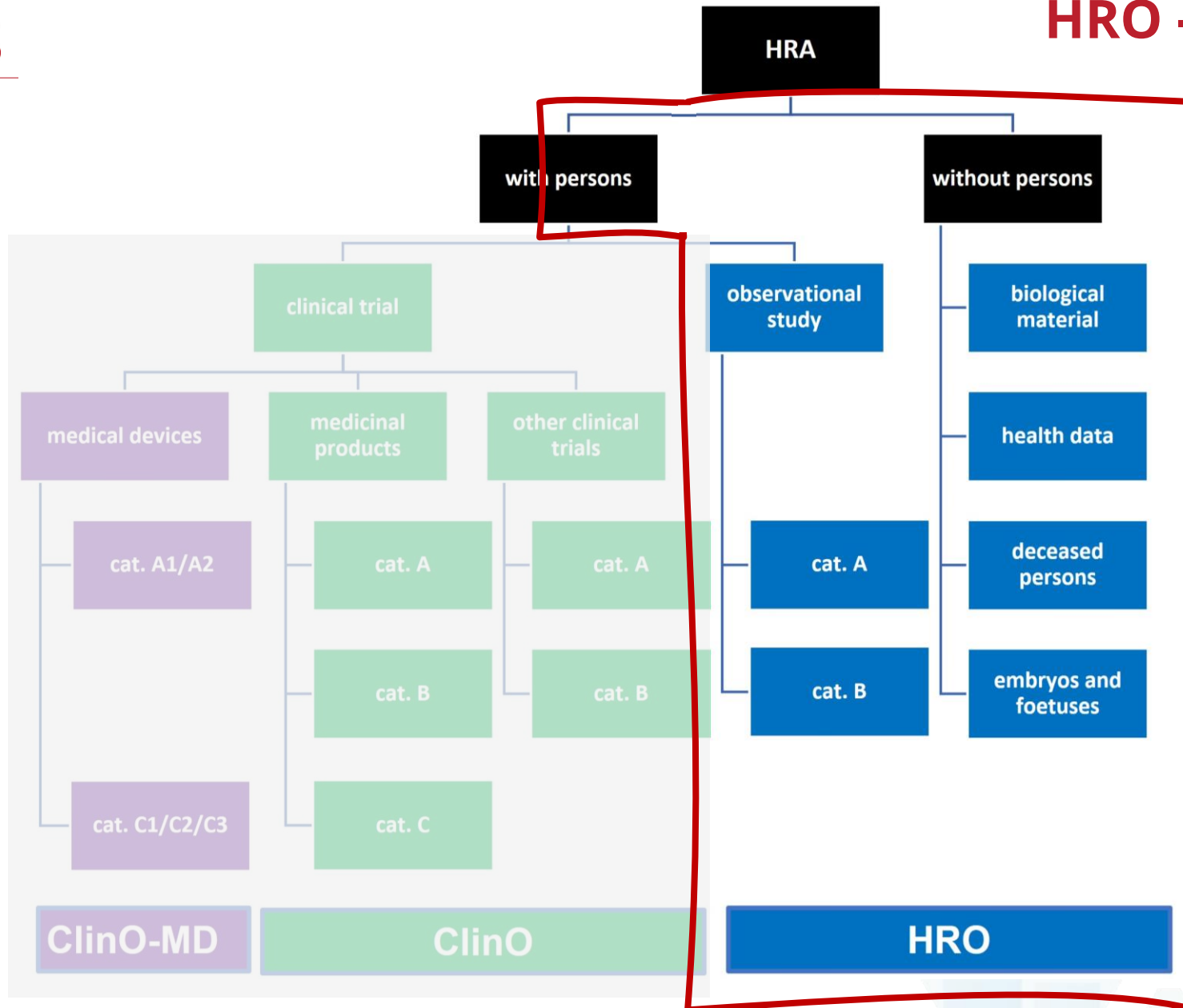




4 December | 12h00 - 13h00 | online seminar
Facts and pitfalls of observational studies


Sample management and biobanking

Registration and more information:
sctoplatforms.ch/HRO-training-series



- **Questions:**
 - **during presentation:** in the chat (→ for Q&A session at the end)
 - **during Q&A at the end:** also by raising hand/unmuting
- Presentation recorded
- Video, slides & Q&A provided after the session
- Feedback poll at end → please fill in!
- HRO lunch team:
 - Samia Abed-Maillard (CRC Lausanne)
 - Claudia Fila (CTC Zürich)
 - Simone Kälin (CTU St. Gallen)
 - Verena Golz (DKF Basel)





SCTO
PLATFORMS

4 December | 12h00 - 13h00 | online seminar
Facts and pitfalls of observational studies

**Sample management and
biobanking**

Registration and more information:
sctoplatforms.ch/HRO-training-series

Dr. med. Michael Weisskopf

*Head Research Biobanking Service
Center, Universitätsspital Zürich (USZ)*

Michael.Weisskopf@usz.ch

Sabine Bavamian, PhD

*Chief Scientific Officer, Swiss
Biobanking Platform (SBP)*

Sabine.Bavamian@swissbiobanking.ch

HRO Lunch Session - Part I

Sample management and biobanking

Dr. med. Michael Weisskopf



Sample Management in Human Research

Dr. med. Michael Weisskopf, Msc Biobanking

Directorate Research and Education USZ



The practical viewpoint...



Why bother, just store biological material a low temperatures?!



Pre-Analytical Phase

- ❖ Patient treatment, sampling procedure → impact on specimen
- ❖ After sampling, specimen is still „alive“ and biologically (re-)active!
- ❖ Analysis outcomes potentially altered by pre-analytical changes

A clinical study conducted at the CTU USZ

Drug-drug-interaction
Endpoint: pharmacokinetics of Rifampicin,
Isoniazid and Ethambutol

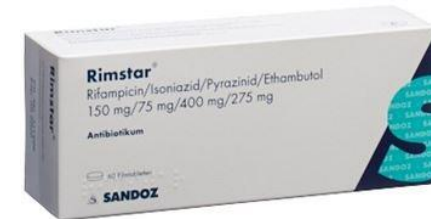
Swissmedic Inspection

Finding / questions regarding sample management

Handling of the blood samples right after blood drawal:

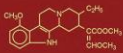
- ❖ UV/light protection of blood sample
- ❖ room-temperature vs on ice after sampling
- ❖ delay between sampling / centrifugation / storage -80°C





Disposition of
Toxic Drugs
and Chemicals
in Man

Eleventh Edition



Randall C. Baselt



Compound	Sample stability in whole blood at room temperature (20-25°C) in hours
Rifampicin	24h
Ethambutol	48h
Pyrazinamide	24h
Isoniazid	1 h
Chloroquine	24h

Samples not compromised in two cases of protocol deviations (delayed sample processing: 15mins / 20mins)
UV protection, ice-bath necessary in case of longer delays.

The Swissmedic finding is highlighting the importance of diligent sample management

Use Case: how to do sample mangement right

Abnahme Datum: (Beispiel: 01 JAN 2001)		-- / -- / --	
Lab - Probe vor IMP-Gabe			
<p>Nach Absprache mit Studienteilnehmer Einlage von peripherer Verweilkanüle (PVK rosa/grün) durch Study Nurse. Danach 1. BE PK predose und Safety Lab.</p> <p>Danach kontinuierliche Gabe von NaCl 0.9% mit Verlängerung und Dreiweghahn via IVAC – 10ml/h, nachspülen nach PK-Entnahme, Zusatz-Röhrchen verwerfen vor PK-Entnahme</p>			
Abnahme Zeit (Blut):	-- : -- (hh:mm)	Abgenommen durch:	
PK predose Predose = 5 bis 15 min. vor IMP Gabe von Rimstar		Blut Volumen: 10.0mL Lithium Heparin (schwenken 8-10x) Empfehlung: Vacutainer grün mit Blut für PK Abnahme in Alufolie packen (Lichtschutz)	
Zentrifuge Eppendorf: 2800 x g, 10 min., bei 4°C, mit soft stopp (Programm 2) innerhalb von 10min, max 30min nach Abnahme Sollte die Zentrifugation erst 10-30min nach Abnahme stattfinden, Blutröhrchen mit Eiswasser kühlen! <input type="checkbox"/>		Start Zentrifugation: -- : -- (hh:mm) Ohne Alufolie zentrifugieren!	
Lagerung: <input type="checkbox"/> Transport / Transfer der Aliquots in lichtgeschütztem Aliquot Behälter und Alu gepackt! Danach in vollautomatisiertem Freezer -80°C im Raum: AUFN A 24	-- : -- hh:mm Zeitpunkt der Einlagerung der Aliquots in den vollautomatisierten Freezer AUFN A 24 Proben vor Einlagerung im CentraXX erfassen nach «Clear TB Handout CentraXX Lithium Heparin PK»		
Kommentar: Aliquots = FluidX Kryo Röhrchen			



Pre-sampling instructions

- to avoid dilution of blood sample
- correct timing and documentation

Post-sampling instructions

- light-protection (aluminium foil)
- Ice-water bath if centrifugation delayed
- sample transport instructions
- automated freezer system
- sample registration in BIMS
- labware definition



Documentation according to (inter-)national standards

→ Evaluation of sample quality, comparability, FAIR-principle

Stammprobe hinzufügen

Probenvorlage: Clear TB Vollblut (Li-Heparin)

Allgemeine Daten

Erweiterte Daten

Abgabe und Lokalisation

SPREC

Bemerkung

ID	Wert
Proben-ID	157504

Probenart: Flüssigprobe

Probenart: Vollblut

Probenbehälter: Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C

Anfangsmenge: 10 ml

Restmenge: 10 ml

Konzentration:

Entnahmedatum: 03.12.2024 08:30 Exakt

Einlagerungsdatum: DD.MM.YYYY 00:00 Exakt

Eingangsdatum: 03.12.2024 09:00 Exakt

Einwilligung: USZ Generalkonsent (03.12.2024)

Diagnose:

Organisationseinheit: Clear TB_klinV_2020-00726

Probeneinlagerung

Suchen...

Proben-ID	Probenart	Restmenge	Probenbehälter
157504	Vollblut	6 ml	Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C

1 Probe

Einzelgernde Proben

4 von 5 Proben 80 %

Eingelagert am: 01.12.2024 13:36 Exakt

Eingelagert durch: bbadmin

Proben-ID	Probenart	Restmenge	Probenbehälter	Lagerort
157511	Serum	1 ml	Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C	Schulung ⇒ Schulungs-TK ⇒ Schublade 1 ⇒ RUZT BOX 3 Test (A1)
157512	Serum	1 ml	Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C	Schulung ⇒ Schulungs-TK ⇒ Schublade 1 ⇒ RUZT BOX 3 Test (A2)
157513	Serum	1 ml	Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C	Schulung ⇒ Schulungs-TK ⇒ Schublade 1 ⇒ RUZT BOX 3 Test (A3)
157514	Serum	1 ml	Originaler Primärcontainer -35 bis -18°C oder -85 bis -60°C	Schulung ⇒ Schulungs-TK ⇒ Schublade 1 ⇒ RUZT BOX 3 Test (A4)

4 Proben

Eingelagerte Proben zu Probenliste hinzufügen

Probeneinlagerung

Barcode:

Probe automatisch dem nächsten leeren Platz zuordnen

Lagerort: ⇒ Schulung ⇒ Schulungs-TK ⇒ Schublade 1 ⇒ RUZT BOX 3 Test

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										

Belegungsrichtung: horizontal vertikal

belegt belegt (vorläufig) unbekannt umgelagert

Unbekannte Proben

Barcode:

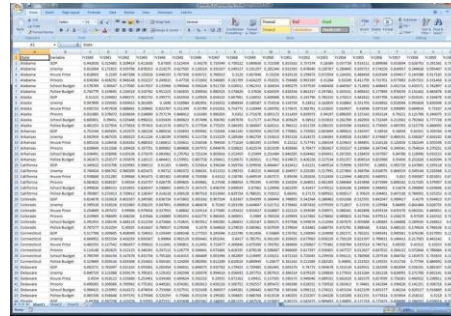
0 Proben

Sample Management in Human Research

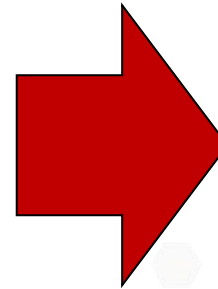
- ❖ Data protection issues, avoid sticky labels



visit 5b, 20.11.2024,
subject MW, 24.09.1979



- ❖ Excel sheets with manual data entry
- ❖ Non-standard documentation
- ❖ unfit-for-purpose numbering systems

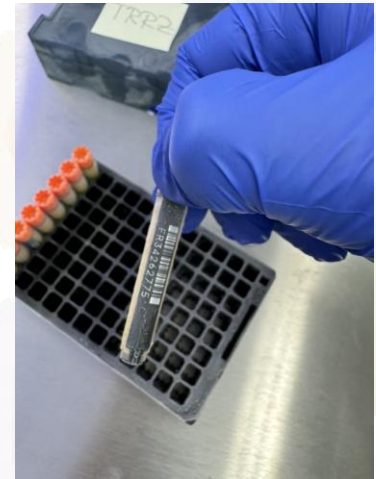


- ❖ Scanning

- ❖ Sample Management Software (BIMS)
- ❖ Standard documentation
- ❖ Barcoded labware



- ❖ Structured safe storage
- ❖ Temp monitoring (cf. Swissmedic findings)



- ❖ Ice building, exposure to room temperatures, high energy consumption, unauthorized access, ...

The regulatory viewpoint...



- ❖ «biological material» → sampled from living humans*
- ❖ «appropriate measures» for storage and management
- ❖ connection to data (meta-data / clinical data) «a biobank is a registry with samples»
- ❖ availability for (yet undefined) research projects

Reminder: the key difference

Sampling of specimens for the build-up of a biobank (**HRO Art. 6b / ClinO**)

➤ *PIC & EC approval required*

Collecting of otherwise being generated samples for the build-up of a biobank (**HRO Art. 24**)

➤ *GC & no EC approval necessary (but EC advice recommend)*

* in contrast to autopsy material! Regulated separately in own HRA chapter

HRA Art. 43 Storage

¹ Anyone who stores biological material or health-related personal data for research purposes must take **appropriate technical and organisational measures** to prevent unauthorised use thereof, and fulfil the operational and professional requirements.

² The Federal Council shall specify the requirements for storage.

What are these «appropriate technical and organisational measures»?
→ HRO Art. 5 and ClinO Art. 18

HRO Art. 5 = ClinO Art. 18 (identical wording!)

¹ Any person who stores health-related personal data for research must take appropriate operational and organisational measures to protect it, and in particular:

- a. restrict the handling of the health-related personal data to those persons who require this data to fulfil their duties; ➤ Data Protection
- b. prevent unauthorised or accidental disclosure, alteration, deletion and copying of the health-related personal data; ➤ Audit Trail
- c. document all processing operations which are essential to ensure traceability. ➤ Documentation

² Any person who stores biological material for research must, in particular:

- a. comply with the principles set out in paragraph 1 *mutatis mutandis*;
- b.⁶ ensure that the technical requirements are met for appropriate storage of the biological material; here, nationally and internationally recognised guidelines must be consulted;
- c. make available the resources required for storage.

➤ Declaration of Tapei 2016

WMA DECLARATION OF TAIPEI ON ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING HEALTH DATABASES AND BIOBANKS

*Adopted by the 53rd WMA General Assembly, Washington, DC, USA, October 2002
and revised by the 67th WMA General Assembly, Taipei, Taiwan, October 2016*

PREAMBLE

1. The Declaration of Helsinki lays down ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects, including the importance of protecting the dignity, autonomy, privacy and confidentiality of research subjects, and obtaining informed consent for using identifiable human biological material and data.
2. In health care provision, health information is gathered by physicians or other members of the medical team to record health care events and to aid physicians in the on-going care of their patient.
3. This Declaration is intended to cover the collection, storage and use of identifiable data and biological material beyond the individual care of patients. In concordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, it provides additional ethical principles for their use in Health Databases and Biobanks.

Legally non binding in CH and not fully compatible. E.g. *“19. An independent ethics committee must approve the establishment of Health Databases and Biobanks used for research and other purposes.”*

Nationally and internationally recognised guidelines?

- ISBER Best Practices 5th Edition December 2023

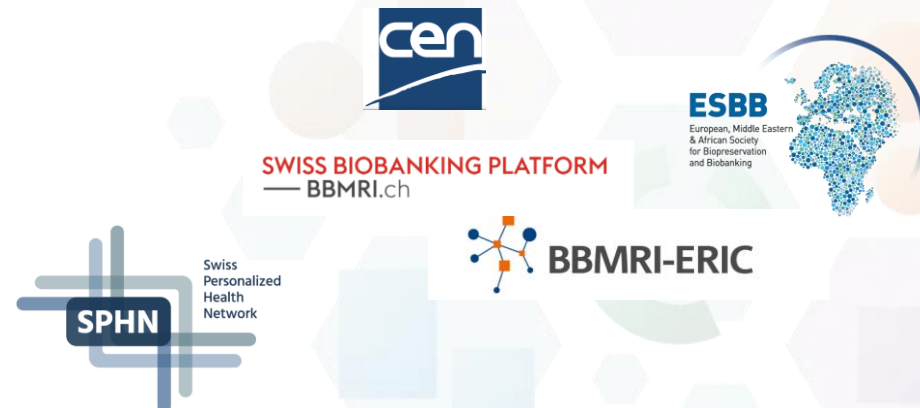


- SPREC 3.0

Standard PREanalytical Code Version 3.0

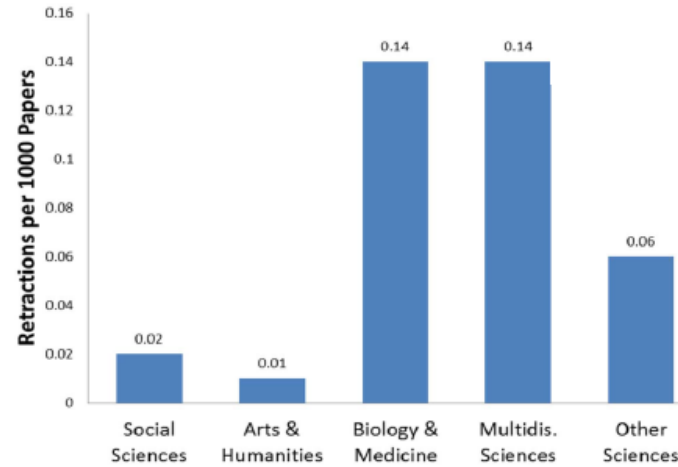
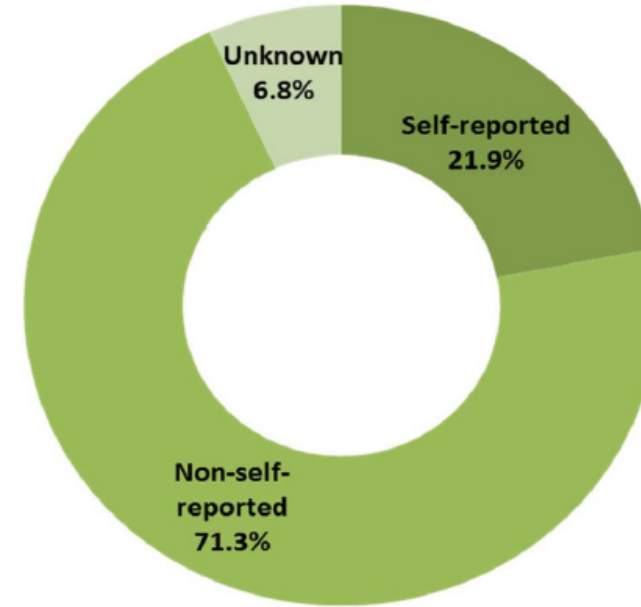
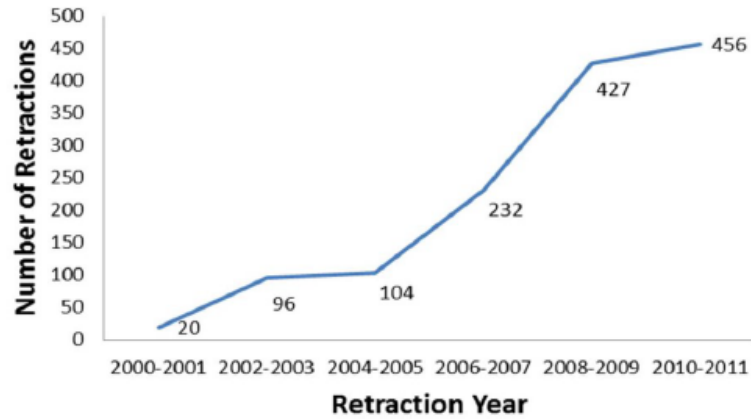
Fay Betsou,¹ Roberto Bilbao,² Jamie Case,³ Rodrigo Chuaqui,⁴ Judith Ann Clements,⁵ Yvonne De Souza,⁶ Annemieke De Wilde,⁷ Jörg Geiger,⁸ William Grizzle,⁹ Fiorella Guadagni,¹⁰ Elaine Gunter,¹¹ Stacey Heil,¹² Michael Kiehntopf,¹³ Iren Koppandi,¹⁴ Sabine Lehmann,¹ Loes Linsen,¹⁵ Jacqueline Mackenzie-Dodds,¹⁶ Rocio Aguilar Quesada,¹⁷ Riad Tebbakha,¹⁸ Teresa Selander,¹⁹ Katheryn Shea,²⁰ Mark Sobel,²¹ Stella Somiari,²² Demetri Spyropoulos,²³ Mars Stone,²⁴ Gunnel Tybring,²⁵ Klara Valyi-Nagy,²⁶ and Lalita Wadhwa,²⁷ and the ISBER Biospecimen Science Working Group

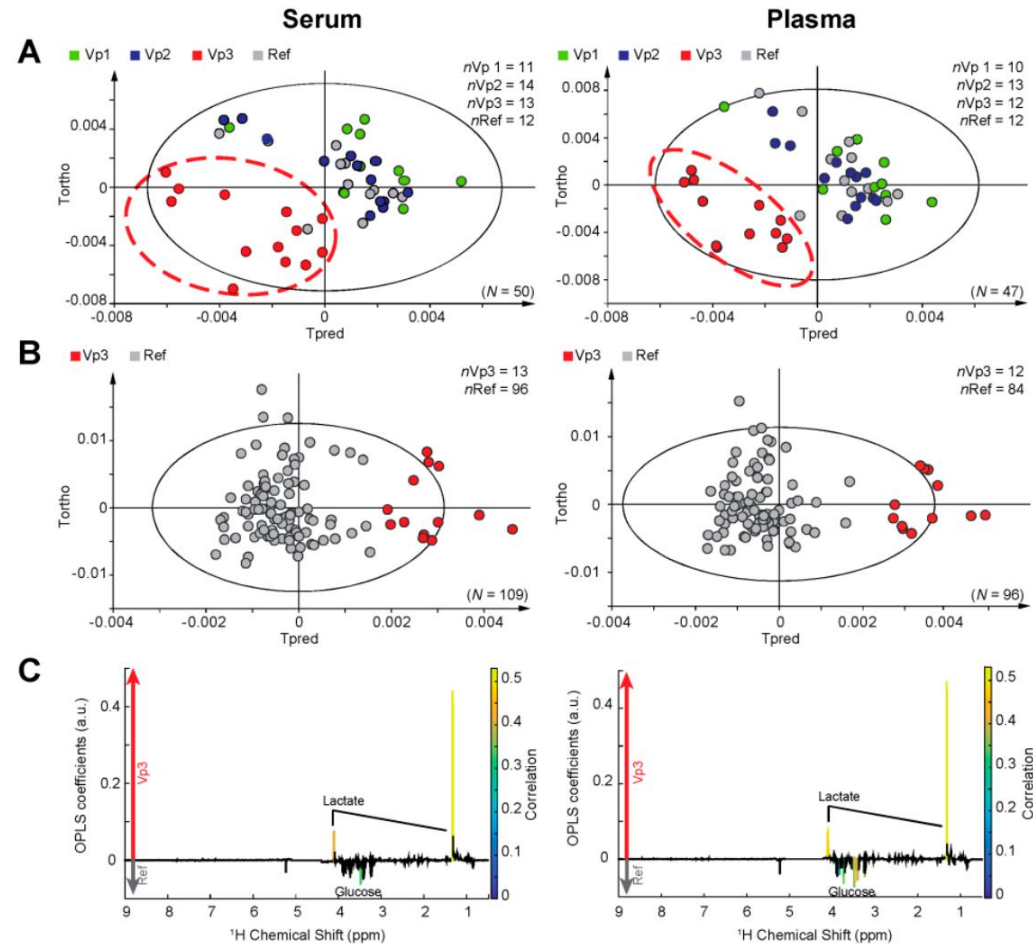
- CEN Standards
- BBMRI / ESBB / SBP Guidelines
- SPHN Data Standards
- ISO



The scientific and ethical viewpoint...

A decorative background on the right side of the slide, featuring a cluster of overlapping hexagons and other geometric shapes in various colors including light blue, green, purple, orange, and pink. Some shapes contain faint, stylized icons like a bar chart, a circular arrow, and a document.





- You may miss the effect you are looking for
- Even worse, you may misinterpret pre-analytic artifacts as biomarkers!

Jobard E et al. A systematic evaluation of blood serum and plasma pre-analytics for metabolomics cohort studies. *Int J Mol Sci* 2016;17:2035.

Table 1. Overview of the study protocol. Fasting blood samples are obtained and handled according to the reference protocol or one of eight variant protocols.

Protocol	Delay of Incubation	Temperature of Incubation	Processing			Freezing & Storage	
			Speed	Temperature	Time	Delay between Sample Preparation & Freezing at -80 °C	Time at -80 °C
Reference (Ref)	1 h	22 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	3 months
Variant 1 (Vp1)	1 h	4 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	3 months
Variant 2 (Vp2)	6 h	4 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	3 months
→ Variant 3 (Vp3)	6 h	22 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	3 months
Variant 4 (Vp4)	1 h	22 °C	2000 g	20 °C	20'	15'	3 months
Variant 5 (Vp5)	1 h	22 °C	2000 g	4 °C	10'	15'	3 months
Variant 6 (Vp6)	1 h	22 °C	3000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	3 months
→ Variant 7 (Vp7)	1 h	22 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	1 h	3 months
Variant 8 (Vp8)	1 h	22 °C	2000 g	20 °C	10'	15'	48 h

Jobard E et al. A systematic evaluation of blood serum and plasma pre-analytics for metabolomics cohort studies. Int J Mol Sci 2016;17:2035.

Preanalytical Quality Improvement: In Quality We Trust

Giuseppe Lippi ¹, Kathleen Becan-McBride, Darina Behúlová, Raffick A Bowen, Stephen Church, Joris Delanghe, Kjell Grankvist, Steve Kitchen, Mads Nybo, Matthias Nauck, Nora Nikolac, Vladimir Palicka, Mario Plebani, Sverre Sandberg, Ana-Maria Simundic

The Cost of Poor Blood Specimen Quality and Errors in Preanalytical Processes

Sol F Green ¹

The Economics of Reproducibility in Preclinical Research

Leonard P. Freedman , Iain M. Cockburn, Timothy S. Simcoe

There is growing evidence that the pre-analytical phase of liquid samples for biomedical research as well as patient care accounts for up to 75% of errors.

Insufficient description accounts for about one-third of the 28.2 billion US dollars spent annually in the US on research resulting in irreproducible research data.

Before you start a research project involving the collection and handling of biological material, address all critical steps in the whole sample life cycle

- 3 SPECIMEN COLLECTION.....
 - 3.1 Informed Consent.....
 - 3.1.1 Procedure.....
 - 3.1.2 Content.....
 - 3.1.3 Documentation.....
 - 3.1.4 Procedure.....
 - 3.1.5 Content.....
 - 3.1.6 Documentation.....
 - 3.2 Specimen Collection.....
 - 3.2.1 Specimen Definition.....
 - 3.2.2 Procedure.....
 - 3.2.3 Documentation.....
 - 3.2.4 Specimen Definition.....
 - 3.2.5 Procedure.....
 - 3.2.6 Documentation.....
 - 3.2.7 Labels.....
 - 3.2.8 Equipment and Labware.....
 - 3.2.9 Safety.....
 - 3.2.10 Collection containers.....

- 4 SPECIMEN PROCESSING.....
 - 4.1 Sample Definition.....
 - 4.2 Receipt.....
 - 4.3 Procedure.....
 - 4.4 Documentation.....
 - 4.5 Equipment and Labware.....
- 5 TRANSPORT.....
 - 5.1 Transport Route Definition.....
 - 5.2 Procedure.....
 - 5.2.1 Classification.....
 - 5.2.2 Packaging.....
 - 5.2.3 Shipment.....
 - 5.2.4 Legal requirements.....
 - 5.2.5.....

- 6 SAMPLE STORAGE.....
 - 6.1 Informed Consent.....
 - 6.1.1 Status Tracking and Documentation.....
 - 6.1.2 Consent Withdrawal Procedure.....
 - 6.2 Storage Definition.....
 - 6.3 Procedure.....
 - 6.4 Storage operations and contingency plan.....
 - 6.5 Storage validation.....
 - 6.6 Minimal Requirements.....
 - 6.7 Documentation.....
 - 6.8 Access.....
 - 6.9 Equipment.....
 - 6.9.1 Storage systems and Backup capacity.....

- 7 SAMPLE ACCESS.....
 - 7.1 Request Procedure.....
 - 7.1.1 Request form.....
 - 7.1.2 Review board.....
 - 7.1.3 Contracting.....
 - 7.1.4 Sample Retrieval Procedure.....
 - 8 SAMPLE DISPOSAL.....
 - 8.1 Procedure.....
 - 8.2 Documentation.....
- 9 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....
- 10 TRAINING.....
 - 10.1 Definition.....
 - 10.2 Organisation.....
 - 10.3 Dry runs.....
 - 10.4 Documentation.....

- 11 SAFETY.....
 - 11.1 Legal and Regulatory Requirements.....
- 12 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....
 - 12.1 Quality Assurance.....
 - 12.1.1 Error and Risk management.....
 - 12.1.2 Corrective And Preventive Action (CAPA).....

- 12.1.3 Audits (internal / external).....
- 12.1.4 Pilot testing.....
- 12.1.5 Accreditation and Certification.....
- 12.2 Quality Control.....
 - 12.2.1 Monitoring.....
 - 12.2.2 Sample quality biomarker.....

- 13 ELSI AND GOVERNANCE.....
 - 13.1 Identified ELSI Issues.....
 - 13.2 Approval by Competent Authorities.....
 - 13.3 Approval by Internal / Institutional Bodies.....
 - 13.4 Legal Documents and Contracts.....
 - 13.5 Biobank Regulation.....

Sample Management Plan Template (USZ)

HRO Lunch Session - Part II

Sample management and biobanking

Sabine Bavamian, PhD



Swiss Biobanking Platform

HRO Lunch

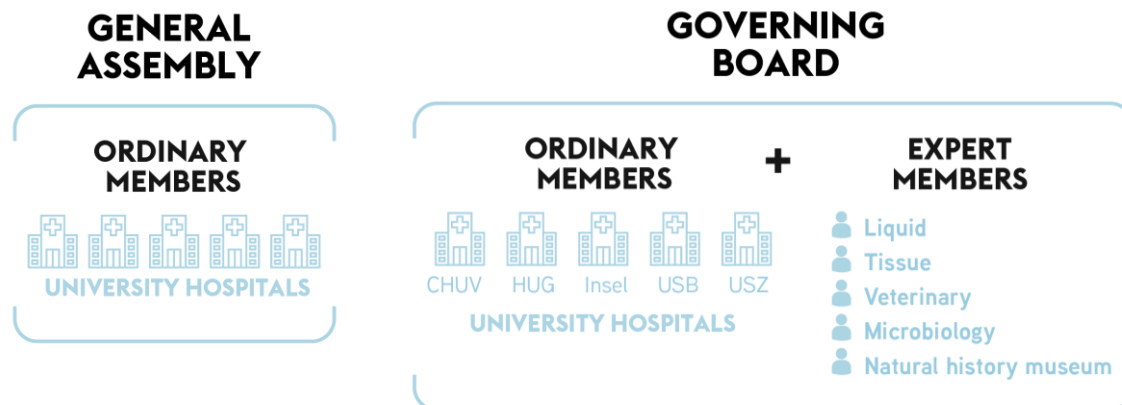
Sabine Bavamian, PhD
Chief Scientific Officer

04.12.2024

Vision and Mission

SBP is the research infrastructure of national importance supporting both human and non-human biobanking activities

An independent association funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)



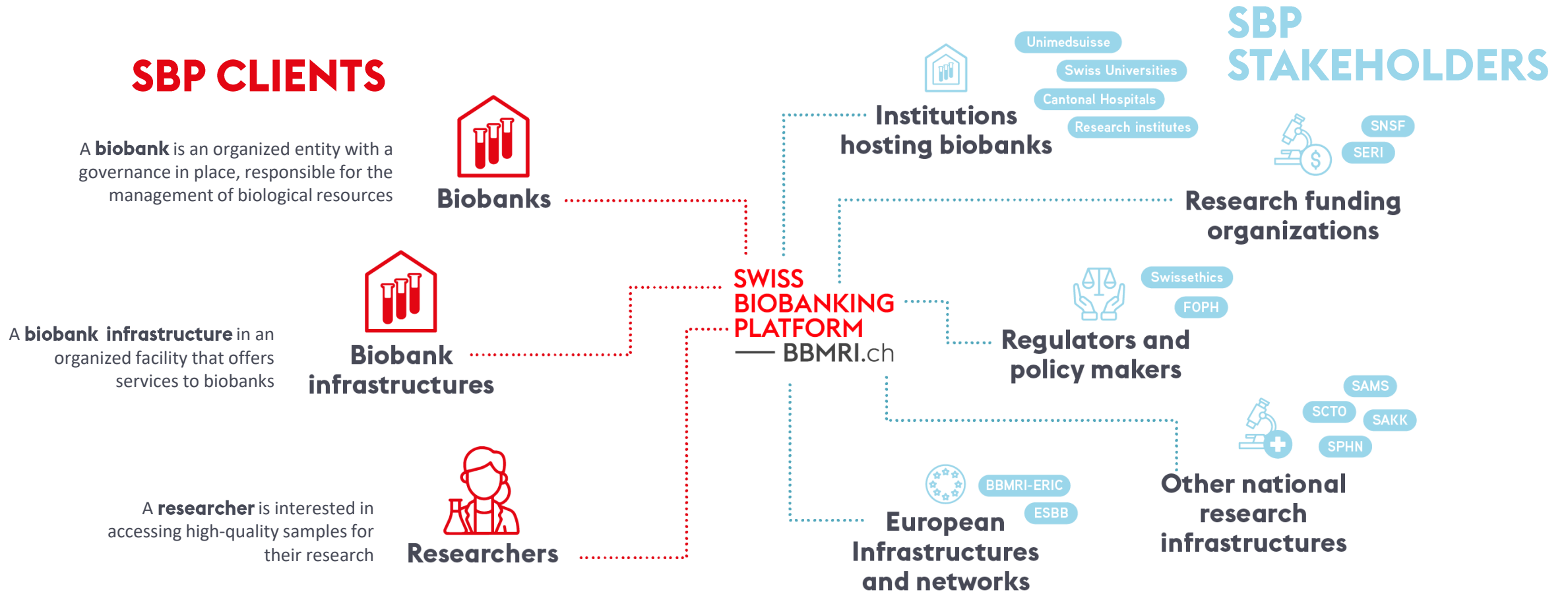
- Position CH at the cutting edge of research by facilitating access to high-quality samples and their optimal usage
- Improve the quality, visibility, accessibility and interoperability of biobanks

BBMRI national node



Positioning

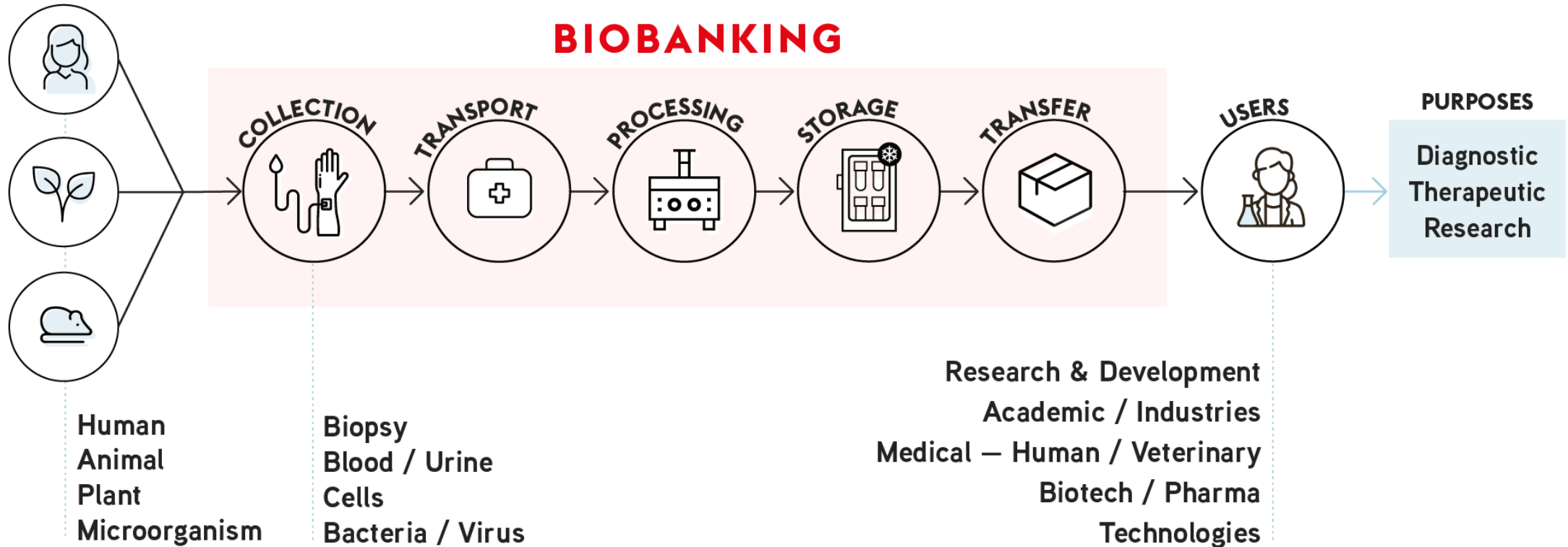
SBP is the reference research infrastructure in supporting and counselling on high quality biobanking



Biobanks and “biobanking”

Misconception
A biobank is just a sample in a freezer

SUBJECTS / SOURCES



Strategy

How SBP supports researchers and biobanks

➔ **A combined approach with innovative tools and services based on 5 pillars and their related tools and services**

1 Documentation



SOPs, datasets, Quality Manual, Biobank Regulation, etc.

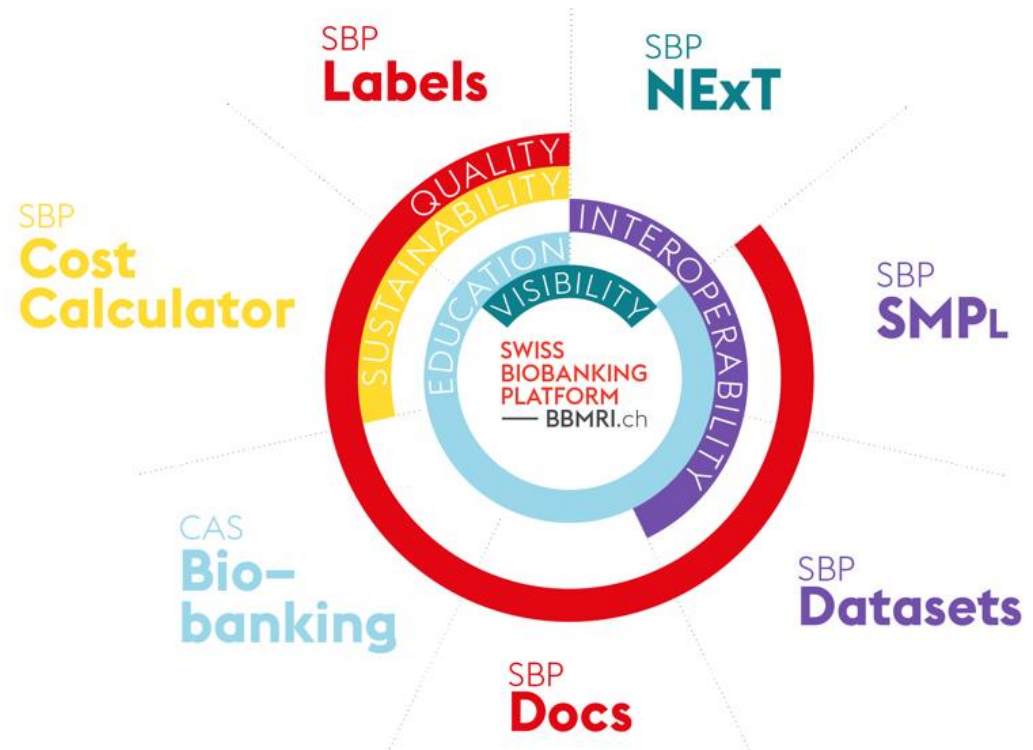
2 Innovative tools

Easy-to-use and ergonomic tools

SBP **SQAN** SBP **SMPL** SBP **NExT**

3 SBP services

Professional support in Governance, Quality, Visibility and Interoperability



QUALITY

SBP Labels

- A **preparation to the ISO 20387** on biobanking
- Aligned with **BBMRI Quality programme (Q-label)**
- A **resource to increase biobank's education** on governance and quality issues
- An **innovative way to harmonize biobanks' practices**
- **3 Labels** to feature your conformity with SBP minimal requirements



1.

Compliance with legal and ethical standards



2.

Standardization of the biobanking processes

From consent presentation to sample shipment, incl. personnel and equipment management



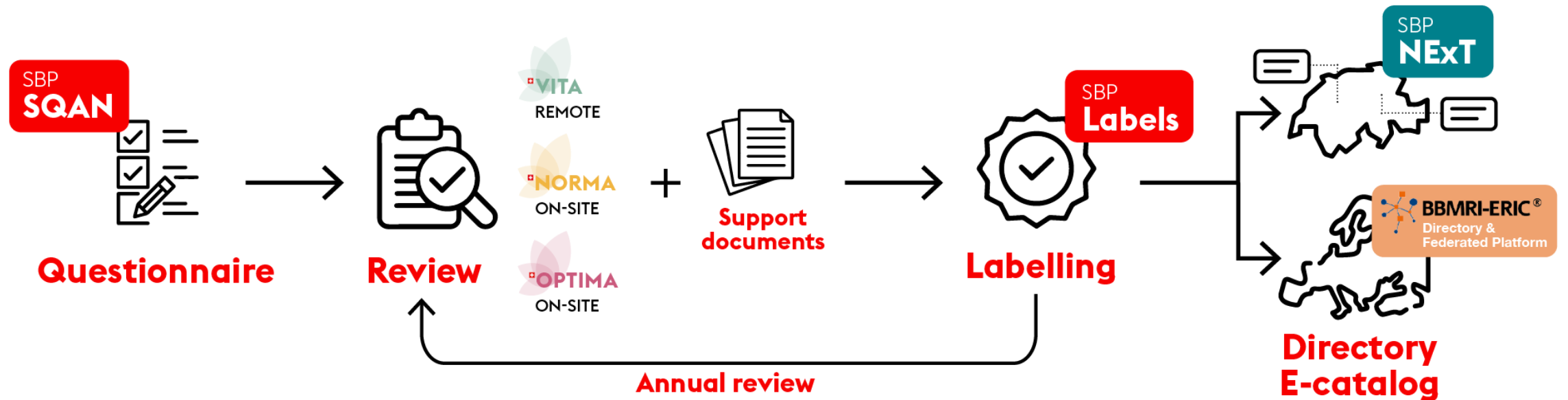
3.

Implementation of quality assurance measures of the overall biobanking system

QUALITY

A stepwise compliance review

To evaluate and monitor your biobank's processes

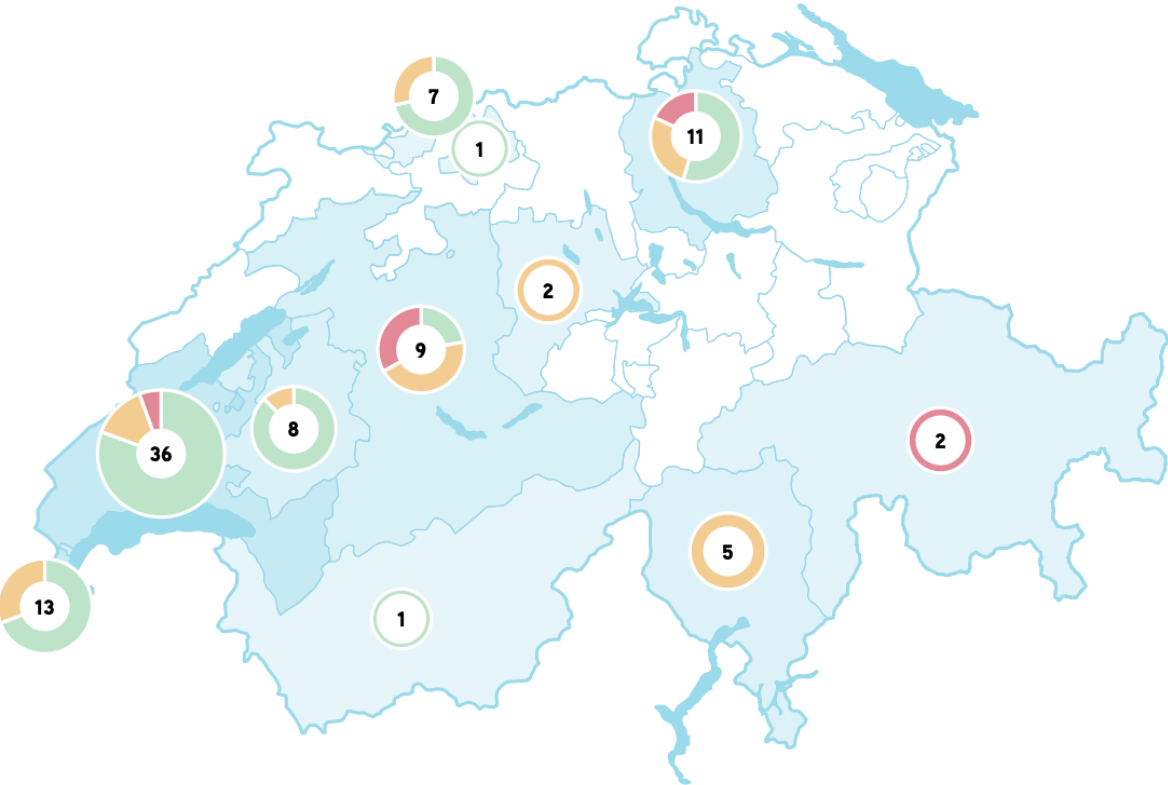


To help biobanks reach the minimal level of requirements (Governance and Quality)

VISIBILITY

Network

Biobanks willing to improve their quality and to share samples with the research community



95



35



9



55



SBP Biobank Information Management System (BIMS)

A new concept

Common basis for biobank harmonization, sample documentation and information sharing across Switzerland... but not only

SBP BIMS AIMS TO BE:

- **Affordable** – Cost & operations
- **Adaptive** – Wide variety of biobanking use-cases
- **Interoperable** – SBP Datasets integration
- **Interconnectable** – SBP sample e-catalogue (NExT) & other
- **Secured** – Relying on state-of-the art tool

INTEROPERABILITY

SBP BIMS – SBP Datasets

The minimal data the biobank should document to ensure sample quality

Developed with SBP Working Groups and still evolving

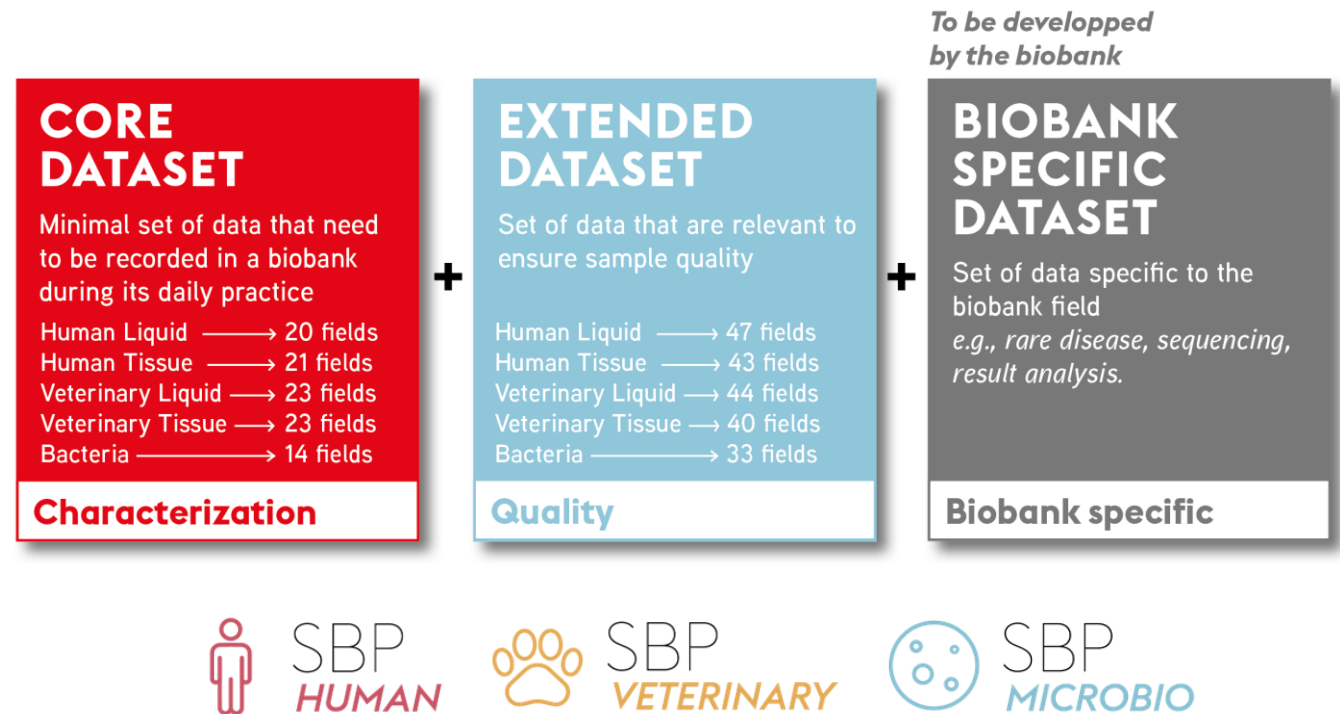
References

- CEN/ISO specifications
- SPREC 3.0 (ISBER)
- Aligned with MIABIS 3.0 (BBMRI)

Ontologies

- ICD-10, ICD-O3, SNOMED CT

The Core Datasets evaluation is integrated in SBP VITA Label.



EASY-GCS - Biobanking module www.easy-gcs.ch

swiss
clinical
trial
organisation

SWISS
BIOBANKING
PLATFORM
— BBMRI.ch

STUDY	Basic	Concept	Development	Set-Up	Conduct	Completion
Protocol						
Management						
Ethics and Laws						
Documents						
Safety						
Data Management						
Statistic Methodology						
Quality and Risk						
Monitoring						
Drug or Device						
Biobanking	Definition Donor The Swiss Law Ethics Principles Biobanking Standards Swiss Biobanking Platform	Biobanking in Studies Management of a Biobank	Biobank Set-Up Donor Consent Handling of Biological Material Documentation Safety Quality Control	Regulatory Affairs Staff Management Sample Management Biobanking in Studies Data Integrity	Biobanking Operation	Leftover Biological Material Publication



Search Topics

Show all Keywords

Show all Topics

Sponsor Investigator

Site Investigator

Print Grid

Reset Grid

Back

→ User Instructions

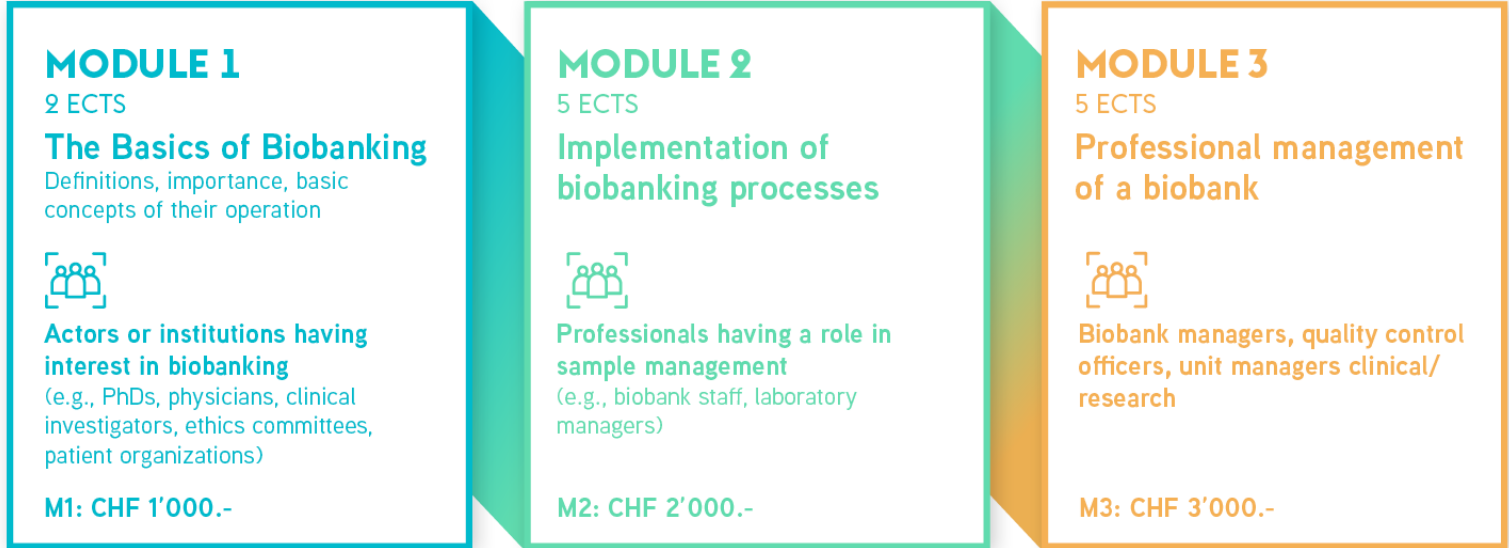
Night Mode

CAS in Biobanking

SBP has developed a new service to help creating bridges between Swiss biobanks, researchers, other national research infrastructures, ethics committees and society.



Launch January 2025

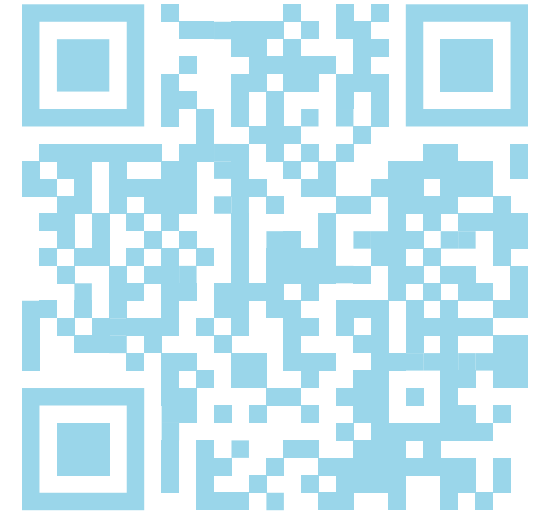


Acquisition of fundamental knowledge

Development of practical skills for professionalization

The crucial role of professional biobanks in advancing scientific research

Professional biobanks
can make your life easier!



Thank you!

Sabine Bavamian, PhD

Chief Scientific Officer

sabine.bavamian@swissbiobanking.ch



Christine Joye
Executive Director



Sabine Bavamian
Chief Scientific Officer



Flavien Delhaes
Biobank Officer



Valeria Di Cola
Education Officer



Lou Ferraton
Quality and Sustainability Officer



Claudia Lagier
Marketing Officer



Khalil Roy
Innovation Officer



Louise Roy
Designer



Joséphine Uldry
Quality Officer



**Don't miss out on valuable training opportunities —
subscribe to the SCTO newsletter today:**



www.scto.ch/en/news/newsletter.ch



**Explore and download free tools designed for the clinical
research community:**



www.sctoplatforms.ch

**Thank you for
participating!**

Further questions:

Michael.Weisskopf@usz.ch

Sabine.Bavamian@swissbiobanking.ch

Verena.Golz@usb.ch

Information on
HRO lunch series 3
will follow next year –
looking forward to seeing
you again!