TRANSFORMACIÓN DE DATOS AL MODELO DE DATOS OMOP-CDM

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More than 20 years teaching

open data - open source – open science

I am Alberto

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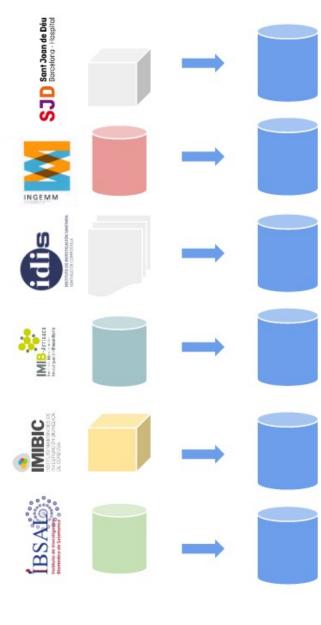




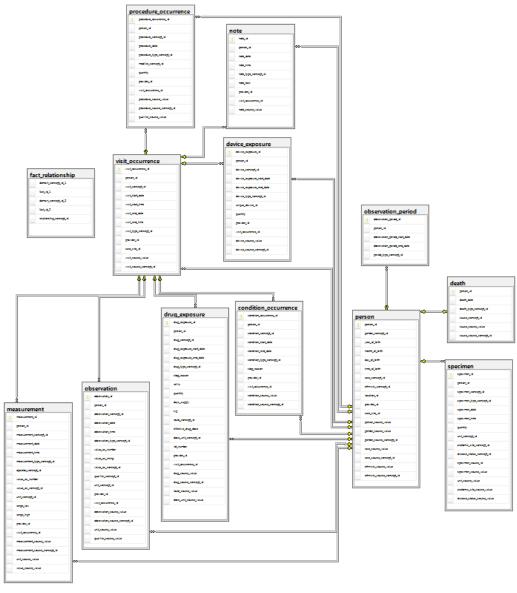


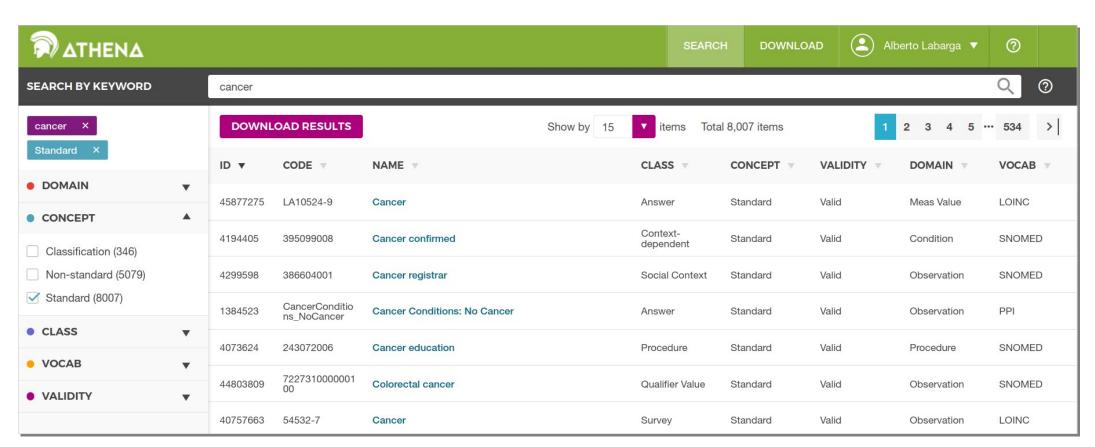




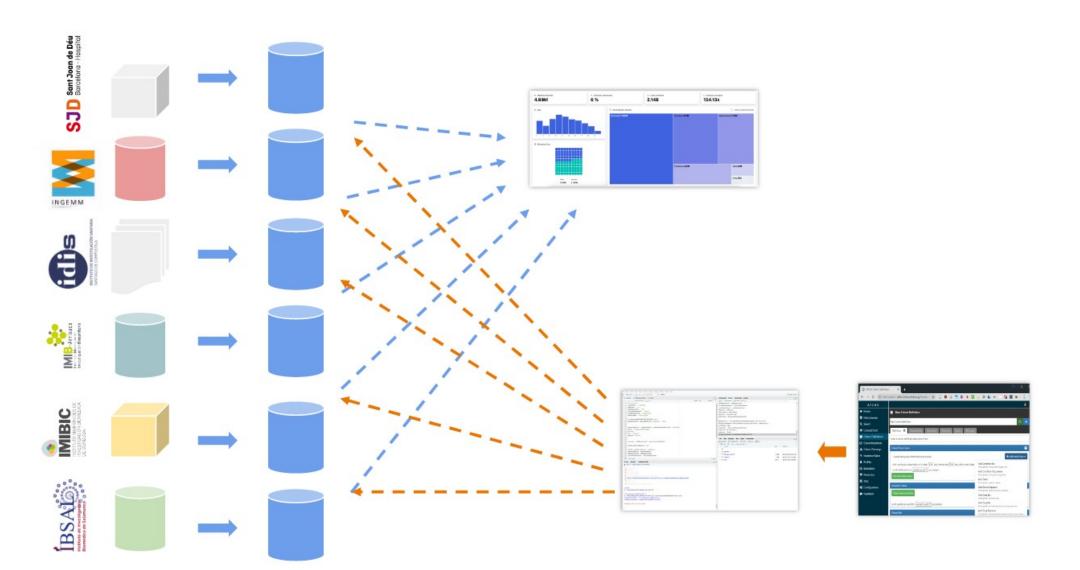








https://athena.ohdsi.org



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

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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.



Source-specific routines to pull selected data from an external system.

ransform

Business logic specific to your organization to serve an analytics or operational use case.

oad

Destination specific routines to push data where it is going to be consumed.

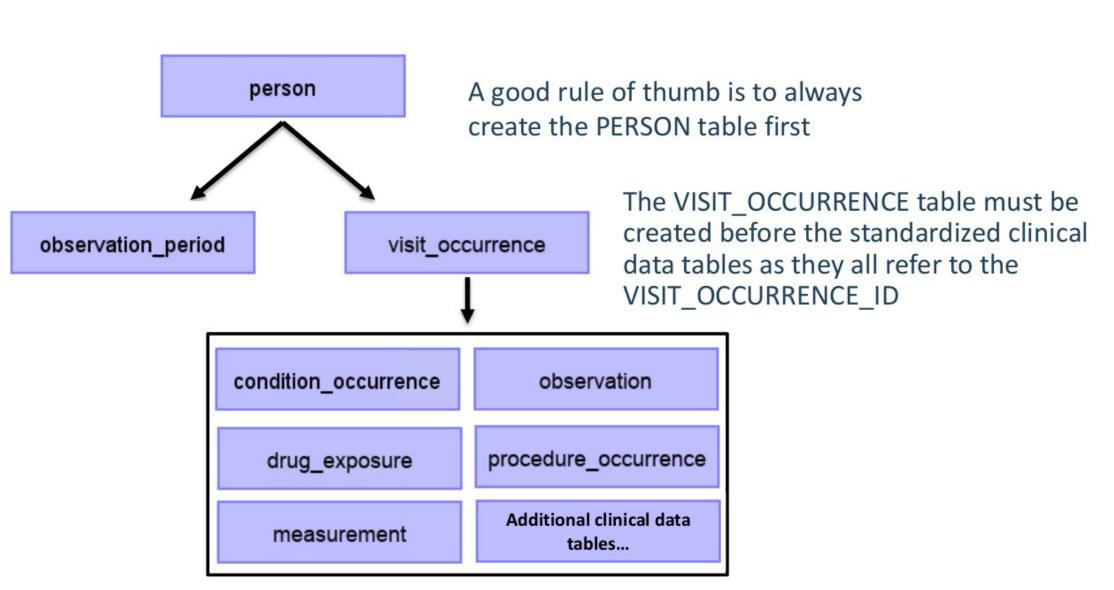
oad

General-purpose routines to pull selected data from a source.

General-purpose routines to push raw data where it is going to be consumed.

ransform

Business logic specific to your organization to serve an analytics or operational use case with SQL / dbt / ...





Transform

Мар

Process













Transform

Map

Process



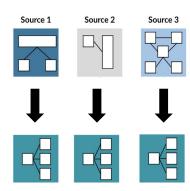


Transform

Map

Process

Publish

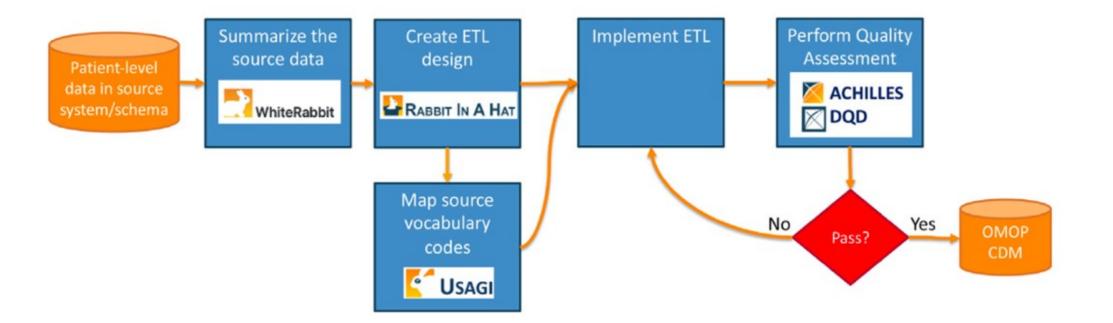


Esquema de datos común

La misma estructura de base de datos

Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) CDM

Extract Transform Map Process Publish





WhiteRabbit scans source data & creates a csv report on the source data

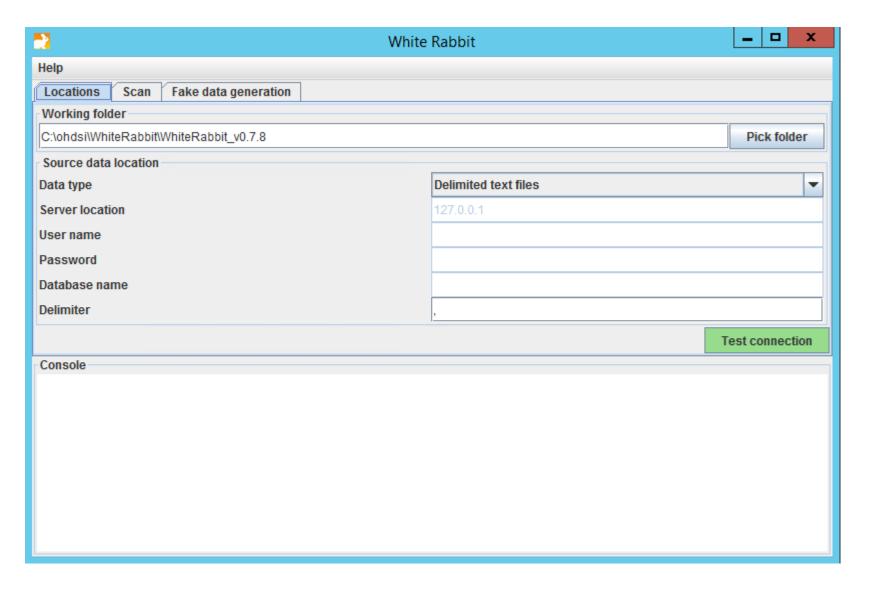
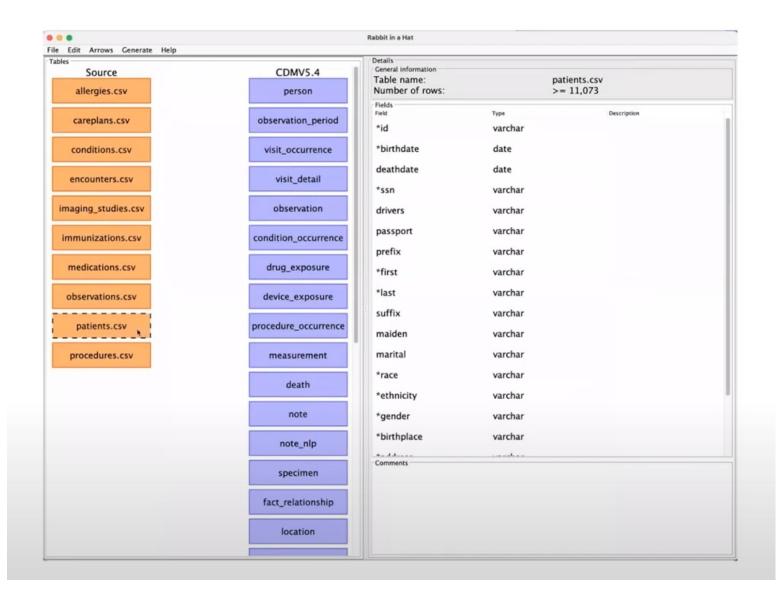


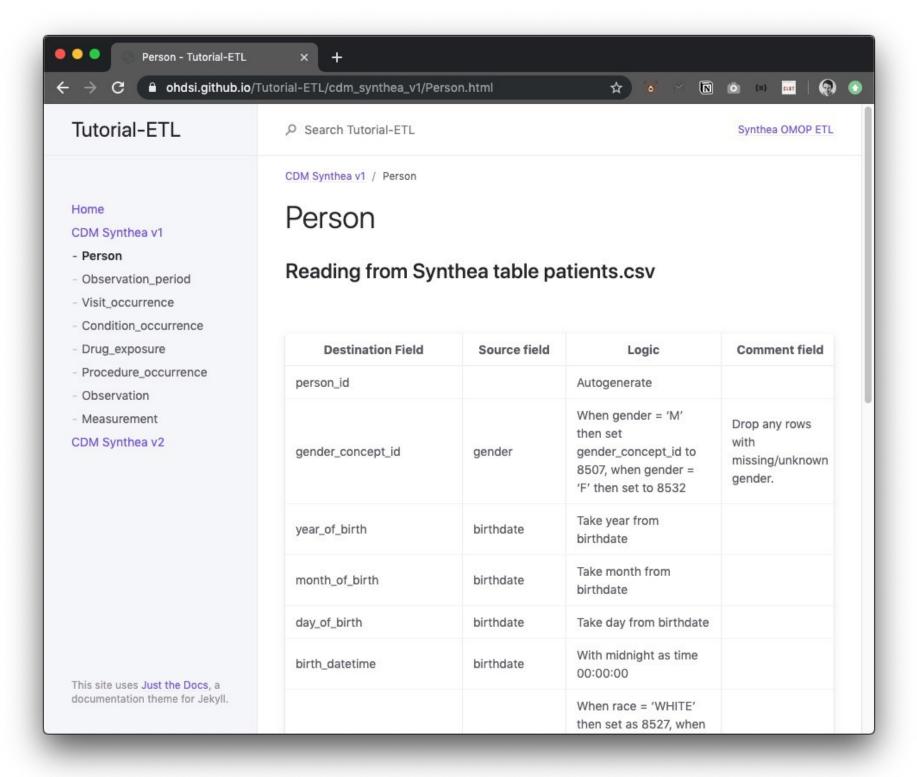
Table	Field	Description	Туре	Max length	N rows
рор	der_sex		character	1	16374539
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рор	pat_hash_id		character	16	16374539
рор	pmtx_flag		numeric	1	16374539
рор	anon_ims_pat_id		character	11	16374539
рор	pat_region		character	2	16374539
рор	pat_state		character	2	16374539
рор	pat_zip3		character	3	16374539
рор	grp_indv_cd		character	1	16374539
рор	mh_cd		character	1	16374539
рор	enr_rel		character	2	16374539
рор	temp_col1		character	0	16374539
рор	temp_col2		character	0	16374539
рор	load_row_id		bigint	9	16374539
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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	



Rabbit-in-a-Hat Read and display a **WhiteRabbit** scan
Document and provides a graphical interface to allow a user
to connect source data to CDM tables





Transform

Map

Process



Transform

Map

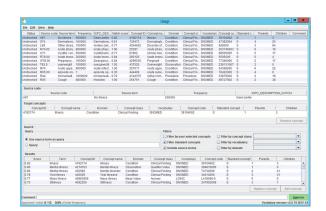
Process

```
• • •
select
    {{ create_id_from_str('"Id"::text')}} AS person_id,
    {{ gender_concept_id ('"GENDER"') }} AS gender_concept_id,
   date_part('year', "BIRTHDATE"::DATE)::INT AS year_of_birth,
    date_part('month', "BIRTHDATE"::DATE)::INT AS month_of_birth,
    date_part('day', "BIRTHDATE"::DATE)::INT AS day_of_birth,
    "BIRTHDATE"::TIMESTAMP AS birth_datetime,
    {{ race_concept_id('"RACE"') }} AS race_concept_id,
    {{ ethnicity_concept_id('"ETHNICITY"') }} AS ethnicity_concept_id,
    NULL::INT AS location_id,
    NULL::INT AS provider_id,
   NULL::INT AS care_site_id,
    "Id"::VARCHAR(50) AS person_source_value,
    "GENDER":: VARCHAR(50) AS gender_source_value,
    0 AS gender_source_concept_id,
    "RACE":: VARCHAR(50) AS race_source_value,
    0 AS race_source_concept_id,
    "ETHNICITY"::VARCHAR(50) AS ethnicity_source_value,
    0 AS ethnicity_source_concept_id
from patients
where "BIRTHDATE" is not null -- Don't load patients who do not have birthdate and sex (change variable
names if necessary)
  return go(f, seed, [])
```

Transform

Мар

Process



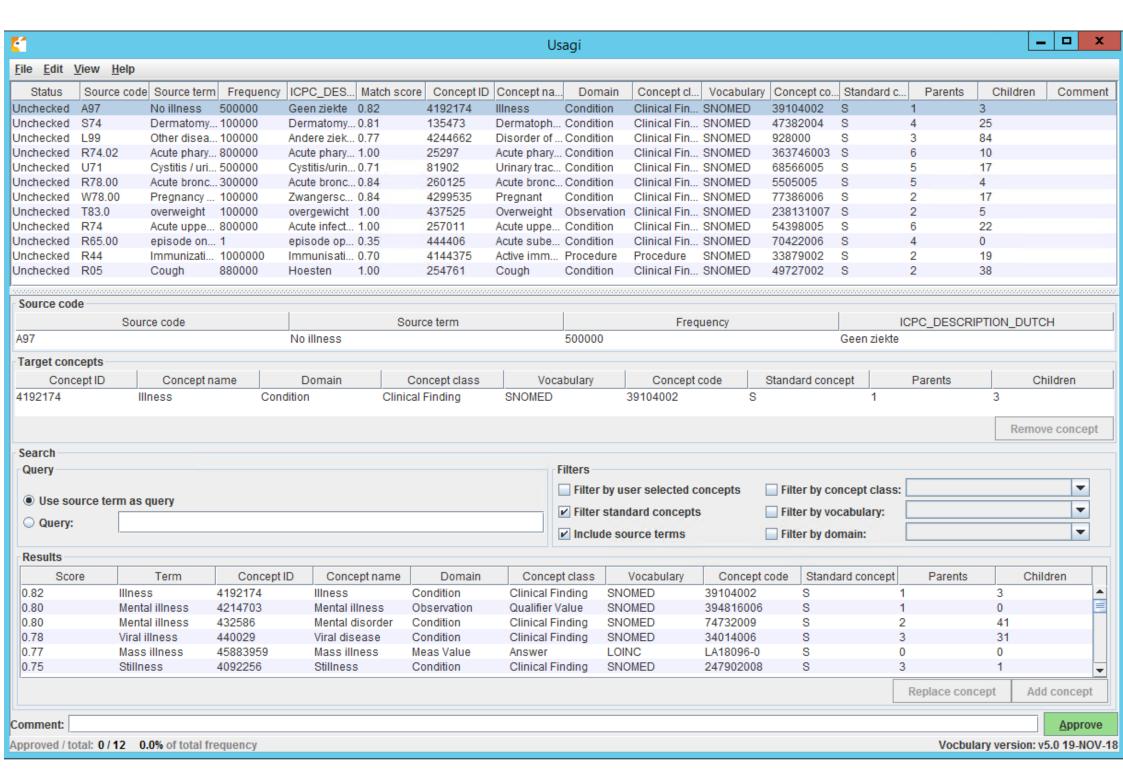


Mapeo de vocabularios

- 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' table

Mapeo de vocabularios

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



Transform

Map

Process



Transform

Map

Process

Publish

Acude con dolor abdominal derecho de <mark>2 días</mark> de duración. Pauta de vacunación completa.

Finding dolor abdominal.

Spatial Concept derecho.

Temporal Concept 2 días, duración.

Therapeutic or Preventive Procedure vacunación.

Qualitative Concept completa.

Transform

Мар

Process

Publish



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%

Transform

Мар

Process

