

DeGAUSS: Decentralized Geomarker Assessment for Multi-Site Studies

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DOI: [10.21105/joss.00812](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.00812)

Software

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Submitted: 29 June 2018

Published: 08 July 2018

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Summary

Health studies that utilize geocoding and assessment of any place-based characteristic, e.g. census-tract level income or estimated exposure to ambient air pollution, frequently utilize residential addresses or other geolocation data that are considered protected health information (PHI). The HIPAA privacy rule (United States Public Law 1996), the HITECH Act of 2009 (United States Public Law 2009), and the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (United States Public Law 1981) establish regulations to safeguard the confidentiality of patients and research subjects when health care providers or researchers use PHI. This is an outstanding challenge for multi-site studies because current approaches include getting institution-specific approval for a central site to conduct all analyses, which is a lengthy and sometime unfeasible process, or allowing each site to conduct their own analyses which requires expertise at each site and can result in non-reproducible and inconsistent geocoding and assessment of place-based characteristics, i.e. geomarkers.

DeGAUSS is a standalone, container-based application that can produce geocodes and derive community and environmental exposures. Usable on PC, Mac, or Linux machines, identifying information never leaves the local machine. Figure 1 illustrates the process of using DeGAUSS within a multi-site study. Each study site uses DeGAUSS to both independently geocode their own addresses and link in the necessary place-based characteristics, strips any PHI, and then sends de-identified dataset out for analysis. In addition to securing PHI, this guarantees that the software will always run the same, regardless of its environment, which is a vital requirement for reproducible research.

DeGAUSS relies heavily on R (R Core Team 2014) and the geospatial packages `sp` (Bivand, Pebesma, and Gomez-Rubio 2005), `rgdal` (Bivand, Keitt, and Rowlingson 2014) `tigris` (Walker 2017), and `tidycensus` (Walker 2018). The underlying geocoder is based on the `usaddress` geocoder (Brokamp 2017a). It was designed to be used by scientific researchers who wish to collect place-based data on study subjects and patients with a residential address. A proof of concept of the application of DeGAUSS within a multi-site study has previously been described (Brokamp et al. 2018) and this approach is currently being adopted by several other multi-site cohort studies. Additionally, DeGAUSS has found use within the electronic health records of healthcare systems to automate geocoding and assessment of community characteristics and environmental exposures.

DeGAUSS is currently licensed under GNU GPLv3, archived on Zenodo with a linked DOI (Brokamp 2017b), and is maintained on GitHub (<https://github.com/cole-brocamp/DeGAUSS>) where users can submit issues and propose their own extensions and additions.

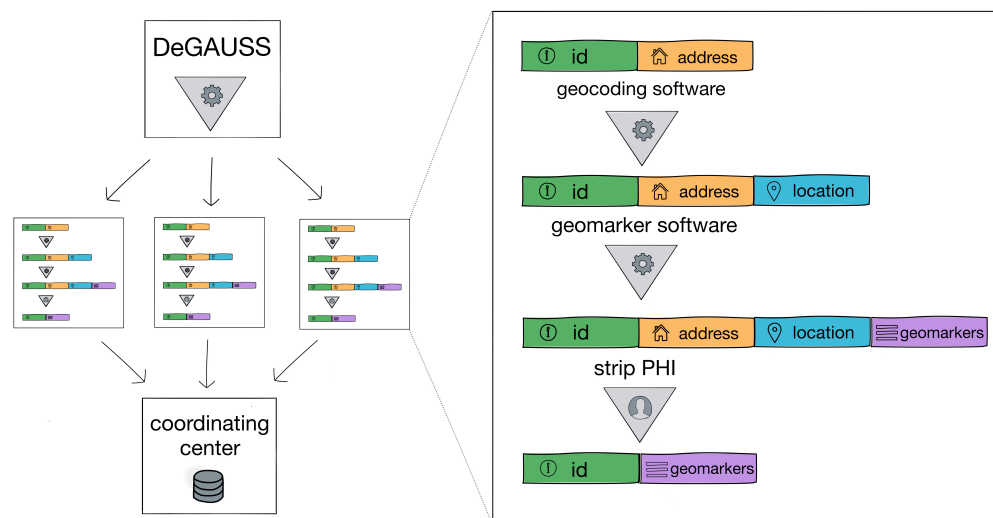


Figure 1: Illustration of DeGAUSS application within a multi-site study.

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