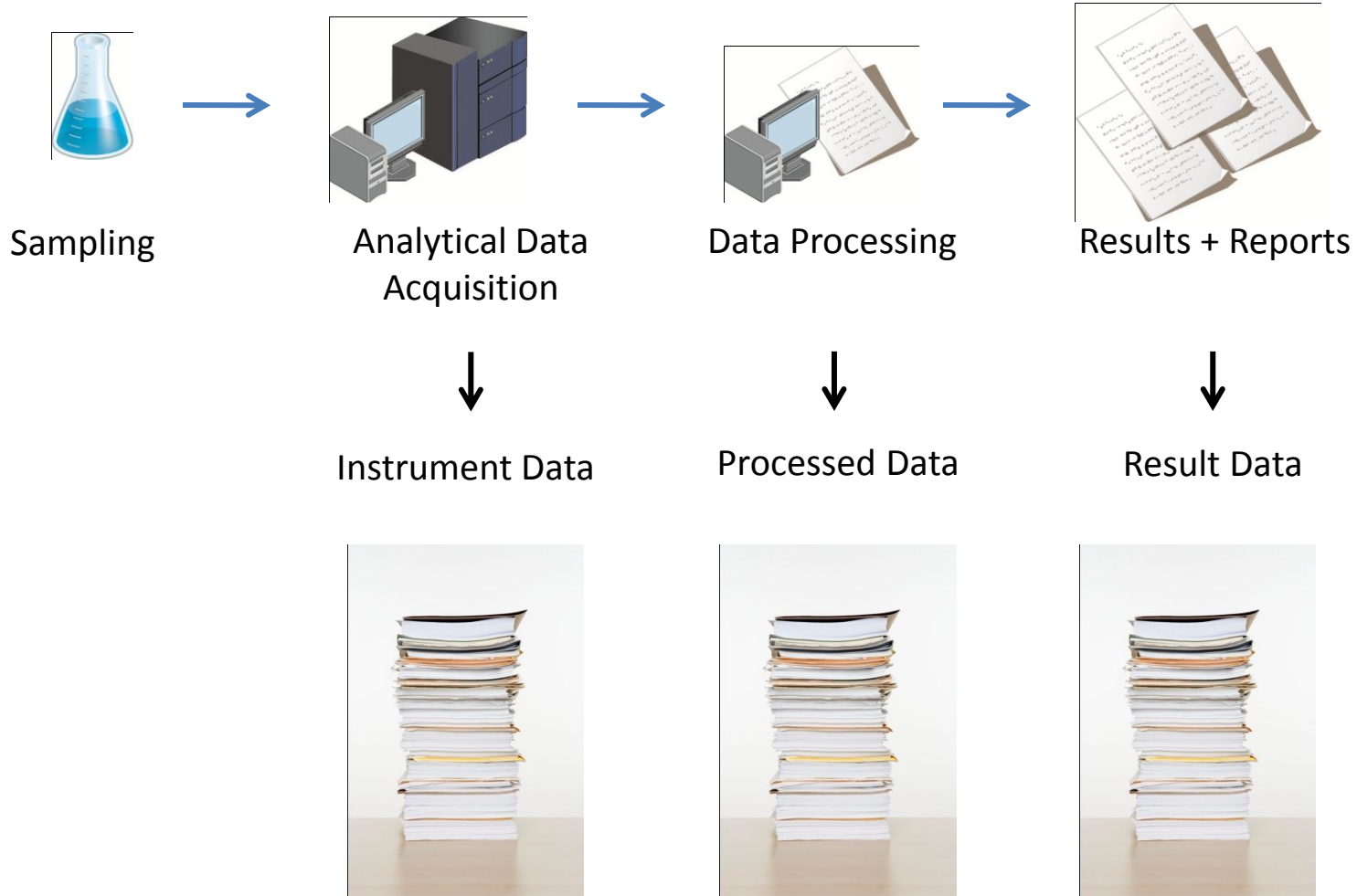


Scientific Data Management and Archiving with AnIML

Dr. Maren Fiege
Waters GmbH

- Why Scientific Data Management?
- Why Standard Data Formats?
- Why AnIML?



- Multiple locations and applications
- Integrating, comparing, reporting
 - different sources
 - different techniques
 - different vendors
 - different software
- Sharing data among peers
- Balancing scarce resources effectively



- Copies of Electronic Records for Inspection
 - Accessibility for Inspection
 - Integrity of Content and Meaning
 - Human Readable Form
 - Standard Portable Formats

- Retention and Maintenance of Records
 - GxP demands Archival of Records for Extended Time
 - Requirement to keep the Raw Data
 - Ability to Reprocess

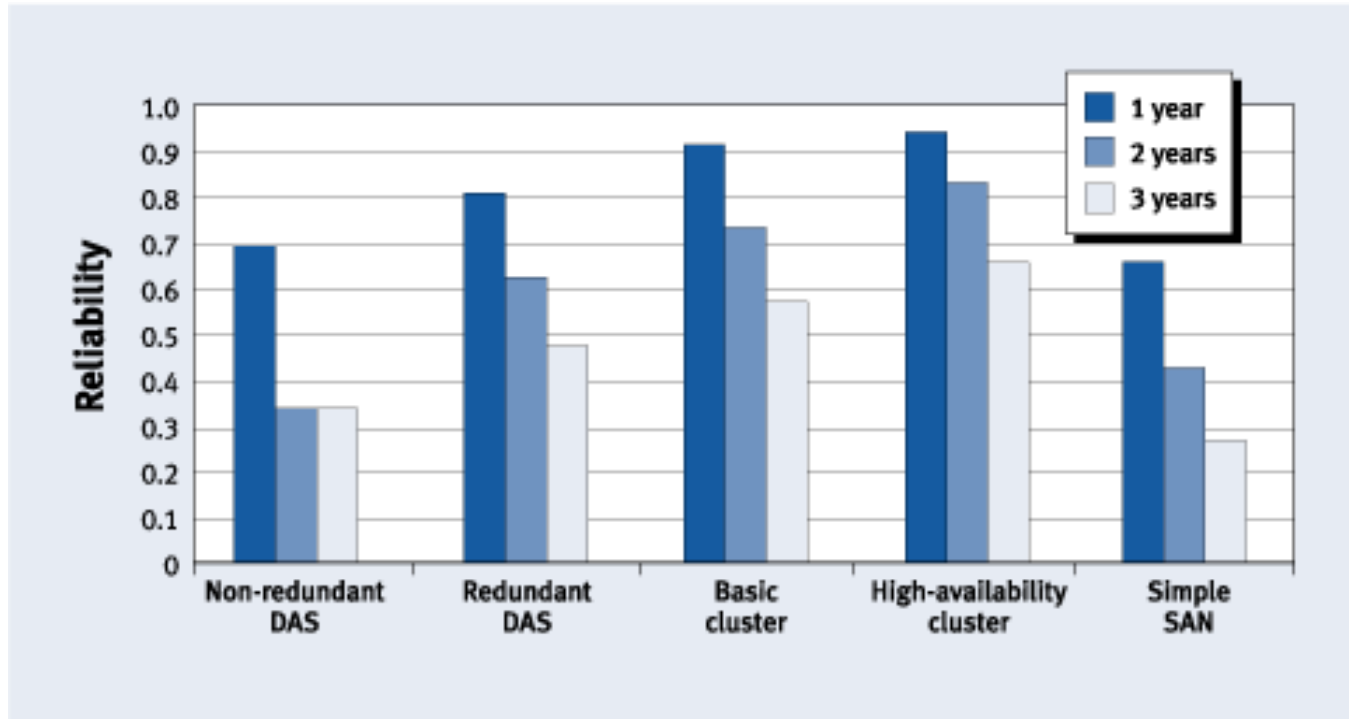
Record Retention Requirements

Industry Segment, Regulator and Type of Record	Typical Retention Period
Pharma: Good Laboratory Practices; records related to a new drug application (NDAs)	Date of submission plus 5 years
Health Care: medical records	Life of patient plus “n” years
Drug/device study records	Marketing application plus 2-3 years
Government records	20-50 years, or permanent
Copyright records (all organizations)	Life of copyright = 95 years or as business needs dictate
Patent records and supporting data	Application plus 17 years

Lifespans

Software lifetime: approx. 9 years*

Hardware depreciation: 3-5 years



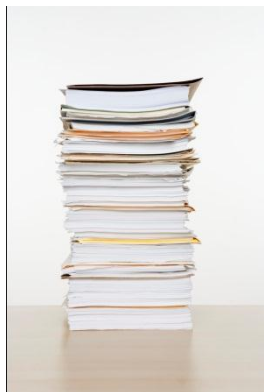
Comparison of reliability over three years

*Software lifetime and its evolution process over generations, Tamai, T., Torimitsu, Y., Conference on Software Maintenance, 1992, Proceedings

- Cost and effort of repeat analysis
 - May not even be possible!
- Litigation
- Instrument data not retrievable if laboratory or manufacturer goes out of business
- Other government requirements

Data Integration

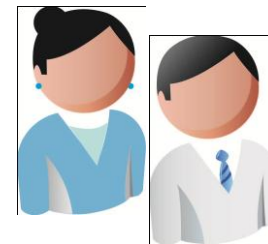
Instrument Data



Processed Data

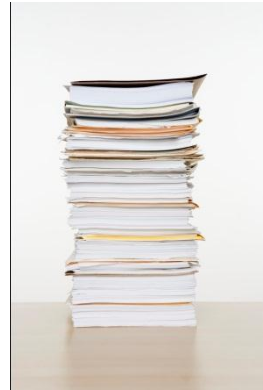


Result Data

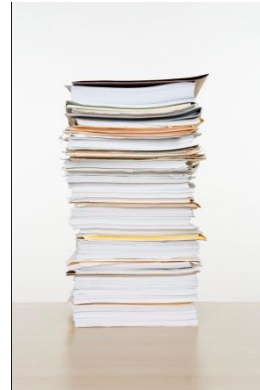


Capturing and Cataloging Scientific Data

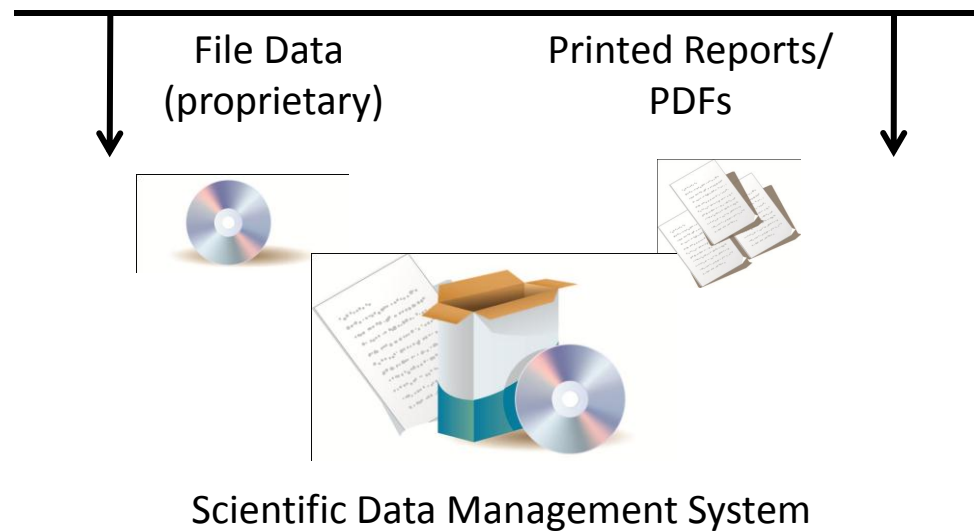
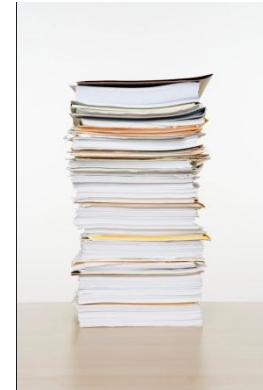
Instrument Data



Processed Data

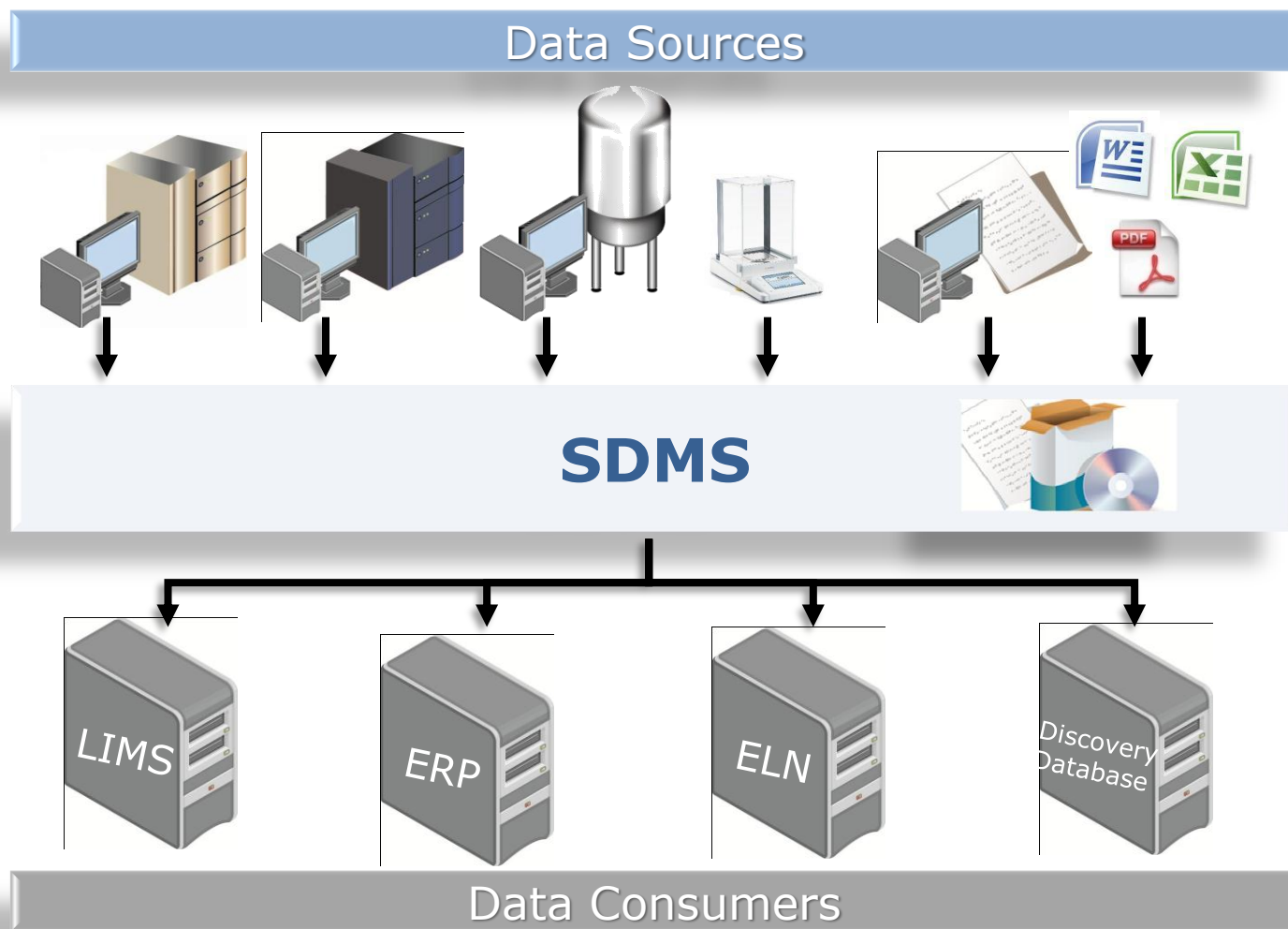


Result Data



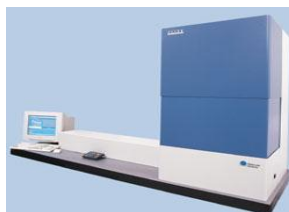
Scientific Data Management System

Data Export/Re-use



Why standard formats?

Waters
THE SCIENCE OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE.™



- Past: Paper, microfilm / microfiche
- TIFF - can be large, not easily searchable.
- EMF - fully scalable and re-usable
- EMF and PDF
 - more compact, often with a better quality
 - Metadata can be embedded
- PDF - usually device-independent
- PDF/A (ISO-19005-1, 2005)

- IUPAC JCAMP-DX: since 1988
- ASTM ANDI (NetCDF): since 1992
- HUPO mzData
- mzXML (Proteomics MS)
- mzML

- AnIML

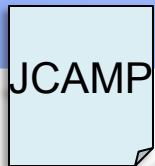
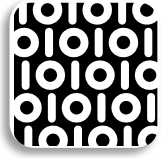
Proprietary vs. Standard Formats

- Why don't vendors use Standard Formats?

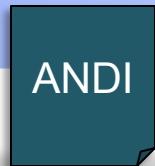
Proprietary Formats	Standard Formats
Binary	ASCII-based (e.g. XML)
Compact	Verbose
Fast to Read/Write	Slow to Read/Write
Data Acquisition and Processing	Data Sharing and Long Term Stability

Conversion

today



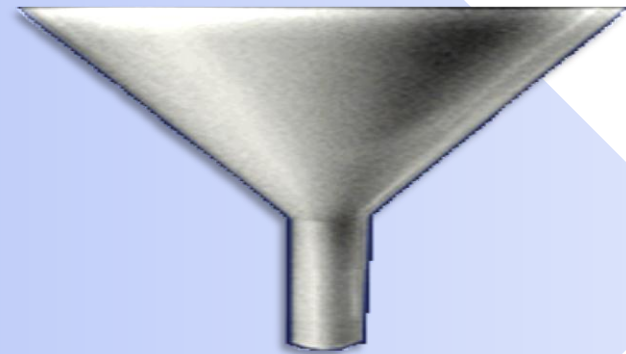
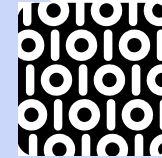
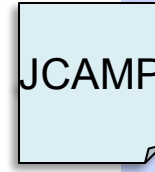
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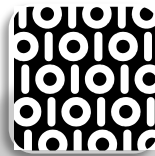
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tomorrow



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Why AnIML?

AnIML Data Set

Workflow Information

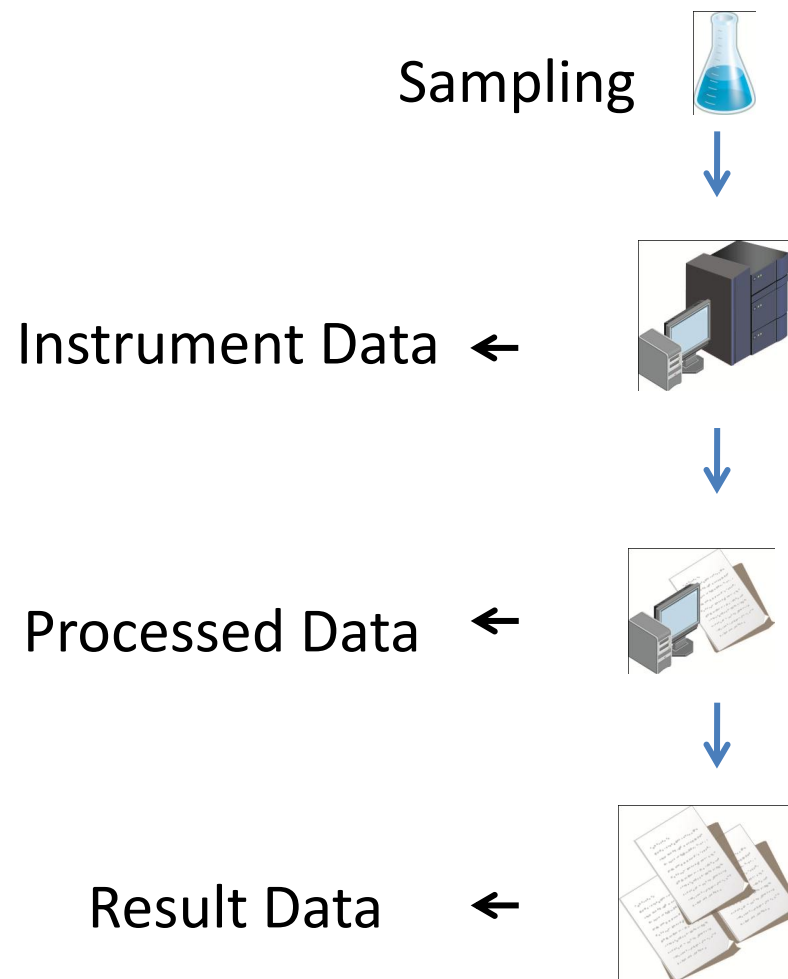
Metadata

Instrument Data

Processed Data

Result Data

Audit Trail, Signatures



- ... XML-based
 - Human readable
 - Long term stable
 - Non-proprietary
 - Easy to index via metadata
- ... Technique-agnostic
 - One format fits many
 - Easily shareable
 - Viewable with a generic viewer without the original application!
- ... Easy to re-use and integrate
- ... Compliant-ready

- Data Management
 - centralizes your data
 - Makes it accessible for sharing and integration
 - Keep original (binary) data and Reports
- Standard formats make it
 - Shareable
 - Viewable
 - Future-proof
- AnIML covers (nearly) all analytical data
 - With benefits!

- The AnIML Web Site
 - <http://www.animl.org>

- The SourceForge Analytical Information Markup Language Project: Summary Page
 - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/animl>



Next:

Burkhard Schäfer, BSSN Software:
“AnIML in a Fully Integrated Laboratory”