

Secure and Scalable Health Data:

Making real world data actionable

3rd Annual Meeting of the de.NBI Industrial Forum November 24th 2022 (virtual)

ITTM (IT for Translational Medicine) S.A.

27, Rue Henri Koch – House of BioHealth L-4354 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg Dr. Andreas Kremer, Co-Founder and Managing Director



Disclaimer Dr. Andreas Kremer





Co Founder and Managing Director of ITTM S.A.

Member of the Board of Directors of i2b2 tranSMART Member of the ELIXIR Industry Advisory Committee

Expert for ISO TC 276 "Biotechnology";

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 "Artificial Intelligence";

ISO TC 215 "Health Informatics"

Reviewer and Expert for the European Commission (incl. Ethics), EOSC-Life, and others

Overall, more than 25 years of experience in various positions with increasing responsibilities in Pharma and Clinical Research as well as Diagnostics.

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1466-0600







ITTM S.A.

Consulting and Professional Services (Medical Informatics and Health IT)



Data Management/Curation

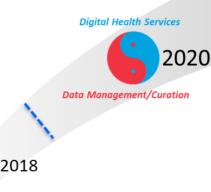
(Pharma, pre-clin., clin. & RWD studies)

Grants

IMI: TransBioLine, BioMap, ImSAVAR, ImmUniverse, T2EVOLVE, OPTIMA, EU-PEARL,

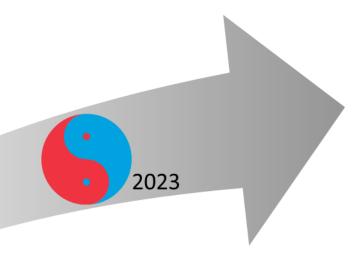
B2B: Pharma, Biotech, Registries, Hospitals, ...





Strategic Investment by POST Capital S.A. (LU) First Customers (B2B), First Grants (EIT, ITN) Incorporated and Operations started

2015



Digital Health Services

(RWD, PROM, PREM, ...) **△OHDSI**

Grants

H2020: Smart4Health, ICU4COVID, DigitalSkills4Health,

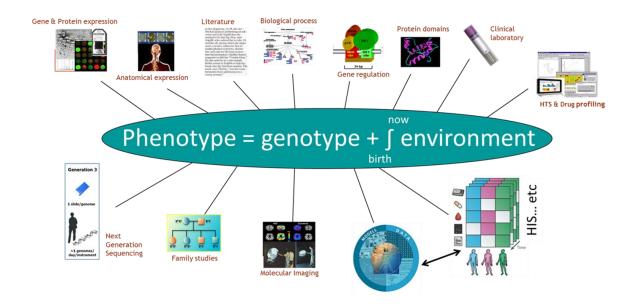
COPreDict,

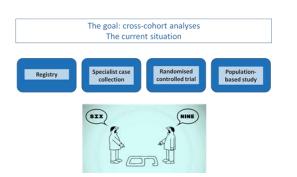
B2B: ParkinsonNet-LU, Com4Care (MVP),

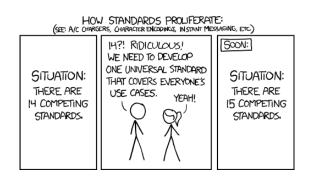
Data usage in Healthcare

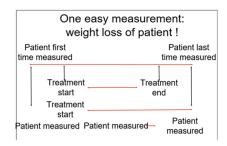
Dataⁿ = Value^{∞} ...only if we make the data useable











in Kg, Gramm, pounds, percentage??

Health Ecosystem

Data interoperability needs are increasing



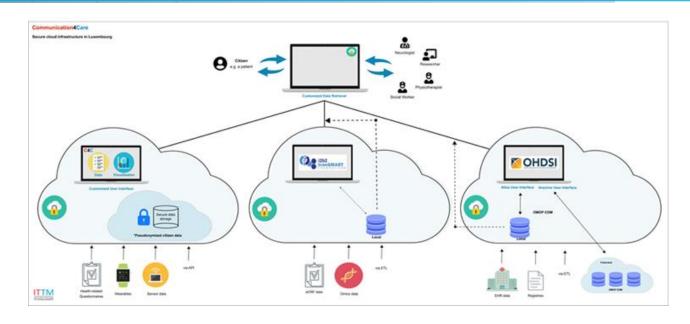


There are 7 types of orchestrators of digital who are the digital health ecosystem orchestrators and how do they capture value? health ecosystems – Leading examples globally



Various Viewpoints of the same Data Some Thoughts





Data used in Clinical Studies and in Care (Clinic or Home) are ,identical' (really?)

- Consent vs User Agreement/Contract
- eCRF vs EHR or PHR (incl. lab results, medication, prescriptions, ...)
- PROMs and Wearables (medical & consumer grade)
- > episode or longitudinal; discrete or streaming data
- IMPORTANT: Data Protection, Privacy by Design; Data Processing Agreements, etc...
- > AND... European Health Data Space

Real-World Data (RWD)

Diverse in Type, Quality, Usefulness?







Clinical

Demographics, EHR Data, Lab Test Results, Diagnoses, Procedures, Pathology/ Histology Data, Radiology Images, Microbiology Data, Provider Notes, Admission/ Discharge and Progress Reports, Performance Status



Medication

Medication Orders,
Administration
(Dose, Route, NDC/RxNorm
codes), Concomitant
Therapies,
Point of Sale Data,
(Prescription & OTC)
Prescription Refill, Allergies



Claims

Medical Claims, Prescription Drug Claims, Other Drug and Treatment Use Data



Molecular Profiling

Genomic and Genetic
Testing Data (SNPs/Panels),
Multi-Omics Data
(Proteomics,
Transcriptomics,
Metabonomics,
Lipidomics), Other
Biomarker Status



Family History

Historical Data on Health Conditions and Allergies Relating to Patient and Extended Family, Smoking Status, Alcohol Use



Mobile Health

Fitness Trackers, Wearable Devices, Other Health Apps Measuring Activity and Body Function



Environmental

Climate Factors, Pollutants, Infections, Lifestyle Factors (diets, stress), Other Environmental and Occupational Sources



Patient Reported

Patient Reported Outcomes, Surveys, Diaries (diets, habits), Personal Health Records, Adverse Event Reporting, Quality of Life Measures



Social Media

Patient Communities, Twitter, Facebook, Blogs



Literature

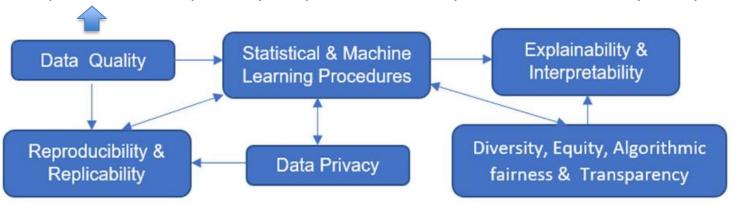
Disease Burden, Clinical Characteristics, Prevalence/Incidence, Rates of Treatment, Resource Use and Costs, Disease Control, Quality of Life Measures

Fig. 1 RWD Types and Sources (source: Fig. 1 in [16] with written permission by Dr. Brandon Swift to use the figure) Liu and Demosthenes BMC Medical Research Methodology (2022) 22:287- https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-022-01768-6

RWD Challenges and Relationships



Completeness, Accuracy, Validity, Uniqueness, Consistency, Timeliness, Traceability, Clarity, Availability





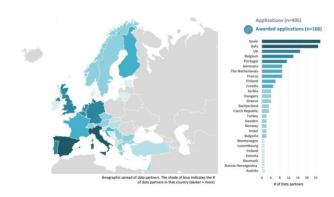
Becoming the

trusted open science community built with standardised health data via a European federated network





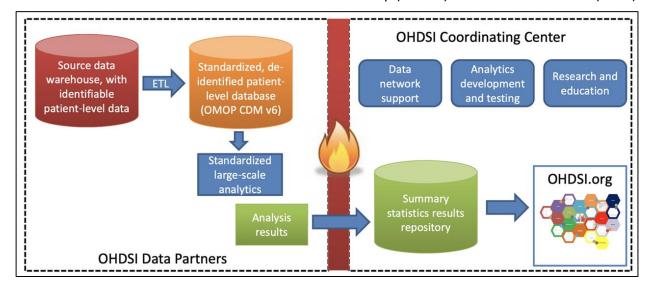




7 calls for data sources: 166 Data Sources;



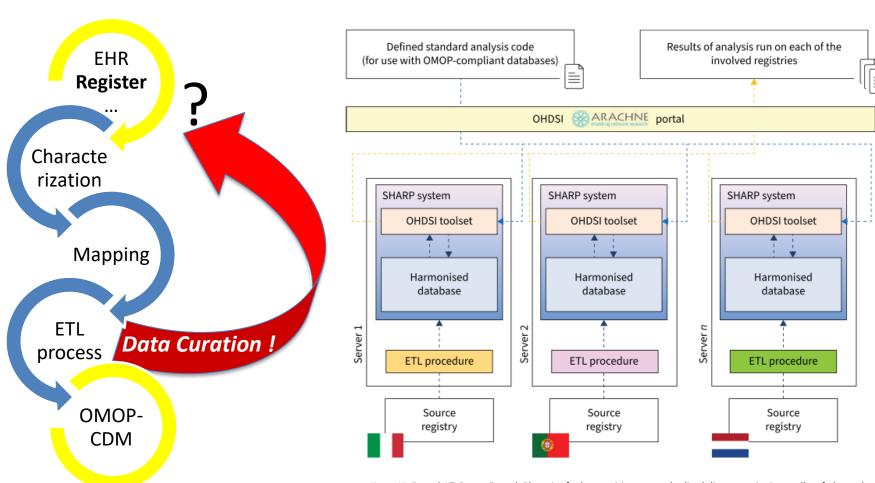
Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Common Data Model (CDM)



Data Quality and CDM

Example ERS CRC-SHARP (severe asthma)





Kroes JA, Bansal AT, Berret E, et al. Blueprint for harmonising unstandardised disease registries to allow federated data analysis: prepare for the future. ERJ Open Res 2022; 8: 001682022 [DOI: 10.1183/23120541.00168-2022].

It's a process

Service Providers are needed on numerous levels!



Basic conditions

- Finances
- Legal issues
- Management
- SME
- Statistician
- Local teams
- Patient consent

Step 1

Preparation

- Kick-off
- Information
- Explanation
- Education
- Follow-up

Step 2

IT set-up

- Local servers
- FAP installation
- Access to SME
- Local testing

Mapping

- Original variable list
- Actual sample
- Mapping
- Iterative quality check
- Definitive OMOP-mapped variable list

Step 4

Analysis

- Learn OHDSI
- Access to FAP
- Scripts (R code)
- Local analysis
- Feedback
- Revision
- Local tables
- Federated analysis

Step 5

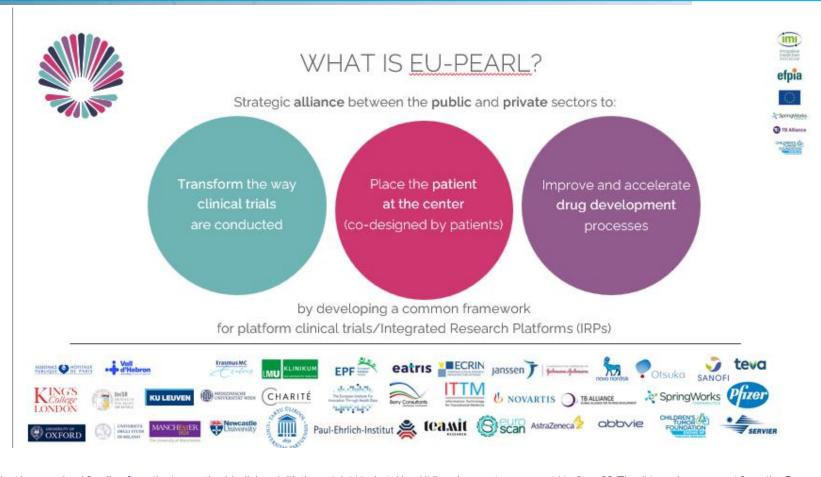
FIGURE 2 Schematic summary of steps to be taken for a successful harmonisation process of local nonstandardised disease registries to the Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI)/ Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) Common Data Model for federated analyses. SME: small and medium-sized enterprise; IT: information technology; FAP: federated analysis platform.

Step 3

IMI EU-PEARL

Innovative Patient Centric Clinical Trial Platforms





"This project has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No 853966. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA and CHILDREN'S TUMOR FOUNDATION, GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TB DRUG DEVELOPMENT NON PROFIT ORGANISATION, SPRINGWORKS THERAPEUTICS INC".

This presentation reflects only the author's view and the JU is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

IMI EU-PEARL

Pillars, Guidance and Reference Documents



EU-PEARL consortium prepared a generic suite of master protocol templates EU-PEARL consortium prepared a generic cross – functional platform trial study planning best practices tool

- 1) Master Protocol Template*;
- 2) Interventions Specific Appendix*;
- 3) Statistical Analysis Plan*;
- 4) Data Monitoring Committee Charter;
- 5) Guidance on supplementary information to the CTR cover letter. *Based on TransCelerate Templates







THE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK



THE DATA GOVERNANCE ECOSYSTEM



THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Next Steps

European OHDSI National Node Luxembourg



Many European consortia are working with the OMOP-CDM and are enlarging the European data network – below a selection:













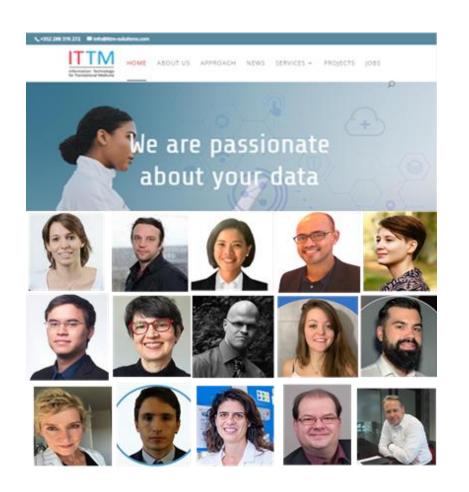
National Nodes from

- Germany
- Italy
- Greece
- Spain
- UK
- The Netherlands
- Luxembourg (submitted)



Thank You - Grazie 1000 - Merci





is a successful and innovative company with an excellent international customer network, a highly motivated and qualified team of managers and technical experts that creates profitable and scalable communication and data platforms and support its customers in Making Data Actionable for the rapidly expanding digital healthcare market.

Abstract





SECURE AND SCALABLE HEALTH DATA: MAKING REAL WORLD DATA ACTIONABLE.

Healthcare data is typically heterogeneous in nature and brings operational, technical, and methodological challenges. Wearables, sensors, smartphone apps, IT-based medical data management platforms profoundly change current healthcare models, with huge impact on all stakeholders and potential to increase patient's benefits and participation. Real-world data (RWD) also offers the possibility to derive novel insights on the use and performance of medicines in everyday clinical use, complementing rather than competing with evidence from randomized control trials.

There is increasing interest in the use of real-world data (RWD) to support clinical studies and regulatory decision making across the product life cycle. Key sources of RWD are electronic health records, claims data, prescription data, and patient registries. Increasingly incorporated into the definition is data from wearables, m-health apps, and environmental data including data on social status, education, and other lifestyle factors. There is a growing number of databases in healthcare organizations which contain this type of patient data. Still, to use this data optimally, we need to facilitate the collection of high-quality data and to foster standardized models and queries.

Dr. Andreas Kremer
Co-Founder and Managing Director
Information Technology for Translational Medicine (ITTM) S.A., Luxembourg