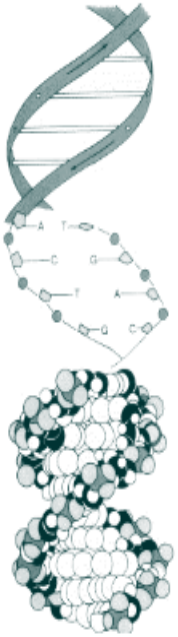


Instrumenting the Health Care Enterprise for Discovery Research

Shawn Murphy MD, Ph.D.

CrEDIBLE Project Meeting

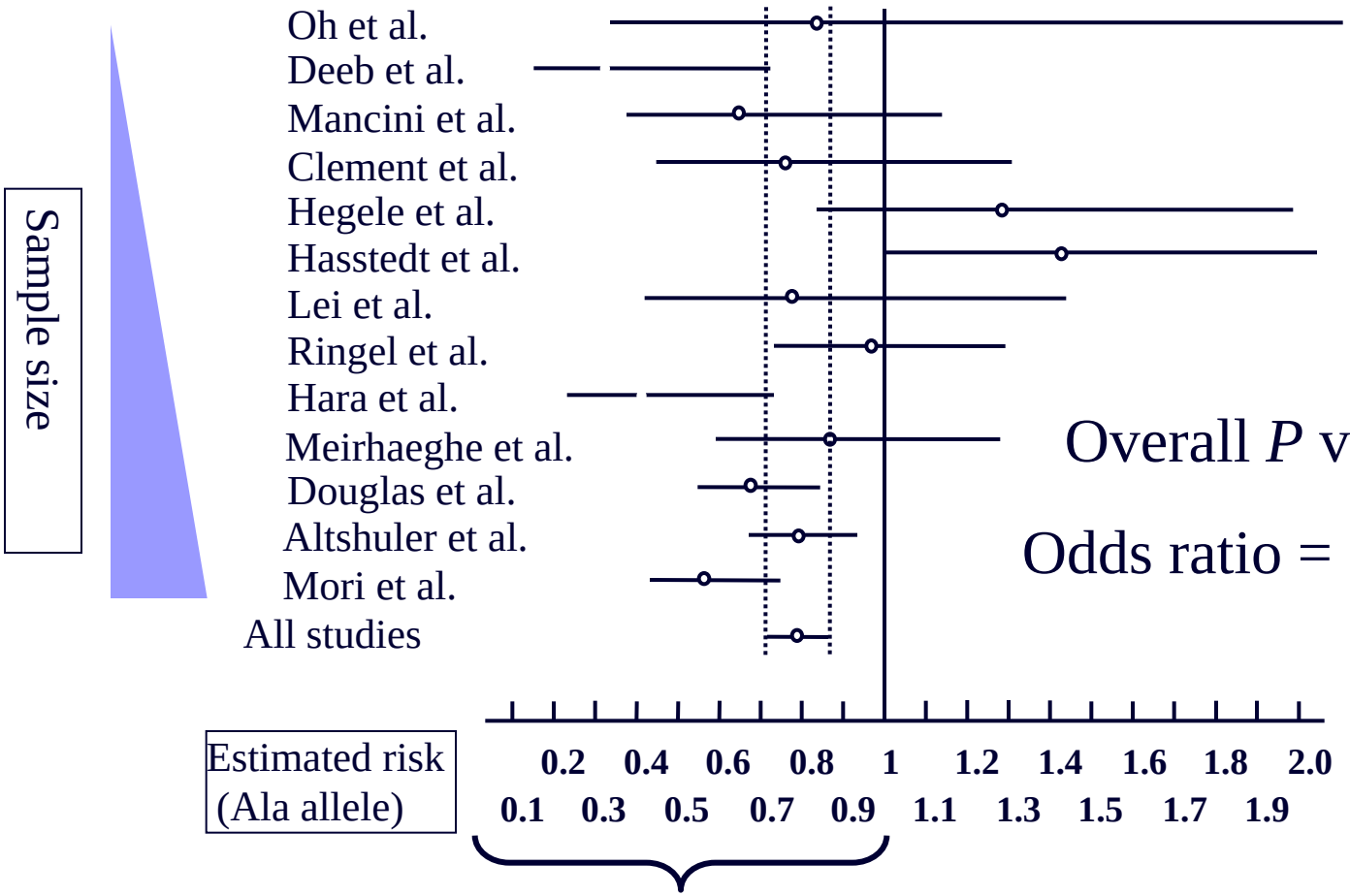
October 15, 2012

Conflict of Interest Disclosure (Nothing to Disclose)

Shawn Murphy MD, Ph.D.

Neither I nor members of my immediate family have any financial relationships with commercial entities that may be relevant to this presentation.

Example: PPARγ Pro12Ala and Diabetes



Overall *P* value = 2×10^{-7}

Odds ratio = 0.79 (0.72-0.86)

Courtesy J. Hirschhorn

The Power of Numbers: Efficiently Reaching a Large ***N*** ***for clinical studies***

- High throughput genotyping
- High throughput phenotyping + sample acquisition

DHHS Secretary's Advisory Committee on Genetics, Health, and Society (SACGHS) argues for the health value of a 500,000 to 1M subject study. Estimated cost: $3,000,000,000

Cost of the pediatric 100,000 study recently launched >> $1B + decades.

High Throughput Methods for supporting Translational Research

- Set of patients is selected from medical record data in a high throughput fashion
- Investigators explore phenotypes of these patients using i2b2 tools and a translational team developed to work specifically with medical record data
- Distributed networks cross institutional boundaries for phenotype selection, public health, and hypothesis testing
- Tissues of these patients can be made available for genomic and biochemical analysis

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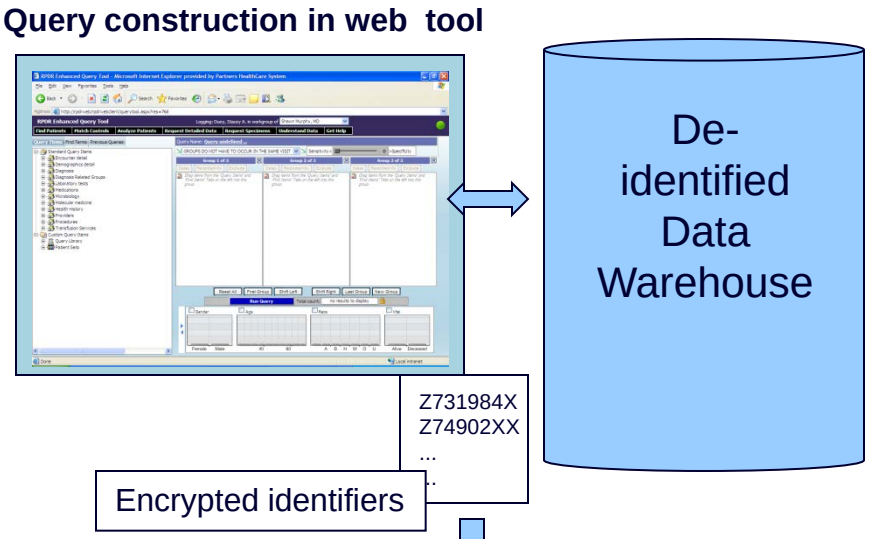
Research Patient Data Registry exists at Partners Healthcare to find patient cohorts for clinical research

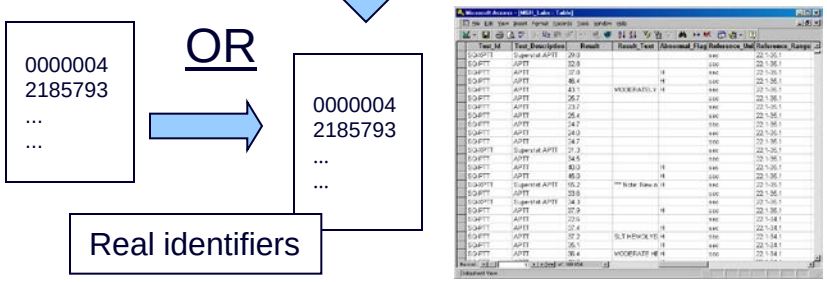
1) Queries for aggregate patient numbers

- Warehouse of in & outpatient clinical data
- 6.0 million Partners Healthcare patients
- 1.5 billion diagnoses, medications, procedures, laboratories, & physical findings coupled to demographic & visit data
- Authorized use by faculty status
- Clinicians can construct complex queries
- Queries cannot identify individuals, internally can produce identifiers for (2)



2) Returns identified patient data

- Start with list of specific patients, usually from (1)
- Authorized use by separate IRB Protocols
- Returns contact and PCP information, demographics, providers, visits, diagnoses, medications, procedures, laboratories, microbiology, reports (discharge, LMR, operative, radiology, pathology, cardiology, pulmonary, endoscopy), and images into a Microsoft Access database and text files.



Security and Patient Confidentiality of Step 1

- All patients at Partners are added
  - HIPAA notification that their data may be used for research upon registration.
- RPDR data is anonymized at the Query Tool.
  - Aggregated numbers are obfuscated to prevent identification of individuals; automatic lock out occurs if pattern suggests identification of an individual is being attempted.

A Security Architecture for Query Tools used to Access Large Biomedical Databases

Shawn N. Murphy, MD, Ph.D. and Henry C. Chueh, MD, M.S.

Laboratory of Computer Science, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA.

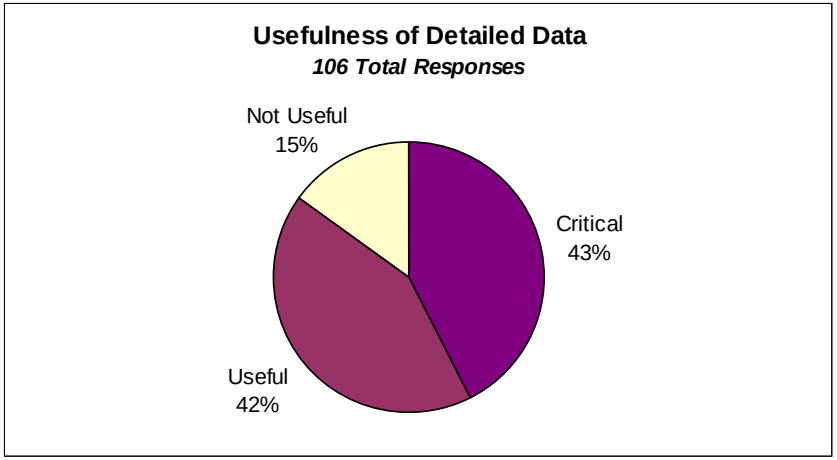
- Queries done in Query Tool available for review by RPDR team, a user lock out will specifically direct a review.
- De-identified data warehouse is a “Limited Data Set” by HIPAA
  - Medical record numbers are encrypted and obvious identifiers are removed from data.
- Concept of “established medical investigator” is promoted by classification as a faculty sponsor.

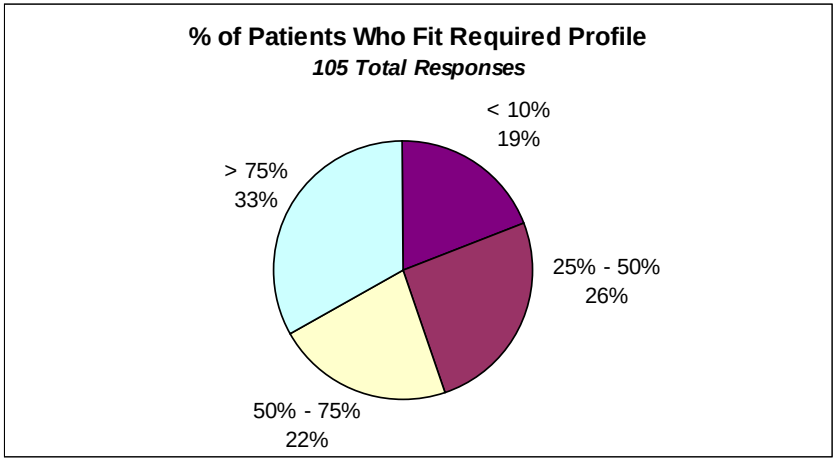
Security and Patient Confidentiality of Step 2

- Only studies approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) are allowed to receive identified data.
- Queries may be set up by workgroup member, but faculty sponsor on IRB protocol must directly approve all queries that return identified data.
- Special controls exist when distributing data regarding HIV antibody and antigen test results, substance abuse rehab programs, and genetic data, due to specific state and federal laws.
- Queries that return identified data are reviewed (retrospectively) by the IRB.

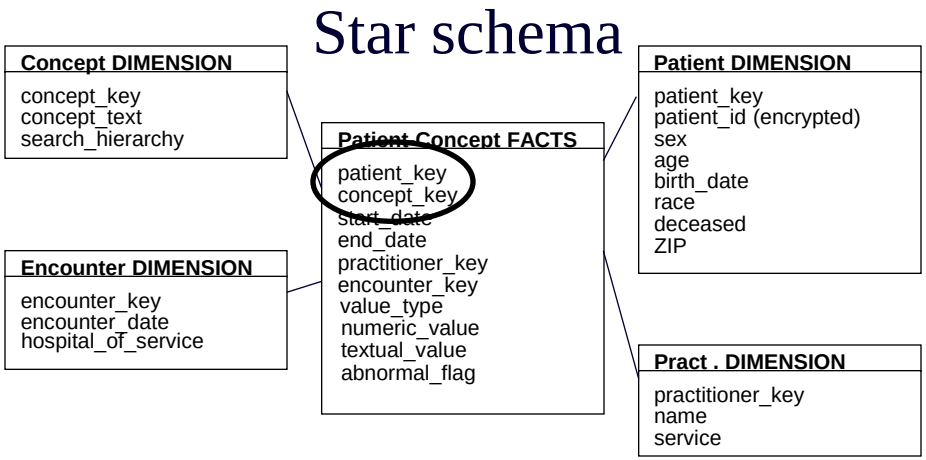
2011's usage of RPDR

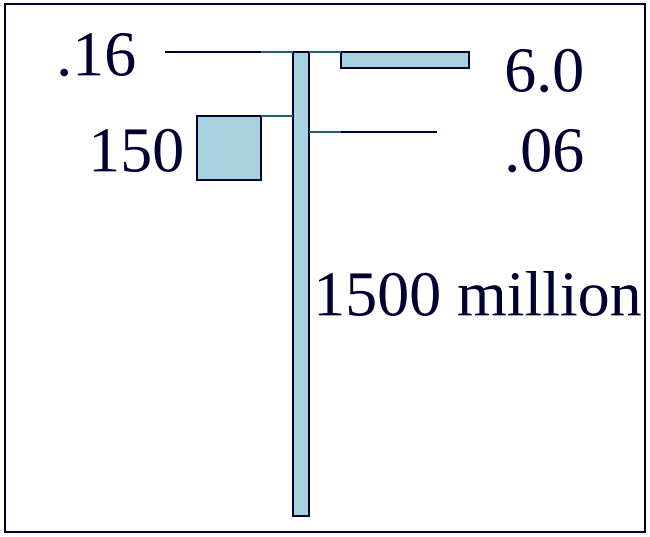
- 2,733 registered users, 457 new in 2011
- 462 teams gathering data for research studies
- 1852 detailed patient data sets returned to these teams, containing data of 7.8 million patient records.
- From a survey of 153 teams
  - Importance of the data received from the RPDR was evaluated in relation to the study it was supporting.
  - The adequacy of the match of a patient profile that could be obtained through the RPDR query tool was estimated.
- $94-136 million total research support critically dependent on RPDR from patient data received throughout life of funding.
- ~300 data marts were created to support hospital operations, representing about 80 million patient records

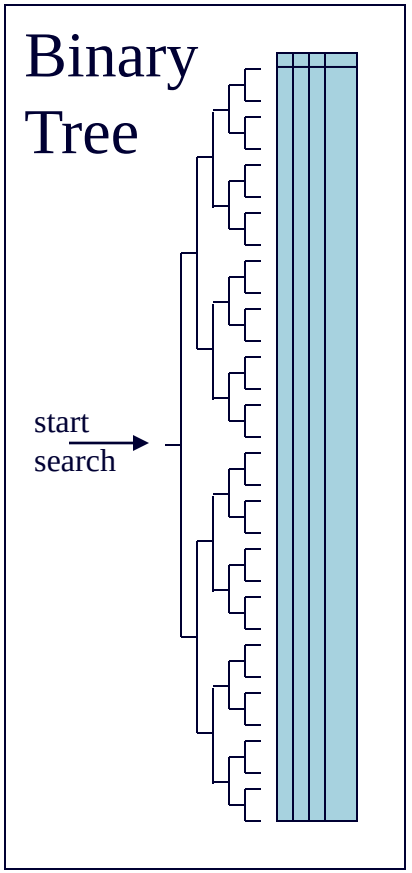




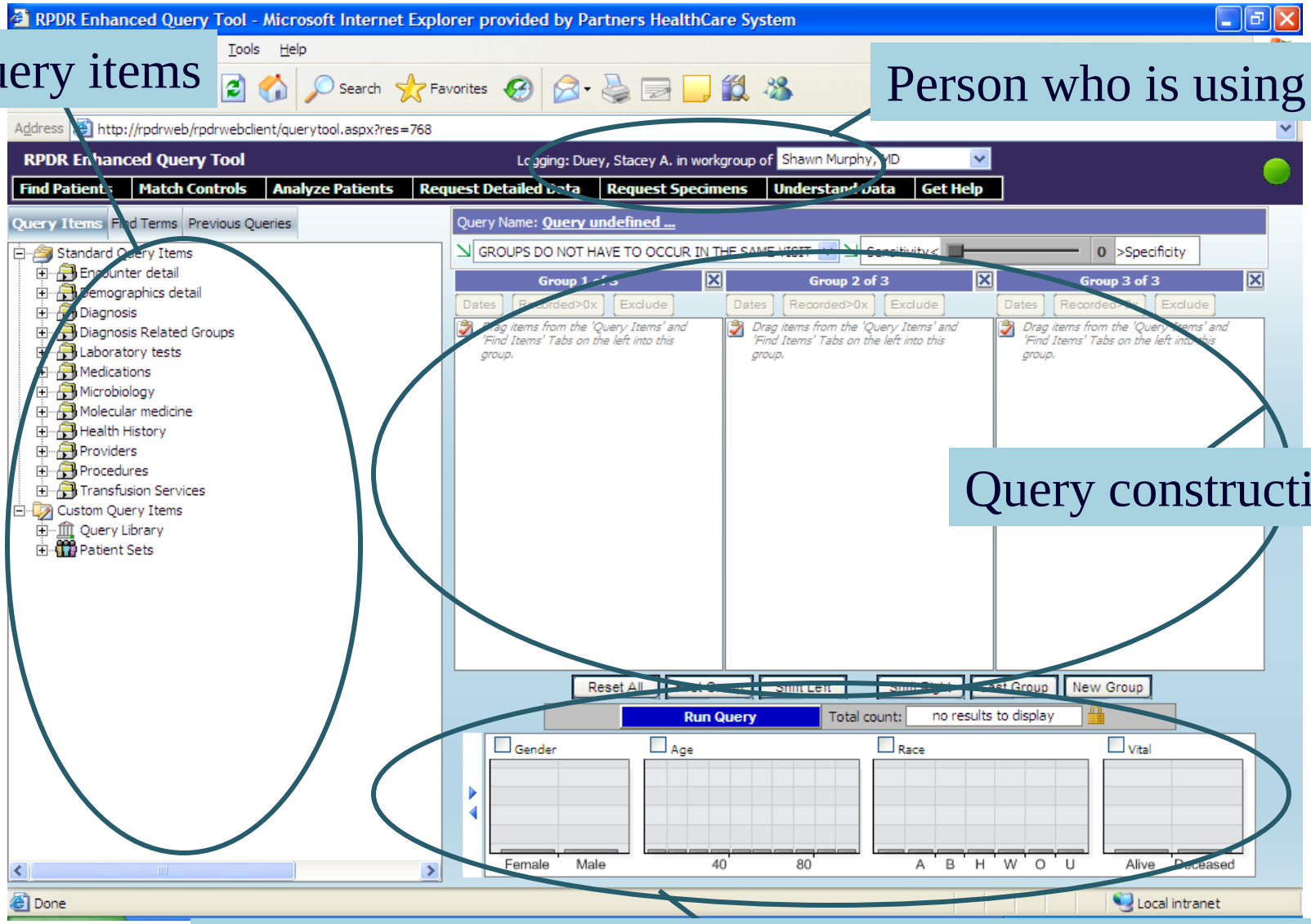
Organizing data in the Clinical Data Warehouse







FINDING PATIENTS

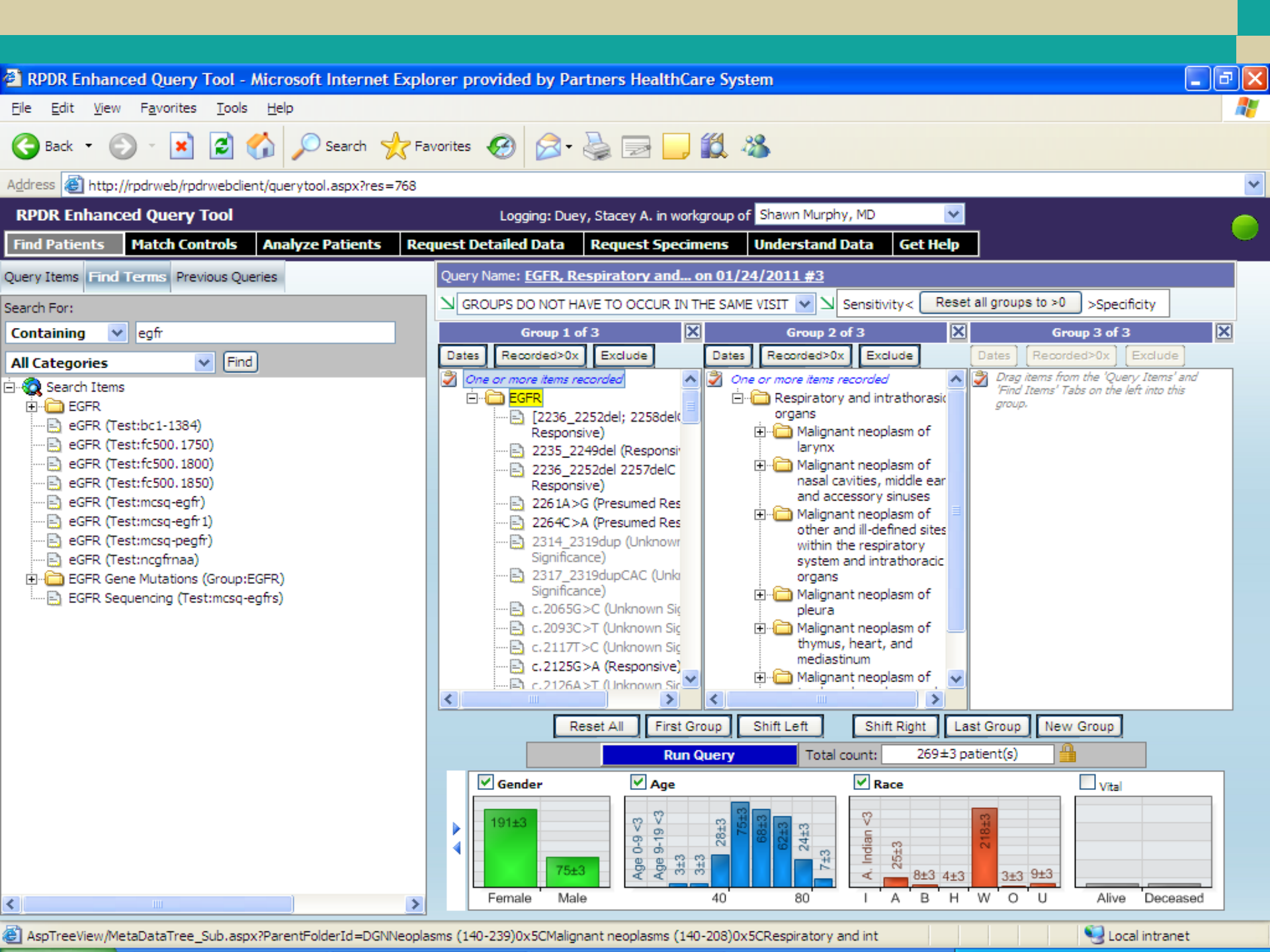


Query items

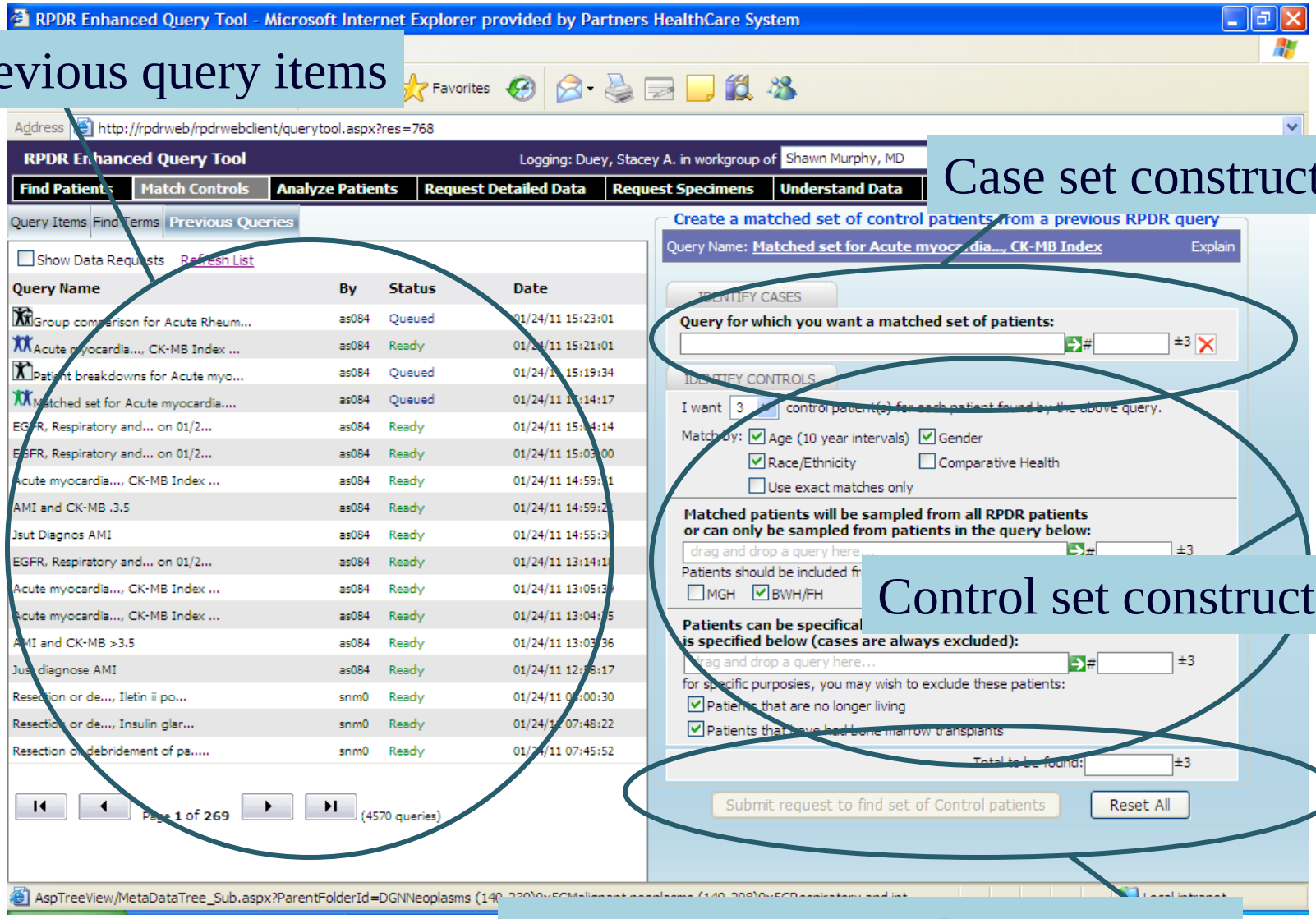
Person who is using tool

Query construction

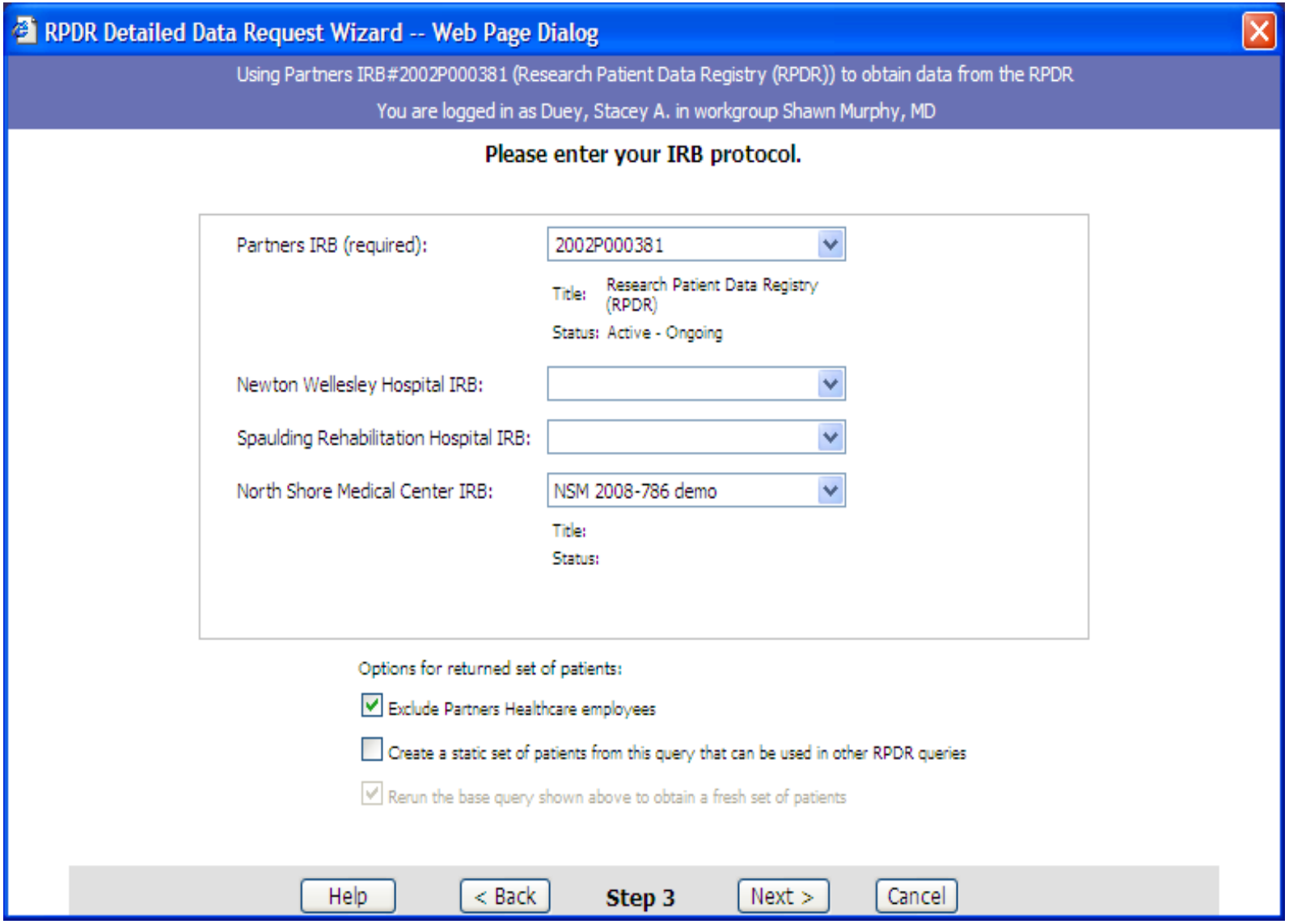
Results - broken down by number distinct of patients

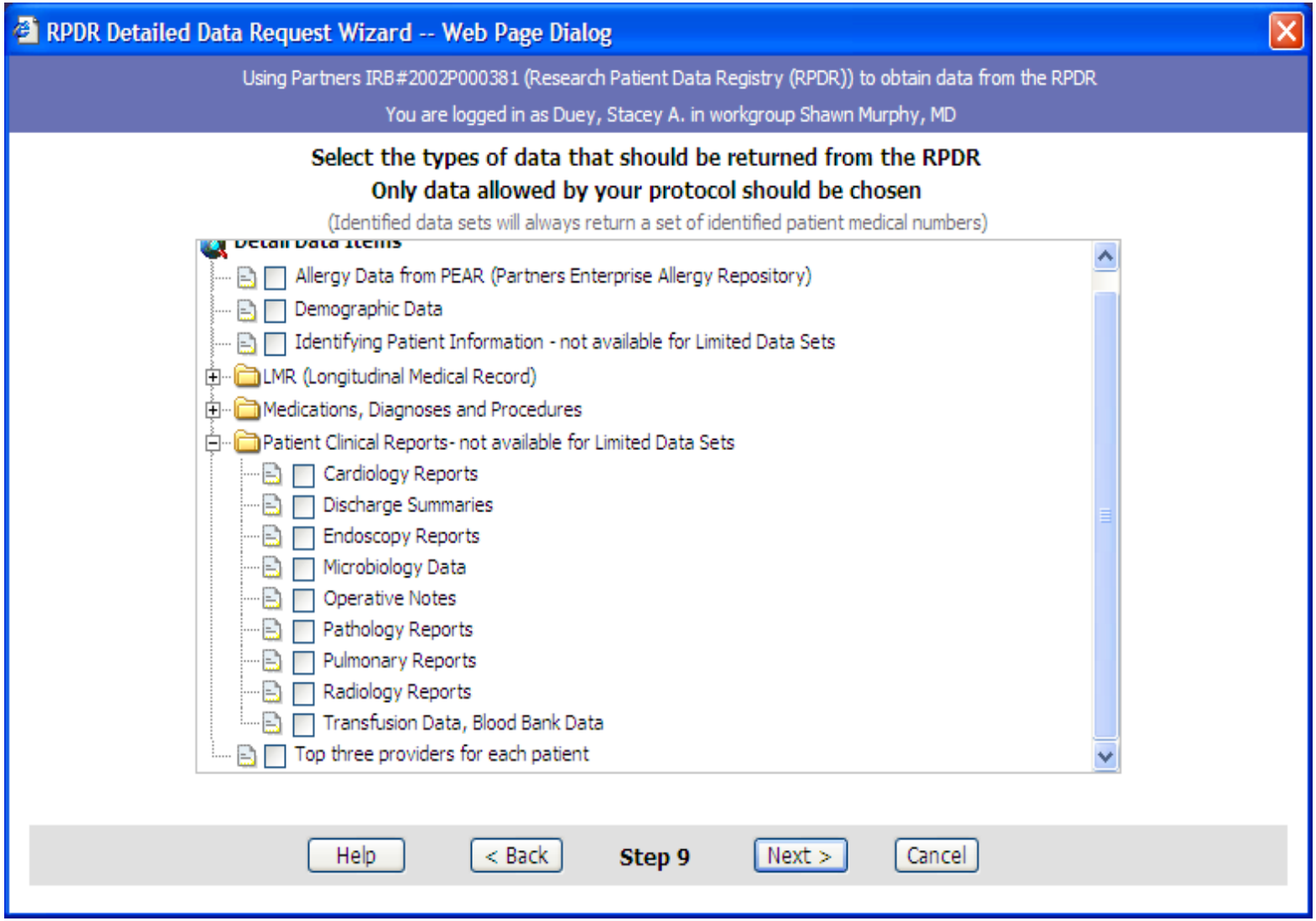

RPDR Enhanced Query Tool - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Partners HealthCare System
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://rpdrweb/rpdrwebclient/querytool.aspx?res=768
RPDR Enhanced Query Tool
Logging: Duey, Stacey A. in workgroup of Shawn Murphy, MD
Find Patients
Match Controls
Analyze Patients
Request Detailed Data
Request Specimens
Understand Data
Get Help
Query Items
Find Terms
Previous Queries
Search For:
Containing
egfr
All Categories
Find
Search Items
EGFR
eGFR (Test:bc1-1384)
eGFR (Test:fc500.1750)
eGFR (Test:fc500.1800)
eGFR (Test:fc500.1850)
eGFR (Test:mcsq-egfr)
eGFR (Test:mcsq-egfr1)
eGFR (Test:mcsq-pegfr)
eGFR (Test:ncgfrnaa)
EGFR Gene Mutations (Group:EGFR)
EGFR Sequencing (Test:mcsq-egfrs)
Query Name: EGFR, Respiratory and... on 01/24/2011 #3
GROUPS DO NOT HAVE TO OCCUR IN THE SAME VISIT
Sensitivity<
Reset all groups to >0
>Specificity
Group 1 of 3
Group 2 of 3
Group 3 of 3
Dates
Recorded>0x
Exclude
One or more items recorded
EGFR
[2236_2252del; 2258del
Responsive)
2235_2249del (Responsi
2236_2252del 2257delC
Responsive)
2261A>G (Presumed Res
2264C>A (Presumed Res
2314_2319dup (Unknown
Significance)
2317_2319dupCAC (Unk
Significance)
c.2065G>C (Unknown Sig
c.2093C>T (Unknown Sig
c.2117T>C (Unknown Sig
c.2125G>A (Responsive)
Respiratory and intrathoracic organs
Malignant neoplasm of larynx
Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses
Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites within the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs
Malignant neoplasm of pleura
Malignant neoplasm of thymus, heart, and mediastinum
Malignant neoplasm of
Drag items from the 'Query Items' and 'Find Items' Tabs on the left into this group.
Reset All
First Group
Shift Left
Shift Right
Last Group
New Group
Run Query
Total count:
269±3 patient(s)
Gender
191±3
75±3
Female
Male
Age
Age 0-9 <3
Age 9-19 <3
3±3
3±3
28±3
75±3
68±3
62±3
24±3
7±3
40
80
Race
A. Indian <3
25±3
8±3
4±3
218±3
3±3
9±3
I A B H W O U
Vital
Alive
Deceased
AspTreeView/MetaDataTree_Sub.aspx?ParentFolderId=DGNNeoplasms (140-239)0x5CMalignant neoplasms (140-208)0x5CRespiratory and int
Local intranet

MATCHING PATIENTS



Obtaining Data Extracts




RPDR Detailed Data Request Wizard -- Web Page Dialog
Using Partners IRB#2002P000381 (Research Patient Data Registry (RPDR)) to obtain data from the RPDR
You are logged in as Duey, Stacey A. in workgroup Shawn Murphy, MD
Select the types of data that should be returned from the RPDR
Only data allowed by your protocol should be chosen
(Identified data sets will always return a set of identified patient medical numbers)
Allergy Data from PEAR (Partners Enterprise Allergy Repository)
Demographic Data
Identifying Patient Information - not available for Limited Data Sets
LMR (Longitudinal Medical Record)
Medications, Diagnoses and Procedures
Patient Clinical Reports- not available for Limited Data Sets
Cardiology Reports
Discharge Summaries
Endoscopy Reports
Microbiology Data
Operative Notes
Pathology Reports
Pulmonary Reports
Radiology Reports
Transfusion Data, Blood Bank Data
Top three providers for each patient
Help
< Back
Step 9
Next >
Cancel

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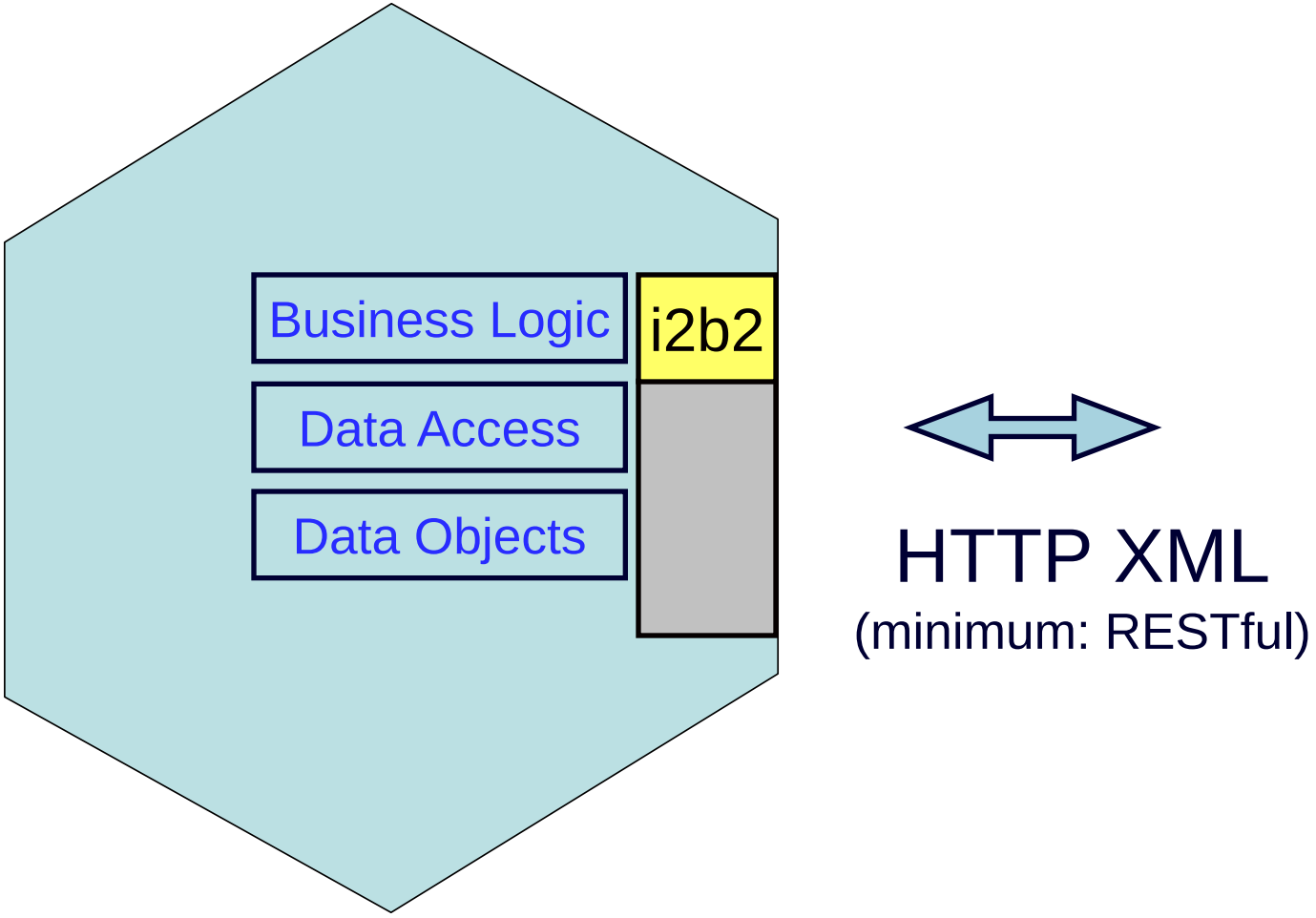
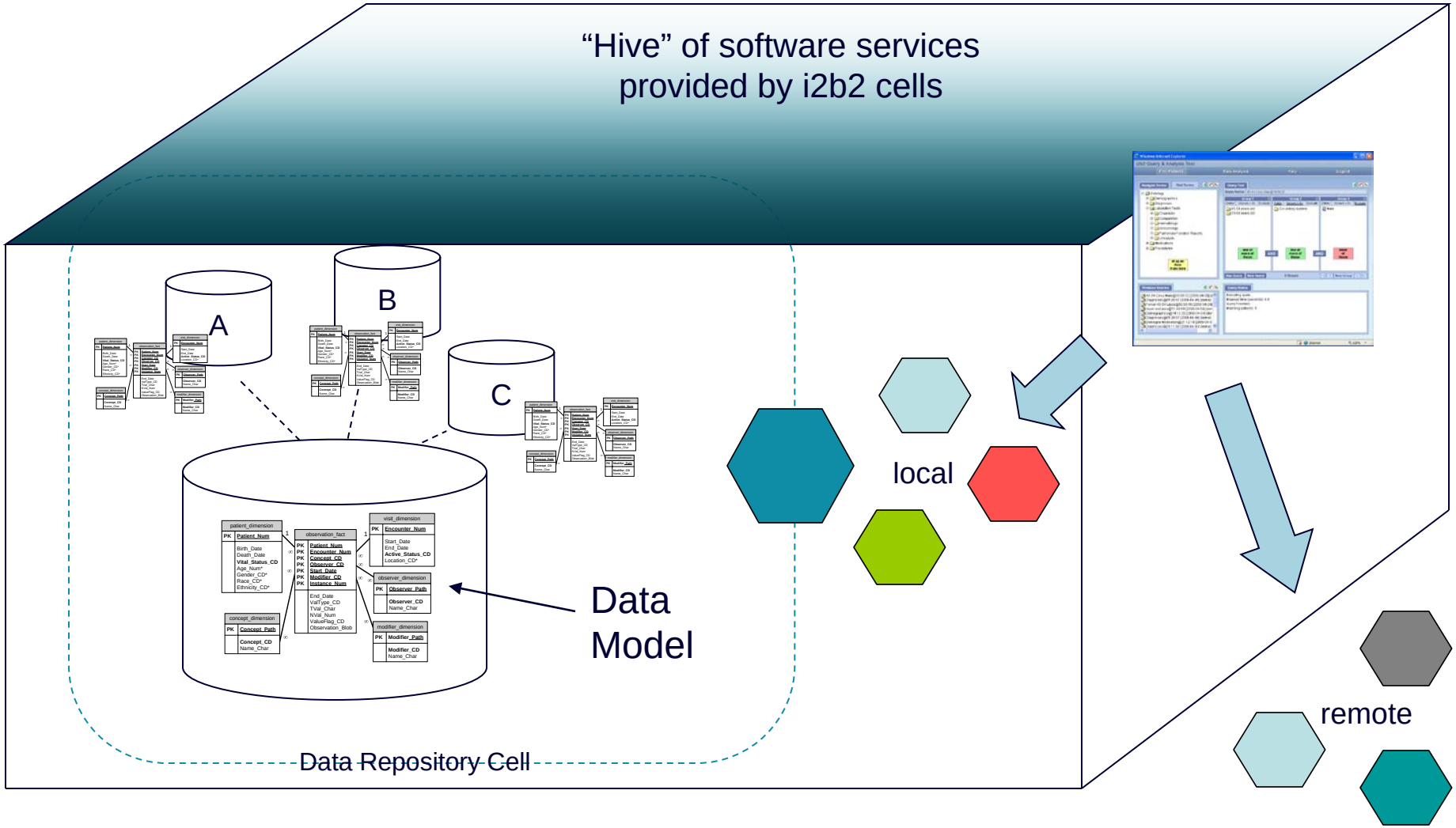
The National Center for Biomedical Computing entitled Informatics for Integrating Biology and the Bedside (i2b2), what is it?

- Software for explicitly organizing and transforming person-oriented clinical data to a way that is optimized for clinical genomics research
  - Allows integration of clinical data, trials data, and genotypic data
- A portable and extensible application framework
  - Software is built in a modular pattern that allows additions without disturbing core parts
  - Available as open source at https://www.i2b2.org

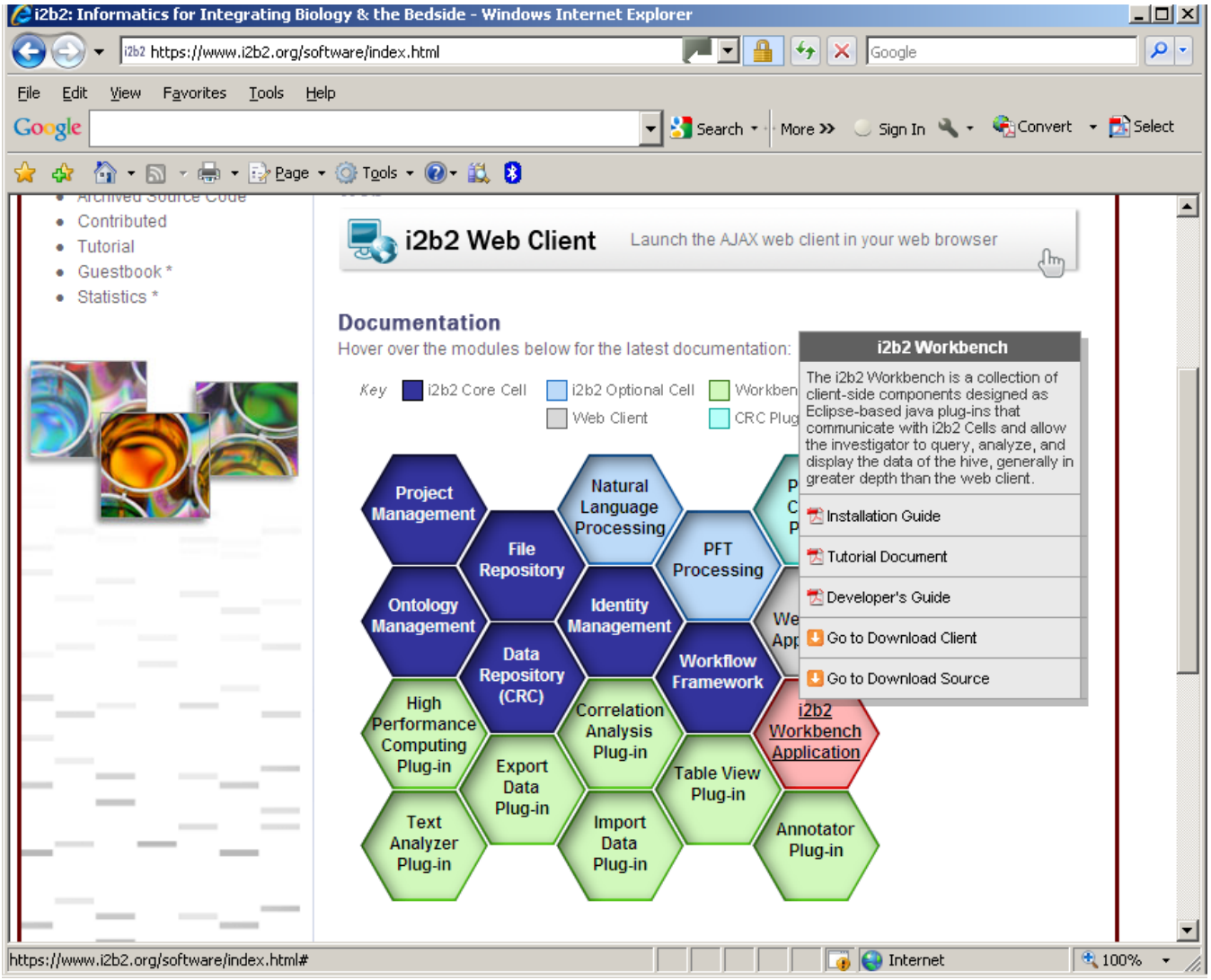
i2b2 Cell: The Canonical Software Module



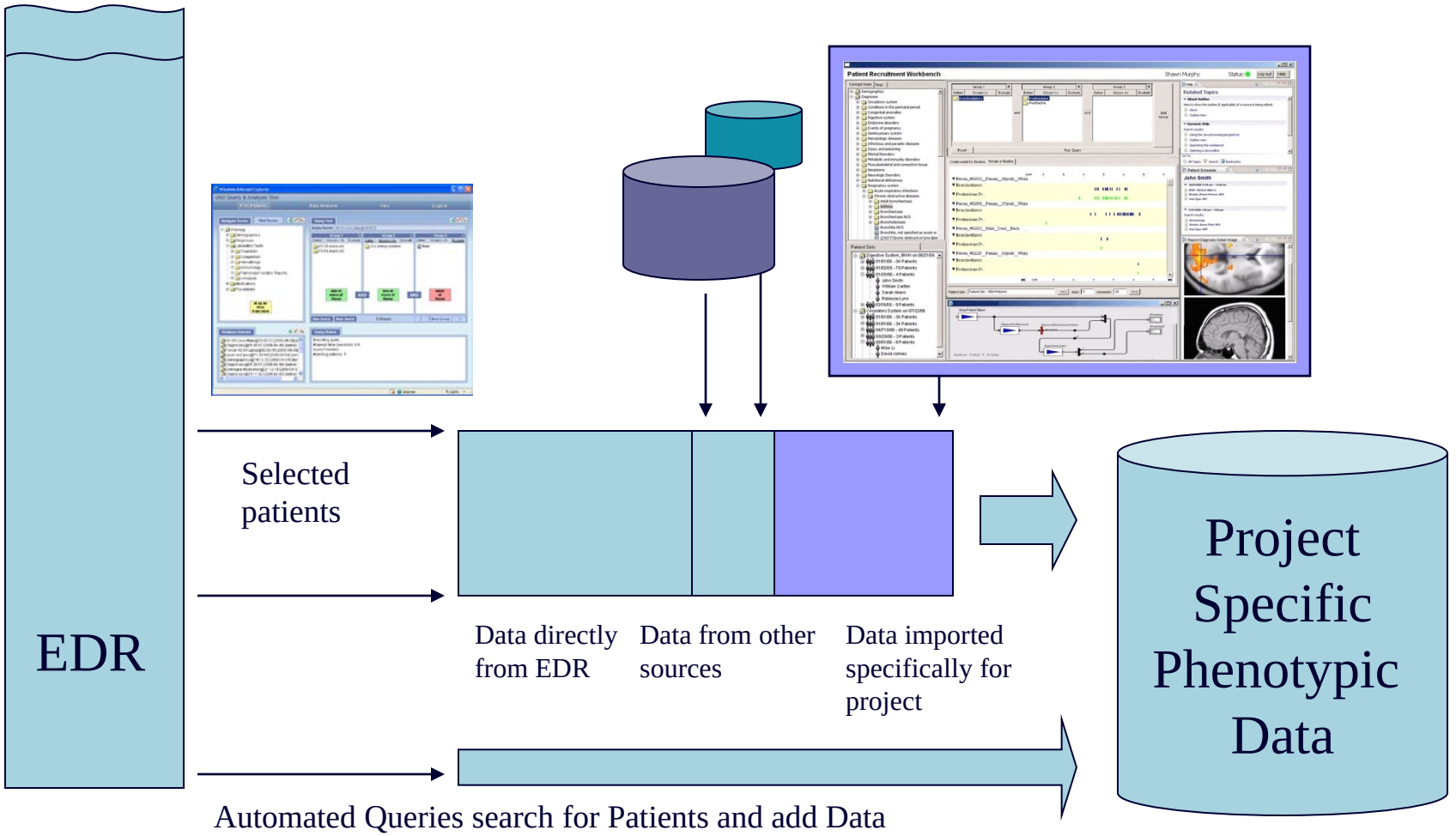
An i2b2 Environment (the Hive) is built from i2b2 Cells



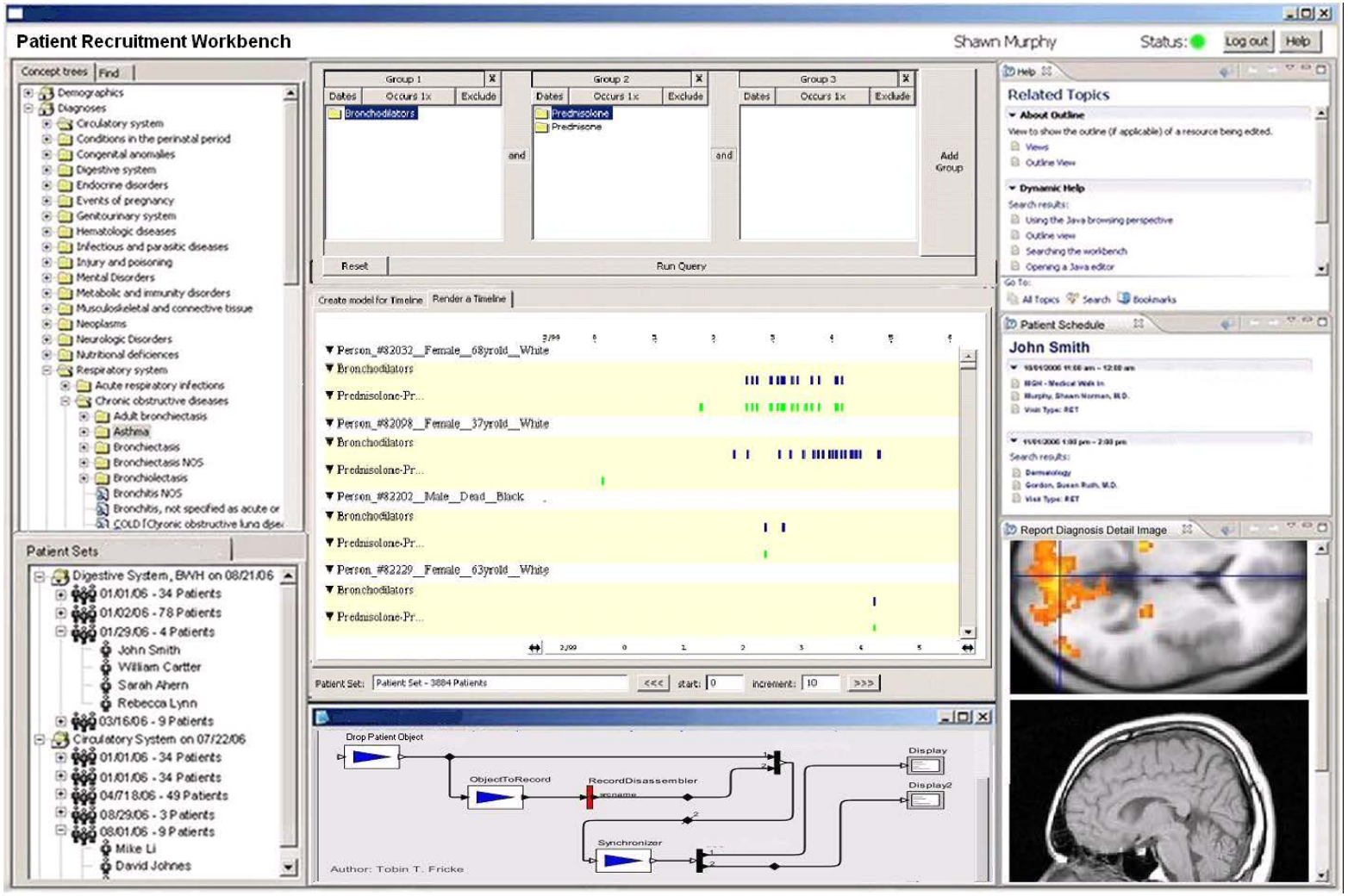
I2b2 Software components are distributed as open source



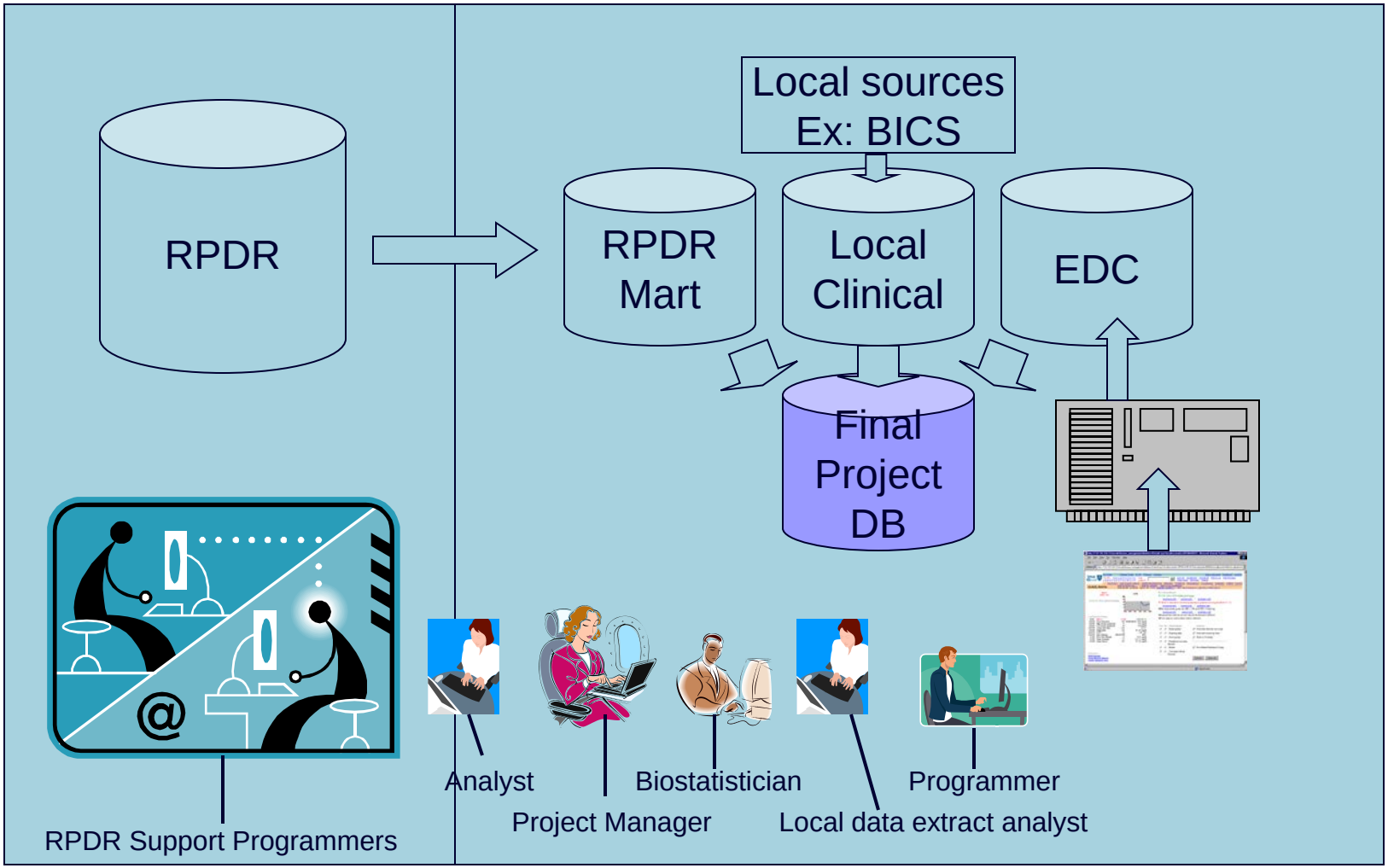
Set of patients is selected through Enterprise Repository and data is gathered into a data mart



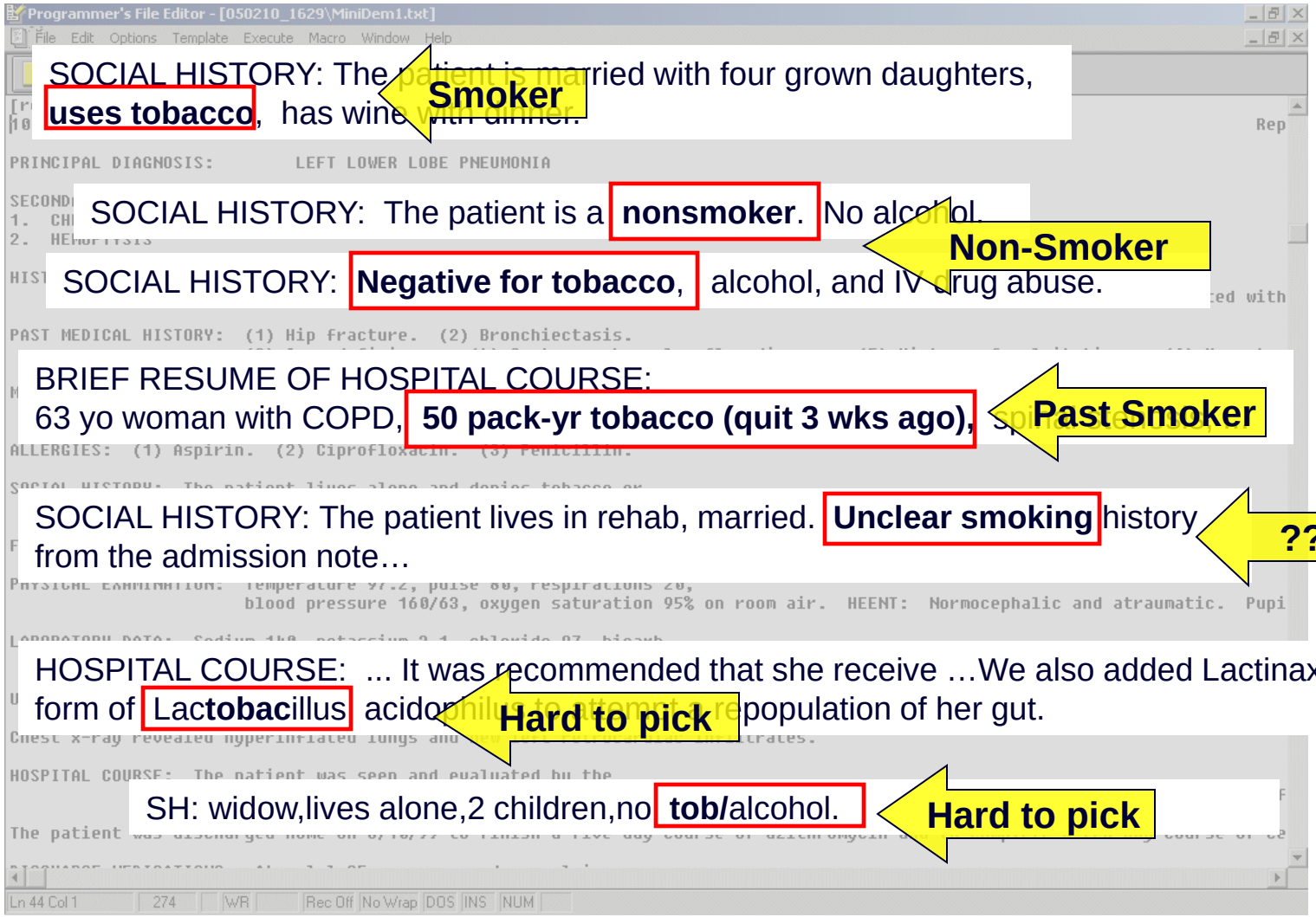
Data is available through the i2b2 Workbench



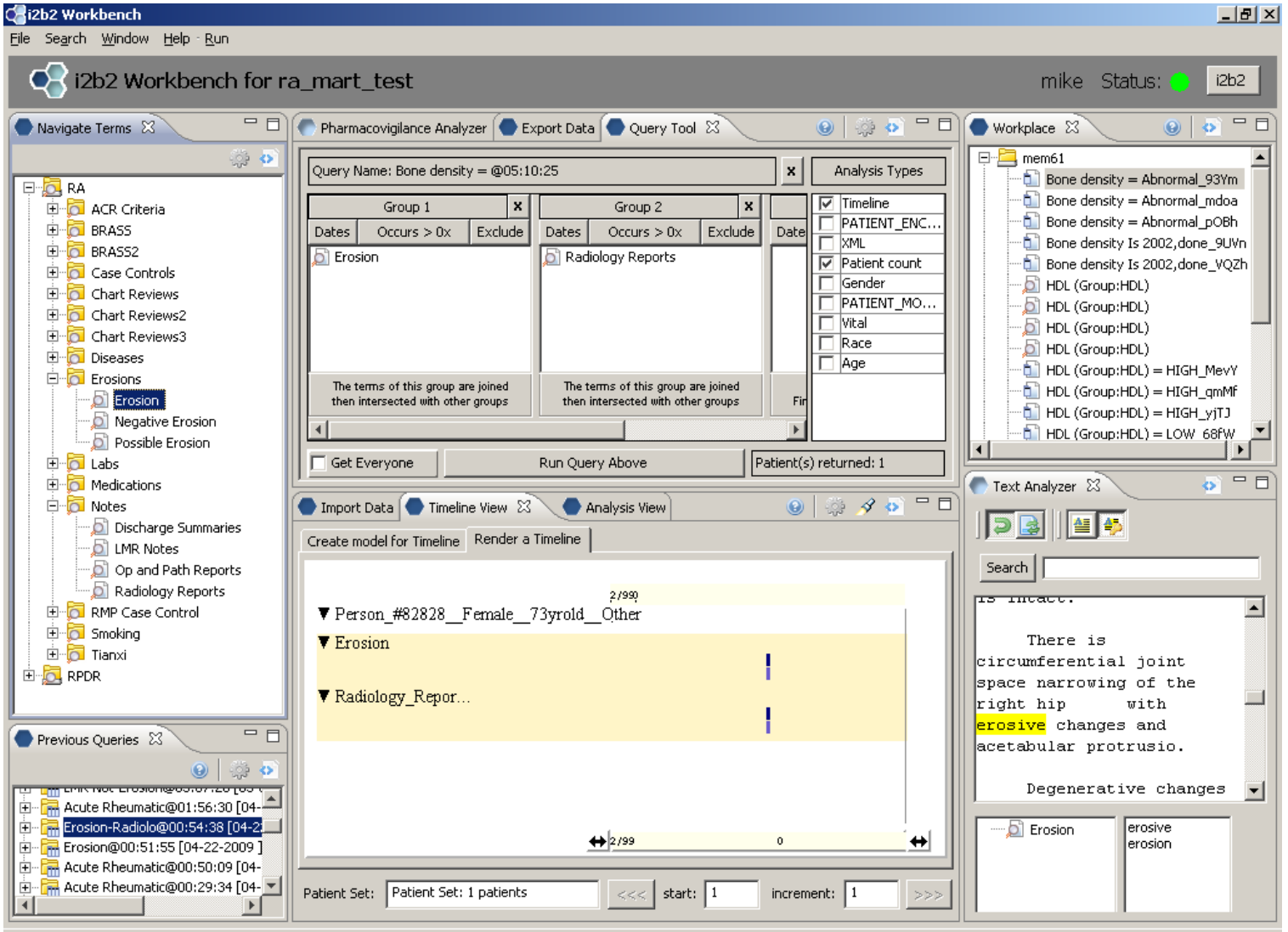
Team support for Projects



NLP (and comedy) is not pretty



Investigator Review



Can We Trust the Phenotypes?

Validation Study (N = 185)

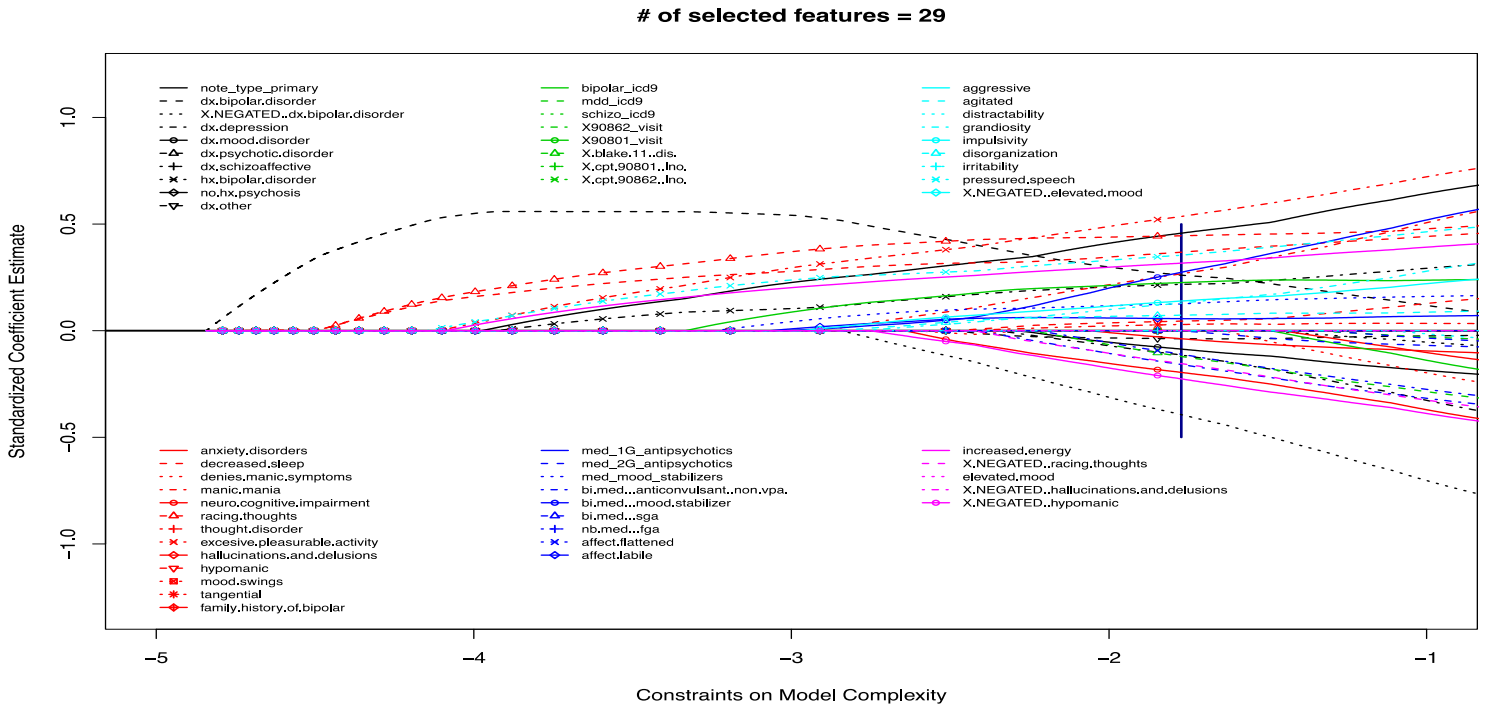
- Evaluate case and control algorithms compared to gold standard of diagnostic interview by expert clinician
- Recruit cases and controls as defined by informatics algorithm
- Interview by clinicians blinded to ascertainment group
- Recruited patients with depression or schizophrenia to enhance blinding

Jordan Smoller MD, ScD and team

Train classification algorithms

1. Over 300 words/phrases (features) were identified using chart review
2. Important features were selected for model using adaptive LASSO shrinkage

Tianxi Cai PhD and team



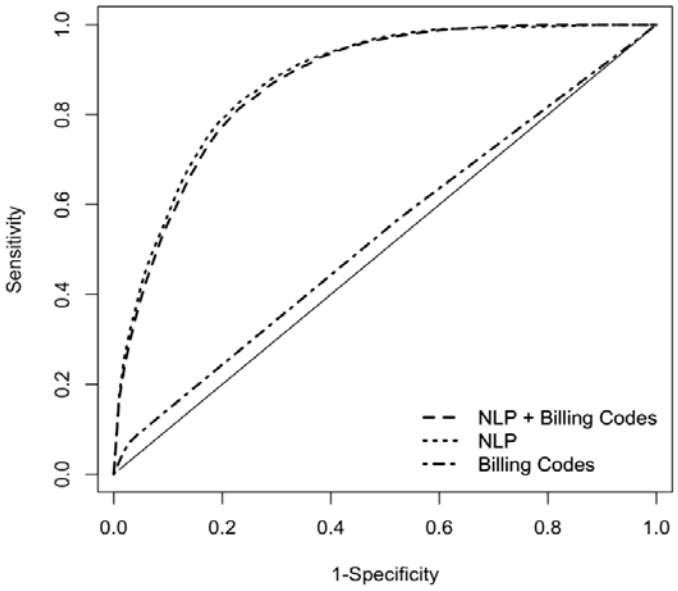
Psychological Medicine (2012), **42**, 41–50. © Cambridge University Press 2011
doi:10.1017/S0033291711000997

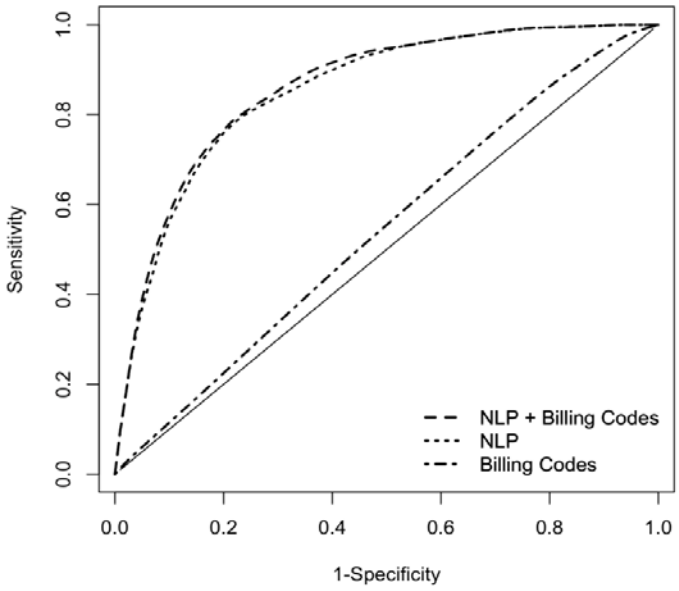
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Using electronic medical records to enable large-scale studies in psychiatry: treatment resistant depression as a model

R. H. Perlis[1,2*], D. V. Iosifescu[1,3], V. M. Castro[4], S. N. Murphy[5], V. S. Gainer[4], J. Minnier[6], T. Cai[6], S. Goryachev[4], Q. Zeng[7], P. J. Gallagher[2], M. Fava[1], J. B. Weilburg[1], S. E. Churchill[8], I. S. Kohane[9] and J. W. Smoller[2]

Use NLP to define cohorts of treatment-resistant and treatment-responsive depression





Specificity: 95%
AUC > 85%

Clinical Status	Model	Specificity	Sensitivity	Precision	AUC
Depressed	Billing Codes	0.95	0.09 (0.03)	0.57 (0.14)	0.54 (0.02)
Depressed	NLP	0.95	0.42 (0.05)	0.78 (0.02)	0.88 (0.02)
Depressed	NLP + Billing Codes	0.95	0.39 (0.06)	0.78 (0.02)	0.87 (0.02)
Well	Billing Codes	0.95	0.06 (0.02)	0.26 (0.27)	0.55 (0.03)
Well	NLP	0.95	0.37 (0.06)	0.86 (0.02)	0.85 (0.02)
Well	NLP + Billing Codes	0.95	0.39 (0.07)	0.85 (0.02)	0.86 (0.02)

Research Investigator Workflow enabled by mi2b2

Query is done
To find patients

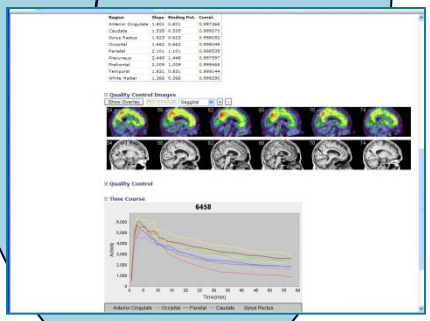
Derive new
data from images

Use i2b2

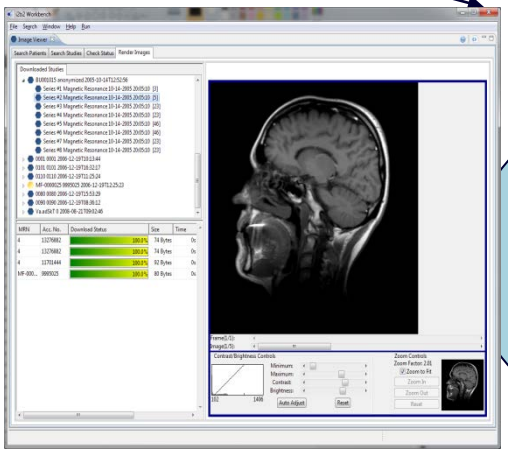
Request
Images with
Accession #'s

Study
Images

BIRN/XNAT



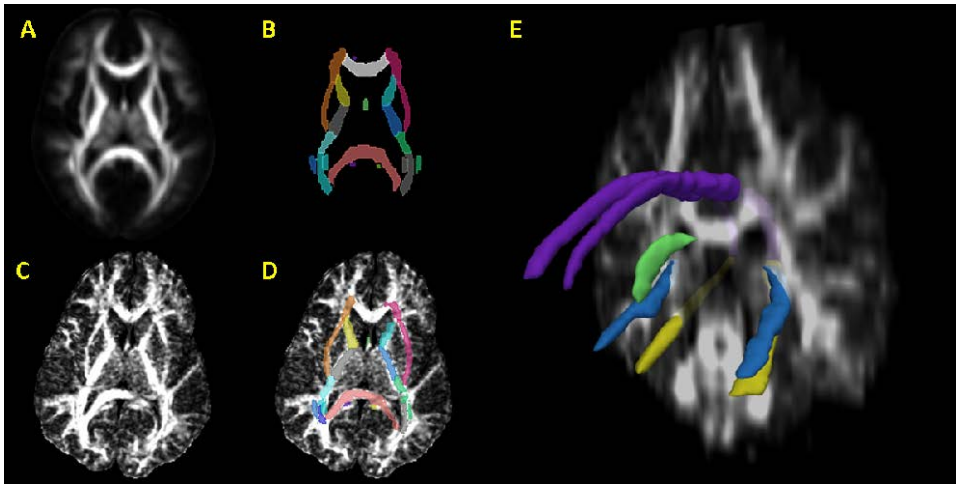
mi2b2

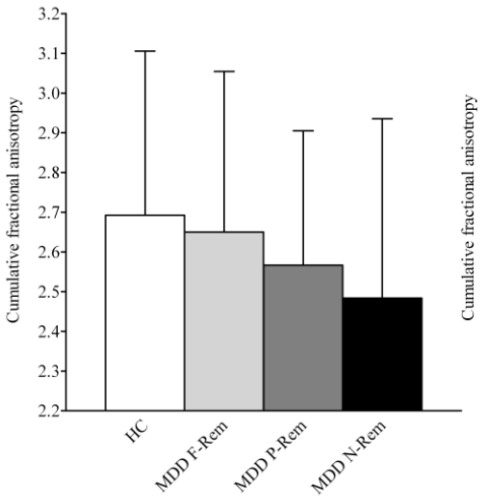


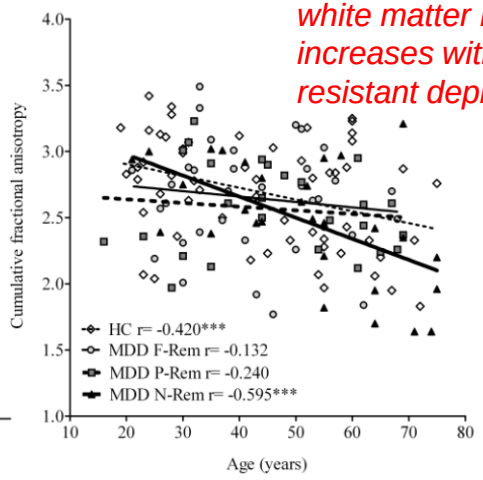
Images
Retrieved
from Clinical
PACS

White matter abnormalities associated with treatment-resistant depression

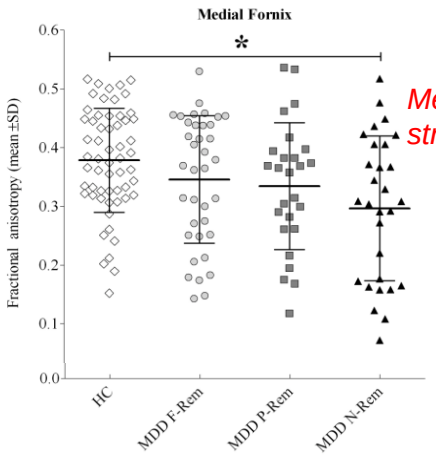
- Scans collected as part of routine clinical care
- NLP identified cohort with treatment outcomes and lack of diagnosed brain pathology on MRI
- Diffusion tensor imaging in 150 pts with best data







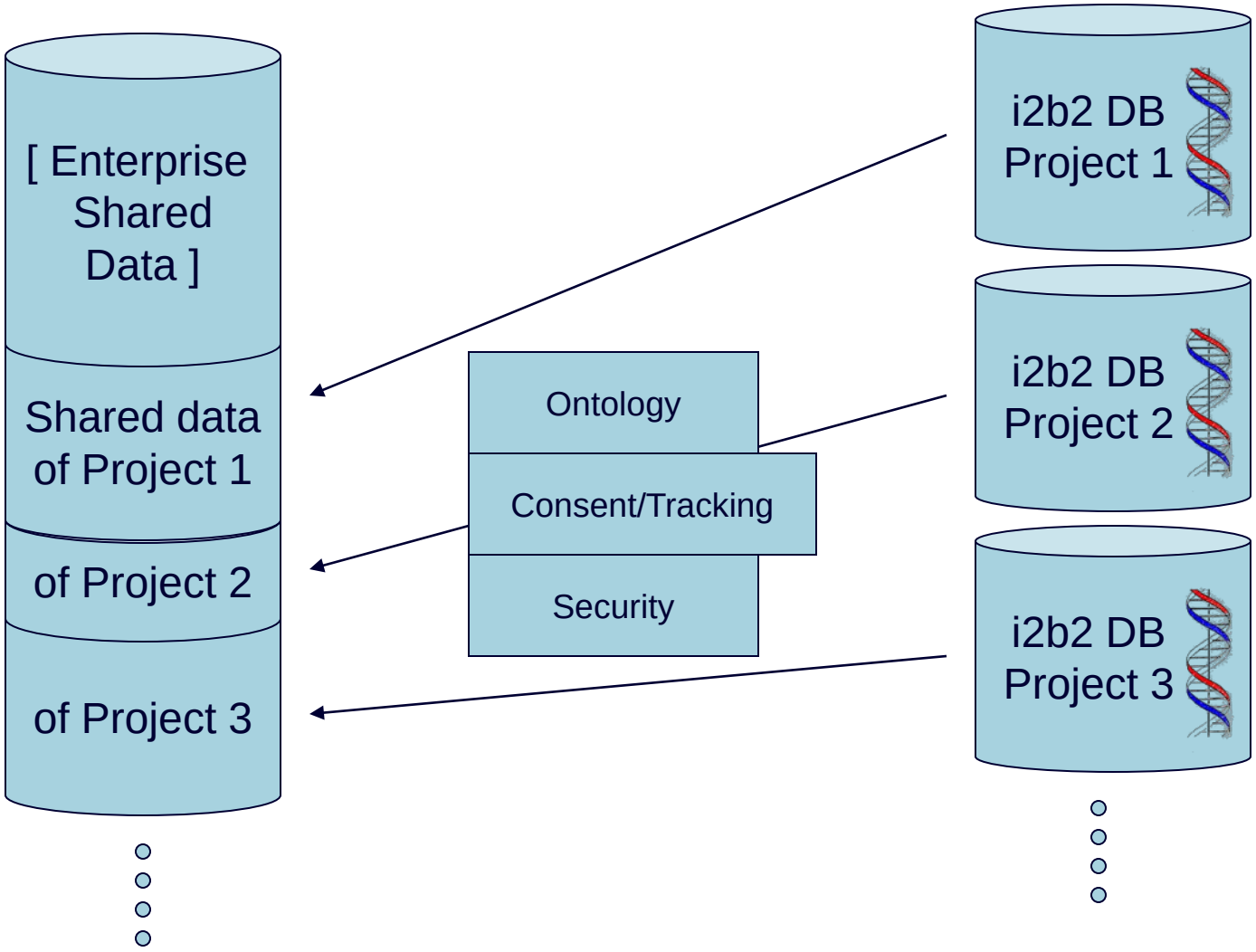
Age-related decline in white matter integrity increases with treatment resistant depression



Medial fornix shows strongest effect

Hoogenboom et al. World J Biol Psychiatry, 2012

Ontology-driven data organization allows simplistic data models that paste together



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i2b2 Implementations

CTSA's

- Boston University
- Case Western Reserve University (*including Cleveland Clinic*)
- Children's National Medical Center (GWU), Washington D.C.
- Duke University
- Emory University (*including Morehouse School of Medicine and Georgia Tech*)
- Harvard University (*including Beth Israel Deaconness Medical Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Children's Hospital Boston, Dana Farber Cancer Center, Joslin Diabetes Center, Massachusetts General Hospital*)
- Medical University of South Carolina
- Medical College of Wisconsin
- Oregon Health & Science University
- Penn State MIlton S. Hershey Medical Center
- Tufts University
- University of Alabama at Birmingham
- University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
- University of California Davis
- University of California, Irvine
- University of California, Los Angeles*
- University of California, San Diego*
- University of California San Francisco
- University of Chicago
- University of Cincinnati (including *Cinncinati Children's Hospital Medical Center*)
- University of Colorado Denver (including *Children's Hospital Colorado*)
- University of Florida
- University of Kansas Medical Center
- University of Kentucky Research Foundation
- University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester
- University of Michigan
- University of Pennsylvania (including *Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*)
- University of Pittsburgh (including their *Cancer Institute*)
- University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry
- University of Texas Health Sciences Center at Houston
- University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio
- University of Texas Medical Branch (Galveston)
- University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
- University of Utah
- University of Washington
- University of Wisconsin - Madison (*including Marshfield Clinic*)
- Virginia Commonwealth University
- Weill Cornell Medical College

Academic Health Centers (does not include AHCs that are part of a CTSA):

- Arizona State University
- City of Hope, Los Angeles
- Georgia Health Sciences University, Augusta
- Hartford Hospital, CN
- HealthShare Montana
- Massachusetts Veterans Epidemiology Research and Information Center (MAVERICK), Boston
- Nemours
- Phoenix Children's Hospital
- Regenstrief Institute
- Thomas Jefferson University
- University of Connecticut Health Center
- University of Missouri School of Medicine
- University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center
- Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center

HMOs:

- Group Health Cooperative
- Kaiser Permanente

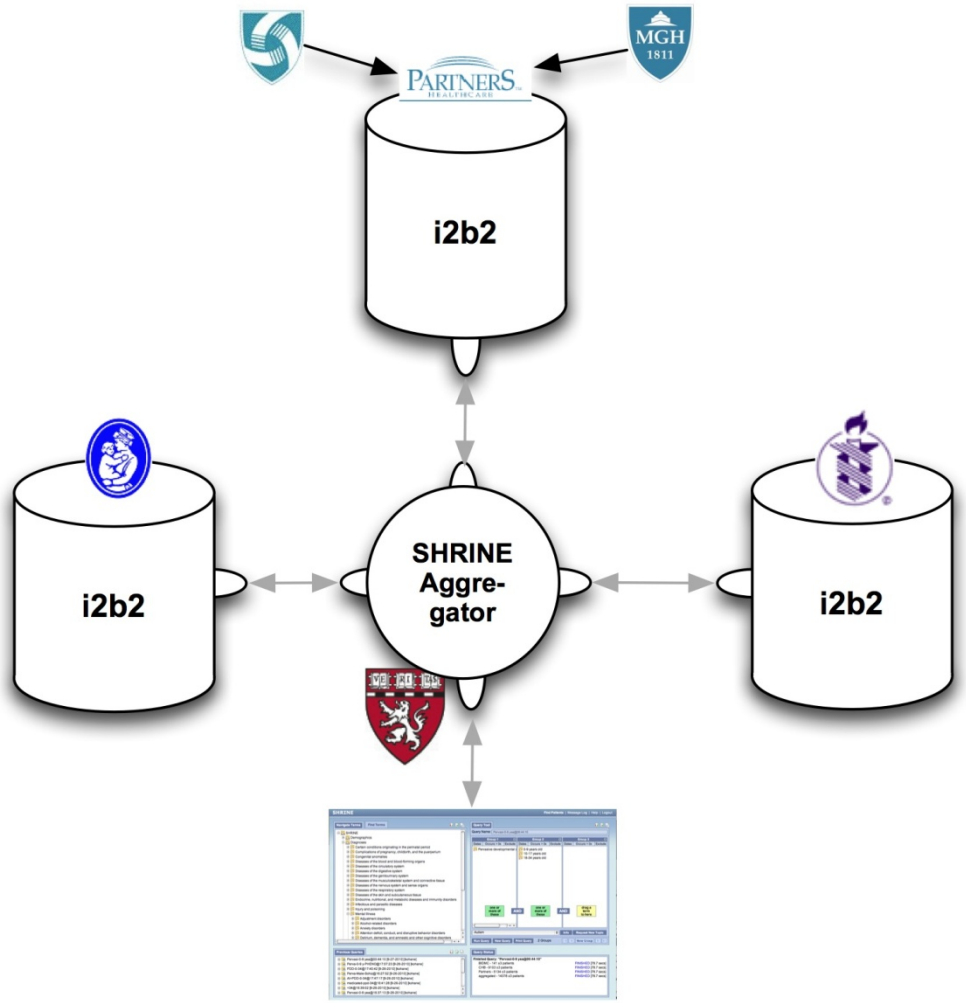
International:

- Georges Pompidou Hospital, Paris, France
- Hospital of the Free University of Brussels, Belgium
- Inserm U936, Rennes, France
- Institute for Data Technology and Informatics (IDI), NTNU, Norway
- Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland (FIMM)
- Karolinska Institute, Sweden
- Landspitali University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland
- Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan
- University of Bordeau Segalen, France
- University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany
- University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany
- University of Leicester and Hospitals, England (Biomed. Res. Informatics Ctr. for Clin. Sci)
- University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea

Companies:

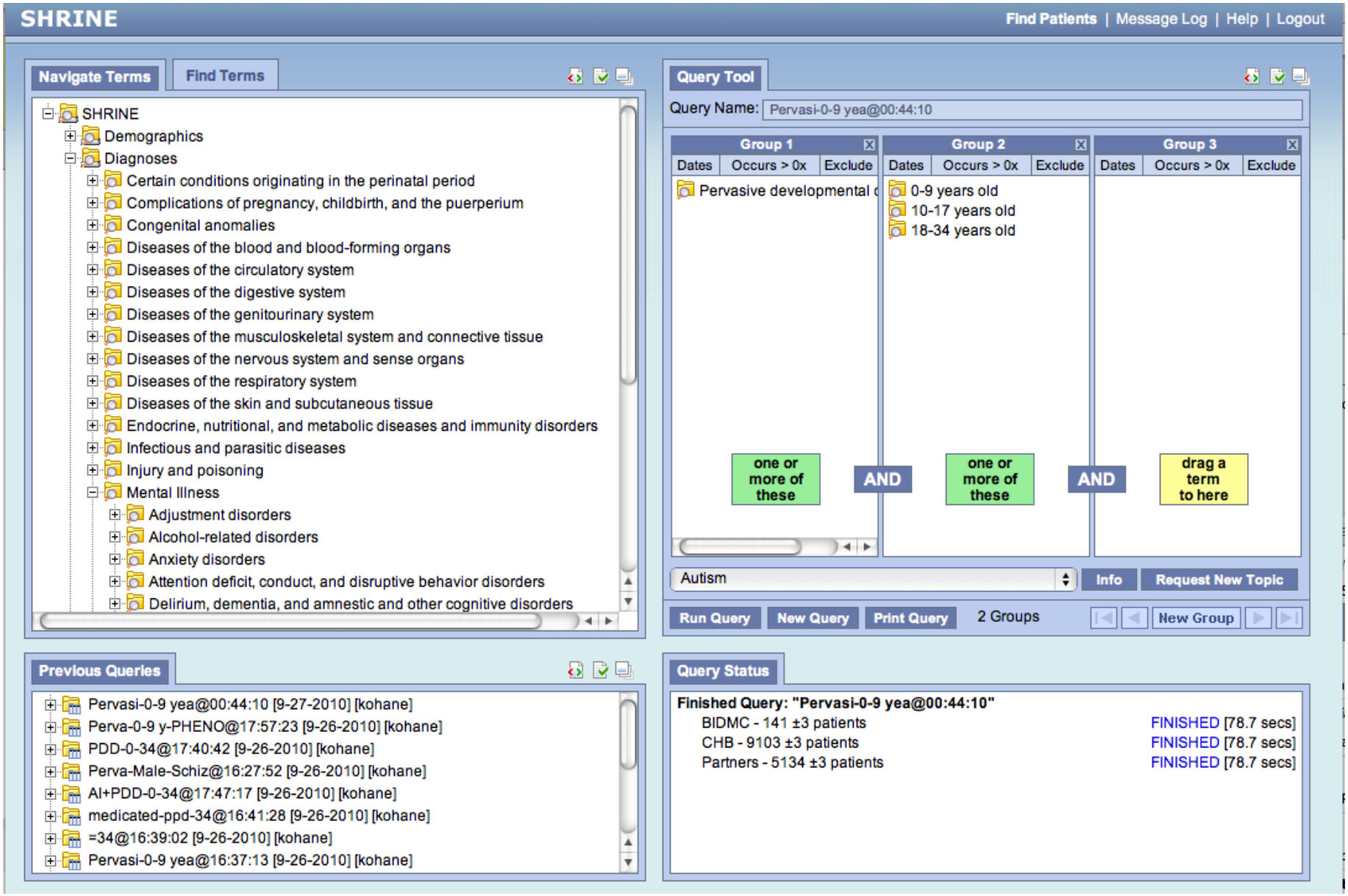
- Johnson and Johnson (TransMART)
- GE Healthcare Clinical Data Services

Aggregating across 4 hospitals, 3 i2b2 instances
SHRINE (Shared Research Informatics Network)
= Distributed Queries

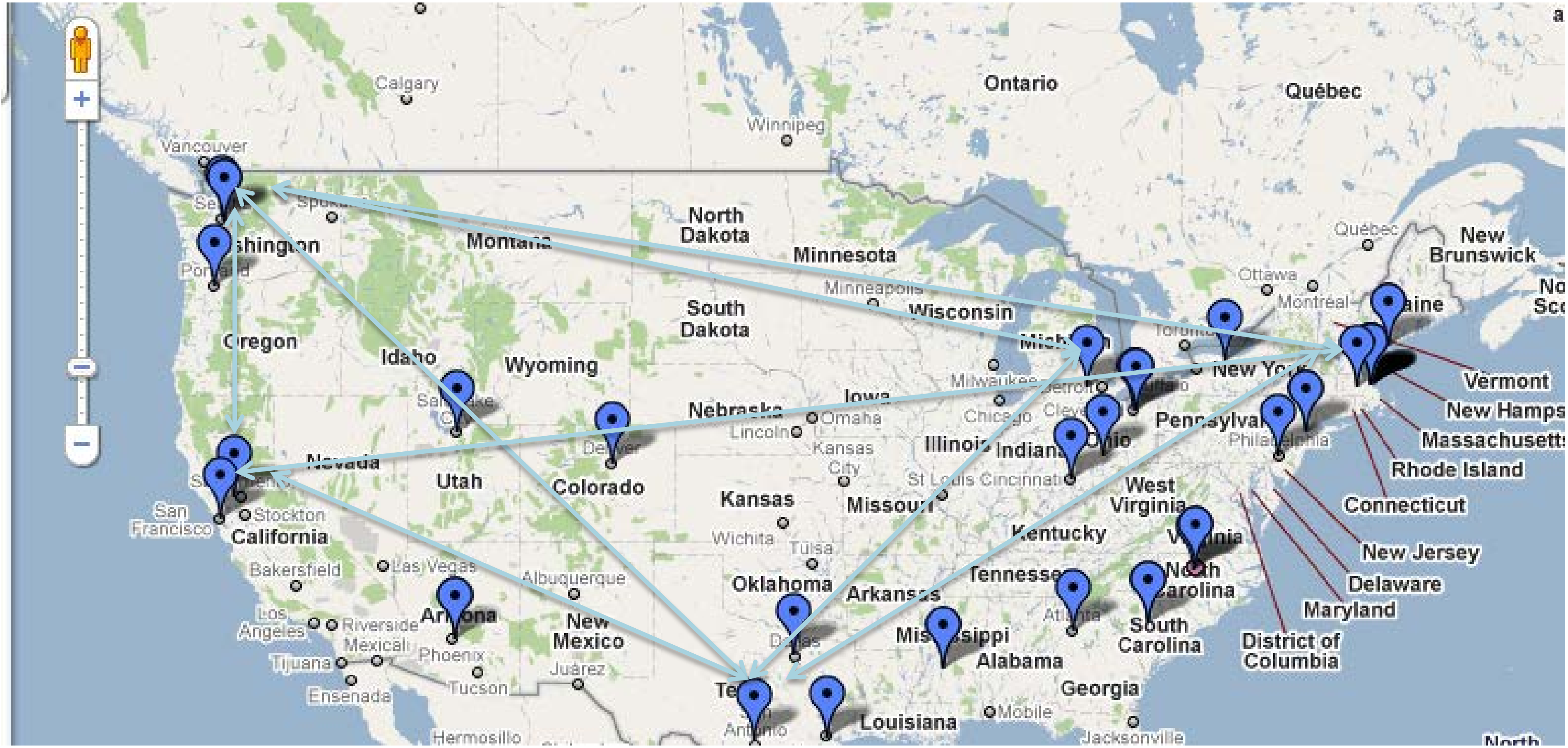


Clinical data in SHRINE

- 10 years (2001-2011)
- 4 hospitals
- 6 million total patients
- >1 billion medical observations
  - Demographics
  - Diagnoses (ICD9-CM)
  - Medications (RxNorm)
  - Labs (LOINC)


SHRINE
Find Patients | Message Log | Help | Logout
Navigate Terms
Find Terms
SHRINE
Demographics
Diagnoses
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
Congenital anomalies
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs
Diseases of the circulatory system
Diseases of the digestive system
Diseases of the genitourinary system
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
Diseases of the respiratory system
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders
Infectious and parasitic diseases
Injury and poisoning
Mental Illness
Adjustment disorders
Alcohol-related disorders
Anxiety disorders
Attention deficit, conduct, and disruptive behavior disorders
Delirium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive disorders
Query Tool
Query Name: Pervasi-0-9 yea@00:44:10
Group 1
Dates
Occurs > 0x
Exclude
Pervasive developmental
Group 2
Dates
Occurs > 0x
Exclude
0-9 years old
10-17 years old
18-34 years old
Group 3
Dates
Occurs > 0x
Exclude
one or more of these
AND
one or more of these
AND
drag a term to here
Autism
Info
Request New Topic
Run Query
New Query
Print Query
2 Groups
New Group
Previous Queries
Pervasi-0-9 yea@00:44:10 [9-27-2010] [kohane]
Perva-0-9 y-PHENO@17:57:23 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
PDD-0-34@17:40:42 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
Perva-Male-Schiz@16:27:52 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
AI+PDD-0-34@17:47:17 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
medicated-ppd-34@16:41:28 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
=34@16:39:02 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
Pervasi-0-9 yea@16:37:13 [9-26-2010] [kohane]
Query Status
Finished Query: "Pervasi-0-9 yea@00:44:10"
BIDMC - 141 ±3 patients FINISHED [78.7 secs]
CHB - 9103 ±3 patients FINISHED [78.7 secs]
Partners - 5134 ±3 patients FINISHED [78.7 secs]

2012


Calgary
Ontario
Québec
Winnipeg
Vancouver
North Dakota
Montana
Minnesota
New Brunswick
Ottawa
Montréal
South Dakota
Wisconsin
Oregon
Idaho
Wyoming
Vermont
Nebraska
Iowa
Omaha
Lincoln
New Hamps
Massachusett
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kansas City
Rhode Island
Nevada
Utah
Colorado
St Louis
Cincinnati
West Virginia
Connecticut
Kansas
Missouri
San Francisco
Stockton
California
Wichita
Tulsa
Kentucky
New Jersey
Bakersfield
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Tennessee
Delaware
Oklahoma
Arkansas
Maryland
Los Angeles
Riverside
Arizona
New Mexico
Atlanta
South Carolina
District of Columbia
Mexicali
Phoenix
Alabama
Tijuana
Juárez
Ensenada
Tucson
Georgia
Louisiana
Mobile
Hermosillo
Jacksonville
Minneapolis
Milwaukee
Chicago
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
Dallas

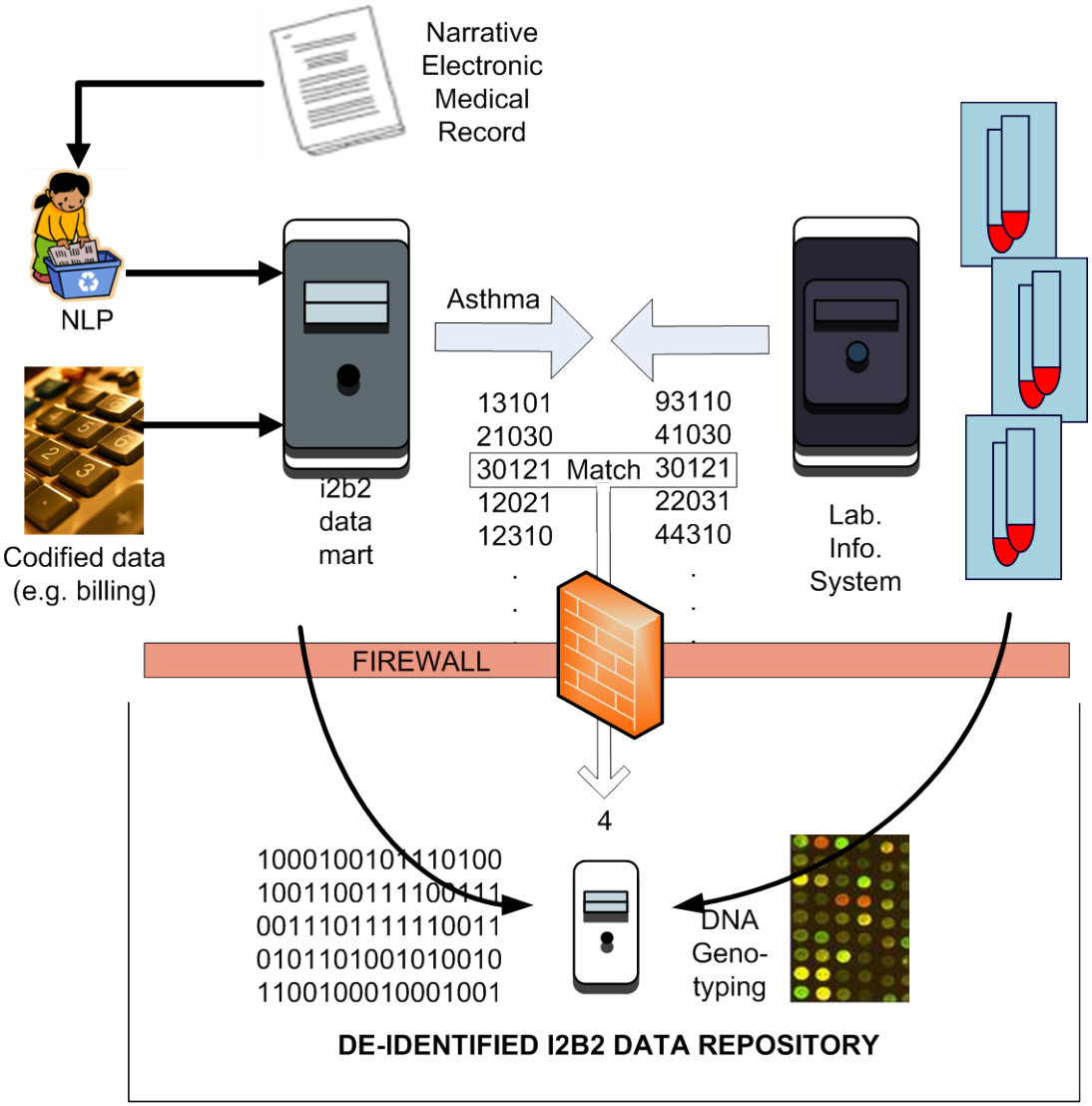
Performing Clinical trials “in-silico”

- Performing an observational, phase IV study is an expensive and complex process that can be potentially modeled in a retrospective database using groups of patients available with large amounts of well organized medical data.
- Fundamental problems complicate this approach:
  - Patients drift in and out of the healthcare system. Sophisticated statistical models using adequate control populations are necessary to compensate for the drift.
  - Confounding variables may not be found in the database. Natural language processing may be needed to extract the confounders from textual reports to allow confounders to be exposed.
  - Unknown missing data disrupts typical statistical approaches.
  - Biases in the data can easily mislead the investigator to false conclusions; data exploration and visualization tools are needed to expose these kinds of potential problems.

High Throughput Methods for supporting Translational Research

- Set of patients is selected from medical record data in a high throughput fashion
- Investigators explore phenotypes of these patients using i2b2 tools and a translational team developed to work specifically with medical record data
- Distributed networks cross institutional boundaries for phenotype selection, public health, and hypothesis testing
- Tissues of these patients can be made available for genomic and biochemical analysis

Genotype samples and compare to controls



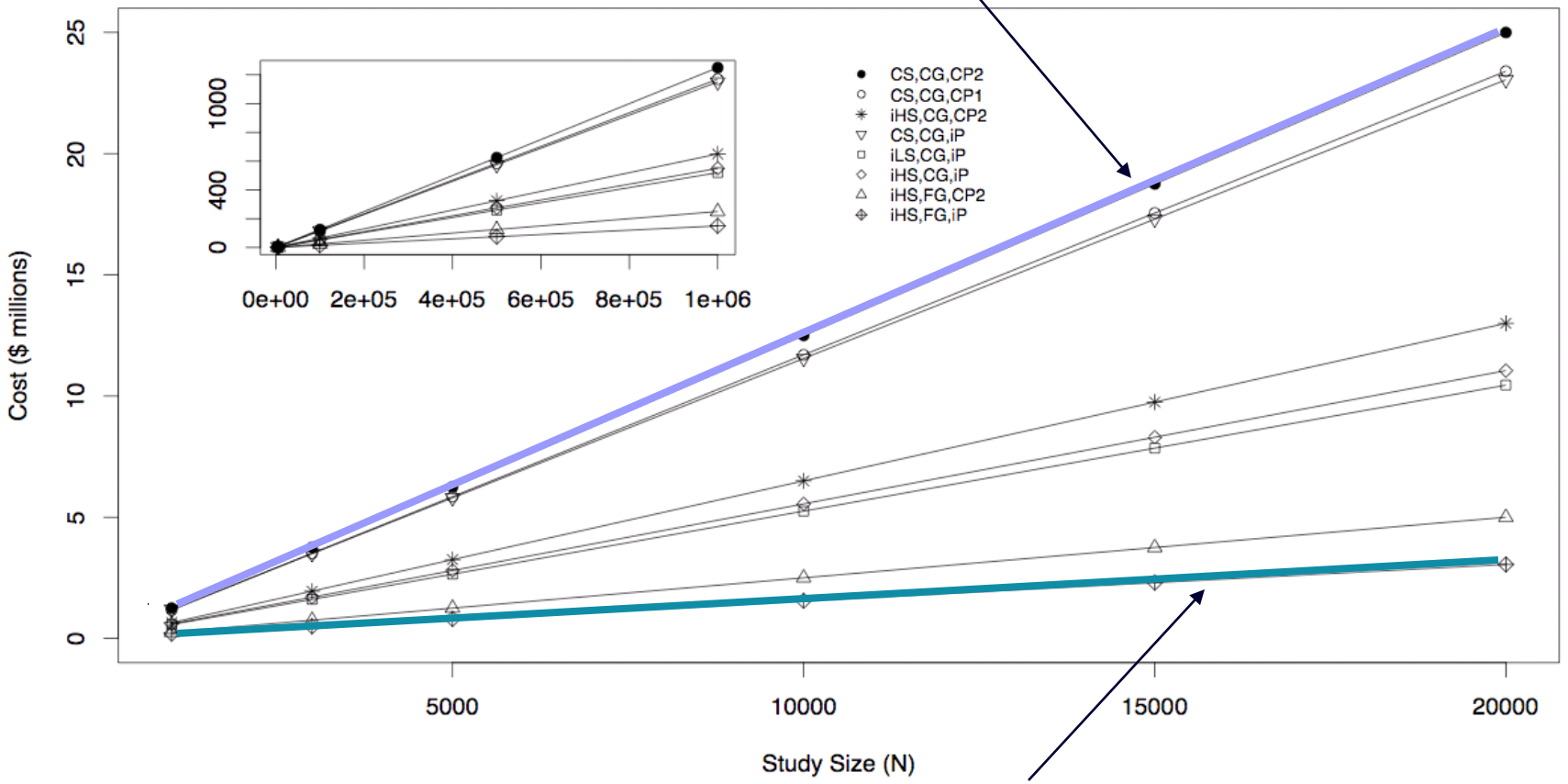
Cost and time benefit of Instrumenting with Sample Collection for Modest-size Study with 10,000 subjects (cases + controls)

Old vs. **New**	Cost ($)	Time
1 chart review per patient (CP1)	$20	15 minutes/subject
High-throughput phenotyping (iP) through RPDR and i2b2	**$50K Total**	**1 month total (conservative high estimate)**
Sample acquisition through primary care provider (CP)	$650	3-5 subjects/week[1]
High-throughput sample acquisition through RPDR and BETR/Crimson.	**$20**	**50-200 subjects /week[2]**

= $6.7 million/study vs. $250 thousand/study

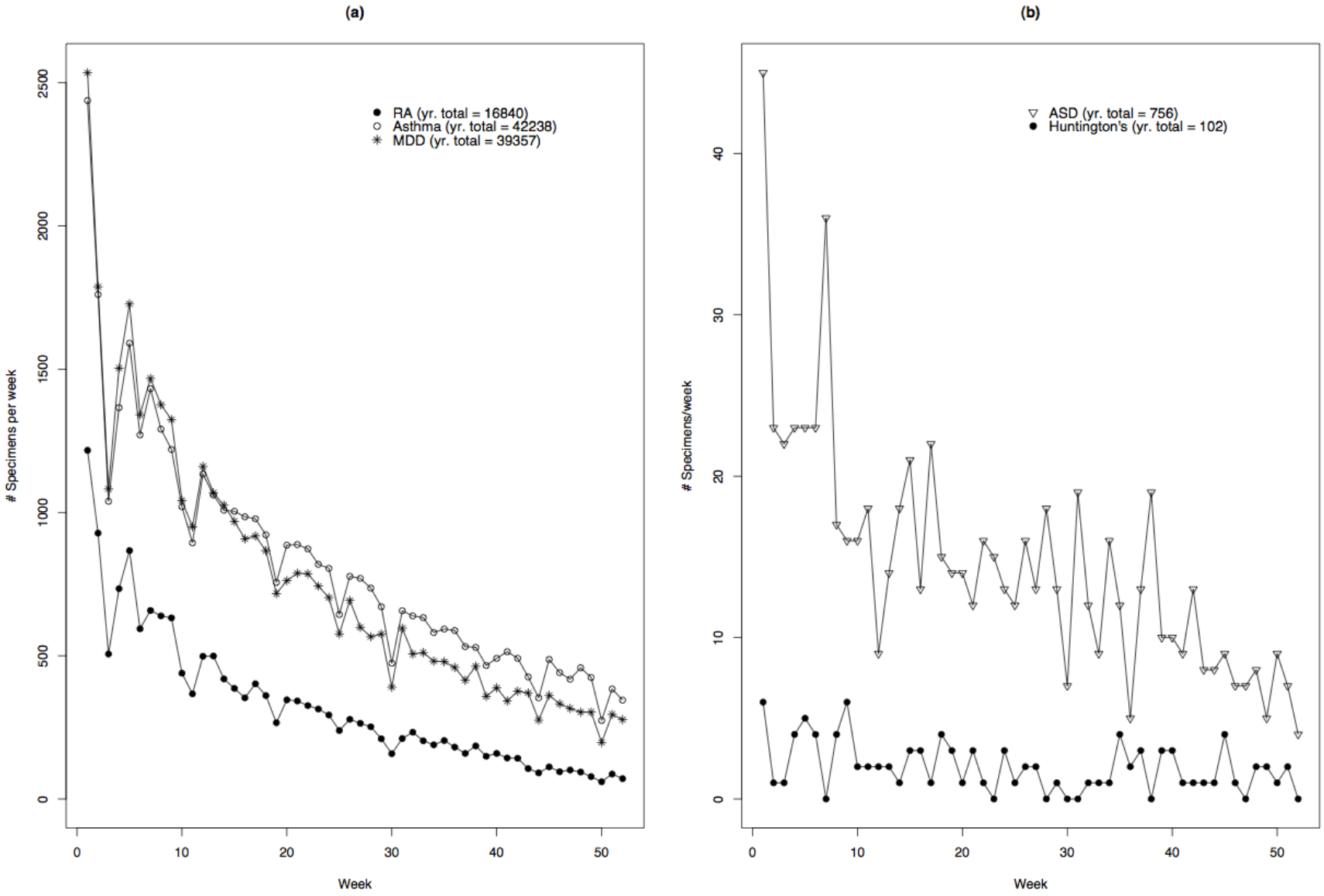
Escalating cost and time benefit of Instrumenting with Sample Collection

Previous model for collecting specimens

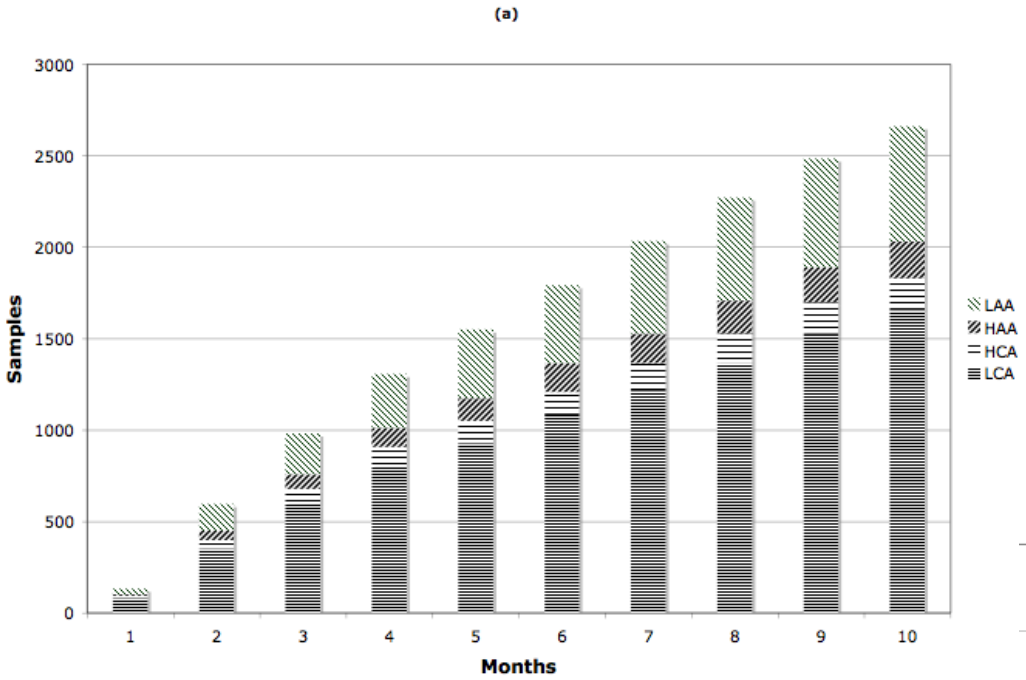


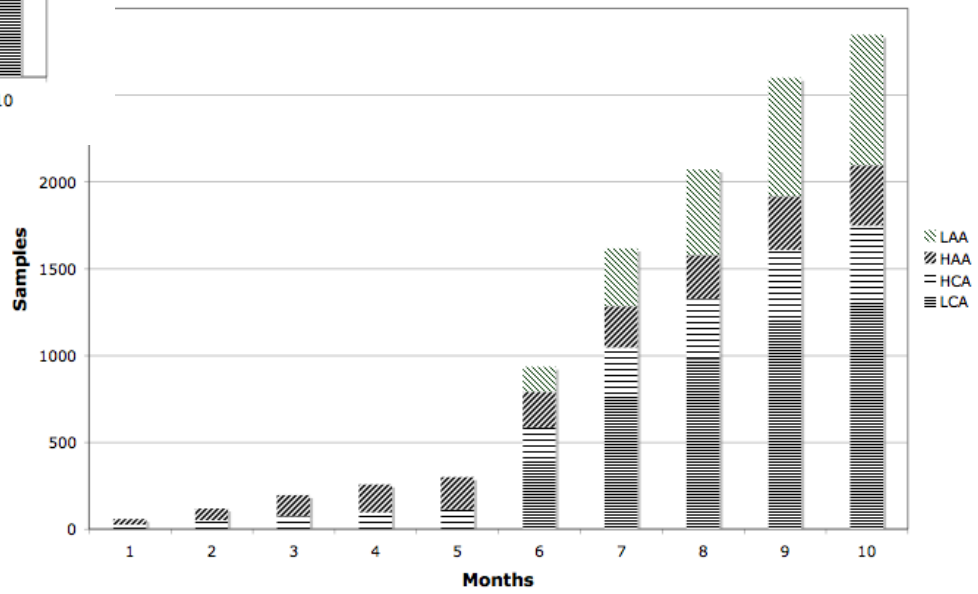
New model for collecting specimens

Accrual Rates



Meeting Expectations





Seven important factors enabled by i2b2 platform

- 1) Enables enterprise-wide repurposing of health care data for research
- 2) Enables extensible software architecture for developers
- 3) Extends EHR research so that data may be shared among sites
- 4) Enables natural language processing
- 5) Provides method for materializing scientific method for EHR-based investigations
- 6) Extends EHR research so that data may be shared among sites and samples may be obtained
- 7) Provides platform for Clinical Trials “in silico”

Collaborators

- RPDR
  - Eugene Braunwald
  - John Glaser
  - Diane Keogh
  - Henry Chueh
- I2b2
  - Isaac Kohane
  - Susanne Churchill
  - Michael Mendis
  - Nich Wattanasin
  - Vivian Gainer
  - Lori Phillips
  - Wensong Pan
  - Janice Donahue
  - William Simons (SHRINE)
  - Doug McFadden (SHRINE)
  - Christopher Herrick (mi2b2)
  - David Wang (mi2b2)
  - Bill Wang (mi2b2)
- Sample Acquisition
  - Lynn Bry
  - Natalie Boutin

- **Depression Driving Biology and Pharmacovigilance Projects:**
- Roy Perlis/Jordan Smoller/Dan Iosifescu (PIs)
  - Victor Castro
  - Caitlin Clements
  - Wouter Hoogenboom,
  - Martha Shenton
  - Patience Gallagher
  - Stefanie Block
  - Alison Hoffnagle
- **International Cohort Collection for Bipolar Disorder:**
- Jordan Smoller**/**Pamela Sklar (PIs)
  - Roy Perlis
  - Victor Castro
  - Alison Hoffnagle
  - Sydney Weill
  - Mireya Nadal-Vicens
  - Niels Rosenquist
  - April Hirschberg
  - Alisha Pollastri
  - Jane Erb
  - Shaun Purcell
  - Nadia Solovieff

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