



LLM Research in the OHDSI Community (Session 2 of 3)

OHDSI Community Call
June 9, 2026 • 11 am ET



Upcoming Community Calls

Date	Topic
June 9	LLM Research Around The World, Session 2
June 16	LLM Research Around The World, Session 3
June 23	CANCELLED: OHDSI Summer School at Columbia University
June 30	OMOP & OHDSI Research Spotlight



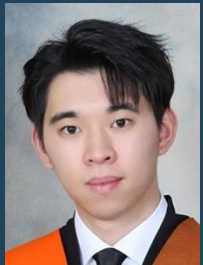
June 16: LLM Research in the OHDSI Community



Richard Boyce

University of Pittsburgh

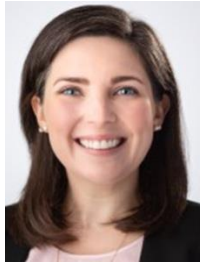
Study Agent support for users of Hades



Shihao Shenzhang

King's College, London

FastSSV, a semantic static validator for LLM Generated queries



Brooke Wolford

Norwegian University of Science and Technology / University of Oslo

Implementation of foundation models in the Trøndelag Health Study



Vishnu V Chandrabalan

Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

FastOMOP: Agent Harness and Ecosystem for RWE



Three Stages of The Journey

Where Have We Been?

Where Are We Now?

Where Are We Going?



OHDSI Shoutouts!



Congratulations to the team of **Hyejin Hong, Soyeon Kim, and Borim Ryu** on the recent publication of **Enhancing multimodal inpatient fall prediction via nursing statement integration within the OMOP common data model** in *JAMIA Open*.

Scientific Reports

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-026-53071-9>

Article in Press

Enhancing multimodal inpatient fall prediction via nursing statement integration within the OMOP common data model

Received: 3 March 2026

Accepted: 11 May 2026

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Cite this article as: Hong H., Kim S. & Ryu B. Enhancing multimodal inpatient fall prediction via nursing statement integration within the OMOP common data model. *Sci Rep* (2026). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-026-53071-9>

Hyejin Hong, Soyeon Kim & Borim Ryu

We are providing an unedited version of this manuscript to give early access to its findings. Before final publication, the manuscript will undergo further editing. Please note there may be errors present which affect the content, and all legal disclaimers apply.

If this paper is publishing under a Transparent Peer Review model then Peer Review reports will publish with the final article.

ARTICLE IN PRESS



OHDSI Shoutouts!



Congratulations to the team of **Cindy X Cai, Brian Toy, Benjamin Martin, Ruochong Fan, Erik Westlund, Diep Tran, Akihiko Nishimura, Haeun Lee, Theodore Leng, Paul Nagy, Nestoras Mathioudakis, Linying Zhang, Michelle Hribar, Aiyin Chen, Karen Armbrust, Kerry Goetz, Sally Baxter, Michael V Boland, Eric N Brown, Edmund Tsui, Andrew J Barkmeier, Sophia Wang, Nitish Mehta, Jacqueline C Stocking, Ghazala O'Keefe, Cecilia S Lee, Philip R O Payne, William J O'Brien, Scott DuVall, Thamir Alshammari, Thomas Falconer, David A Dorr, Isabelle Humes, David McCoy, Mohammed Adibuzzaman, Rumel Mahmood, Hannah Morgan-Cooper, Priya Desai, Shikha Yashwant Kothari, Anthony Sena, Clair Blacketer, Anna Ostropolets, Azza Shoaibi, Gowtham Rao, George Hripcsak, Patrick Ryan, and Marc A Suchard** on the recent publication of **Semaglutide and Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration Among Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: An OHDSI Network Study** in *Ophthalmology*.

The screenshot shows the top of the journal page with the 'Ophthalmology' logo and the American Academy of Ophthalmology emblem. Below the logo is a navigation bar with links for Articles, Publish, Topics, Multimedia, About, and Contact. The article title is prominently displayed, followed by the authors' names: Cindy X. Cai, MD, MS; Brian Toy, MD; Benjamin Martin, PhD; George Hripcsak, MD, MS; and Patrick Ryan, PhD. Below the authors are links for 'Affiliations & Notes' and 'Article Info'. A row of icons provides options for 'Download PDF', 'Cite', 'Share', 'Set Alert', 'Get Rights', and 'Reprints'. On the left side, a 'Show Outline' sidebar is visible, listing 'Structured Abstract', 'Objective', and 'Design'. The 'Objective' section includes the text: 'or Purpose: To investigate the potential association of semaglutide and neovascular age-related macular degeneration (NVAMD)'. The 'Design' section includes the text: 'Retrospective study across 12 databases in the Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) network during the study period from 12/1/2017-12/31/2024'.



Three Stages of The Journey

Where Have We Been?

Where Are We Now?

Where Are We Going?



Upcoming Workgroup Calls



Date	Time (ET)	Meeting
Tuesday	12 pm	Generative AI and Analytics
Wednesday	7 am	Medical Imaging
Wednesdy	8 am	Psychiatry
Wednesday	9 am	Patient-Level Prediction
Wednesday	10 am	Common Data Model
Wednesday	2 pm	Natural Language Processing
Wednesday	7 pm	Eyecare and Vision Research
Thursday	7 am	Europe Community Call
Thursday	10 am	GIS-Geographic Information System
Thursday	10 am	Rare Diseases
Thursday	7 pm	Dentistry
Friday	9 am	Waveform
Friday	10 am	Transplant
Friday	11 am	Clinical Trials
Friday	11:30 am	Steering Group
Friday	11 pm	China Chapter (ZOOM)
Monday	2 pm	Electronic Animal Health Records
Tuesday	9 am	Data2Evidence

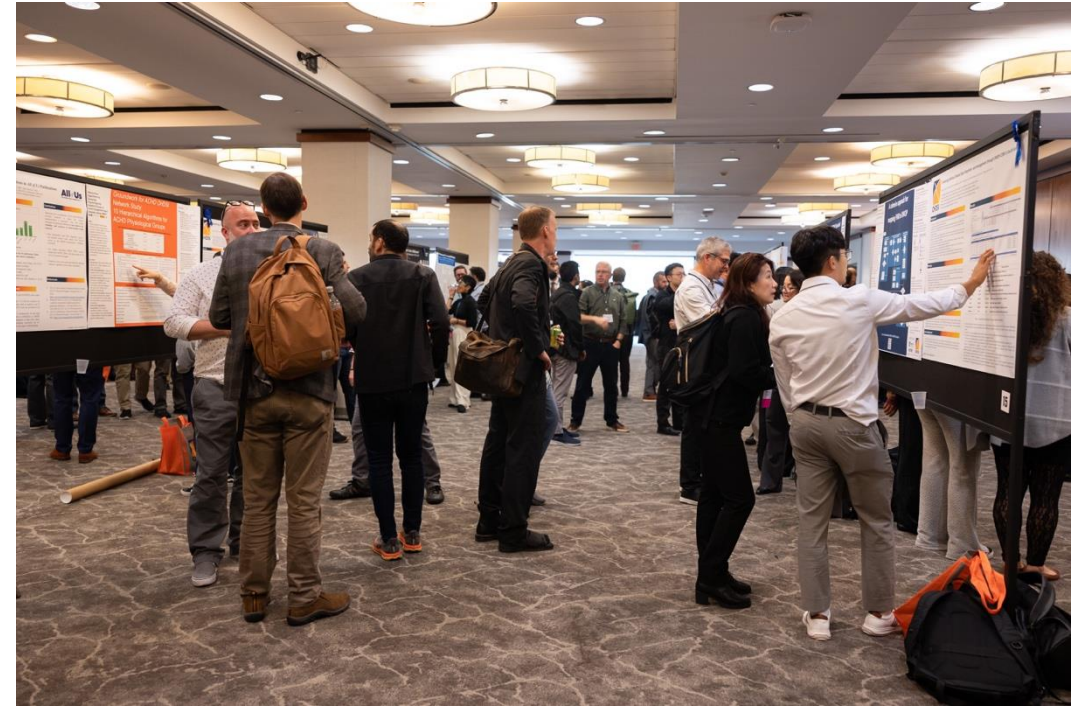


THANK YOU!

The **call for participation** for the 2026 Global Symposium has ended.

We received another record-setting amount of submissions!

Thank you to the Scientific Review Committee for leading the effort to build our Collaborator Showcase over the next month!





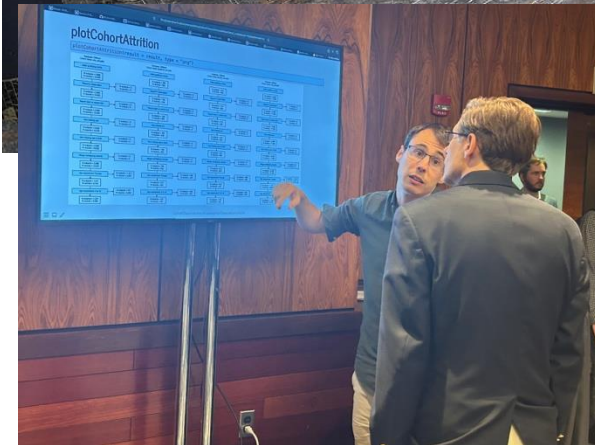
2026 OHDSI Global Symposium

Registration is OPEN for the **2026 OHDSI Global Symposium**, which will be held Oct. 20-22 in New Brunswick, N.J., USA.

Oct. 20: Tutorials

Oct. 21: Plenaries, Showcase

Oct. 22: Workgroup Activities



ohdsi.org/OHDSI2026



2026 Symposium Tutorials – Session 1

- **An Introduction to the Journey from Data to Evidence Using OHDSI**
- **An Introduction to ATLAS**
- **Bringing FAIR to Imaging Research with the Medical Imaging OMOP Extension**
- **Complex Phenotyping at Scale with and without LLMs Using PhenotypeR**
- **OHDSI Leadership Storytelling Workshop**
- **Mastering OMOP: Transforming EHR Data with Practical Strategies, Best Practices, and OHDSI Integration**



2026 Symposium Tutorials – Session 2

- **Building and Using the OHDSI Evidence Network: From Data Partner to Federated Study Execution**
- **From Multi-Modal Data to Real-World Evidence: Hands-on with the Data2Evidence Platform for OMOP Data Curation and Analytics**
- **Integrating Geospatial Data Into OMOP CDM**
- **Introduction to OHDSI Phenotype Development & Evaluation**
- **OHDSI Standardized Vocabularies on FHIR: A Deep Dive Using the Echidna Terminology Server**
- **Using OMOP Model in Registry Context & Clinical Trials Standardization Context: Conventions, Past Use Cases, SDTM & Regulatory Consideration, Challenges**



2026 Global Symposium Agenda

Start	End	Topic	Presenter/Lead
8:00 am	8:30 am	State of the Community	George Hripcsak
8:30 am	9:15 am	OHDSI Year In Review	Early-Stage Researcher WG
9:15 am	10:00 am	Collaborator Showcase: Posters and Demos (Session 1)	
10:00 am	11:00 am	Plenary 1: Federated Learning Meets Negative Control Calibration: Toward Reliable Multi-Site Evidence Generation	Yong Chen
11:00 am	12:00 pm	Plenary 2: Beyond the Defaults: How the OHDSI Community is Adapting, Extending, and Reimagining Its Tools	Scott Duvall
12:00 pm	1:00 pm	Network & Lunch	
1:00 pm	2:00 pm	Plenary 3: The role of national initiatives in supporting sustainability, collaboration, and growth of OHDSI	Ed Burn
2:00 pm	2:45 pm	Collaborator Showcase: Lightning Talks (Session 1)	5 presenters
2:45 pm	3:30 pm	Collaborator Showcase: Posters and Demos (Session 2)	
3:30 pm	4:15 pm	Collaborator Showcase: Posters and Demos (Session 3)	
4:15 pm	5:00 pm	Collaborator Showcase: Lightning Talks (Session 2)	5 presenters
5:00 pm	6:00 pm	Titan Awards, Closing	Patrick Ryan
6:00 pm	8:30 pm	Dinner on your own	
8:30 pm	11:30 pm	OHDSI Jam Session	Martijn Schuemie



2026 Symposium Workgroup Activities

Session 1 (8 am – 10 am): Eyecare and Vision Research, GIS – Geographic Information Systems, Early-Stage Researchers, Industry, Tidy R Programming with OMOP, HADES Hackathon, Generative AI and Foundation Models, Phenotype Development and Evaluation, Oncology, Health Equity, Vocabularies, APAC

Session 2 (10:30 am – 12:30 pm): Perinatal and Reproductive Health, Waveform, Medical Imaging, Industry, Tidy R Programming with OMOP, HADES Hackathon, Generative AI and Foundation Models, Phenotype Development and Evaluation, Oncology, Health Equity, Vocabularies, Rare Disease

Session 3 (1:30 pm – 3:30 pm): Dentistry, GIS & Waveform Cross-Pollination Meeting, Evidence Network, Women of OHDSI, Psychiatry, HADES Hackathon, Natural Language Processing, Health Economics & Value Assessment, ATLAS/WebAPI, CDM Survey, Surgery & Perioperative Medicine

Session 4 (3:30 pm – 5 pm): Workgroup Summary Session



2026 OHDSI Global Symposium

There are opportunities to be both a **sponsor** and an **exhibitor** at the Global Symposium.

Please reach out to symposium@OHDSI.org for more information.

ohdsi.org/OHDSI2026





First Latin America Symposium – July 30-31

Registration is open for the first OHDSI Latin America Symposium, taking place July 30-31 in Salvador, Brazil.

Day 1

Strategic panels with government, academia and industry

Thursday, July 30, 2026



Opening and keynote

Common Data Model for Health Equity: the Role of Latin America.



Panel 1 — Health data interoperability and standards

Panelists from the Ministry of Health, Bahia State Health Department, PAHO and Latin American Governments.



Panel 2 — The power of administrative data for health research

Panelists from the Ministry of Health, CONASS, Fiocruz, Latin American Governments, Industry and OHDSI Global.



Panel 3 — The future of interoperability in healthcare in Latin America

A public-private debate.

Panelists from the Ministry of Health, CONASS, Fiocruz, private hospitals and Latin American Governments.

Day 2

Hands-on workshops and scientific collaboration

Friday, July 31, 2026



Introductory OMOP CDM workshops

- Introduction to OMOP
- Building cohorts with OHDSI tools



Parallel tracks of specialized workshops

- ETL to OMOP
- Scientific collaboration



Closing

Future perspectives and next steps for the OHDSI Latin America community.

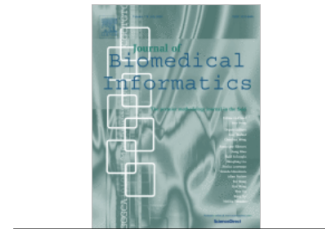
ohdsilatam.org



Call for Papers: Agentic AI for RWE Life Cycle Support

The Journal of Biomedical Informatics has opened a call for papers focused on Agentic AI For RWE Life-Cycle Support — scaling trustworthy evaluation for treatment safety and effectiveness.

Submissions will be accepted from June 15 through November 15, 2026, with expected publication date of September 15, 2027.



Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Date: Available online 8 June 2026

Article: 105062

In Press, Journal Pre-proof

Published by



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Editorial

Call for papers: agentic AI for real-world evidence life cycle support – scaling trustworthy evaluation of treatment safety and effectiveness

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Article

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Outline

[Declaration of competing interest](#)

[References](#)



#OHDSISocialShowcase This Week

Tuesday

Mitos: A Python implementation of OHDSI Circe cohort expressions with schema fidelity and cross-engine validation

(Egill Fridgeirsson, Peter Rijnbeek)

Mitos brings OHDSI CIRCE cohorts to Python with 1100/1100 PhenotypeLibrary parity.

Mitos: a Python implementation of OHDSI CIRCE cohort expressions with schema fidelity and cross-engine validation

Background: ATLAS cohorts are authored in CIRCE, but many ML teams work in Python. Mitos implements CIRCE cohort expressions in Python and validates both schema fidelity and execution parity against the OHDSI reference toolchain.

Schema fidelity matched all 1100 PhenotypeLibrary cohorts.

Execution matched reference SQL for all 1100 cohorts and 134 edge cases created as part of testing.

1100 / 1100
PhenotypeLibrary cohorts parsed and re-serialized exactly
703 / 703 default visible phenotypes also matched exactly.

304
reference CIRCE JSON properties tracked
Unexpected keys are surfaced explicitly so schema drift stays visible.

1100 / 1100
PhenotypeLibrary cohorts rowcounts with reference SQL exactly
698 / 698 cohorts returned nonzero rows in both engines

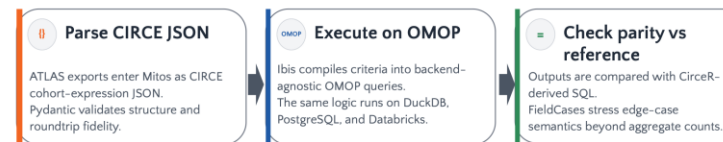
134 / 134
FieldCases matched exactly
Row-level agreement on edge cases

Python-native CIRCE execution can match the OHDSI reference implementation exactly.

Validated execution engines
DuckDB PostgreSQL Databricks

Validation workflow

All 1100 PhenotypeLibrary cohorts parsed and matched reference execution.



Limitation: This poster focuses on semantic parity, not production-scale performance. Future work will continue in OHDSI/Circepy, where the Mitos execution layer has now been integrated.



Egill A. Fridgeirsson¹, Peter Rijnbeek¹
¹Medical Informatics, Erasmus University Medical Center



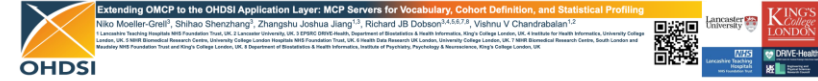


#OHDSISocialShowcase This Week

Wednesday

Extending OMCP to the OHDSI Application Layer: MCP Servers for Vocabulary, Cohort Definition, and Statistical Profiling

(Niko Möller-Grell, Shihao Shenzhang, Zhangshu Joshua Jiang, Richard Dobson, Vishnu V Chandrabalan)

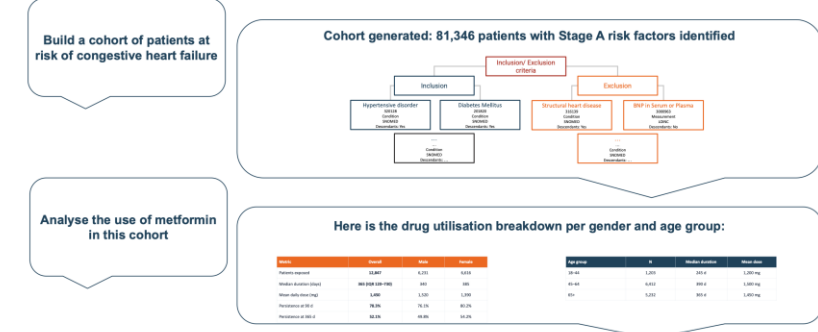


Background

In previous work, we introduced OMCP and FastOMOP, a suite of Model Context Protocol (MCP) servers and agent teams designed to enable secure, privacy-preserving interactions between large language models (LLMs) and OMOP Common Data Model (CDM)^{1,2}. OMCP was motivated by the observation that, despite the widespread adoption of CDM across multinational databases representing over one billion patient records, effective data access and analysis remain heavily dependent on SQL and R expertise. Building on this foundation, we now extend FastOMOP to the OHDSI application layer, introducing MCP servers that expose ATLAS for cohort definition, DARWIN EU-aligned analytical workflows, and vocabulary services for semantic alignment^{3,4}.

Methods

We developed four additional MCP servers that expose the OHDSI WebAPI, ATLAS and Athena as typed, structured tool interfaces for LLM agents. For advanced statistical profiling, we introduce a novel "MCP-of-MCPs" architecture in which a higher-level profiling server acts simultaneously as an MCP server to the LLM agent and as an MCP client to a dedicated R execution server.



Research Query

We developed three MCP servers exposing the OHDSI WebAPI and R execution layer². To validate end-to-end orchestration, we built a 6-agent Atlas pipeline (Agnos framework, gpt-oss:120b via Ollama) that autonomously constructs ATLAS-compatible concept sets from patient vignettes using these servers.

- Vocabulary Server:** Semantic vector search over ~4.1M OMOP concepts (ATHENA v5.0, MedEmbed-large-v0.1 embeddings via Mivius) with relationship-based disambiguation and hierarchy traversal.
- Cohort Definition Server:** Exposes cohort lifecycle operations: CIRCE-based definition creation, asynchronous cohort generation, status polling, and inclusion statistics retrieval.
- Profiling Server (MCP-of-MCPs):** Acts simultaneously as an MCP server to the LLM agent and as an MCP client to a dedicated R execution server, routing simple queries to WebAPI and complex analytics to R.
- R Execution Server:** Provides containerised execution of OHDSI/HADES and DARWIN EU R package families with secure sandboxing, package management, and database connectivity.

Vocabulary lookup

FastOMOP Leverages these new OMCP servers to facilitate cohort creation and statistical profiling through agent teams:

- Key Design Principles:**
 - Separation of concerns:** the profiling server owns clinical research logic and result formatting; the R server owns secure execution, package management, and CDM database connections. Neither layer exposes internals to the other.
 - R sandbox isolation:** the R sandbox runs CohortMethod, PatientLevelPrediction, CohortDiagnostics, and DARWIN EU packages in isolated containers with managed memory and CPU limits.
 - Extensible R tooling:** new OHDSI R packages (e.g. TreatmentPatterns, SelfControlledCaseSeries) can be registered as tools in the R server without modifying the profiling server interface.
 - Auditability:** the R server validates all inputs, enforces read-only database access, caps execution time, and returns structured results. No raw R output reaches the LLM, all execution traces are fully captured through Langfuse.

Cohort generation

Statistical profiling

Results & Conclusion

Integration validated with Claude Desktop and FastOMOP agents on MIMIC-IV. A 6-agent Atlas pipeline (Clinical Parser, Concept Finder, Relationship Reasoner, Set Builder, Validator, Corrector) autonomously constructed ATLAS-compatible concept sets from patient vignettes. The pipeline performed semantic vector search over ~4.1M OMOP concepts (ATHENA v5.0), relationship-based disambiguation (52 OMOP relationship types), and exported ATLAS JSON with domain-specific descendant rules.

References: 1. The OHDSI Atlas pipeline... 2. The OHDSI Atlas pipeline... 3. The OHDSI Atlas pipeline... 4. The OHDSI Atlas pipeline...



#OHDSISocialShowcase This Week

Thursday

From OHDSI Cohorts to Trustworthy, Reproducible and Reusable Dashboards for your Enterprise

(Lisa Murch, William Kuan)

From OHDSI cohorts to **trustworthy, reproducible and reusable dashboards** for your enterprise

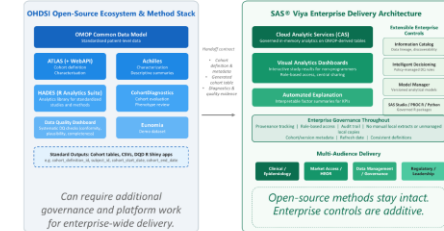
From Cohorts to Enterprise Study Results

Background: Regulated organisations need governed, auditable, versioned execution of analytic outputs. There is a need for governed infrastructure to scale and reuse this work across studies and stakeholders.

Method: This approach prioritises governance and compliance, which in practice means through the SAS® Viya platform. We execute ATLAS cohort definitions and derived results through governed workflows, producing versioned datasets with full lineage to the underlying logic. This enables consistent reuse across analyses and integration with broader enterprise analytics. Here we focus on the interactive dashboards. Execution within SAS® Viya's governed AI platform means these outputs can serve as versioned inputs to automated decisioning, model management and generative AI capabilities as they evolve. Analytics can be efficiently scaled to large volumes of data.



What users can do: Within the SAS® Viya Visual Analytics layer, users can explore OMOP CDM outputs such as counts and pathway summaries in interactive reports with filters, click-through and automated explanation. Users can adjust inclusion/exclusion criteria and trace back to governed cohort/results tables. R code can be embedded via PROC R with standardized package versions for reproducibility and native rendering of R graphics within SAS® Studio.



Future Developments: Integration of OHDSI DQD metrics and extending agent-based automation (currently in progress for raw-to-OMOP transformation). Orchestration of end-to-end workflows from cohort execution through quality checks to report generation. Development of curated, drug-specific evidence bases for Clinical, HEOR, Medical Affairs and Regulatory stakeholders.



Try it out: Take a picture to interact with the dashboard (landscape mode works better on mobile)

Lisa Murch, William Kuan | SAS Institute
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#OHDSISocialShowcase This Week

Friday

Using coding agents and a skill-based context engineering approach to map EMA authorized drugs to RxNorm

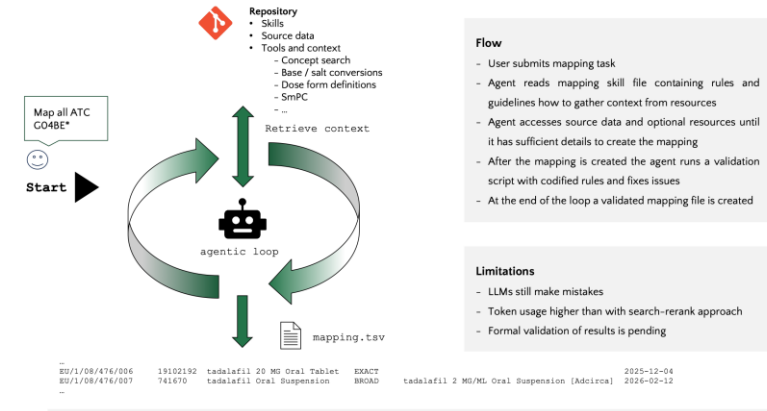
(Rowan Parry)

Using coding agents and a skill-based context engineering approach to map EMA authorized drugs to RxNorm

- Despite a need for a centrally maintained and validated mapping of all EMA authorized drugs, until now no publicly available mapping existed.
- Mapping source drug vocabularies to OMOP standardized concepts remains a labor-intensive task.

Common LLM-based mapping systems decompose drug entries into their constituent elements, perform semantic search, and then rerank to obtain the a result. However, RxNorm encodes domain-specific knowledge that cannot always be resolved by search and reranking alone. An LLM does not always know the distinction between various 'injectables', correct base / salt conversions, whether a stated dose is metered or actuated, or the correct biosimilar suffixes. Resolving these cases reliably requires additional context which is not available in a simple drug name string.

The present approach uses a readily available coding agent and its default tools in combination with a curated set of skills, scripts, and relevant information available as plaintext files in a git repository. This allows an agentic LLM to gather context and map drugs with awareness of domain-specific knowledge and conventions. This approach works across languages, formats, coding agents, and source data conventions without requiring significant additional work. It has already been successfully applied to map Spanish and Latvian drugs.



Results:

- 16,575 EMA centrally authorized product presentations mapped
- 31,150 AEMPS (Spain) product presentations mapped
- 35,700 ZVA (Latvia) product presentations mapped
- Repository with skills, scripts, curated context, and mappings publicly available

<https://github.com/mi-erasmusmc/ema-authorized-to-rxnorm-mappings>

Rowan Parry 



Where Are We Going?

**Any other announcements
of upcoming work, events,
deadlines, etc?**



Three Stages of The Journey

Where Have We Been?

Where Are We Now?

Where Are We Going?



June 9: LLM Research in the OHDSI Community



Niko Moeller-Grell

King's College

FastOMOP - multi agent cohort creation



Joel Swerdel

Johnson & Johnson

Phenelope – tool for developing concept sets using LLM



Jared Houghtaling

Johnson & Johnson

LLM-Based Phenotype Refinement via CAPR



Adam Johnson

Duke University

Using Synthetic Data and Claude Code to Develop Transportable Analytic Code



**The weekly OHDSI community call is held
every Tuesday at 11 am ET.**

Everybody is invited!

Links are sent out weekly and available at:

ohdsi.org/community-calls-2026



Find your workgroup.

Fuel our mission.

ohdsi.org/workgroups