# FHIR ClinicalProfile Resource

Presentation to the Translator Biology/Genetics group June 21, 2019

Harold Solbrig solbrig@jhu.edu

https://github.com/hsolbrig/clinicalprofileexamples/blob/master/ClinicalProfiles.pdf

#### Goal

Clinical Profiles summarize and demonstrate the features of a population.

#### 14.7.1 Scope and Usage

#### 14.7.1.1 Motivations for a clinical profile registry

Data science thrives when practitioners have open access to data resources and information. In translational science, this ideally spans basic science "omics" data to and including clinical data. However, clinical data by its nature is sensitive and confidential, and can rarely be made freely available outside clinical record systems and controlled research repositories. However, data about clinical data, such as statistical summaries, frequencies, distributions, and relative counts does not contain any personal health information, and when presented about aggregated persons cannot be re-identified. Such summaries comprise the core of clinical profiles.

The vision for a clinical profile registry is to include clinical profiles for diseases and phenotypically similar cohorts that are machine readable and consisting of aggregated statistics and facts about disease behavior derived from patient records. For example, a Fanconi anemia profile would include summary information about serum hemoglobin levels (e.g., mean, standard deviation, median value, and decile cut-points of the distribution) among other clinical variables and covariates across a group of patients with this condition. It is also attractive to consider demographic subsets of a clinical profile e.g., summary information about clinical profile measures by race, sex, and age groups. Correspondingly, for chronic and common conditions such as hypertension, profiles about cohorts of treated persons may be separate from untreated persons. For conditions such as asthma, characteristics of persons in an acute exacerbation would differ materially from those presently asymptomatic.

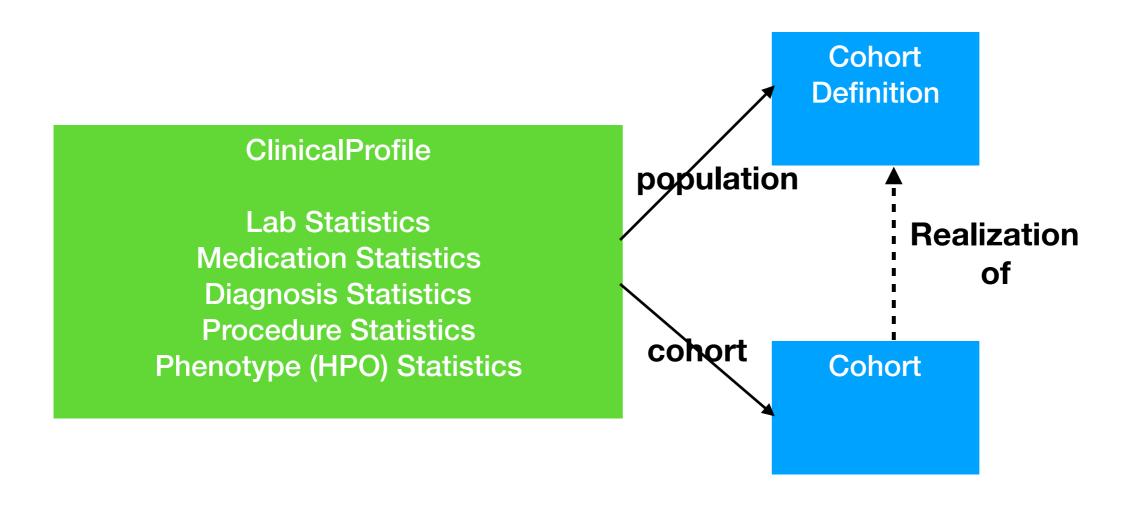
#### 14.7.2 Background and Context

#### 14.7.2.1 Clinical profile data model requirements

As an initial step to defining the model requirements for a clinical profile, we identify core data (demographics, medications, common lab values, and coded information such as comorbidities and procedures), some condition-specific measures (e.g pulmonary function tests for patients for asthma) that are readily available in electronic health records (EHR). The transition from patient-level data into a clinical profile would require reducing those data into to appropriate summary measures. For example, a comorbidity may be rendered in a clinical profile as the fraction of persons in a population expressing that comorbidity. Additionally, clinical profiles might express a degree of correlation between variables when they are significant, such as hemoglobin and hematocrit.

To make such profiles useful to data scientists, they must be machine readable and conform to a published model. The present Clinical Profile FHIR Resource definition poses an initial model for containing profiles and relevant metadata. Each profile can be called with a FHIR API, and subsequently parsed using standard FHIR renditions such as JSON, XML, and RDF. The model defines the elements, boundaries, and relationships among the parsable data.

#### Architecture

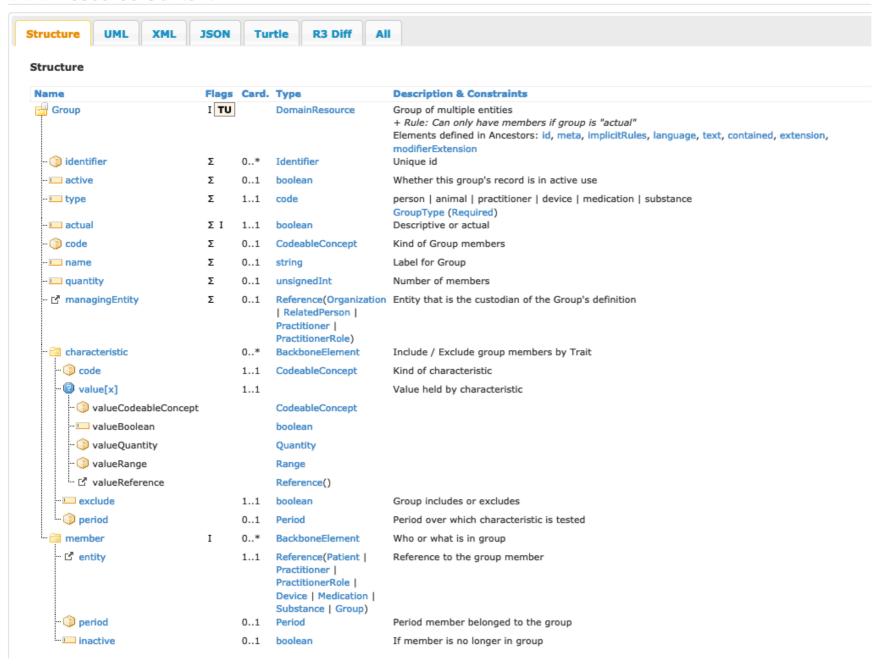


### Population Definition

- Uses FHIR Group Resource
- Provides an "abstract" definition of what belongs in a study population
- Long term goal: descriptive (today) —> formal —> computable
- A population definition is referenced by (potentially) many Population Descriptions (Actual language is being discussed in the EBMonFHIR initiative)

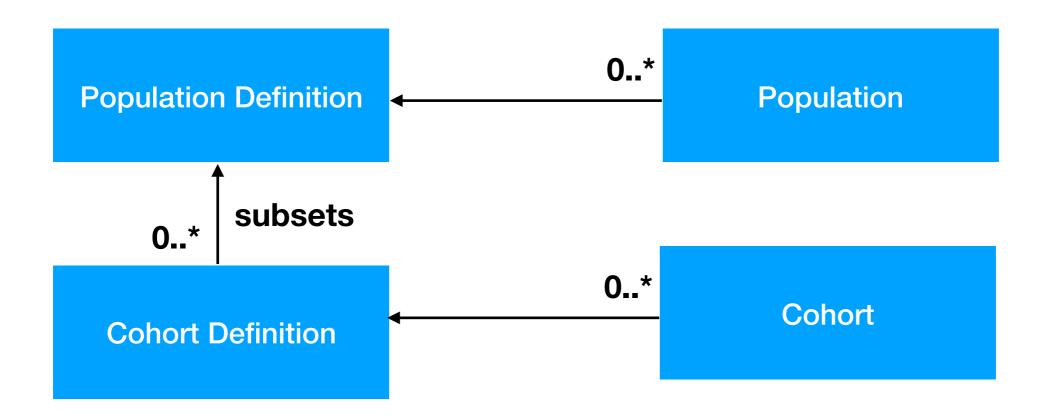
## Group Definition

#### 8.3.3 Resource Content



https://model.clinicalprofiles.org/group.html

### Population / Cohort model



## Playing with Populations and Cohorts

<u>Binder</u>

#### ClinicalProfile

Name Flag	s Card.	Туре	Description & Constraints
ClinicalProfile TU		DomainResource	Results of a measure evaluation
			Elements defined in Ancestors: id, meta, implicitRules, language, text, contained, extension, modifierExtension
- (j) identifier Σ	0*	Identifier	Additional identifier for the ClinicalProfile
status ?! Σ	11	code	complete   draft   error ClinicalProfileStatus (Required)
· 🗗 population Σ	11	Reference(Group)	The base population against which this profile was generated
rd cohort Σ	11	Reference(Group)	The cohort within the population that this profile represents
□ date Σ	01	dateTime	When the profile was generated
(i) source	0*	Identifier	Identifier(s) from where the profile was acquired
⊡ reporter Σ	11	Reference(Organization   Practitioner   PractitionerRole   Location)	Who is reporting the data
<mark>i ab</mark>	0*	BackboneElement	Laboratory profile entry

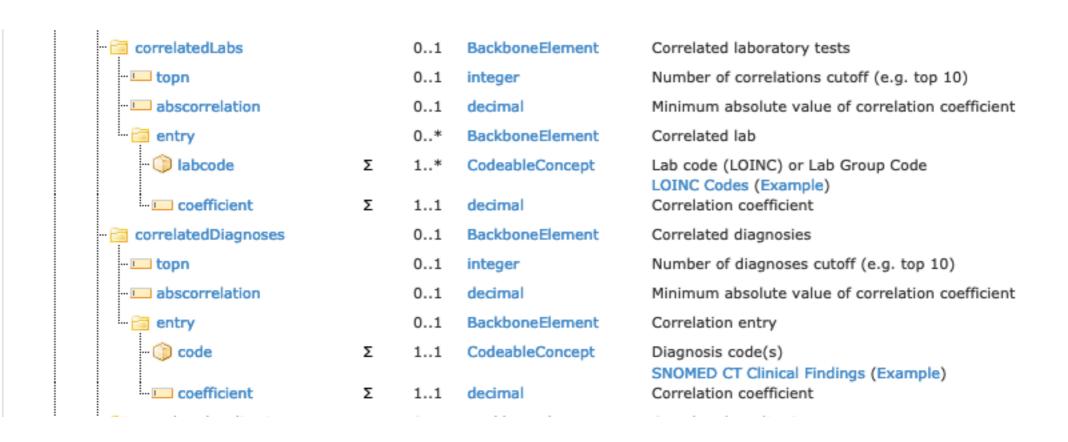
### ClinicalProfile Lab

			Location	
lab		0*	BackboneElement	Laboratory profile entry
· 🌖 code	Σ	1*	CodeableConcept	Lab code (LOINC) LOINC Codes (Example)
count	Σ	11	integer	Total number of lab tests
requencyPerYear		01	decimal	Frequency of this lab ordered/reported per patient per year
		01	decimal	Fraction of subjects with this lab
a scalar Distribution		01	BackboneElement	Scalar sample summary
·· 🕠 units	Σ	11	SimpleQuantity	Units of scalar result
<mark> min</mark>	Σ	11	decimal	Minimum value
·· La max	Σ	11	decimal	Maximum value
·· · mean	Σ	11	decimal	Mean
·· · · median	Σ	11	decimal	Median
stdDev	Σ	11	decimal	Standard deviation
decile		0*	BackboneElement	Decile partitions
·· unth		11	integer	Particular decile (10, 20,)
value		11	decimal	Cutoff value for this decile
		01	decimal	Normalize high normal range
		01	decimal	Normalize low normal range
		01	decimal	Fraction of samples above normalized normal range
		01	decimal	Fraction of samples below normalized normal range

#### Scalar Distribution

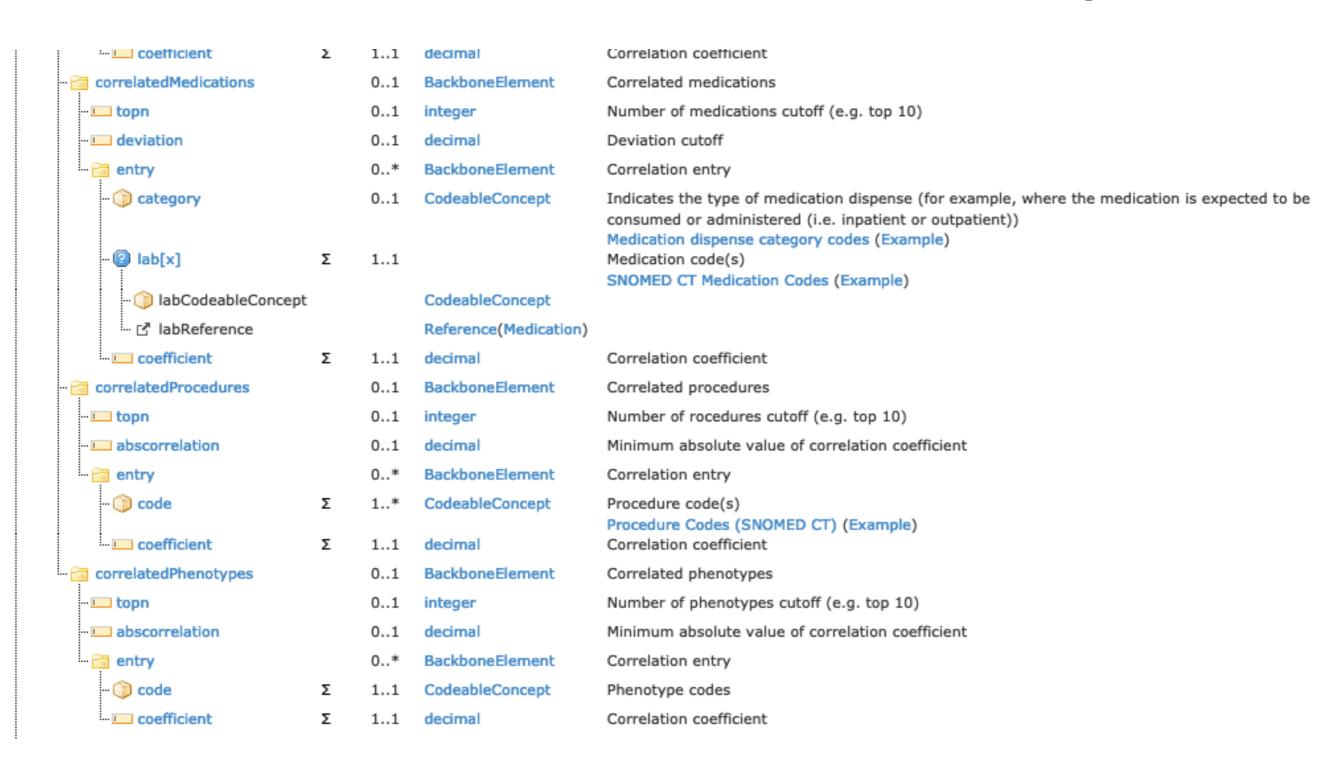
== scalarDistribution		01	BackboneElement	Scalar sample summary
·· 🥠 units	Σ	11	SimpleQuantity	Units of scalar result
·· · min	Σ	11	decimal	Minimum value
·· · · max	Σ	11	decimal	Maximum value
·· · mean	Σ	11	decimal	Mean
Imedian	Σ	11	decimal	Median
stdDev	Σ	11	decimal	Standard deviation
🫅 decile		0*	BackboneElement	Decile partitions
<b>□</b> nth		11	integer	Particular decile (10, 20,)
value		11	decimal	Cutoff value for this decile
·· · normalizedHigh		01	decimal	Normalize high normal range
InormalizedLow		01	decimal	Normalize low normal range
In fraction Above Normal		01	decimal	Fraction of samples above normalized normal range
In fraction Below Normal		01	decimal	Fraction of samples below normalized normal range
correlatedLabs		01	BackboneElement	Correlated laboratory tests
··· 🛄 topn		01	integer	Number of correlations cutoff (e.g. top 10)
abscorrelation		01	decimal	Minimum absolute value of correlation coefficient
entry		0*	BackboneElement	Correlated lab
- () labcode	Σ	1*	CodeableConcept	Lab code (LOINC) or Lab Group Code LOINC Codes (Example)
coefficient	Σ	11	decimal	Correlation coefficient
correlatedDiagnoses		01	BackboneElement	Correlated diagnosies

## Correlations Labs and Dx



#### Correlations

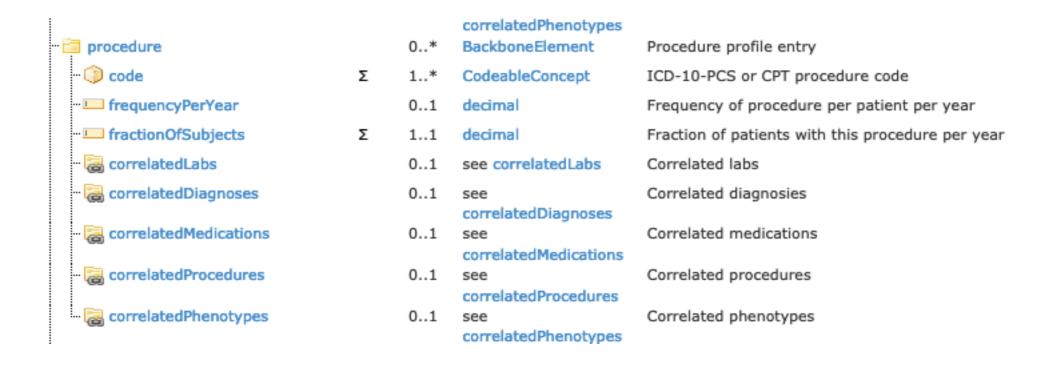
#### Medications, Procedures and Phenotypes



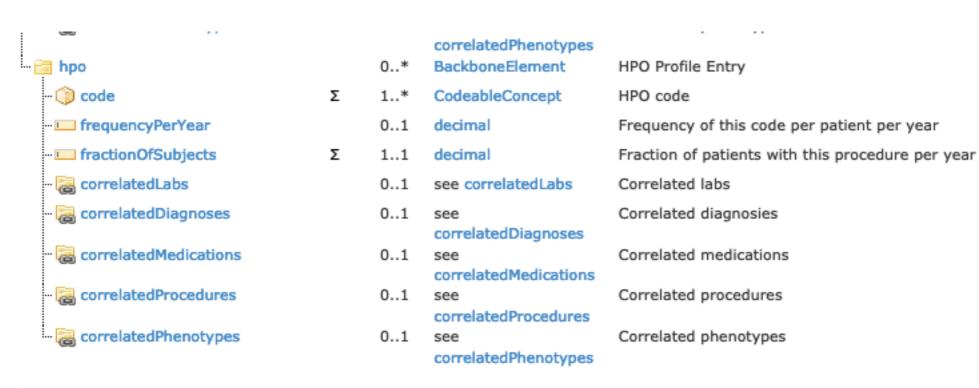
### Medications

- coefficient	_	TT	decimal	Correlation Coefficient
medication		0*	BackboneElement	Medication profile entry
··· ᡝ category		01	CodeableConcept	Indicates the type of medication dispense (for example, where the medication is expected to be consumed or administered (i.e. inpatient or outpatient))  Medication dispense category codes (Example)
medication[x]	Σ	11		Medication(s) being profiled
- (i) medicationCodeableConcept			CodeableConcept	SNOMED CT Medication Codes (Example)
🗗 medicationReference			Reference(Medication)	
🛅 dosage		01	BackboneElement	Details of how medication was taken
<b>□ text</b>		01	string	Free text dosage instructions e.g. SIG
🍅 site		0*	CodeableConcept	Body site(s) administered to SNOMED CT Anatomical Structure for Administration Site Codes (Example)
(i) route		0*	CodeableConcept	Path(s) of substance into body SNOMED CT Route Codes (Example)
- (i) method		0*	CodeableConcept	How the drug was administered SNOMED CT Administration Method Codes (Example)
- 🏐 dose		0*	SimpleQuantity	Average amount of medication per dose
- 2 rate[x]		01		Dose quantity per unit of time
() rateRatio			Ratio	
·· 🏐 rateQuantity			SimpleQuantity	
treatementDuration		01	decimal	Duration of treatment (in 1 year)
In frequencyPerYear		01	decimal	Frequency of treatments per patient per year
fractionOfSubjects	Σ	11	decimal	Fraction of patients in cohort treated with this drug
🗟 correlatedLabs		01	see correlatedLabs	Correlated labs
🗟 correlatedDiagnoses		01	see	Correlated diagnosies
a correlatedMedications		01	correlatedDiagnoses see correlatedMedications	Correlated medications
a correlatedProcedures		01	see correlatedProcedures	Correlated procedures
a correlatedPhenotypes		01	see	Correlated phenotypes

#### Procedures



### Phenotypes



Documentation for this format

### Sample Uses

Binder

## Next Steps Short Term

- Resource Granularity (re-) partition into separate lab, medication, procedure, phenotype elements
- Queries and access paths query vs. search on groups and the like
- Content medications, HPO still need to be (re-) added
- Server a bit fragile at the moment (due to resource sizes)

## Next Steps Short(er) term

- Knowledge Graph Wrapper
  - Interesting questions about what "facts" are actually represented — "patients with asthma", "lab result", "medication", "distribution", ...

# Next Steps Long(er) term

- Transform model into <u>EBMonFHIR</u> <u>equivalent</u>
- Formalize and extend Group definitions
  - Need to coordinate with CDS and others
- Static —> semi-dynamic —> dynamic(?) queries

#### The Team

- Christopher Chute
- Casey Overby Taylor
- Richard Zhu
- Jordan Matelsky
- Stephanie Howson
- Amber Zhou
- Andrew Massoud
- Tricia Francis

• ...