Data Transparency Summer Event 2021



PHUSE has established itself as the world's largest home for data transparency events. If you are passionate about advancing this fast-moving field, the 560+ attendees across the three days. Each day hosted live presentations and a joint panel discussion/Q&A session based on the content from the day.

A wide range of hot topics were discussed by our expert presenters in the data sharing field:

- Experiences and learnings during the submission of the COVID-19 packages and disclosure to three different health authorities
- How machine learning and AI can be used to scale up clinical data document anonymisation pipelines and reduce the time required to anonymise la
- The output of a collaboration between PHUSE and Xogene in a live demonstration of regulatory intelligence portal which allows users to easily acce



"Each and every one of the PHUSE Data Transparency Events bring together the world's best speakers who are at the forefront of sharing in depth experiences, insights and the future direction in what remains a challenging, changing and fast-moving environment.

We look forward to seeing you at the CSS in September and at our next Data Transparency Event in 2022"

phuse

Stephen Bamford PHUSE Founder & Chairman of the Board

CLICK HI

Across the

Thank you to our DT Summer Event 2021 sponsors...

A big thank you to all of our sponsors of the DT Summer Meeting 2021. This virtual event allowed us to screen our sponsors' promotional videos in between presentation intervals, which was well received by our attendees.





View the sponsor videos from our Platform Sponsor *Privacy Analytics*, and our Media Contributors *Kinapse* to find out more about what these companies do.



Question	Answer
Could you please provide examples around the concept of "all the means reasonably likely to be used"? What should we consider or not consider when, for example, sharing data with researchers under a portal or when data is put in the public domain (e.g. Pol70 or PRCI)?	The risks of re-identification w identification would need to be like differential privacy. For op motivated intruder who may w media.
You mentioned "synthetic data" in your slides. Are there specific use cases where you believe synthetic data should be preferred?	Use cases could include healt cases where sensitive data is important consideration.
Once the data is de-identified, how should one demonstrate the data utility while it is posted publicly?	The data utility needs to be su data minimisation. How utility differential privacy and the am
From your experience, how much does the UK interpretation and methodology align with the GDPR?	I think they are aligned. We ta approach by considering some identification.
How often will updates occur? Will PHUSE and Xogene continue the collaboration for the updates?	Country-level information is ch continue to collaborate on this
Will information about transparency initiatives in each country/region (such as EMA Policy 0070 and Health Canada PRCI) be included?	The plan is to include other tra Health Canada PRCI, ICMJE)