Using longitudinal studies, disease registries and NHS and other administrative data to study life course determinants of health, trends in health and its determinants, and the outcomes of policy or environmental changes or clinical trials.

Ian Ford

New ways of working

- MRC eScience funding
- Wellcome Trust eHealth funding
  - Scottish Health Informatics Programme (SHIP)
• ‘Safe Havens’
  – England: CPRD
  – Wales: SAIL
  – Scotland: SHIP
  - Local safe havens
  • Glasgow

Safe Haven

• NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHGG&CC) is developing a Safe Haven to support the secondary research uses of clinical data.

• This development is supported by the Scottish Government through the Chief Scientist Office

• It is in partnership with the Robertson Centre for Biostatistics (RCB), University of Glasgow.

• Governance is via a Local Privacy Advisory Committee (LPAC) whose primary function is to protect the privacy and confidentiality of our patients.
Safe Haven – IT Infrastructure

NHS datasets
- GP data
- NHIS
- Df Seeding
- IT’s
- PACS
- Other datasets

Core Dataset

Node 1
Node 2

Database management server

NHS Safe Haven

RCB
- Clinical Trials
- Research data
- Data provider
- Application

SQL cluster

Node 1 Node 2

Governance

Data Requests

Clinical Trials

Safe Haven – IT Infrastructure

PACS

SCI Store

Db2

CHI Seeding

Other datasets

Db3

Dumb terminals

Li kd

Safe Haven – IT Infrastructure

PACS

SCI Store

Db3

CHI Seeding

Other datasets

Db2

Db3

LPAC decisions

Obesity is associated with fatal coronary heart disease independently of traditional risk factors and deprivation

Jennifer Lawes,1 Heather M Murray,1 Paul Welch,1 James Shepherd,1 Chris Packard,1 Peter Macfarlane,2 Stuart Cobbe,2 Ian Ford,2 Naveed Sattar*1

NHS

Clinical Research

N-terminal pro-A-type natriuretic peptide and the prediction of primary cardiovascular events: results from 15-year follow-up of WOSCOPS

Paul Welch1,2,3, Chris Doucet1,2, Peter Whitsell1,2, Chris Packard1,2, Peter Macfarlane1,2, Stuart Cobbe1,2, Ylvaander Gudmunds1,2, Emanuele Di Angelantonio1,3, Ian Ford1,3, and Naveed Sattar*1,3

NHS
The changing course of aortic valve disease in Scotland: temporal trends in hospitalizations and mortality and prognostic importance of aortic stenosis

Colin Berry1, Suzanne M. Llloyd1, Yanhong Wang1, Aijune MacDonald1, and Ian Ford


West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study

WOSCOPS: results (adjudicated)

Event (% Years in Study)

Total Mortality

Pravastatin (n = 3302) Placebo (n = 3293)

22% risk reduction P = 0.051

Follow-up publication - 2007

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Long-Term Follow-up of the West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study

West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study

All cause mortality

P = 0.028, 12% ↓

Placebo

Pravastatin

Years since randomisation

CHD death or CHD event

P < 0.0001, 25% ↓

Placebo

Pravastatin

Years since randomisation