

ORACLE

Combining EHR (Care Record) and BRIDG models in a genomics clinical research setting

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Acknowledgements:

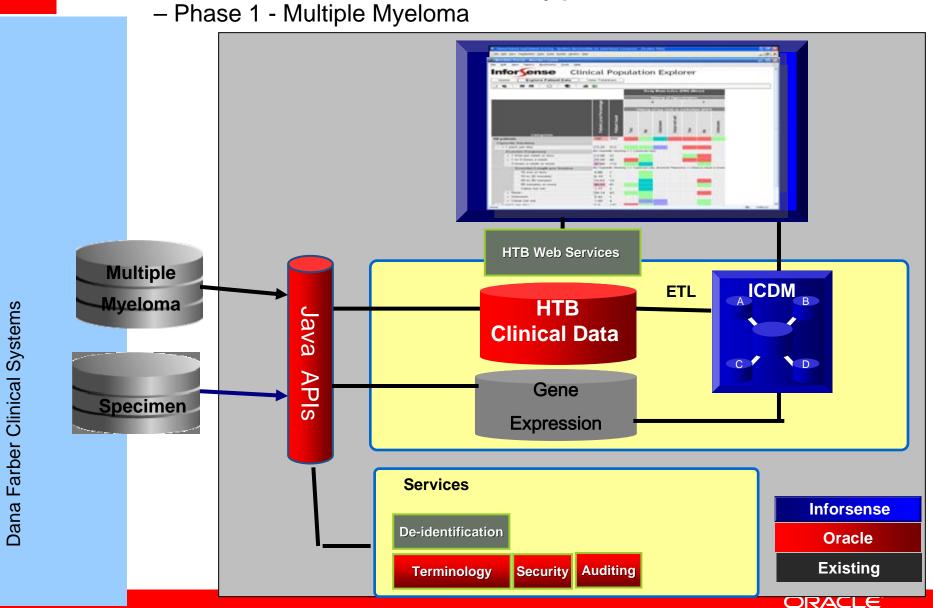
- Principle Investigator
 - John Quackenbush, PhD
 - professor of biostatistics and computational biology
- Research Institution
 - Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston
- Partner Vendor
 - InforSence
 - Clinical research analytics dashboards

Dana Farber Cancer Institute-researcher problem statement

- Do we have enough specimen on patients with this <phenotypic profile> to consider this <research topic> investigation?
 - Specimen information on location and amounts and some results held in patient care specimen tracking system (tracked and stored by patient identifier and specimen identifier)
 - Phenotypic information held in multiple myeloma patient visit research database that supported pre and post treatment data and related specimen collections (tracked by study protocol and study subject identifiers)
 - Genotypic (micro array) results data in third database
 - Two databases protected by two separate organizations for privacy and security
 - >>><u>many forms to fill out and months waiting time to research answer to question</u>
- Desired Researcher Functions to be Supported
 - Ability to query for availability of tissues matching study requirements
 - Correct tissue-donor phenotypic (high-level) characteristics
 - Correct tissue types and tissue volumes
 - Drill-back to additional phenotypic data for additional detailed information
 - Associated tissue locations for tissue retrieval
 - Access security policies applied for both access from within Dana Farber (for multiple roles) and access over the Internet for selected roles and individuals



Dana Farber Bedside Phenotypes to Genetic Bench

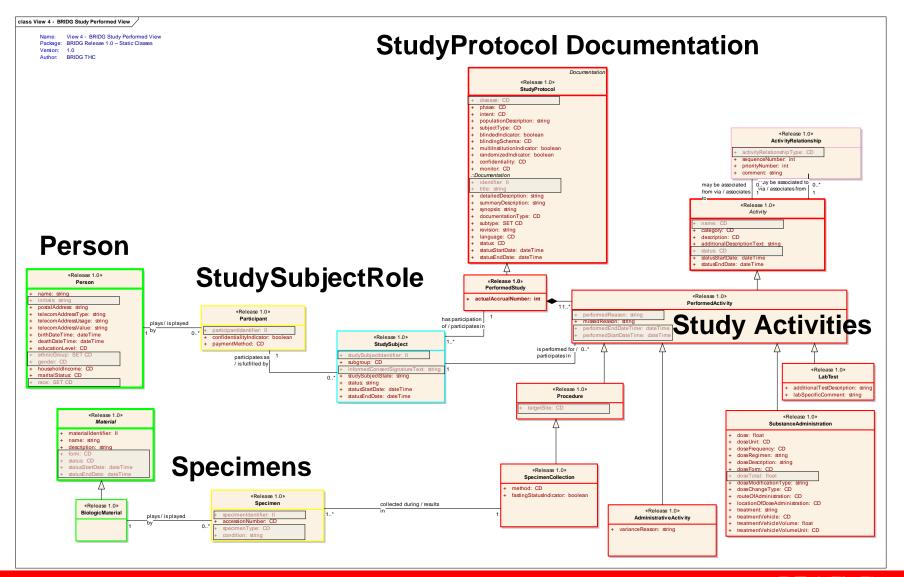


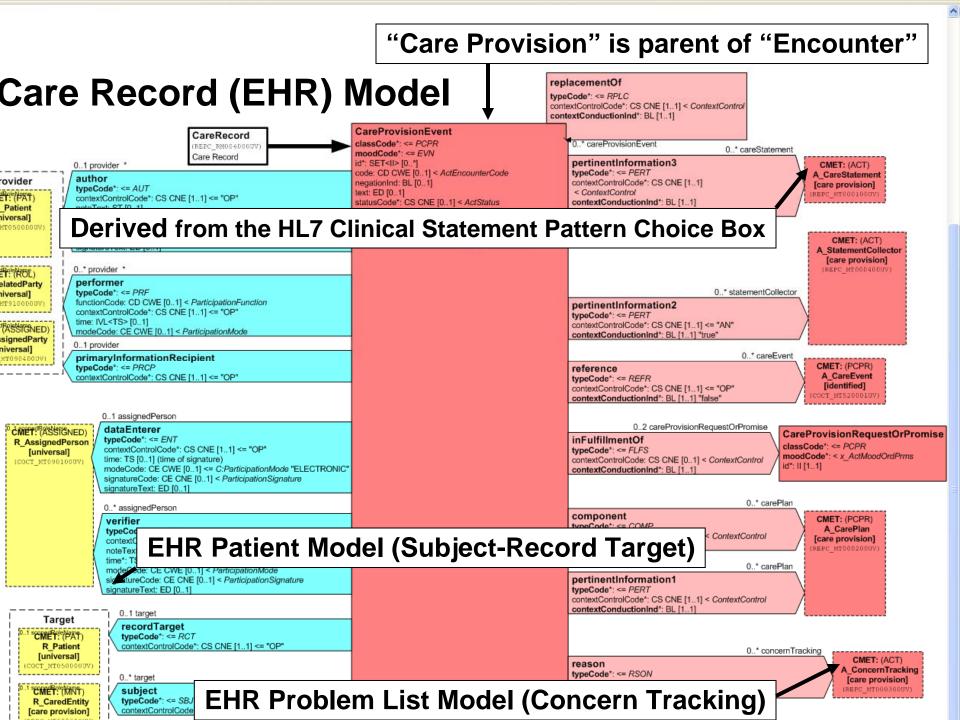
EHR and Research Data Concepts

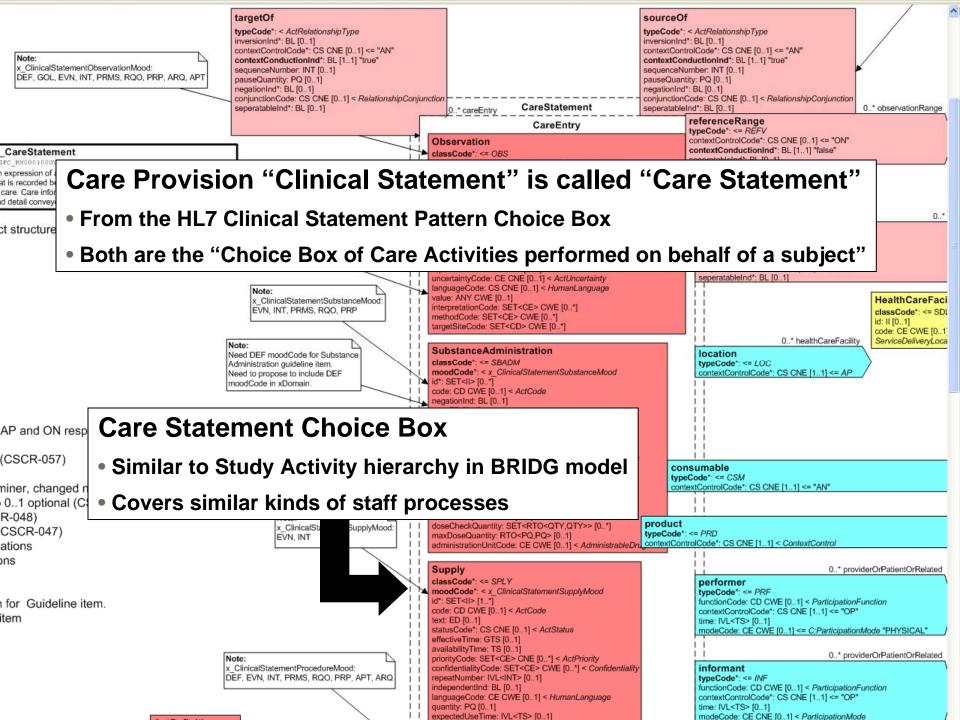
Key relationships discovered in the Dana Farber research data

- A "patient identifier" in the Dana Farber Cancer Institute could relate to zero-tomany "study subject identifiers" for the various study protocols
- Much of the phenotypic data in the "multiple myeloma" research database was
 typical of information found in a patient care (EHR) database, e.g. many of the
 lab tests, medication lists, and other kinds of traditional EHR data were found in
 the "research" database.
- Additional phenotypic data was stored in a patient care specimen tracking database along with specimen information
- These findings caused Oracle to merge two HL7 models in the storage configuration of HTB in order to support the Dana Farber project
 - The joint HL7-CDISC "BRIDG" model, which focuses on study subjects and study protocols and which is one model consistent with the HL7 Reference Information Model (RIM)
 - The HL7 "Care Record" model, which focuses on patients and EHR data and is a model directly derived from the RIM

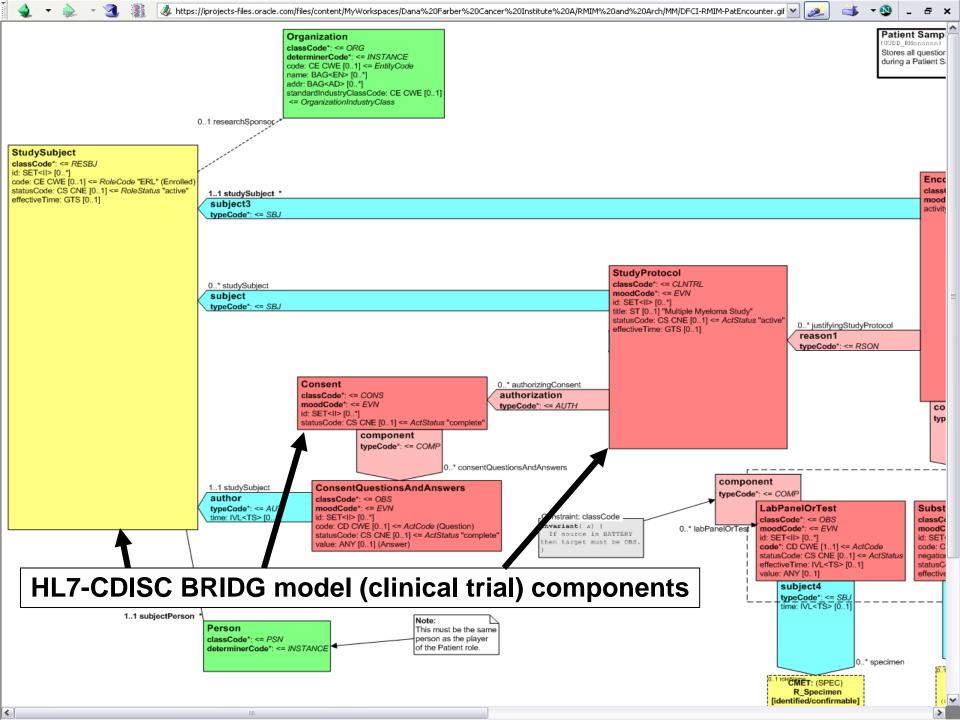
BRIDG—Performed View

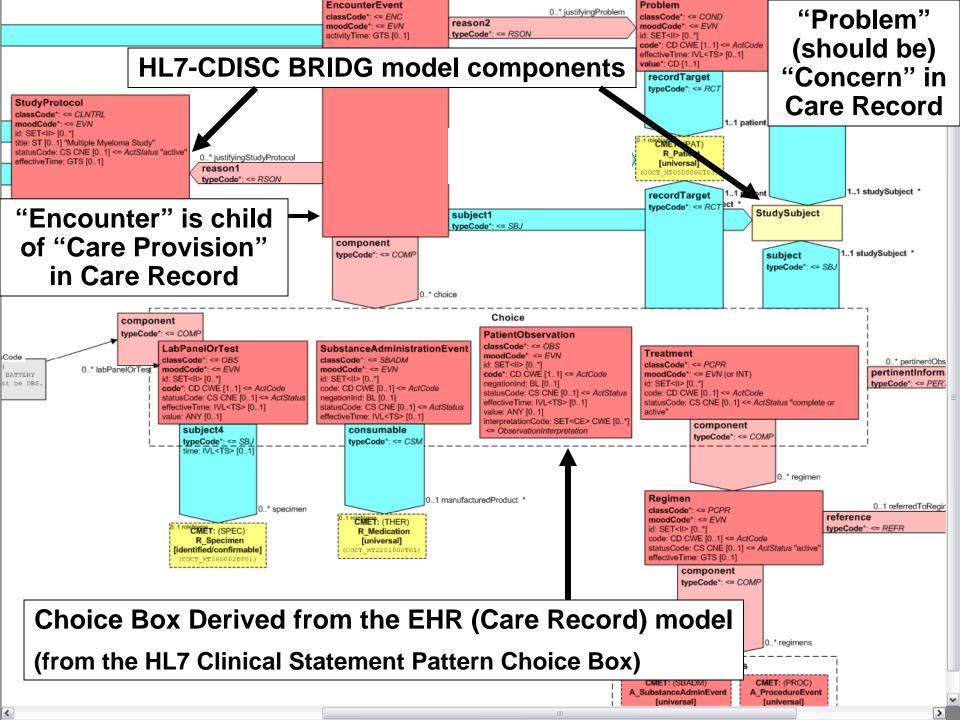






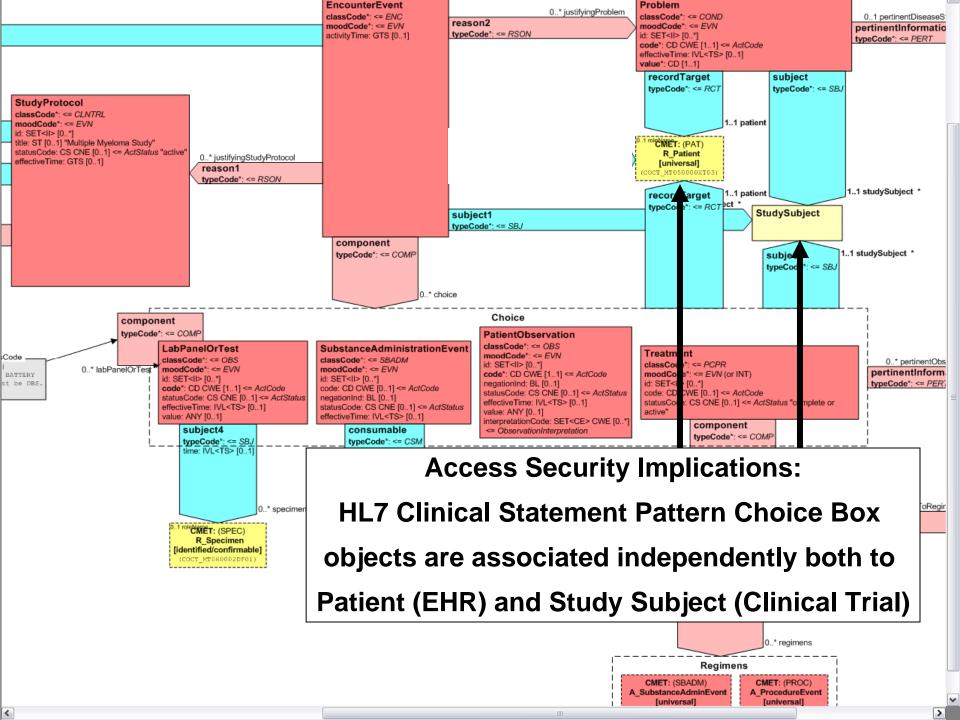
DFCI Reference Implementation Model derived from BRIDG and Care Record models





Access Security and the Merged Model

- Although in this original research data sample, there was a very large overlap between data on the study subject and "EHR" data about the patient, this original sample did not allow segregation for good access security policies.
- Accordingly, for the new implementation, "Study subject data" was classified separately from "patient data" by using the "subject" participation relationship for data to the "study subject "and "record target" participation relationship for data to the "patient."
- This classification of the data allowed the application of security rules applied to different types of clinical researchers, e.g.
 - Researchers who have access to "patient" may be configured to have access to all patient data
 - Researchers who have access to "study subject only" may be limited to "study subject data only"
 - Researchers viewing from the internet (outside DFCI) do not view any individual PHI or identifiers, i.e. limited to aggregate information



Informatics Research Findings

- A set of functional requirements requested by researchers in a genomics clinical research setting with existing sets of research and patient care data were successfully met by integrating an HL7 clinical research model (BRIDG) and an HL7 EHR model (Care Record) into a single reference implementation model
- The single reference implementation model also supported the integration of two different vendors that, together, supported the functional requirements of the researchers
- The design of the single reference implementation model was very important to fulfilling the role-based access security requirements from DFCI
- Qualification: The modeling solution was designed to support an initial proof-of-concept informatics research project that could be utilized for immediate clinical research needs at DFCI and does not represent a definitive reference implementation model that is recommended for direct adoption by others