

Simplified Data Quality Monitoring of Dynamic Longitudinal Data: A Functional Programming Approach

Jacqueline Gutman
@dynamicdataduo

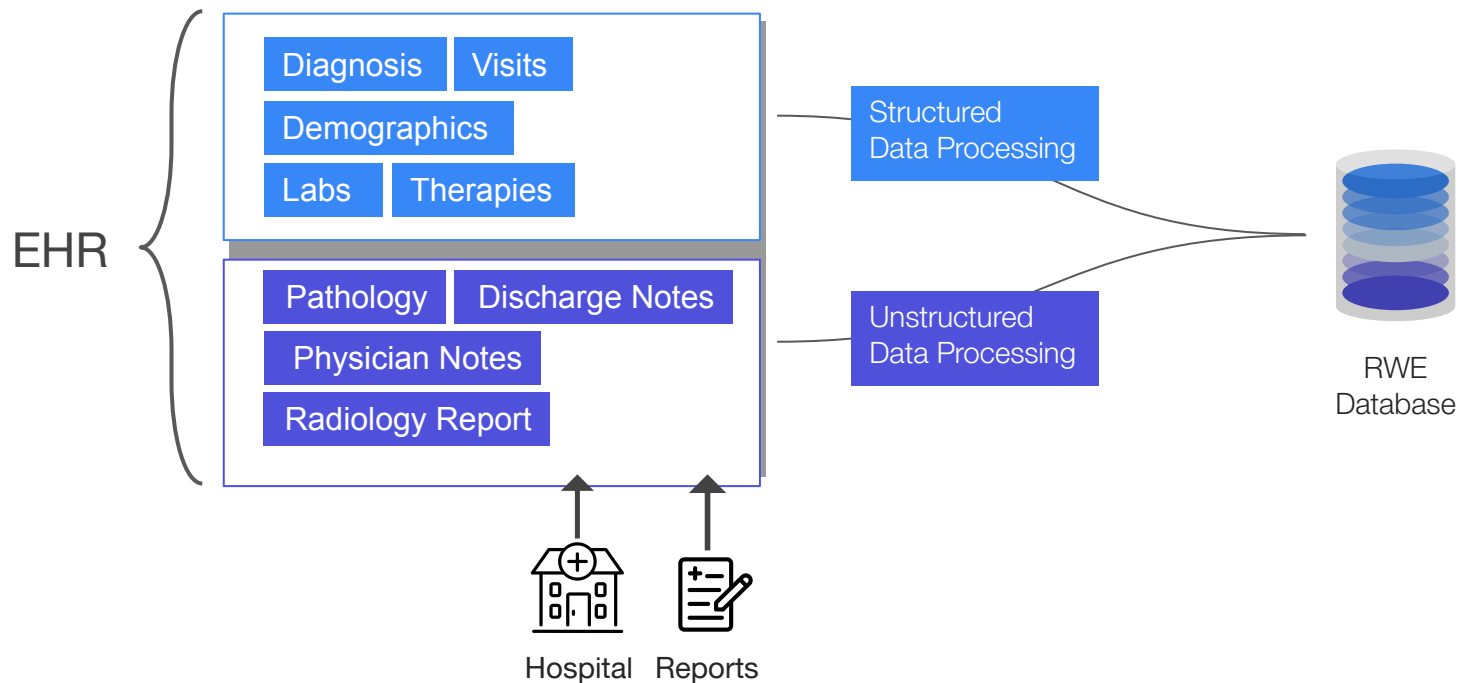


rstudio::conf

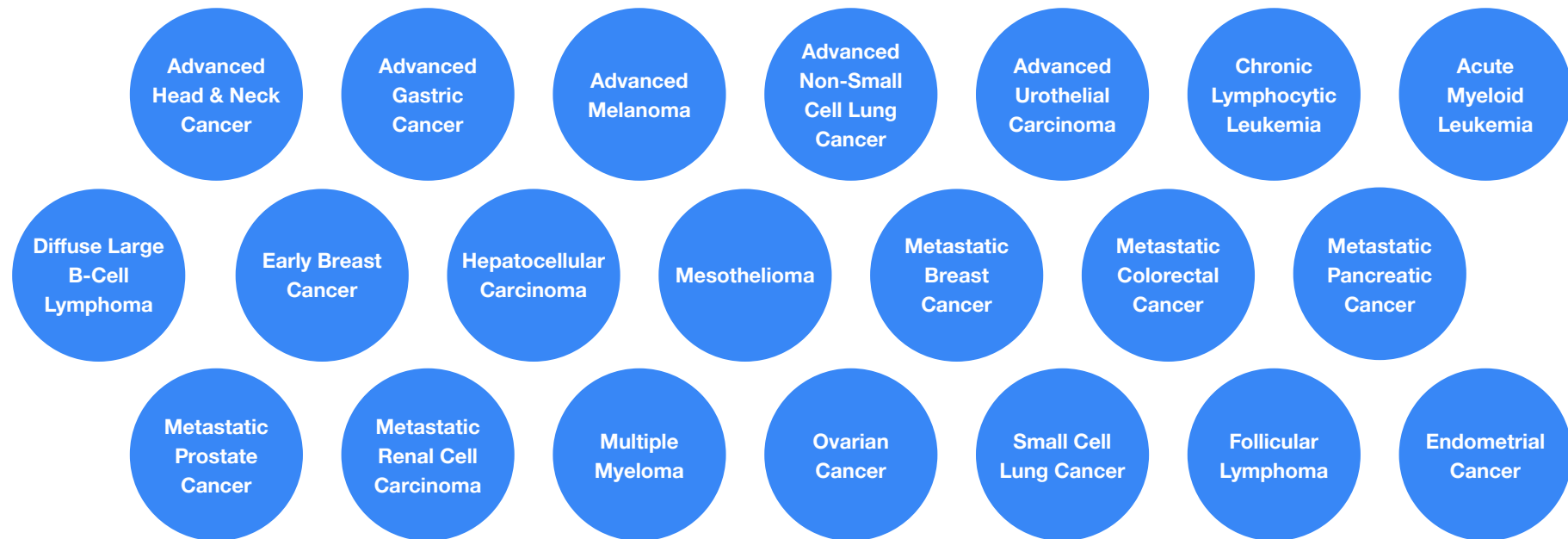
SAN FRANCISCO // JANUARY 27 - 30, 2020

from  Studio

We process dynamic EHR data



National, longitudinal real-world datasets refreshed monthly, with 30-day recency



How we approach our problem

OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Codify statistical and domain knowledge in a library of composable, modular functions
- ❑ Decouple the high-level checks and reasoning from the low-level implementation details
- ❑ Extend reasoning about a single dataset to apply across an expanding number of datasets

BENEFITS

- ★ Reproducible and documented best practices are easily shared
- ★ Abstraction reduces the cognitive complexity of an analysis and makes reasoning more transparent
- ★ Easier to scale analysis not just within a dataset, but as the number of datasets and elements increase

Core principles of functional programming

- Functions!
- that can be composed into higher-order functions (*compositionality*)
- which abstract out what is being done (*declarative*) from how it will be carried out (*imperative*)
- and which avoid side-effects and external state dependencies (*immutability*)

Building blocks of our approach to data quality

NESTED DATA STRUCTURES

Tibbles to stash your tibbles!

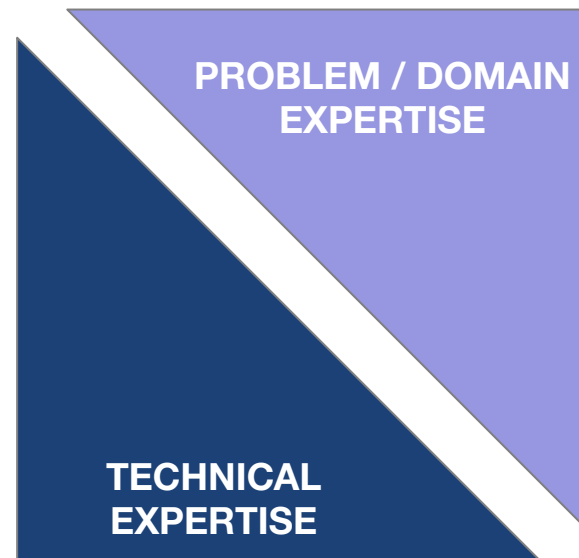
PACKAGE DEVELOPMENT

Promote visibility, unit testing and documentation for your functions

DIFFERENTIATED CODE REVIEW

For technical and non-technical project team members

Conceptual code review



Implementation code review

Store tibbles, lists, and in-database lazy tbls as columns in a nested tibble

Data + metadata + evaluation metrics + summary statistics = FRIENDS FOREVER

```
# A tibble: 40 x 6
```

	schema <chr>	disease_prefix <chr>	table_name <chr>	lazy_tbl <list>	raw_data <list>	patient_list <list>
1	market_tracking_20190131	met_breast_oral_lot	demographics	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 9]>	<chr [18,754]>
2	market_tracking_20190131	met_breast_oral_lot	drugepisode	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 14]>	<chr [16,514]>
3	market_tracking_20190131	nsc lc_oral_lot	demographics	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 9]>	<chr [52,551]>
4	market_tracking_20190131	nsc lc_oral_lot	drugepisode	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 14]>	<chr [37,079]>
5	market_tracking_20190228	met_breast_oral_lot	demographics	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 9]>	<chr [18,961]>
6	market_tracking_20190228	met_breast_oral_lot	drugepisode	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 14]>	<chr [16,690]>
7	market_tracking_20190228	nsc lc_oral_lot	demographics	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 9]>	<chr [53,185]>
8	market_tracking_20190228	nsc lc_oral_lot	drugepisode	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 14]>	<chr [37,588]>
9	market_tracking_20190331	met_breast_oral_lot	demographics	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 9]>	<chr [19,156]>
10	market_tracking_20190331	met_breast_oral_lot	drugepisode	<tb_PSQLC>	<tibble [100 x 14]>	<chr [16,867]>

```
# ... with 30 more rows_
```


Nested data structures for comparing and evaluating multiple datasets

```
count_records <- purrr::partial(execute_query,  
                                select = "COUNT(*)")  
  
count_patients <- purrr::partial(execute_query,  
                                 select = "COUNT(distinct patientid)")  
  
fetch_patients = purrr::partial(execute_query,  
                                select = "DISTINCT patientid",  
                                limit = 100)  
  
data %<>%  
  mutate(n_records = purrr::map(lazy_tbl, count_records, con = conn),  
         n_patients = purrr::map(lazy_tbl, count_patients, con = conn),  
         cohort = purrr::map(lazy_tbl, fetch_patients, con = conn))
```


What does all this
get you?

- ★ Readability
- ★ Compositionality
- ★ Reproducibility
- ★ Robustness
- ★ Efficiency

Readability

Abstraction and Declarative intent

Analysis code can be **understood**
and **sanity-checked** by
non-technical staff

Clarity of intent: abstract declarative
code is self-documenting

Docstrings and unit tests to align
implementation with intention

```
compare_snapshots(  
    january_data,  
    february_data,  
    fn = compute_time_to_dx)  
  
find_added_patients(  
    old_data =  
        january_data$cohort,  
    new_data =  
        february_data$cohort)
```

Compositionality

Reasoning with higher level functions

Function definitions

```
process_drug_episodes <- . %>%  
  filter_persistent_patients %>%  
  compute_change_from_prev(  
    var = "num_drug_episodes",  
    prev_var = "prev_drug_episodes") %>%  
  summarize_change_distribution(  
    change_var = "change_num_drug_episodes")
```

Analysis code

```
data_processed <-  
  process_drug_episodes(data)
```

Compositionality

Reasoning with higher level functions

```
lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species,  
  data = iris) %>%  
broom::tidy(  
  conf.int = TRUE) %>%  
filter(p.value < 0.05) %>%  
arrange(desc(statistic))
```

Example adapted from Colin Fay's blog

```
tidy_lm <- purrr::compose(  
  lm,  
  ~ broom::tidy(.x,  
    conf.int = TRUE),  
  ~ filter(.x,  
    p.value < 0.05),  
  ~ arrange(.x,  
    desc(statistic)),  
  .dir = "forward")  
  
tidy_lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species,  
  data = iris)
```

Compositionality

Reasoning with higher level functions

```
### Analysis code
```

```
cohort %<>%
```

```
  left_join(demographics) %>%
```

```
  left_join(mortality) %>%
```

```
  left_join(drugepisode) %>%
```

```
  left_join(progression)
```

```
### Function definitions
```

```
left_join_all <- function(...) {  
  purrr::reduce(list(...),  
    .f = dplyr::left_join)  
}
```

```
### Analysis code
```

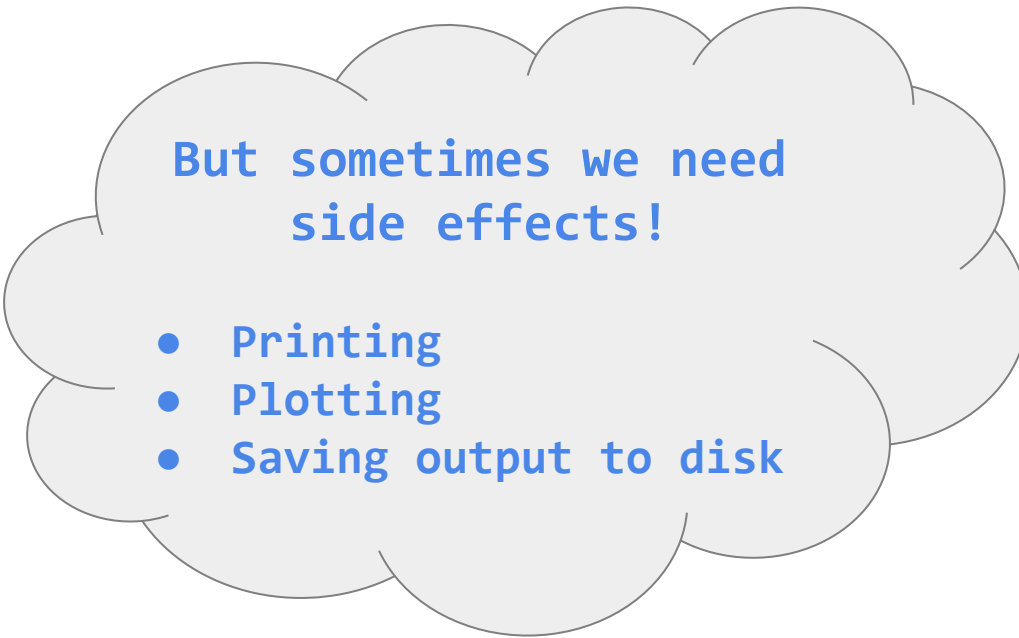
```
cohort %<>%
```

```
  left_join_all(demographics,  
                mortality,  
                drugepisode,  
                progression)
```

Reproducibility

Avoiding side effects and external states

- Running the same function with the same input should always produce the same result
- Safeguard reproducibility with
 - Immutable inputs + outputs
 - Idempotent processes
 - Deterministic algorithms



**But sometimes we need
side effects!**

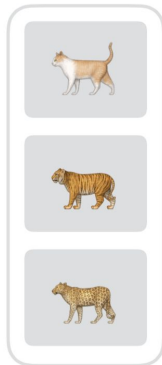
- **Printing**
- **Plotting**
- **Saving output to disk**

Reproducibility

Clearly separate pure functions from functions desired for their side effects

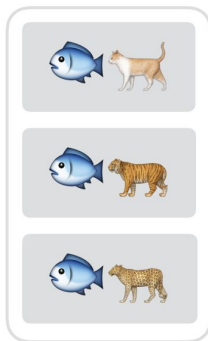
to each **cat** apply **give_fish**

map(



, give_fish)

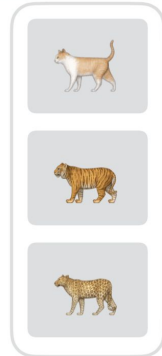
O
U
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T



No side effects intended!
Returns something

to each **cat** apply **love**

walk(



, love)

NO
OUTPUT

**Side effects
desired!**

Robustness

Testability and elegant error handling

- Functional modular code makes for happy unit testing
 - Avoid difficult to test code stemming from **Mutability**, **Side-Effects**, **Responsibility overload**, and **Procedural instructions**
- Avoid side effects and maintain your functional flow
 - try-catch exception blocks can be refactored as higher order functions

```
error_prone_fn <- function(data) {  
  exprs  
}  
  
safe_fn <- purrr::safely(  
  .f = error_prone_fn,  
  otherwise = c()  
  
data %>%  
  mutate(results = purrr::map(  
    input, safe_fn))
```

Efficiency

Delayed evaluation and lazy backends

```
parse_dateofdeath_chunked <- purrr::partial(dbplyr::do,  
  data_modified = dplyr::mutate(., dateofdeath = parse_dod(a)),  
  .chunk_size = 10000L)  
  
parse_dateofdeath_chunked(mortality)
```



backend for
databases



backend for
data.tables

Efficiency

Caching with memoise

Use when repeatedly evaluating a function over rows/chunks of data, with some repeated inputs

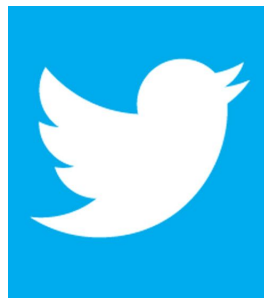
Performance gains depend on how often a function is being called with same arguments

```
compute_biomarker_status <- function(  
  biomarker_results){  
  exprs  
}  
  
compute_biomarker_status_cached <-  
  memoise::memoise(  
    compute_biomarker_status)  
  
data %<>%  
  mutate(biomarker_status =  
    purrr::map(biomarker_results,  
      compute_biomarker_status_cached)
```

Thanks!



@jgutman



@dynamicdataduo