Genomic Variant Harmonization in the **OMOP** Standardized Vocabularies

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INTRO:

research in precision oncology Clinical concise, standardized and requires searchable interpretations of detected variants. Currently, there is no terminology available in the public domain that would collect variants relevant in oncology, which is necessary for standardized analytics in a research network. For OHDSI, representing the various knowledgebases in a standardized manner requires an open, interoperable sharing of variant variant interpretation automated and an methodology comprehensive SO а approach to cancer precision medicine can be developed

METHODS

We developed a simple consolidation nucleotide approach single O† polymorphism, insertions, deletions and duplications based on gene symbol, sequence type (g, c, p), versions and locations. We explicitly ignored refseqs, as they are highly variable, and the remaining attributes are unambiguous in most cases. (Figure 3)

RESULTS

We incorporated the variant collections of six source vocabularies: National Cancer Institute Thesaurus (NCIt), College of American Pathologists Cancer Checklists (CAP), Clinical Interpretation of Variants in Cancer (CIViC), Cancer Genome Interpreter (CGI), The Clinical Knowledgebase by The Jackson Laboratory (JAX) and ClinVar. Genomic, Transcript and Protein variants have each their standard concept using the OMOP Extension vocabulary in the MEASUREMENT domain (figure 1) and are hierarchically connected to each other and to the gene variants from the HGNC vocabulary (figure 4). More than 55,000 new concepts have been created, displaying variants and genes. Source variants map to these to standard concepts (figure 2).

Canonical representation of variants to serve as standard concepts in the OMOP Standardized Vocabularies





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