











OMOP Mapping of Real-World Data From Brazil & Pakistan Towards Management of COVID-19 In the Global South

Authors

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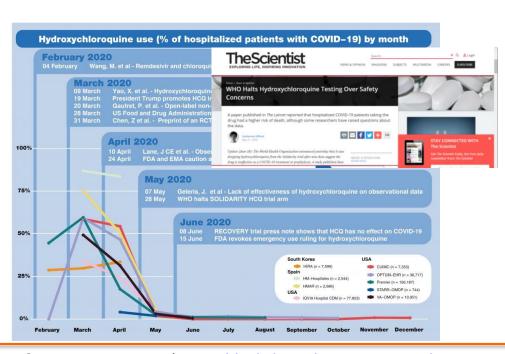
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- ² Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research (SKMHR&C), Pakistan
- ³ The Information System for Research in Primary Care (SIDIAP), Spain
- ⁴ Centre for Statistics in Medicine, University of Oxford, UK.

Background





The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted need for rapid, reliable, **representative** evidence generation



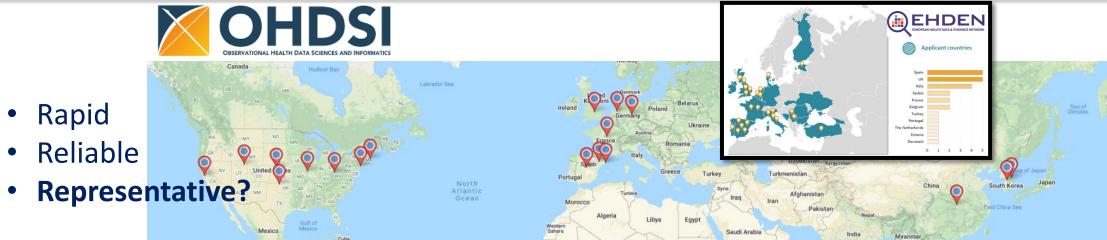


The OHDSI COVID-19 Data Network

Rapid







Cuba	Saudi Arabia	India Myanmar
USA (8)	EUROPE (7)	ASIA-PACIFIC (3)
Premier (National – Hospital Billing)	CPRD (UK – Electronic Health Records)	HIRA (South Korea – Administrative Claims)
HealthVerity (Claims linked to diagnostic testing)	SIDIAP (Spain – Electronic Health Records)	DCMC (South Korea – Electronic Health Records)
Optum EHR (National – Electronic Health Records)	SIDIAP-H (Spain – EHR hospital linkage	Nanfang Hospital (China – Electronic Medical Records)
IQVIA Open Claims (National – Administrative Claims)	HM Hospitales (Spain – Hospital Billing)	Together, OHDSI has studied (to date): • >4.5m patients tested for SAR-COV- 2 • >1.2m patients diagnosed or tested positive for COVID-19 • >250k hospitalized for COVID-19
Department of Veterans Affairs (National – Electronic Health Records)	ICPI (Netherlands – Electronic Health Records)	
Stanford University (CA – Electronic Health Records)	LPD France (France – Electronic Health Records)	
Tufts University (MA – Electronic Health Records)	Germany DA (Germany – Electronic Health Records)	
Columbia University (NY – Electronic Health Records)		

The OHDSI COVID-19 Data Network







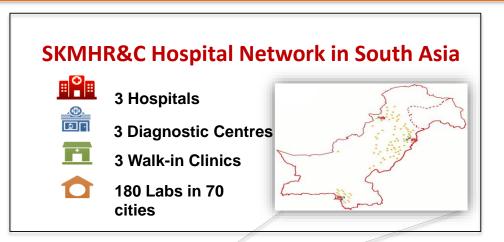


Data Partners – Pakistan





- Data source:
 - De-identified electronic health records
- Period:
 - 1994 2022 (ongoing)
- Unique records:
 - 8.3 million individuals
- Regional COVID-19 hub





Clinical activity snapshot (2021)

















198,393 Imaging

Studies

6,277,572Pathology Tests

Data Partners – Brazil



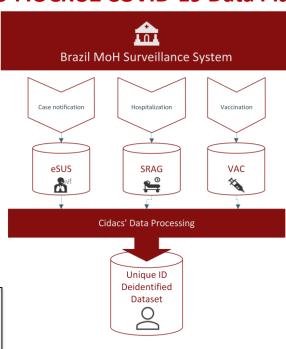


Data source/s:

- Brazil Ministry of Health Influenza Surveillance System (SIVEP-Gripe)
- Period
 - 2020 2022 (ongoing)
- COVID-19 records:
 - 2.6 million individuals
 - ~67,000 hospitalisations
 - ~27,000 deaths

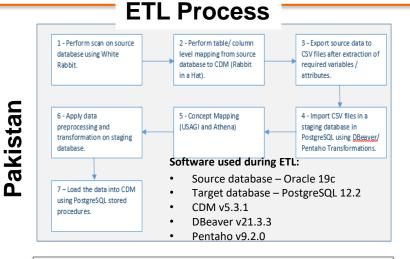


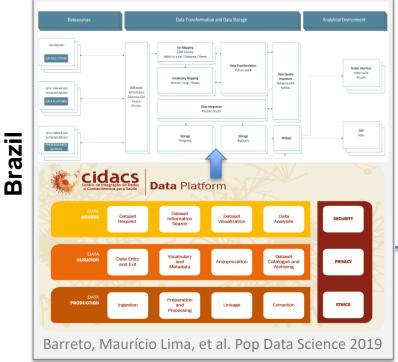
CIDACS-FIOCRUZ COVID-19 Data Platform

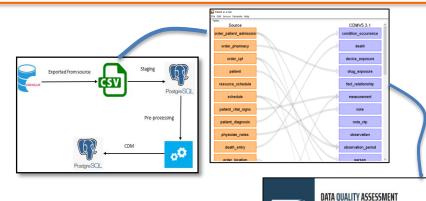


Harmonisation to OMOP



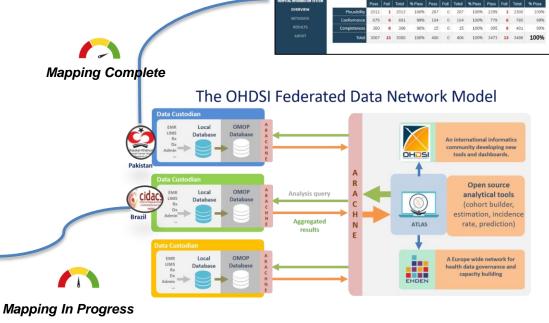






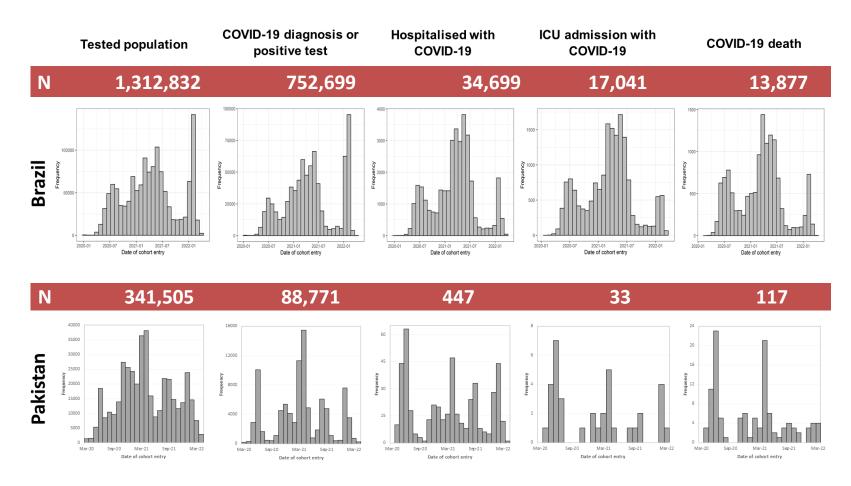
Mapping in Numbers

- >100K (source) to 108K (CDM) concepts
- >33M measurements
- >2M procedures
- >600K observations
- <1% missing matching concepts



COVID-19 cohorts – cases over time





Distribution of cases over time (Jan/March 2020 – April 2022)

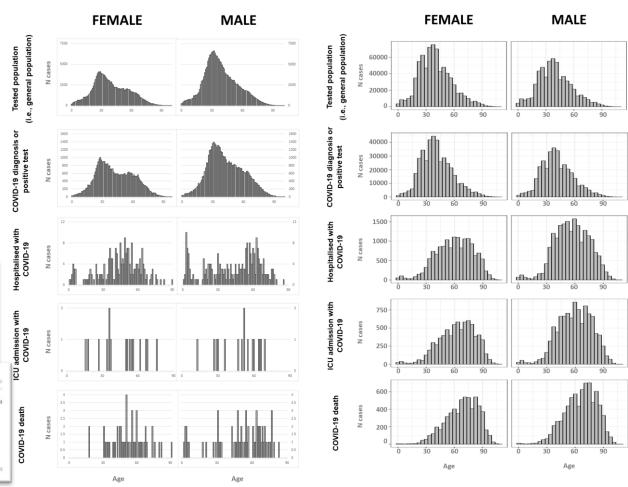


COVID-19 cohorts – baseline characteristics



COVID-19
 outcomes were
 more severe in
 men, elderly,
 and those with
 co-morbidities



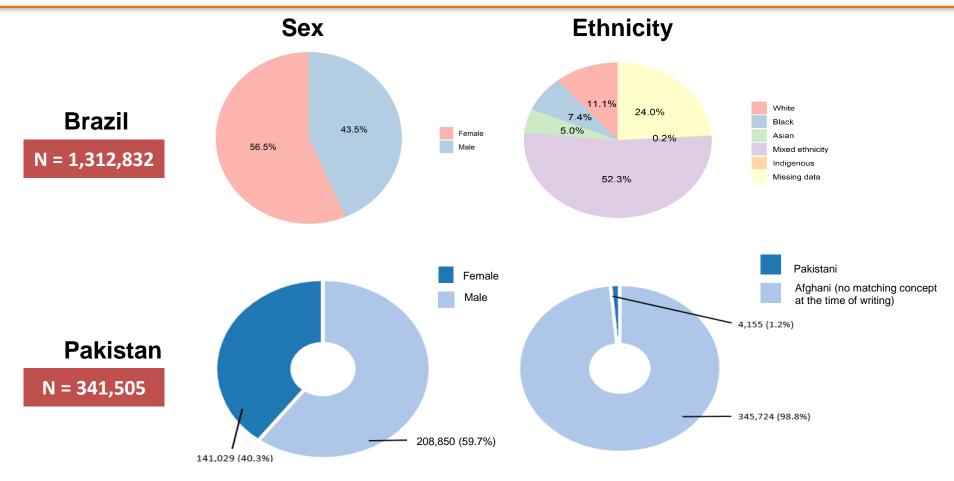


Distribution of cases by age and sex in each cohort



COVID-19 cohorts – baseline characteristics





General population tested for COVID-19:

- Age: median (IQR) was 36 (25 -75) and 38 (27 50) for Pakistan and Brazil
- Sex: 45.5% and 55% were female in Pakistan and Brazil
- Ethnicity/race: 1.2% Pakistan individuals had "Afghan" ethnicity. In Brazil, 52.3% had "Mixed" ethnicity.

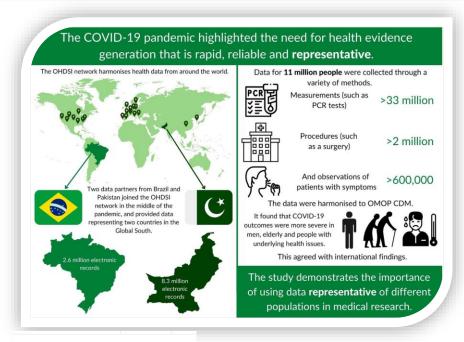
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Summary



- Two health databases covering 8.3 million people from Pakistan and 2.6 million people from Bahia, Brazil were analysed.
- 109,504 (Pakistan) and 921 (Brazil) medical concepts were harmonised to OMOP CDM.
- 341,505 (4.1%) people in the Pakistan dataset and 1,312,832 (49.2%) people in the Brazilian dataset tested for COVID-19 between 1st Jan 2020 and 30 April 2022.
- In agreement with international findings, COVID-19 outcomes were more severe in men, elderly, and those with underlying health conditions.
- This proof-of-concept study demonstrates potential for OMOP-harmonised data from under-represented regions for global knowledge mobilisation and clinical translation for timely response to healthcare needs in pandemics and beyond.





IOURNAL ARTICLE

Integrating real-world data from Brazil and Pakistan into the OMOP common data model and standardized health analytics framework to characterize COVID-19 in the Global South 3

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What's next





- COVID-19 variant and vaccine surveillance study
- Communicable, NCDs
 - Cancer (OHDSI Oncology WG)
- Environment, equity, and artificial intelligence
 - Social deprivation dashboard (OHDSI GIS WG, OHDSI Equity WG)
- Data science ecosystem
 - Capacity building
 - Data re-use projects
 - Data governance















Thank You

Acknowledgements

















































































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