

An Infrastructure for Reproducible Exposomic Research

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Introduction

- Understanding effects of the modern environment on human health requires a complete picture of environmental exposures, behaviors, and socioeconomic factors.
- Exposome: encompasses life-course of environmental exposures & lifestyle beginning prenatally; complements the genome by providing a comprehensive description of exposure history¹.
- Exposomic research requires integrating diverse data types to support different research use-cases.
- Data gaps and sparseness are common with exposure monitoring and challenge generation of sufficiently complete exposomes.
- Systematically using available data with an understanding of their limitations could enable research reproducibility.

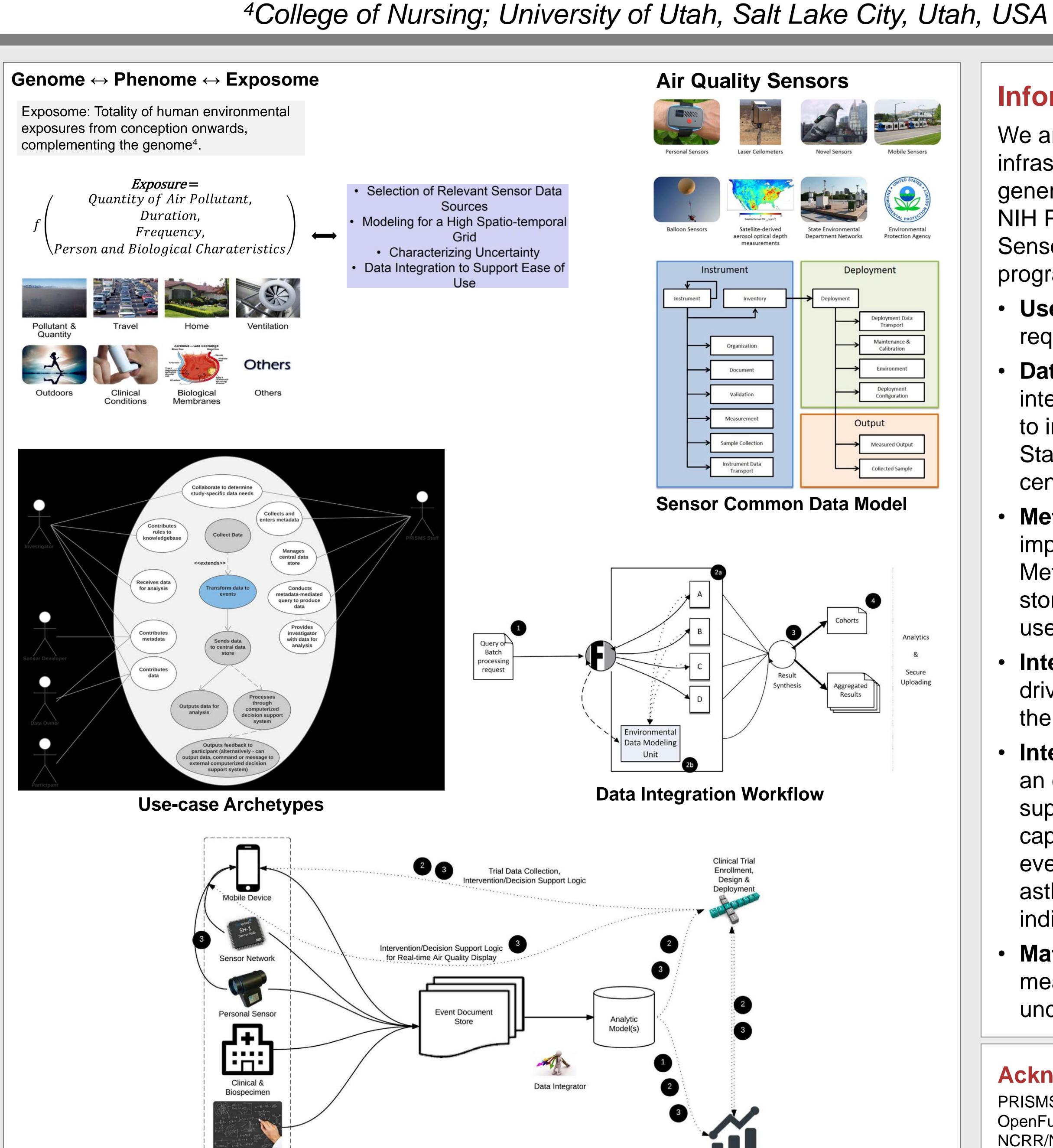
Conclusion

- A generalizable and metadata-driven platform for integrating multi-scale and multi-omics data provides a robust pipeline for reproducible research data.
- Informs end-user not only of the specifics about the data but also its limitations.

References

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https://www.amia.org/sites/default/files/2016-joint-summitsprogram-book.pdf



Data Integration Architecture

Informatics Infrastructure

We are developing a scalable computation infrastructure in order to systematically generate air quality exposomes for the NIH Pediatric Research using Integrated Sensor Monitoring Systems (PRISMS) program.

- Use cases: Research use-cases clarify requirements and work flows.
- Data Models: Conceptual data models integrate diverse sensor data as related to individuals and populations. Standards support integration across centers.
- Metadata Management: Graph implementation of OpenFurther's Metadata Repository² for authoring and storage of metadata to support proper use of heterogeneous data.
- Integration Platform: A metadatadriven big data infrastructure based on the OpenFurther² (OF) platform.
- Integrated Data Store: OF generates an event-document store (EDS) to support different use-cases. EDS captures spatio-temporal variations of events (e.g. air pollutant concentrations, asthma symptoms), and locations of the individuals and populations.
- Mathematical Modeling: Fills gaps in measurements and characterizes uncertainties in the data.

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