

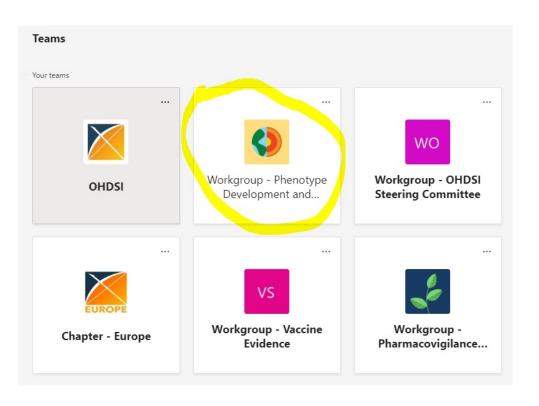
Phenotype Development and Evaluation Workgroup

OHDSI Community Call Update
October 5th 2021



Who are we? What are we? Why are we?

"Cohort Definitions"



We meet twice a month

- Second Friday
- Fourth Friday@1pm EST



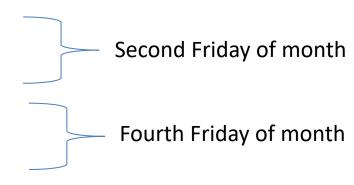


Workgroup scope

Mission: We improve the quality and reliability of the evidence generated from observational data, by advancing the science of phenotype development and evaluation.

Areas of focus:

- 1. Content development and dissemination
- 2. Best practice development and evaluation
- 3. Science of phenotyping
- 4. Tool design and innovation





Content development and dissemination



"We build better cohort definitions and make it available for everyone."

Develop, evaluate and make available cohort definitions for broader (re)use for evidence generation process.

Develop phenotypes

- Define the clinical idea
- Rule based and probabilistic cohort definitions

Evaluate performance characteristics

- Generalizability
- Impact on measurement bias
- Misclassification error of persons, index date etc.
- Agreement vs disagreement between alternatives

Make available

- Repository of definition
- Catalogued, easily retrievable
- Used/reused in OHDSI studies

www.ohdsi.org

#JoinTheJourney



Best practice development and evaluation



"We enable a community to build better cohort definitions"

To develop, document and use best practices for improving the reproducibility and quality of cohort definitions – and disseminate these best practices through teaching, education and training.

Develop best practice

- Process mapping
- What went right
- What went wrong
- Gotchya, mistakes

Document

- Document the process
- Use the process
- Reproducible and efficient

Disseminate

- Teaching
- Training workshop
- Education

Science of phenotyping



"We evaluate if we are building better cohort definitions and innovate on methods to improve this science."

Conduct methods research on performance of cohort definitions, develop measurement systems that provide absolute and comparative performance of a cohort definition.

Sensitivity Specificity Positive predictive value

Measurement bias
Misclassification bias

Computational feasibility – complex logic on very large dataset may not be possible

Portability of definitions that apply to rich datasets vs not so granular datasets (including missing data).

Applicability and acceptance of variations (and resultant errors) based on the nature of source data (open vs closed, EHR vs claim)





Tool design and innovation

"We facilitate systematic use of best practices by adapting, innovating and promoting the use of OHDSI standard tools."

Enable the community to adopt best practices facilitated by OHDSI developed tools such as CirceR, CAPR, Aphrodite, Phevaluator, Cohort Diagnostics, Phenotype Library.

Not tool developers → HADES

We are designers to help adopt best practices



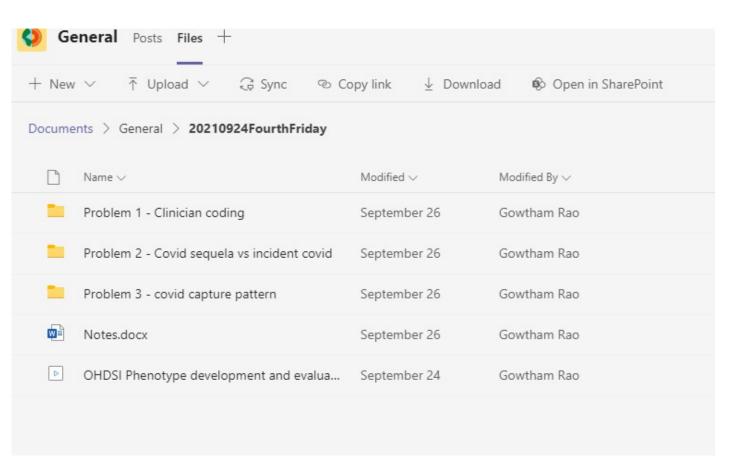


How is work done

- Co-ordinate using two formal monthly meetings
 - We report out to other OHDSI workgroups that are leading studies
- We plan synchronously
 - We use theme of the month approach
 - Get it done 'Get it to completion'
- We execute asynchronously
 - Asynchronous communication
 - Asynchronous projects or efforts (sub-group/leads)



Theme of the Month – get it done



How confident are we that persons with a diagnosis code for Covid-19 actually have Covid disease?

Attendance

Gowtham Rao

Williams, Andrew E

Sulieman, Lina

Roggenkamp, Tracie

Weaver, James [JANUS]

Evan Patrick Minty

Makadia, Rupa [JRDUS]

Shoaibi, Azza [JRDUS]

Kenny, Ryan

Bruce Bray

Chip Shaw

Patrick Ryan

Vojtech Huser

Wilkins, Kenneth (NIH/NIDDK) [E]

Natarajan, Karthik

OHDSI Phenotype development and evaluation workgroup - Fourth Friday meeting - 1pm to 2pm est

Introduction: The 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is a condition that is diagnosed at both inpatient and outpatient settings. In the United States, the 'ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting' (ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting FY 2021 – UPDATED January 1, 2021 (October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021)) provides a set of official rules, conventions and instructions for coding diseases – and adherence is required under the United States Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

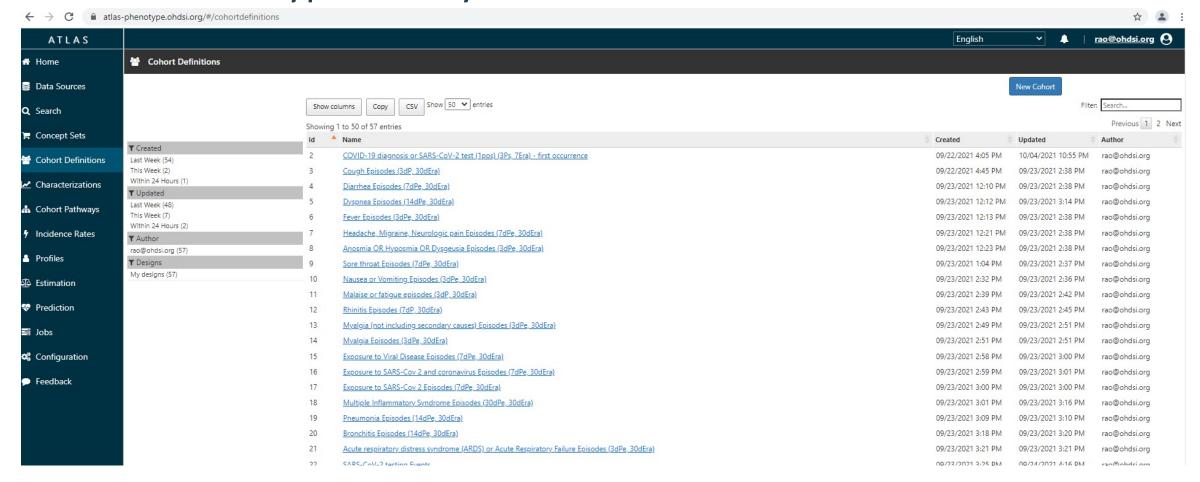
Researchers performing analysis on observational data, assume that coders and health care providers have adhered and applied the guidelines while identifying the diagnosis being reported. Per guidelines, a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis should be assigned an ICD-10-CM code of U07.1, with a few exceptions for uncertain diagnosis at the time of discharge (section II, H). Disease confirmation maybe with a positive test result for COVID-19 or a provider's documentation that the individual has COVID-19. In the absence of positive test, provider documentation of uncertain diagnosis (e.g. suspected, possible etc.) are not considered appropriate for use of U07.1.

What is unknown is the adherence to such guidelines i.e. the potential for and quantification of misclassification bias? We also do not know if over the course of the pandemic, has this classification/misclassification changed over time. What is the correlation between positive test result



Universal deliverables (upcoming)

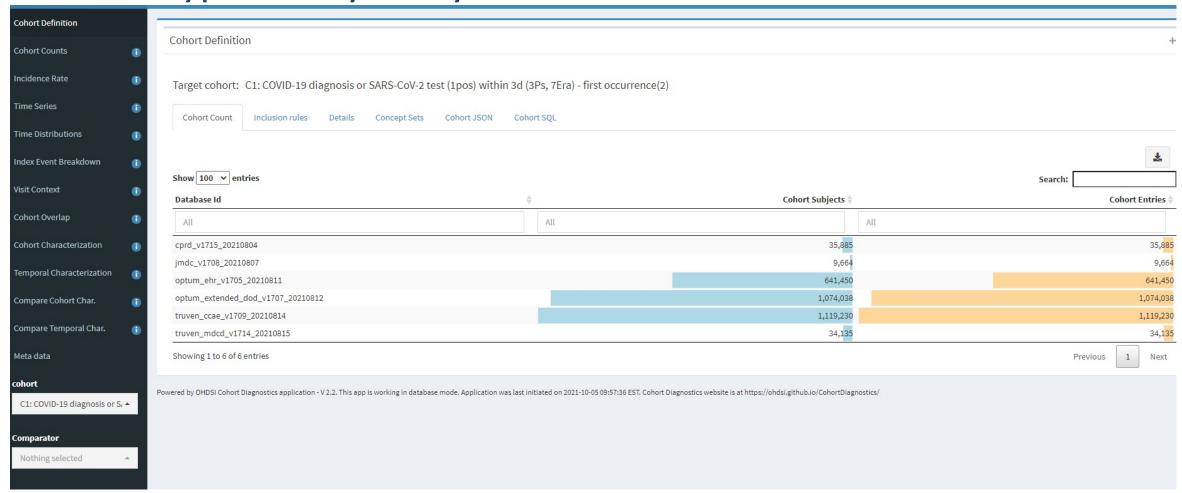
OHDSI Phenotype Library





Universal deliverables (upcoming)

Phenotype library study





Phenotype Development and Evaluation Workgroup



Come join us

If you workgroup/study needs cohort definitions – come talk to us

