



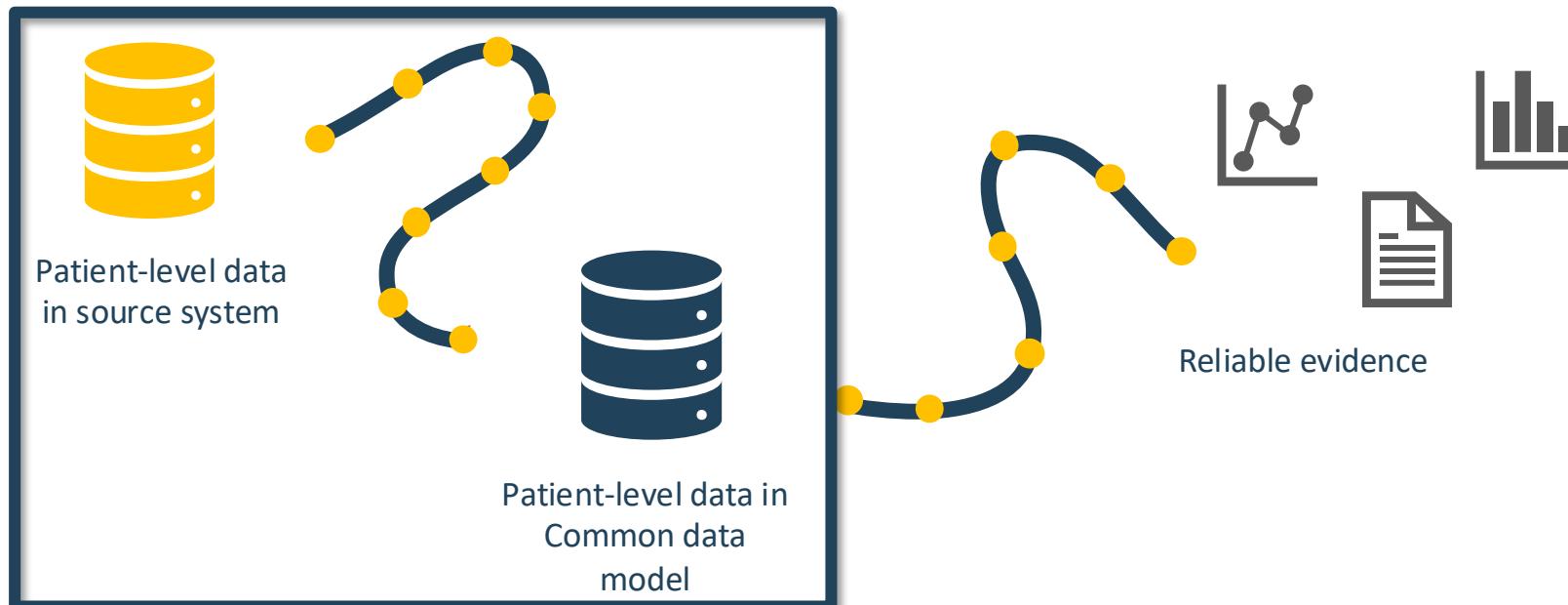
OMOP Conversion Process

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ETL

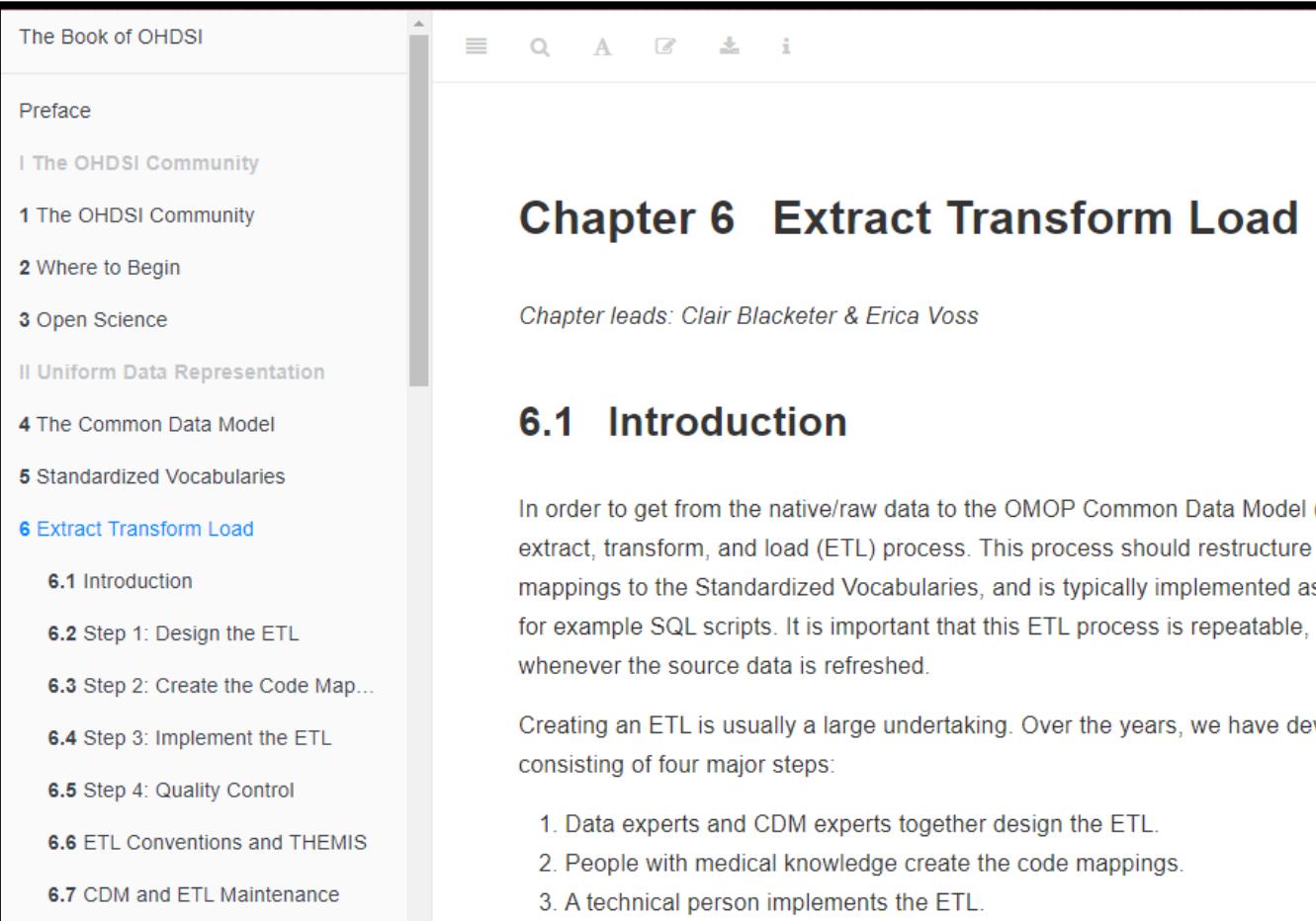
- Extract Transform Load
- In order to get from our native/raw data into the OMOP CDM we need to design and develop an ETL process



- Goal in ETLing is to standardize the format and terminology



ETL Process



The screenshot shows a chapter from 'The Book of OHDSI' titled 'Chapter 6 Extract Transform Load'. The left sidebar contains a table of contents for the book, including sections like 'Preface', 'The OHDSI Community', 'Where to Begin', 'Open Science', 'Uniform Data Representation', 'The Common Data Model', 'Standardized Vocabularies', 'Extract Transform Load' (which is the current chapter), 'Introduction', 'Step 1: Design the ETL', 'Step 2: Create the Code Map...', 'Step 3: Implement the ETL', 'Step 4: Quality Control', 'ETL Conventions and THEMIS', and 'CDM and ETL Maintenance'. The main content area starts with the chapter title 'Chapter 6 Extract Transform Load' and the subtitle 'Chapter leads: Clair Blacketer & Erica Voss'. Below this is the section '6.1 Introduction', which contains text about the ETL process and its implementation. It also lists four major steps for creating an ETL. The right side of the screenshot features the 'The Book of OHDSI' logo with the text 'OBSERVATIONAL HEALTH DATA SCIENCES AND INFORMATICS'.

Chapter 6 Extract Transform Load

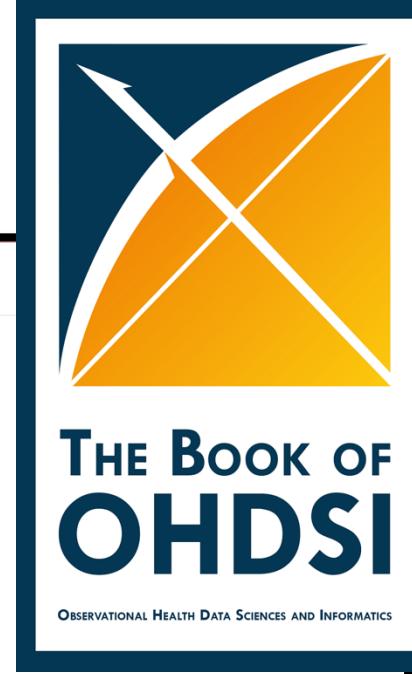
Chapter leads: Clair Blacketer & Erica Voss

6.1 Introduction

In order to get from the native/raw data to the OMOP Common Data Model (CDM) we have to create an extract, transform, and load (ETL) process. This process should restructure the data to the CDM, and add mappings to the Standardized Vocabularies, and is typically implemented as a set of automated scripts, for example SQL scripts. It is important that this ETL process is repeatable, so that it can be rerun whenever the source data is refreshed.

Creating an ETL is usually a large undertaking. Over the years, we have developed best practices, consisting of four major steps:

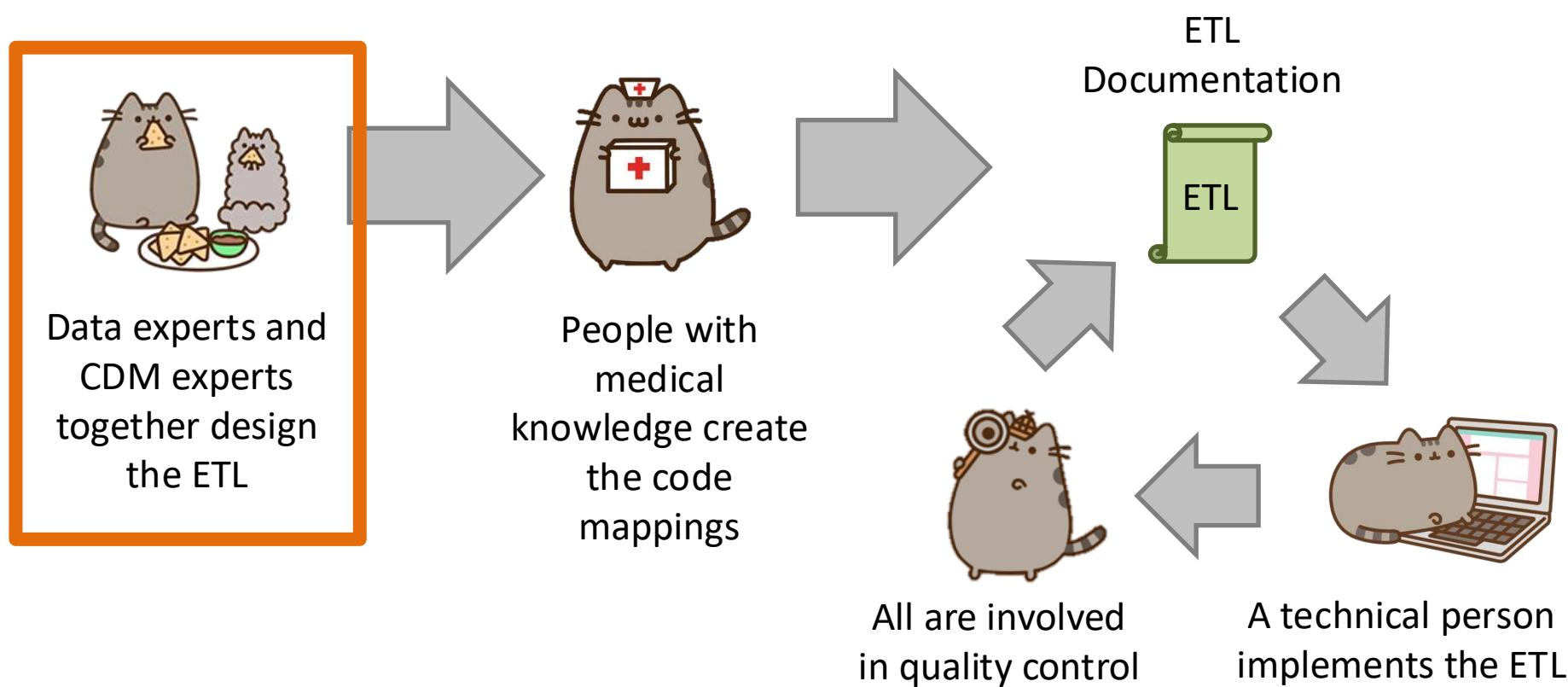
1. Data experts and CDM experts together design the ETL.
2. People with medical knowledge create the code mappings.
3. A technical person implements the ETL.



THE BOOK OF OHDSI
OBSERVATIONAL HEALTH DATA SCIENCES AND INFORMATICS

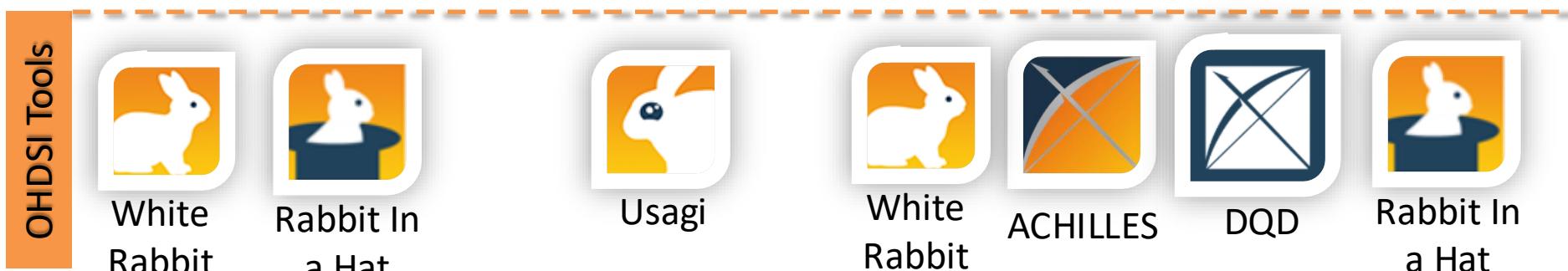
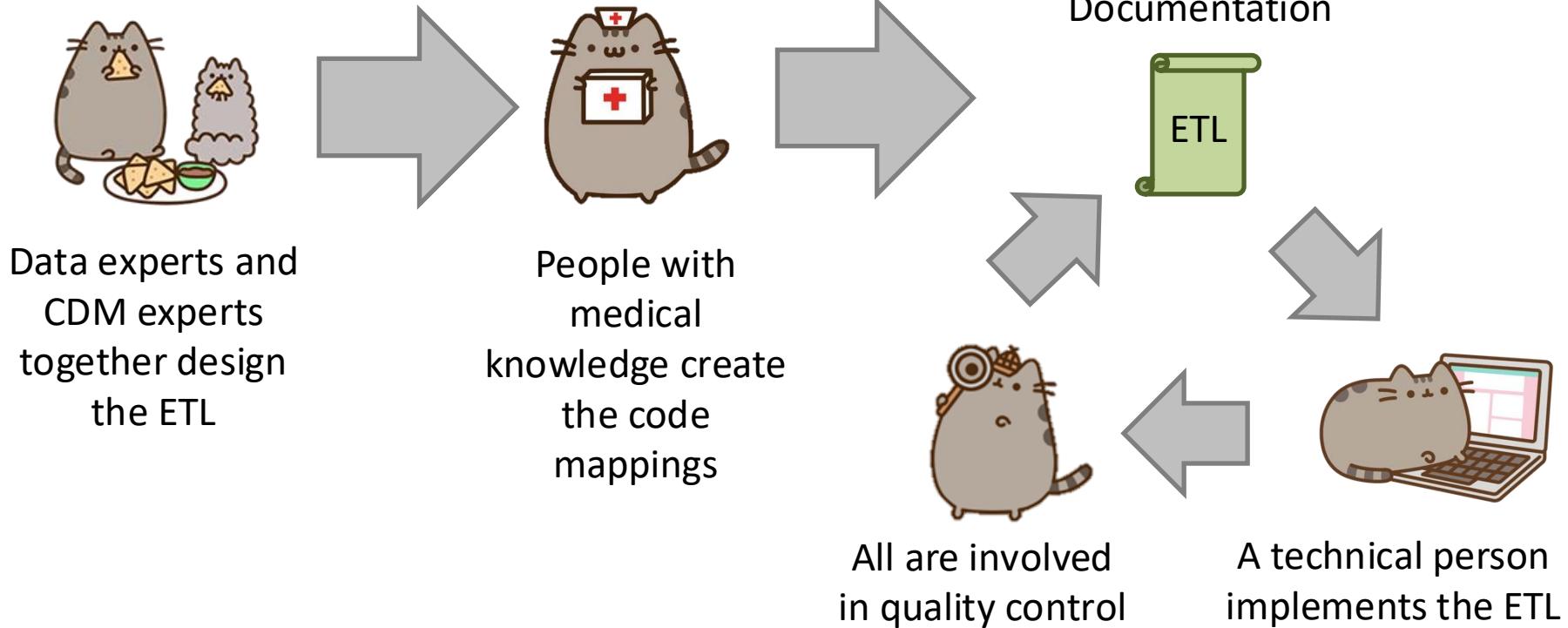


Designing the ETL





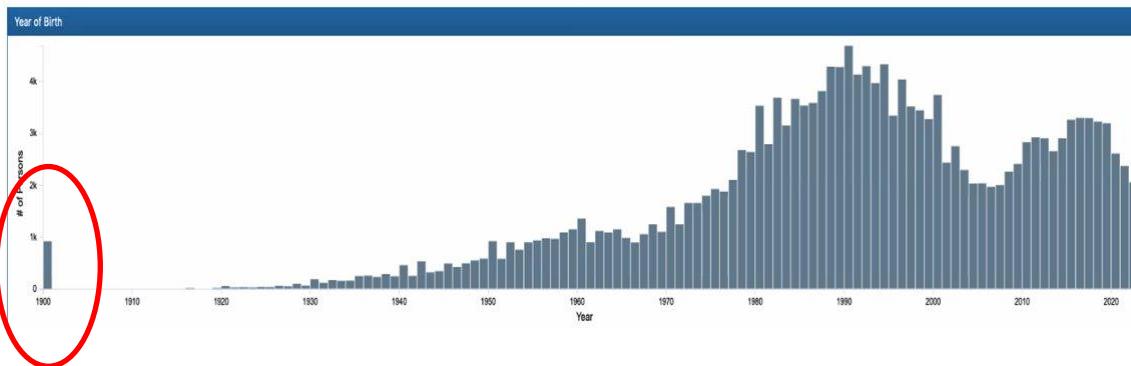
ETL Process





A brief note on data quality

- No matter how fancy the process, good data = good ETL



	Verification	Validation
Plausibility	1878	287
Conformance		
Completeness	386	15
Total 3,124 Checks		

Data Quality Check

An aggregated summary statistic that can be computed from the data

to which a decision threshold can be applied to determine if the statistic meets expectation.



Data quality dashboard



IBM® MARKETSCAN® MULTI-STATE MEDICAID DATABASE

[OVERVIEW](#)

[METADATA](#)

[RESULTS](#)

[ABOUT](#)

DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

IBM® MARKETSCAN® MULTI-STATE MEDICAID DATABASE

Results generated at 2020-08-24 15:44:34 in 3 hours

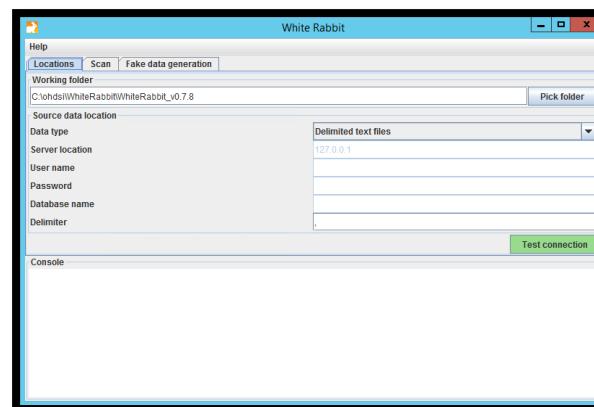
	Verification				Validation				Total			
	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass
Plausibility	1849	6	1855	100%	281	6	287	98%	2130	12	2142	99%
Conformance	550	13	563	98%	80	0	80	100%	630	13	643	98%
Completeness	322	5	327	98%	12	0	12	100%	334	5	339	99%
Total	2721	24	2745	99%	373	6	379	98%	3094	30	3124	99%



White Rabbit



- White Rabbit scans source data & creates a csv report on the source data



- The scan can be used to:
 - Learn about your source data
 - Help design the ETL
 - Used by Rabbit In a Hat



WR Output – ScanReport.xlsx



Table/Field Overview

Table	Field	Description	Type	Max length	N rows
pop	der_sex		character	1	16374539
pop	der_yob		double precision	6	16374539
pop	pat_id		character	64	16374539
pop	pat_hash_id		character	16	16374539
pop	pmtx_flag		numeric	1	16374539
pop	anon_ims_pat_id		character	11	16374539
pop	pat_region		character	2	16374539
pop	pat_state		character	2	16374539
pop	pat_zip3		character	3	16374539
pop	grp_indv_cd		character	1	16374539
pop	mh_cd		character	1	16374539
pop	enr_rel		character	2	16374539
pop	temp_col1		character	0	16374539
pop	temp_col2		character	0	16374539
pop	load_row_id		bigint	9	16374539
claims_diag_lk	person_source_value		character	64	2992046684
claims_diag_lk	event_start_date		date	10	2992046684
claims_diag_lk	event_end_date		date	10	2992046684

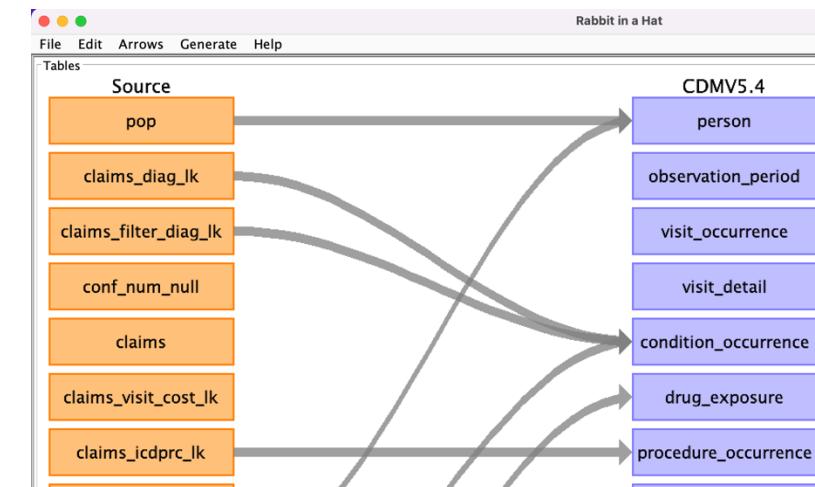
Value counts

	A	B	C	D
1	der_sex	Frequency	der_yob	Frequency
2	F	50479	1991.0	2030
3	M	49514	1992.0	1970
4	U	7	1990.0	1947
5			1989.0	1908
6			1988.0	1873
7			1994.0	1872
8			1995.0	1806
9			1993.0	1805
10			1996.0	1716
11			1986.0	1676
12			1987.0	1643
13			1985.0	1633
14			1983.0	1588
15			1981.0	1581
16			1984.0	1576
17			1970.0	1555
18			1980.0	1553



Rabbit in a Hat

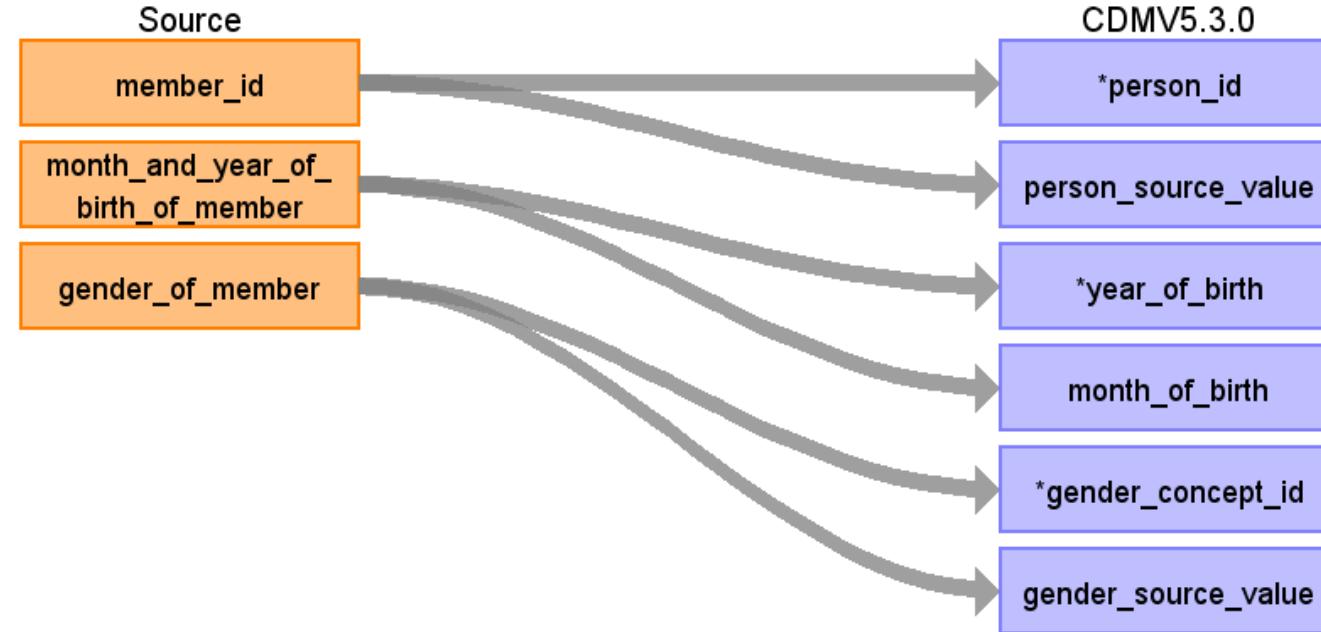
- Read and display a White Rabbit scan document
- Provides a graphical interface to allow a user to connect source data to CDM tables





RIAH – Column Mapping Example

Reading from Enrollment



Destination Field	Source field	Logic
YEAR_OF_BIRTH	month_and_year_of_birth_of_member	Take first 4 digits
MONTH_OF_BIRTH	month_and_year_of_birth_of_member	Take last 2 digits (01 is January)



RiaH - Output

Word document

Measurement time
measurement_type_concept_id
operator_concept_id
unit_concept_id serum_protein
urine_protein_mg Standard unit: mg/dL Create conversion
New unit concept
range_low
range_high
provider_id
visit_occurrence_id
visit_detail_id
measurement_source_concept_id
unit_source_value

Table name: observation
Reading from diagnostics
'History of'
Source
*subject_id *person_id
date_diag_875_j1 *observation_concept_id
history_solar_plasmacyt_11 *observation_date

Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
observation_id	subject_id		Auto-increment
observation_concept_id	history_solar	Map to a custom concept 'History of solitary plasmacytoma'	
observation_date	date_diagnosis		
observation_datetime	date_diagnosis		
observation_type_concept_id	380015486	Registered from EHR	
value_as_number			
value_as_string			
value_as_concept_id			

Html

Person

Reading from Synthea table patients.csv

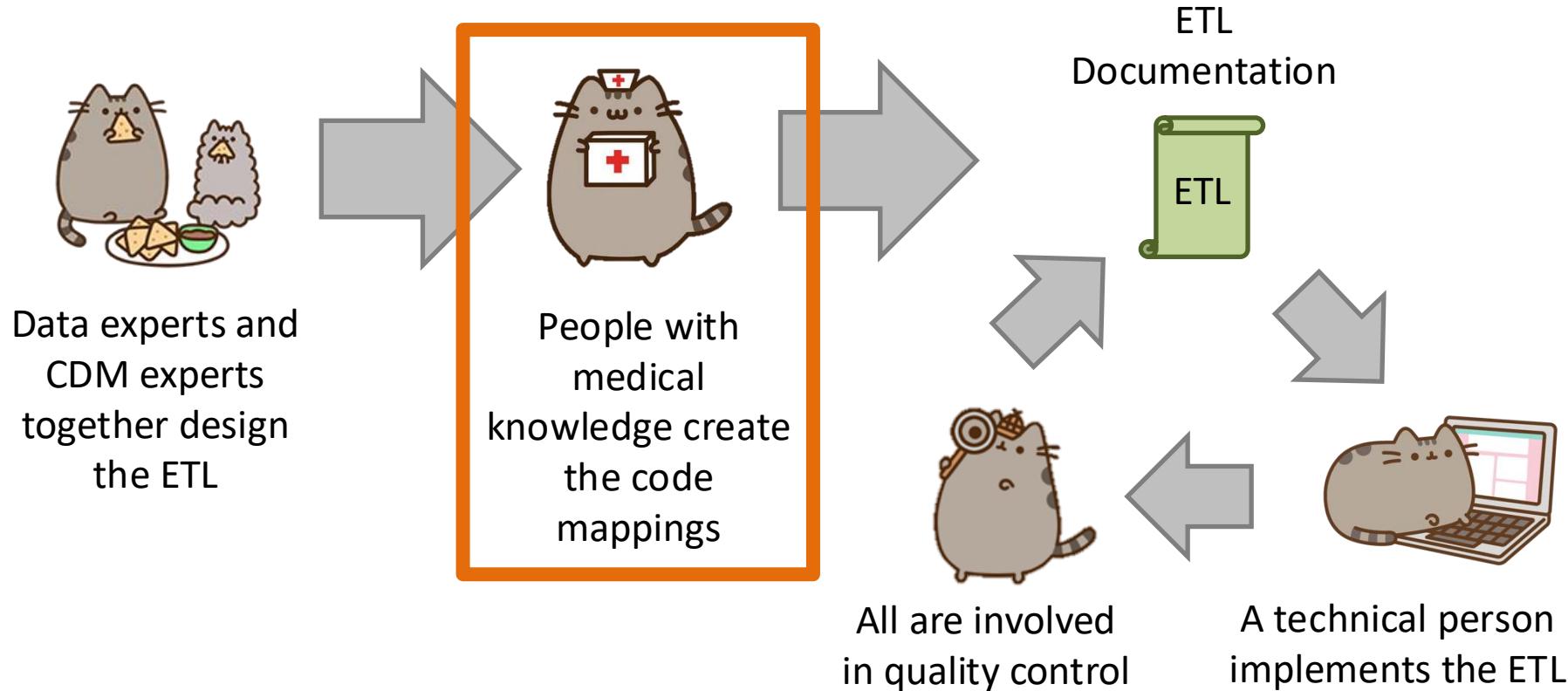
Destination Field	Source field	Logic	Comment field
person_id		Autogenerate	
gender_concept_id	gender	When gender = 'M' then set gender_concept_id to 8507, when gender = 'F' then set to 8532	Drop any rows with missing/unknown gender.
year_of_birth	birthdate	Take year from birthdate	
month_of_birth	birthdate	Take month from birthdate	
day_of_birth	birthdate	Take day from birthdate	
birth_datetime	birthdate	With midnight as time 00:00:00	
		When race = 'WHITE' then set as 8527, when race = 'BLACK' then set as 8516, when race = 'ASIAN' then set as 8515, otherwise set as 0	

Markdown documents

```
Measurement.md
layout: default
title: Person
nav_order: 1
parent: CDM Synthea v1
description: "Person mapping from patients.csv"
# Person
## Reading from Synthea table patients.csv
[]syntheaETL_files/imagetl.ong
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| person_id | | Autogenerate | |
| gender_concept_id | gender | When gender = 'M' then set gender_concept_id to 8507, when gender = 'F' then set to 8532 | Drop any rows with missing/unknown gender |
| year_of_birth | birthdate | Take year from birthdate | |
| month_of_birth | birthdate | Take month from birthdate | |
| day_of_birth | birthdate | Take day from birthdate | |
| birth_datetime | birthdate | With midnight as time 00:00:00 | |
| race_concept_id | race | When race = 'WHITE' then set as 8527, when race = 'BLACK' then set as 8516, when race = 'ASIAN' then set as 8515, otherwise set as 0 | |
| ethnicity_concept_id | race ethnicity | When race = 'HISPANIC', or when ethnicity in ('CENTRAL_AMERICAN', 'DOMINICAN', 'MEXICAN', 'PUERTO_RICAN', 'SOUTH_AMERICAN') then set as 38003569, otherwise set as 0 | |
| location_id | | | |
| provider_id | | | |
| care_site_id | | | |
| person_source_value | id | | |
| gender_source_value | gender | | |
| gender_source_concept_id | | | |
| race_source_value | race | | |
| race_source_concept_id | | | |
| ethnicity_source_value | ethnicity | | |
| ethnicity_source_concept_id | | | |
```



Vocabulary Mapping





Using OMOP Vocabularies

Destination Field	Source field	Logic	Comment field
person_id			
gender_concept_id	gender	When gender = 'M' then set gender_concept_id to 8507, when gender = 'F' then set to 8532	Drop any rows with missing/unknown gender.

Destination Field	Source field	Logic	Comment field
condition_concept_id	code	Use code to lookup target_concept_id in SOURCE_TO_STANDARD_VOCAB_MAP: select v.target_concept_id from conditions c join source_to_standard_vocab_map v on v.source_code = c.code and v.target_domain_id = 'Condition' and v.target_standard_concept = 'S' and v.source_vocabulary_id in ('ICD10')	



Usagi

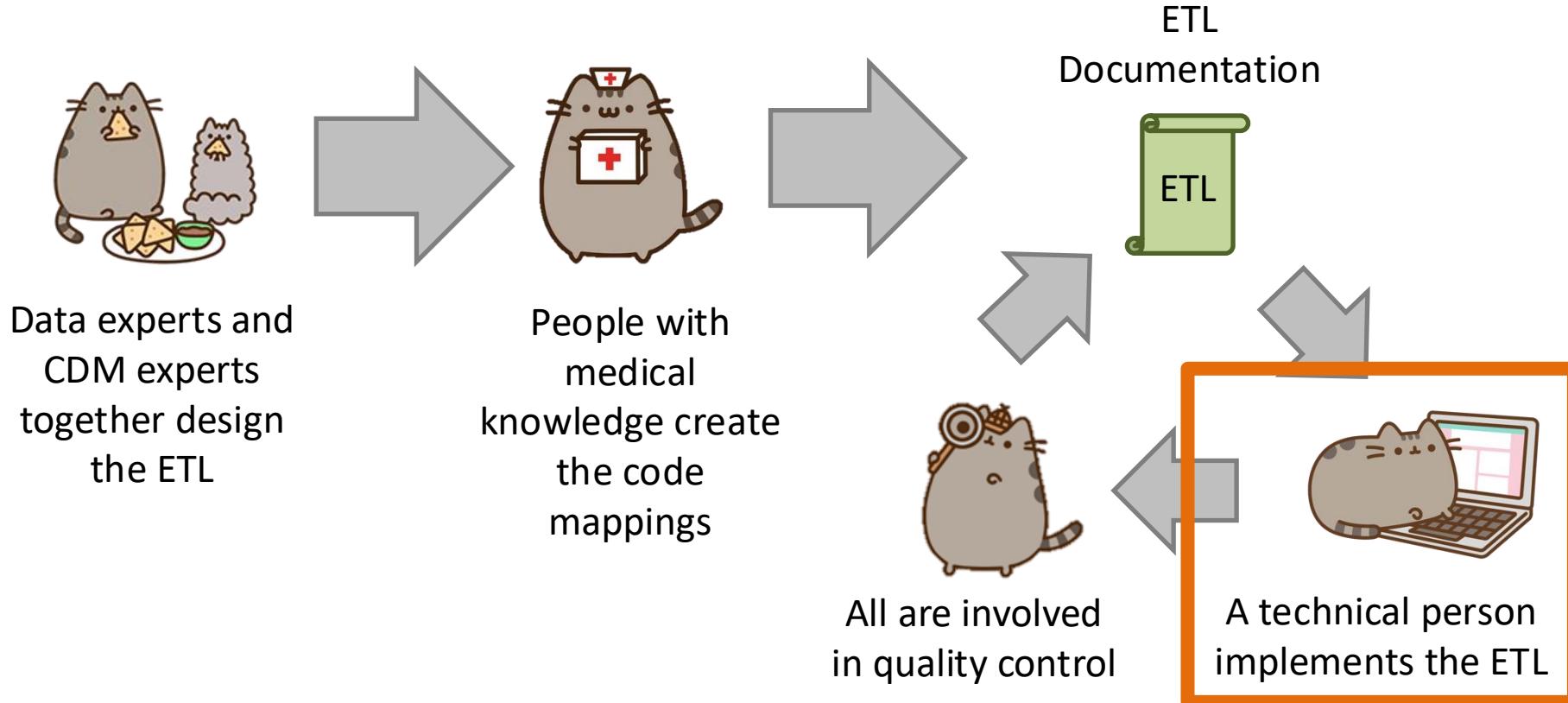


- When the Vocabulary does not contain your source terms you will need to create a map to OMOP Vocabulary Concepts
- Usagi helps you to:
 - Find best matches, automatically and/or manually
 - Automatic matching based on text similarities (itf/df)
 - Create 'source to concept map'

The screenshot shows the Usagi software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with File, Edit, View, and Help. The main window title is 'Usagi'. Below the title, there is a large table showing search results. The columns in the table are: Status, Source code, Source term, Frequency, ICPC_DESCRIPTION_DUTCH, Match score, Concept ID, Concept name, Domain, Concept class, Vocabulary, Concept code, Standard concept, Parents, Children, and Comment. One row is selected, showing 'A97' as the source code, 'No illness' as the source term, '500000' as the frequency, and 'Geen ziekte' as the ICPC_DESCRIPTION_DUTCH. Below the table, there are several panels: 'Source code' (showing the selected row), 'Target concepts' (showing the target concept '4192174' for 'Illness' in 'Condition' domain), 'Search' (with 'Query' and 'Filters' sections), and 'Results' (a table showing detailed results for the selected concept). The 'Results' table has columns: Score, Term, Concept ID, Concept name, Domain, Concept class, Vocabulary, Concept code, Standard concept, Parents, and Children. The bottom of the interface includes a 'Comment' field, 'Replace concept' and 'Add concept' buttons, and an 'Approve' button. The status bar at the bottom right indicates 'Vocabulary version: v5.0 19-NOV-18'.



Implementing the ETL





ETL Implementation



There are multiple tools available to implement your ETL



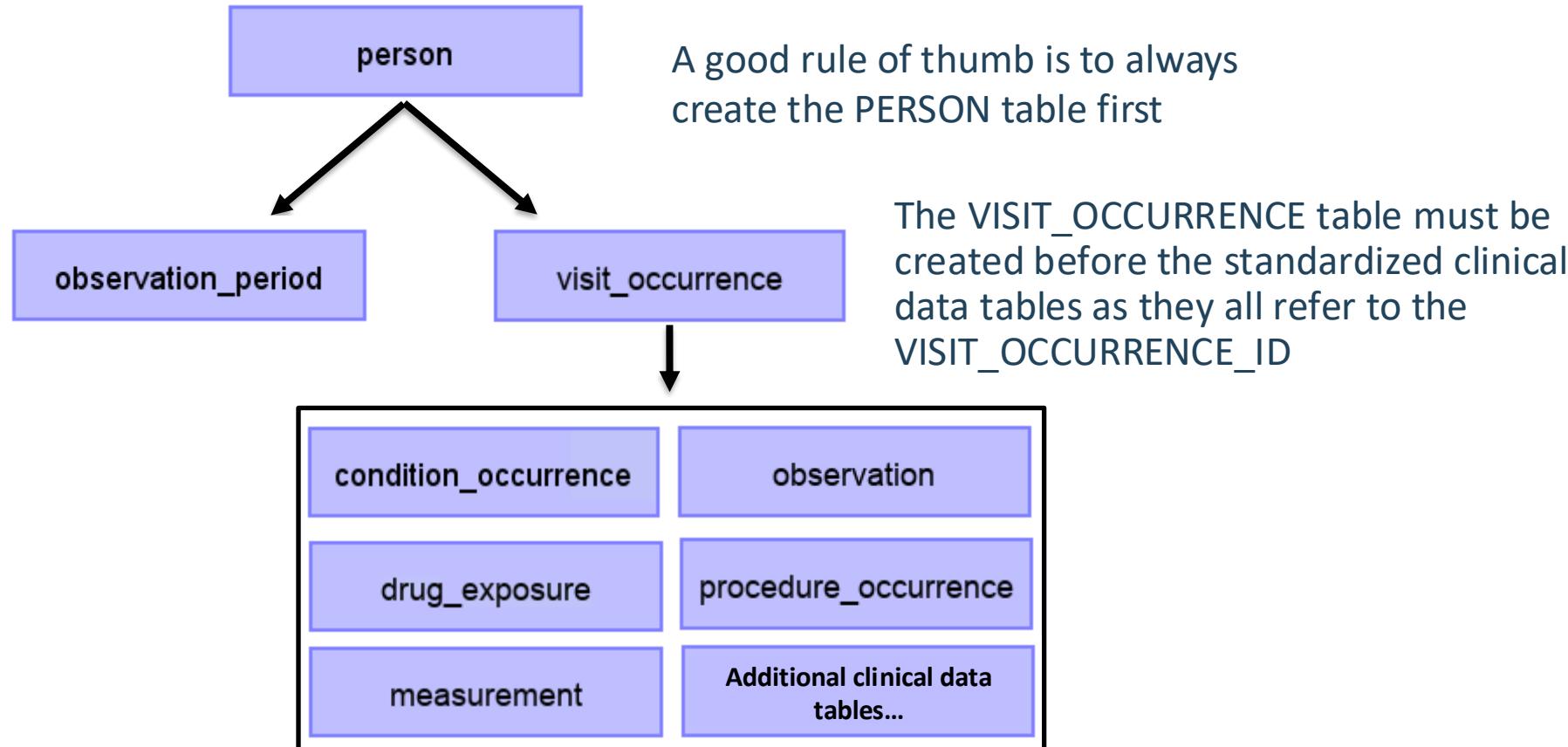
Your choice will largely depend on the size and complexity of the ETL design. And the tools available to you.



ETL Implementation

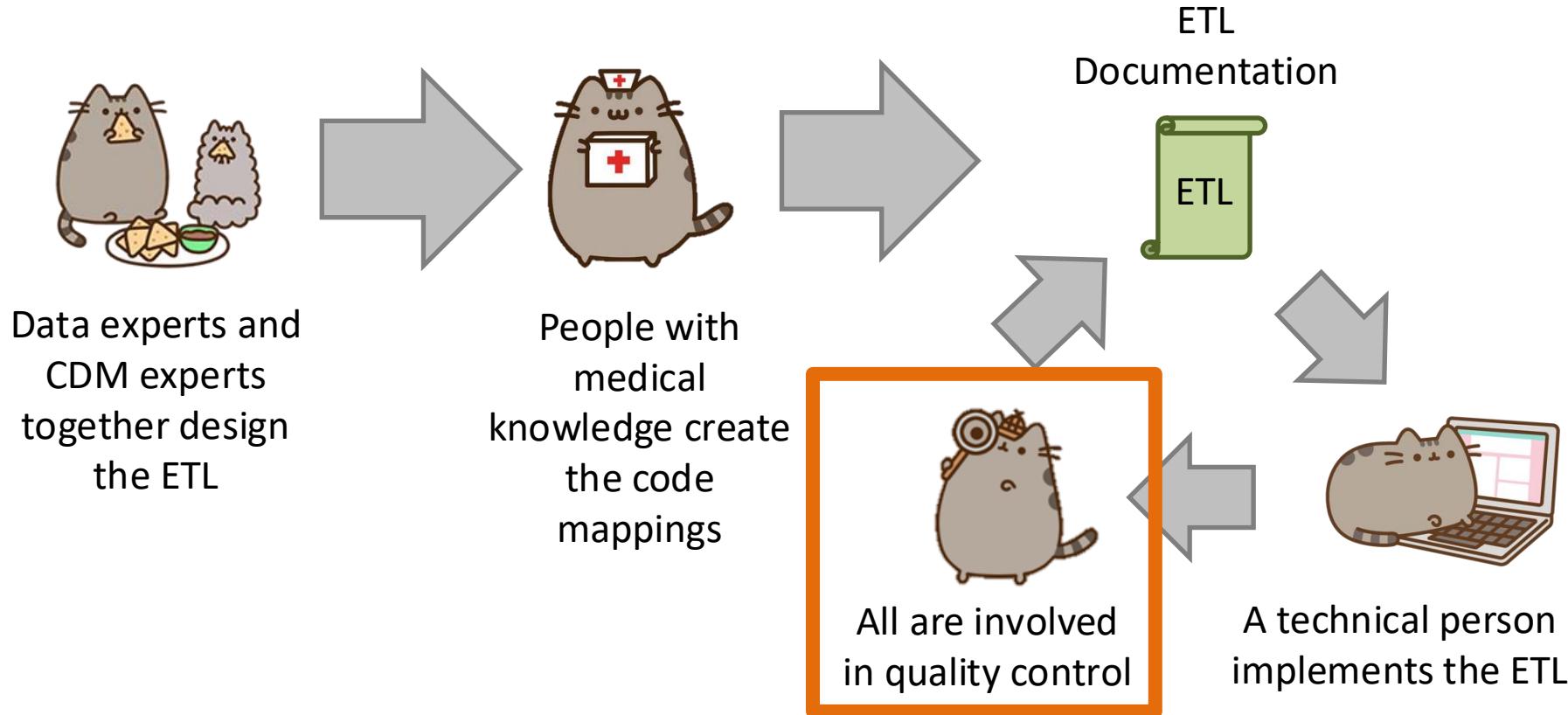


General Flow of Implementation





Quality Control

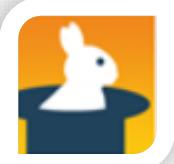




Quality



What tools are available to check that the CDM logic was implemented correctly?



Rabbit-in-a-Hat Test Case Framework



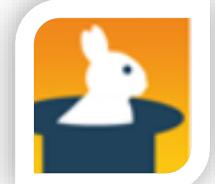
Achilles



DataQualityDashboard (DQD)



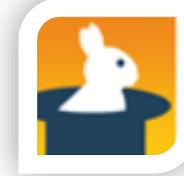
Unit Test Cases



- Testing your CDM builder is important:
 - ETL is often complex, increasing the danger of making mistakes that go unnoticed
 - CDM can update
 - Source data structure/contents can change over time
- Rabbit-In-a-Hat can construct unit tests, or small pieces of code that can automatically check single aspects of the ETL design



Unit Test Cases

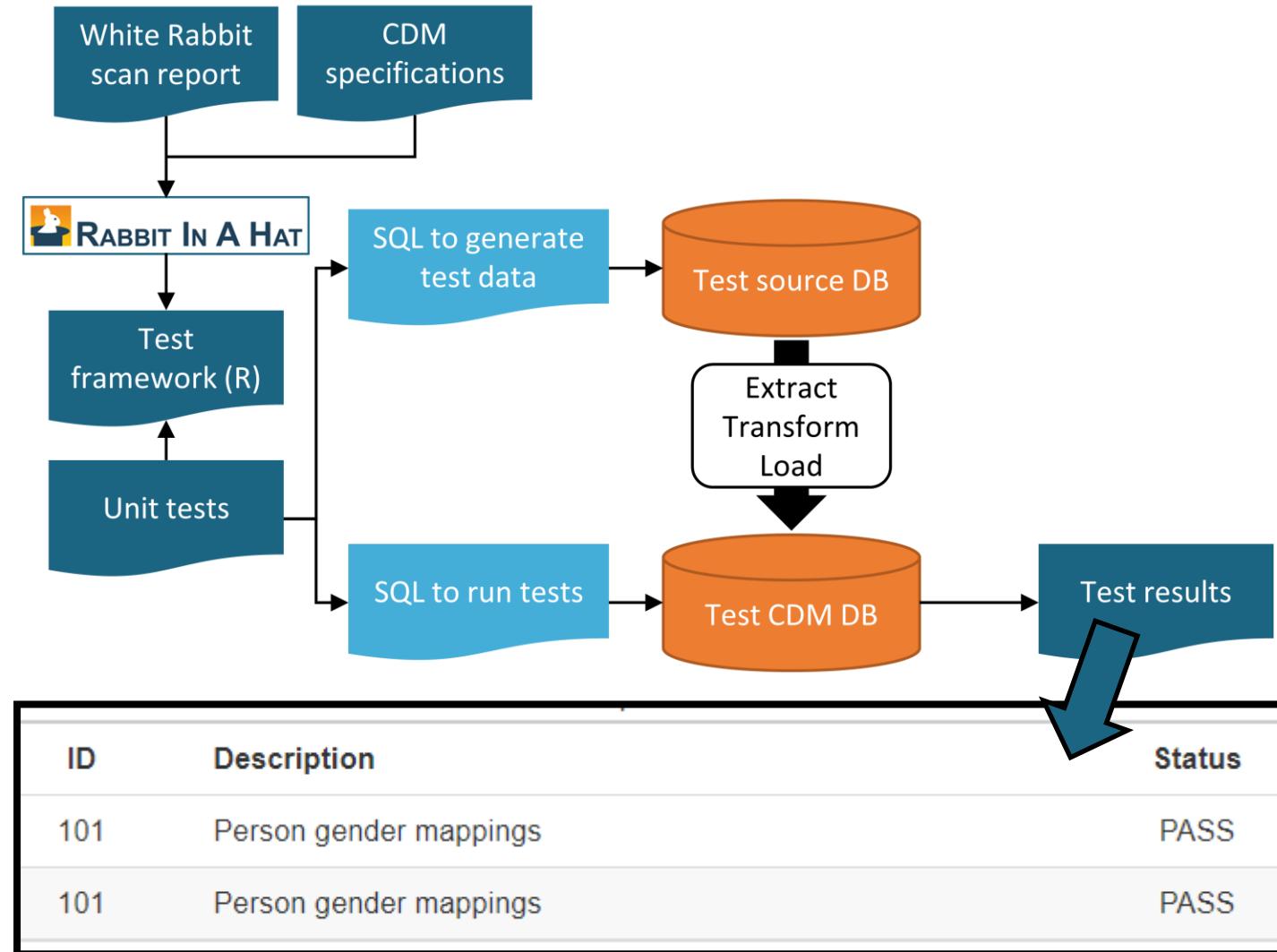


The test framework creates a series of R functions that enables you to specify your ‘fake’ people and records in the same structure as your source data using the scan report as a guide.

```
source("Framework.R")
declareTest(101, "Person gender mappings")
add_enrollment(member_id = "M000000102", gender_of_member = "male")
add_enrollment(member_id = "M000000103", gender_of_member = "female")
expect_person(PERSON_ID = 102, GENDER_CONCEPT_ID = 8507)
expect_person(PERSON_ID = 103, GENDER_CONCEPT_ID = 8532)
```



Unit Test Cases





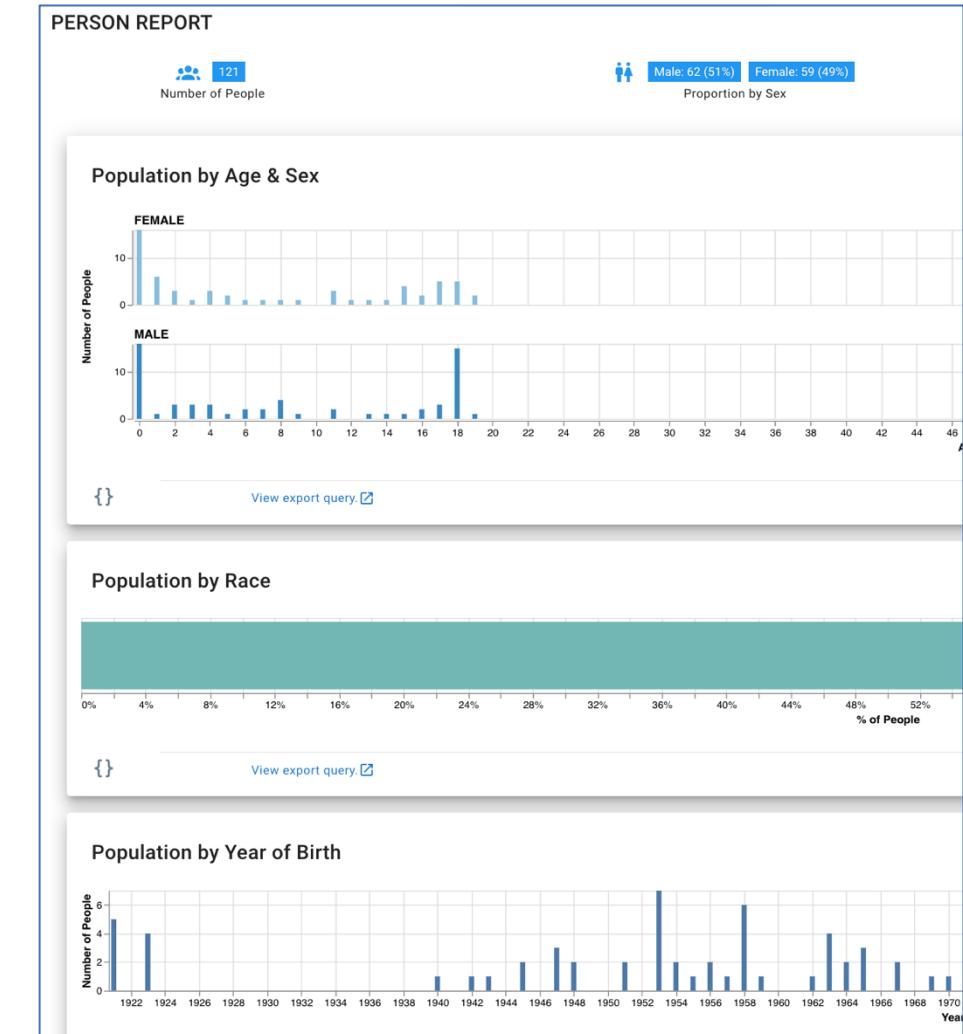
Achilles

Achilles is a data characterization and quality tool available for download here:

<https://github.com/OHDSI/Achilles>

Provides descriptive statistics on an OMOP CDM

Results can be visualized in ARES or ATLAS

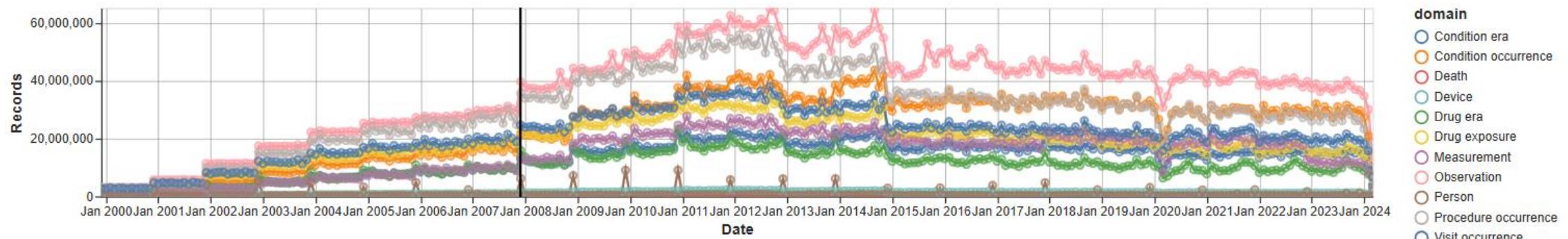




ARES: Data Density Plot



DOMAIN DENSITY

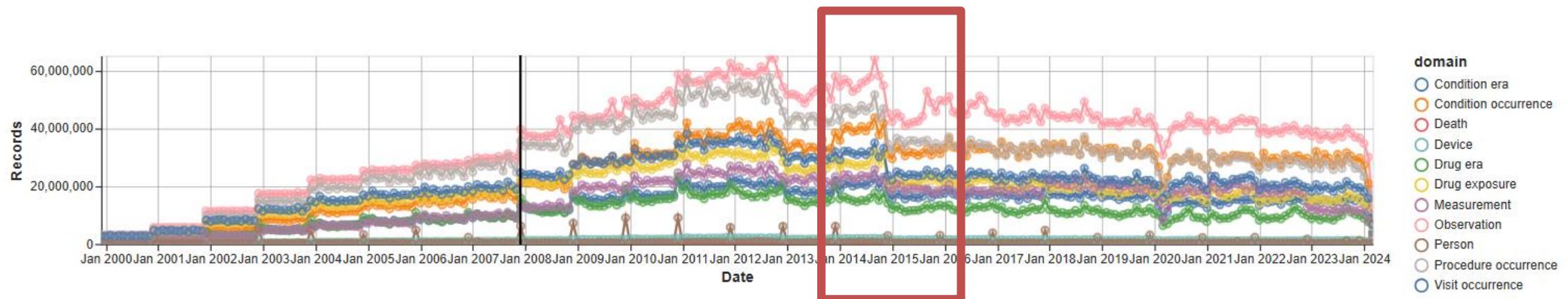




ARES: Data Density Plot



DOMAIN DENSITY

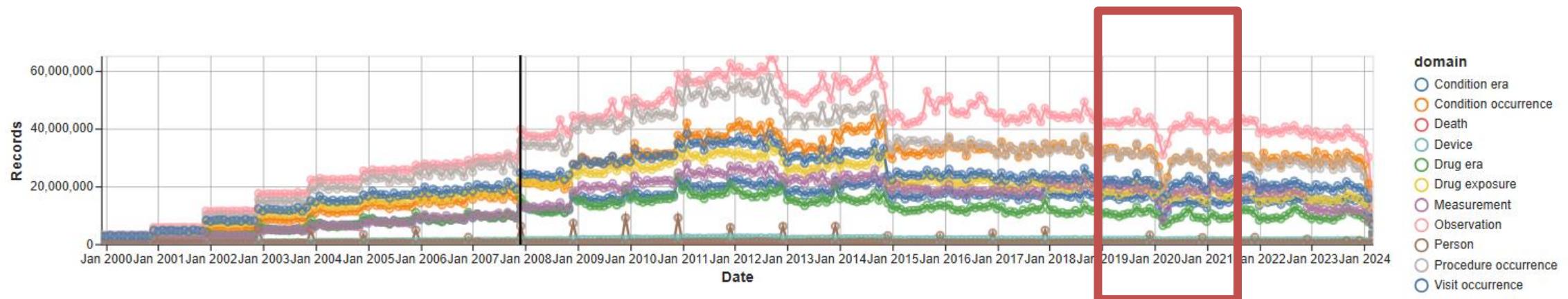




ARES: Data Density Plot



DOMAIN DENSITY





DQD Example Rules



Fraction violated rows	Check description	Threshold	Status
0.34	A yes or no value indicating if the provider_id in the VISIT_OCCURRENCE is the expected data type based on the specification.	0.05	FAIL
0.99	The number and percent of distinct source values in the measurement_source_value field of the MEASUREMENT table mapped to 0.	0.30	FAIL
0.09	The number and percent of records that have a value in the drug_concept_id field in the DRUG_ERAS table that do not conform to the ingredient class.	0.10	PASS
0.02	The number and percent of records with a value in the verbatim_end_date field of the DRUG_EXPOSURE that occurs prior to the date in the DRUG_EXPOSURE_START_DATE field of the DRUG_EXPOSURE table.	0.05	PASS
0.00	The number and percent of records that have a duplicate value in the procedure_occurrence_id field of the PROCEDURE_OCCURRENCE.	0.00	PASS



Exercise Instructions

- Together as a group, we will map the native data provided to the OMOP CDM using the template provided in the *ETL Development_1000* sheet
- You will then be given time to do the same on your own for the *ETL Development_1005* and *ETL Development_1010* sheets



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OBSERVATIONAL HEALTH DATA SCIENCES AND INFORMATICS

Thank you!