

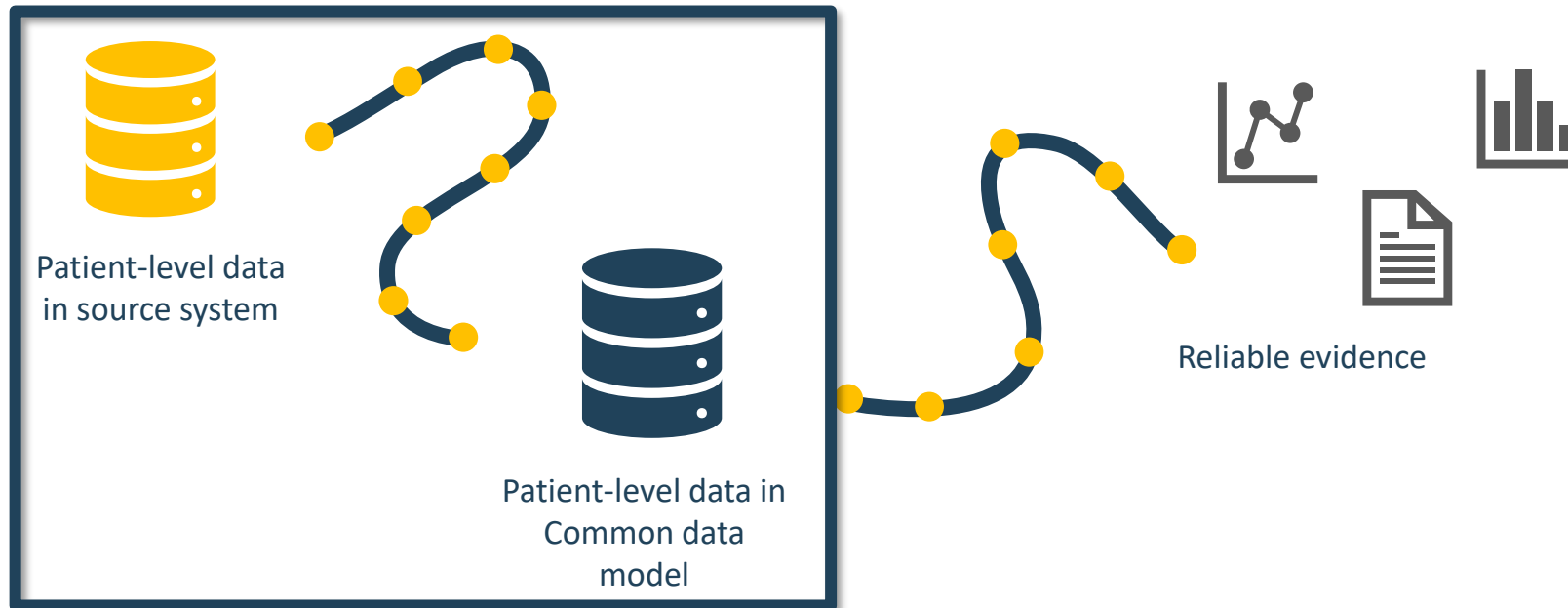


OMOP Conversion Process



ETL

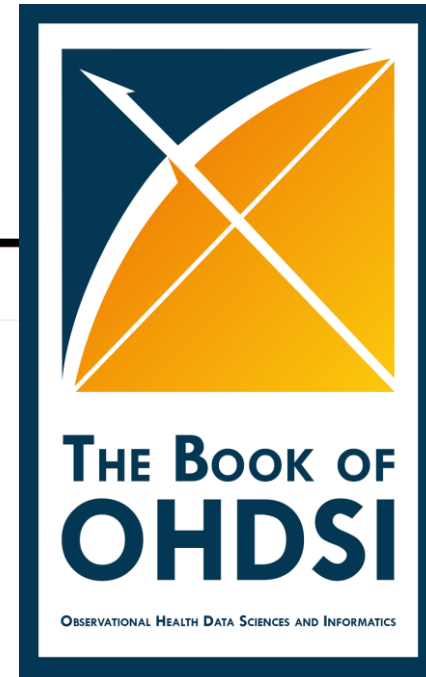
- Extract Transform Load
- In order to get from our native/raw data into the OMOP CDM we need to design and develop and ETL process



- Goal in ETLing is to standardize the format and terminology



ETL Process



The Book of OHDSI

Preface

I The OHDSI Community

1 The OHDSI Community

2 Where to Begin

3 Open Science

II Uniform Data Representation

4 The Common Data Model

5 Standardized Vocabularies

6 **Extract Transform Load**

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Step 1: Design the ETL

6.3 Step 2: Create the Code Map...

6.4 Step 3: Implement the ETL

6.5 Step 4: Quality Control

6.6 ETL Conventions and THEMIS

6.7 CDM and ETL Maintenance

Chapter 6 Extract Transform Load

Chapter leads: Clair Blacketer & Erica Voss

6.1 Introduction

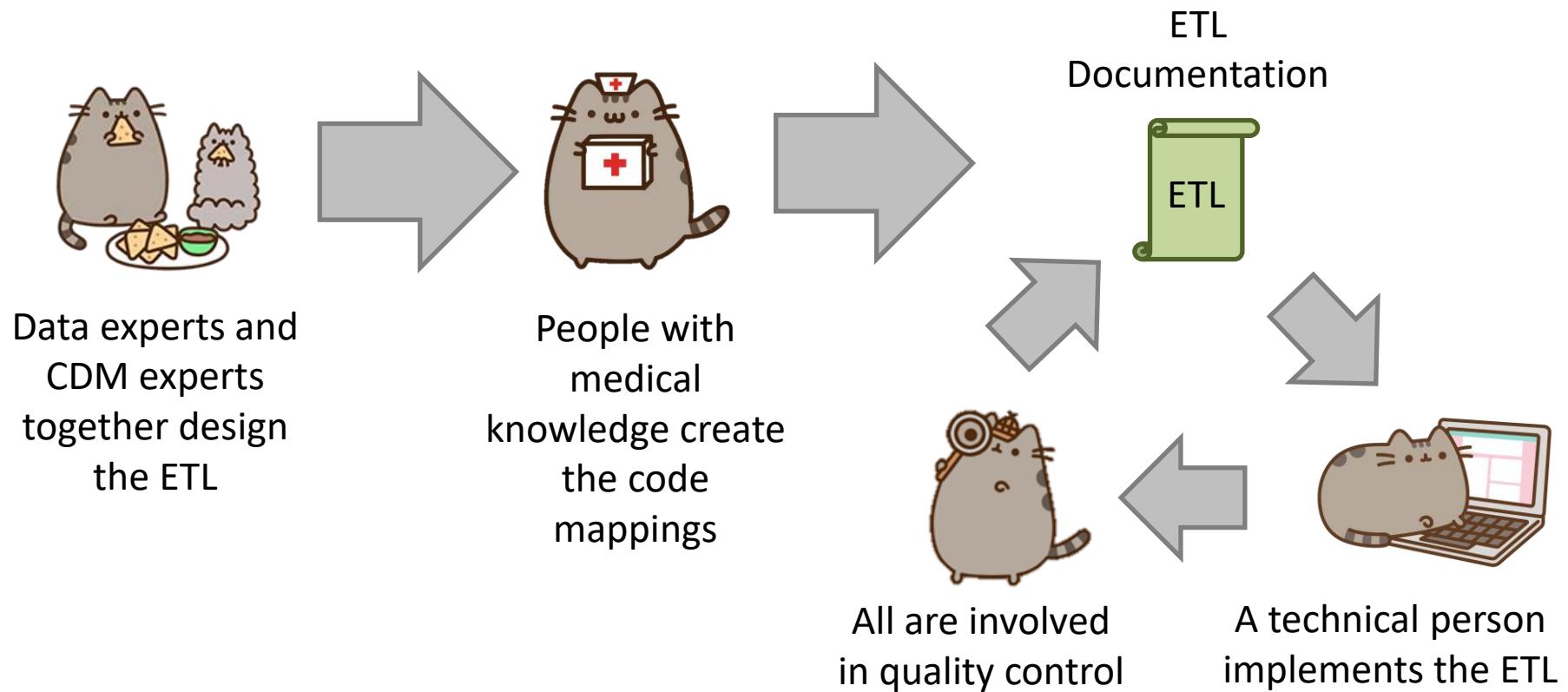
In order to get from the native/raw data to the OMOP Common Data Model (CDM) we have to create an extract, transform, and load (ETL) process. This process should restructure the data to the CDM, and add mappings to the Standardized Vocabularies, and is typically implemented as a set of automated scripts, for example SQL scripts. It is important that this ETL process is repeatable, so that it can be rerun whenever the source data is refreshed.

Creating an ETL is usually a large undertaking. Over the years, we have developed best practices, consisting of four major steps:

1. Data experts and CDM experts together design the ETL.
2. People with medical knowledge create the code mappings.
3. A technical person implements the ETL.



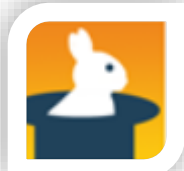
ETL Process



OHDSI Tools



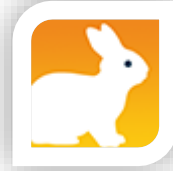
White Rabbit



Rabbit In a Hat



Usagi



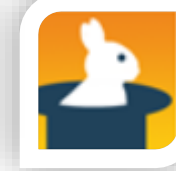
White Rabbit



ACHILLES



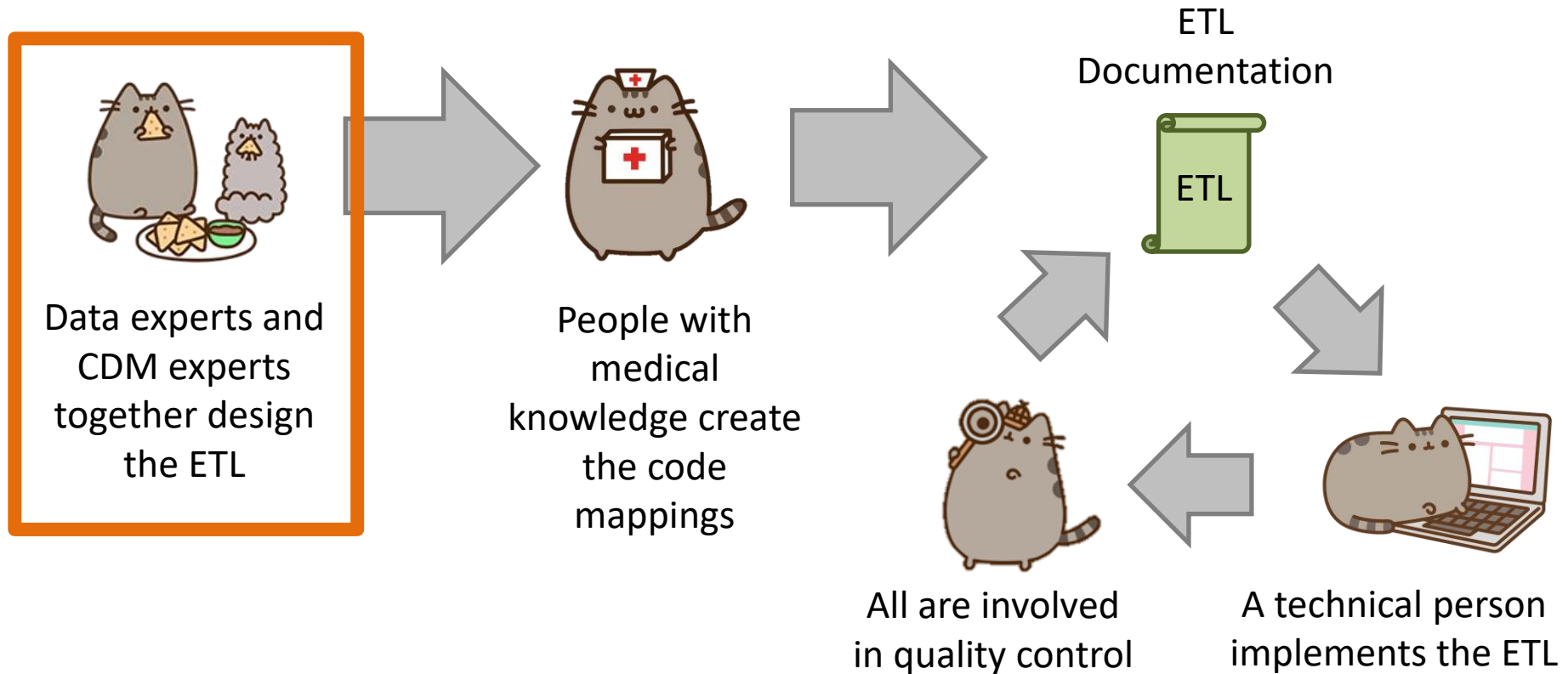
DQD



Rabbit In a Hat



Designing the ETL

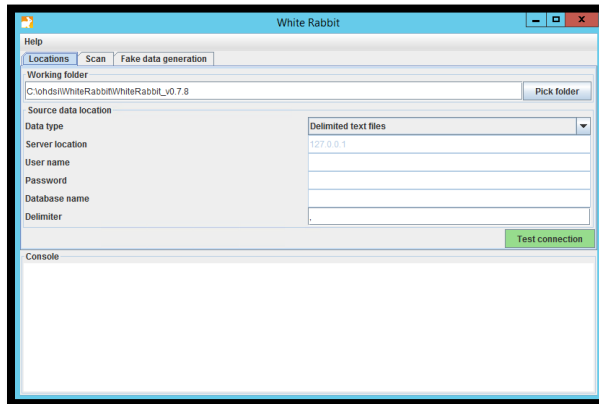




White Rabbit



- White Rabbit scans source data & creates a csv report on the source data
- The scan can be used to:
 - Learn about your source data
 - Help design the ETL
 - Used by Rabbit In a Hat





WR Output – ScanReport.xlsx



Table/Field Overview

Table	Field	Description	Type	Max length	N rows
pop	der_sex		character	1	16374539
pop	der_yob		double pre	6	16374539
pop	pat_id		character	64	16374539
pop	pat_hash_id		character	16	16374539
pop	pmtx_flag		numeric	1	16374539
pop	anon_ims_pat_id		character	11	16374539
pop	pat_region		character	2	16374539
pop	pat_state		character	2	16374539
pop	pat_zip3		character	3	16374539
pop	grp_indv_cd		character	1	16374539
pop	mh_cd		character	1	16374539
pop	enr_rel		character	2	16374539
pop	temp_col1		character	0	16374539
pop	temp_col2		character	0	16374539
pop	load_row_id		bigint	9	16374539
claims_diag_lk	person_source_valu		character	64	2992046684
claims_diag_lk	event_start_date		date	10	2992046684
claims_diag_lk	event_end_date		date	10	2992046684

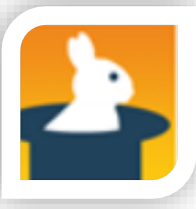
Value counts

	A	B	C	D	
1	der_sex	Frequency	der_yob	Frequency	pa
2	F	50479	1991.0	2030	Li
3	M	49514	1992.0	1970	
4	U	7	1990.0	1947	
5			1989.0	1908	
6			1988.0	1873	
7			1994.0	1872	
8			1995.0	1806	
9			1993.0	1805	
10			1996.0	1716	
11			1986.0	1676	
12			1987.0	1643	
13			1985.0	1633	
14			1983.0	1588	
15			1981.0	1581	
16			1984.0	1576	
17			1970.0	1555	
18			1980.0	1553	

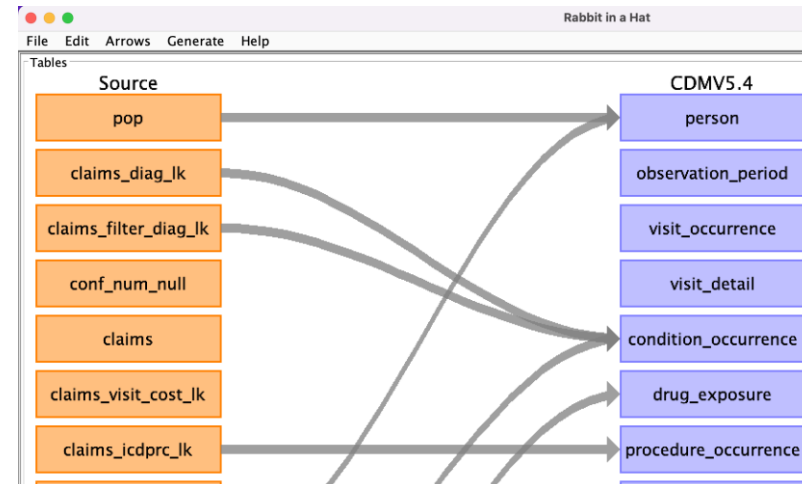
Navigation: pop | claims_diag_lk | claims...



Rabbit in a Hat



- Read and display a White Rabbit scan document
- Provides a graphical interface to allow a user to connect source data to CDM tables





RiaH - Output

Word document

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document with a table and a diagram. The table lists various fields and their values. Below the table, there is a diagram showing the mapping of source fields to destination fields. The diagram includes boxes for 'Source' and 'Destination' fields, with arrows indicating the mapping. A legend below the diagram explains the logic for each mapping.

Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
observation_id			Auto-increment
person_id	subject_id		
observation_concept_id	history_solitary	Map to a custom concept 'History of solitary plasmacytoma'	
observation_date	date_diagnosis		
observation_datetime	date_diagnosis		
observation_type_concept_id		380015486	Registered from EHR
value_as_number			
value_as_string			
value_as_concept_id			

Html

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the HTML output of the RiaH tool. The page title is 'Person' and it is reading from a Synthea table named 'patients.csv'. The page contains a table with the same structure as the one in the Word document, showing the mapping of source fields to destination fields and the logic used for each mapping.

Destination Field	Source field	Logic	Comment field
person_id		Autogenerate	
gender_concept_id	gender	When gender = 'M' then set gender_concept_id to 8507, when gender = 'F' then set to 8532	Drop any rows with missing/unknown gender.
year_of_birth	birthdate	Take year from birthdate	
month_of_birth	birthdate	Take month from birthdate	
day_of_birth	birthdate	Take day from birthdate	
birth_datetime	birthdate	With midnight as time 00:00:00	
		When race = 'WHITE' then set as 8527, when	

Markdown documents

The screenshot shows a Markdown document containing the ETL logic for the Person table. The document is written in a structured format, using code blocks to represent the logic. It includes comments and instructions for reading from the Synthea table 'patients.csv' and mapping source fields to destination fields.

```
layout: default
title: Person
nav_order: 1
parents: CDM_Synthea_v1
description: "Person mapping from patients.csv"

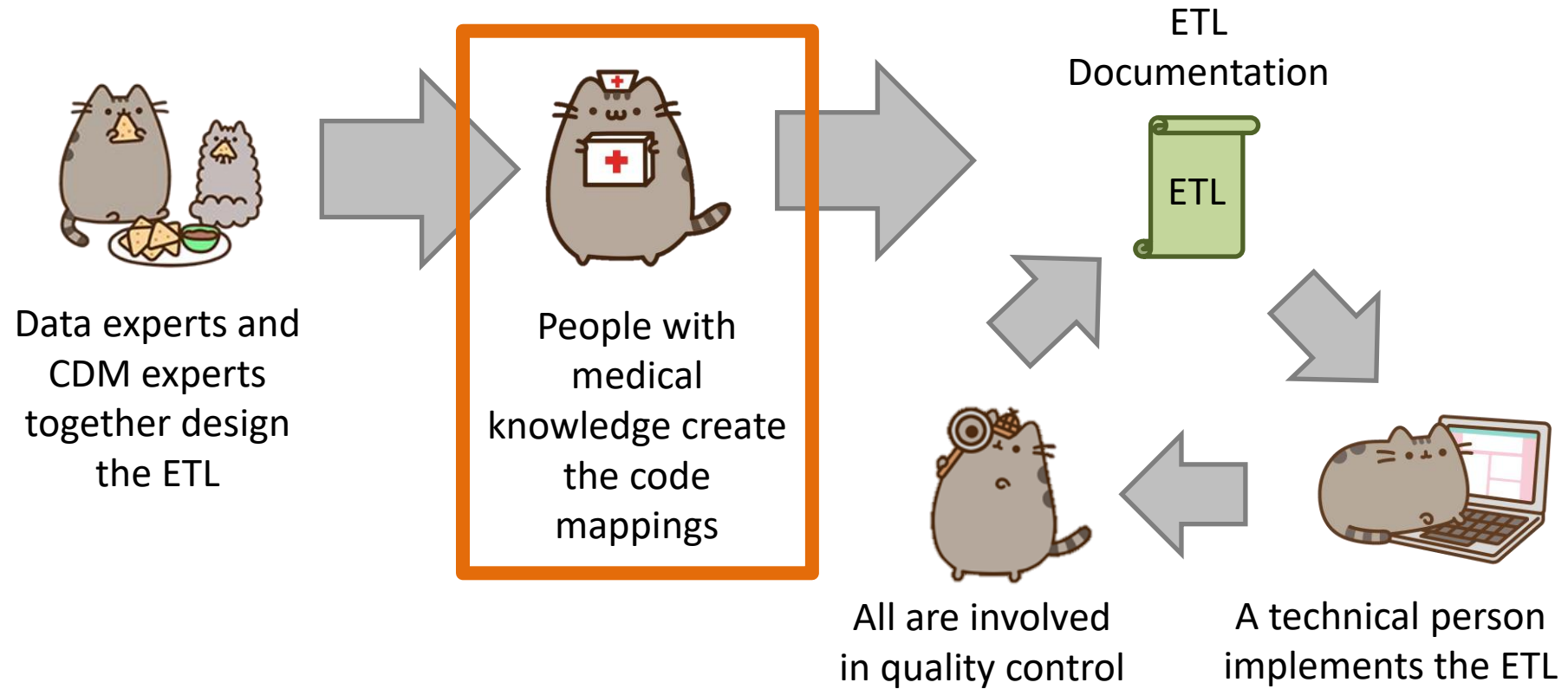
# Person
## Reading from Synthea table patients.csv



| Destination Field | Source field | Logic | Comment field |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| person_id | | Autogenerate | |
| gender_concept_id | gender | When gender = 'M' then set gender_concept_id to 8507, when gender = 'F' then set to 8532 | Drop any rows with missing/unknown gender.
| year_of_birth | birthdate | Take year from birthdate | | |
| month_of_birth | birthdate | Take month from birthdate | |
| day_of_birth | birthdate | Take day from birthdate | |
| birth_datetime | birthdate | With midnight as time 00:00:00 | |
| race_concept_id | race | When race = 'WHITE' then set as 8527, when race = 'LACK' then set as 8516, when race = 'ASIAN' then set as 8515, otherwise set as 8517 | |
| ethnicity_concept_id | race | ethnicity | When race = 'HISPANIC', or when ethnicity in ('CENTRAL_AMERICAN', 'DOMINICAN', 'MEXICAN', 'PUERTO_RICAN', 'SOUTH_AMERICAN') then set as 38803563, otherwise set as 0 | |
| location_id | | | |
| provider_id | | | |
| care_site_id | | | |
| person_source_value | id | | |
| gender_source_value | gender | | |
| gender_source_concept_id | | | |
| race_source_value | race | | |
| race_source_concept_id | | | |
| ethnicity_source_value | ethnicity | | |
| ethnicity_source_concept_id | | | |
```



Vocabulary Mapping





Usagi

- When the Vocabulary does not contain your source terms you will need to create a map to OMOP Vocabulary Concepts
- Usagi helps you to:
 - Find best matches, automatically and/or manually
 - Automatic matching based on text similarities (itf/df)
 - Create 'source to concept map'

The screenshot shows the Usagi application interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a table with columns: Status, Source code, Source term, Frequency, ICPC_DES, Match score, Concept ID, Concept name, Domain, Concept class, Vocabulary, Concept code, Standard concept, Parents, Children, and Comment. The table lists various source terms and their matches with target concepts from the SNOMED vocabulary.

Status	Source code	Source term	Frequency	ICPC_DES	Match score	Concept ID	Concept name	Domain	Concept class	Vocabulary	Concept code	Standard concept	Parents	Children	Comment
Unchecked	A97	No illness	500000	Geen ziekte	0.82	4192174	Illness	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	39104002	S	1	3	
Unchecked	S74	Dermatology...	100000	Dermatopath...	0.81	135473	Dermatopath...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	47382004	S	4	25	
Unchecked	L99	Other disea...	100000	Andere ziek...	0.77	4244662	Disorder of...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	928000	S	3	84	
Unchecked	RT4.02	Acute phary...	300000	Acute phary...	1.00	25297	Acute phary...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	363746003	S	6	10	
Unchecked	U71	Cystitis / uri...	500000	Cystitis/urin...	0.71	81902	Urinary trac...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	68566005	S	5	17	
Unchecked	R78.00	Acute bronc...	300000	Acute bronc...	0.84	280125	Acute bronc...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	5505005	S	5	4	
Unchecked	W78.00	Pregnancy...	100000	Zwangpersc...	0.84	4295535	Pregnant	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	77385006	S	2	17	
Unchecked	T83.0	overweight	100000	overgewicht	1.00	437525	Overweight	Observation	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	238131007	S	2	5	
Unchecked	R74	Acuteuppe...	800000	Acute infect...	1.00	257011	Acuteuppe...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	54388005	S	6	22	
Unchecked	R65.00	episode on...	1	episode op...	0.35	444406	Acute sube...	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	70422006	S	4	0	
Unchecked	R44	Immunisati...	100000	Immunisati...	0.70	4144375	Active imm...	Procedure	Procedure	SNOMED	33879002	S	2	19	
Unchecked	R05	Cough	880000	Hoesten	1.00	254761	Cough	Condition	Clinical Finding	SNOMED	49727002	S	2	38	

Below the table, there is a section for 'Source code' with fields for Source code, Source term, Frequency, and ICPC_DESCRIPTION_DUTCH. Below that is a 'Target concepts' section with a table showing Concept ID, Concept name, Domain, Concept class, Vocabulary, Concept code, Standard concept, Parents, and Children. Below the target concepts is a 'Search' section with a 'Query' field and several filters: 'Filter by user selected concepts', 'Filter by standard concepts', 'Filter by vocabulary', 'Filter by domain', 'Filter by concept class', and 'Include source terms'. Below the search section is a 'Results' section with a table showing Score, Term, Concept ID, Concept name, Domain, Concept class, Vocabulary, Concept code, Standard concept, Parents, and Children. At the bottom, there is a 'Comment' field and an 'Approve' button. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Approved / total: 0 / 12 0.0% of total frequency' and 'Vocabulary version: v5.0 19-NOV-18'.



Overview - Steps

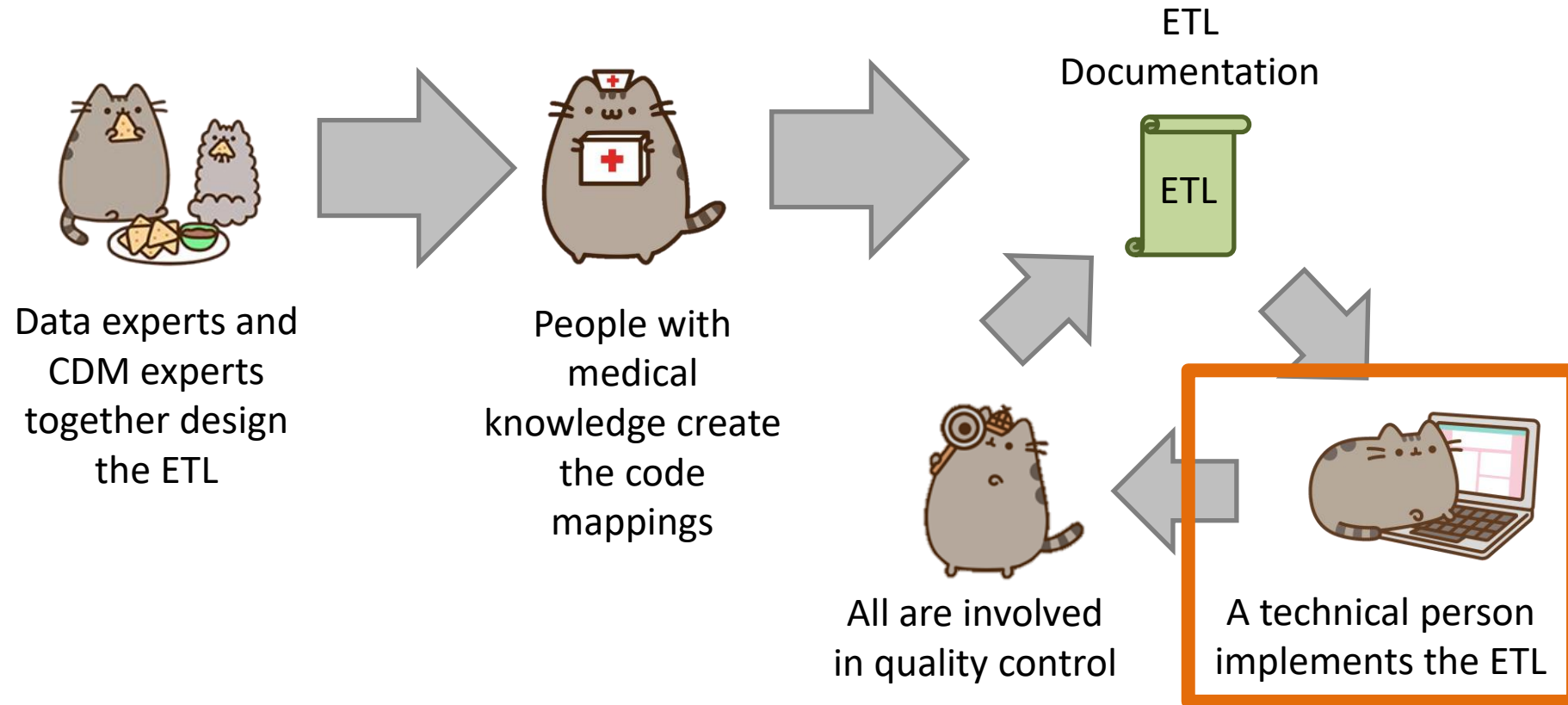


1. Get a copy of the Vocabulary from ATHENA
2. Download Usagi
- 3. Have Usagi build an index on the Vocabulary**
4. Load your source codes and let Usagi process them
5. Review and update suggested mappings with someone who has medical knowledge
6. Export codes into the SOURCE_TO_CONCEPT_MAP

} One-time
setup



Implementing the ETL





ETL Implementation



There are multiple tools available to implement your ETL

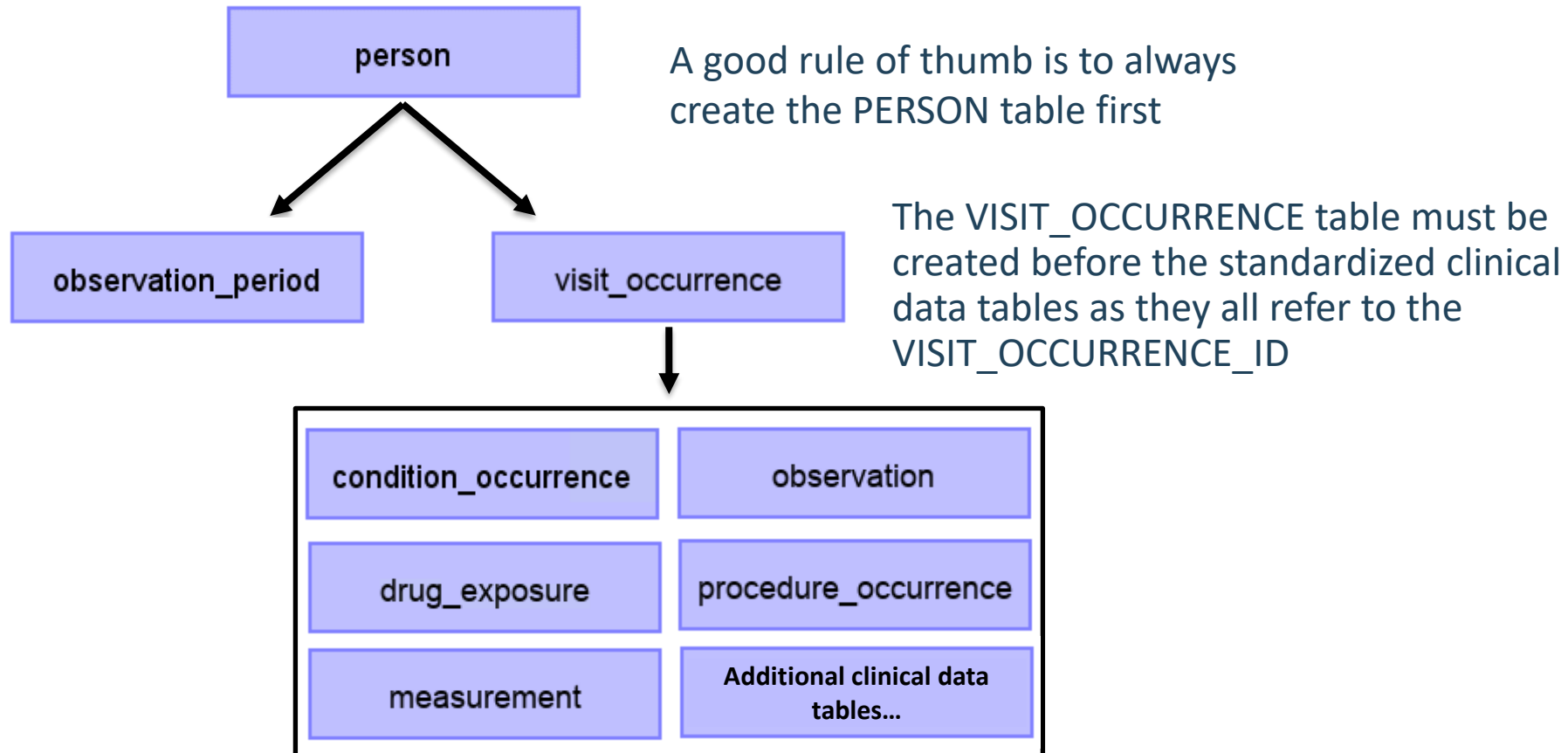


Your choice will largely depend on the size and complexity of the ETL design. And the tools available to you.



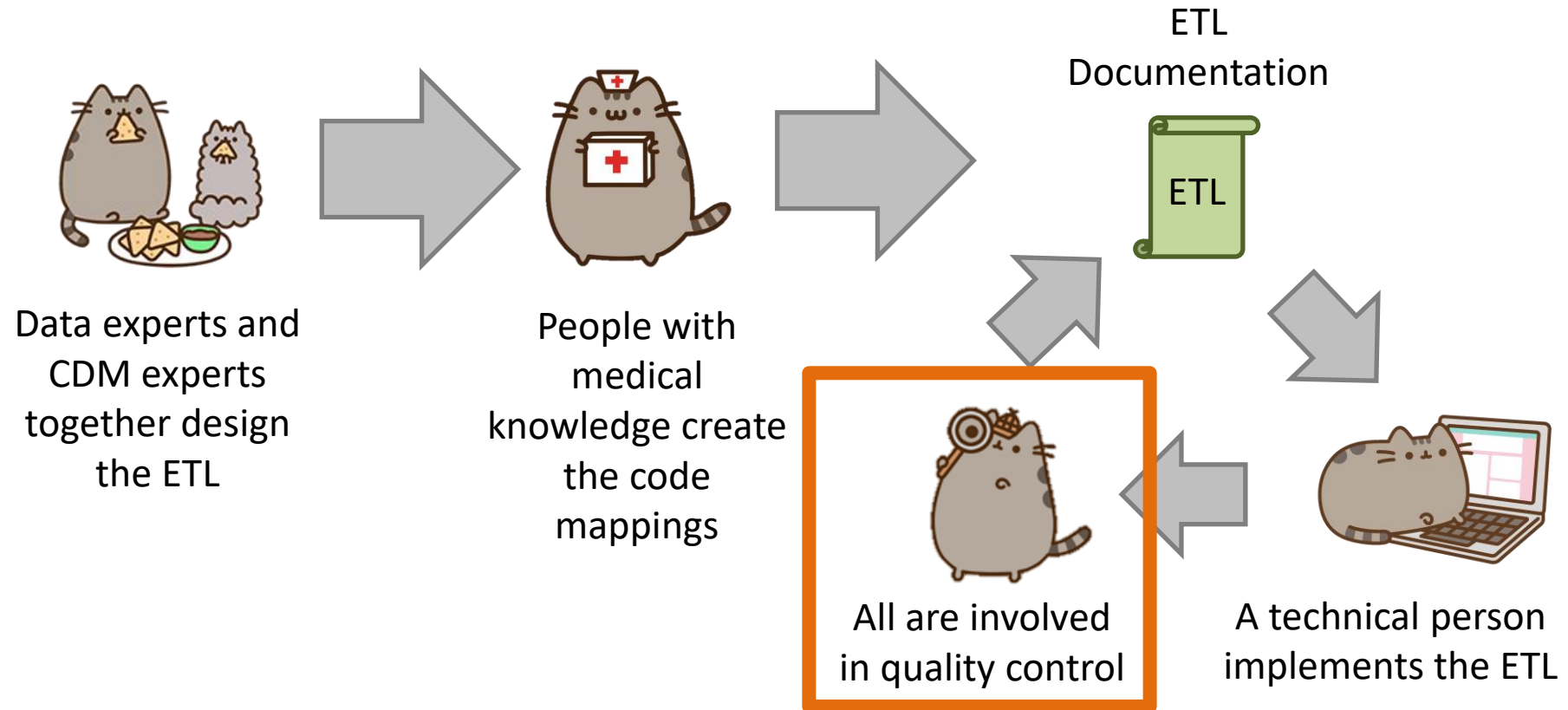
ETL Implementation

General Flow of Implementation





Quality Control





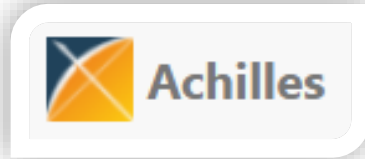
Quality



What tools are available to check that the CDM logic was implemented correctly?



Rabbit-in-a-Hat Test Case Framework



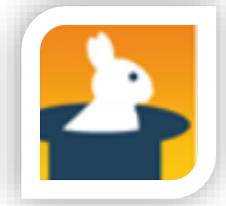
Achilles



DataQualityDashboard (DQD)



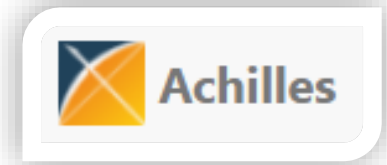
Unit Test Cases



- Testing your CDM builder is important:
 - ETL is often complex, increasing the danger of making mistakes that go unnoticed
 - CDM can update
 - Source data structure/contents can change over time
- Rabbit-In-a-Hat can construct unit tests, or small pieces of code that can automatically check single aspects of the ETL design



Achilles



Achilles is a data characterization and quality tool available for download here:

<https://github.com/OHDSI/Achilles>

For an example of how it was run for some sample data, that R script is located here:

<https://github.com/OHDSI/Tutorial-ETL/blob/master/materials/Achilles/achillesRun.R>



DataQualityDashboard (DQD)



- Runs a prespecified set of data quality checks and thresholds on the CDM



DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

SYNTHEA SYNTHETIC HEALTH DATABASE

Results generated at 2019-08-22 14:15:06 in 29 mins

	Verification				Validation				Total			
	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass	Pass	Fail	Total	% Pass
Plausibility	159	21	180	88%	283	0	283	100%	442	21	463	95%
Conformance	637	34	671	95%	104	0	104	100%	741	34	775	96%
Completeness	369	17	386	96%	5	10	15	33%	374	27	401	93%
Total	1165	72	1237	94%	392	10	402	98%	1557	82	1639	95%



Common ETL Issues



Non-standard Vocabulary

Codes mapped to OMOP vocabulary aren't mapped to a 'Standard'



Multiple Input on Records

Some records will contain multiple coding systems and text. A hierarchy must be selected to avoid duplicate records



Non-Clinical Events

Due to text options in EHR Data, many options are not clinical events (e.g. 'Tuesday' or 'XYZ'). These records will be scrubbed to ensure quality of data converted to OMOP.



Multiple records for one concept mapping

Picking one of the multiple standard vocabulary mapping to create the OMOP CDM record instead of one record per mapping



Abnormal values

Unconventional values in data asset (i.e. Negative or 0 as value_as_number)



Incorrect logic -

Observation_Period

Observation_Period table populated incorrectly. Observation period does not cover the entire period of time where events are recorded for a person



Wrong type_concept_id

Use of the wrong type_concept_id or misunderstanding the definition of this field



Missing CDM tables

OMOP CDM tables missing due to misunderstanding on how to populate the table.



Incorrect logic -

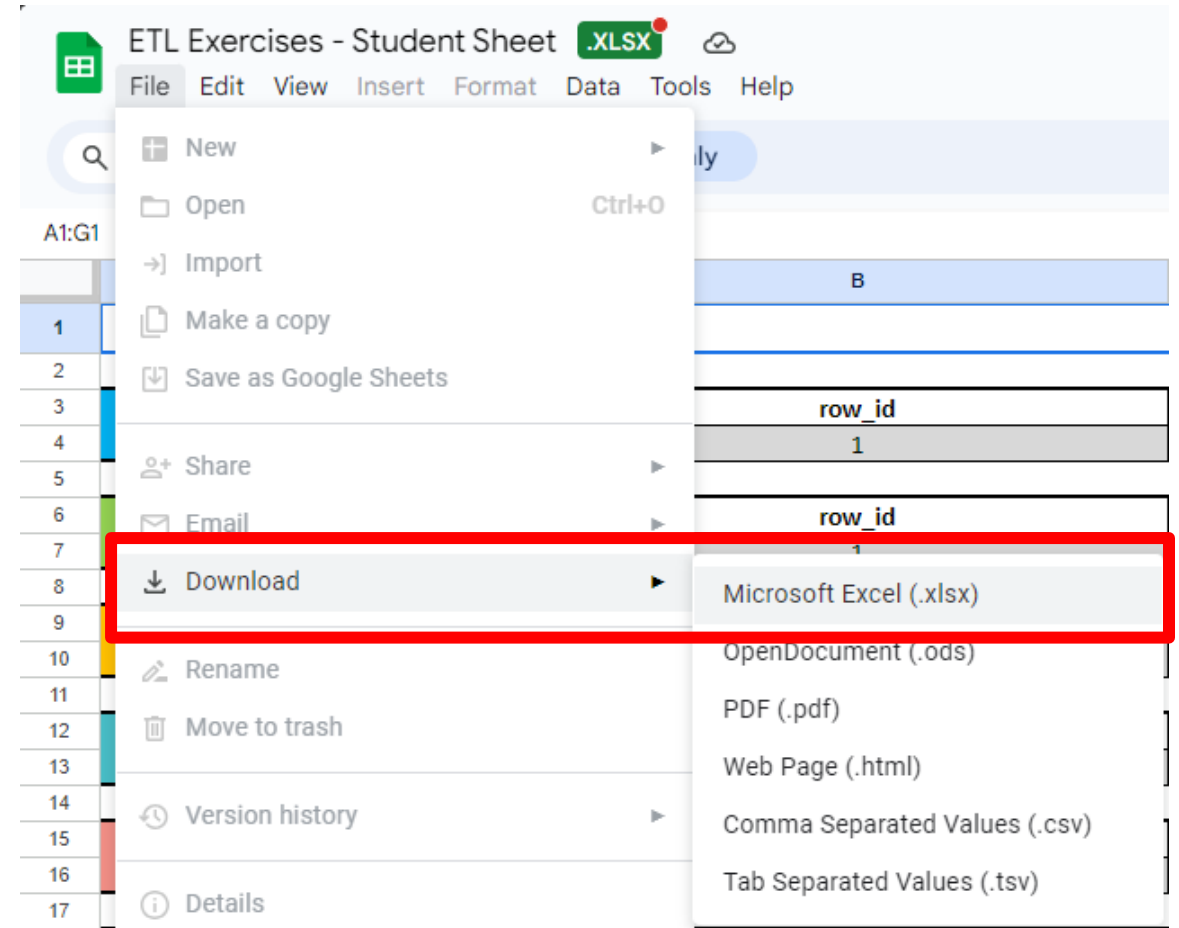
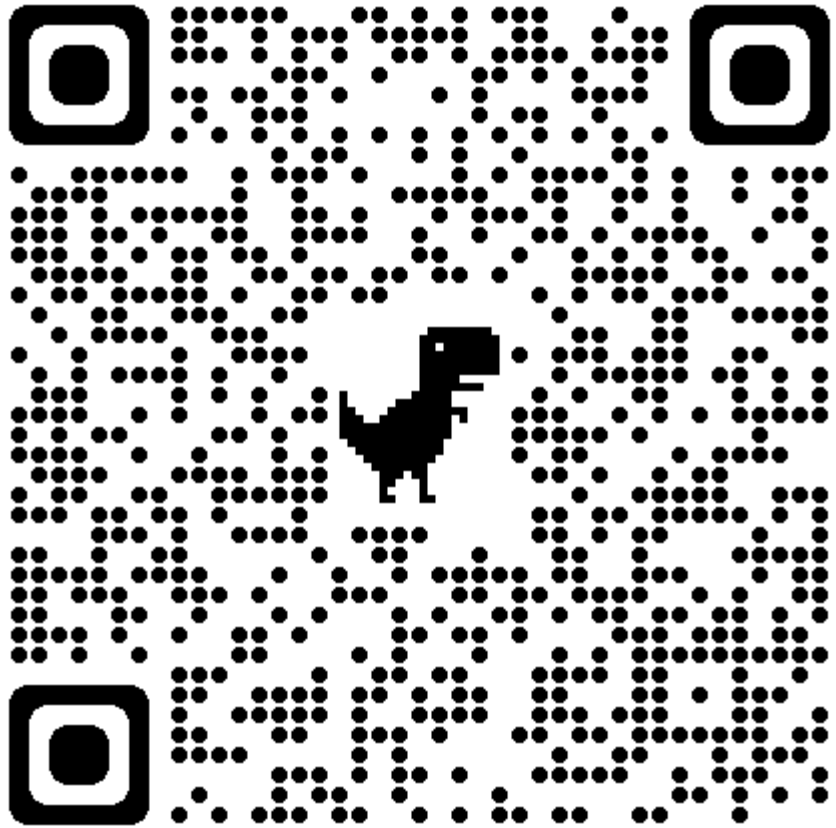
Visit_Occurrence

Visit_Occurrence table populated incorrectly



Exercise Instructions

- Download a copy of the exercises at:





Exercise Instructions

- Using the native data provided, map it to the OMOP CDM using the template provided in the *ETL Development_1000* sheet
- If you have spare time, do the same for the *ETL Development_1005* and *ETL Development_1010* sheets



Thank you!

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