Aug. 22 — OHDSI and Clinical Registries:
Sanity for Health Systems

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www.ohdsi.org
#JoinTheJourney
What is a clinical registry?

A clinical registry is a database that collects and organizes information about a specific group of patients, such as those with a particular disease or condition, who have received a particular treatment.
How many clinical registries are there?

There are thousands of clinical registries in the world. There is not a central registry of clinical registries. WHO has a list of 200.
Clinical registries have a high human cost in chart abstraction.

Trauma registry methodology: A survey of trauma registry custodians to determine current approaches

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c Emergency Services, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staffing type</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (total) staff</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/Head</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Database programmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data collector</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data entry clerk</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ICD coder</td>
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<td>AIS coder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data analyst</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office administrator</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.5 FTE for every 200-300 patients.

Courtesy – Jon Duke, MD, Georgia Tech Research Institute
Standardizing registry data to the OMOP Common Data Model: experience from three pulmonary hypertension databases

Patricia Biedermann, Rose Ong, Alexander Davydov, Alexandra Orlova, Philip Solovyev, Hong Sun, Graham Wetherill, Monika Brand & Eva-Maria Didden

BMC Medical Research Methodology 21, Article number: 238 (2021)  Cite this article

Mapping registry data to the OMOP CDM facilitates more efficient collaborations between researchers and establishment of federated data networks
## Goal 1: Clinical Registry OHDSI feasibility checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many of the data elements correspond to core OMOP concepts?</td>
<td>Meds, Labs, Procedures, Conditions, Devices</td>
<td>Out of the Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many of data elements will need custom transformation scripts?</td>
<td>Vitals, Epic Flowsheets, Epic SmartForms</td>
<td>Minor Effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many of the data elements will need a custom concept?</td>
<td>Questions that are not in any standard lexicon.</td>
<td>Minor Effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the OMOP data model needs to be extended to support the registry?</td>
<td>Imaging</td>
<td>Significant Effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many of the data elements will require NLP?</td>
<td>Symptoms at the time of admission.</td>
<td>Significant Effort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OHDSI Based Clinical Registries

Join the OHDSI Clinical Registries Working Group to learn how to transform your registry! Ohdsi.org

1. NIH All of US
2. UK Biobank
3. National Covid Collaborative Consortium (N3C)
4. Cure Infectious Disease (Cure ID)
5. Registre National du Cancer du Luxembourg
6. CancerDataNet
7. American Society of Hematology Research Collaborative
8. AOA National Joint Replacement Registry
9. Netherlands Cancer Registry
10. Finnish Hematology Registry/ HUS
11. Basilicata Cancer Registry
12. Prostate Cancer Registry of South West Finland
13. Norwegian Cancer Registry
14. European Rare Kidney Disease Registry
15. Geneva Cancer Registry
16. Advocate Aurora Health & University of Madison Health Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer
17. Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER): B-Cell
18. IQVIA- MMI Specialty EMR
EHR automation for Clinical Registries
Diffusion of innovation model

- 1943 model of Iowa farmers adoption of hybrid seeds
- Five personality and socioeconomic categories

Factors:
- Reference implementations
- Adoption of standards
- De-risking the initial and ongoing costs
- Reducing technical barriers
- Availability of skilled people
- Clear financial incentives
CURE ID and Virus COVID-19 Registry

• **CURE ID**
  – Joint initiative between FDA, NIH/NCATS, Critical Path Institute
  – Aims to identify repurposed drug candidates to treat infectious diseases
  – Started as an online/app-based registry for clinicians to enter case reports
  – COVID-19 expands mandate: automated extraction from electronic health records

• **Viral Infection & Respiratory Illness Universal Study (VIRUS) COVID-19 Registry**
  – Launched by the Society of Critical Care Medicine within weeks of pandemic onset
  – Rapidly described COVID-19 clinical course
  – Global reach to 306 sites in 28 countries
  – Started with manual data entry – hundreds of variables, ~4 hours per patient
• Build in synergy with OMOP and the OHDSI Community
  – Teams group under Health System Interest Group
  – Github repo under OHDSI
• Build capacity at health systems to lower the cost of the ETL and management of OMOP data.
• Encourage the use of the OHDSI software analytics tools.
  – Atlas, DQD, Perseus, HADES
• Invest in the open-source tool development to lower the cost of ETL for sites.
  – Broadsea, Perseus
Finding respiratory support devices in flowsheets

- Find flowsheets entries (context and entry names) by partial string match & inspection of name & value
- Generate frequency table of source values – trim tail
- Map to OMOP Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Concept ID</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Ventilator</td>
<td>23183</td>
<td>45768197</td>
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<td>High flow</td>
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<td>4139525</td>
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<td>….</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Trim tail</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flowsheet name (context)</th>
<th>Entry name</th>
<th>Display name</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpat vitals</td>
<td>LH Resp Dev</td>
<td><strong>Oxygen therapy</strong></td>
<td>Nasal cannula</td>
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<tr>
<td>RT Doc</td>
<td>O2 Delivery H32</td>
<td><strong>Oxygen therapy</strong></td>
<td>BiPAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inpat vitals</td>
<td>O2 flowrate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inpat vitals</td>
<td>FS Gluc</td>
<td>Fingerstick</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR Anesthes</td>
<td>O2 Delivery H32</td>
<td><strong>Oxygen therapy</strong></td>
<td>Ventilator</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR Anesthes</td>
<td>LH Resp Dev</td>
<td><strong>Oxygen therapy</strong></td>
<td>Ventilator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Inpat vitals</td>
<td>O2 flowrate</td>
<td>Oxygen therapy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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JHU OHDSI Data Core

Johns Hopkins University
Paul Nagy, PhD
Khyzer Aziz, MD
Matt Robinson, MD
Danielle Boyce, DPA
Will Garneau, MD
Michael Cook
Tanner Zhang, MD
Ben Martin, PhD
Steve Miller, MD

OHDSI Community Experts
Lee Evans (Broadsea)
Nate Buesgens (Perseus)
Katy Sadowski - Trialspark (DQD)
Roger Carlson - Spectrum (Epic ETL)
Janos Hajagos, Phd - Stony Brook Medicine (Cerner)
Registry Subsetting

OMOP Prime

- Atlas-Prime
  - Cohort Definition
  - Data Specs
  - Projection Extractor Automation

Registry

- Atlas-Registry
  - Cohort Definition

Researchers

- COE_IRB_XY_Z_DATE

Data Sources:
- Search
- Concept Sets
- Cohort Definitions
- Characterizations
- Cohort Pathways
- Incidence Rates
- Profiles
- Estimation
- Prediction
Top Issues from sites

1. The clinical principal investigator (Pulmonology and Critical Care) had no idea how to find their enterprise OMOP team.

2. The “OMOP Team” was not prepared to provide OMOP datasets as a service. Their OMOP instance had minimal clinical domain coverage, not refreshed, not supported, not validated, deemed a research project. Gap between team and enterprise org.

3. The analytics/architecture teams didn’t have a known pathway to bring in software and were constrained to traditional SQL environments. Gap between analytics and IT groups.

4. Mapping source concepts due to disconnect between analytics team and clinicians. Gap between analytics and clinicians.
DuWayne Willett
Chief Medical Informatics Officer, University of Texas Southwestern Health System
Drawing Reproducible Conclusions from Observational Clinical Data with OHDSI
Above are stats for a full UTSW Caboodle nightly ETL execution.
- This weekend execution completed before 5 am.
- Our weekday executions typically complete before 6 am.

OMOP tables process *following* their source Epic-released Caboodle tables. Thus, delivery of regular clinical/operational Caboodle data to users is not delayed by addition of OMOP DMCs.
OMOP Database with CDM Schema Views
Encounter diagnoses from clinic visits 1 day prior to query
OHDSI Journey at Emory

Jeff Weaver
Director of Data Solutions for Emory University
State of OMOP at Emory (Early 2022)

- Mapping/repositories created for specific projects by different groups
  - All of Us
  - Winship (CARS- Cancer Analytics and Reporting System)
- New registries began requiring data in OMOP format
  - CURE ID
  - ASH Network
  - N3C
  - I2B2 implemented but limited
    - Not widely used for feasibility
    - Decision made to not map Epic data
- Most Cerner data (Pre-October 2022) not migrated to Epic Caboodle database
Value of OMOP to Emory Community

- Powerful interface (ATLAS) for cohort discovery and analysis
- Submitting data to funded initiatives and registries: FDA CURE-ID covid data submission
- Sharing analysis with other institutions: “Are my results at Emory reproducible at other institutions”
- Combining disparate medical record data into a regional and longitudinal repository: Cerner + Epic and Emory + Childrens
How did we eat this elephant?
Approach and lessons learned

• Identify a specific project
• Only bring in the timeframe of data you need
  – Keeps queries fast
  – Refresh of ETL is easy
  – Allows you to iterate
• Focus on depth instead of breadth
  – What labs or meds do you need?
  – What flowsheet data is important?
  – Mapped terms aren’t useful without mapped results
Enterprise OMOP Initiative

**Purpose**
- Create an Enterprise instance of the OMOP that incorporates key data sources including historical (Cerner) clinical data, prospective (Epic) clinical data, and others

**Team**
- Technical Lead
- Data Engineer
- Data Analyst
- Clinical SMEs
- OMOP SME (Consultant)

**Focus (Phase 1)**
- Data submission for research registries: CURE-ID, ASH registry, N3C
- Clinical domains (no billing or cost data)
- Cerner data (No Epic in phase 1)
Value realized

- Reduce redundancies of mapping for multiple projects (CARS, AOU, CURE-ID, ASH, N3C)
- Grant funding through CURE-ID and ASH network
- Being used as clinical source for the Goizueta Institute Data Repository (GInDR)
- Positioned to participate in additional registries when opportunity arises
OHDSI Broadsea 3.0 – what’s new

Lead for Broadsea 3.0 development: Ajit Londhe

Docker container-based deployment of core OHDSI tools

- Perseus *
- ARES
- ATLAS
- RStudio HADES
- Shiny *

Observational Research Process

- Characterize Data
- Design & Generate Cohorts
- Execute Study
- Share Evidence

ATLAS Security Providers
Basic, LDAP, AD, OpenID, SAML

Build / Launch Options
Build from GitHub
Docker profiles

Databases
All OHDSI supported DBs

One templated .env file

* Actively under development

Broadsea 3.0 adds tools covering more steps in the process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1:</th>
<th>Broadsea Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 2:</td>
<td>Atlas GUI configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3:</td>
<td>WebAPI Database configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4:</td>
<td>Atlas security provider configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5:</td>
<td>WebAPI security configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 6:</td>
<td>Building Atlas or WebAPI from Git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7:</td>
<td>SOLR Vocab (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8:</td>
<td>HADES credentials to use in RStudio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 9:</td>
<td>Postgres and UMLS credentials for loading OMOP Vocab files into Postgres schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 10:</td>
<td>Postgres credentials for loading Phoebe file for Atlas 2.12+ Concept Recommendations into Postgres hosted OMOP Vocabulary schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 11:</td>
<td>Ares Data Folder config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 12:</td>
<td>Broadsea Content Page config</td>
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</table>
Benefits of Broadsea 3.0 for Emory University

- Hands-on Atlas demo
- Use Atlas demo to verify infrastructure configuration
- Use RStudio HADES to run Achilles for ETL

- HTTPS: Certificate
- Single Sign On

- Deploy latest OHDSI Broadsea Docker containers when new versions released
NIH establishes Maternal Health Research Centers of Excellence

Initiative to support research to reduce pregnancy-related complications and deaths and promote maternal health equity.

The National Institutes of Health has awarded $24 million in first-year funding to establish Maternal Health Research Centers of Excellence. Part of NIH’s Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) initiative, the centers will develop and evaluate innovative approaches to reduce pregnancy-related complications and deaths and promote maternal health equity. The grants are expected to last seven years and total an estimated $168 million, pending the availability of funds.
Clinical registry strategic alignment with OHDSI

**Aim 1:** Enhance coordination for better communication among Research Centers, IS Hub, and IMPROVE grantees.

**Aim 2:** Create tools and workflows for consistent data collection, analysis, and sharing, ensuring high-quality results.

**Aim 3:** Boost data science and innovation skills of Research Centers and IMPROVE grantees.

- Expand the OHDSI community by creating OHDSI teams and Github Repos for this registry.
- Enhance health systems' ETL capabilities and train scientists in OHDSI methods.
- Implement OHDSI analytics tools in organizations.
- Fund OHDSI open-source tool development.
- Support EHDEN educational initiatives.
- Execute Network Studies with the OHDSI Data Network.

Implementing a Maternal health and PRegnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) Initiative