

OMOP in the international health informatics standardisation landscape



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Needs for Interoperability

Interoperability means the ability to <capture, manage*>, communicate and exchange data accurately, effectively, securely, and consistently with different information technology systems, software applications, and networks in various settings, and exchange data such that clinical or operational purpose and meaning of the data are preserved and unaltered.

- Distributed storage of health data
- Proprietary data/information models

-> information loss



Legal Interoperability

- Legislation
- Policies
- Governance



Organizational Interoperability

- Business rules
- Functional standards
- HIT Safety



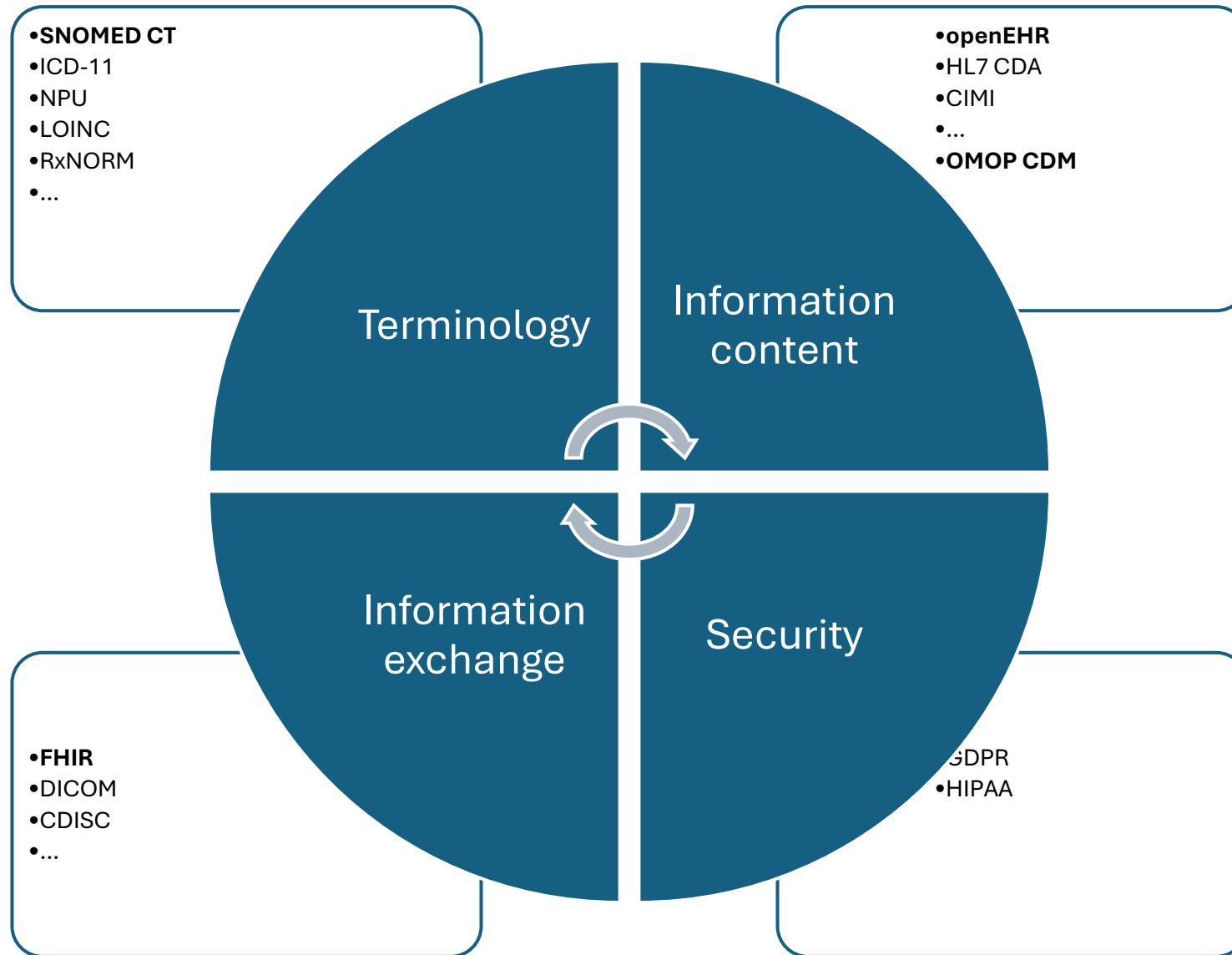
Semantic Interoperability

- Data standards/terminologies
- Information content



Technical Interoperability

- Information exchange
- Security



Extra: openEHR and HL7 FHIR

- Aim of each is different! And work great together.

| | FHIR | openEHR |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Primary aim | EHR data Exchange | Fine grained EHR data structure & persistence |
| Also does | Data persistence | Data exchange |
| Moto | 80/20 rule (Pareto law) | Maximum dataset |
| Main concepts & availability | Resources R4: ~140 resources (11 normative) | Archetypes 882 active archetypes (160 published) |
| Concepts managed by | FHIR team – workgroups per resource | openEHR community |
| Age | 7y (since 2015 - uses information learned from HL7 v2 era ~1989 + CDA) | 30y (since 1992 - called GEHR) |

Based on: Allwell-Brown, Eneimi. (2016). A Comparative Analysis of HL7 FHIR and openEHR for Electronic Aggregation, Exchange and Reuse of Patient Data in Acute Care.

- FHIR is great for Exchange and for not-so-complex projects and supports very common clinical use. openEHR is good for persisting fine-grained detailed data for a patient's lifespan and more complex use cases.

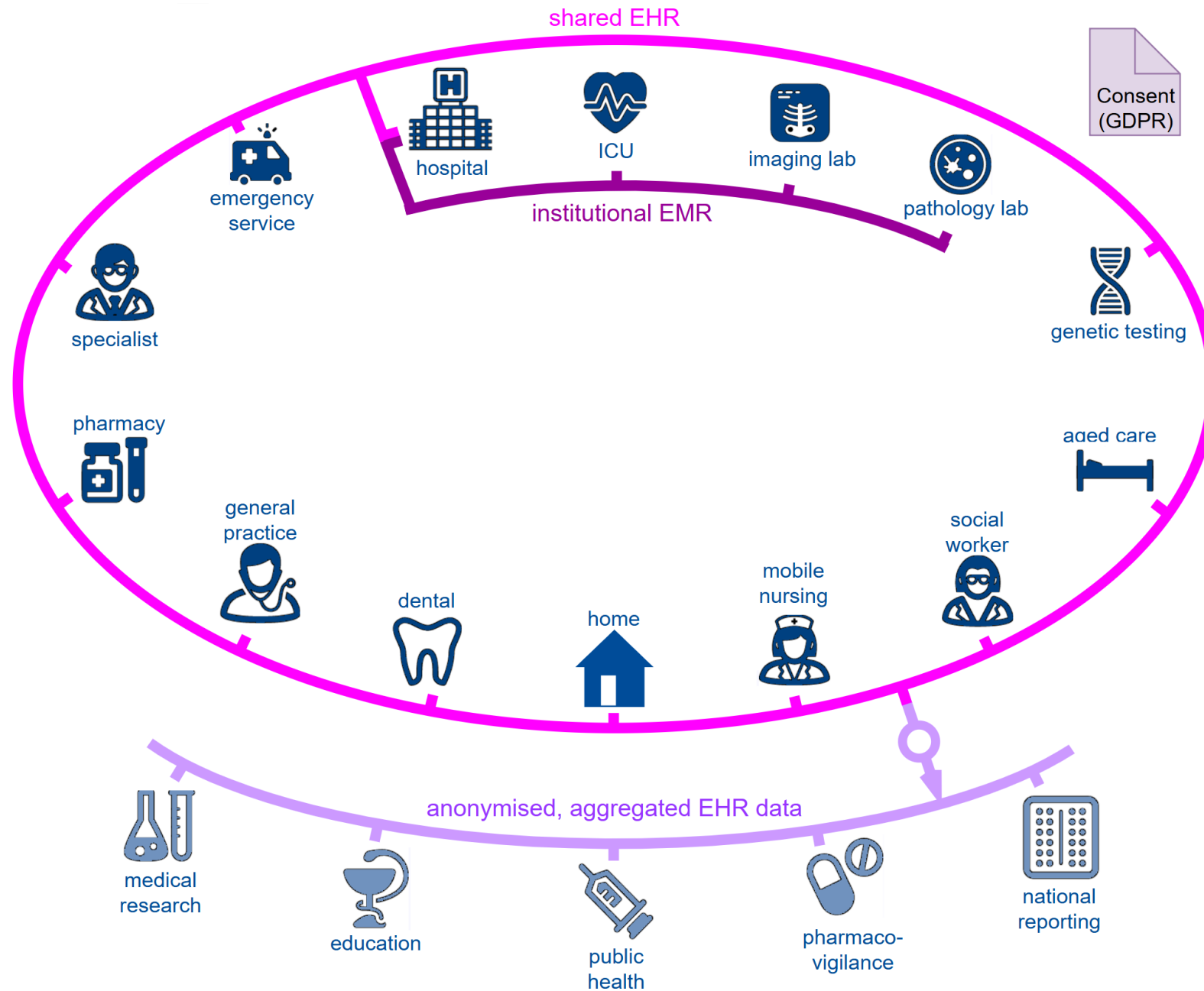
[Source: FHIR vs openEHR - Integration / HL7 FHIR - openEHR](#)

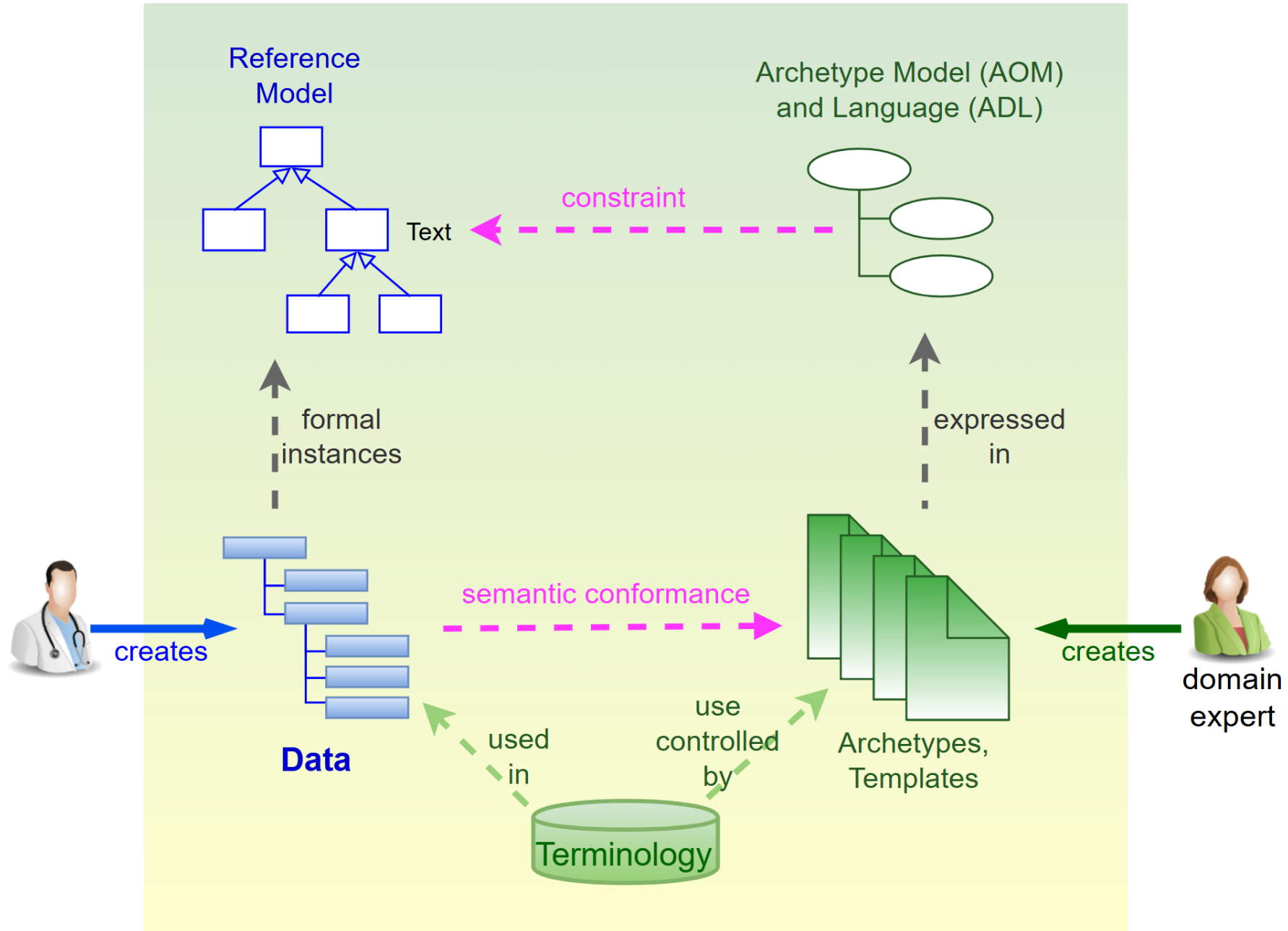
Primary purpose

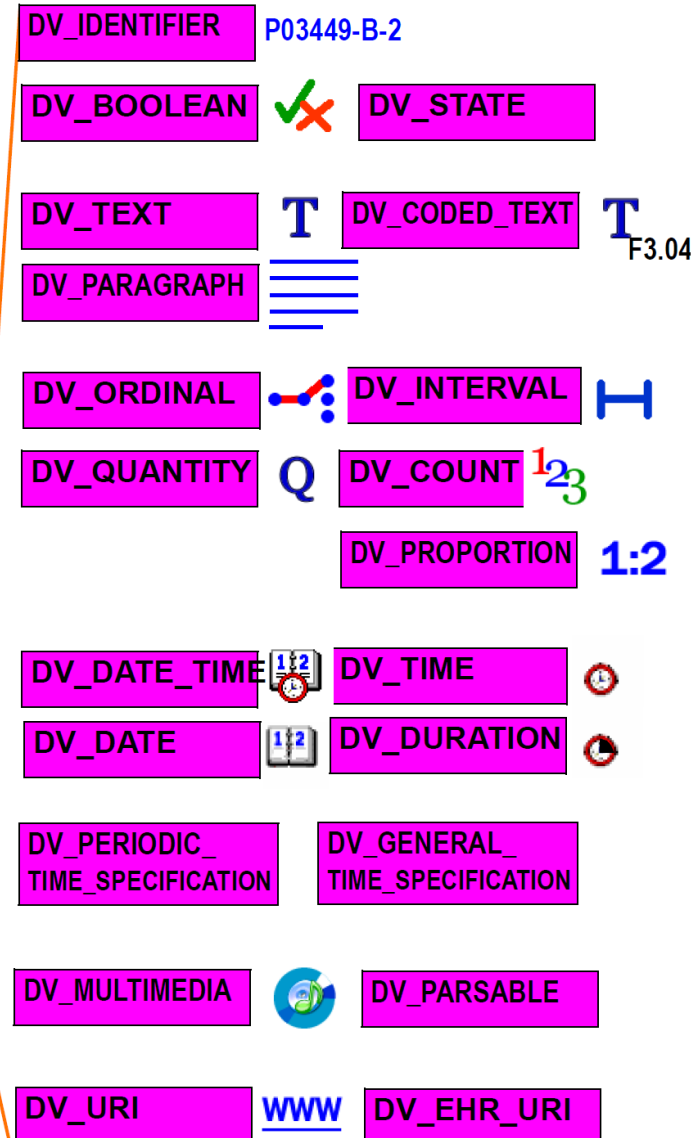
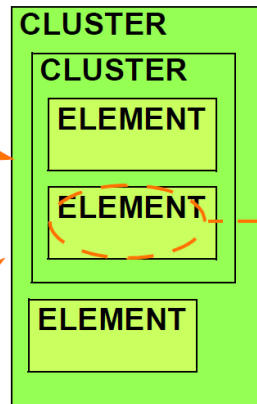
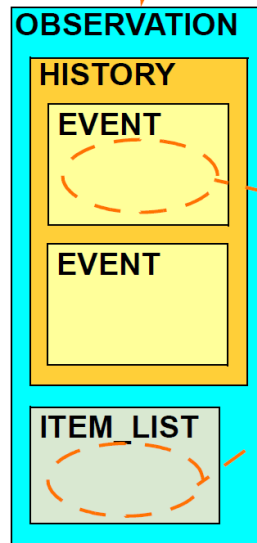
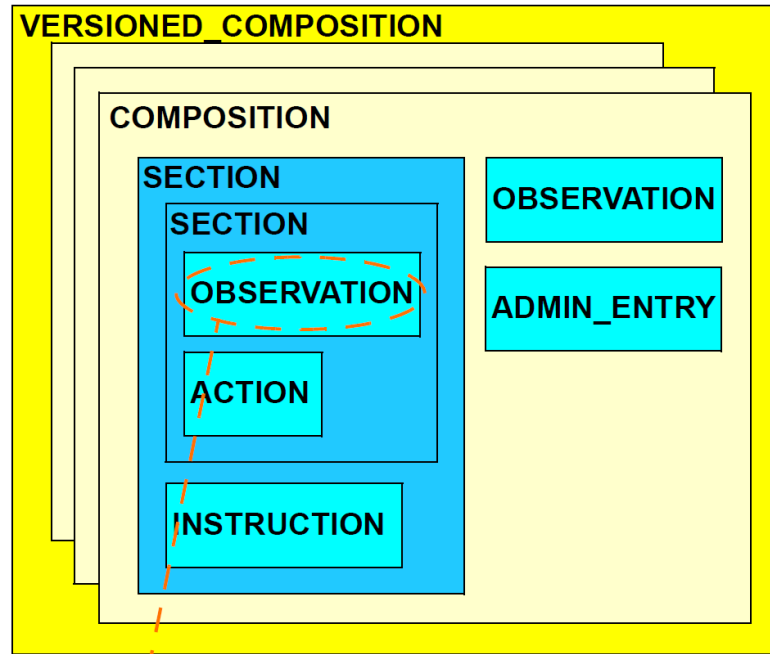
- openEHR: storage and retrieval of electronic health record data
- FHIR: real-time exchange of healthcare information between different information systems
- OMOP: storage and analysis of harmonized data for large-scale research purposes

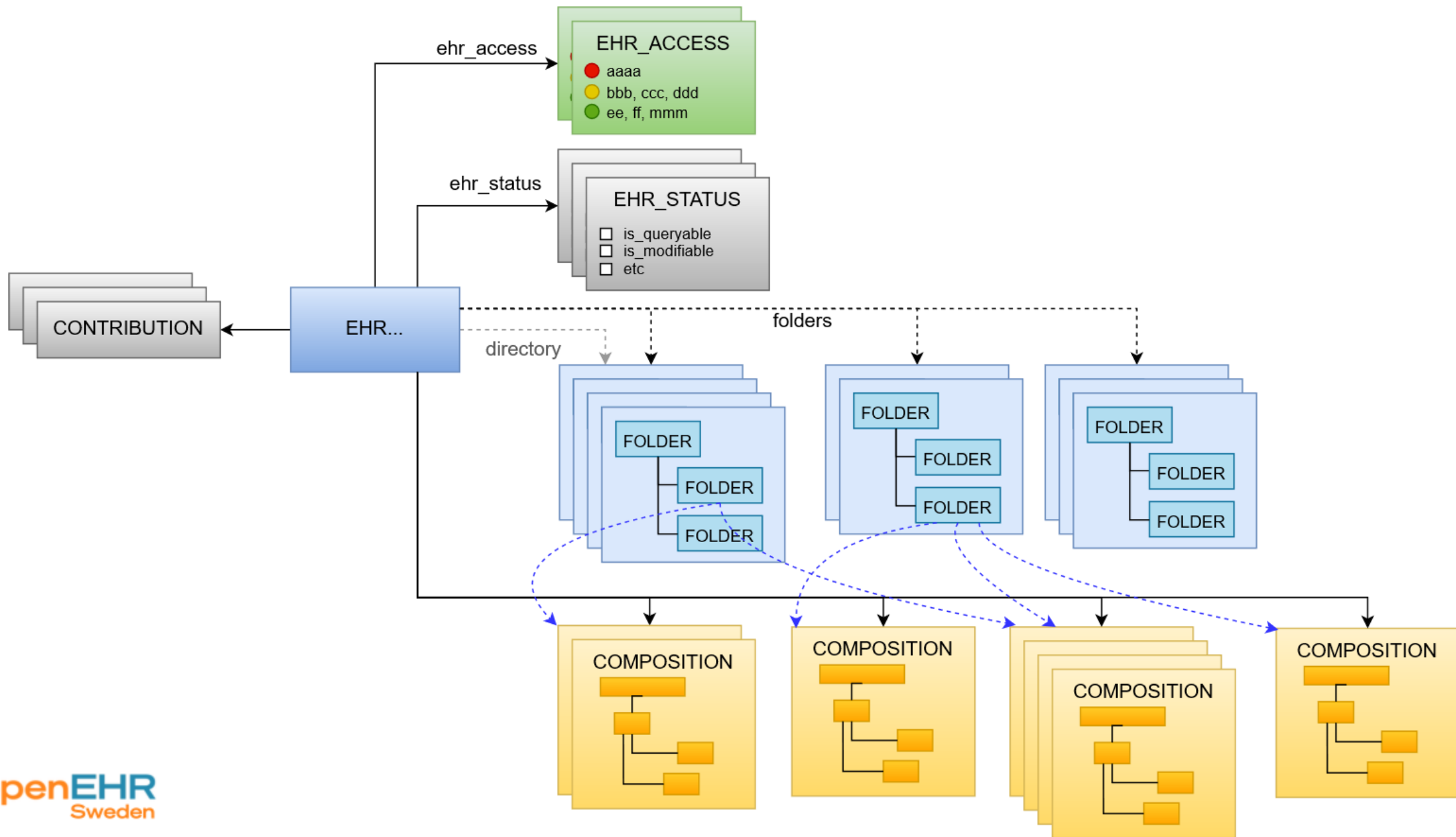
openEHR Sweden

Mikael Nyström

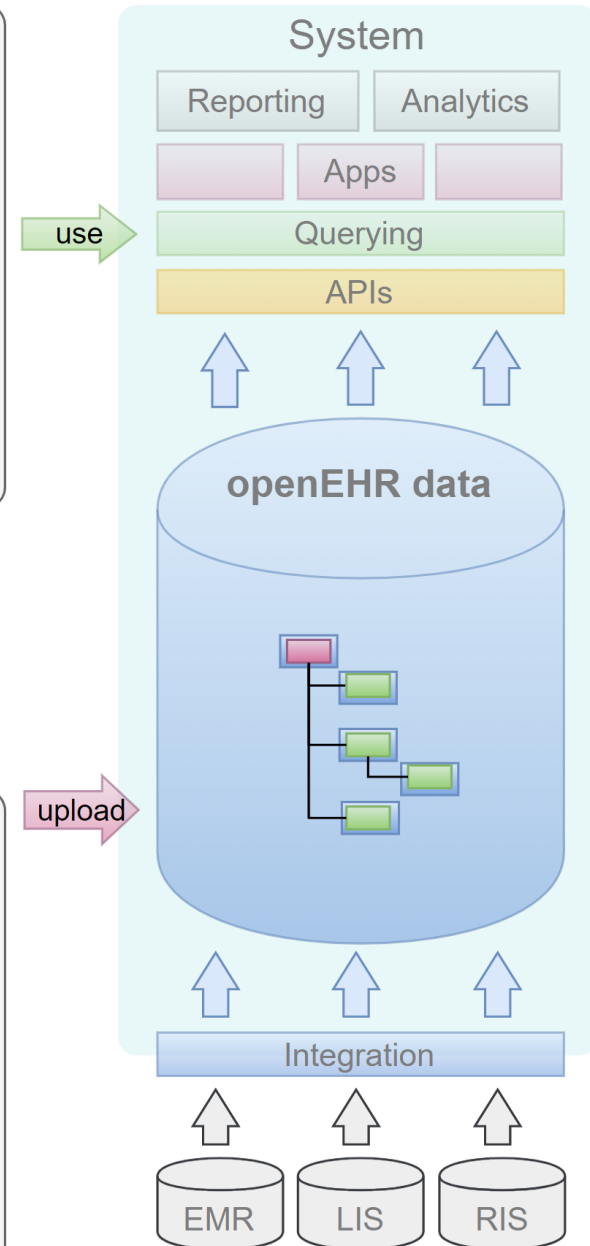
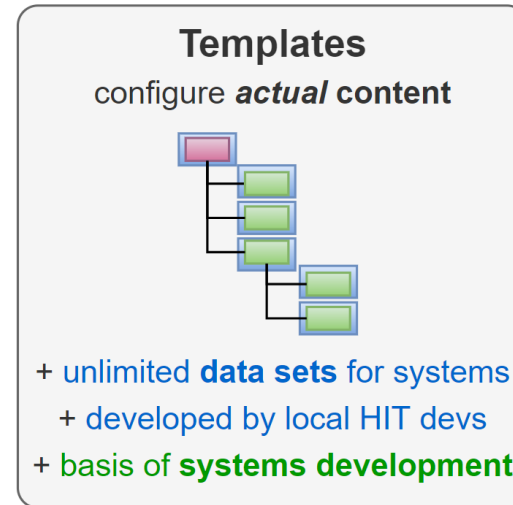
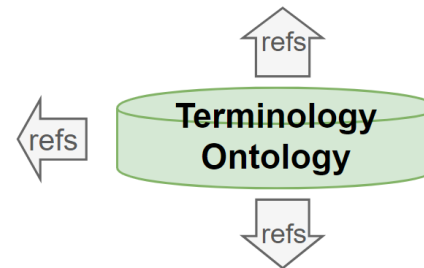
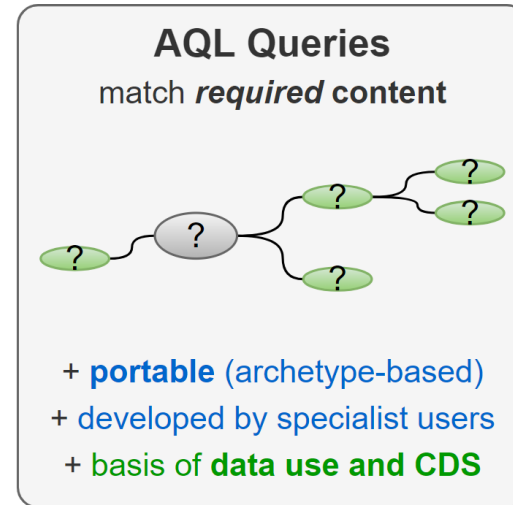
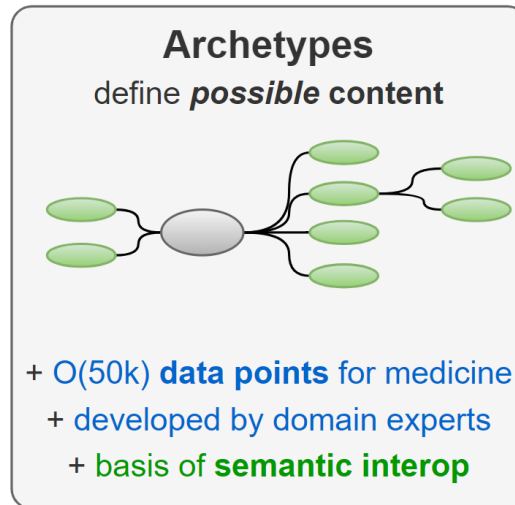
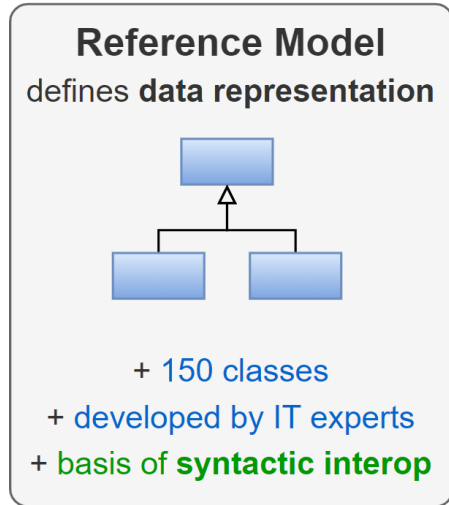




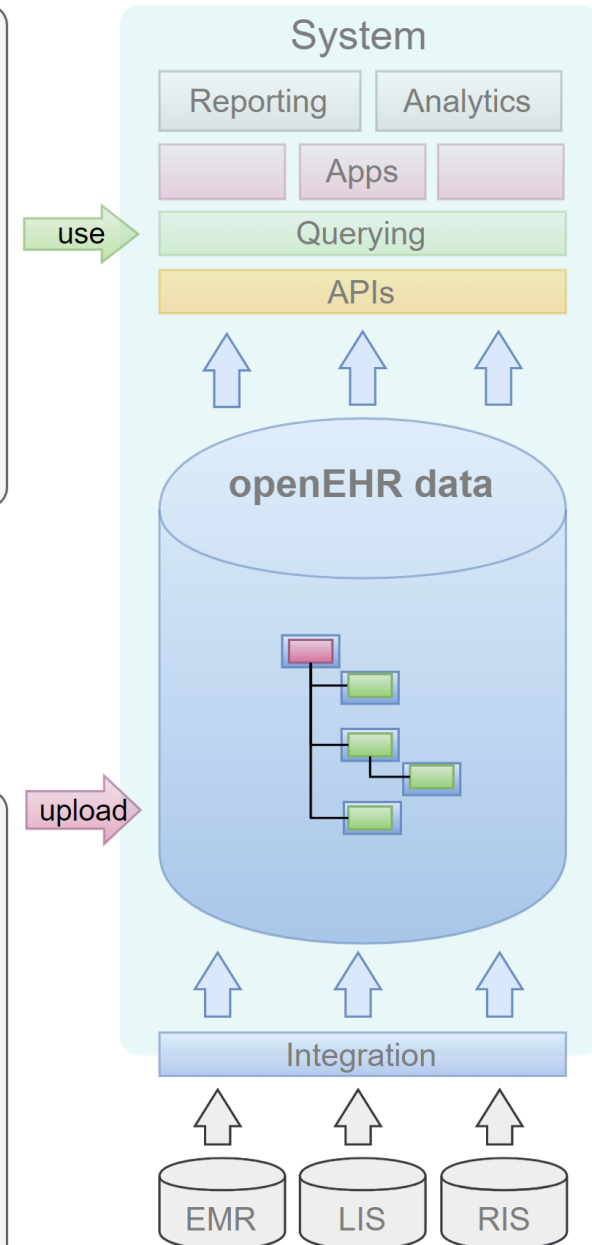
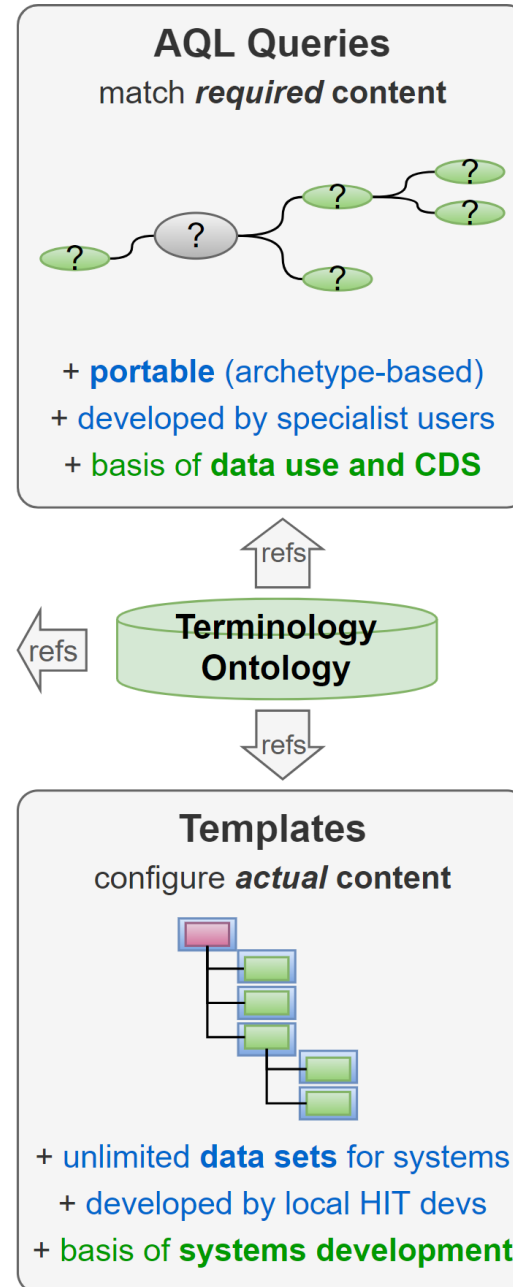
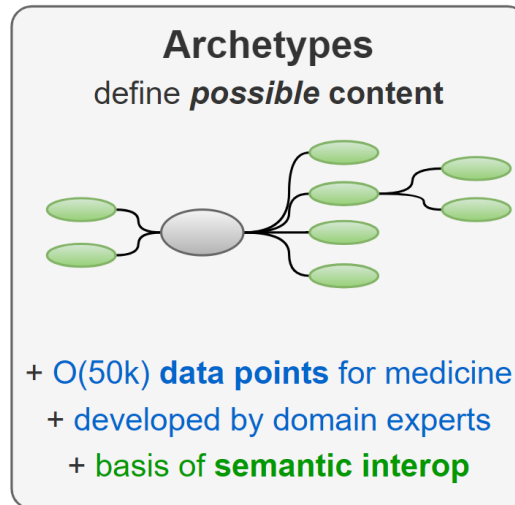
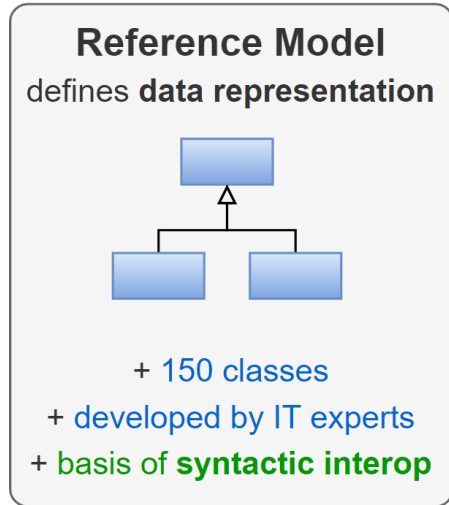




The semantic framework of openEHR



The semantic framework of openEHR



OMOP CDM