



A Common Data Model- Why? Strengths and limitations of a common data approach

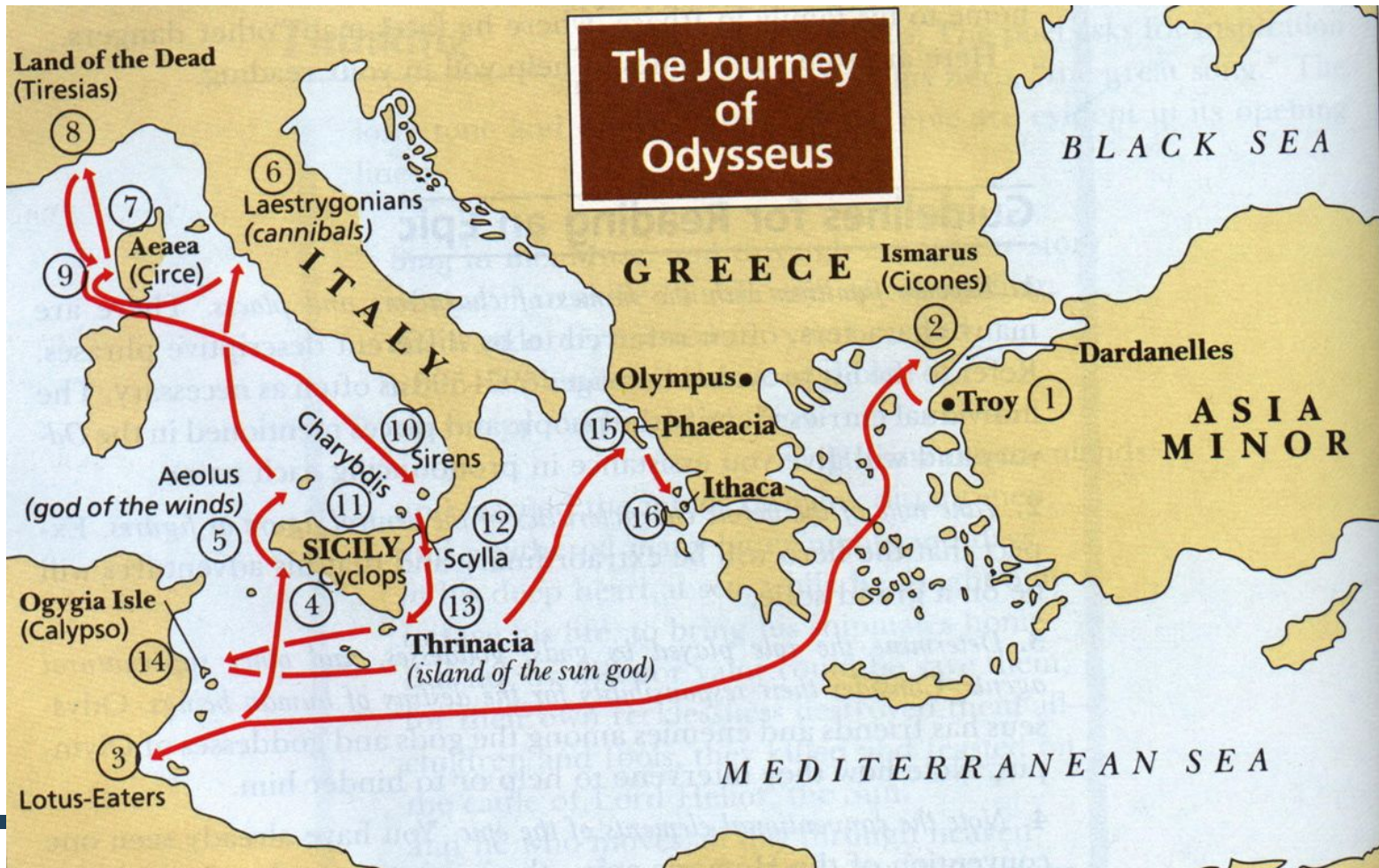
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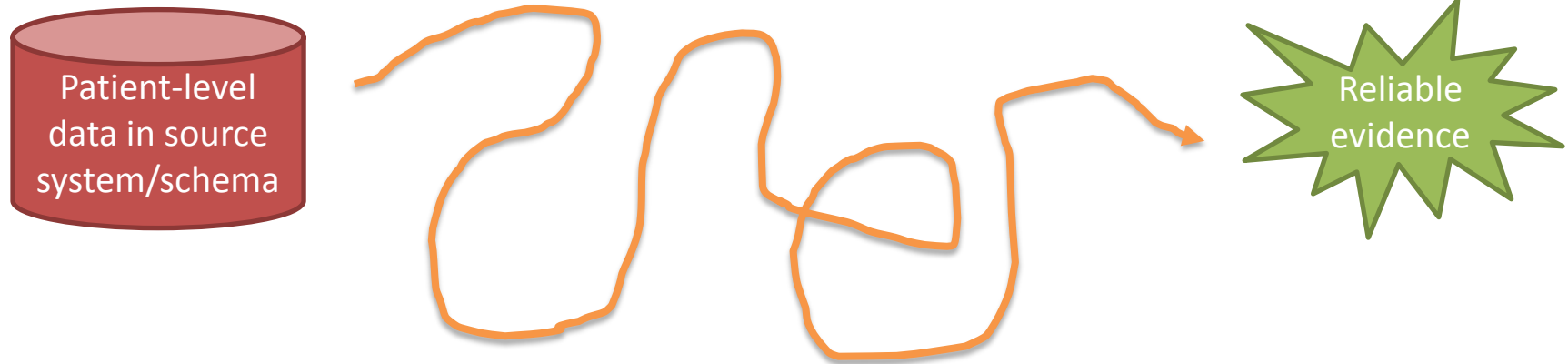
Odyssey (*noun*): \oh-d-si\

1. A long journey full of adventures





The journey to real-world evidence

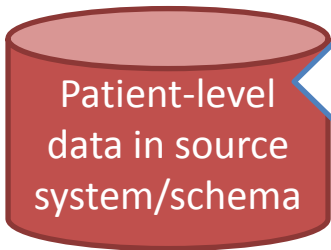




The journey to real-world evidence

Different types of observational data:

- **Populations**
 - Pediatric vs. elderly
 - Socioeconomic disparities
- **Care setting**
 - Inpatient vs. outpatient
 - Primary vs. secondary care
- **Data capture process**
 - Administrative claims
 - Electronic health records
 - Clinical registries
- **Health system**
 - Insured vs. uninsured
 - Country policies

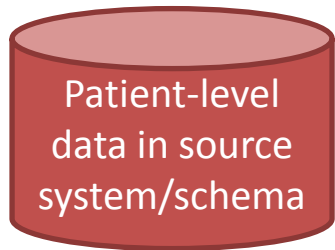




The journey to real-world evidence

Types of evidence desired:

- **Cohort identification**
 - Clinical trial feasibility and recruitment
- **Clinical characterization**
 - Treatment utilization
 - Disease natural history
 - Quality improvement
- **Population-level effect estimation**
 - Safety surveillance
 - Comparative effectiveness
- **Patient-level prediction**
 - Precision medicine
 - Disease interception





Opportunities for standardization in the evidence generation journey

Protocol

- **Data structure** : tables, fields, data types
- **Data conventions** : set of rules that govern how data are represented
- **Data vocabularies** : terminologies to codify clinical domains
- **Cohort definition** : algorithms for identifying the set of patients who meet a collection of criteria for a given interval of time
- **Covariate construction** : logic to define variables available for use in statistical analysis
- **Analysis** : collection of decisions and procedures required to produce aggregate summary statistics from patient-level data
- **Results reporting** : series of aggregate summary statistics presented in tabular and graphical form



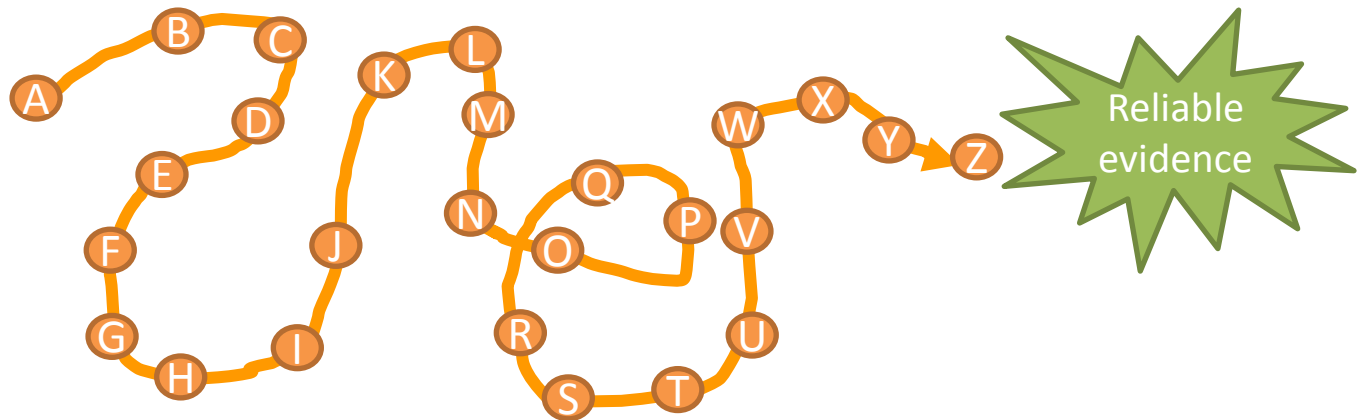
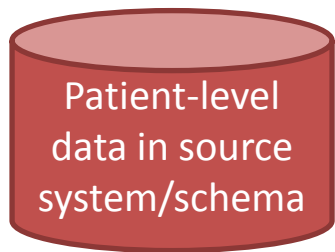
Desired attributes for reliable evidence

Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis		Result
Repeatable	Identical	Identical	Identical	Identical	=	Identical
Reproducible	Identical	Different	Identical	Identical	=	Identical
Replicable	Identical	Same or different	Similar	Identical	=	Similar
Generalizable	Identical	Same or different	Different	Identical	=	Similar
Robust	Identical	Same or different	Same or different	Different	=	Similar
Calibrated	Similar (controls)	Identical	Identical	Identical	=	Statistically consistent



Minimum requirements to achieve reproducibility

Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Reproducible	Identical	Different	Identical	Identical	= Identical

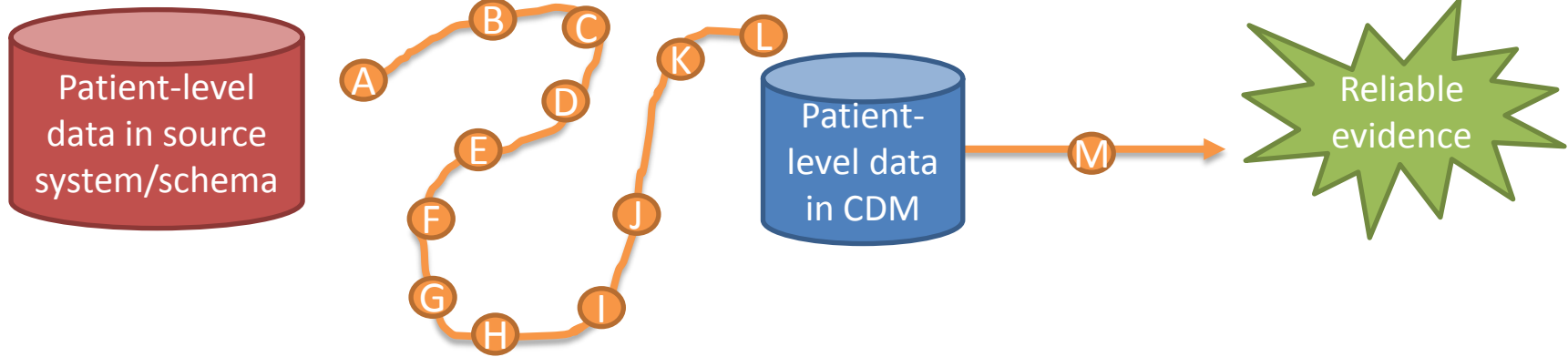


- Complete documented specification that fully describes all data manipulations and statistical procedures
- Original source data, no staged intermediaries
- Full analysis code that executes end-to-end (from source to results) without manual intervention



How a common data model + common analytics can support reproducibility

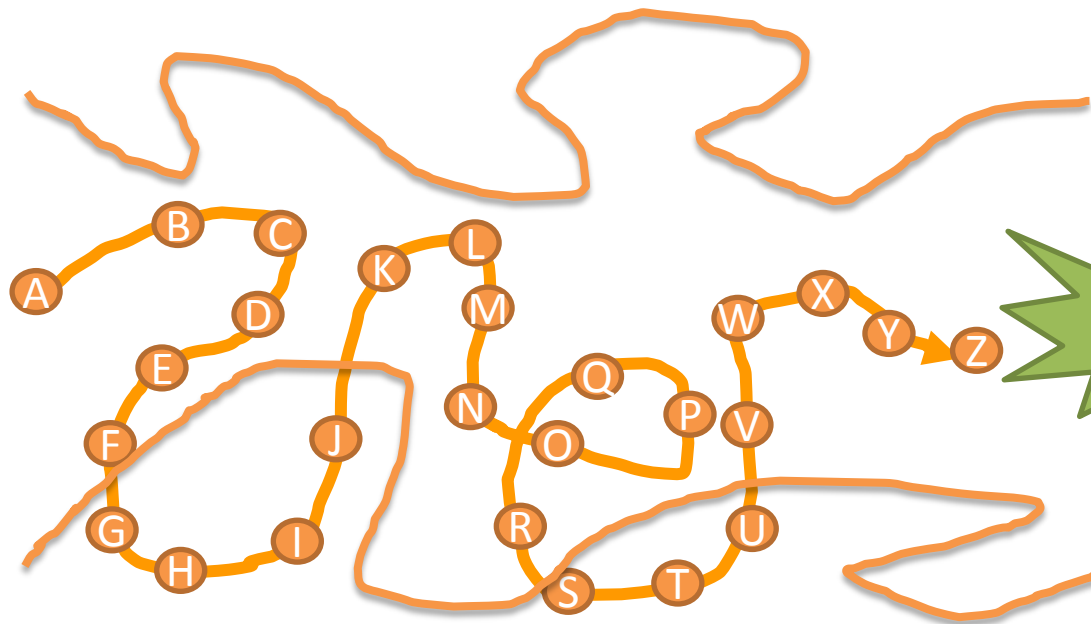
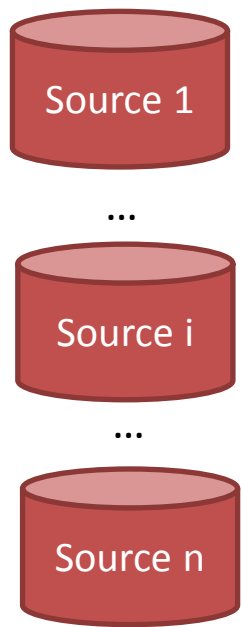
Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Reproducible	Identical	Different	Identical	Identical	= Identical



- Use of common data model splits the journey into two segments: 1) data standardization, 2) analysis execution
- ETL specification and source code can be developed and evaluated separately from analysis design
- CDM creates opportunity for re-use of data step and analysis step

Challenges to achieve replication

Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Replicable	Identical	Same or different	Similar	Identical	= Similar



Similar evidence

Reliable evidence

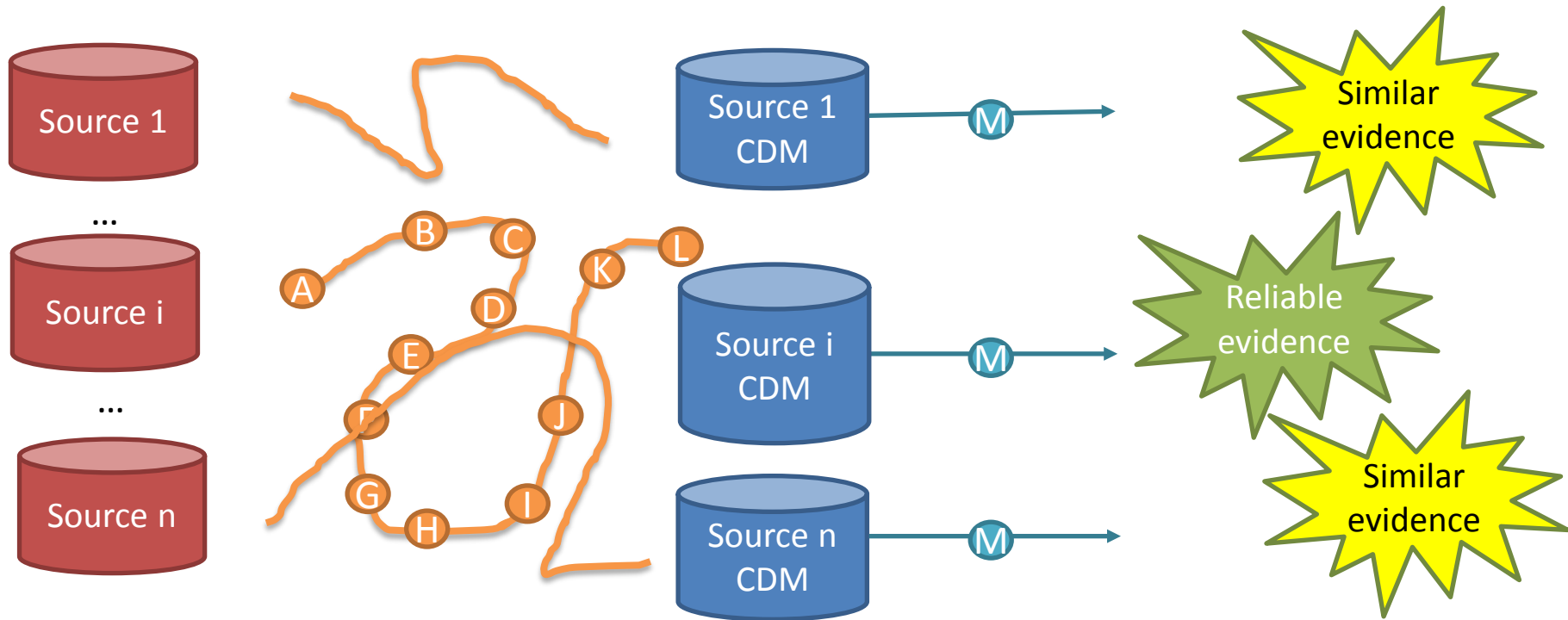
Similar evidence

- If analysis procedure is not identical across sources, how do you determine if any differences observed are due to data vs. analysis?



How a common data model + common analytics can support replication

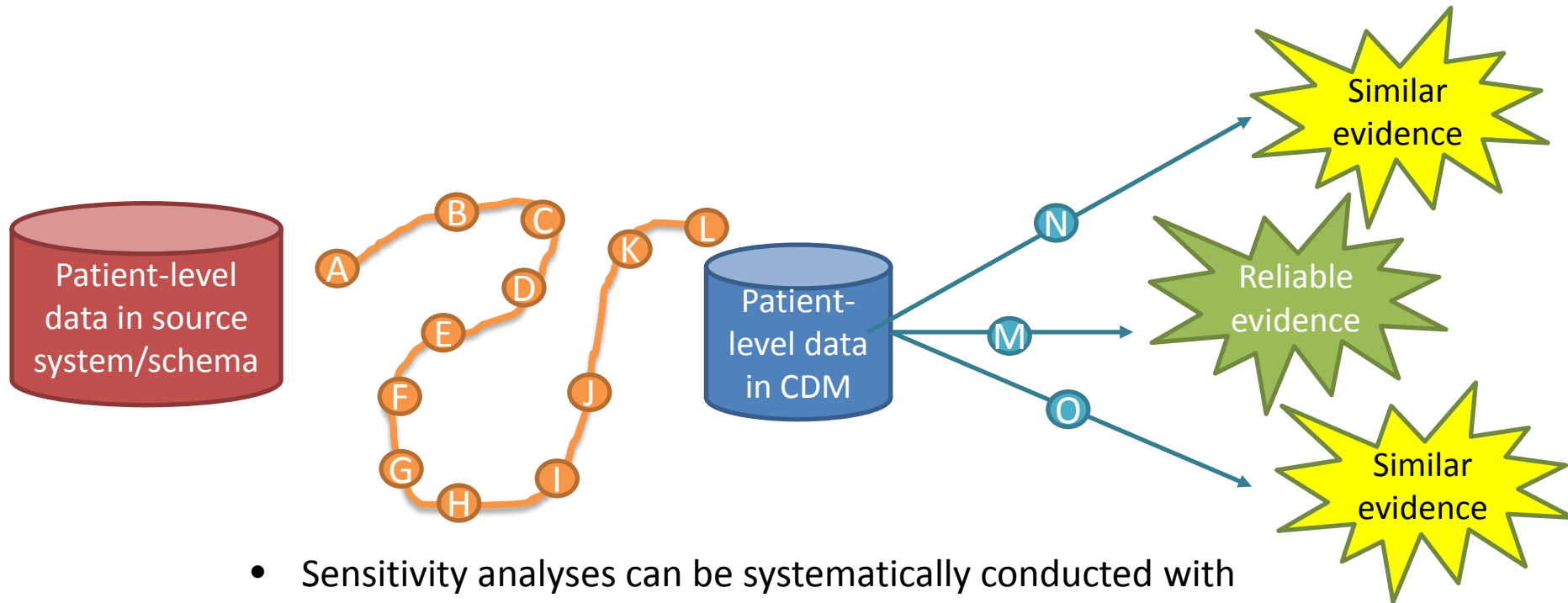
Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Replicable	Identical	Same or different	Similar	Identical	Similar





How a common data model + common analytics can support robustness

Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Robust	Identical	Same or different	Same or different	Different	Similar

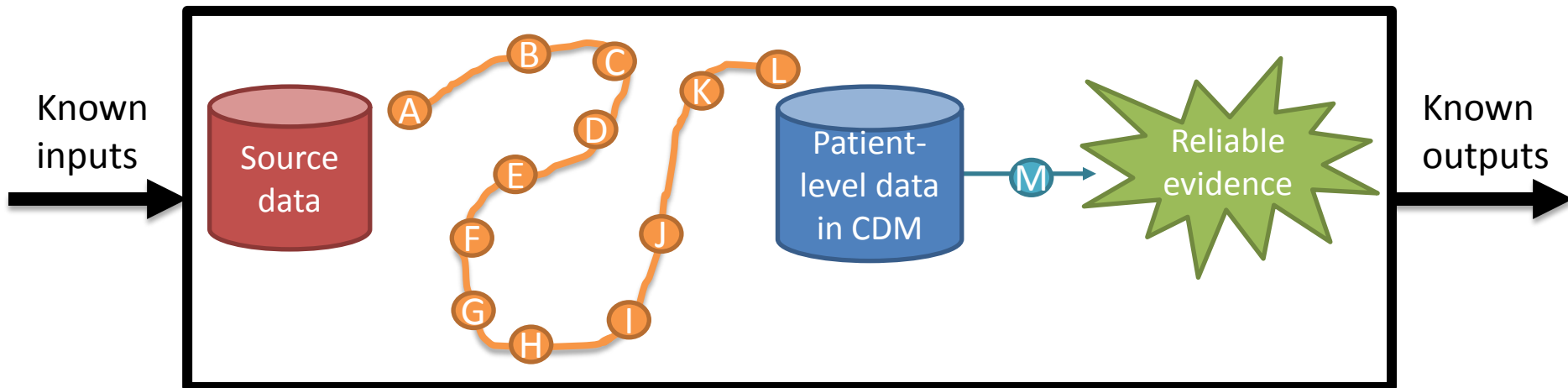


- Sensitivity analyses can be systematically conducted with parameterized analysis procedures using a common input



How a common data model + common analytics can support calibration

Desired attribute	Question	Researcher	Data	Analysis	Result
Calibrated	Similar (controls)	Identical	Identical	Identical	Statistically consistent



- With a defined reproducible process, you can measure a system's performance and learn how to properly interpret the system's outputs

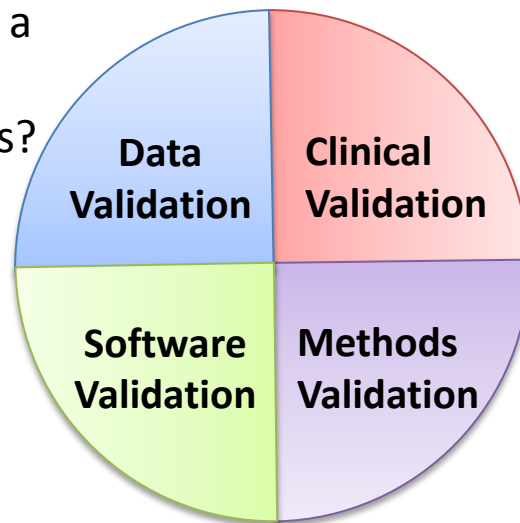


Flavors of validation throughout the evidence generation journey

Validation: “the action of checking or proving the accuracy of something”

Data : are the data completely captured with plausible values in a manner that is conformant to agreed structure and conventions?

Software : does the software do what it is expected to do?

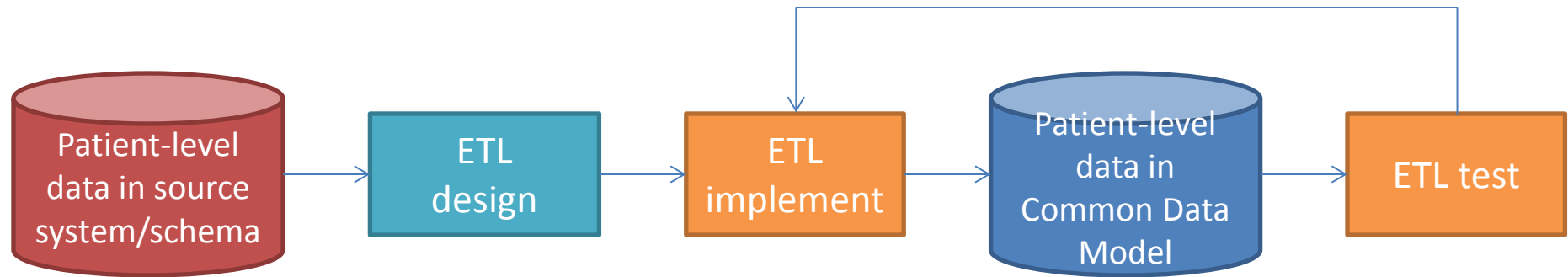


Clinical: to what extent does the analysis conducted match the clinical intention?

Statistical : do the estimates generated in an analysis measure what they purport to?



Structuring the journey from source to a common data model



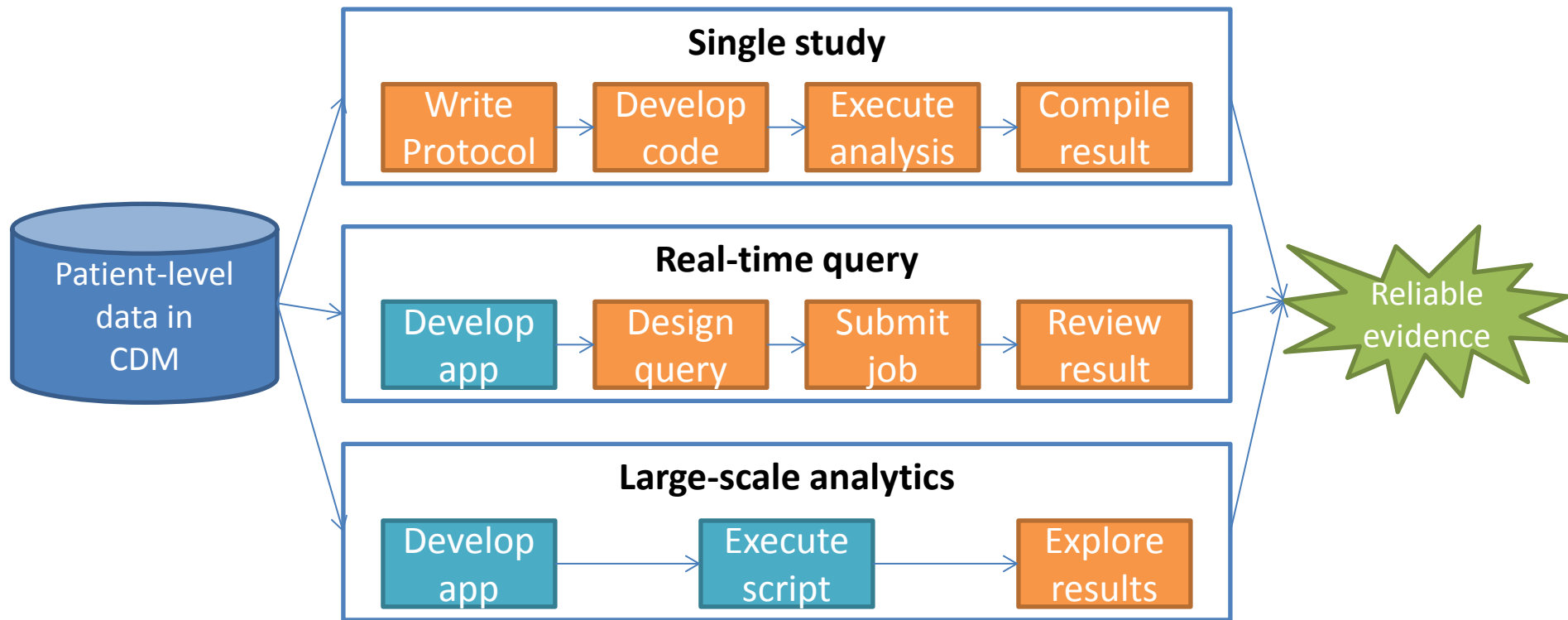
Types of 'validation' required:
Data validation, software validation (ETL)

One-time

Repeated



Structuring the journey from a common data model to evidence



Types of 'validation' required:

Software validation (analytics), Clinical validation, Statistical validation

One-time

Repeated

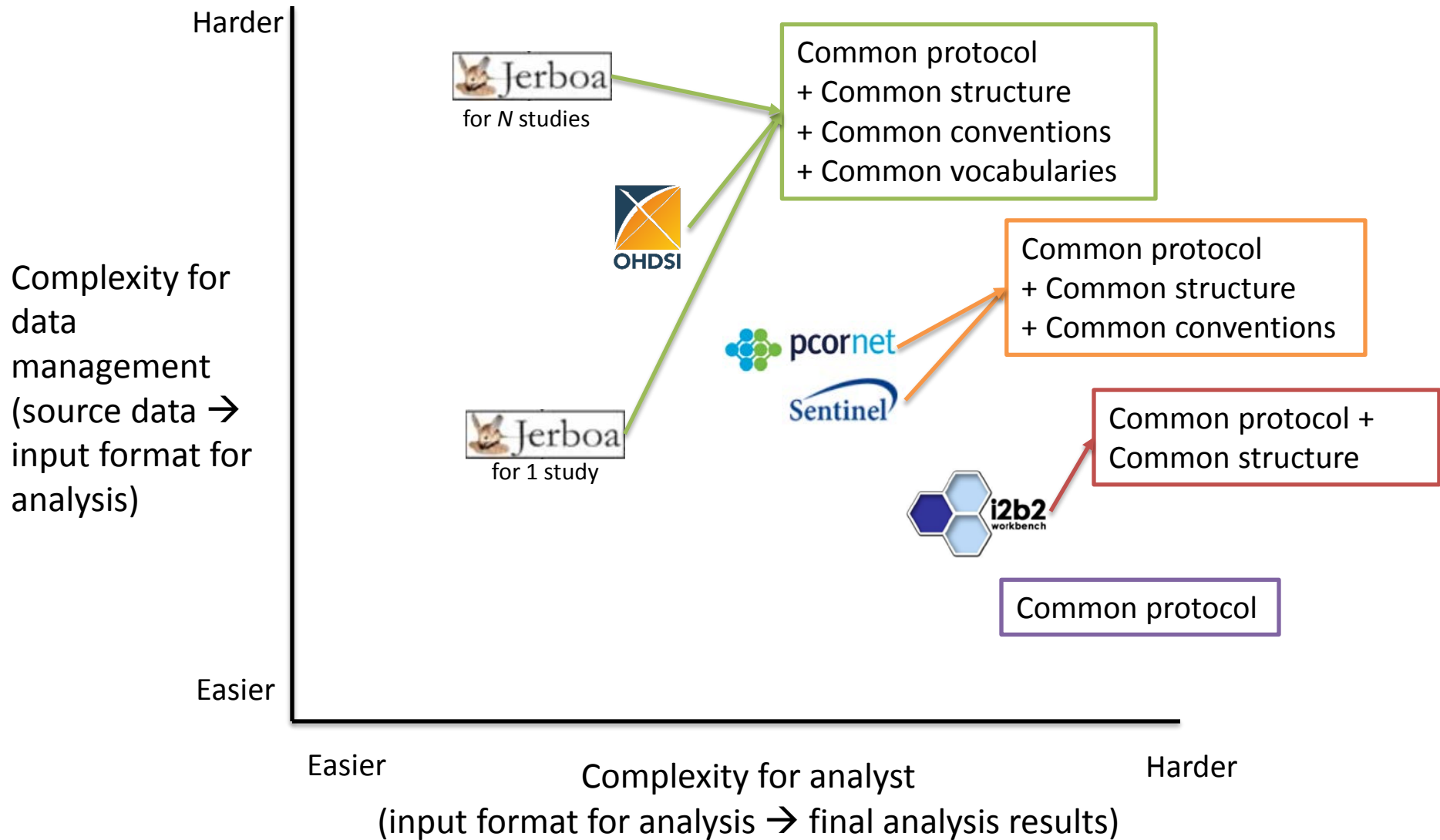


Motivations for developing different common data models

	Collaboration type	Data type(s)	Analytic use cases
I2b2	Grant -> Open-source project	EHR, 'omics cohorts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cohort identification• Translational research
Sentinel	Contract	US private-payer claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical characterization• Safety surveillance
PCORNet	Grant	US EHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cohort identification• Comparative effectiveness
EU-ADR (Jerboa)	Grant	European EHR, claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical characterization• Safety surveillance
OHDSI (OMOP)	Open-science community	International claims, EHR, hospital, registries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cohort identification• Clinical characterization• Population-level estimation (safety + effectiveness)• Patient-level prediction

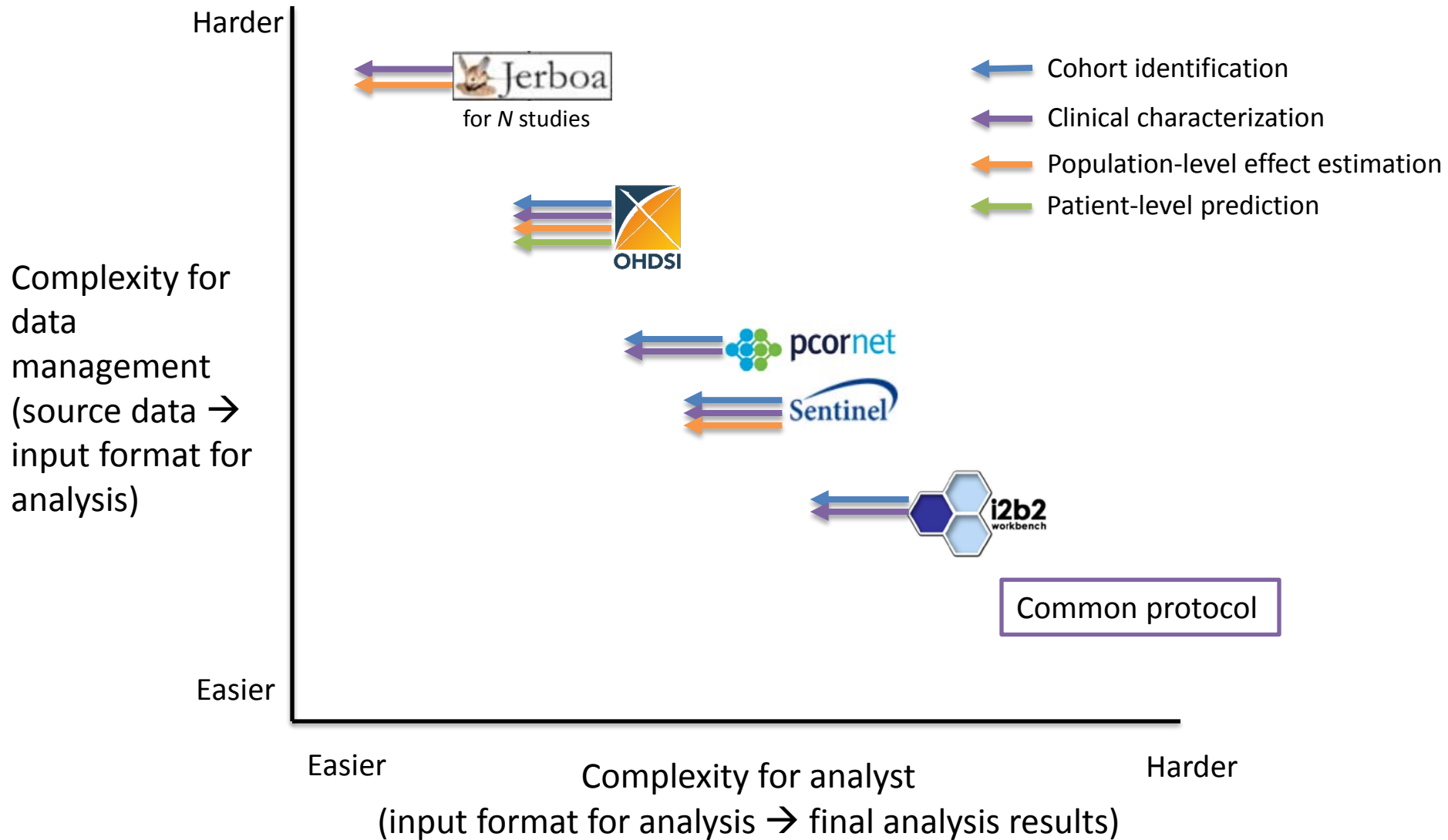


Balancing tradeoffs in data management vs analysis complexity





Common data model + common analytics provides improved efficiency and reliability





Concluding thoughts

- On the journey from source data to reliable evidence, think about where you are starting and where you want to end up
 - Common data model + **common analytics** can help standardize parts of the journey
 - The decision of whether (and which) CDM to apply to a EU network should be driven by the requirements around the reliability of the evidence and the efficiency of the evidence generation process
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Questions?

Join the journey!

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