

OHDSI Collaborator Meeting: Unit & Regression Testing of your Common Data Model

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Today's Discussion

High-level Testing Terminology

- Life Cycle of Testing a CDM
 - White Rabbit / Rabbit In a Hat
 - Testing Framework
 - How to Execute Testing Process

Janssen Specific Examples



Testing Terms



Unit Testing

individual aspects of your ETL requirements are tested

Regression Testing

- Ensuring that previously developed and tested aspects of a ETL continue to work
- Building up a series of unit tests allow you to regression test



Unit Testing Example



ETL States:

Person born in the future should be excluded from the CDM

Unit Test:

Person 1234 with date of birth year 2099

CDM Builder Behavior:

Expect no Person 1234 in the CDM



Regression Testing Examples



Person with two genders is excluded.

Person with two birth years >2 yrs apart is excluded.

Person with two birth years <2 yrs apart is kept with last birth year selected.

Person born before 1900 is excluded.

Person born in 2099 is excluded.

Person born in 2014 but enrolled in 2012 is excluded.

Person born in 2013 but enrolled in 2012 is kept, latest birth year taken.

Person with two enrollment_detail records has one person record.

Person with sex=3 is excluded.

Person has record with sex=3 but last record has sex=1, person is kept.

Person born the same year as enrolled, use first enrollment month to impute month of birth and day of birth.

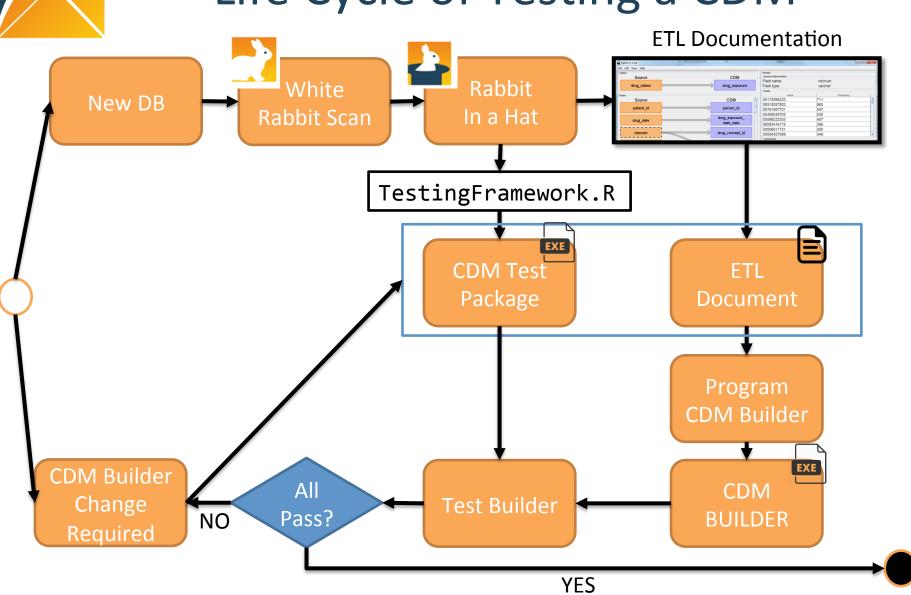
Person with Rx benefits is kept.

Person without Rx benefits is excluded.

Person with last enrollment_detail record that has egeoloc=11 gets associated to NJ.



Life Cycle of Testing a CDM

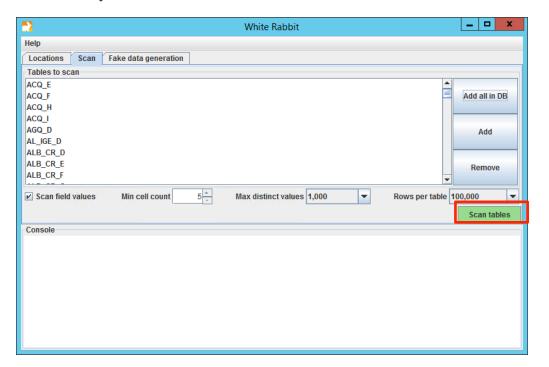




White Rabbit Scan



- Scans source data providing detailed information on the tables, fields, and values that appear in a field
- Example form NHANES:



After connecting on the location tab the scan tab generates the scan report



White Rabbit Scan



Example form NHANES:

DEMO_I

RIDAGEYR	Frequency	RIDAGEMN	Frequency	RIDRETH1	Frequency
0.0	396		9276	3.0	3066
80.0	376	8.0	46	4.0	2129
1.0	293	4.0	41	1.0	1921
2.0	291	1.0	35	5.0	1547
7.0	238	2.0	35	2.0	1308
8.0	233	9.0	35		
4.0	222	15.0	33		

RIDAGERY = age in years

RIDAGEMN = Age in Month

(for <25 months of age)

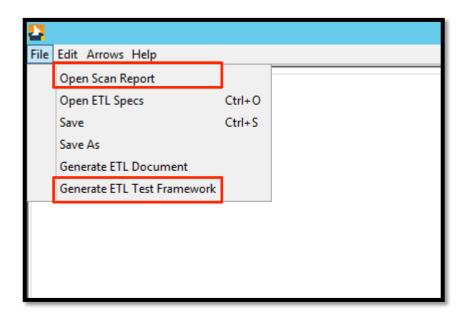
RIDRETH1 = race-ethnicity



Rabbit in the Hat



 Using the scan report you can automatically generate functions to help you build test cases.



Open the scan report created in WhiteRabbit and then click 'Generate ETL Test Framework'



Rabbit in the Hat



 Source the TestingFramework.R in RStudio to make the test functions available

■ Global Environment ▼					
Data					
frameworkContext	Environment				
Functions					
🔘 add_demo_i	Large function (663.9 Kb)				
declareTest	function (id, description)				
expect_attribute_definition	function (attribute_definition_id, attribute				
expect_care_site	function (care_site_id, care_site_name, place				
expect_cdm_source	function (cdm_source_name, cdm_source_abbrev				
expect_cohort	function (cohort_definition_id, subject_id,				
expect_cohort_attribute	function (cohort_definition_id, subject_id,				
expect_cohort_definition	function (cohort_definition_id, cohort_defin				
expect_condition_era	function (condition_era_id, person_id, condi				

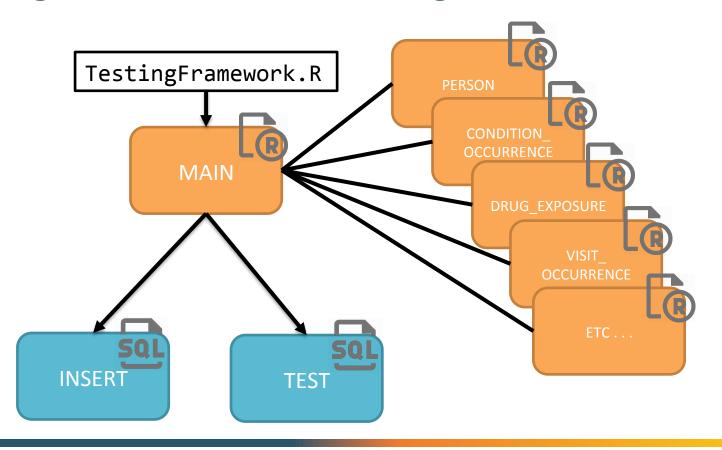
ADD_ functions allow you to add data to raw tables to generate your test cases

EXPECT_ functions allow you to define what you expect in the CDM



CDM Test Package

 R package that stitches all your tests together using functions from TestingFramework.R





CDM Test Package: Example Test Case 1

```
declareTest(id = patient$person_id, "Person born in 2099 is excluded. Id is PERSON_ID.")
add_enrollment_detail(enrolid=patient$enrolid, dobyr="2099")
expect_no_person(person_id = patient$person_id)
```

- Example, ETL describes that if a person is born in the future they should be excluded from the CDM
- ADD_ data to raw data tables to mimic this behavior, this adds to INSERT.SQL
- EXPECT_ to state what you expect to occur in CDM, this adds to TEST.SQL



CDM Test Package: Example Test Case 1

```
declareTest(id = patient$person_id, "Person born in 2099 is excluded. Id is PERSON_ID.")
add_enrollment_detail(enrolid=patient$enrolid, dobyr="2099")
expect_no_person_id = patient$person_id)
```

Rabbit in a Hat Genius!

Where are all the other values the table needs? The scan report just populates them with the most common value.

excluded from the CDM

tables to mimic this behavior,

 EXPECT_ to state what you expect to occur in CDM, this adds to TEST.SQL



CDM Test Package: Example Test Case 2

```
encounter <- createEncounter()
declareTest(id = patient$person_id, "Patient has procedure with domain = drug, drug record created. Id is PERSON_ID.")
add_enrollment_detail(enrolid=patient$enrolid, dtend = '2012-12-31', dtstart = '2012-01-01')
add_outpatient_services(enrolid = patient$enrolid, proc1 = '90686', svcdate = '2012-05-03', tsvcdat = '2012-05-03')
expect_drug_exposure(person_id = patient$person_id, drug_concept_id = '44816520', drug_exposure_start_date = '2012-05-03')</pre>
```

- Example, ETL describes that a CPT 90686-"influenza virus vaccine" that the OMOP Vocabulary associates with a concept in the drug domain
- ADD_ data to raw data tables to mimic this behavior, this adds to INSERT.SQL
- EXPECT_ to state what you expect to occur in CDM, this adds to TEST.SQL



Execute Testing

- 1. INSERT.SQL populates raw DB
- 2. Run CDM Builder
- 3. TEST.SQL tests new CDM
- 4. Review test results
- 5. Augment test cases or CDM Builder till all tests pass



Execute Testing: 1) R populates raw DB



```
-- Test Case 106: Person born in 2099 is excluded. Id is PERSON_ID.

INSERT INTO enrollment_detail(boe, cap, dobyr, drugcovg, dtend, dtstart, enrolid, mas, medicare, memdays, mhsacovg, plantyp, sex, stdrace, version, year)

VALUES ('4', '1', '2099', '1', '2016-06-30', '2016-06-01', '106', '9', '0', '31', '0', '2', '2', '1', '10', '2016');
```

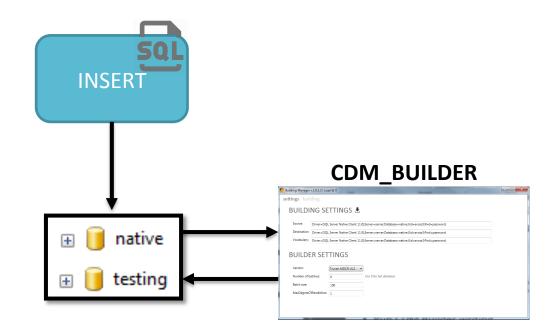
- Test Case 1, we wanted to test a birth year of 2099
- The White Rabbit and the TestingFramework have filled in the rest of the values with the most common value from the scan
 - Sometimes you may additionally need to set multiple values in the test case (i.e. set the dates so things align correctly)
 - You can override the most common value with defaults in the TestingFramework

```
\verb|set_defaults_enrollment_detail(drugcovg = '1')|\\
```



Execute Test Cases: 2) Run CDM Builder

- NATIVE (a database with all the raw tables has been set up and populated with your test cases in previous step)
- Run CDM Builder
 writing to CDM tables
 in **TESTING** (a
 database with a blank
 CDM schema for the
 builder to insert the
 resulting data)





Execute Testing: 3) R tests new CDM



```
-- 106: Person born in 2099 is excluded. Id is PERSON_ID.

INSERT INTO test_results

SELECT 106 AS id,

'Person born in 2099 is excluded. Id is PERSON_ID.' AS description,

'Expect person' AS test,

CASE

WHEN (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM person WHERE person_id = '106') != 0 THEN 'FAIL'

ELSE 'PASS'

END AS status;
```

 The EXPECT_ functions have written tests similar to the above

 If we find PERSON_ID 109 in the CDM who was born in 2099 the test will fail



Execute Testing: 4) Review test results

	id	description	test	status
1	1	Patient has two different primary diagnoses between inpatient_services and inpatient_admissions, the inpatient_admissions PDX is used. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
2	3	Patient has the same diagnosis code in outpatient_services and facility_header but in different positions, outpatient_services dx is prioritized. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
3	5	Patient has diagnosis in dx4 field in inpatient_services, condition_type_concept_id = 38000187. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
4	7	Patient has diagnosis in dx9 field in facility_header, condition_type_concept_id = 38000208. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
5	9	Patient has revcode 0450 and diagnosis codes in the pdx and dx1 fields, ER record created and conditions have condition_type_concept_id = 38000215. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect visit_occurrence	PASS
6	9	Patient has revcode 0450 and diagnosis codes in the pdx and dx1 fields, ER record created and conditions have condition_type_concept_id = 38000215. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
7	9	Patient has revcode 0450 and diagnosis codes in the pdx and dx1 fields, ER record created and conditions have condition_type_concept_id = 38000215. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS
8	11	Patient has diagnosis in a dx field that has domain=procedure, condition record moved to procedure_occurrence. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect procedure_occurrence	PASS
9	13	Patient has diagnosis in a dx field that has domain=observation, condition record moved to observation. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect observation	PASS
10	15	Patient has diagnosis in a dx field that has domain=measurement, condition record moved to measurement. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect measurement	PASS
11	17	Patient has icd10 diagnosis in a dx field with dxver=0, condition record created with icd10 mapped to snomed. Id is PERSON_ID	Expect condition_occurrence	PASS

 All TEST.SQL to write out to a TEST_RESULTS table in your CDM, review the failures

Failures may indicate either a bug or a poorly written test case



Execute Test Cases: 5) Augment Test Cases/Builder



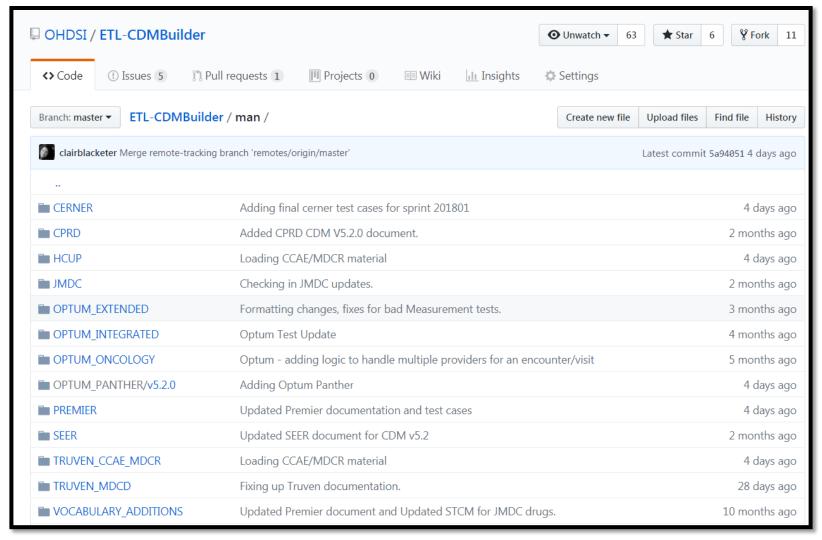
 If changes are required to your Builder having some sort of issue tracking will help keep you organized and also help track what changes are within each CDM Builder release



Some Janssen R&D Specific Ideas



Janssen ETLs and Testing are Open Source





Janssen Bug Fix Sprint Process

- 1. Select what we can tackle in the month
- 2. Developers make change / update test cases
- 3. Test updated Builder
- 4. Update and test until all test cases pass
- 5. Run full CDM Build
- 6. Run ACHILLES, review HEEL
- 7. Connect to ATLAS, test "Dummy Cohorts"
- 8. Bless or Reject CDM



Vocabulary Compare

- Your ETL can be working perfectly by adopting a new Vocabulary can bring change
- We try to quantify this change but:
 - Characterizing the differences between two versions of the Vocabulary
 - Understand what change have the higgest impact on our data

OMOP Vocabulary 20170920 vs 20171201

Domain Switches

С	D	E	F	G	Н
CONCEPT_ID	OLD_DOMAIN_ID	NEW_DOMAIN_ID	CONCEPT_NAME	ROW_COUNT	PERSON_COUNT
40766642	Observation	Measurement	Are you considering quitting smoking during the next 6 months [PLCO]	19848986	3720554
40766928	Observation	Measurement	Do you now smoke cigarettes, as of 1 month ago [PhenX]	7761594	3196587
3012697	Observation	Measurement	History of Tobacco use	4650089	2119955
40767149	Observation	Measurement	How do you describe your current health [PhenX]	3836508	1415793

Map Switches

,						
SOURCE_\	SOURCE_CONCEPT_NAME	NEW_TARGET_CONCEPT_ID	NEW_DOMAIN_ID	CURRENT_CONCEPT_ID	ROW_COUNT	PERSON_COUNT
ICD9CM	Nonallopathic lesions, cervical region	4213540	Condition	0	42712900	3808092
ICD9CM	Nonallopathic lesions, lumbar region	36713918	Condition	0	34542763	3422288
ICD9CM	Nonallopathic lesions, thoracic region	36713926	Condition	0	25117430	2832163
HCPCS	Ringers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc	19135374	Drug	0	3361864	2602460
HCPCS	Technetium tc-99m sestamibi, diagnostic, per study dose	2615322	Device	0	2444651	1985658
	ICD9CM ICD9CM ICD9CM HCPCS	ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, cervical region ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, lumbar region ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, thoracic region HCPCS Ringers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc	ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, cervical region 4213540 ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, lumbar region 36713918 ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, thoracic region 36713926 HCPCS Ringers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc 19135374	ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, cervical region 4213540 Condition ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, lumbar region 36713918 Condition ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, thoracic region 36713926 Condition HCPCS Ringers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc 19135374 Drug	ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, cervical region 4213540 Condition 0 ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, lumbar region 36713918 Condition 0 ICD9CM Nonallopathic lesions, thoracic region 36713926 Condition 0 HCPCS Ringers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc 19135374 Drug 0	ICD9CMNonallopathic lesions, cervical region4213540Condition042712900ICD9CMNonallopathic lesions, lumbar region36713918Condition034542763ICD9CMNonallopathic lesions, thoracic region36713926Condition025117430HCPCSRingers lactate infusion, up to 1000 cc19135374Drug03361864



Janssen Best Practices & Comments

- Write out test cases before programming
 - The list will keep you focus
 - Walk through the ETL document to generate the list
- Generating "dummy test data" has allowed us to test edge cases that may never occur in the data
- Try to test one item at a time
- Have your testing environment set and ready to go
- Some database are not as performant as others with the INSERT.SQL, a non parallel database is preferred (e.g. MS SQL Server)
- This presentation primarily demos how Janssen R&D tests, testing processes could and might look slightly different for your organization



Brought to you by:

Without Martijn Schuemie's contribution of OHDSI tools White Rabbit and Rabbit in a Hat, testing your CDM would be painful. Thank you!





Resources

- White Rabbit GitHub (inclusive of Rabbit In a Hat)
- White Rabbit Wiki
- Rabbit in a Hat Wiki
- Rabbit in a Hat Testing Framework Wiki
- Janssen Truven Test Cases