



Hillman Cancer
Center



Pitt Public Health

***Global research productivity in the era of big data:
Linking Statistics and Epidemiology***

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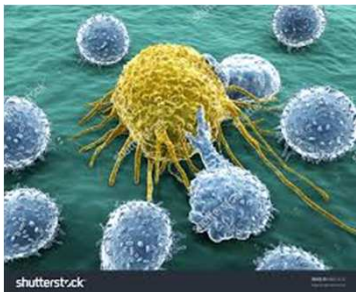


Faina Linkov

Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences and Epidemiology

~100 publications, H-Factor 19 (Google Scholar)

Areas of Research



1. Molecular / patho epidemiology, Cancer Prevention



2. Health Systems Research



<http://cajgh.pitt.edu>

3. Global health and research productivity

Unifying theme: Data on Prevention?

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”

-Benjamin Franklin

Adipose Tissue



**Endometrial Cancer
Projections**

**Endometrial
Pathology**

Decision Support



Biomarkers

**Bioinformatics approaches:
Improved data capturing?
Building models?**

Key challenges in statistics today

- 1. Explosion of big data and data sources**
- 2. Analysis and interpretation of existing data: integration of multiple data types**
- 3. Statistical knowledge is not equally distributed**
- 4. Research productivity is statistics depended**

Solutions?

Statistics education

Improvement of research Productivity: Central Asian Journal of Global Health

Integration of statistical knowledge into current public health challenges: obesity?

Challenge 1

Explosion of big data

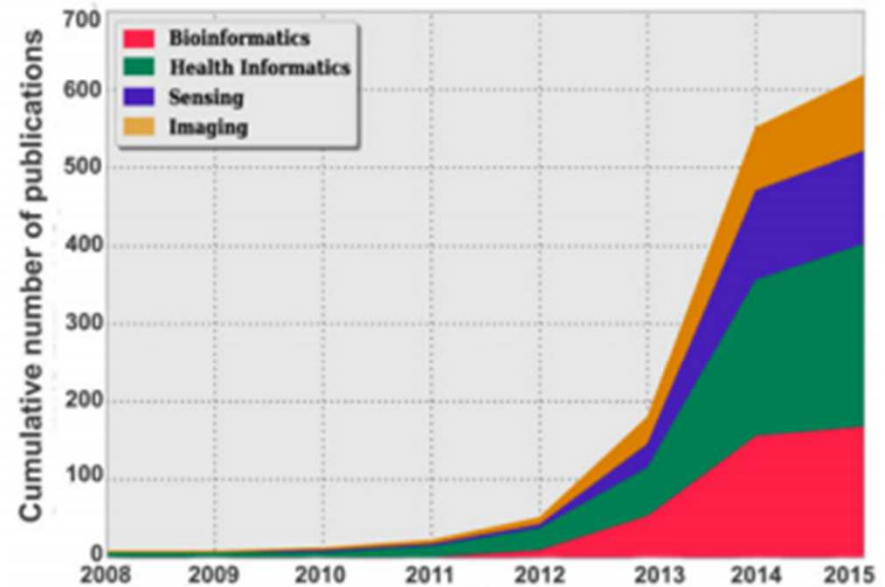
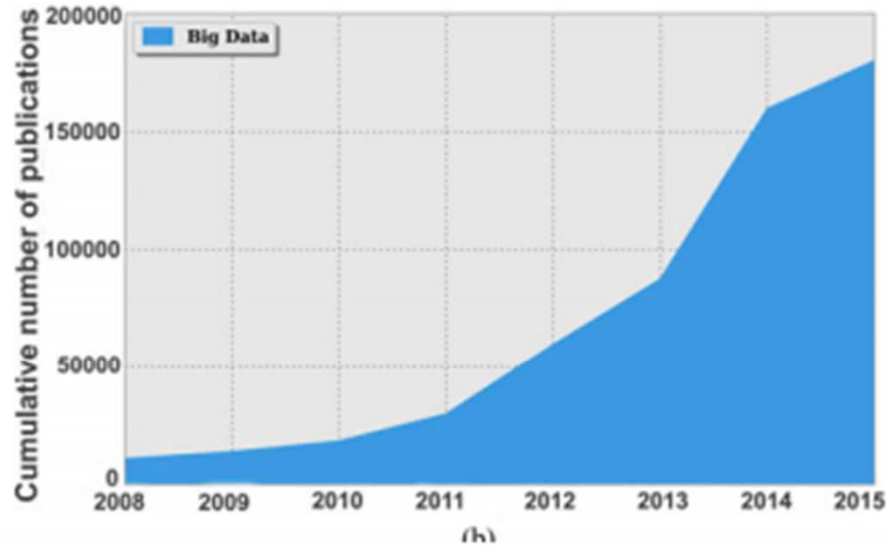
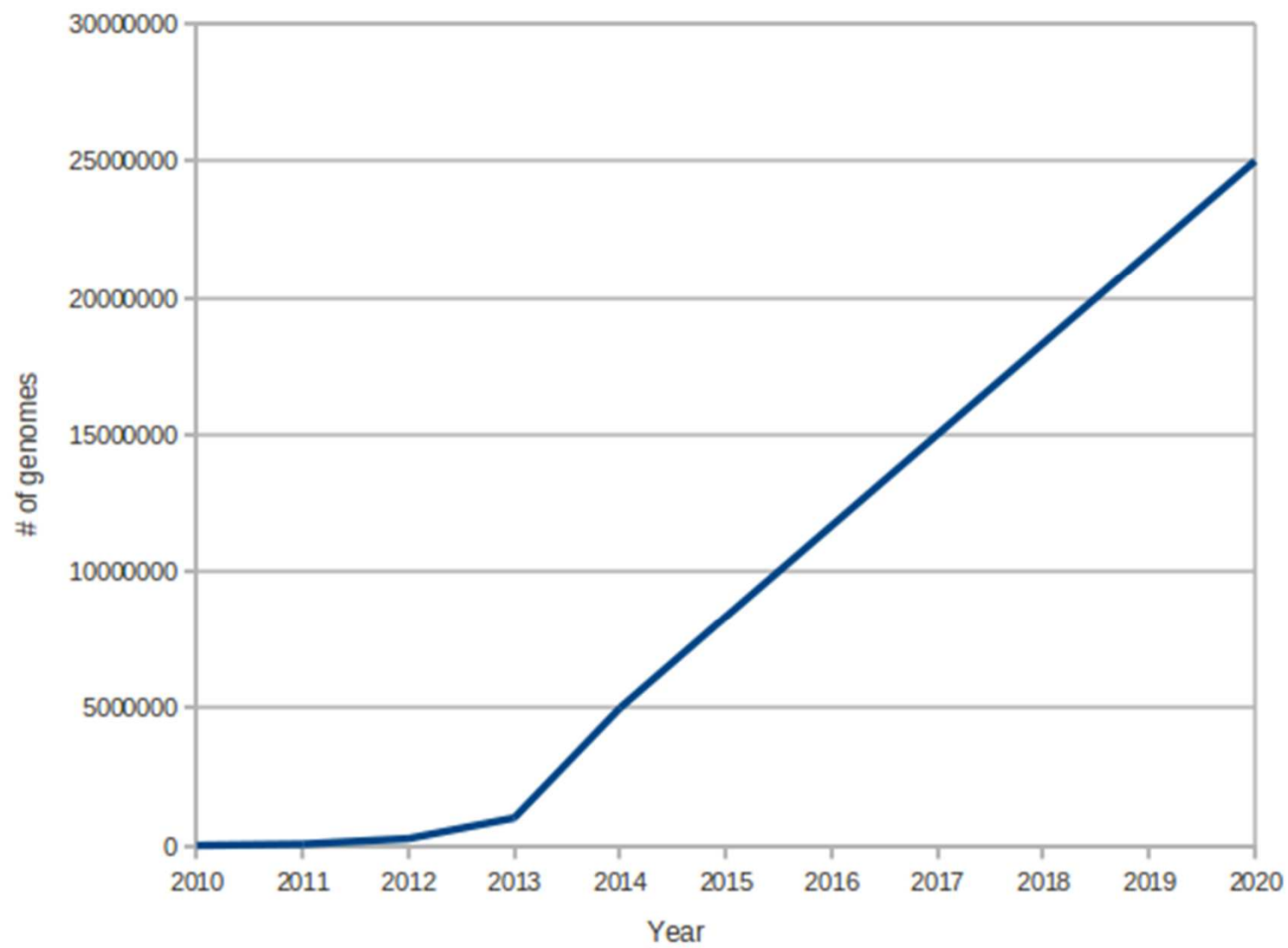


Fig. 1. (a) Cumulative number of publications referring to "big data" indexed by Google Scholar. (b) Cumulative number of publications per health research area referring to "big data," as indexed in IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital library, PubMed (National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD), Web of Science, and Scopus.

Number of genomes sequenced?



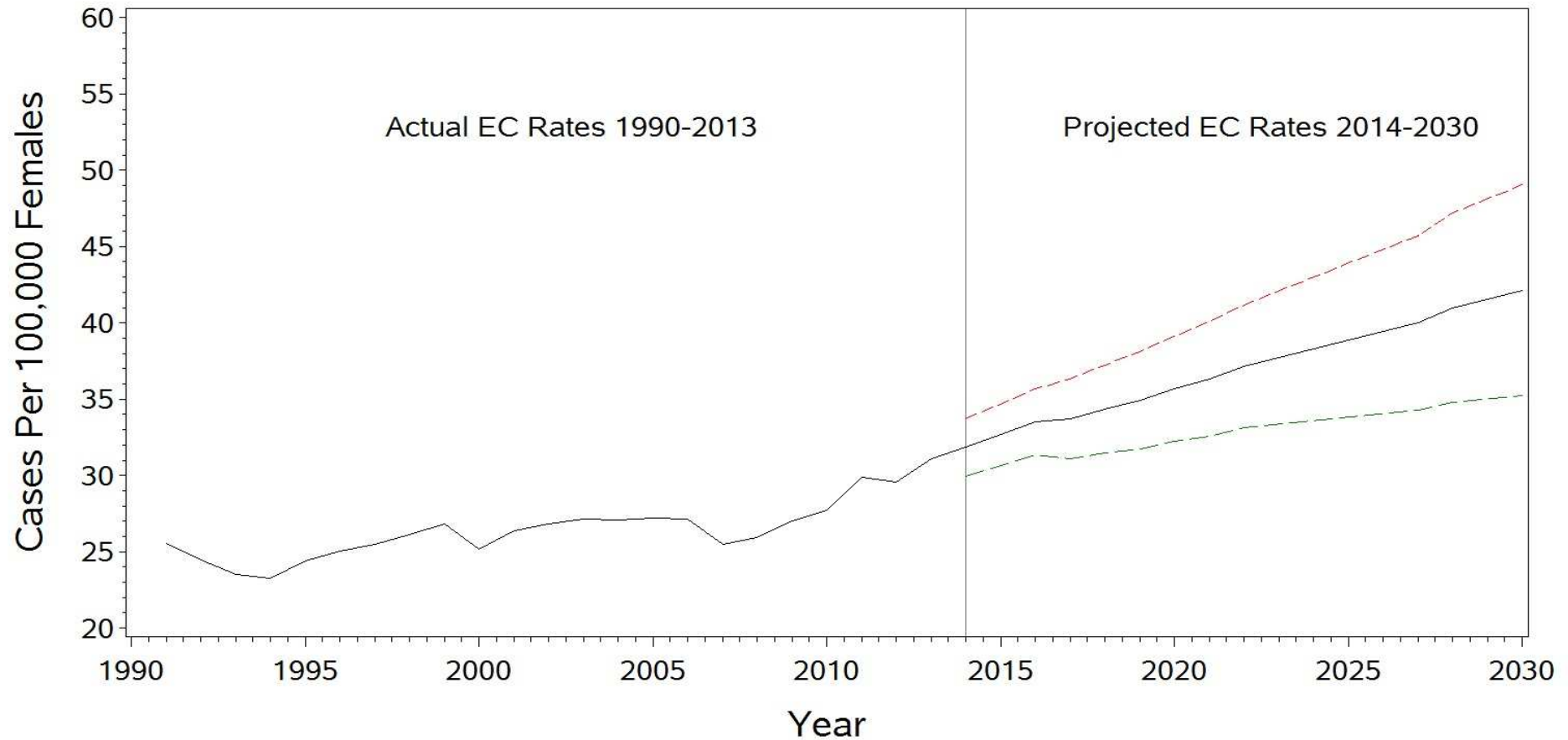
Health Records Data (EMR)-Mostly incomplete



Many essential items are missing in the current systems!!!

The Idea of Complete Health Record - Includes all the health information about a patient, not just what is in the EMR.

Analysis of future EC trends: Harness publically available data instead of collecting new data?



The best-fitting model based on multivariate regression projected an increase to 42.13 EC cases per 100,000 by the year 2030, a 50% increase over 2010 EC rates (Future oncology, 2014)

Challenge 2: Integration of multiple types of data into one study

What strategy do you use to combine genetics data, protein data, health history data, psychological data, tissue data, and protein marker data?

Development of Bariatric Surgery Cohort:

Building bridge between obesity, inflammation, biobehavioral factors, and cancer and ultimately design interventions targeting multiple mechanisms that cause malignancies

Endometrial cancer risk reduction in the context of weight loss through **bariatric surgery**

FunnyandJokes.com

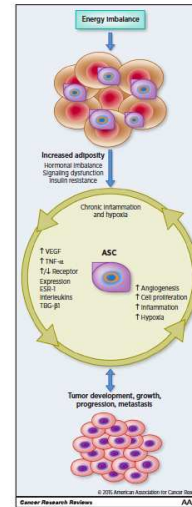


"You'll lose weight on any strict diet, but it's mostly water...from crying."

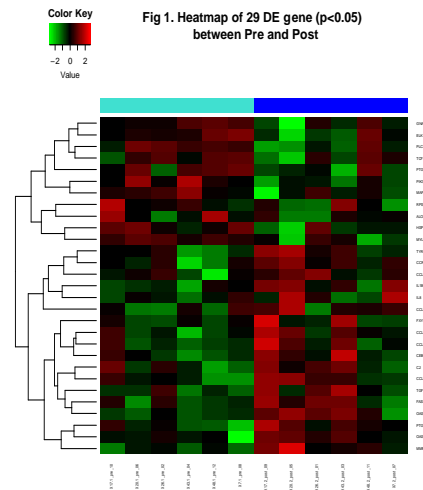
Information collected:

- Blood (protein and genetics markers)
- Urine
- Health forms (including General Health form, reproductive health form, SF-36 (quality of life), CES-D (depression), MAQ (physical activity), Sleep scale)
- Endometrial tissue

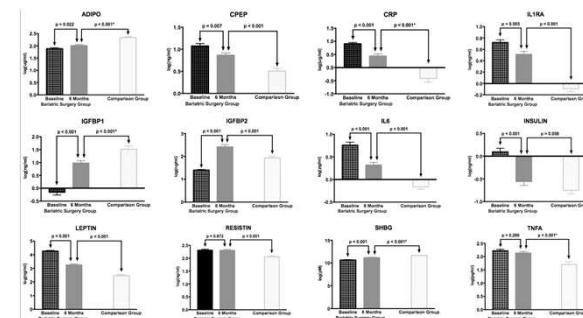
Adipose derived stem cells



Genetic



Protein



Lessons learned and future directions?

Problem:

New technologies have enabled new scientific questions to be addressed and old questions addressed in new ways.

There is problem of integration of multiple data types to get actionable knowledge

Solution?

Cross disciplinary collaboration to come up with robust statistical and informatics approaches for combining data.

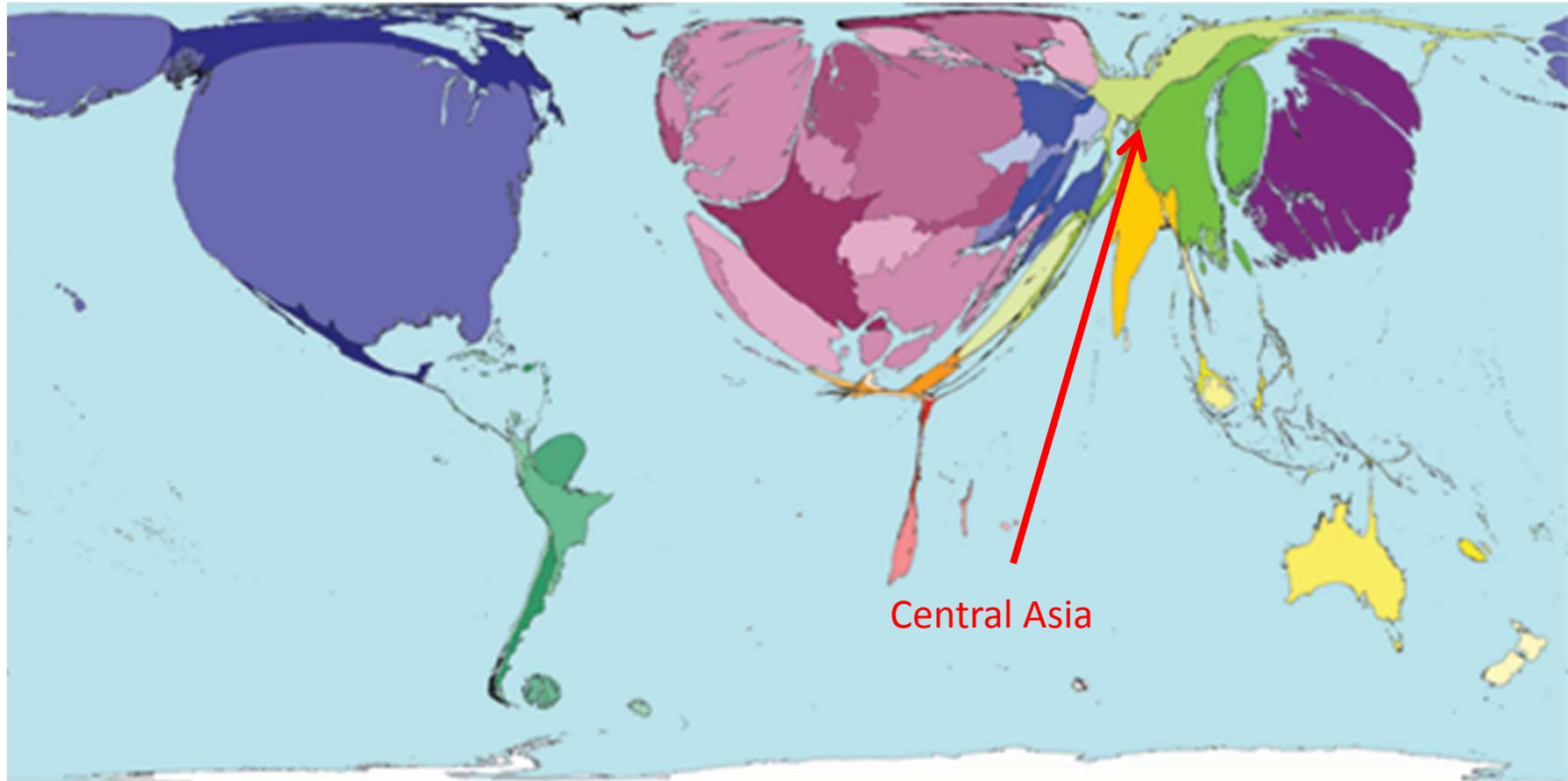
Develop innovative bioinformatics systems which permit biological scientists to directly perform detailed analyses of high dimensional data without the knowledge of computer programming?

Many “big data” problems that biostatisticians encounter involve genomic data and involve biological discovery or prediction rather than hypothesis testing. Time to revisit traditional hypothesis testing?

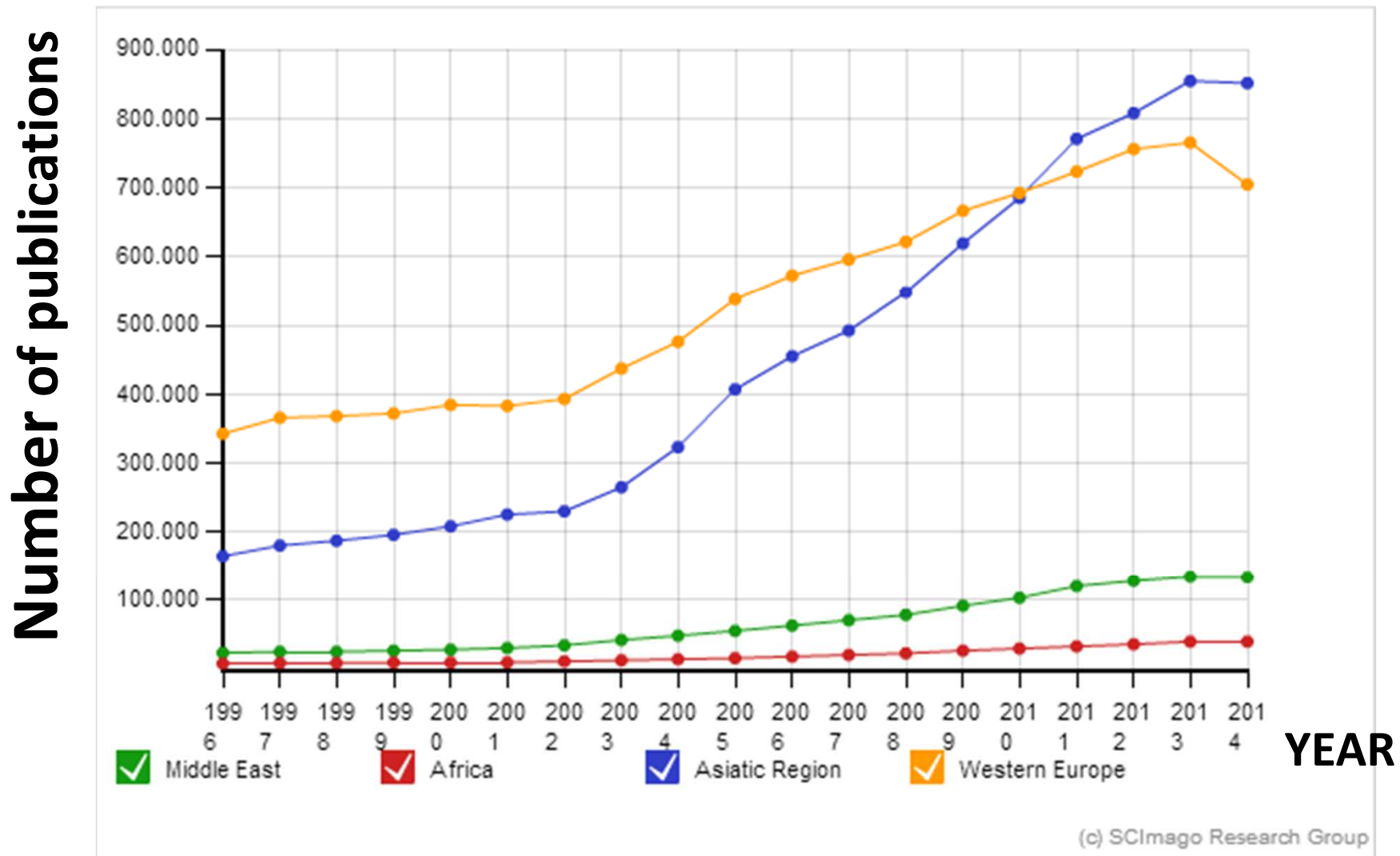
Challenge 3: Statistical knowledge is not equally distributed



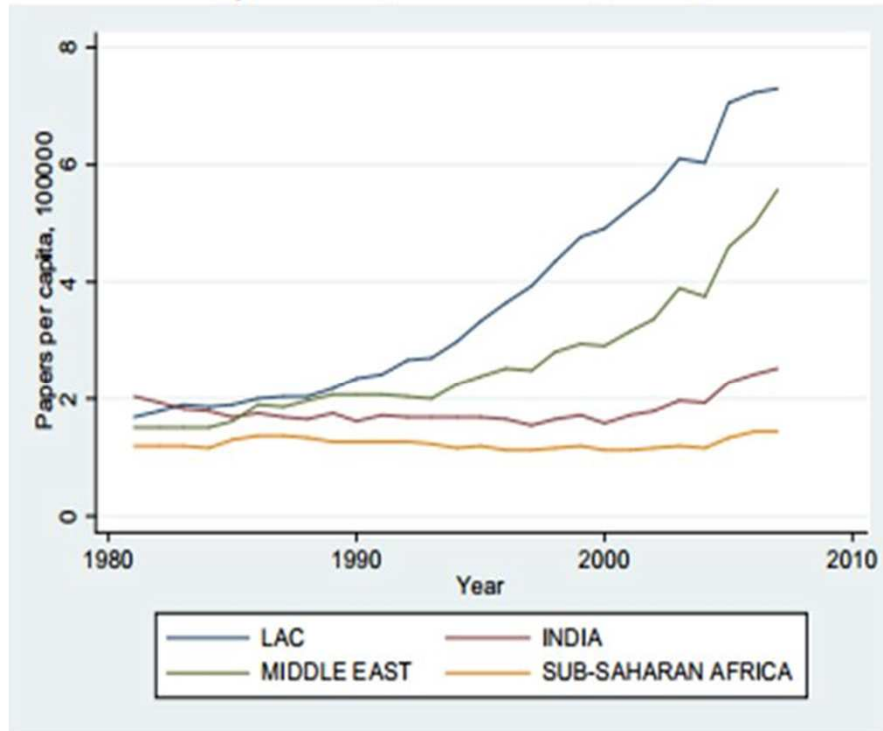
Publication productivity in Central Asia and Africa are low, mostly due to lack of statistical training among local scientists



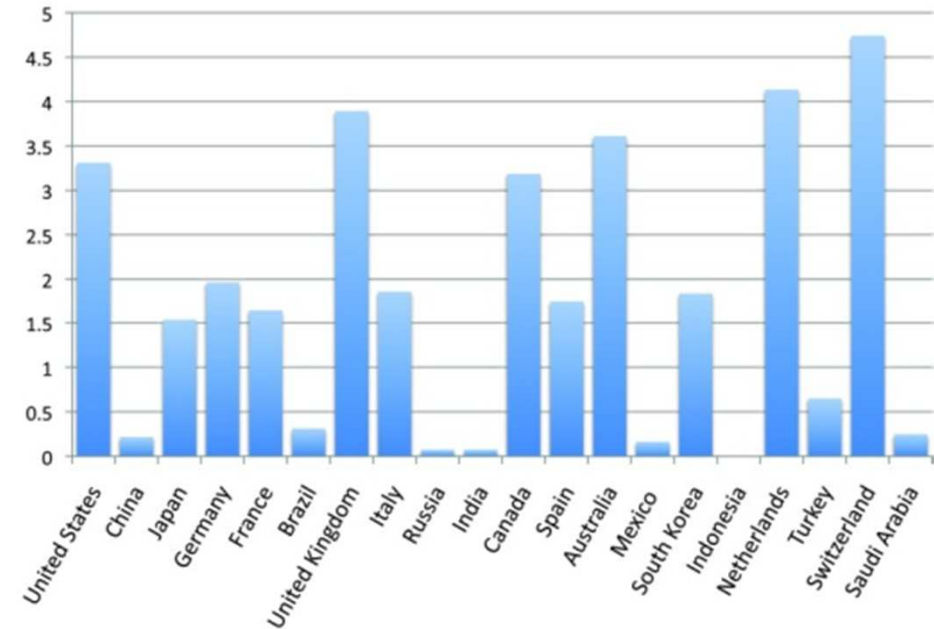
Productivity gap between Africa/Middle East and Asia/Western Europe



Per capita publications



Publications per 1,000 people of 20 highest GDP countries



Xu, Pubmed, 2014

Concept

- We need to **provide access to publishing** in quality peer reviewed journal to scientists who have limited publishing opportunities
- We are establishing a sustainable business model for the Central Asian Journal of Global Health (CAJGH), a peer-reviewed open access mentored journal with specific focus on developing countries.

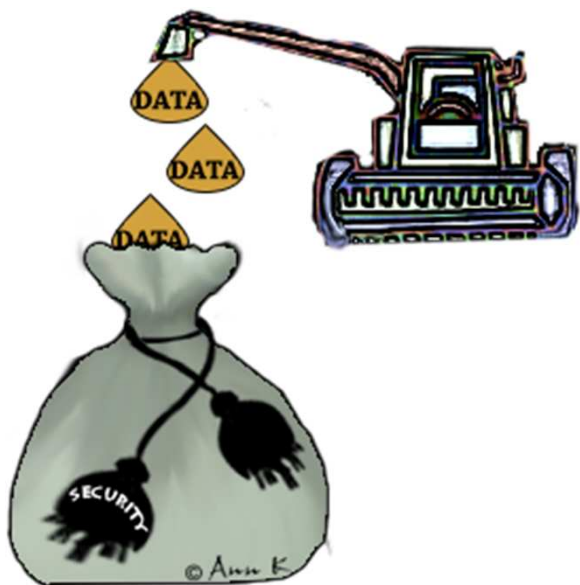
Why low publication rates in developing countries?

- Difficulty in publishing academic work for junior investigators and those in the developed world
- Traditional journals are difficult to get into, open access journals charge high publication fees, while their quality is in question
- Limited publishing skills “Publish or Perish” concept
- Large percentage of authors from Africa and Central Asia publish in predatory/low quality journals

What are the solutions?



Establishing methodologies for effectively analyzing mass data harvests



Rows of servers inside Facebook Data Center in Oregon

Building a Mentoring Journal



CAJGH achievements

- 10 issues published
- The only PubMed referenced journal in CA
- Application to SCOPUS has been submitted
- Initial financial support from Nazarbayev University/Kazakhstan government/USAID
- Network of over 2000 scientists
- Collaboration with ministries and universities
- Recognized as leader in academic publishing in Kazakhstan



Research Methods Training course in Astana, Kazakhstan, 2012
Should we establish more training courses?



Research Methods Library of Alexandria



American Association for Advancement in Science, 2016



Vinton Cerf, Ismail Serageldin, Ronald LaPorte, Faina Linkov

Conclusions

- The number of data sources is exploding in global health
- Our tools for handling these data are limited
- Cross disciplinary collaboration is needed to harness the data and improve research productivity
- Library of Alexandria can be the center for data exploration on global health



Questions? Collaborations?

Please contact Faina Linkov at
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