

Clinical characterization of COVID-19

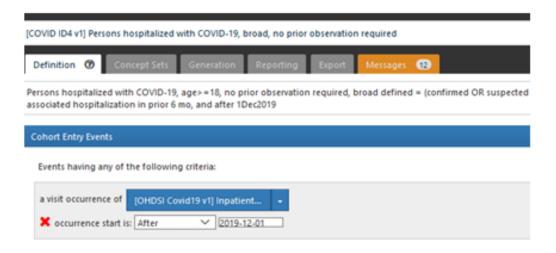
Ed Burn



Background

Characterisation in OHDSI: Defining Cohorts

 A cohort is a set of persons who satisfy one or more inclusion criteria for a duration of time





Background

Characterisation in OHDSI: Cohort characterisation

 OHDSI approaches characterization through descriptive statistics of all conditions, drug and device exposures, procedures and other clinical observations that are present in the person's history.

Using FeatureExtraction

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| 4 | Comparing two cohorts | 12 |



Background

Characterisation in OHDSI: Incidence

Incidence rates and proportions are statistics that are used in public health to assess the occurrence of a new outcome in a population during a time-at-risk (TAR)



Figure 11.2: Person-level view of incidence calculation components. In this example, time-at-risk is defined to start one day after cohort start, and end at cohort end.



Our to do list

- ➤ Elucidating research questions
 - ➤ Writing protocols
 - ➤ Develop study packages
 - ➤ Review results
 - ➤ Disseminate results



Research questions

- Characterizing adults hospitalized with influenza in 2009-2010 and 2014-2019, and COVID-19 in 2019-2020
- 2. Characterization of individuals tested for COVID-19
- 3. Characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 in children



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Protocols

Research questions



D Protocol template

- 1. Table of contents
- 2. List of abbreviations
- 3. Abstract
- 4. Amendments and Updates
- 5. Milestones
- 6. Rationale and Background
- 7. Study Objectives
 - Primary Hypotheses
 - Secondary Hypotheses
 - Primary Objectives
 - Secondary Objectives
- 8. Research methods
 - Study Design
 - Data Source(s)
 - Study population
 - Exposures
 - Outcomes
 - Covariates
- 9. Data Analysis Plan



Protocols

Characterization and outcomes of individuals tested for COVID-19: evidence from the OHDSI network

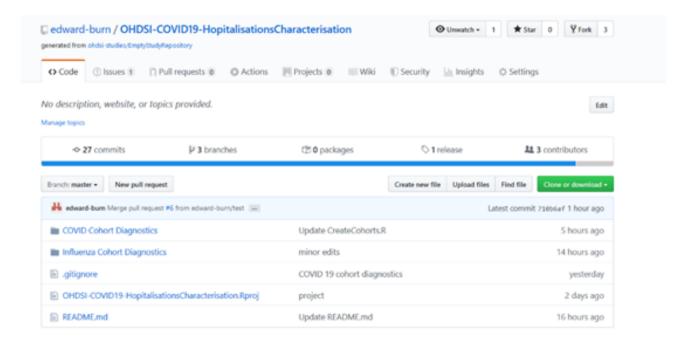
Characterizing adults hospitalized with influenza in 2009-2010 and influenza in 2009-2010 and 2014-2019, and COVID-19 in 2014-2020: protocol for an OHDSI network study

Protocol

Characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 in Children in 2019-2020: evidence from the OHDSI network



Preparing study packages





Characteristics of adults hospitalized with influenza

• 2009 vs 2014-2019

| Characteristic | Proportion Target | Proportion Comparator | StdDiff |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Age group | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.8% | 0.3% | -0.10 |
| 20-24 | 3.2% | 0.9% | -0.11 |
| 25-29 | 5.0% | 1.2% | -0.15 |
| 30-34 | 6.3% | 1.6% | -0.17 |
| 35-39 | 6.4% | 1.7% | -0.17 |
| 40-44 | 7.2% | 1.8% | -0.18 |
| 45-49 | 8.5% | 2.5% | -0.18 |
| 50-54 | 10.8% | 3.7% | -0.19 |
| 55-59 | 9.4% | 5.6% | -0.10 |
| 60-64 | 8.5% | 7.2% | -0.03 |
| 65-69 | 7.3% | 10.9% | 0.08 |
| 70-74 | 6.1% | 13,7% | 0.17 |
| 75-79 | 6.3% | 13,7% | 0.17 |
| 80-84 | 10.4% | 13,0% | 0.05 |
| 85-89 | 2.7% | 21.0% | 0.38 |
| 90-94 | | 1.2% | |



Characteristics of adults hospitalized with influenza

• 2009 vs 2014-2019

| Medical history: General | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Acute respiratory disease | 89.8% | 74.6% | -0.13 |
| Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder | 1.6% | 0.8% | -0.05 |
| Chronic liver disease | 6.6% | 3.8% | -0.0 |
| Chronic obstructive lung disease | 26.3% | 42,4% | 0.15 |
| Crohn's disease | 1.2% | 0.8% | -0.03 |
| Dementia | 5.6% | 16.5% | 0.2 |
| Depressive disorder | 24.1% | 28.6% | 0.0 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 32.4% | 42.9% | 0.1 |
| Gastroesophageal reflux disease | 25.5% | 36.5% | 0.14 |
| Gastrointestinal hemorrhage | 9.2% | 8.3% | -0.03 |
| Human immunodeficiency virus infection | 1.3% | 0.6% | -0.05 |
| Hyperlipidemia | 47.0% | 66.8% | 0.1 |
| Hypertensive disorder | 61.5% | 80.4% | 0.1 |



Characteristics of adults who have tested positive for COVID-19

| Characteristic | Columbia University Irving Medical Center |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| N | 1,076 |
| Age (median [IQR]) | 67 |
| Gender: female (%) | 51.2 |
| Charlson score (median [IQR]) | 6 |
| Medical history: General | |
| Acute respiratory disease (%) | 29.6 |
| Chronic obstructive lung disease (%) | 19.7 |
| Gastroesophageal reflux disease (%) | 24.2 |
| Hyperlipidemia (%) | 41.8 |
| Hypertensive disorder (%) | 60.4 |
| Pneumonia (%) | 32.2 |
| Renal impairment (%) | 39.7 |
| Urinary tract infectious disease (%) | 15.7 |
| Atrial fibrillation (%) | 20.4 |
| Heart disease (%) | 60.7 |
| Heart failure (%) | 30.1 |
| Malignant neoplastic disease (%) | 22.2 |



Characteristics of adults who have tested positive for COVID-19

| Characteristic | Columbia University Irving Medical Center |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| N | 1,076 |
| Medication use | |
| Anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic | |
| products (%) | 33.2 |
| Antithrombotic agents (%) | 77.3 |
| Beta blocking agents (%) | 41.1 |
| Calcium channel blockers (%) | 36.3 |
| Immunosuppressants (%) | 16.1 |
| Lipid modifying agents (%) | 46.5 |



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