

# 2025 Phenotype Phebruary Week 2



## Phenotype Phebruary 2025 Calendar

Sunday Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

#### **Week 1: Clinical Descriptions & Prior Work**

#### Week 1 – Clinical Description:

A session is planned to discuss clinical descriptions. Participants are expected to use a Gen Al prompt (developed by @Gowtham\_Rao ) that extracts necessary information to form a phenotype. This step also includes a literature search and an exploration of existing phenotype definitions (for example, checking for pre-existing definitions of AKI or obesity management).

Week 2 – Concept Set and Logic Building:

The second week focuses on creating the concept sets and building the logical framework of the phenotype. Here, many participants already familiar with tutorial work on concept sets building are expected to contribute. The study leads are expected to be fully engaged.

Weeks 3–4 – Evaluation and Iteration:

The final two weeks are dedicated to evaluating the developed phenotypes using tools such as cohort diagnostics. Iterations and refinements will be made based on these diagnostics. There is also mention of showcasing additional tools and validation approaches during these weeks.

Study team's complete clinical description

Office hours

ts and Logic

Study team's complete 1st drafts of cohorts in Atlas

Office hours

hours

13

14

& Iterations

Study team's complete cohort review and iterations

Office hours

21

28

15

#### ools for Evaluation

https://forums.ohdsi.org/t/ohdsi-phenotype-phebruary-and-workgroupe-am's wrap up updates/20940/69

updates/20940/69

Office cohorts and document evaluation demos

Office hours

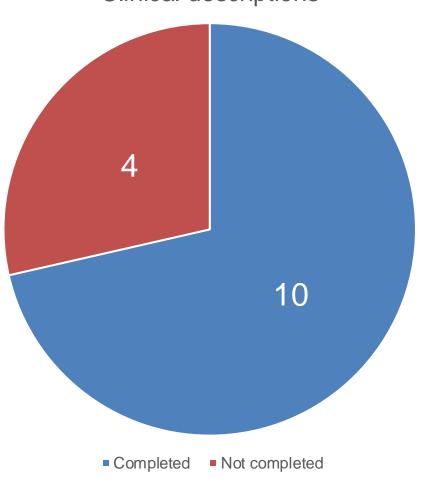
All cohorts are done!

24 25 26 27



#### Week 1 results





2 page – 25 page documents

3 useful conversations stemming just from clinical descriptions

30+ people attended the office hours



## Crohn's disease clinical description

Overview: Crohn's disease (CD) is an idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease that can affect any portion of the intestinal tract with focal, asymmetric, transmural, and granulomatous inflammation. Intestinal involvement is discontinuous; "skip areas" of apparently normal tissue separate severely involved segments. Reported incidence varies geographically, ranging from 0-20.02 cases per 100,000 px in North America and 0.3-12.7 cases per 100,000 in Europe. Reported prevalence is highest in Europe (322 cases per 100,000 persons in Germany) and North America (319 cases per 100,000 persons in Canada) [4]. Risk factors include smoking, diet, and genetic factors.

**Presentation:** Symptoms can be non-specific; patients are oft syndrome [5]. Diarrhea and abdominal pain are most commo fatigue, weight loss, fever, anemia, and recurrent fistulas or a display prominent extraintestinal manifestations such as arth oral ulcers, anemia, clubbing, kidney stones, uveitis, and abnorminicipal pathologic features of CD include discontinuous foca granulomas, and perianal involvement [1-3].

Assessment: Diagnosis includes serological and fecal biomark utrasonography, CTE and MRI) and endoscopic imaging (e.g. diagnosis includes Infections (amebiasis, campylobacter, C. dischemic colitis, sarcoidosis, small vessel vasculitis

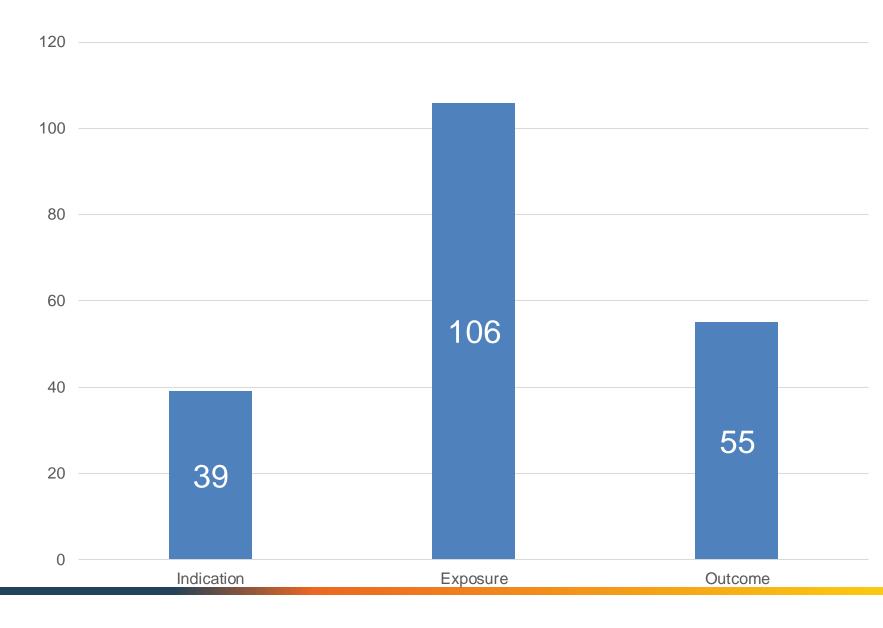
Plan: One of the primary goals of treatment is mucosal healing [4]. Corticosteroids (e.g. budesonide and prednisone) have been the cornerstone of CD management for decades and are recommended for treatment of mild-to-moderate ileal and moderate-to-severe ileocolonic CD. Steroids are recommended to induce remission but not for maintenance. Antibiotics are indicated in the case of perianal complications. For maintenance therapy, immunusuppressants (e.g. azathioprine and methotrexate) and biologic agents (e.g. anti-TNFs, ustekinumab, vedolizumab) are recommended. Biologics may also be used for induction of remission. In both the adult and pediatric CD patient populations, the overall goal of treatment is to achieve remission of acute, active disease and to maintain disease remission [2, 4, 6]. However, many patients do not attain, or subsequently lose, clinical benefit even with combinations of these therapies.

**Prognosis:** CD is a chronic, systemic, progressive disease. The natural history of CD comprises a progression from intestinal inflammation to the development of strictures and/or penetrating disease (ie, with fistulas and/or abscesses). Intestinal obstruction ultimately occurs in 20% to 30% of patients and fistula formation affects approximately a quarter of patients [4-6]. Patients often experience an impact of disease on quality of life.



#### Week 1 results

201 phenotype63 available in phenotypelibrary or in other sources





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Office cohorts and document evaluation evaluation

Office hours

All cohorts are done!

23 24 25 26 27

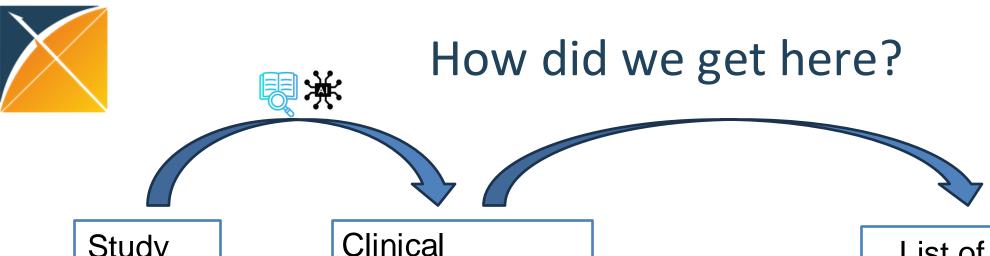




## **Concept Set creation**

First-episode psychosis

Tatiana Skugarevskaya



Study idea

Clinical description

Clinical descriptions of the phenotypes

#### Introduction

Psychotic features can accompany a big number of mental disorders and can be caused by a variety of different causes. Since the idea of this study originated from an evidence gap in treatment guidelines for first-episode schizophrenia, we will be focusing on first-episode psychosis. The terms 'first-episode schizophrenia' and 'first-episode psychosis' are often used interchangeably, however, some differences need to be highlighted.

When a first-in-a-lifetime psychotic episode manifests, it is often extremely difficult or impossible to diagnose a patient with a specific disorder (e.g. schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, newly diagnosed depression, etc.). This is reflected in the variety of diagnostic systems and their new emerging versions. Diagnosis of a chronic disorder is often made later, if subsequent episodes happen, enriching the clinical picture. We therefore do not want to capture patients with pre-existing conditions (such as drug/alcohol abuse or bipolar disorder).

Here, a decision was made to define psychosis phenotype through Condition domain only, since psychiatric prescriptions can intersect between diagnoses a lot, and thus are not condition specific.

# List of codes from literature

Commonly used codes in the literature (ICD10):

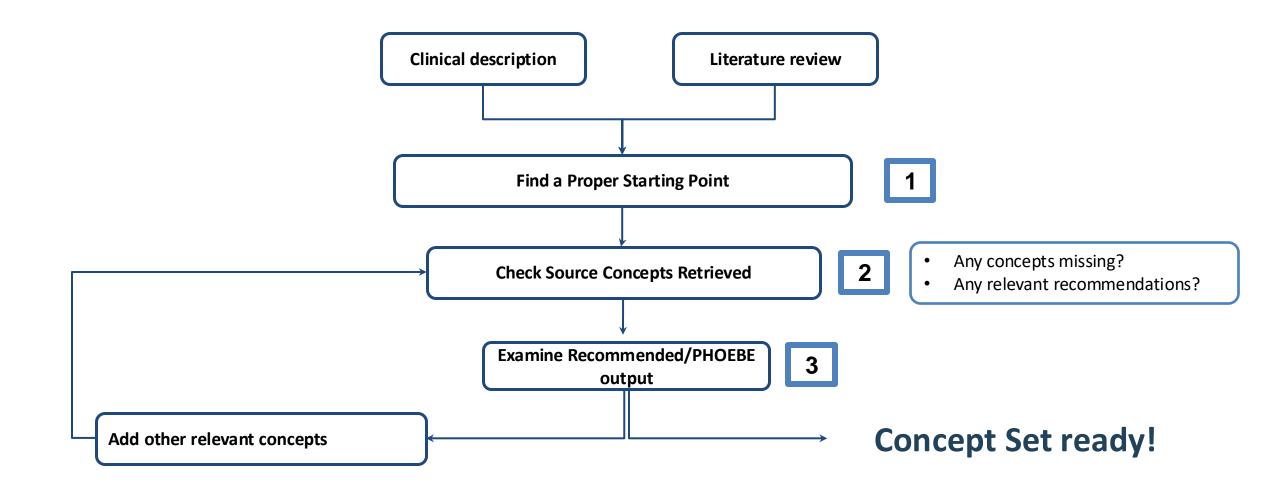
- Schizophrenia-spectrum psychotic disorders (F20.x-F29)
- Manic episode with psychotic symptoms (F30.2)
- Depressive episode with psychotic symptoms (F32.3)

#### Exclude:

- Drug-induced psychoses (e.g. F10.5 Mental and <u>behavioural</u> disorders due to use of alcohol, Psychotic disorder)
- Organic psychotic conditions (e.g. F06.2 Organic delusional [schizophrenia-like] disorder)

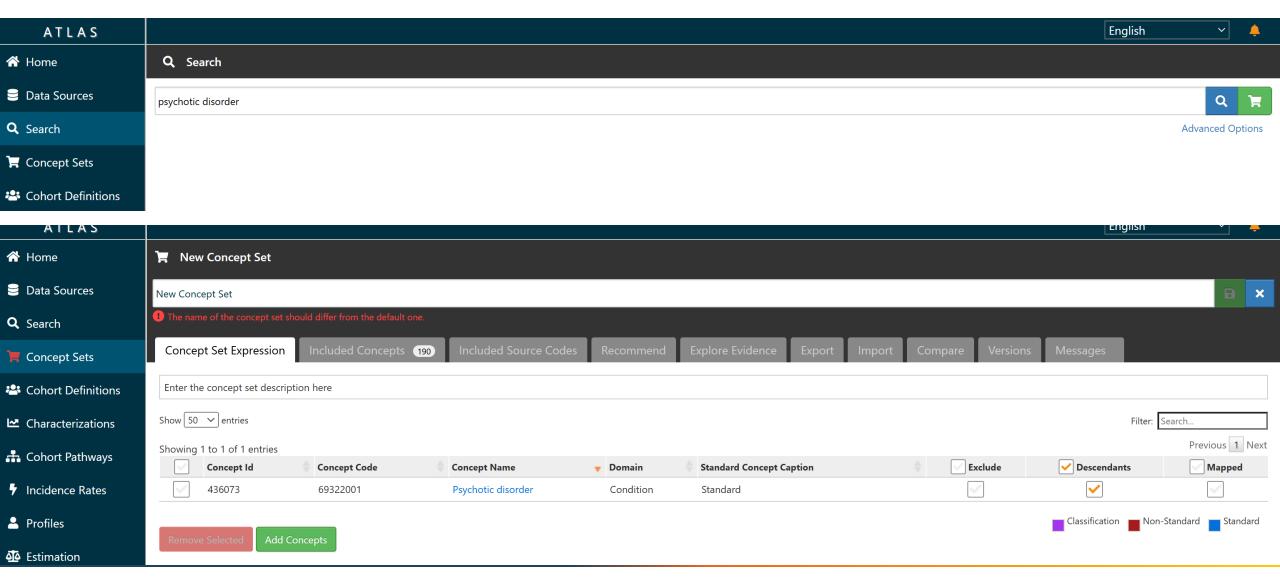


#### Condition concept set construction algorithm



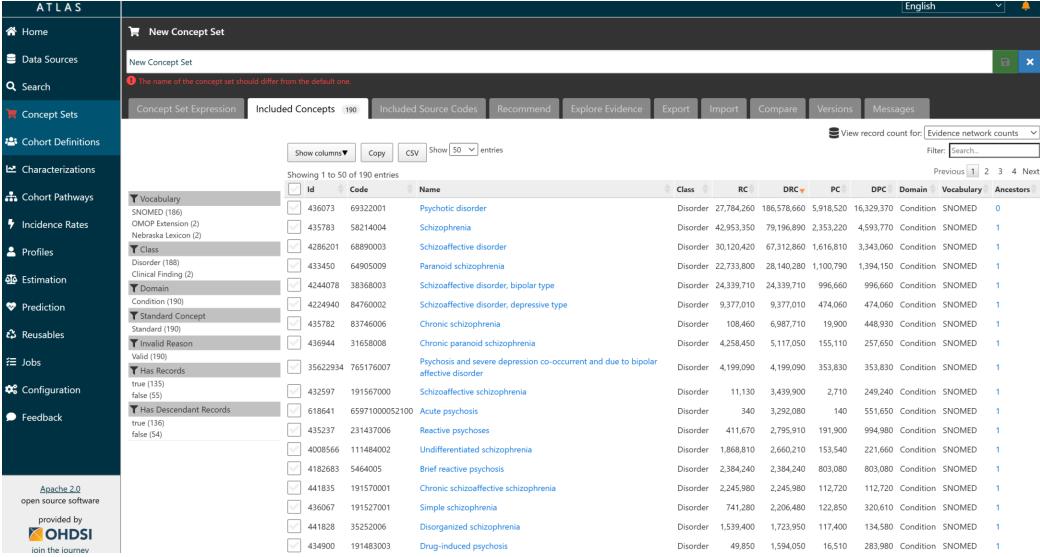


## Starting to make a concept set



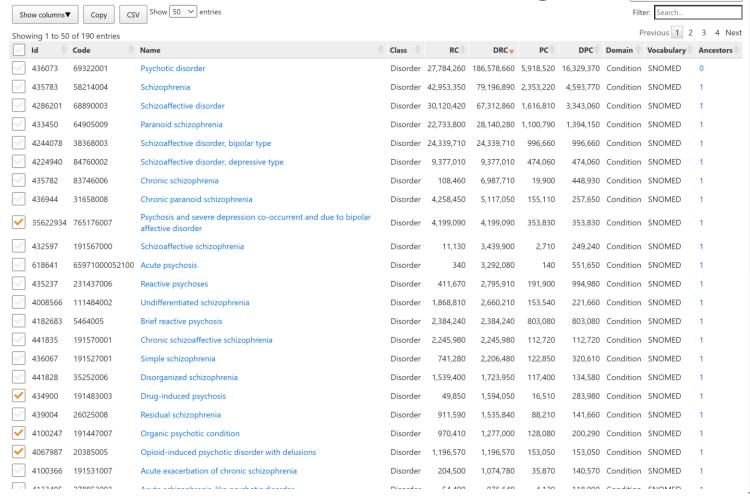


#### Check what is included





## Excluding codes based on the clinical description



SHOWING I TO SO OF 190 entries





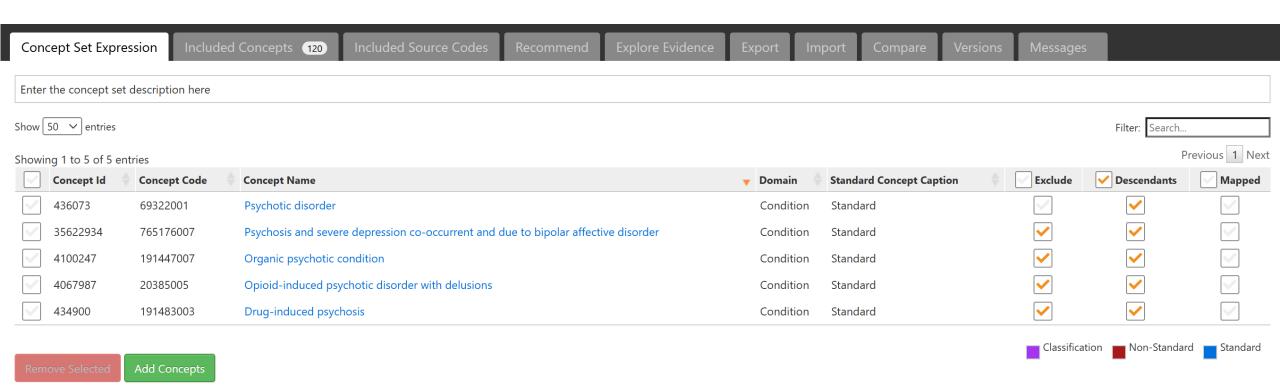


Preview...

Add To Concept Set

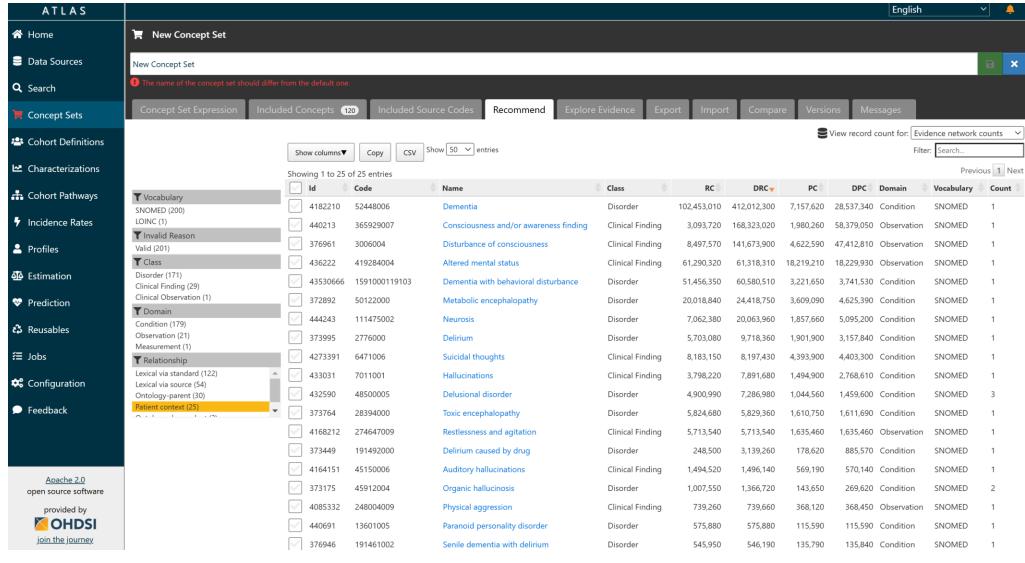


## Expression with exclusions



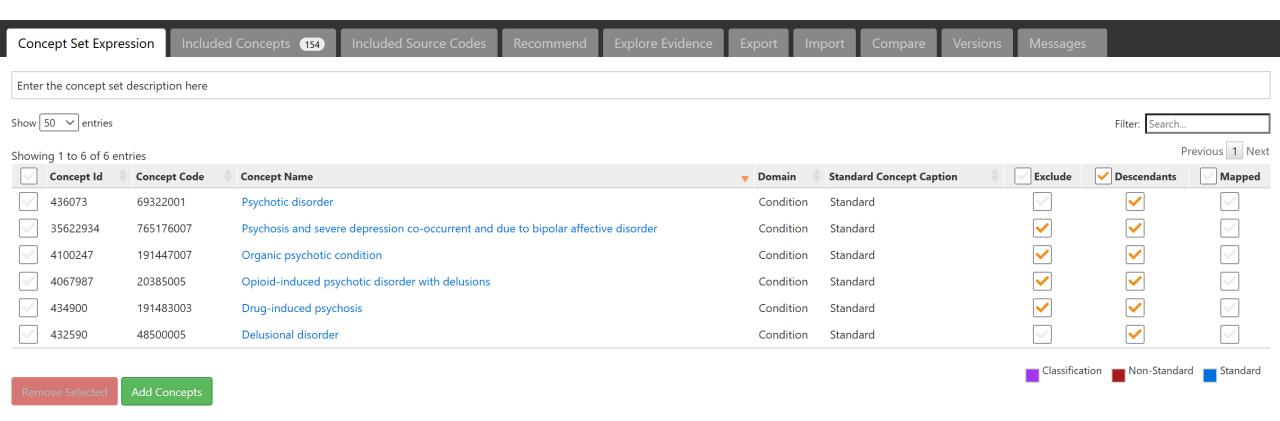


## Explore recommendations



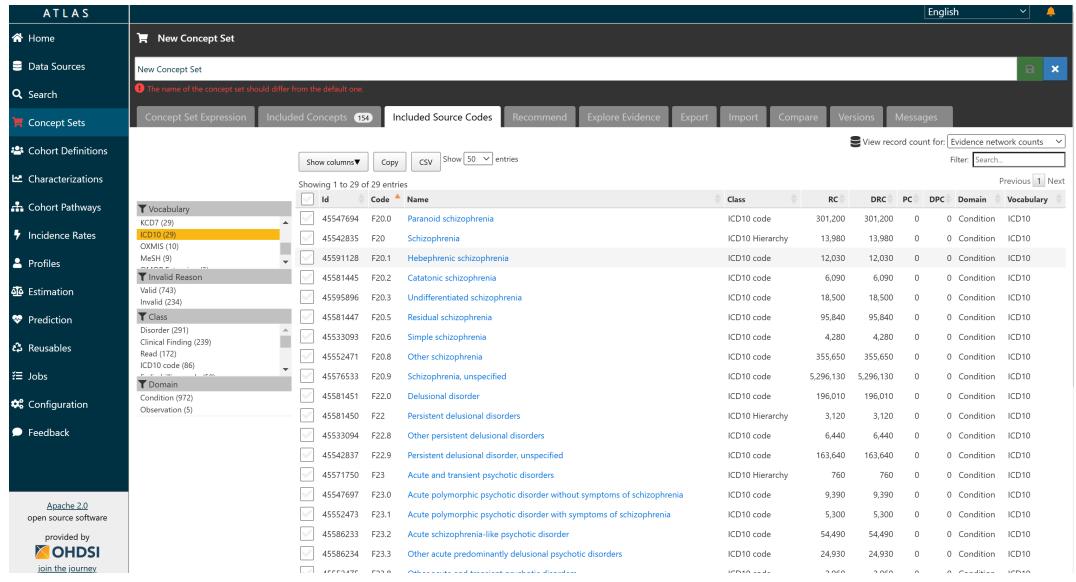


## Expression with the recommendations



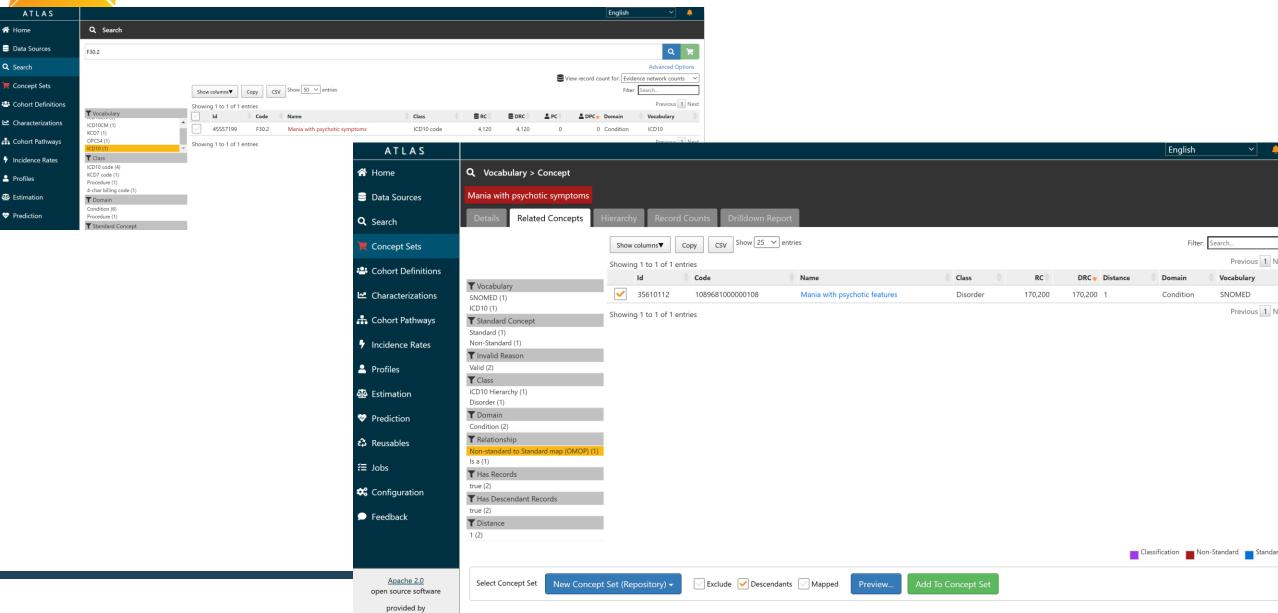


## Checking source codes included



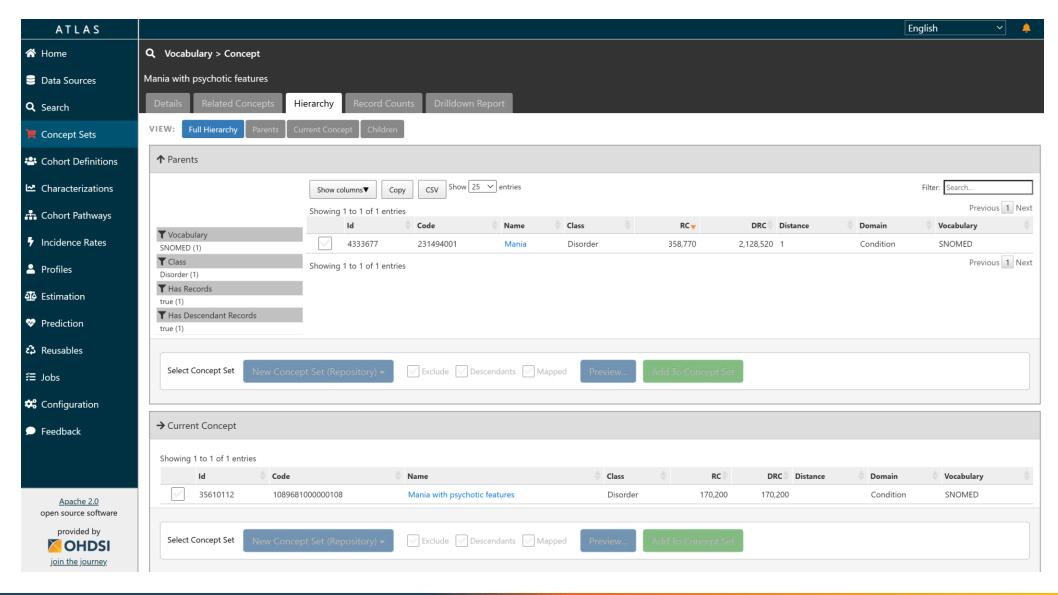


# Adding other codes from the clinical description





## Codes may come from different hierarchy branches





#### **Cohort Definition creation**

Inflammatory bowel disease

**Kevin Haynes** 



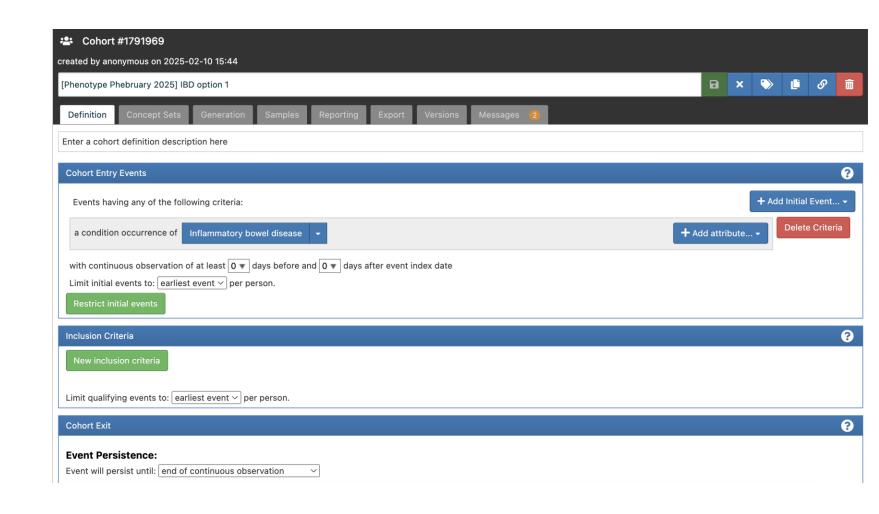
#### **Inflammatory Bowel Disease: option 1**

>=1 occurrence of an IBD code

**Entry event**: Condition occurrence of IBD for the first time in the person's history

Inclusion rules: -

**Exit criteria:** End of observation period





## **Inflammatory Bowel Disease: option 2**

# Development and Validation of Claims-Based Definitions to Identify Incident and Prevalent Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Administrative Healthcare Databases

**Table 1.** PPV of the incident claim-based algorithms to identify the date of incidence diagnosis of IBD within 90 days of that recorded in the medical records using HIRD data.

Algorithm	Number of charts reviewed	Correctly identified incidence date	PPV (%)	95% CI (%)
High probability	57	52	91	81-97
Low probability	26	22	85	65-96
High probability with longer lag time between lower endoscopy or surgery and first IBD diagnosis	26	19	73	52-88

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HIRD, HealthCore Integrated Research Database; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; PPV, positive predictive value.

https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10697409/



#### **Inflammatory Bowel Disease: option 2**

Entry event: Condition occurrence of IBD for the first time in the person's history

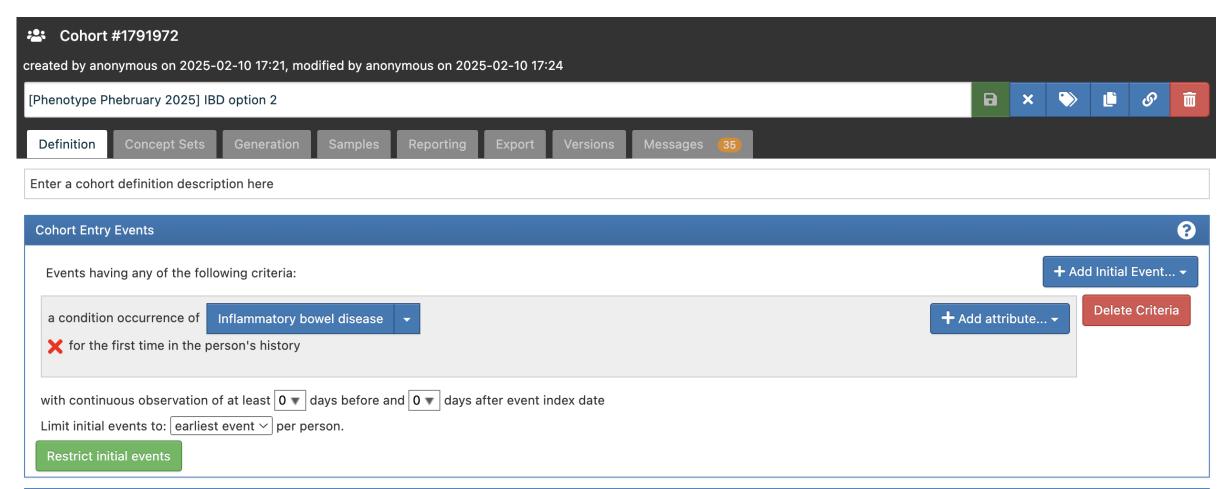
#### Inclusion rules:

- 1. 1460d prior observation
- 2. 1st IBD dx from specialist [0, 0d]
- 3. 2nd IBD dx from specialist [1, 365d]
- 4. No prior sulfasalazine unless to treat RA
- 5. No prior methotrexate unless to treat RA, PsO, PsA
- 6. No prior TNFai unless to treat RA, PsO, PsA, AS, HS, pyoderma gangrenosum
- 7. No prior usekinumab unless to treat PsO, PsA
- 8. No prior tofacitinib unless to treat RA, PsA
- 9. No prior natalizumab unless to treat MS
- 10. No prior other IBD therapies [-9999, 1d]
- 11. Prior colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, capsule endoscopy, or bowel resection procedures [-42, 0d]

Exit criteria: End of observation period



## **Cohort entry**





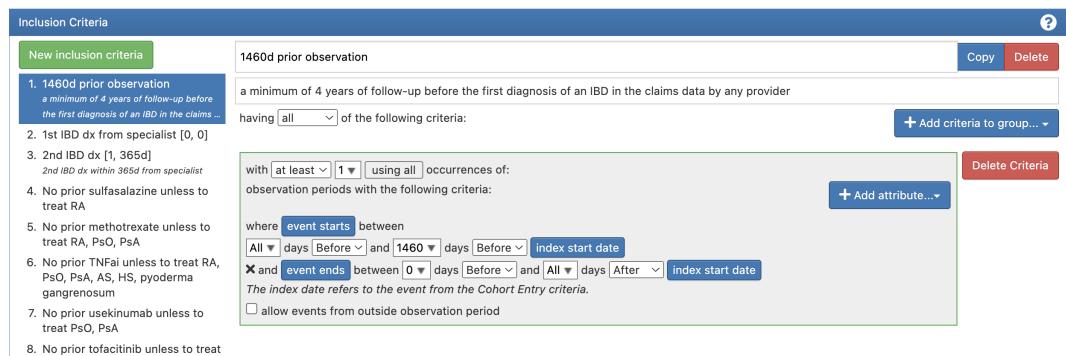
RA, PsA

treat MS

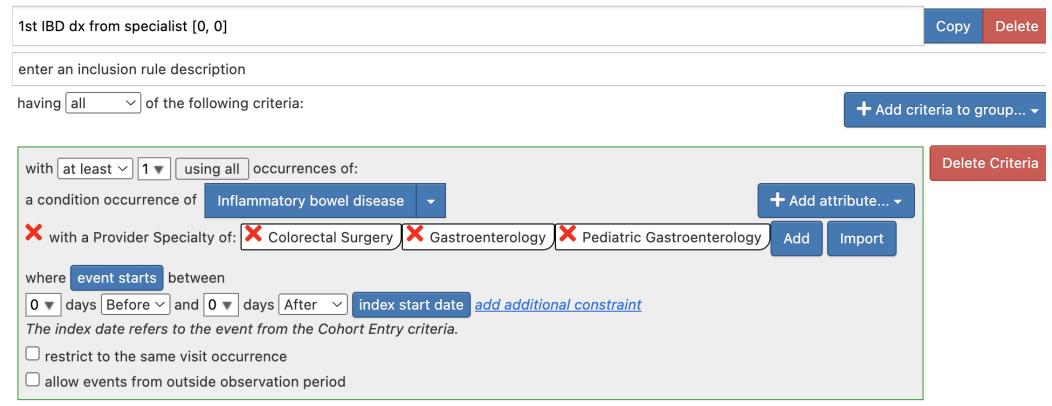
9. No prior natalizumab unless to

no other IBD therapies [-9999, 1]
 no prior IBD therapies except for another
 indication (e.g., RA treated with TNFai)
 colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or
 bowel resection in [-42, 0d]
 prior colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, capsule
 endoscopy, or bowel resection [-42, 0d]

#### Inclusion/exclusion criteria







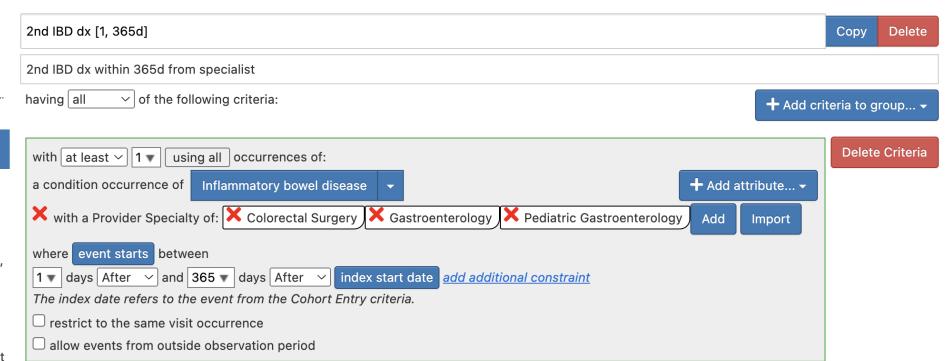


#### New inclusion criteria

- 1. 1460d prior observation

  a minimum of 4 years of follow-up before

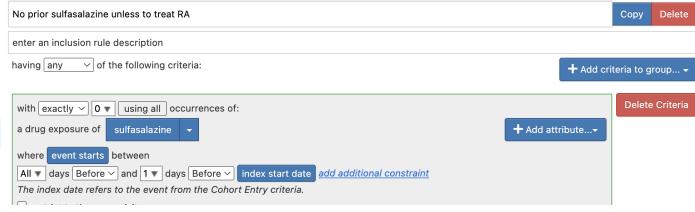
  the first diagnosis of an IBD in the claims ...
- 2. 1st IBD dx from specialist [0, 0]
- 3. 2nd IBD dx [1, 365d]
  2nd IBD dx within 365d from specialist
- 4. No prior sulfasalazine unless to treat RA
- 5. No prior methotrexate unless to treat RA, PsO, PsA
- No prior TNFai unless to treat RA, PsO, PsA, AS, HS, pyoderma gangrenosum
- 7. No prior usekinumab unless to treat PsO, PsA
- 8. No prior tofacitinib unless to treat





#### No prior sulfasalazine unless to treat RA 1. 1460d prior observation enter an inclusion rule description a minimum of 4 years of follow-up before the first diagnosis of an IBD in the claims .. of the following criteria: 2. 1st IBD dx from specialist [0, 0] 3. 2nd IBD dx [1, 365d] 2nd IBD dx within 365d from specialist

- 4. No prior sulfasalazine unless to treat RA 5. No prior methotrexate unless to
- treat RA, PsO, PsA
- 6. No prior TNFai unless to treat RA PsO, PsA, AS, HS, pyoderma



#### New inclusion criteria

- 1. 1460d prior observation a minimum of 4 years of follow-up before the first diagnosis of an IBD in the claims ...
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- 7. No prior usekinumab unless to treat PsO, PsA
- 8. No prior tofacitinib unless to treat RA, PsA
- 9. No prior natalizumab unless to treat MS



#### New inclusion criteria colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or bowel resection in [-42, 0d] Delete Copy 1. 1460d prior observation prior colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, capsule endoscopy, or bowel resection [-42, 0d] a minimum of 4 years of follow-up before the first diagnosis of an IBD in the claims ... ✓ of the following criteria: having any + Add criteria to group... -2. 1st IBD dx from specialist [0, 0] 3. 2nd IBD dx [1, 365d] Delete Criteria with at least ∨ 1 ▼ using all occurrences of: 2nd IBD dx within 365d from specialist 4. No prior sulfasalazine unless to a procedure occurrence of Colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy,... + Add attribute... ▼ treat RA where event starts between 5. No prior methotrexate unless to treat RA, PsO, PsA 42 days Before and 0 days After index start date add additional constraint 6. No prior TNFai unless to treat RA, The index date refers to the event from the Cohort Entry criteria. PsO, PsA, AS, HS, pyoderma restrict to the same visit occurrence gangrenosum allow events from outside observation period 7. No prior usekinumab unless to treat PsO, PsA **Delete Criteria** or with at least ∨ 1 v using all occurrences of: 8. No prior tofacitinib unless to treat RA, PsA an observation of Colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy,... → Add attribute... ▼ 9. No prior natalizumab unless to treat MS where event starts between 10. no other IBD therapies [-9999, 1] 42 days Before and 0 days After index start date add additional constraint no prior IBD therapies except for another The index date refers to the event from the Cohort Entry criteria. indication (e.g., RA treated with TNFai) restrict to the same visit occurrence 11. colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or allow events from outside observation period bowel resection in [-42, 0d] prior colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, capsule endoscopy, or bowel resection [-42, 0d] **Delete Criteria** or with at least ∨ 1 v using all occurrences of: a procedure occurrence of Bowel resection procedures + Add attribute... → where event starts between 42 v days Before v and 0 v days After v index start date add additional constraint The index date refers to the event from the Cohort Entry criteria.



No censoring events selected.

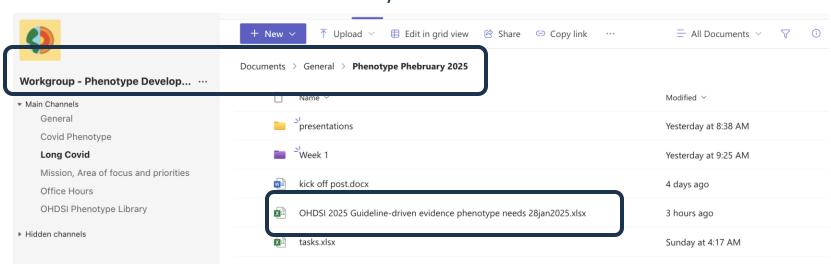
#### Cohort Exit **Event Persistence:** Event will persist until: end of continuous observation **Censoring Events:** Exit Cohort based on the following criteria:

+ Add Censoring Event... ▼



#### Study leads

- 1. Together with the interested participant (tagged in channels and in emails) create the first draft of the cohorts. By Friday Feb 14<sup>th</sup> EOB use the spreadsheet to indicate which cohorts are ready for us to run Cohort Diagnostics on.
- 2. Come to the office hours on Wednesday 10am EST Friday 9am EST







#### **Next steps**

#### Anybody who wants to participate

- 1. If you have not already, reach out to the study leads or us to participate in cohort building.
- Come to the office hours on Wednesday 10am ESTFriday 9am EST

