*Table 2: Example sources of Routinely Recorded Primary Care Data*

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| **The Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD)** [19]***Data Access for Clinical Research:***CPRD is a governmental research service jointly funded by the NHS National Institute for Health Research and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency. Following approval by the *Independent Scientific Advisory Committee*, CPRD provides access to de-identified primary care clinical, health and socioeconomic data for a geographically representative 13 million patients in England for healthcare research.***Previous Experience in Clinical Research:***CPRD data have been used in retrospective studies for estimating healthcare resource use, prescription medicines and clinical outcomes [13]. Gulliford conducted two cluster-randomised trials using CPRD: one aimed to reduce inappropriate antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory infection; the other aimed to increase physician adherence with secondary prevention interventions after first stroke [8].   |
| **ResearchOne [20]*****Data Access for Clinical Research:*** ResearchOne is a collaboration between the University of Leeds and The Phoenix Partnership (TTP), developers of the SystmOne clinical database and IT system. De-identified clinical, health and socioeconomic data are available from primary, secondary and out-of-hours care settings for approximately 26 million patients in the UK.***Previous Experience in Clinical Research:***ResearchOne data have been used in public health surveillance studies, retrospective studies [20] and currently in combination with CPRD data to measure the outcomes of a cluster RCT [21].  |
| **QResearch** [22]***Data Access for Clinical Research:***QResearch is a collaboration between the University of Nottingham and the developers of the EMIS IT systems*.* De-identified clinical, health and socioeconomic data are available for approximately 18 million patents in the UK. ***Previous Experience in Clinical Research:***QResearch data have been used to measure clinical outcomes in case-control and cohort studies [23].  |
| **The Health Improvement Network (THIN) Database** [24]***Data Access for Clinical Research:***THIN is a collaboration between IMS Health and In Practice Systems, developers of the IT software Vision. De-identified clinical, health and socioeconomic data are available for approximately 11.1 million patients in the UK. ***Previous Experience in Clinical Research:***THIN data have been accessed to measure clinical outcomes in cohort and case-control studies [25].  |
| **North West eHealth (NWEH)** [26]***Data Access for Clinical Research:***NWEH is a collaboration between The University of Manchester, Salford Royal Foundation Trust and Salford Clinical Commissioning Group*.* NWEH has developed the methodology and governance framework to implement the *Salford Integrated Record*, an integrated primary and secondary care electronic medical record, into research as part of the Salford Lung Study [27]*.* The infrastructure permits access to secondary care electronic medical records accessed through the HSCIC *Secondary Uses Service*. With participant and GP practice enrolment and consent, the Apollo [28] and Graphnet [29] data extraction tools are employed to extract participant primary care electronic medical records that can then be linked to data regarding secondary care. NorthWest eHealth is unique in that data is not de-identified and therefore participant consent is required. Furthermore, GP practice enrolment and consent is required to permit the installation of third party software on their systems and subsequent extraction of data. ***Previous Experience in Clinical Research:***NWEH offer a number of primary care research tools including a RCT recruitment feasibility assessment, but do not currently routinely provide a bespoke primary care data extraction service for research. However, the methodology for this process has been demonstrated [27].  |