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OBSERVATIONAL HEALTH DATA SCIENCES AND INFORMATICS

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イブニングカンファレンス(第49回)

2023.12.28



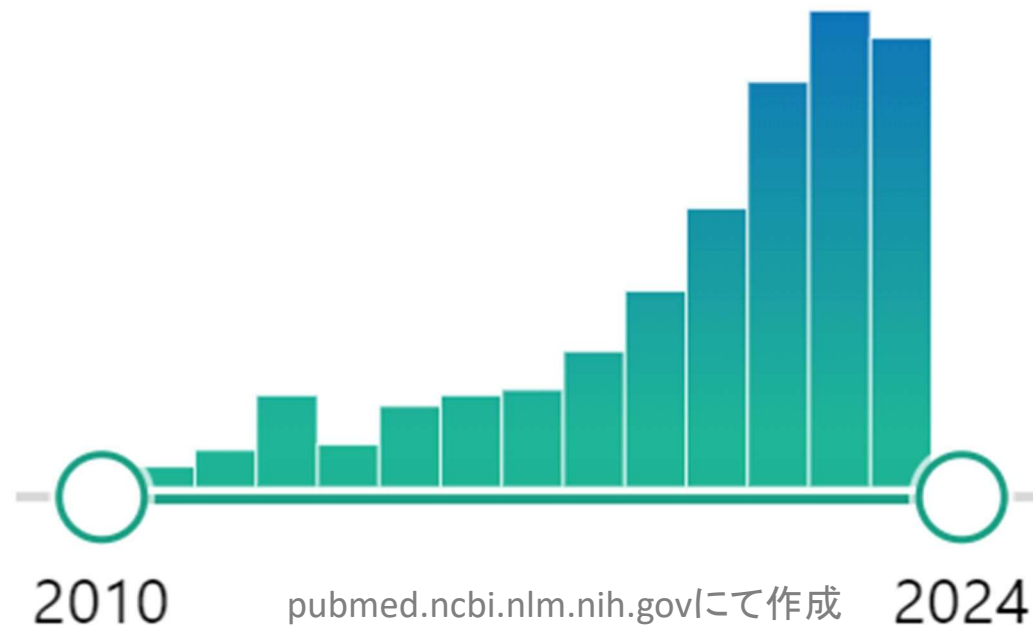
本日の内容

- OHDSI関連論文紹介
- OHDSI Global 10周年
- ATLASを触ってみよう Hands-on



OHDSI関連論文

Pubmedで“OHDSI or OMOP”を検索



全期間累計：11月374本→12月386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。



より優れた安全性サーベイランス

> [Stat Med.](#) 2024 Jan 30;43(2):395-418. doi: 10.1002/sim.9968. Epub 2023 Nov 27.

Bayesian safety surveillance with adaptive bias correction

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Abstract

Postmarket safety surveillance is an integral part of mass vaccination programs. Typically relying on sequential analysis of real-world health data as they accrue, safety surveillance is challenged by sequential multiple testing and by biases induced by residual confounding in observational data. The current standard approach based on the maximized sequential probability ratio test (MaxSPRT) fails to satisfactorily address these practical challenges and it remains a rigid framework that requires prespecification of the surveillance schedule. We develop an alternative Bayesian surveillance procedure that addresses both aforementioned challenges using a more flexible framework. To mitigate bias, we jointly analyze a large set of negative control outcomes that are adverse events with no known association with the vaccines in order to inform an empirical bias distribution, which we then incorporate into estimating the effect of vaccine exposure on the adverse event of interest through a Bayesian hierarchical model. To address multiple testing and improve on flexibility, at each analysis timepoint, we update a posterior probability in favor of the alternative hypothesis that vaccination induces higher risks of adverse events, and then use it for sequential detection of safety signals. Through an empirical evaluation using six US observational healthcare databases covering more than 360 million patients, we benchmark the proposed procedure against MaxSPRT on testing errors and estimation accuracy, under two epidemiological designs, the historical comparator and the self-controlled case series. We demonstrate that our procedure substantially reduces Type 1 error rates, maintains high statistical power and fast signal detection, and provides considerably more accurate estimation than MaxSPRT. Given the extensiveness of the empirical study which yields more than 7 million sets of results, we present all results in a public R ShinyApp. As an effort to promote open science, we provide full implementation of our method in the open-source R package EvidenceSynthesis.

概要

市販後安全性サーベイランスは、集団予防接種プログラムに不可欠な要素である。一般的に、実世界の健康データを逐次的に分析することに依存しているが、安全性サーベイランスには、**逐次的な多重検定**や**観察データにおける残留交絡**によって誘発されるバイアスがつきまとうという課題がある。最大化逐次確率比検定 (MaxSPRT) に基づく現在の標準的なアプローチは、このような現実的な課題に満足に対処できず、サーベイランススケジュールの事前指定を必要とする硬直的な枠組みである。我々は、より柔軟な枠組みを用いて、前述の2つの課題に対処する代替的なベイズ監視手順を開発する。バイアスを軽減するために、ワクチンとの関連性が知られていない有害事象である大規模なネガティブコントロールによる結果を共同で解析し、経験的バイアス分布を導き出し、それをベイズ階層モデルを通して、対象有害事象に対するワクチン曝露の影響を推定する。多重検定に対応し、柔軟性を向上させるために、各分析時点において、ワクチン接種が有害事象のより高いリスクを誘発するという対立仮説を支持する事後確率を更新し、安全性シグナルの逐次検出に使用する。3億6,000万人以上の患者をカバーする6つの米国の観察的医療データベースを用いた実証的評価を通じて、我々は、2つの疫学的デザイン（歴史的比較対象および自己対照症例シリーズ）の下で、検定誤差および推定精度について、MaxSPRTに対する提案手順をベンチマークする。その結果、本手法はMaxSPRTと比較して、タイプ1エラー率を大幅に減少させ、高い統計的検出力と高速なシグナル検出を維持し、かなり正確な推定が可能であることが示された。700万セット以上の結果が得られた実証研究の広範さを考慮し、すべての結果を公開のR ShinyAppで提示する。オープンサイエンスを促進する努力として、我々はオープンソースのRパッケージEvidenceSynthesisで我々の手法の完全な実装を提供する。



眼科領域での OMOP コンセプト

▷ [Ophthalmol Sci. 2023 Aug 25;3\(4\):100391. doi: 10.1016/j.xops.2023.100391. eCollection 2023 Dec.](#)

Advancing Toward a Common Data Model in Ophthalmology: Gap Analysis of General Eye Examination Concepts to Standard Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Concepts

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Abstract

Purpose: Evaluate the degree of concept coverage of the general eye examination in one widely used electronic health record (EHR) system using the Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) common data model (CDM).

Design: Study of data elements.

Participants: Not applicable.

Methods: Data elements (field names and predefined entry values) from the general eye examination in the Epic foundation system were mapped to OMOP concepts and analyzed. Each mapping was given a Health Level 7 equivalence designation-*equal* when the OMOP concept had the same meaning as the source EHR concept, *wider* when it was missing information, *narrower* when it was overly specific, and *unmatched* when there was no match. Initial mappings were reviewed by 2 graders. Intergrader agreement for equivalence designation was calculated using Cohen's kappa. Agreement on the mapped OMOP concept was calculated as a percentage of total mappable concepts. Discrepancies were discussed and a final consensus created. Quantitative analysis was performed on *wider* and *unmatched* concepts.

Main outcome measures: Gaps in OMOP concept coverage of EHR elements and intergrader agreement of mapped OMOP concepts.

Results: A total of 698 data elements (210 fields, 488 values) from the EHR were analyzed. The intergrader kappa on the equivalence designation was 0.88 (standard error 0.03, $P < 0.001$). There was a 96% agreement on the mapped OMOP concept. In the final consensus mapping, 25% (1% fields, 31% values) of the EHR to OMOP concept mappings were considered *equal*, 50% (27% fields, 60% values) *wider*, 4% (8% fields, 2% values) *narrower*, and 21% (52% fields, 8% values) *unmatched*. Of the *wider* mapped elements, 46% were missing the laterality specification, 24% had other missing attributes, and 30% had both issues. *Wider* and *unmatched* EHR elements could be found in all areas of the general eye examination.

Conclusions: Most data elements in the general eye examination could not be represented precisely using the OMOP CDM. Our work suggests multiple ways to improve the incorporation of important ophthalmology concepts in OMOP, including adding laterality to existing concepts. There exists a strong need to improve the coverage of ophthalmic concepts in source vocabularies so that the OMOP CDM can better accommodate vision research.

概要

目的: OMOP CDMを用いて、広く使用されている1つの電子カルテ（EHR）システムにおける一般的な眼科検診の概念カバーの程度を評価する。

デザイン: データ要素の研究。 **参加者:** 該当者なし。

方法: Epic基盤システムの一般眼科検診のデータ要素（フィールド名と定義済みの入力値）をOMOP概念にマッピングし、分析した。OMOP コンセプトがソース EHR コンセプトと同じ意味を持っている場合は同等、情報が不足している場合はより広い範囲、特定されすぎている場合はより狭い範囲、一致するものがない場合は不一致とした。最初のマッピングは2人の採点者によって検討された。同等性の指定に関する評定者間の一致は、コーエンのカッパを用いて計算された。マッピングされたOMOP概念に関する一致度は、マッピング可能な全概念に対するパーセンテージとして計算された。不一致は議論され、最終的なコンセンサスが形成された。より広い概念と一致しない概念について定量的解析が行われた。

主要評価項目: EHR 要素の OMOP 概念適用範囲におけるギャップ、およびマッピングされた OMOP 概念の評定者間合意。

結果: EHRの合計698のデータ要素（210フィールド、488値）が解析された。同等性指定に関する評定者間のカッパは0.88（標準誤差0.03、 $P < 0.001$ ）であった。マッピングされたOMOP概念の一致率は96%であった。最終的なコンセンサスマッピングでは、EHRからOMOP概念へのマッピングの25%（1%のフィールド、31%の値）が等しく、50%（27%のフィールド、60%の値）がより広く、4%（8%のフィールド、2%の値）がより狭く、21%（52%のフィールド、8%の値）が一致しなかった。より広くマッピングされた要素のうち、46%はラテラルリティ指定が欠落しており、24%はその他の属性が欠落しており、30%は両方の問題を抱えていた。より広範なEHR要素と一致しないEHR要素は、一般的な眼科検診の全領域で見つけることができた。

結論: 一般眼科検査におけるほとんどのデータ要素は、OMOP CDMを使用して正確に表現することができなかつた。われわれの研究は、既存の概念にラテラルリティを追加するなど、OMOPに重要な眼科概念を組み込むことを改善する複数の方法を示唆している。OMOP CDM が視覚研究によりよく対応できるように、ソース・ボキャブラリーにおける眼科概念のカバレッジを改善する必要性が強く存在する。



Azureでのデータ変換

> [Heliyon](#). 2023 Nov 2;9(11):e21586. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e21586. eCollection 2023 Nov.

Development and validation of the SickKids Enterprise-wide Data in Azure Repository (SEDAR)

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Abstract

Objectives: To describe the processes developed by The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) to enable utilization of electronic health record (EHR) data by creating sequentially transformed schemas for use across multiple user types.

Methods: We used Microsoft Azure as the cloud service provider and named this effort the SickKids Enterprise-wide Data in Azure Repository (SEDAR). Epic Clarity data from on-premises was copied to a virtual network in Microsoft Azure. Three sequential schemas were developed. The Filtered Schema added a filter to retain only SickKids and valid patients. The Curated Schema created a data structure that was easier to navigate and query. Each table contained a logical unit such as patients, hospital encounters or laboratory tests. Data validation of randomly sampled observations in the Curated Schema was performed. The SK-OMOP Schema was designed to facilitate research and machine learning. Two individuals mapped medical elements to standard Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) concepts.

Results: A copy of Clarity data was transferred to Microsoft Azure and updated each night using log shipping. The Filtered Schema and Curated Schema were implemented as stored procedures and executed each night with incremental updates or full loads. Data validation required up to 16 iterations for each Curated Schema table. OMOP concept mapping achieved at least 80 % coverage for each SK-OMOP table.

Conclusions: We described our experience in creating three sequential schemas to address different EHR data access requirements. Future work should consider replicating this approach at other institutions to determine whether approaches are generalizable.

概要

目的: The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) が開発した、複数のユーザータイプで使用できるように順次変換されたスキーマを作成することで、電子カルテ (EHR) データの利用を可能にするプロセスを説明すること。

方法: クラウド・サービス・プロバイダーとして Microsoft Azure を使用し、この取り組みを SickKids Enterprise-wide Data in Azure Repository (SEDAR) と名付けました。オンプレミスの Epic Clarity データを Microsoft Azure の仮想ネットワークにコピーしました。3つの連続したスキーマが開発されました。Filtered Schema は、SickKids と有効な患者のみを保持するフィルタを追加しました。Curated Schema は、ナビゲートとクエリが容易なデータ構造を作成した。各テーブルには、患者、病院受診、臨床検査などの論理的な単位が含まれていました。キュレーション・スキーマで無作為にサンプリングしたオブザベーションのデータ検証を実施した。SK-OMOP スキーマは、研究および機械学習を容易にするために設計された。2人の担当者が、医療要素を標準的なOMOP概念にマッピングした。

結果: ClarityデータのコピーがMicrosoft Azureに転送され、ログ SHIPPING を使用して毎晩更新されました。Filtered Schema と Curated Schema はストアードプロシージャとして実装され、増分更新またはフルロードで毎晩実行されました。データの検証には、各キュレーション・スキーマ・テーブルで最大16回の反復が必要だった。OMOPコンセプトマッピングは、各SK-OMOPテーブルで少なくとも80%のカバレッジを達成した。

結論: 異なるEHRデータアクセス要件に対応するために3つの連続スキーマを作成した経験について述べた。今後の研究では、このアプローチを他の機関でも再現し、アプローチが一般化可能かどうかを判断することを検討すべきである。



Phenotypingのロバスト度

➤ [JAMIA Open. 2023 Nov 21;6\(4\):ooad096. doi: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooad096. eCollection 2023 Dec.](#)

Evaluating the impact of alternative phenotype definitions on incidence rates across a global data network

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Abstract

Objective: Developing accurate phenotype definitions is critical in obtaining reliable and reproducible background rates in safety research. This study aims to illustrate the differences in background incidence rates by comparing definitions for a given outcome.

Materials and methods: We used 16 data sources to systematically generate and evaluate outcomes for 13 adverse events and their overall background rates. We examined the effect of different modifications (inpatient setting, standardization of code set, and code set changes) to the computable phenotype on background incidence rates.

Results: Rate ratios (RRs) of the incidence rates from each computable phenotype definition varied across outcomes, with inpatient restriction showing the highest variation from 1 to 11.93. Standardization of code set RRs ranges from 1 to 1.64, and code set changes range from 1 to 2.52.

Discussion: The modification that has the highest impact is requiring inpatient place of service, leading to at least a 2-fold higher incidence rate in the base definition. Standardization showed almost no change when using source code variations. The strength of the effect in the inpatient restriction is highly dependent on the outcome. Changing definitions from broad to narrow showed the most variability by age/gender/database across phenotypes and less than a 2-fold increase in rate compared to the base definition.

Conclusion: Characterization of outcomes across a network of databases yields insights into sensitivity and specificity trade-offs when definitions are altered. Outcomes should be thoroughly evaluated prior to use for background rates for their plausibility for use across a global network.

概要

目的: 安全性研究において、正確な表現型を定義することは、信頼性が高く再現性のあるバックグラウンド発生率を得るために重要である。本研究の目的は、ある結果に対する定義を比較することにより、バックグラウンド発生率の違いを明らかにすることである。

材料と方法: 16のデータソースを用いて、13の有害事象のアウトカムとその全体のバックグラウンド率を系統的に作成し、評価した。計算可能な表現型に対するさまざまな修正（入院設定、コードセットの標準化、コードセットの変更）がバックグラウンド発生率に及ぼす影響を検討した。

結果: 各計算可能な表現型の定義による発生率の率比（RR）は転帰によって異なり、入院制限では1～11.93と最も大きなばらつきを示した。コードセットの標準化RRは1から1.64の範囲であり、コードセットの変更は1から2.52の範囲であった。

考察: 最も影響が大きい変更は、入院中のサービス提供場所を必要とするもので、基本定義では少なくとも2倍の発生率になる。標準化では、ソースコードのバリエーションを使用してもほとんど変化は見られなかった。入院制限における効果の強さは、アウトカムに大きく依存する。定義を広義から狭義に変更した場合、表現型間で年齢／性別／データベースによるばらつきが最も大きく、基本定義と比較して発生率の増加は2倍未満であった。

結論: データベースのネットワーク全体にわたる転帰の特徴づけにより、定義を変更した場合の感度と特異度のトレードオフに関する洞察が得られる。アウトカムをバックグラウンド率に使用する前に、グローバルネットワーク全体で使用する妥当性を徹底的に評価すべきである。



様々なデータモデル間の変換

> [J Biomed Inform.](#) 2023 Nov 29;149:104558. doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2023.104558. Online ahead of print.

Convert-Pheno: A software toolkit for the interconversion of standard data models for phenotypic data

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PMID: 38035971 DOI: [10.1016/j.jbi.2023.104558](#)

Abstract

Efficient sharing and integration of phenotypic data is crucial for advancing biomedical research and enhancing patient outcomes in precision medicine and public health. To achieve this, the health data community has developed standards to promote the harmonization of variable names and values. However, the use of diverse standards across different research centers can hinder progress. Here we present Convert-Pheno, an open-source software toolkit that enables the interconversion of common data models for phenotypic data such as Beacon v2 Models, CDISC-ODM, OMOP-CDM, Phenopackets v2, and REDCap. Along with the software, we have created a detailed documentation that includes information on deployment and installation.

概要

表現型データの効率的な共有と統合は、生物医学研究を推進し、精密医療と公衆衛生における患者の転帰を向上させるために極めて重要である。これを達成するために、ヘルスデータコミュニティは変数名と値の調和を促進する標準を開発した。しかし、異なる研究センター間で多様な標準を使用することは、研究の進展を妨げる可能性がある。ここでは、Beacon v2 Models、CDISC-ODM、OMOP-CDM、Phenopackets v2、REDCapなどの表現型データの共通データモデルの相互変換を可能にするオープンソースのソフトウェアツールキットであるConvert-Phenoを紹介する。ソフトウェアとともに、展開とインストールに関する情報を含む詳細なドキュメントを作成した。



OMOP CDMからFHIR取り出し

> [medRxiv](https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.08.09.23293900). 2023 Nov 22:2023.08.09.23293900. doi: 10.1101/2023.08.09.23293900. Preprint

MENDS-on-FHIR: Leveraging the OMOP common data model and FHIR standards for national chronic disease surveillance

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- 7 Public Health Informatics Institute, Decatur, GA.
- 8 Department of Medicine, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Denver CO.

Abstract

Objective: The Multi-State EHR-Based Network for Disease Surveillance (MENDS) is a population-based chronic disease surveillance distributed data network that uses institution-specific extraction-transformation-load (ETL) routines. MENDS-on-FHIR examined using Health Language Seven's Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (HL7[®] FHIR[®]) and US Core Implementation Guide (US Core IG) compliant resources derived from the Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Common Data Model (CDM) to create a standards-based ETL pipeline.

Materials and methods: The input data source was a research data warehouse containing clinical and administrative data in OMOP CDM Version 5.3 format. OMOP-to-FHIR transformations, using a unique JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)-to-JSON transformation language called Whistle, created FHIR R4 V4.0.1/US Core IG V4.0.0 conformant resources that were stored in a local FHIR server. A REST-based Bulk FHIR \$export request extracted FHIR resources to populate a local MENDS database.

Results: Eleven OMOP tables were used to create 10 FHIR/US Core compliant resource types. A total of 1.13 trillion resources were extracted and inserted into the MENDS repository. A very low rate of non-compliant resources was observed.

Discussion: OMOP-to-FHIR transformation results passed validation with less than a 1% non-compliance rate. These standards-compliant FHIR resources provided standardized data elements required by the MENDS surveillance use case. The Bulk FHIR application programming interface (API) enabled population-level data exchange using interoperable FHIR resources. The OMOP-to-FHIR transformation pipeline creates a FHIR interface for accessing OMOP data.

Conclusion: MENDS-on-FHIR successfully replaced custom ETL with standards-based interoperable FHIR resources using Bulk FHIR. The OMOP-to-FHIR transformations provide an alternative mechanism for sharing OMOP data.

概要

目的: Multi-State EHR-Based Network for Disease Surveillance (MENDS) は、施設固有の抽出-変換-ロード (ETL) ルーチンを使用する集団ベースの慢性疾患サーベイランス分散データネットワークである。MENDS-on-FHIR では、HL7® FHIR® と、US Core Implementation Guide (US Core IG) 準拠のリソースを使用して、OMOP CDM から標準に基づく ETL パイプラインを作成することを検討した。

材料と方法: 入力データソースは、OMOP CDM Version 5.3形式の臨床データおよび管理データを含む研究データウェアハウスであった。Whistleと呼ばれる独自のJavaScript Object Notation (JSON) -to-JSON変換言語を使用したOMOP-to-FHIR変換により、FHIR R4 V4.0.1/US Core IG V4.0.0適合リソースが作成され、ローカルのFHIRサーバーに保存された。RESTベースの**Bulk FHIR** \$exportリクエストは、ローカルのMENDSデータベースに入力するFHIRリソースを抽出した。

結果: 10のFHIR/US Core準拠リソースタイプを作成するために11のOMOPテーブルが使用された。合計1兆1300億のリソースが抽出され、MENDSリポジトリに挿入された。非準拠リソースの割合は非常に低かった。

考察: OMOPからFHIRへの変換結果は、1%未満の非準拠率で検証に合格しました。これらの標準準拠のFHIRリソースは、MENDSサーベイランスのユースケースで必要とされる標準化されたデータ要素を提供した。一括 FHIR アプリケーション・プログラミング・インターフェース (API) は、相互運用可能なFHIR リソースを使用した集団レベルのデータ交換を可能にした。OMOP-to-FHIR変換パイプラインは、OMOPデータにアクセスするためのFHIRインターフェースを作成する。

結論: MENDS-on-FHIRは、Bulk FHIRを使用して、カスタムETLを標準ベースの相互運用可能なFHIRリソースに置き換えることに成功した。OMOP-to-FHIR変換は、OMOPデータを共有するための代替メカニズムを提供する。

来月へ

- Conversion of CPRD AURUM Data into the OMOP Common Data Model.
Inform Med Unlocked. 2023;43:101407. doi: 10.1016/j.imu.2023.101407. Epub 2023 Nov 10. PMID: 38046363
- Transforming Estonian health data to the Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Common Data Model: lessons learned.
JAMIA Open. 2023 Dec 5;6(4):ooad100. doi: 10.1093/jamiaopen/ooad100. eCollection 2023 Dec. PMID: 38058679
- MI-Common Data Model: Extending Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership-Common Data Model (OMOP-CDM) for Registering Medical Imaging Metadata and Subsequent Curation Processes.
JCO Clin Cancer Inform. 2023 Sep;7:e2300101. doi: 10.1200/CCI.23.00101. PMID: 38061012
- Patient-Centered Economic Burden of Exudative Age-Related Macular Degeneration: Retrospective Cohort Study.
JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2023 Dec 8;9:e49852. doi: 10.2196/49852. PMID: 38064251
- Implementation of inclusion and exclusion criteria in clinical studies in OHDSI ATLAS software.
Sci Rep. 2023 Dec 18;13(1):22457. doi: 10.1038/s41598-023-49560-w. PMID: 38105303
- From data strategy to implementation to advance cancer research and cancer care: A French comprehensive cancer center experience.
PLOS Digit Health. 2023 Dec 19;2(12):e0000415. doi: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000415. eCollection 2023 Dec. PMID: 38113207



今月のOHDSI Global

- APAC Call テーマ

Dec. 14 APAC 2023 Recap/Chapter Year-End Updates

- Global Community Call テーマ

Nov. 28 OHDSI Coordinating Center

Dec. 5 Recent OHDSI Publications

Dec. 12 Happy 10th Birthday, OHDSI - Decade & Year in Review
OHDSI 10周年!

Dec. 19 Holiday-Themed Goodbye to 2023!



Dec. 12: Happy 10th Birthday to OHDSI



 @OHDSI

www.ohdsi.org

#JoinTheJourney

 ohdsi

2013年12月16日、George Hripcsakが中心となってOHDSIコミュニティが正式に結成された。年が明けてすぐ、コロンビア大学の生物医学情報学科内で最初の対面会議が開かれた。そこからどのようにして、3,800人以上の協力者を擁するグローバル・コミュニティになったのだろうか？12月12日のコミュニティ・コールでは、OHDSIの10年を振り返るとともに、2023年の年頭所感を簡単に述べた。



ATLASを触ってみよう

ATLAS

- Home
- Data Sources
- Search
- Concept Sets
- Cohort Definitions
- Characterizations
- Cohort Pathways
- Incidence Rates
- Profiles
- Estimation
- Prediction
- Jobs
- Configuration
- Feedback

Home

Welcome to ATLAS.
ATLAS is an open source application developed as a part of [OHDSI](#) intended to provide a unified interface to patient level data and analytics.

Documentation
The ATLAS user guide can be found [here](#)

Getting Started

[Define a New Cohort](#)

[Search the Vocabulary](#)

Release Notes

[ATLAS Version 2.10.1 Release Notes](#)
[WebAPI Version 2.10.1 Release Notes](#)

This latest release contains **10** features

- [atlas/webapi Versions tab - error](#)
- [atlas/webapi 2.10.0 cohort definition](#)
- [Missing filter CC Result filter option](#)
- [Cohort exit date text is wrong in](#)
- [A PLP analysis fails on an execution](#)
- [Reports have 0 figures for an Inci](#)
- [Selecting censoring event for visi](#)
- [Selecting Censoring event for Pay](#)
- [Generation results for impala are](#)
- [A PLE analysis fails on an execution on a Google BigQuery data source](#)

end to study
round the world

ATLAS

データセット説明

SynPUFデータセット

CMS.gov

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Search CMS

Search

Medicare

Medicaid/CHIP

Medicare-Medicaid
Coordination

Private
Insurance

Innovation
Center

Regulations &
Guidance

Research, Statistics,
Data & Systems

Outreach &
Education

Home > Research, Statistics, Data & Systems > Medicare Claims Synthetic Public Use Files (SynPUFs) > CMS 2008-2010 Data Entrepreneurs' Synthetic Public Use File (DE-SynPUF)

CMS 2008-2010 Data
Entrepreneurs' Synthetic
Public Use File (DE-SynPUF)

[DE1.0 Sample 1](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 2](#)

CMS 2008-2010 Data Entrepreneurs' Synthetic Public Use File (DE-SynPUF)

CMS 2008-2010 Data Entrepreneurs' Synthetic Public Use File (DE-SynPUF)

The DE-SynPUF was created with the goal of providing a realistic set of claims data in the public domain while providing the very highest degree of protection to the Medicare beneficiaries' protected health information. The purposes of the DE-SynPUF are to:

DE-SynPUF	Unit of record	Number of Records 2008	Number of Records 2009	Number of Records 2010
<i>Beneficiary Summary</i>	Beneficiary	2,326,856	2,291,320	2,255,098
<i>Inpatient Claims</i>	claim	547,800	504,941	280,081
<i>Outpatient Claims</i>	claim	5,673,808	6,519,340	3,633,839
<i>Carrier Claims</i>	claim	34,276,324	37,304,993	23,282,135
<i>Prescription Drug Events (PDE)</i>	event	39,927,827	43,379,293	27,778,849

⇒5%で
11万人

Syntheaというものもある

今回は使わない

<https://synthea.mitre.org/>



Downloads

- [SyntheticMass Data, Version 2 \(24 May, 2017\)](#): 21GB. FHIR 3.0.1, CSV, C-CDA
- [SyntheticMass Data, Version 1 \(27 Feb, 2017\)](#): 28GB. FHIR 1.8.0, CSV, C-CDA

In addition, sample files containing 1,000 patient records in multiple formats are available:

- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, FHIR R4](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 81 MB
- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, FHIR STU3](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 83 MB
- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, FHIR DSTU2](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 46 MB
- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, C-CDA](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 47 MB
- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, CSV](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 9 MB

Specialized Data Sets

COVID-19

- [COVID-19 10K, CSV](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 54 MB
 - Ten thousand synthetic patients records with COVID-19 in the CSV format.
- [COVID-19 100K, CSV](#): 512 MB
 - One hundred thousand synthetic patients records with COVID-19 in the CSV format.

患者データを生成できる

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'synthetichealth / synthea'. The repository is public and has 149 issues and 10 pull requests. The current view is the 'master' branch, showing the file structure: `synthea / src / main / java / org / mitre / synthea / engine /`. The file list includes `Components.java`, `Distribution.java`, `ExpressedConditionRecord.java`, `ExpressedSymptom.java`, and `Generator.java`. A section titled 'Currently Supported Diseases' provides a table of supported conditions.

Currently Supported Diseases

Synthea currently has over 90 different modules which have expanded beyond the original "Two Top Tens" that the project started with (see the table below). Please see the [Module Builder](#) to browse the currently supported disease modules.

Top 10 Reasons Patients Visit PCP	Top 10 Years of Life Lost
Routine infant/child health check	Ischemic Heart Disease
Essential Hypertension	Lung Cancer
Diabetes Mellitus	Alzheimer's Disease
Normal Pregnancy	COPD
Respiratory Infections (Pharyngitis, Bronchitis, Sinusitis)	Cerebrovascular Disease
General Adult Medical Examination	Road Injuries
Disorders of Lipoid Metabolism	Self-Harm
Ear Infections (Otitis Media)	Diabetes Mellitus
Asthma	Colorectal Cancer
Urinary Tract Infections	Drug Use Disorders (limited to Opioids)

データセットを見てみましょう

CMS DE-SynPUF

https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Downloadable-Public-Use-Files/SynPUFs/DE_Syn_PUF

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008 Beneficiary Summary File \(ZIP\)](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008-2010 Carrier Claims 1](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008-2010 Carrier Claims 2](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008-2010 Inpatient Claims \(ZIP\)](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008-2010 Outpatient Claims \(ZIP\)](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2008-2010 Prescription Drug Events](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2009 Beneficiary Summary File \(ZIP\)](#)

[DE1.0 Sample 1 2010 Beneficiary Summary File \(ZIP\)](#)

Synthea

<https://synthea.mitre.org/>

小さなサンプルの
CSV形式のファイルをダウンロードしてみる

- [1K Sample Synthetic Patient Records, CSV](#) | [\[mirror\]](#): 9 MB

ATLASを見てみましょう



ATLAS は、OHDSI コミュニティによって開発された、無料で公開されている Web ベースのオープンソースソフトウェアアプリケーションであり、患者レベルの観察データから実世界の証拠を生成するための観察分析の設計と実行をサポートします。

Atlas は、OMOP Common Data Model V5に標準化された 1 つまたは複数の観測データベースにわたって分析を実行するために、機関内にローカルにインストールできるオープンな科学分析プラットフォームであり、同じオープンサイエンスコミュニティの基準とツールを採用しているOHDSI コミュニティの他の組織との分析設計の交換を容易にします。

デモサイト <https://atlas-demo.ohdsi.org/>

GitHub <https://github.com/OHDSI/Atlas/wiki>



ATLAS TUTORIAL:
OVERVIEW OF ATLAS

#JOINTHEJOURNEY



ATLAS Overview

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dr9FhEkf04o>

Data Sources ⇒ “SynPUF 5%”を選ぶ ⇒ Dashboard

The screenshot displays the ATLAS web application interface. On the left is a dark blue navigation menu with the following items: Home, Data Sources (highlighted with a red box), Search, Concept Sets, Cohort Definitions, Characterizations, Cohort Pathways, Incidence Rates, Profiles, Estimation, Prediction, Jobs, Configuration, and Feedback. The main content area is titled "Data Sources" and shows a list with "SynPUF 5%" (highlighted with a red box) and "Dashboard". Below this is the "SynPUF 5% Dashboard Report" section, which includes a "CDM Summary" table and a "Population by Gender" donut chart. A dropdown menu is open over the report section, listing various report categories.

ATLAS English

Data Sources

- SynPUF 5%
- Dashboard

SynPUF 5% Dashboard Report

CDM Summary	
Source name	SynPUF5
Number of persons	116.35k

Select a Report

- Dashboard
- Data Density
- Person
- Visit
- Condition Occurrence
- Condition Era
- Procedure
- Drug Exposure
- Drug Era
- Measurement
- Observation
- Observation Period
- Death
- Achilles Heel

Population by Gender

■ FEMALE
■ MALE

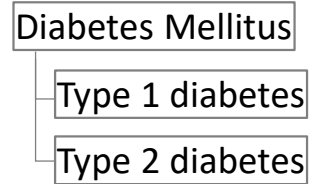
ATLAS	
Home	
Data Sources	どのようなデータが入っているか、想定と異なるデータになってないかを確認する。
Search	ボキャブラリからコンセプトを検索する
Concept Sets	コンセプトのセットを形成する
Cohort Definitions	コホート(患者群)を定義する
Characterizations	コホートの特徴を集計する
Cohort Pathways	コホートの患者の状態推移を見える化する
Incidence Rates	罹患率を算出する
Profiles	個々の患者の情報を見る
Estimation	推計統計分析を行う
Prediction	機械学習による予測を行う
Jobs	実行中の処理リスト
Configuration	ATLAS/WebAPI上の諸元

Concept
Concept Set
Cohort

Concept、

Concept Set、

Cohort



Hypertension

Thiazide

- Hydrochlorothiazide
- Methyclothiazide
- Polythiazide

Metformin

Glyburide / Metformin

Linagliptin / Metformin

Sulfonylurea

- Glyburide
- Glipizide
- Tolazamide

HypertensionSet

Hypertension

ThiazideSet

Hydrochlorothiazide

Methyclothiazide

Polythiazide

DMdrugSet

Glyburide

Glipizide

Tolazamide

Metformin

Glyburide / Metformin

Linagliptin / Metformin

自分で命名

Cohort-A

HypertensionSet

ThiazideSet

30日以上使用

収縮期血圧 > 150mmHg

Cohort-B

T2DM-Set

MetforminSet

30日以上使用

持続血糖測定器使用Set

OMOPで登場する、領域を表すことば

Visit

受診（外来、入院）

Condition

患者状態（疾患・傷病、症候、症状）

Drug

医薬品使用

Measurement

検査値

Observation

(その他の)得られたデータ

Procedure

処置、手術

Device

医療機器使用

慣らし運転: コンセプト検索例

“diabetes”

The screenshot shows the ATLAS search interface. The search bar contains the text "diabetes". Below the search bar, there are controls for "Show columns", "Copy", "CSV", "Show 50 entries", and "Filter: S". The results are displayed in a table with columns: Id, Code, Name, Class, RC, DRC, and Do. The table shows several entries related to diabetes, including "Diabetes Mellitus", "Diabetes Complications", "Diabetes mellitus", "Type 2 diabetes mellitus", "Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2", and "DRUGS USED IN DIABETES".

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Id	Code	Name	Class	RC	DRC	Do
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4341809	N0000000950	Diabetes Mellitus	Ind / CI	0	1,372,824	Dr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4352534	N0000011126	Diabetes Complications	Ind / CI	0	824,798	Dr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	201820	73211009	Diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	192	699,395	Cc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	201826	44054006	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	612,861	616,150	Cc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4341452	N0000000954	Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2	Ind / CI	0	554,990	Dr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21600712	A10	DRUGS USED IN DIABETES	ATC 2nd	0	537,666	Dr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	44836914	250.00	Diabetes mellitus without mention of complication, type 2	5-dig billing	518,190	518,190	Cc

“metformin”なども試してみましよう。

慣らし運転：“Standard”をクリックする

Showing 1 to 50 of 641 entries

<input type="checkbox"/>	Id	Code	Name	Class	RC	DRC	Domain	Voc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	201820	73211009	Diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	192	699,395	Condition	SNC
<input type="checkbox"/>	201826	44054006	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	612,861	616,150	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40482801	443694000	Type II diabetes mellitus uncontrolled	Clinical Finding	94,671	94,671	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	443732	422014003	Disorder due to type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	26,203	57,564	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	443730	422088007	Neurologic disorder associated with diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	2,466	52,806	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	201254	46635009	Type 1 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	45,392	46,658	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	195771	8801005	Secondary diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	36,269	36,269	Condition	SNC
<input type="checkbox"/>	376065	421326000	Neurologic disorder associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	34,024	34,024	Condition	SNC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	321822	421895002	Peripheral circulatory disorder associated with diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	2,448	27,072	Condition	SNC

“metformin”なども検索してみましょう。

ステップ1 : Concept Setを作る

T2DMの患者を示すもの

ATLAS English

Home Data Sources Search **Concept Sets** Cohort Definitions Characterizations Cohort Pathways Incidence Rates Profiles

Concept Sets List Export

Show columns Copy CSV Show 50 entries Filter: Search... Previous Next

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Id	Name	Created	Updated	Author
No data available in table				

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries Previous Next

ATLAS English

Home Data Sources Search **Concept Sets** Cohort Definitions Characterizations Cohort Pathways Incidence Rates Profiles Estimation Prediction

New Concept Set

T2DM **3** タイプする。名づける。 **4** Save Close

Concept Set Expression Included Concepts 0 Included Source Codes Export Import Compare Versions Messages

Show 50 entries Filter: Search... Previous Next

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concept Id	Concept Code	Concept Name	Domain	Standard Concept Caption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Descendants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mapped
No data available in table							

Remove Selected **5** Add Concepts

Classification Non-Standard Standard

ステップ1: Concept Setを作る: conceptを追加する

緑に
なってる

ATLAS

Home

Data Sources

Search

Concept Sets

Cohort Definitions

Search

diabetes ①

ほしいもの関連の言葉を入れて検索

Showing 1 to 50 of 641 entries

Previous 1

<input type="checkbox"/>	Id	Code	Name	Class	RC	DRC	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	201820	73211009	Diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	192	699,395	C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	201826	44054006	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	612,861	616,150	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	40482801	443694000	Type II diabetes mellitus uncontrolled	Clinical Finding	94,671	94,671	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	443732	422014003	Disorder due to type 2 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	26,203	57,564	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	443730	422088007	Neurologic disorder associated with diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	2,466	52,806	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	201254	46635009	Type 1 diabetes mellitus	Clinical Finding	45,392	46,658	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	195771	8801005					
<input type="checkbox"/>	376065	421326000					

▼ Vocabulary

- SNOMED (916)
- ICD10CM (644)
- ICD9CM (95)
- LOINC (59)
- ATC (20)

▼ Class

- Clinical Finding (638)
- 7-char billing code (260)
- Procedure (128)
- 7-char billing code (260)

▼ Domain

- Condition (1322)
- Observation (259)
- Drug (85)
- Procedure (75)

▼ Standard Concept

- Non-Standard (1112)
- Standard (641) ②
- Classification (36)

▼ Invalid Reason

ページ最下

④ Descendants

⑤ Mapped

Add To Concept Set

ステップ1 : Concept Setを作る: 確認

ATLAS English

Home Data Sources Search **①** Concept Sets Cohort Definitions Characterizations Cohort Pathways Incidence Rates Profiles Estimation Prediction Jobs

Concept Set #2 **②** **③**

T2DM

Concept Set Expression Included Concepts 18 Included Source Codes Export Import Compare Versions Messages

Show 50 entries Filter: Search... Previous 1 Next

<input type="checkbox"/>	Concept Id	Concept Code	Concept Name	Domain	Standard Concept Caption	<input type="checkbox"/> Exclude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Descendants	<input type="checkbox"/> Mapped
<input type="checkbox"/>	201826	44054006	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	Condition	Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Classification Non-Standard Standard

上記のようになっているか確認して、
②、③をクリック

ステップ1 : Concept Setを作る-その2

hypertension

The screenshot shows the ATLAS interface for managing Concept Sets. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Home, Data Sources, Search, Concept Sets, Cohort Definitions, Characterizations, Cohort Pathways, Incidence Rates, Profiles, and Estimation. The main content area is titled 'Concept Sets' and includes 'List' and 'Export' buttons. A table displays one existing Concept Set:

Id	Name	Created	Updated	Author
2	T2DM	12/07/2022 6:35 PM	12/07/2022 6:52 PM	anonymous

Below the table, there are filters for 'Created' (Within 24 Hours (1)) and 'Updated' (Just Now (1)). A 'New Concept Set' button is highlighted with a red box and a circled '1'. A red annotation '追加作成します' (Add creation) is placed above the button. A search filter is also visible.

The screenshot shows the 'New Concept Set' page in ATLAS. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'New Concept Set' and features a text input field containing 'Hypertension', which is highlighted with a red box and a circled '2'. A red annotation 'ConceptSet名を名付ける' (Name the Concept Set) is placed next to the input field. To the right of the input field is a green 'Save' button, highlighted with a red box and a circled '3'. Below the input field, there are several tabs: 'Concept Set Expression', 'Included Concepts', 'Included Source Codes', 'Export', 'Import', 'Compare', 'Versions', and 'Messages'. The 'Concept Set Expression' tab is active. Below the tabs, there are filters for 'Show' (50 entries) and 'Filter' (Search...). A table header is visible with columns: Concept Id, Concept Code, Concept Name, Domain, Standard Concept Caption, Exclude, Descendants, and Mapped. The table currently shows 'No data available in table'. At the bottom, there are 'Remove Selected' and 'Add Concepts' buttons, and a legend for 'Classification' (purple), 'Non-Standard' (red), and 'Standard' (blue).

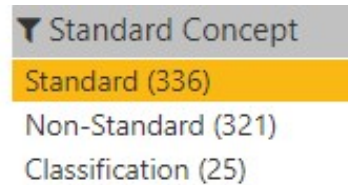
ステップ1 : Concept Setを作る-その2

同様に“hypertension”で繰り返す。

1. Add Conceptsする



2. “hypertension”を検索



3. Standardを選ぶ

4. Malignant essential hypertensionを選ぶ



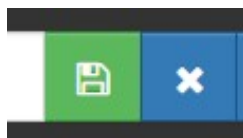
5. Descendantsにチェックして、Add To Concept Setする



6. メインメニュー“Concept Sets”



7. 保存して、Close



ステップ1:完了

2つのConceptSetができた！

ATLAS

Home
Data Sources
Search
Concept Sets
Cohort Definitions
Characterizations
Cohort Pathways
Incidence Rates
Profiles
Estimation

Concept Sets

List Export

Show columns Copy CSV Show 50 entries

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Id	Name	Created	Updated
3	Hypertension	12/07/2022 6:58 PM	12/07
2	T2DM	12/07/2022 6:35 PM	12/07

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Created
Within 24 Hours (1)
Just Now (1)

Updated
Within 24 Hours (1)

ステップ2: Cohortを作る

ATLAS

English

Home

Data Sources

Search

Concept Sets

Cohort Definitions

Characterizations

Cohort Pathways

Incidence Rates

Profiles

Cohort Definitions

New Cohort

Show columns Copy CSV Show 50 entries Filter: Search...

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries Previous Next

Id	Name	Created	Updated	Author
No data available in table				

Created

Updated

Author

Designs

ATLAS

Home

Data Sources

Search

Concept Sets

Cohort Definitions

Characterizations

Cohort #2

T2DMpatients Cohort名を名付ける

Save 忘れずに

Definition Concept Sets Generation Samples R

Enter a cohort definition description here

ATLASで 簡易分析

Characterization 特徴分析

- T2DM-chara

Cohort definition: T2DM-cohort

Feature analyses: Demographics Index Year, etc.

他のcohortについてもやってみましょう

Hypertension-cohort

ACEI-cohort

- DMdrugPath

 - Target Cohorts: T2DM-cohort

 - Event Cohorts: Metformin-cohort, SUagent-cohort

Hypertensionについてもやってみましょう

Incident Rates 罹患率

試しに

Target Cohorts: ACEI-cohort

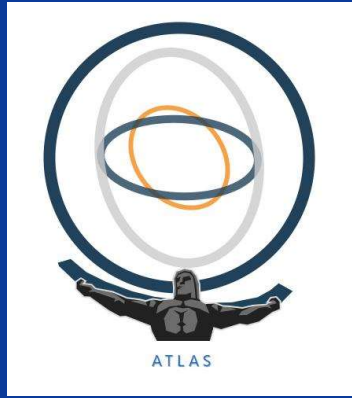
Outcome Cohorts: AMI-cohort

他の組み合わせもやってみましょう

Profiles 個々の患者情報

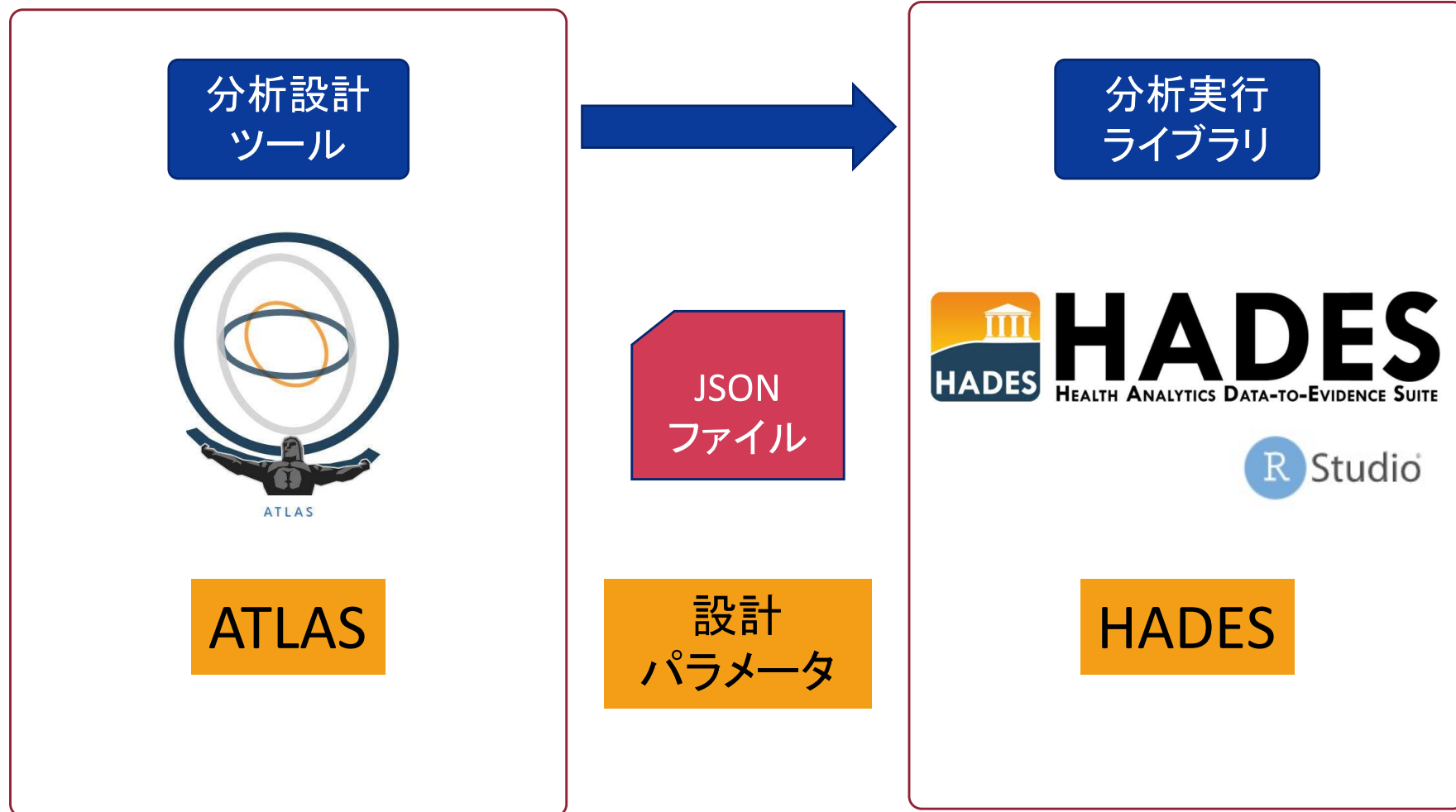
DataSource: SynPUF5
PatientID=1
PatientID=100

適宜PatientIDを入れてみましょう

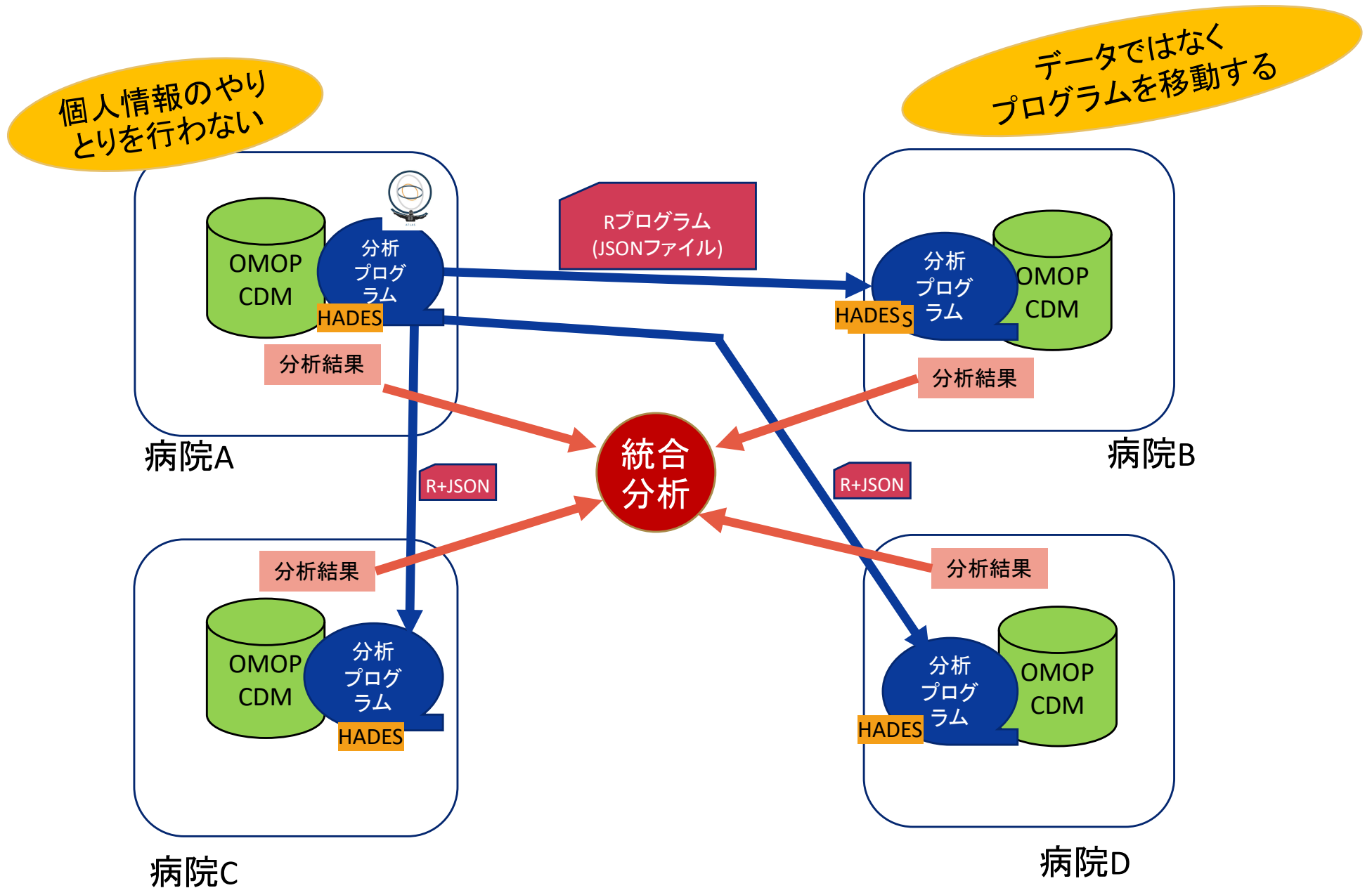


ATLASで 分析設計

複雑な時間がかかる分析は2段階で

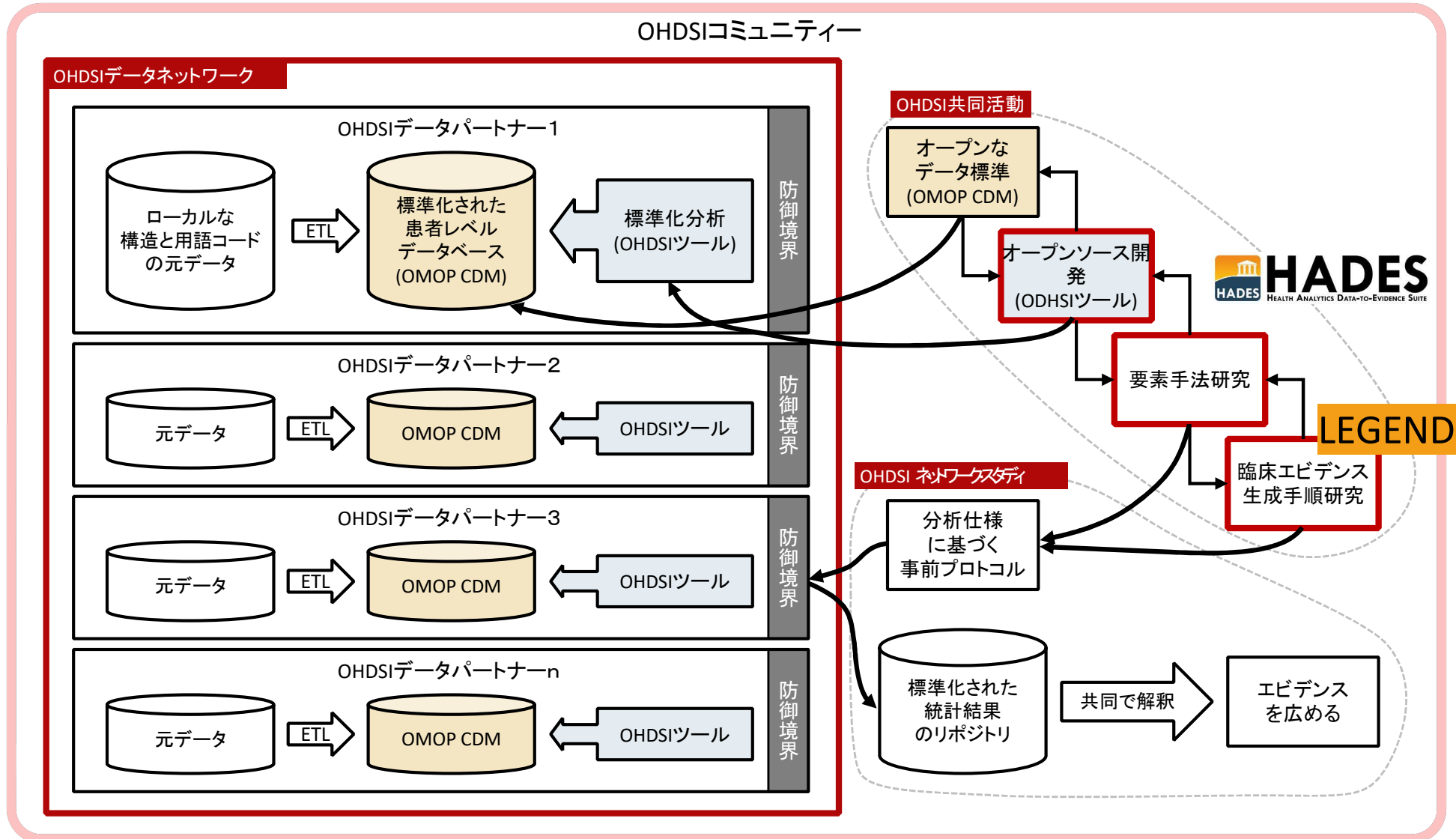


連携分析 Federation Analysis





OHDSIが行っていること





Population-level estimation

CohortMethod

New-user cohort studies using large-scale regression for propensity and outcome models.

[Learn more...](#)

SelfControlledCaseSeries

Self-Controlled Case Series analysis using few or many predictors, includes splines for age and seasonality.

[Learn more...](#)

SelfControlledCohort

A self-controlled cohort design, where time preceding exposure is used as control.

[Learn more...](#)

EvidenceSynthesis

Routines for combining causal effect estimates and study diagnostics across multiple data sites in a distributed study.

[Learn more...](#)

Patient-level prediction

PatientLevelPrediction

Build and evaluate predictive models for user-specified outcomes, using a wide array of machine learning algorithms.

[Learn more...](#)

DeepPatientLevelPrediction

Performing patient level prediction using deep learning

[Learn more...](#)

EnsemblePatientLevelPrediction

Building and validating ensemble patient-level predictive models.

[Learn more...](#)



Cohort construction and evaluation

Capr Develop and manipulate complex cohort definitions in R Learn more...	CirceR An R wrapper for Circe, a library for creating cohort definitions, expressing them as JSON, SQL, or Markdown. Learn more...	CohortGenerator Instantiating cohorts in a database based on a set of cohort definitions. Learn more...
PhenotypeLibrary The OHDSI Phenotype Library: a collection of community-maintained pre-defined cohorts. Learn more...	CohortDiagnostics Generate a wide set of diagnostics to evaluate cohort definitions against databases in the CDM. Learn more...	PheValuator Semi-automated evaluation of cohorts, producing metrics such as sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive value. Learn more...
CohortExplorer Visually explore all individual-level data of patients in a cohort Learn more...		

Evidence Quality

EmpiricalCalibration Use negative control exposure-outcome pairs to profile and calibrate a particular analysis design. Learn more...	MethodEvaluation Use real data and established reference sets as well as simulations injected in real data to evaluate the performance of methods. Learn more...
--	---

Supporting packages

Andromeda Storing very large data objects on a local drive, while still making it possible to manipulate the data in an efficient manner. Learn more...	BigKnn A large scale k-nearest neighbor classifier using the Lucene search engine. Learn more...	Cyclops Highly efficient implementation of regularized logistic, Poisson and Cox regression. Learn more...
DatabaseConnector Connect directly to a wide range of database platforms, including SQL Server, Oracle, and PostgreSQL. Learn more...	Eunomia A standard CDM dataset for testing and demonstration purposes that runs on an embedded SQLite database. Learn more...	FeatureExtraction Automatically extract large sets of features for user-specified cohorts using data in the CDM. Learn more...
Hydra Hydrating package skeletons into executable R study packages based on specifications in JSON format. Learn more...	IterativeHardThresholding Performing L0-based regressions using Cyclops Learn more...	OhdsiSharing Securely sharing (large) files between OHDSI collaborators. Learn more...
ParallelLogger Support for parallel computation with logging to console, disk, or e-mail. Learn more...	ROhdsiWebApi Interact with OHDSI WebAPI web services. Learn more...	SqlRender Generate SQL on the fly for the various SQL dialects. Learn more...

LEGEND in Principle

1. LEGEND will generate evidence at a large scale.
2. Dissemination of the evidence will not depend on the estimated effects.
3. LEGEND will generate evidence using a prespecified analysis design.
4. LEGEND will generate evidence by **consistently applying a systematic process** across all research questions.
5. LEGEND will generate evidence using best practices.
6. LEGEND will include empirical evaluation through the use of control questions.
7. LEGEND will generate evidence using open-source software that is freely available to all.
8. LEGEND will not be used to evaluate new methods.
9. LEGEND will generate evidence across a network of multiple databases.
10. LEGEND will maintain data confidentiality; patient-level data will not be shared between sites in the network.

Aim

Avoids publication bias, Enhances transparency, Avoids P hacking, Minimizes bias, Allows replication, Improves interpretability, Enhances generalizability, Uncovers potential between-site heterogeneity, Privacy.

エビデンスの信頼性

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

Figure 14.1, The Book of OHDSI

NegativeControlのConcept Setを作しましょう

Concept Set

名称: NegControl

下層は含まない

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Concept Id	Concept Code	Concept Name	Domain	Standard Concept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	72748	74779009	Strain of rotator cuff capsule	Condition	Standard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	76786	63643000	Derangement of knee	Condition	Standard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	73560	55260003	Calcaneal spur	Condition	Standard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	73241	197210001	Anal and rectal polyp	Condition	Standard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	75911	65358001	Acquired hallux valgus	Condition	Standard

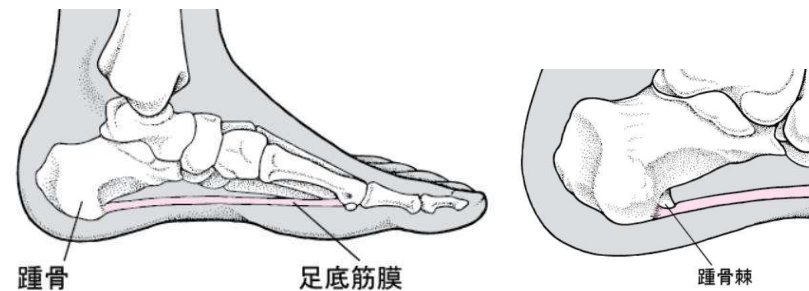
回旋筋腱板(肩関節包)の歪み

膝関節症

踵骨棘(しょうこつきょく)

肛門直腸ポリープ

後天性外反母趾



Estimation (Population Level Estimation)

VIEW:

Full Specification

Comparisons

Analysis Settings

Evaluation Settings

Comparisons

Comparisons

Show 10 entries

Remove

Target

Comparator

Outcomes

No data available in table

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Analysis Settings

Analysis Settings

Show 10 entries

Remove

Description

Time At Risk Start

Time At Risk End

Minimum Time At Risk

A

No data available in table

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Evaluation Settings

Negative Control Outcome Cohort Definition

しばらく触ってみましょう

Prediction (Patient Level Prediction)

VIEW: **All** Prediction Problem Settings Analysis Settings Execution Settings Training Settings

Prediction Problem Settings

Target Cohorts

Show 10 entries

Remove	Name
No data available in table	

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Outcome Cohorts

Show 10 entries

Remove	Name
No data available in table	

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Analysis Settings

Model Settings

Show 10 entries

Remove	Model	Options
No data available in table		

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Covariate Settings

Show columns Copy CSV Show 10 entries

Remove	Options
--------	---------

しばらく触ってみましょう

さいごに

学習サイトの紹介

<https://academy.ehden.eu/>



Getting Started
Getting Started

A brief introduction to the EHDEN Academy.

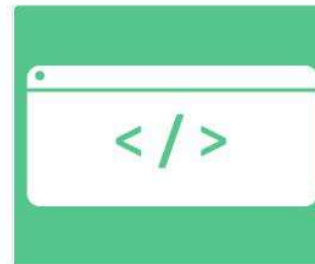


Getting Started
EHDEN Foundation

Provides an overview of the EHDEN project including high-level...

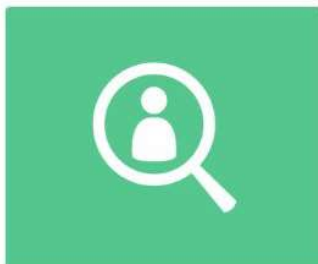


Skill
Open Science &
FAIR Principles



Skill
Introduction to
Data Quality

Introduction to data quality and data quality dashboards.



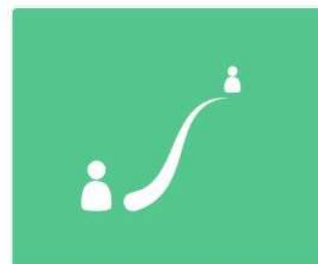
Skill
Phenotype
Definition,
Characterisation...

Defining phenotypes, characterising and evaluating using OHDSI...



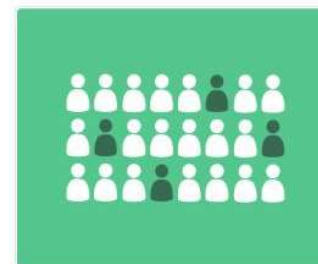
Skill
R for Patient-level
Prediction

Guidance on installing the PLP Package and predicting via R.



Skill
Patient-Level
Prediction

Patient prediction modelling using OHDSI tools, in particular ATLAS.



Skill
Population-level
Effect Estimation

Population-level effect estimation method: comparative cohort...



Tool
Introduction to Usagi & Code Mappings for an...
 Introduction to the Usagi tool, importing codes, review and output the co...



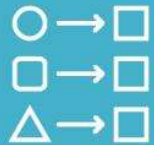
Tool
Infrastructure
 Install and configure the OHDSI infrastructure.



Tool
OHDSI-in-a-Box
 Deploy a single instance implementation of OHDSI tools and sample data.



Tool
OMOP CDM and Standardised Vocabularies
 The structure of the common data model and its vocabularies.



Tool
Extract, Transform and Load
 Map raw observational data to the OMOP CDM.



Tool
ETL Learning Pathway: Data Partner & SME Re...
 Three of EHDEN's Data Partners and SMEs: insights into COVID-19 E...



Tool
ATLAS
 Design and execute analyses on observational data.



Methods
Health Technology Assessment



Non-professional
Patient Organisations: Introduction to Re...
 A basic modular course on real world health data & research for the public.