OHDSI内では、実名での活動になります。 Zoom参加時も「名前は実氏名で」お願いします。



OHDSI Japan evening conference #52

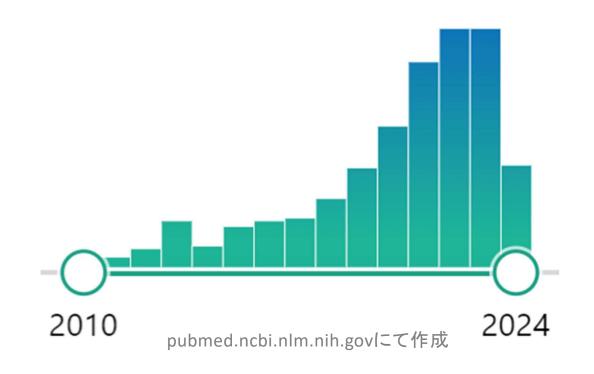
イブニング カンファレンス(第52回) 2024.3.26



- OHDSI関連論文紹介
- OHDSI Global の話題から
- Vocabulary探検



Pubmedで"OHDSI or OMOP"を検索



全期間累計:2月407本→3月416本

- ●検索に漏れているものがあるため、実際は累計500本を超えている。
- ●年間では100本ペース。



OMOP CDM DB構築の一般的プロセス

Review

> BMC Med Inform Decis Mak. 2024 Feb 26;24(1):58. doi: 10.1186/s12911-024-02458-7.

Conceptual design of a generic data harmonization process for OMOP common data model

Elisa Henke ¹, Michele Zoch ², Yuan Peng ², Ines Reinecke ³, Martin Sedlmayr ², Franziska Bathelt ⁴
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PMID: 38408983 PMCID: PMC10895818 DOI: 10.1186/s12911-024-02458-7

Background: To gain insight into the real-life care of patients in the healthcare system, data from hospital information systems and insurance systems are required. Consequently, linking clinical data with claims data is necessary. To ensure their syntactic and semantic interoperability, the Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Common Data Model (CDM) from the Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) community was chosen. However, there is no detailed guide that would allow researchers to follow a generic process for data harmonization, i.e. the transformation of local source data into the standardized OMOP CDM format. Thus, the aim of this paper is to conceptualize a generic data harmonization process for OMOP CDM.

Methods: For this purpose, we conducted a literature review focusing on publications that address the harmonization of clinical or claims data in OMOP CDM. Subsequently, the process steps used and their chronological order as well as applied OHDSI tools were extracted for each included publication. The results were then compared to derive a generic sequence of the process steps.

Results: From 23 publications included, a generic data harmonization process for OMOP CDM was conceptualized, consisting of nine process steps: dataset specification, data profiling, vocabulary identification, coverage analysis of vocabularies, semantic mapping, structural mapping, extract-transform-load-process, qualitative and quantitative data quality analysis. Furthermore, we identified seven OHDSI tools which supported five of the process steps.

Conclusions: The generic data harmonization process can be used as a step-by-step guide to assist other researchers in harmonizing source data in OMOP CDM.

背景: 医療システムにおける患者の現実のケアを洞察するためには、病院情報システムと保険システムからのデータが必要である。その結果、臨床データと保険請求データのリンクが必要となる。これらの構文的・意味的相互運用性を確保するために、OHDSIコミュニティのOMOP CDMが選択された。しかし、研究者がデータのハーモナイゼーション、すなわちローカルなソースデータを標準化されたOMOP CDMフォーマットに変換するための一般的なプロセスに従うことを可能にする詳細なガイドは存在しない。そこで本稿の目的は、OMOP CDMの汎用的なデータ整合化プロセスを概念化することである。

方法: この目的のため、OMOP CDMにおける臨床データまたは請求データの整合を扱った文献を中心に文献調査を行った。その後、使用されたプロセスステップとその時系列順序、および適用された OHDSI ツールを、含まれる各出版物について抽出した。その結果を比較し、プロセスステップの一般的な順序を導き出した。

結果: データセットの特定、データのプロファイリング、語彙の特定、語彙の網羅性分析、意味的マッピング、 構造的マッピング、抽出-変換-ロードプロセス、質的・量的データ品質分析。さらに、5つのプロセスステップをサポートする7つのOHDSIツールを特定した。

結論: 一般的なデータ整合化プロセスは、他の研究者がOMOP CDMのソースデータを整合化する際のステップバイステップのガイドとして使用することができる。



PheWAS ワークフロー Python パッケージ "PheTK" を開発しました

> medRxiv [Preprint]. 2024 Feb 13:2024.02.12.24302720. doi: 10.1101/2024.02.12.24302720.

PheWAS analysis on large-scale biobank data with PheTK

Tam C Tran, David J Schlueter, Chenjie Zeng, Huan Mo, Robert J Carroll, Joshua C Denny

PMID: 38410487 PMCID: PMC10896413 DOI: 10.1101/2024.02.12.24302720

Summary: With the rapid growth of genetic data linked to electronic health record data in huge cohorts, large-scale phenome-wide association study (PheWAS), have become powerful discovery tools in biomedical research. PheWAS is an analysis method to study phenotype associations utilizing longitudinal electronic health record (EHR) data. Previous PheWAS packages were developed mostly in the days of smaller biobanks and with earlier PheWAS approaches. PheTK was designed to simplify analysis and efficiently handle biobank-scale data. PheTK uses multithreading and supports a full PheWAS workflow including extraction of data from OMOP databases and Hail matrix tables as well as PheWAS analysis for both phecode version 1.2 and phecodeX. Benchmarking results showed PheTK took 64% less time than the R PheWAS package to complete the same workflow. PheTK can be run locally or on cloud platforms such as the All of Us Researcher Workbench (All of Us) or the UK Biobank (UKB) Research Analysis Platform (RAP).

要旨: 電子カルテデータとリンクした遺伝子データが膨大なコホートで急速に増加する中、大規模フェノームワイド関連研究(PheWAS)は、生物医学研究における強力な発見ツールとなっている。PheWASは、縦断的な電子カルテ(EHR)データを利用して表現型の関連を研究する解析手法である。これまでのPheWASパッケージは、ほとんどが小規模なバイオバンクの時代に開発されたものであり、それ以前のPheWASアプローチを用いていた。PheTKは、解析を簡素化し、バイオバンク規模のデータを効率的に扱うために設計された。PheTK はマルチスレッドを使用し、OMOP データベースや Hail マトリックステーブルからのデータ抽出、phecode バージョン 1.2 と phecodeX の両方に対する PheWAS 解析を含む、完全な PheWAS ワークフローをサポートしている。ベンチマークの結果、PheTK は R の PheWAS パッケージと比較して、同じワークフローを完了するのに要する時間が 64% 短縮されました。PheTK はローカルでも、All of Us Researcher Workbench (All of Us) や UK Biobank (UKB) Research Analysis Platform (RAP) のようなクラウドプラットフォームでも実行できる。

利用可能性と実装: PheTK パッケージは、Python Package Index (PyPi) および GitHub の GNU Public License (GPL-3) https://github.com/nhgritctran/PheTK から自由に入手できます。Pythonで実装されており、プラットフォームに依存しない。All of Usのデモ・ワークスペースは、今後、特集ワークスペースとして公開される予定です。



一般化可能な予測モデルへむけて

> J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2024 Feb 27:ocae028. doi: 10.1093/jamia/ocae028. Online ahead of print.

Towards global model generalizability: independent cross-site feature evaluation for patient-level risk prediction models using the OHDSI network

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PMID: 38412331

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Background: Predictive models show promise in healthcare, but their successful deployment is challenging due to limited generalizability. Current external validation often focuses on model performance with restricted feature use from the original training data, lacking insights into their suitability at external sites. Our study introduces an innovative methodology for evaluating features during both the development phase and the validation, focusing on creating and validating predictive models for post-surgery patient outcomes with improved generalizability.

Methods: Electronic health records (EHRs) from 4 countries (United States, United Kingdom, Finland, and Korea) were mapped to the OMOP Common Data Model (CDM), 2008-2019. Machine learning (ML) models were developed to predict post-surgery prolonged opioid use (POU) risks using data collected 6 months before surgery. Both local and cross-site feature selection methods were applied in the development and external validation datasets. Models were developed using Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) tools and validated on separate patient cohorts.

Results: Model development included 41 929 patients, 14.6% with POU. The external validation included 31 932 (UK), 23 100 (US), 7295 (Korea), and 3934 (Finland) patients with POU of 44.2%, 22.0%, 15.8%, and 21.8%, respectively. The top-performing model, Lasso logistic regression, achieved an area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC) of 0.75 during local validation and 0.69 (SD = 0.02) (averaged) in external validation. Models trained with cross-site feature selection significantly outperformed those using only features from the development site through external validation (P < .05).

Conclusions: Using EHRs across four countries mapped to the OMOP CDM, we developed generalizable predictive models for POU. Our approach demonstrates the significant impact of cross-site feature selection in improving model performance, underscoring the importance of incorporating diverse feature sets from various clinical settings to enhance the generalizability and utility of predictive healthcare models.

背景: 予測モデルはヘルスケアにおいて有望であるが、汎化性に限界があるため、その成功的な展開は困難である。現在の外部バリデーションは、元のトレーニングデータからの限定された特徴の使用を伴うモデル性能に焦点を当てることが多く、外部サイトでの適合性に関する洞察に欠けている。本研究では、開発段階と検証段階の両方で特徴量を評価するための革新的な方法論を導入し、一般化可能性を改善した手術後の患者の転帰に関する予測モデルの作成と検証に焦点を当てる。

方法: 4カ国(米国、英国、フィンランド、韓国)の電子カルテ(EHR)を、2008~2019年のOMOP共通データモデル(CDM)にマッピングした。手術6ヵ月前に収集されたデータを用いて、手術後のオピオイド長期使用(POU)リスクを予測するための機械学習(ML)モデルを開発した。開発データセットと外部検証データセットにおいて、局所的特徴選択法と施設横断的特徴選択法の両方を適用した。モデルはObservational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI)ツールを用いて開発し、別々の患者コホートで検証した。

結果: モデル開発には41 929例が含まれ、14.6%がPOUであった。**外部検証**では、31 932例(英国)、23 100例(米国)、7295例(韓国)、3934例(フィンランド)の患者を対象とし、POUはそれぞれ 44.2%、22.0%、15.8%、21.8%であった。最高性能のモデルであるLassoロジスティック回帰は、局所検証で0.75、外部検証で0.69(SD=0.02)(平均)の受信者動作特性曲線下面積(AUROC)を達成した。サイト横断的な特徴選択で訓練されたモデルは、外部検証を通じて、開発サイトからの特徴のみを使用したモデルを有意に上回った(P < 0.05)。

結論: OMOP CDMにマッピングされた4カ国のEHRを用いて、POUの一般化可能な予測モデルを開発した。われわれのアプローチは、モデル性能の向上におけるサイト横断的な特徴選択の有意な影響を示し、予測的ヘルスケアモデルの一般化可能性と有用性を高めるために、様々な臨床環境からの多様な特徴セットを組み込むことの重要性を強調している。



"OHDSIコミュニティ ダッシュボード"作りました

> JAMIA Open. 2024 Feb 29;7(1):ooae017. doi: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooae017. eCollection 2024 Apr.

A framework for understanding an open scientific community using automated harvesting of public artifacts

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PMID: 38425704 PMCID: PMC10903973 DOI: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooae017

Background: The Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) community has emerged as a leader in observational research on real-world clinical data for promoting evidence for healthcare and decision-making. The community has seen rapid growth in publications, citations, and the number of authors. Components of its successful uptake have been attributed to an open science and collaborative culture for research and development. Investigating the adoption of OHDSI as a field of study provides an opportunity to understand how communities embrace new ideas, onboard new members, and enhance their impact.

Objective: To track, study, and evaluate an open scientific community's growth and impact.

Method: We present a modern architecture leveraging open application programming interfaces to capture publicly available data (PubMed, YouTube, and EHDEN) on open science activities (publication, teaching, and engagement).

Results: Three interactive dashboard were implemented for each publicly available artifact (PubMed, YouTube, and EHDEN). Each dashboard provides longitudinal summary analysis and has a searchable table, which differs in the available features related to each public artifact.

Conclusion: We discuss the insights enabled by our approach to monitor the growth and impact of the OHDSI community by capturing artifacts of learning, teaching, and creation. We share the implications for different users based on their functional needs. As other scientific networks adopt open-source frameworks, our framework serves as a model for tracking the growth of their community, driving the perception of their development, engaging their members, and attaining higher impact.

背景: OHDSIコミュニティは、ヘルスケアと意思決定のためのエビデンスを促進するための実臨床データに関する観察研究のリーダーとして台頭してきた。このコミュニティは、出版物、引用、著者数において急速な成長を遂げている。その成功の要因は、オープンサイエンスと研究開発のための共同文化にある。研究分野としてのOHDSIの採用を調査することは、コミュニティがどのように新しいアイデアを受け入れ、新しいメンバーを迎え入れ、その影響力を高めるかを理解する機会を提供する。

目的 オープンサイエンス・コミュニティの成長と影響力を追跡、研究、評価する。

方法: オープンサイエンス活動(出版、教育、参加)に関する公開データ(PubMed、YouTube、EHDEN)を取得するために、オープンなアプリケーションプログラミングインターフェースを活用した最新のアーキテクチャを提示する。

結果: 各公開データ(PubMed、YouTube、EHDEN)に対して3つの対話型ダッシュボードを実装した。各ダッシュボードは、縦断的なサマリー分析を提供し、検索可能なテーブルを備えており、各公開アーティファクトに関連する利用可能な機能が異なっている。

結論: 我々は、学習、教育、創造の成果物を捕捉することによって、OHDSIコミュニティの成長と影響を 監視する我々のアプローチによって可能になった洞察について議論する。機能的なニーズに基づいた様々 なユーザーにとっての意味を共有する。他の科学的ネットワークがオープンソース・フレームワークを採 用する中、我々のフレームワークは、コミュニティの成長を追跡し、その発展を認識させ、メンバーを参 加させ、より高いインパクトを達成するためのモデルとして役立つ。

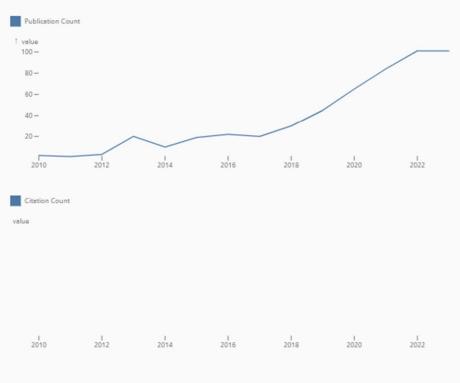
私たちは、コミュニティがどのように参加し科学活動に参加しているかをより深く理解するために、**自動化されたアプローチを通じてコミュニティの活動を追跡するソフトウェア システム**を開発しました。このアプローチは、公開されている成果物を使用してオープン サイエンス コミュニティの影響と生産性を追跡する新しい方法を提供します。

https://dash.ohdsi.org/



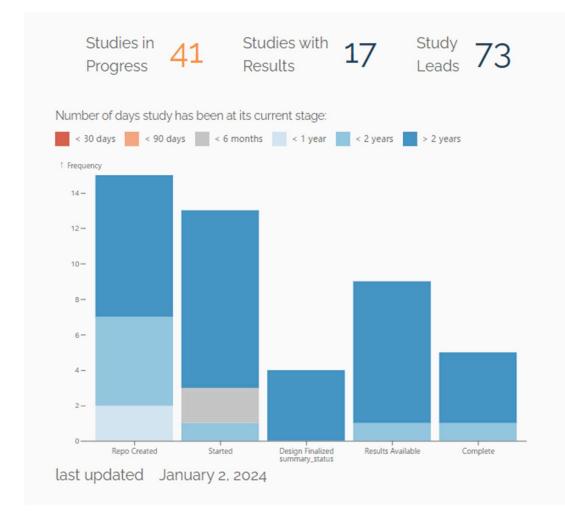
Research Community

Publications



	Journal	Creation Date	Authors
Methods for drug safety signal detection in longitudinal observational databases: LGPS and LEOPARD. [2]	Pharmacoepidemiology and drug safety	2010/10/15 06:00	Schuemie, Martijn J
Advancing the science for active	Americ of internal	/ /	Stang, Paul E Ryan, Patrick B Racoosin, Judith A Overhage,

Q



Data Network

Network studies are observational research studies conducted across institutions. Network studies form the foundation of reproducible science with published protocols, computable cohort definitions, analysis, and results.



Open Source Phenotypes 1025









Open Source

Open source is at the core of collaborative and reproducible science. Open standards like the Common Data Model make it possible to reproduce complex protocols across institutions. Open tooling creates transparency and makes analytics technology accessible to a broader variety of institutions.



NNを使ったICD自動コーディング

> J Biomed Inform. 2024 Mar 1:152:104617. doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2024.104617. Online ahead of print.

Creating a computer assisted ICD coding system: Performance metric choice and use of the ICD hierarchy

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PMID: 38432534 DOI: 10.1016/j.jbi.2024.104617

Objective: Machine learning methods hold the promise of leveraging available data and generating higher-quality data while alleviating the data collection burden on healthcare professionals. International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnoses data, collected globally for billing and epidemiological purposes, represents a valuable source of structured information. However, ICD coding is a challenging task. While numerous previous studies reported promising results in automatic ICD classification, they often describe input data specific model architectures, that are heterogeneously evaluated with different performance metrics and ICD code subsets. This study aims to explore the evaluation and construction of more effective Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) systems using generic approaches, focusing on the use of ICD hierarchy, medication data and a feed forward neural network architecture.

Methods: We conduct comprehensive experiments using the MIMIC-III clinical database, mapped to the OMOP data model. Our evaluations encompass various performance metrics, alongside investigations into multitask, hierarchical, and imbalanced learning for neural networks.

Results: We introduce a novel metric, , tailored to the ICD coding task, which offers interpretable insights for healthcare informatics practitioners, aiding them in assessing the quality of assisted coding systems. Our findings highlight that selectively cherry-picking ICD codes diminish retrieval performance without performance improvement over the selected subset. We show that optimizing for metrics such as NDCG and AUPRC outperforms traditional F1-based metrics in ranking performance. We observe that Neural Network training on different ICD levels simultaneously offers minor benefits for ranking and significant runtime gains. However, our models do not derive benefits from hierarchical or class imbalance correction techniques for ICD code retrieval.

Conclusion: This study offers valuable insights for researchers and healthcare practitioners interested in developing and evaluating CAC systems. Using a straightforward sequential neural network model, we confirm that medical prescriptions are a rich data source for CAC systems, providing competitive retrieval capabilities for a fraction of the computational load compared to text-based models. Our study underscores the importance of metric selection and challenges existing practices related to ICD code sub-setting for model training and evaluation.

目的:機械学習の手法は、医療従事者のデータ収集の負担を軽減しながら、利用可能なデータを活用し、より質の高いデータを生成することが期待されている。国際疾病分類(International Classification of Diseases: ICD)の診断データは、請求や疫学を目的として世界的に収集されており、構造化された情報の貴重な情報源である。しかし、ICDコーディングは困難な作業である。数多くの先行研究がICD自動分類の有望な結果を報告しているが、それらはしばしば入力データに特化したモデルアーキテクチャを記述しており、異なる性能指標やICDコードサブセットを用いて異種的に評価されている。本研究では、ICD階層、投薬データ、およびフィードフォワード・ニューラルネットワーク・アーキテクチャの使用に焦点を当て、汎用的なアプローチを使用して、より効果的なコンピュータ支援コーディング(CAC)システムの評価と構築を探求することを目的とする。

方法: OMOPデータモデルにマッピングされたMIMIC-III臨床データベースを用いて包括的な実験を行う。 ニューラルネットワークのマルチタスク学習、階層学習、不均衡学習に関する調査とともに、さまざまな 性能指標を評価した。

結果: ICDコーディングタスクに合わせた新しい評価指標を導入し、医療情報学の実務家に解釈可能な洞察を提供し、コーディング支援システムの品質評価に役立てる。我々の発見は、ICDコードを選択的に選ぶと、選択されたサブセットよりも性能が向上することなく、検索性能が低下することを強調している。NDCGやAUPRCのようなメトリクスを最適化することで、従来のF1ベースのメトリクスよりもランキング性能が向上することを示す。異なるICDレベルに対するニューラルネットワークの同時学習は、ランキングにわずかな利点をもたらし、実行時間が大幅に向上することを確認した。しかし、我々のモデルは、ICDコード検索のための階層的またはクラス不均衡補正技術から利益を得ることはできない。

結論:本研究は、CACシステムの開発と評価に関心を持つ研究者や医療従事者にとって、貴重な知見を提供するものである。簡単な逐次ニューラルネットワークモデルを用いて、処方箋はCACシステムにとって豊富なデータソースであり、テキストベースのモデルと比較してわずかな計算負荷で競争力のある検索機能を提供できることを確認した。我々の研究は、メトリック選択の重要性を強調し、モデルの訓練と評価のためのICDコードのサブセットに関する既存の慣行に挑戦している。



パンデミック時の精神疾患罹患率変化

> Epidemiol Psychiatr Sci. 2024 Mar 4:33:e9. doi: 10.1017/S2045796024000088.

Incidence of mental health diagnoses during the COVID-19 pandemic: a multinational network study

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Aims: Population-wide restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic may create barriers to mental health diagnosis. This study aims to examine changes in the number of incident cases and the incidence rates of mental health diagnoses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: By using electronic health records from France, Germany, Italy, South Korea and the UK and claims data from the US, this study conducted interrupted time-series analyses to compare the monthly incident cases and the incidence of depressive disorders, anxiety disorders, alcohol misuse or dependence, substance misuse or dependence, bipolar disorders, personality disorders and psychoses diagnoses before (January 2017 to February 2020) and after (April 2020 to the latest available date of each database [up to November 2021]) the introduction of COVID-related restrictions.

Results: A total of 629,712,954 individuals were enrolled across nine databases. Following the introduction of restrictions, an immediate decline was observed in the number of incident cases of all mental health diagnoses in the US (rate ratios (RRs) ranged from 0.005 to 0.677) and in the incidence of all conditions in France, Germany, Italy and the US (RRs ranged from 0.002 to 0.422). In the UK, significant reductions were only observed in common mental illnesses. The number of incident cases and the incidence began to return to or exceed pre-pandemic levels in most countries from mid-2020 through 2021.

Conclusions: Healthcare providers should be prepared to deliver service adaptations to mitigate burdens directly or indirectly caused by delays in the diagnosis and treatment of mental health conditions.

目的: COVID-19パンデミック時の集団的制限により、メンタルヘルス診断に障害が生じる可能性がある。本研究の目的は、COVID-19パンデミック時の精神保健診断の罹患者数と罹患率の変化を調べることである。

方法: フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、韓国、英国の電子カルテと米国の請求データを用いて、本研究では中断時系列分析を行い、COVID関連の制限導入前(2017年1月~2020年2月)と導入後(2020年4月~各データベースの入手可能な最新の日付[2021年11月まで])の月別の偶発症例数とうつ病性障害、不安障害、アルコール誤用・依存、物質誤用・依存、双極性障害、人格障害、精神病の診断発生率を比較した。

結果: 9つのデータベースで合計629,712,954人が登録された。制限の導入後、米国ではすべての精神疾患診断の罹患者数に即時減少が観察され(rate ratioは0.005~0.677)、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、米国ではすべての疾患の罹患率に減少が観察された(rate ratioは0.002~0.422)。英国では、一般的な精神疾患においてのみ有意な減少が観察された。罹患者数と罹患率は、2020年半ばから2021年にかけて、ほとんどの国で流行前の水準に戻るか、それを上回り始めた。

結論: 医療提供者は、精神疾患の診断と治療の遅れによって直接的または間接的に引き起こされる負担を軽減するために、サービス適応を提供する準備をすべきである。



医療経済学研究のためのRパッケージ

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Markov modeling for cost-effectiveness using federated health data network

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PMID: 38472144 DOI: 10.1093/jamia/ocae044

Objective: To introduce 2 R-packages that facilitate conducting health economics research on OMOP-based data networks, aiming to standardize and improve the reproducibility, transparency, and transferability of health economic models.

Materials and methods: We developed the software tools and demonstrated their utility by replicating a UK-based heart failure data analysis across 5 different international databases from Estonia, Spain, Serbia, and the United States.

Results: We examined treatment trajectories of 47 163 patients. The overall incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) for telemonitoring relative to standard of care was 57 472 €/QALY. Country-specific ICERs were 60 312 €/QALY in Estonia, 58 096 €/QALY in Spain, 40 372 €/QALY in Serbia, and 90 893 €/QALY in the US, which surpassed the established willingness-to-pay thresholds.

Discussion: Currently, the cost-effectiveness analysis lacks standard tools, is performed in ad-hoc manner, and relies heavily on published information that might not be specific for local circumstances. Published results often exhibit a narrow focus, central to a single site, and provide only partial decision criteria, limiting their generalizability and comprehensive utility.

Conclusion: We created 2 R-packages to pioneer cost-effectiveness analysis in OMOP CDM data networks. The first manages state definitions and database interaction, while the second focuses on Markov model learning and profile synthesis. We demonstrated their utility in a multisite heart failure study, comparing telemonitoring and standard care, finding telemonitoring not cost-effective.

目的: OMOPベースのデータネットワーク上で医療経済学研究を実施することを容易にする2つのRパッケージを紹介し、医療経済モデルの標準化と再現性、透明性、移植性の向上を目指す。

材料と方法: エストニア、スペイン、セルビア、米国の5つの異なる国際データベースを横断して、英国ベースの心不全データ解析を再現することにより、ソフトウェアツールを開発し、その有用性を実証した。

結果: 47例163人の治療経過を検討した。標準治療に対するテレモニタリングの増分費用効果比(ICER)は全体で57 472 €/QALYであった。国別のICERは、エストニアで60 312€/QALY、スペインで 58096€/QALY、セルビアで40 372€/QALY、米国で90 893€/QALYであり、確立された支払い意思の閾値を上回った。

考察: 現在、費用対効果分析は標準的なツールを欠いており、その場しのぎで行われ、現地の状況に即していない可能性のある公表情報に大きく依存している。また、発表された結果は、単一の施設を中心とした狭い範囲に焦点を当てたものであることが多く、部分的な判断基準しか提供されていないため、一般化可能性や包括的な有用性が制限されている。

考察: OMOP CDMデータネットワークにおける費用対効果分析の先駆けとして、2つのRパッケージを作成した。1つ目は状態定義とデータベースの相互作用を管理し、2つ目はマルコフモデルの学習とプロファイル合成に焦点を当てている。遠隔モニタリングと標準治療を比較した多施設心不全研究において、その有用性を実証し、遠隔モニタリングは費用対効果が低いことを明らかにした。



国際的なCDSS開発の試み

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Developing a clinical decision support system software prototype that assists in the management of patients with self-harm in the emergency department: protocol of the PERMANENS project

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Background: Self-harm presents a significant public health challenge. Emergency departments (EDs) are crucial healthcare settings in managing self-harm, but clinician uncertainty in risk assessment may contribute to ineffective care. Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSSs) show promise in enhancing care processes, but their effective implementation in self-harm management remains unexplored.

Methods: PERMANENS comprises a combination of methodologies and study designs aimed at developing a CDSS prototype that assists clinicians in the personalized assessment and management of ED patients presenting with self-harm. Ensemble prediction models will be constructed by applying machine learning techniques on electronic registry data from four sites, i.e., Catalonia (Spain), Ireland, Norway, and Sweden. These models will predict key adverse outcomes including self-harm repetition, suicide, premature death, and lack of post-discharge care. Available registry data include routinely collected electronic health record data, mortality data, and administrative data, and will be harmonized using the OMOP Common Data Model, ensuring consistency in terminologies, vocabularies and coding schemes. A clinical knowledge base of effective suicide prevention interventions will be developed rooted in a systematic review of clinical practice guidelines, including quality assessment of guidelines using the AGREE II tool. The CDSS software prototype will include a backend that integrates the prediction models and the clinical knowledge base to enable accurate patient risk stratification and subsequent intervention allocation. The CDSS frontend will enable personalized risk assessment and will provide tailored treatment plans, following a tiered evidence-based approach. Implementation research will ensure the CDSS' practical functionality and feasibility, and will include periodic meetings with user-advisory groups, mixed-methods research to identify currently unmet needs in self-harm risk assessment, and small-scale usability testing of the CDSS prototype software.

Discussion: Through the development of the proposed CDSS software prototype, PERMANENS aims to standardize care, enhance clinician confidence, improve patient satisfaction, and increase treatment compliance. The routine integration of CDSS for self-harm risk assessment within healthcare systems holds significant potential in effectively reducing suicide mortality rates by facilitating personalized and timely delivery of effective interventions on a large scale for individuals at risk of suicide.

背景: 自傷行為は公衆衛生上の重要な課題である。救急外来(ED)は自傷行為を管理する上で極めて重要な医療環境であるが、臨床医によるリスク評価の不確実性が効果的でないケアの一因となっている可能性がある。臨床判断支援システム(Clinical Decision Support Systems: CDSS)はケアプロセスを強化する上で有望であるが、自傷行為管理への効果的な導入については未解明である。

方法: PERMANENSは、自傷行為を呈するED患者の個別化された評価と管理において臨床医を支援する CDSSプロトタイプの開発を目的とした方法論と研究デザインの組み合わせからなる。カタルーニャ(スペイン)、アイルランド、ノルウェー、スウェーデンの4施設の電子登録データに機械学習技術を適用して、アンサンブル予測モデルを構築する。これらのモデルは、自傷行為の繰り返し、自殺、早死、退院後のケア不足などの主要な有害転帰を予測する。利用可能な登録データには、ルーチンに収集された電子カルテデータ、死亡率データ、行政データが含まれ、OMOP共通データモデルを用いて整合化され、用語、語彙、コーディングスキームの一貫性が確保される。効果的な自殺予防介入に関する臨床知識ベースは、AGREE IIツールを用いたガイドラインの質評価を含む、臨床実践ガイドラインの系統的レビューに根ざして開発される。CDSSソフトウェアのプロトタイプには、予測モデルと臨床知識ベースを統合するバックエンドが含まれ、患者の正確なリスク層別化とその後の介入割り当てを可能にする。CDSSフロントエンドは、個別化されたリスク評価を可能にし、段階的なエビデンスに基づくアプローチに従って、オーダーメイドの治療計画を提供する。実装研究では、CDSSの実用的な機能性と実現可能性を確保し、ユーザーアドバイザリーグループとの定期的な会合、自傷リスク評価において現在満たされていないニーズを特定するための混合方法研究、CDSSプロトタイプソフトウェアの小規模なユーザビリティテストを行う。

議論: 提案されたCDSSソフトウェアのプロトタイプの開発を通して、PERMANENSはケアの標準化、臨床家の信頼性の向上、患者の満足度の改善、治療のコンプライアンスの向上を目指している。医療システムにおける自傷行為リスク評価のためのCDSSの日常的な統合は、自殺リスクのある個人に対して、個別化された効果的な介入を大規模にタイムリーに提供することを促進することにより、自殺死亡率を効果的に減少させる大きな可能性を秘めている。



抗VEGF薬の違いによる腎不全リスク評価

> Ophthalmol Retina. 2024 Mar 20:S2468-6530(24)00118-0. doi: 10.1016/j.oret.2024.03.014. Online ahead of print.

Similar risk of kidney failure among patients with blinding diseases who receive ranibizumab, aflibercept, and bevacizumab: an OHDSI Network Study

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Objective or purpose: A) To characterize the incidence of kidney failure associated with intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) exposure, and B) compare the risk of kidney failure in patients treated with ranibizumab, aflibercept, or bevacizumab.

Design: Retrospective cohort study across 12 databases in the Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) network.

Subjects, participants, and/or controls: Subjects aged ≥18 years with ≥3 monthly intravitreal anti-VEGF medications for a blinding disease (diabetic retinopathy, diabetic macular edema, exudative age-related macular degeneration, or retinal vein occlusion).

Methods, intervention, or testing: A) The standardized incidence proportions and rates of kidney failure while on treatment with anti-VEGF were calculated. B) For each comparison (e.g., aflibercept versus ranibizumab), patients from each group were matched 1:1 using propensity scores. Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate the risk of kidney failure while on treatment. A random-effects meta-analysis was performed to combine each database's hazard ratio (HR) estimate into a single network-wide estimate.

Main outcome measures: Incidence of kidney failure while on anti-VEGF treatment, and time from cohort entry to kidney failure.

Results: Of the 6.1 million patients with blinding diseases, 37,189 who received ranibizumab, 39,447 aflibercept, and 163,611 bevacizumab were included; the total treatment exposure time was 161,724 person-years. The average standardized incidence proportion of kidney failure was 678 per 100,000 persons (range 0 to 2389), and incidence rate 743 per 100,000 person-years (0 to 2661). The meta-analysis HR of kidney failure comparing aflibercept to ranibizumab was 1.01 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.70, 1.47, p=0.45), ranibizumab to bevacizumab 0.95 (95% CI 0.68, 1.32, p=0.62), and aflibercept to bevacizumab 0.95 (95% CI 0.65, 1.39, p=0.60).

Conclusions: There was no substantially different relative risk for kidney failure between those who received ranibizumab, bevacizumab, or aflibercept. Practicing ophthalmologists and nephrologists should be aware of the risk for kidney failure among patients receiving intravitreal anti-VEGF medications and that there is little empirical evidence to preferentially choose among the specific intravitreal anti-VEGF agents.

目的: A) 抗血管内皮増殖因子(VEGF)の硝子体内投与に伴う腎不全の発生率を明らかにすること, B) ラニビズマブ, アフリベルセプト, ベバシズマブによる治療を受けた患者における腎不全のリスクを比較すること。

デザイン: Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI) ネットワークの12のデータベースを横断したレトロスペクティブコホート研究。

対象, 参加者, 対照: 18歳以上で, 失明性疾患 (糖尿病網膜症, 糖尿病黄斑浮腫, 滲出型加齢黄斑変性, 網膜静脈閉塞症) に対して毎月3回以上の抗VEGF薬の硝子体内投与を行っている被験者。

方法、介入、または試験: A) 抗VEGF治療中の腎不全の標準化された発生割合と発生率を算出した。B) 各比較(例えば、アフリベルセプト対ラニビズマブ) について、傾向スコアを用いて各群の患者を1:1でマッチさせた。Cox比例ハザードモデルを用いて治療中の腎不全リスクを推定した。ランダム効果メタ解析を行い、各データベースのハザード比(HR) 推定値を1つのネットワーク全体の推定値にまとめた。

主要アウトカム評価項目: 抗VEGF療法施行中の腎不全発生率、コホート登録から腎不全発生までの期間。

結果: 610万人の盲検化疾患患者のうち、ラニビズマブを投与された37,189人、アフリベルセプトを投与された39,447人、ベバシズマブを投与された163,611人が組み入れられ、総治療期間は161,724人年であった。腎不全の平均標準化発生割合は10万人当たり678人(範囲0~2389人)、発生率は10万人年当たり743人(0~2661人)であった。アフリベルセプトとラニビズマブを比較した腎不全のメタアナリシスHRは1.01(95%信頼区間(CI)0.70-1.47、p=0.45)、ラニビズマブとベバシズマブは0.95(95%CI 0.68-1.32、p=0.62)、アフリベルセプトとベバシズマブは0.95(95%CI 0.65-1.39、p=0.60)であった。

結論: 腎不全の相対リスクは、ラニビズマブ、ベバシズマブ、アフリベルセプトのいずれを投与された場合でも実質的な差はみられなかった。眼科医および腎臓専門医は、硝子体内抗VEGF薬を投与される患者における腎不全のリスクと、特定の硝子体内抗VEGF薬を優先的に選択する経験的証拠はほとんどないことを認識すべきである。

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今月のOHDSI Global

● APAC Call テーマ

Mar. 7 Scientific Forum

- STEMI Network Study Introduction
- Perseus Introduction and Demonstration

Mar. 21 Community Call:

Vocabulary Contribution, Evidence Network

- OHDSI News: April Olympians
- OHDSI Evidence Network
- Vocabulary Contribution from Korea
- Upcoming OHDSI/OMOP Events in APAC



今月のOHDSI Global

- Global Community Call テーマ
- Mar. 5 OHDSI Standardized Vocabulary Winter Release Vocabularyが大きく更新されました。

Mar. 12 March Madness & April Olympians

April Olympians:

CDM と Themis コンベンションに焦点を当てた 1 か月間にわたるコミュニティ活動。 このイベントには 5 つの目標があります。

- すべての CDM テーブルおよびフィールドについて、現在批准されているすべての CDM および THEMIS 規約を特定する
- 各 THEMIS 規約について明確なドキュメントを作成する
- THEMIS 規約のリポジトリを確立する
- 関連する THEMIS リポジトリにリンクするように CDM ドキュメントを更新する
- コミュニティ全体の拡張モジュールの取り組みに関連する CDM ドキュメントを作成する



OHDSI Japan イベント

https://odjpn.doorkeeper.jp/events/171041



2024年4月17日(水) 13:00~15:00

Hands-on sessionは15:30 \sim 19:30 定員15名 参加ご希望の方は登録フォームの参加希望欄にチェックをつけてください



会場:国立がん研究センター セミナールームA 〒104-0045 東京都中央区築地5-1-1

定員の都合により、お申込みいただいてもご参加いただけない場合がございます。

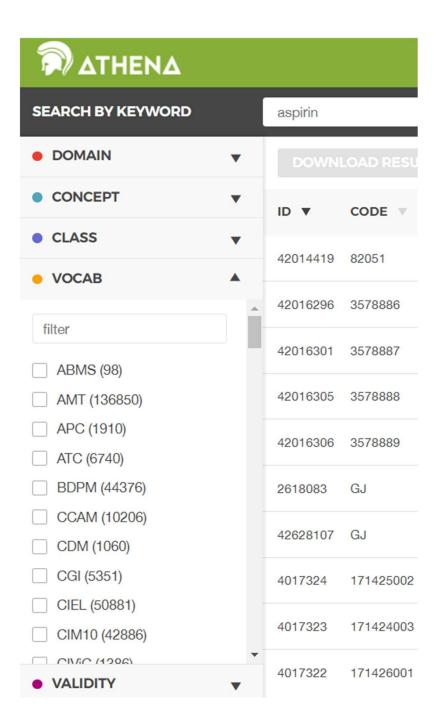
- 開場 12:30
- メインイベント講演など13:00~15:00 挨拶、紹介など

Prof. Daniel Prieto-Alhambra

"Why federated studies within a country"

● ハンズオン15:30~19:30





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✓ 2 ICD9CM	International Cl Modification, V	assification of Diseases olume 1 and 2 (NCHS)	, Ninth Revision, C	Clinical		01-Oct- 2014
✓ 3 ICD9Pro	c International Cl Modification, V	assification of Diseases olume 3 (NCHS)	, Ninth Revision, C	Clinical		01-Oct- 2014
✓ 4 CPT4	Current Proced	lural Terminology version	1 4 (AMA)		EULA required	01-May- 2023
✓ 5 HCPCS	Healthcare Cor	mmon Procedure Codinç	g System (CMS)			01-Jan- 2024
✓ 6 LOINC	Logical Observ Institute)	ation Identifiers Names	and Codes (Reger	nstrief		18-Sep- 2023
_ 7 NDFRT	National Drug F	File - Reference Termino	logy (VA)			06-Aug- 2018
✓ 8 RxNorm	RxNorm (NLM)					02-Jan- 2024
y 9 NDC	National Drug (Code (FDA and manufac	turers)			25-Feb- 2024
10 GPI	Medi-Span Ger	neric Product Identifier (Wolters Kluwer He	ealth)	License required	14-Dec- 2017

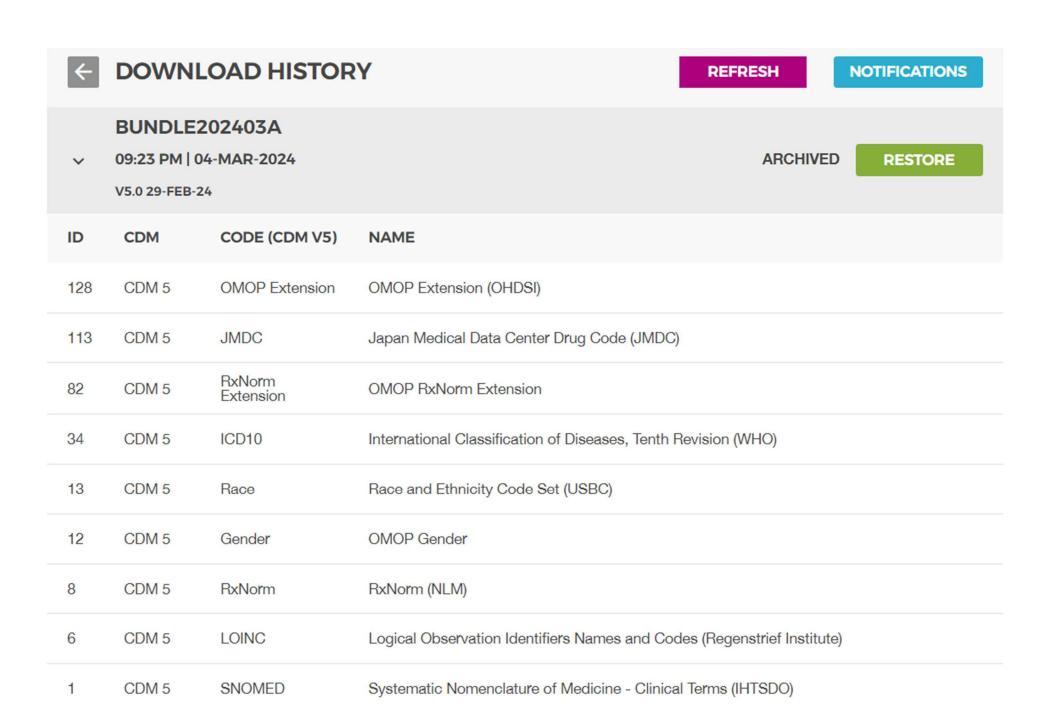
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	40 DRG	Diagnosis-related group (CMS)		
42 APC Ambulatory Payment Classification (CMS) 1-Jan-	41 MDC	Major Diagnostic Categories (CMS)		
	42 APC	Ambulatory Payment Classification (CMS)		1-Jan-18

43 Revenue Code	UB04/CMS1450 Revenue Codes (CMS)		
44 Ethnicity	OMOP Ethnicity		
46 MeSH	Medical Subject Headings (NLM)		6-Nov-23
47 NUCC	National Uniform Claim Committee Health Care Provider Taxonomy Code	Set (NUCC)	26-Jun-18
48 Medicare Specialty	Medicare provider/supplier specialty codes (CMS)		26-Jun-18
50 SPL	Structured Product Labeling (FDA)		25-Feb-24
53 GCN_SEQNO	Clinical Formulation ID (FDB)		19-Nov-15
54 CCS	Clinical Classifications Software for ICD-9-CM (HCUP)	Currently not avai	ilable
55 OPCS4	OPCS Classification of Interventions and Procedures version 4 (NHS)		28-Jan-21
56 Gemscript	Gemscript (Resip)	License required	1-Nov-23
57 HES Specialty	Hospital Episode Statistics Specialty (NHS)		26-Jun-18
60 PCORNet	National Patient-Centered Clinical Research Network (PCORI)		
65 Currency	International Currency Symbol (ISO 4217)		
70 ICD10CM	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modificati	on (NCHS)	1-Oct-23
71 ABMS	Provider Specialty (American Board of Medical Specialties)		26-Jun-18
72 CIEL	Columbia International eHealth Laboratory (Columbia University)		27-Feb-15
73 DA_France	Disease Analyzer France (IQVIA)	License required	3-Aug-22
74 DPD	Drug Product Database (Health Canada)		25-Jun-17
75 dm+d	Dictionary of Medicines and Devices (NHS)		22-May-23
76 BDPM	Public Database of Medications (Social-Sante)		6-Oct-19
77 AMIS	Medicinal Products Information System (DIMDI)	Currently not available	
78 AMT	Australian Medicines Terminology (NEHTA)		30-Jun-21
79 EU Product	Community Register of Medicinal Products for Human Use (European Commission)	Currently not available	
80 EphMRA ATC	Anatomical Classification of Pharmaceutical Products (EphMRA)		4-Jul-16
81 NFC	New Form Code (EphMRA)		4-Jul-16
82 RxNorm Extension	OMOP RxNorm Extension		25-Jan-24
84 LPD_Australia	Longitudinal Patient Data Australia (IQVIA)	License required	31-May-22
85 GRR	Global Reference Repository (IQVIA)	License required	4-Feb-22
86 MMI	Modernizing Medicine (MMI)		28-Apr-17
87 Specimen Type	OMOP Specimen Type		

88 CVX	CDC Vaccine Administered CVX (NCIRD)		14-Dec-23
89 PPI	AllOfUs_PPI (Columbia)		21-Feb-24
90 ICDO3	International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition (WHO)		30-Jun-20
91 CDT	Current Dental Terminology (ADA)	License required	2-May-22
92 ISBT	Information Standard for Blood and Transplant 128 Product (ICCBBA)	License required	3-Dec-21
93 ISBT Attribute	Information Standard for Blood and Transplant 128 Product Attribute (ICCBBA)	License required	3-Dec-21
94 GGR	Commented Drug Directory (BCFI)		1-Sep-21
95 LPD_Belgium	Longitudinal Patient Data Belgium (IQVIA)	License required	1-Aug-21
101 KDC	Korean Drug Code (HIRA)		31-Jul-20
102 SUS	Table of Procedures, Drugs, Orthoses, Protheses and Special Materials (Brazili System)	ian Unified Health	1-Feb-18
109 MEDRT	Medication Reference Terminology MED-RT (VA)		
111 Episode Type	OMOP Episode Type		
112 SNOMED Veterinary	SNOMED Veterinary Extension (VTSL)		1-Apr-19
113 JMDC	Japan Medical Data Center Drug Code (JMDC)		21-Jan-21
115 Provider	OMOP Provider		
116 Supplier	OMOP Supplier		
117 HemOnc	HemOnc		29-Nov-22
118 NAACCR	Data Standards & Data Dictionary Volume II (NAACCR)		2-Mar-18
120 KCD7	Korean Standard Classfication of Diseases and Causes of Death, 7th Revision KOREA)	(STATISTICS	1-Jul-17
121 KNHIS	Korean Payer (KNHIS)		
123 CTD	Comparative Toxicogenomic Database (NCSU)		19-Feb-20
124 EDI	Korean Electronic Data Interchange code system (HIRA)		1-Oct-19
125 ICD10CN	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Chinese Edition (CAM	S)	1-Jan-16
126 ICD9ProcCN	International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Chinese Edition, Proce	edures (CAMS)	1-Jan-17
127 Nebraska Lexicon	Nebraska Lexicon (UNMC)		16-Aug-19
128 OMOP Extension	OMOP Extension (OHDSI)		28-Feb-24
129 CAP	CAP electronic Cancer Checklists (College of American Pathologists)	License required	1-Apr-20
130 CIM10	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, French Edition (ATIH)		4-Oct-22
131 NCCD	Normalized Chinese Clinical Drug knowledge base (UTHealth)		20-Dec-20
134 CIViC	Clinical Interpretation of Variants in Cancer (civicdb.org)		1-Oct-22

135 CGI	Cancer Genome Interpreter (Pompeu Fabra University)		16-Feb-18
136 ClinVar	ClinVar (NCBI)		1-Sep-20
137 JAX	The Clinical Knowledgebase (The Jackson Laboratory)		24-Aug-20
138 NCIt	NCI Thesaurus (National Cancer Institute)		9-May-22
139 HGNC	Human Gene Nomenclature (European Bioinformatics Institute)		1-Jan-20
140 ICD10GM	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, German Edition		1-Jan-24
141 Cancer Modifier	Diagnostic Modifiers of Cancer (OMOP)		9-Sep-22
142 OPS	Operations and Procedures Classification (OPS)		1-Jan-22
143 CCAM	Common Classification of Medical Acts (ATIH)		1-Jul-20
144 UK Biobank	UK Biobank (UK Biobank)		18-Mar-21
145 OncoKB	Oncology Knowledge Base (MSK)		2-May-21
146 OMOP Genomic	OMOP Genomic vocabulary of known variants involved in disease		16-Feb-24
147 OncoTree	OncoTree (MSK)		2-Nov-21
148 OMOP Invest Drug	OMOP Investigational Drugs		12-May-22
150 COSMIC	Catalogue Of Somatic Mutations In Cancer	Currently not available	31-May-22
151 CO-CONNECT	CO-CONNECT (University of Nottingham)		31-May-23
152 CO-CONNECT MIABIS	CO-CONNECT MIABIS (University of Nottingham)		31-May-23
153 CO-CONNECT TWINS	CO-CONNECT TWINS (University of Nottingham)		31-May-23
154 NHS Ethnic Category	NHS Ethnic Category		24-Aug-23
155 NHS Place of Service	NHS Admission Source and Discharge Destination		24-Aug-23

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OMOP Extension

