APAC Community Call

Dec 2, 2021
Agenda

• APAC Symposium Review

• Study discussion
  • Characterization of non-communicable diseases – by Seng Chan You
  • Comparison of mortality, morbidities & healthcare resources utilisation between patients with and without a diagnosis of COVID-19 – by Celine Chui and Shirley Li

• Next community call on Dec 16
  • Real world safety of treatments for multiple sclerosis – by Nicole Pratt
  • Quality assessment of CDM databases across the OHDSI-AP network – by Chungsoo Kim
OHDSI APAC - Our Asia-Pacific Community
2021 Symposium - Nov. 18

OHDSI is a global, multi-stakeholder, interdisciplinary and open-science network that collaborates to bring out the value of health data through large-scale analytics. Our Asia-Pacific (APAC) community comprises six regional chapters (Australia, China, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan) and has led important OHDSI initiatives around the world.

The 2021 OHDSI Symposium was held Nov. 18, 2021, and it featured a set of morning presentations, which are available to the right. These presentations focused on the State of the Global and APAC Community, the EHDEN Consortium and the FHIR/OHDSI collaboration.

The afternoon featured several collaborative activities, including study sessions, workgroup meetings and a collaborator showcase.

https://www.ohdsi.org/apac/
Study discussion #1

Characterization of non-communicable disease across the pre- and post- COVID-19 era

• **Background:** While the world’s focus is on the novel infection, the danger of non-communicable disease may be substantially overlooked.

• **Aim:** Identification of the incidence, prevalence, and treatment pattern of non-communicable diseases (especially hypertension and diabetes mellitus) across the pre- and post-COVID-19 era.
Comparison of mortality, morbidities & healthcare resources utilisation between patients with and without a diagnosis of COVID-19

Objectives:
• To monitor and evaluate the short-, medium-, and long-term mortality and morbidities following COVID-19 infection.
• To monitor and evaluate the short-, medium-, and long-term healthcare resources utilisation following COVID-19 infection.
• To investigate adverse outcome of COVID-19 post-infection in specific populations, including children, elderly and people with multi-morbidities.