
[dbVar](#)
[Database of Genomic Variants Archive \(DGVA\)](#)
[DNA DataBank of Japan \(DDBJ\)](#)
[EBI Metagenomics](#)
[EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database \(ENA\)](#)
[European Variation Archive \(EVA\)](#)
[GenBank](#)
[miRBase](#)
[NCBI Sequence Read Archive \(SRA\)](#)
[NCBI Trace Archive](#)
[Uniprot](#)

Omics

[ArrayExpress](#)
[Biological General Repository for Interaction Datasets \(BioGRID\)](#)
[Database of Interacting Proteins \(DIP\)](#)
[dbGAP](#)
[The European Genome-phenome Archive \(EGA\)](#)
[IntAct Molecular Interaction Database](#)
[Gene Expression Omnibus \(GEO\)](#)
[GenomeRNAi](#)
[GPM DB](#)
[MetaboLights](#)
[NURSA](#)
[PeptideAtlas](#)
[Proteomics Identifications \(PRIDE\)](#)
[ProteomeXchange](#)

Structural Databases

[Biological Magnetic Resonance Data Bank \(BMRB\)](#)
[Crystallography Open Database \(COD\)](#)
[Coherent X-ray Imaging Data Bank \(CXIDB\)](#)
[Electron Microscopy Data Bank \(EMDB\)](#)
[FlowRepository](#)
[Protein Circular Dichroism Data Bank \(PCDDB\)](#)
[Worldwide Protein Data Bank \(wwPDB\)](#)

Neuroscience

[Functional Connectomes Project International Neuroimaging Data-Sharing Initiative \(FCP/INDI\)](#)
[NeuroMorpho.org](#)
[OpenfMRI](#)

Model Organisms

[Eukaryotic Pathogen Database Resources \(EuPathDB\)](#)
[FlyBase](#)
[Mouse Genome Informatics \(MGI\)](#)
[Rat Genome Database \(RGD\)](#)
[SmedGD](#)
[The Arabidopsis Information Resource \(TAIR\)](#)
[VectorBase](#)
[WormBase](#)
[Xenbase](#)
[Zebrafish Model Organism Database \(ZFIN\)](#)

Taxonomic & Species Diversity

[Integrated Taxonomic Information System \(ITIS\)](#)
[Global Biodiversity Information Facility \(GBIF\)](#)
[NCBI Taxonomy](#)
[The Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity](#)

Biomedical Sciences

[Influenza Research Database](#)
[National Addiction & HIV Data Archive Program \(NAHDAP\)](#)
[National Database for Autism Research \(NDAR\)](#)
[The Cancer Imaging Archive \(TCIA\)](#)
[SICAS Medical Image Repository](#)
[PhysioNet](#)

Biochemistry

[caNanoLab](#)
[Kinetic Models of Biological Systems \(KiMoSys\)](#)
[The Mass spectrometry Interactive Virtual Environment \(MassIVE\)](#)
[PubChem](#)

Social sciences

[Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research \(ICPSR\)](#)
[Qualitative Data Repository](#)
[Swedish National Data Service](#)
[Data Archiving and Networking Services \(DANS\)](#)

REGISTRE DE DÉPÔTS DE SETS DE DONNÉES FAIR EN SCIENCE DE LA VIE

The screenshot shows the biosharing.org website. At the top left is the logo for biosharing.org, which includes the text "standards, databases, policies" and the ELIXIR logo. To the right of the logo are navigation buttons for "Standards", "Databases", "Policies", "Collections", "Add/Claim Content", "Stats", and "Log in or Register". Below the navigation is a descriptive sentence: "A curated, informative and educational resource on inter-related data standards, databases, and policies in the life, environmental and biomedical sciences". The main content area features three white boxes with rounded corners. The first box is titled "Find" and contains a thumbs-up icon, the word "Recommendations", and the text "Standards and/or databases recommended by journal or funder data policies." The second box is titled "Discover" and contains an icon of three circles with dots, the word "Collections", and the text "Standards and/or databases grouped by domain, species or organization." The third box is titled "Learn" and contains a graduation cap icon, the word "Educational", and the text "About standards, their use in databases and policies, and how we can help you." At the bottom of the page is a dark blue search bar with the text "figshare" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar are four checkboxes: "Standards", "Databases", "Policies", and "Collections/Recommendations", all of which are checked. To the right of the search bar are two links: "Advanced Search" and "Search Wizard". The "Advanced Search" link is accompanied by a progress bar icon and the text "Fine grained control over your search." The "Search Wizard" link is accompanied by the "ask biosharing" logo and the text "Let us guide you to your results."

<https://biosharing.org/>
<https://biosharing.org/recommendation/ScientificData>

COMMUNAUTÉ FBM SUR ZENODO POUR DONNÉES NON STRUCTURÉES (DÉPÔT H2020)

- Une centaine de dépôts FBM en accès ouvert dont 45 sur espace Communautaire FBM
- Tutoriels pour déposer un set de données ou logiciel sur Zenodo

The screenshot displays the Zenodo interface. At the top, the words 'Upload', 'Describe', and 'Publish' are prominently featured in large blue font. Below this is a navigation bar with the Zenodo logo, a search bar, and links for 'Upload', 'Communities', 'Login', and 'Sign up'. The main content area shows the profile for the 'Faculty of Biology and Medicine at University of Lausanne & Lausanne University Hospital'. It includes a 'Recent uploads' section with a search bar and a list of uploads. One upload is visible: 'Dataset of Correlation of clinical decision-making with probability of disease: A web-based study among general practitioners', dated October 16, 2020 (v1), with tags for 'Dataset' and 'Restricted Access'. To the right, there is a 'New upload' button and a community logo for 'Unil | Université de Lausanne' and 'CHUV | Faculty of Biology and Medicine'. A page number '13' is visible in the bottom right corner of the screenshot.

https://zenodo.org/communities/fbm_chuv/?page=1&size=20

<https://www.bium.ch/en/publication-open-access/data-management/#2>

Digital Object Identifier

F_{indable} A_{ccessible} I_{nteroperable} R_{eusable}

Data Principles

20

PRICIPES DU FAIR DATA



Findability



Accessibility



Interoperability



Reusability

FAIR is a set of guiding principles to make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable.

- [FAIR Data Principles](#)
- [SNSF Explanation of the FAIR Data Principles \(PDF\)](#)
- [Wilkinson et al. \(2016\), The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship, Scientific Data 3, doi:10.1038/sdata.2016.18 \(PDF\)](#)

Digital Object Identifier

Persistent

<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.400920>



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Development of a duplex real-time PCR for the detection of *Rickettsia* spp. and typhus group rickettsia in clinical samples

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Keywords: rickettsiae; polymerase chain reaction; spotted fever; typhus.

Abstract
Molecular diagnosis using real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may allow earlier diagnosis of rickettsiosis. We developed a duplex real-time PCR that amplifies (1) DNA of any rickettsial species and (2) DNA of both typhus group rickettsia, *Rickettsia prowazekii* and *Rickettsia typhi*. Primers and probes were selected to amplify a segment of the 16S rRNA gene of *Rickettsia* spp. for the pan-rickettsial PCR and the citrate synthase gene (*gltA*) for the typhus group rickettsia PCR. Analytical sensitivity was 10 copies of control plasmid DNA per reaction. No cross-amplification was observed when testing human DNA and 22 pathogens or skin commensals. Real-time PCR was applied to 16 clinical samples. Rickettsial DNA was detected in the skin biopsies of three patients. In one patient with severe murine typhus, the typhus group PCR was positive in a skin biopsy from a petechial lesion and seroconversion was later documented. The two other patients with negative typhus group PCR suffered from Mediterranean and African spotted fever, respectively. In both cases, skin biopsy was performed on the eschar. Our duplex real-time PCR showed a good analytical sensitivity and specificity, allowing early diagnosis of rickettsiosis among three patients, and recognition of typhus in one of them.

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April 11, 2017

Dataset **Open Access**

Dataset Multifaceted intervention for patients admitted to an emergency unit for suicide attempt: an exploratory study

Brovelli Sebastien; Dorogi Yves; Feiner Adam-Scott; Golay Philippe; Stiefel Friedrich; Bonsack Charles; Michaud Laurent

This dataset is related to 'Multifaceted intervention for patients admitted to an emergency unit for suicide attempt: an exploratory study' (Brovelli S., Dorogi Y., Feiner A.-S., Golay P., Stiefel F., Bonsack C. & Michaud L.)

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[Suicide](#) [Suicide attempt](#) [Emergency unit](#)
[Phone contacts](#)

Related identifiers:

Supplement to
 10.3389/fpsy.2017.00188

Communities:

Faculty of Biology and Medicine at University of
 Lausanne & Lausanne University Hospital

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NOUVEAU DÉPÔT SOUTENU PAR L'UNIL POUR LES SETS DE DONNÉES CLINIQUES À ACCÈS RESTREINT ET POUR DU BIG DATA - DÉPÔT SWISSUBASE

The screenshot shows the SWISSubase website homepage. At the top left is the logo 'SWISSubase' with a red 'u' icon. To the right are links for 'Newsletter', 'DE', 'FR', and 'EN' (highlighted in a red circle), along with a search icon. Below the navigation are links for 'About the project', 'What we offer', 'Your benefits', 'Partners', and 'Contact'. The main content area features a dark blue background with a map of Switzerland and the SWISSubase logo. Three bullet points are listed: 'Store and share YOUR RESEARCH DATA', 'Benefit from SWISS QUALITY SERVICE', and 'In line with INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS'. Below this are three columns: 'About the project' with a red cube icon, 'Partners' with a red handshake icon, and 'What we offer' with a red clipboard icon. Each column contains a short paragraph of text.

SWISSubase

Newsletter DE FR EN

About the project What we offer Your benefits Partners Contact

- ▶ Store and share **YOUR RESEARCH DATA**
- ▶ Benefit from **SWISS QUALITY SERVICE**
- ▶ In line with **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

About the project

A national cross-disciplinary solution for Swiss universities and other research organisations in need of local institutional data repositories for their researchers.

Partners

The partners of SWISSubase are FORS, the University of Lausanne, the University of Zurich, DaSCH and SWITCH

What we offer

SWISSubase offers an archiving solution and various services to store, share and promote your data. Benefit from our expertise and certified services.

<https://info.swissubase.ch/>

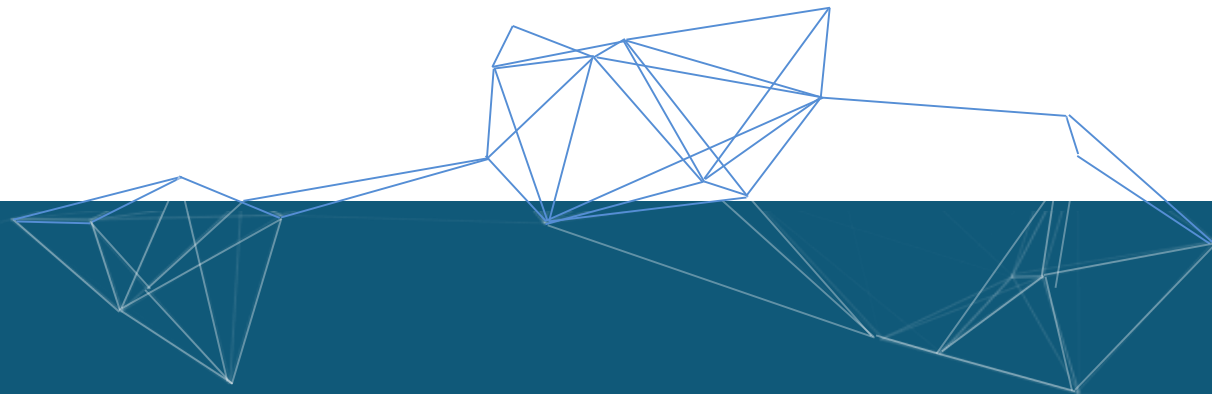
DEUX PROJETS DE DÉPÔT DE SETS DE DONNÉES FBM EN PHASE DE TEST (COORDINATION UNIRIS):

1- DÉPÔT EN ACCÈS RESTREINT DE DATASETS D'ÉTUDES PUBLIÉES SUR LA COHORTE PSYCOLAUS (GROUPE PROF. C. EAP, CHUV)

2- DÉPÔT DE BIG DATA EN MICROBIOLOGIE EN ACCÈS OUVERT (GROUPE PROF. A. VJESTICA, UNIL)

POINTS DE DISCUSSION:

- 1- COMMENT ASSURER QUE LES RECHERCHES FBM (CHUV) RÉPONDENT AUX CRITÈRES LÉGAUX POUR RÉALISER DE L'OPEN DATA (CONSENTEMENT EXPLICITE DES PARTICIPANTS ET DONNÉES ANONYMISÉES CORRECTEMENT)
- 2- ATTRIBUTION DE PLATEFORMES DÉDIÉES A LA GESTION DE DONNÉES (DATA SCIENTIST, DATA MANAGER) POUR AIDER LES GROUPES DE RECHERCHE LORS DE LA CURATION DES DONNÉES
- 3- VALORISATION DES SETS DE DONNÉES LORS DE L'ÉVALUATION DES CHERCHEURS - PRISE EN COMPTE DES CITATIONS DE DATASETS SUIVANT LES PRINCIPES DORA D'UNE BIBLIOMÉTRIE RESPONSABLE



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