

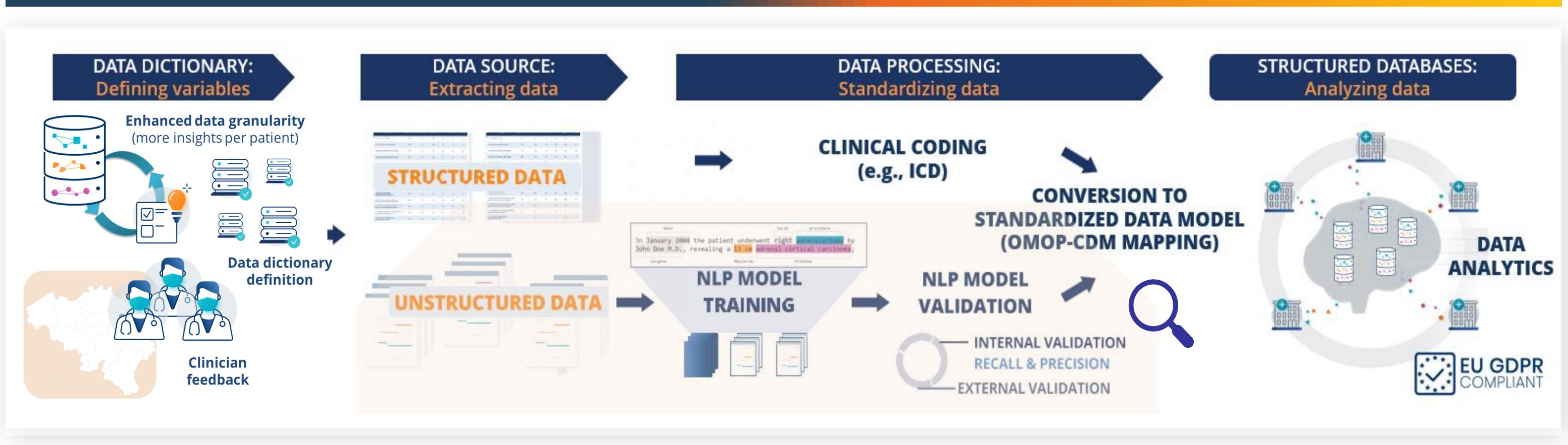
Enhancing Cardiovascular Adverse Event Detection in ICI-Treated Cancer Patients: Lessons Learned from Natural Language Processing Integration with OMOP CDM

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Background

- Cardiovascular (CV) adverse events (AEs) in cancer patients receiving immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) are often under-detected in clinical trials.
- Clinical trials typically have strict inclusion criteria and incomplete follow-up, highlighting the **need for** real-world data analysis.
- This study used both **structured data** and NLP-extracted unstructured EHR data.
- The integration of NLP with structured data enriched the OMOP **CDM**, presenting an important analytic use case for the OHDSI community.

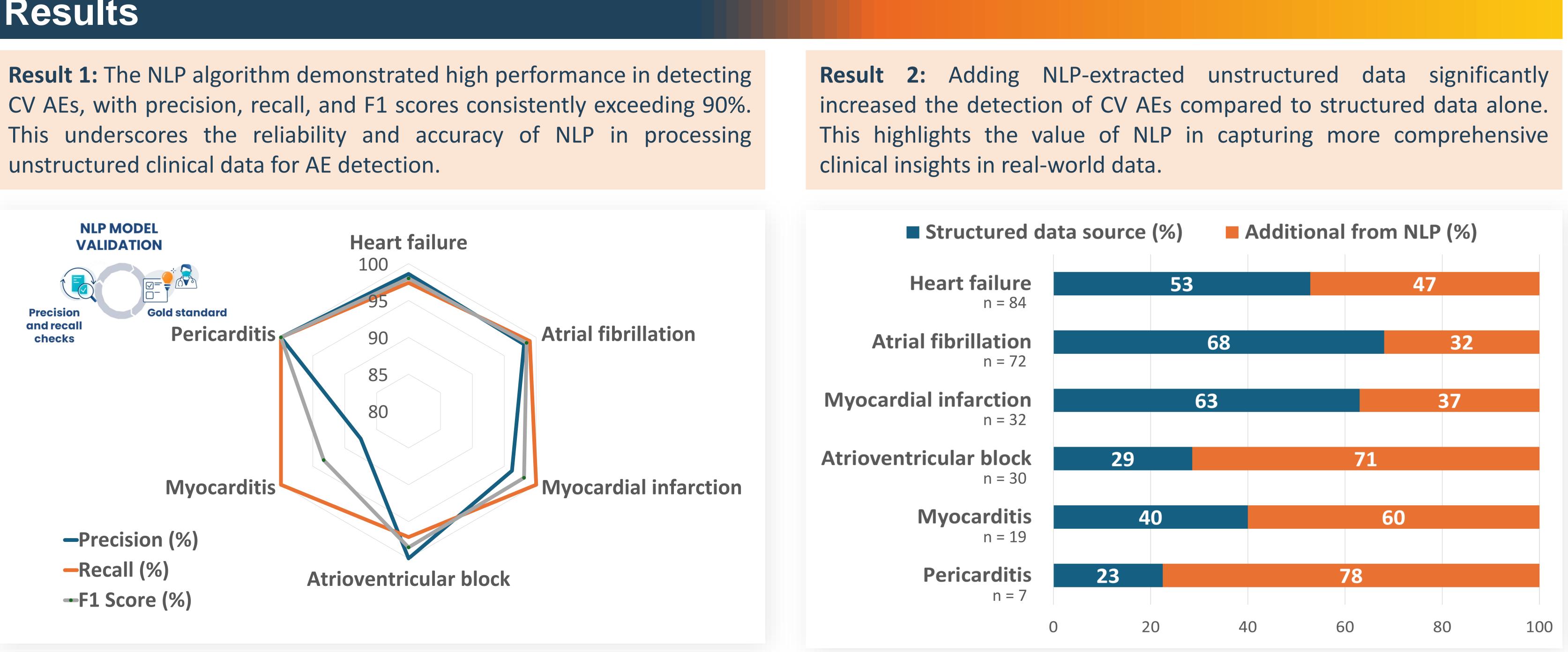
Methods



Abbreviations: Adverse event (AE); cardiovascular (CV); common data model (CDM); electronic health record (EHR); immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI); International Classification of Diseases (ICD); natural language processing (NLP); Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics (OHDSI); Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP).

Results

unstructured clinical data for AE detection.



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Conclusions

- myocarditis (60%).
- categories.



 NLP enhances the detection of CV AEs in ICItreated cancer patients, particularly for **less common events** like pericarditis (78%) and

The combination of NLP and structured data improves AE identification, with NLP contributing 32-78% of additional cases across various

High precision, recall, and F1 scores validate the accuracy of NLP, enabling more comprehensive follow-up and monitoring in oncology care.



az groeninge



