Henkilöt

**VALO Project**

Tarvitaanko joku yleinen kuvaus valosta alkuun?

**VALO Feasibility Study**

The feasibility study for the Valo project aimed to identify and evaluate the readiness and willingness of hospitals and data holders in Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Denmark to participate in a Nordic-level pilot using the OMOP (Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership) data model. The primary goal was to identify institutions capable of OMOP implementation, assess their maturity levels, and propose potential pilot studies on relevant health topics for federated analysis, ultimately proposing potential pilot studies involving at least three Nordic countries.

**Scope**

The scope of the feasibility study included identifying OMOP capable data holders, reviewing their maturity levels, and determining common health data topics suitable for federated analysis. The study proposed potential pilot study topics involving data holders from at least three Nordic countries to ensure comprehensive data representation and collaborative research efforts. The timeline of the feasibility study was approximately two months.

**Participants**

Altogether 15 data holders participated in the feasibility study; six from Finland, three from Sweden, three from Iceland, two from Norway, and one from Denmark. Some data holders could not participate due to other commitments.

**Methods**

The primary method used in the feasibility study was interviews. Additional data was also collected from some participants through a questionnaire. The analysis of the maturity levels of hospitals and data holders involved a detailed scoring system, including six assessment categories: 1) OMOP data model (incl. topics, coverage), 2) Data (incl. size, coverage, access), 3) Research and collaboration (national and international), 4) Key resources (clinical and IT), 5) Expansion capabilities (incl. financial and educational aspects) and 6) Willingness to participate in the pilot. All categories included several dimensions, each with their own detailed scoring criteria.

**Results**

Among the 15 data holders participating, nine had already adopted the OMOP model, with five demonstrating high maturity and three showing medium maturity. The remaining six data holders were interested in adopting the OMOP model but had not established concrete plans or a timetable. Institutions without OMOP were willing to adopt the model but required more information and specific projects to justify resource allocation. The study emphasised the need for ongoing support and clear incentives to encourage these institutions to transition to the OMOP model.

There was high interest in participating in the pilot, with nine data holders showing strong willingness. Five expressed less willingness to participate, mostly owing to the absence of OMOP implementation, and one due to other commitments. Yet all data holders remained interested in receiving updates about the project.

The study also proposed two main health topics for the Nordic-level pilot: cancer and drug-related research. Cancer was a prominent area of interest, with ten data holders expressing willingness to participate. Specific research topics within cancer included cardiotoxicity, hematological cancer prevalence, and treatment outcomes. Drug-related study also garnered interest, for instance the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of new pharmacotherapies.

**Conclusion**

Overall, the feasibility study provided a comprehensive overview of the readiness and maturity of Nordic hospitals and data holders for OMOP implementation. It laid the groundwork for the VALO federated analysis pilot, proving the feasibility of the pilot, and pointing out the next steps for the initiation. The proposed pilot on cancer or drug research holds the potential to demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of using the OMOP model for federated health research in the Nordic region.

**Kerrotaanko lyhyesti vielä toimijoista?**

THL

Sitra

Productivity Leap