Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Title: Trypanocide usage practices in Uganda

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Template: NIH Template

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Project abstract:

Liberalization of the pharmaceutical industry in several developing countries has increased farmers' access to trypanocides (veterinary drugs) without seeking prescriptions from veterinarians, enabling farmers to rely on indigenous knowledge thus raising major global health challenges. Treatments and dosages are influenced by the farmers' personal knowledge, consultations with friends and learning through trial and error while using trypanocides. A great disregard for professional consultations has led to resistance to trypanocides, especially diminazene aceturate and isometamidium chloride which are massively abused.

Individual farmers’ sentiments don’t necessarily influence the adoption of pharmacovigilance (drug safety) approaches to minimize the threat of trypanocide resistance. Perceived production costs, community superstitious beliefs, miscommunication, and adverse side effects are major barriers faced in rural communities of Africa. Common practices are increased farmer supervised vector control methods, bush burning and acaricide use, practices which raise major public health concerns of drug toxicity and environmental pollution. These practices have also been associated with enormous farm economic losses, making livestock production very unproductive. The continued lack of routine strategic national trypanocide monitoring infrastructure in several developing countries has led to the emergency of resistant trypanosomes in healthy communities. Fake trypanocides smuggled into the country and unlicensed unprofessional animal attendants continue to create further confusion in rural communities on how to effectively address trypanocide resistance.

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Trypanocide usage practices in Uganda

Data Type

Summarize the types (for example, 256-channel EEG data and fMRI images) and amount (for example, from 50 research participants) of scientific data to be generated and/or used in the research.

This dataset is generated from 557 participants who were purposively interviewed in southwestern Uganda on their trypanocide usage practices. This dataset consists of quantitative data that was collected using MS Forms provided by the UOE and stored in MS Excel format.

Describe which scientific data from the project will be preserved and shared. NIH does not anticipate that researchers will preserve and share all scientific data generated in a study. Researchers should decide which scientific data to preserve and share based on ethical, legal, and technical factors. The plan should provide the reasoning for these decisions.

Participant responses on survey questions will be preserved. All identifiers are removed form the dataset and pseudo names are used where applicable. There is no data sharing with collaborators outside the university. Data will be shared through DataShare UOE

A brief listing of the metadata, other relevant data, and any associated documentation (e.g., study protocols and data collection instruments) that will be made accessible to facilitate interpretation of the scientific data

A questionnaire with observations on social demographics, knowledge, drug usage practices will be provided.

Related Tools, Software and/or Code

Indicate whether specialized tools are needed to access or manipulate shared scientific data to support replication or reuse, and name(s) of the needed tool(s) and software. If applicable, specify how needed tools can be accessed.

Not applicable

Standards

Describe what standards, if any, will be applied to the scientific data and associated metadata (i.e., data formats, data dictionaries, data identifiers, definitions, unique identifiers, and other data documentation).

Survey data on household responses on trypanocide usage practices in southwestern Uganda.

Data Preservation, Access, and Associated Timelines

The name of the repository(ies) where scientific data and metadata arising from the project will be archived.

University of Edinburgh Datashare

How the scientific data will be findable and identifiable, i.e., via a persistent unique identifier or other standard indexing tools.

Not applicable

When the scientific data will be made available to other users and for how long. Identify any differences in timelines for different subsets of scientific data to be shared.

This will be available after 5 years.

Access, Distribution, or Reuse Considerations

Informed consent

The dataset describes livestock breeds, species, and antimicrobial usage patterns in the surveyed communities. Knowledge attitude and practices are assessed in the community

Privacy and confidentiality protections consistent with applicable federal, Tribal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies

Data is anonymized and no patent rights are associated with the study.

Whether access to scientific data derived from humans will be controlled

Not applicable.

Any restrictions imposed by federal, Tribal, or state laws, regulations, or policies, or existing or anticipated agreements

Not applicable

Any other considerations that may limit the extent of data sharing. Any potential limitations on subsequent data use should be communicated to the individuals or entities (for example, data repository managers) that will preserve and share the scientific data. The NIH ICO will assess whether an applicant's DMS plan appropriately considers and describes these factors. For more examples, see Frequently Asked Questions for examples of justifiable reasons for limiting sharing of data.

Not applicable

Oversight of Data Management and Sharing

Indicate how compliance with the DMS Plan will be monitored and managed, the frequency of oversight, and by whom (e.g., title, roles). This element refers to oversight by the funded institution, rather than by NIH. The DMS Policy does not create any expectations about who will be responsible for Plan oversight at the institution.

This will be monitored by EMREC at the University of Edinburgh.

Planned Research Outputs

Collection - "Trypanocide usage in the cattle belt of southwestern Uganda"

This is article summarizes key findings from the survey.

Planned research output details

Title	DOI	Type	Release date	Access level	Repository(ies)	File size	License	Metadata standard(s)	May contain sensitive data?	May contain PII?
Trypanocide usage in the cattle belt of southweste ...		Collection	2024-01-10	Open	None specified	20 MB	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	None specified	No	No