

HL7 Working Group Meeting



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EuroVulcan 2

18th January 2024 Royal Olympic Hotel, Athens





Q4 Panel: Regulators Moving to FHIR with support from the Vulcan Accelerator

Session Chair: Hugh Glover, Vulcan Technical Director

January 18, 2024



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Q4 Panel: Regulators Moving to FHIR with support from the Vulcan **Accelerator**

ATHENS DIGITAL HEALTH

Panelists

- 1. What's next in CDISC for Vulcan? Focus on Utilizing Digital Protocol: Peter Van Reusel, Chief Standards Officer, CDISC
- 2. What's next in US Policy for Vulcan: Stephen Konya (online), ONC, United States
- 3. What's next in personalized eLabeling for Vulcan?: João Almeida presenting for Craig Anderson (online), coLead Vulcan ePI/eLabeling
- 4. What's next in the HL7 FHIR Connectathon for GIDWG/UNICOM/ePI?: João Almeida product owner Gravitate Health
- 5. Can Clinical Care Data Replace Clinical Research Data?: W. Ed Hammond, Ph.D., Director, Duke Center for Health Informatics, Clinical and Translational Science Institute
- 6. Implications for Joint Action Xt-EHR for Primary & Secondary use of health data in the EHDS: Christos N. Schizas, Coordinator of Xt-EHR and President of the National eHealth Authority – Cyprus



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Q4.1 What's next in CDISC for Vulcan? Focus on Utilizing Digital Protocol

Peter Van Reusel, Chief Standards Officer, CDISC

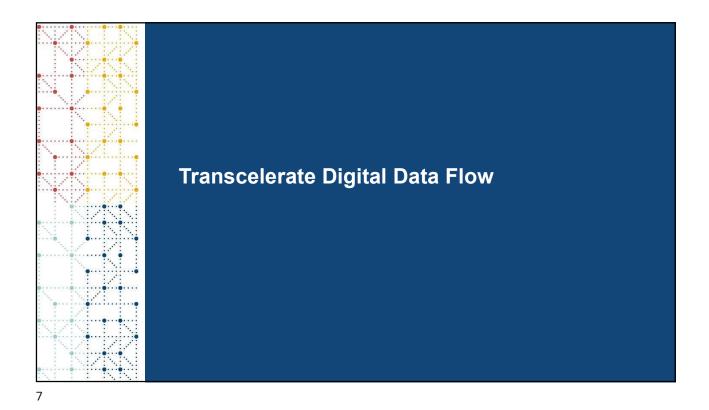
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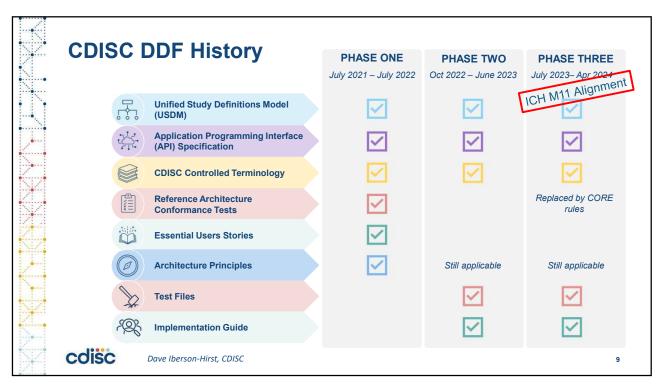
Agenda

- Transcelerate Digital Data Flow
- CDISC and ICH M11
 - Content model
 - Controlled terminology
 - Define Trial Design mappings
 - Conformance rules for M11 model
 - Partner with Vulcan FHIR: exchange standard for ICH M11

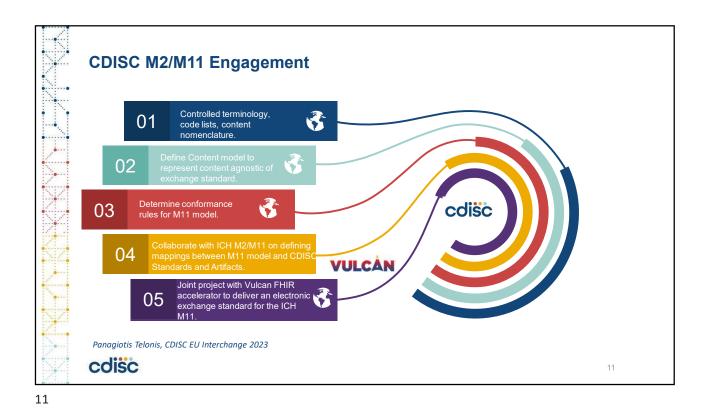


https://www.transceleratebiopharmainc.com/assets/digital-data-flow-solutions/ TransCelerate Digital Data Flow (DDF) Ambition
Write Once, Read Many **TODAY:** Document-based paradigm for protocol creation, **TOMORROW:** Digital paradigm for protocol creation, with fully interpretation, and transcription into consuming systems automated data flow and interoperability between systems **Digital Flow** Study Definitions Repository (SDR) Reference Implementation </> Unified Study Definitions Model (USDM) API Controlled Specs Terminology **Study Team Design & Protocol** Authoring cdisc

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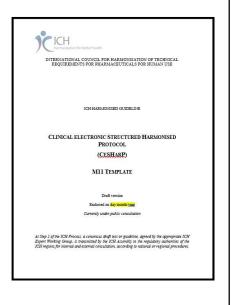




ICH M11 Terminology

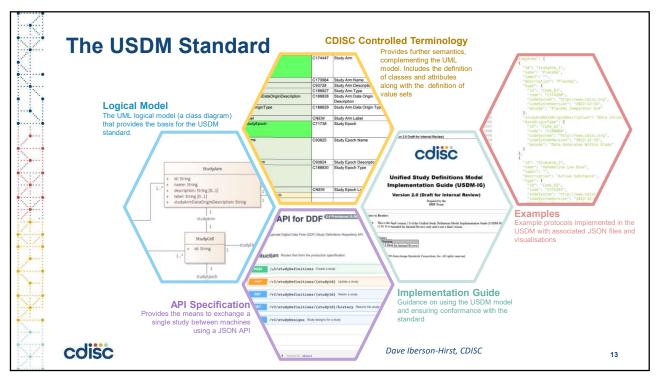
 CDISC is working with the ICH M11 working group to create draft semantics for the ICH M11 Protocol Template

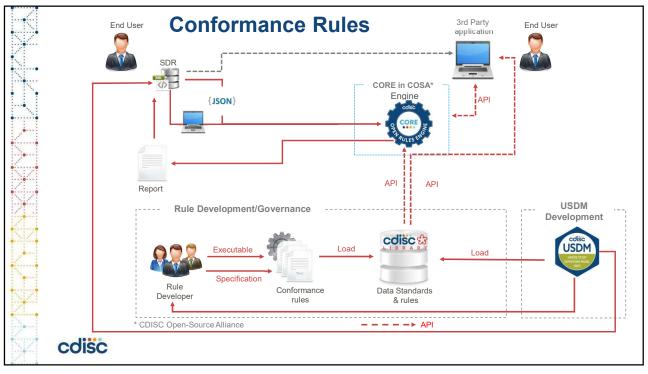
- 257 Data Elements
- 22 Valid Value Sets comprising 112 terms
- Aligns with/harmonizes to CDISC terminology where appropriate
 - SDTM, DDF, Protocol, Glossary
- Will be undergoing CDISC public review and regulatory review in the next couple of months.

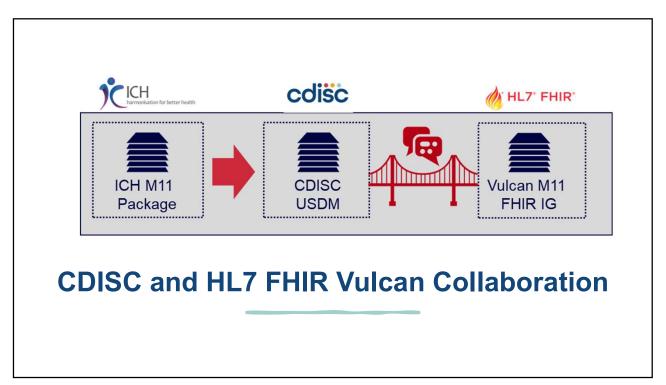


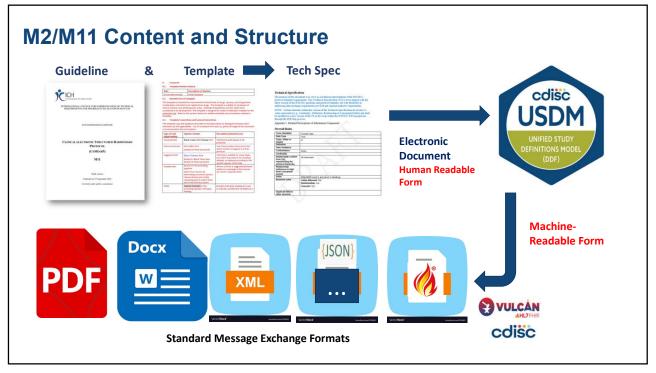
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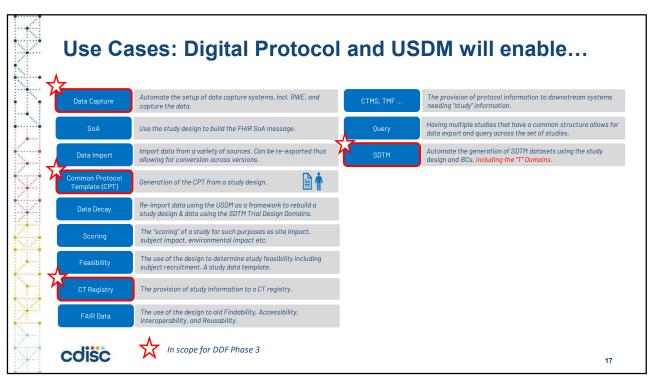
cdisc















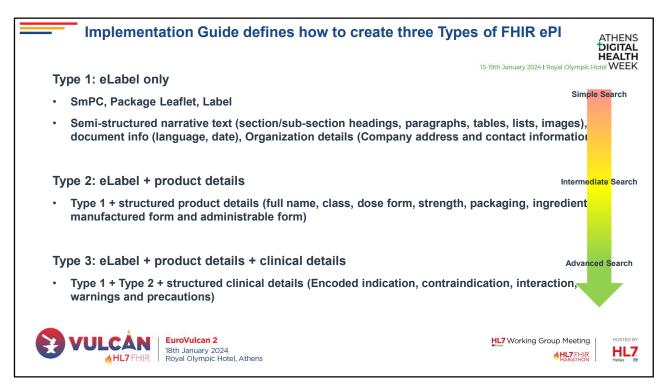
Q4.3 What's next in personalized eLabeling for Vulcan?

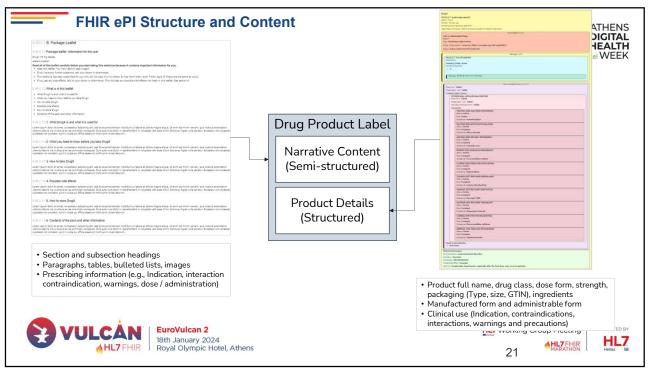
João Almeida presenting for Craig Anderson, coLead Vulcan ePI/eLabeling

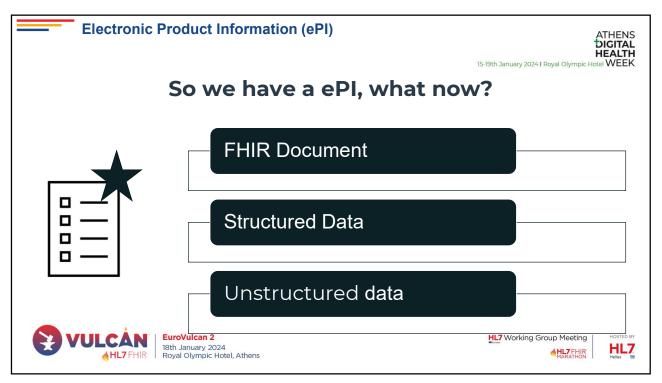
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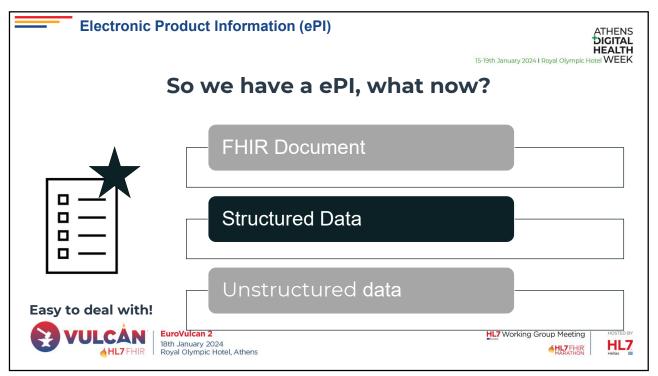


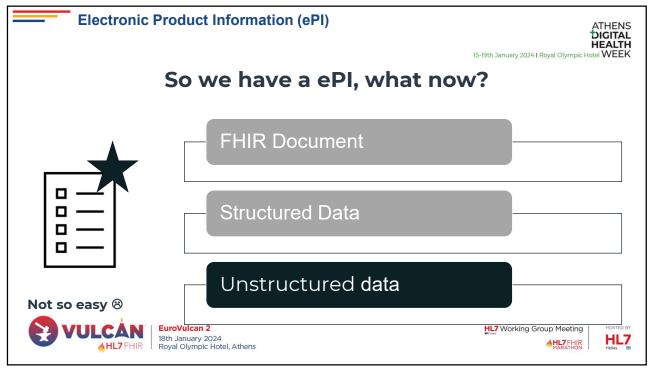
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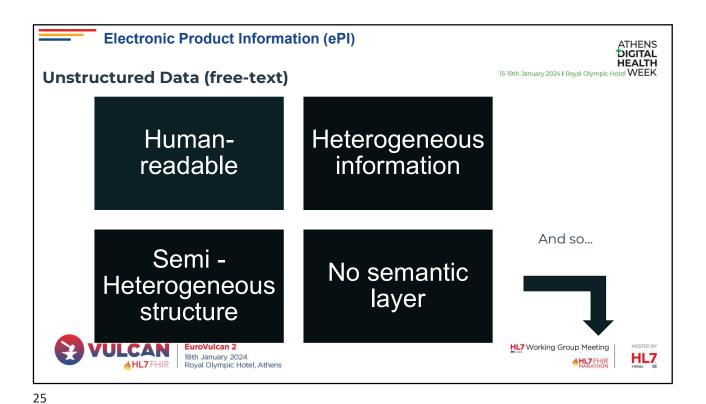












Processed ePI - P(ePI) ATHENS DIGITAL HEALTH unstructured data 15-19th January 2024 I Royal Olympic Hote Pre-processing "Adding" Semantic layer information tagging specific information More subsections Drugs observations conditions procedures quantities diseases symptoms

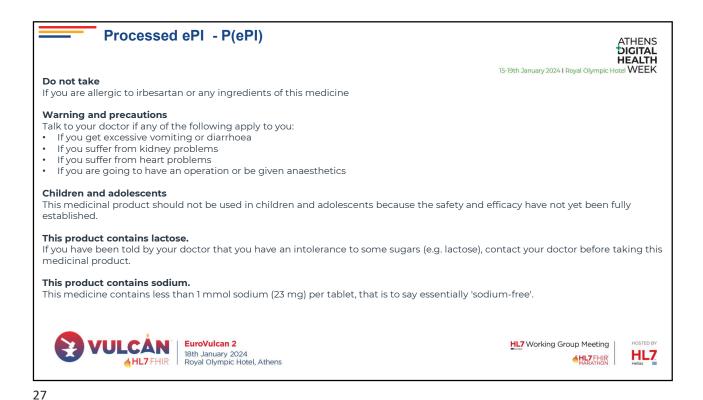
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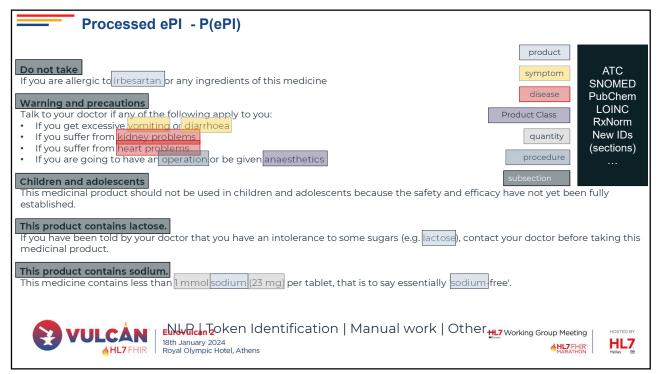
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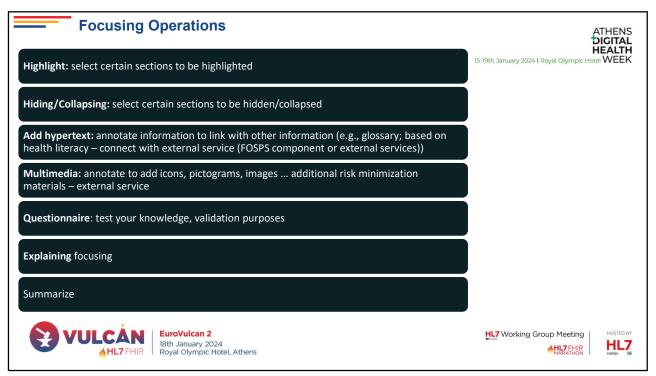
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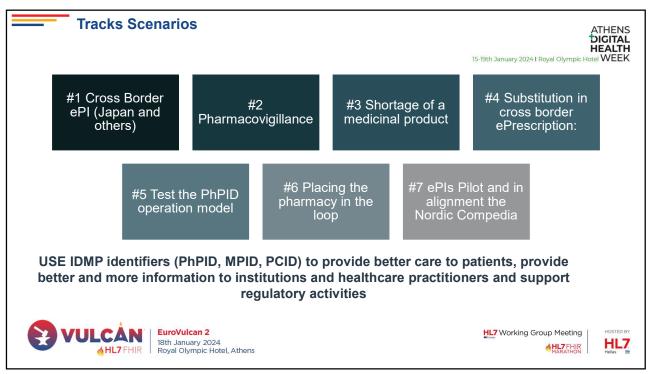
Q4.4 What's next in the HL7 FHIR Connectathon for GIDWG/UNICOM/ePI?

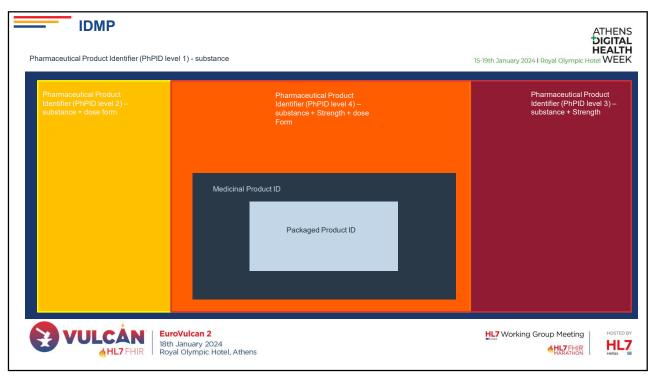
João Almeida, HL7 Europe, Gravitate-Health

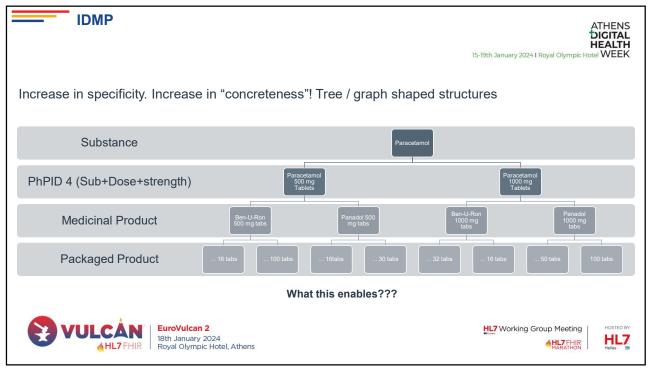
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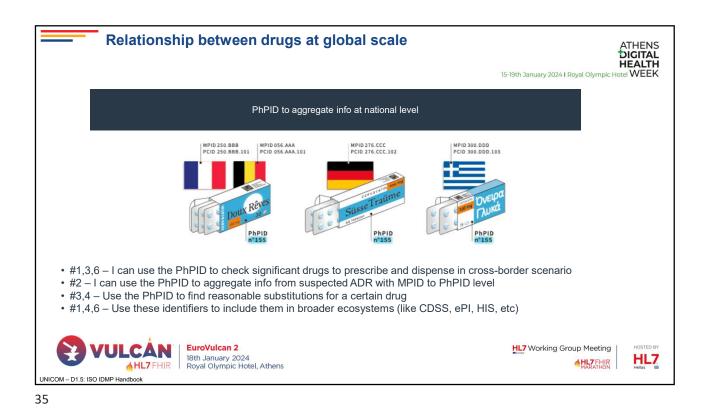


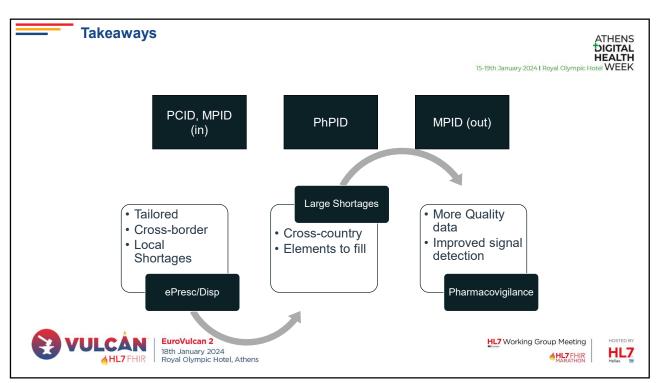
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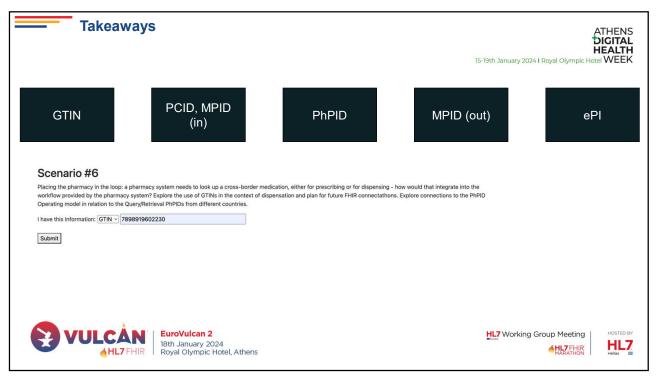


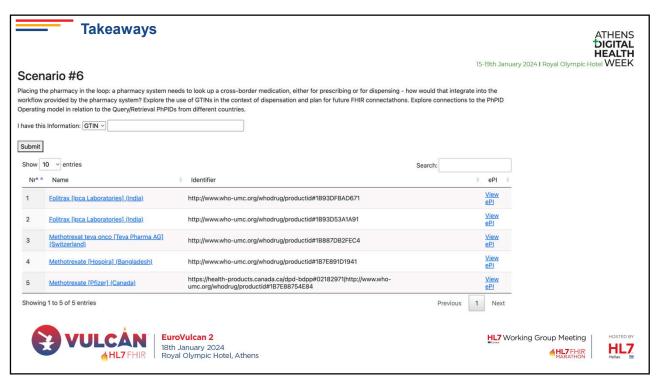


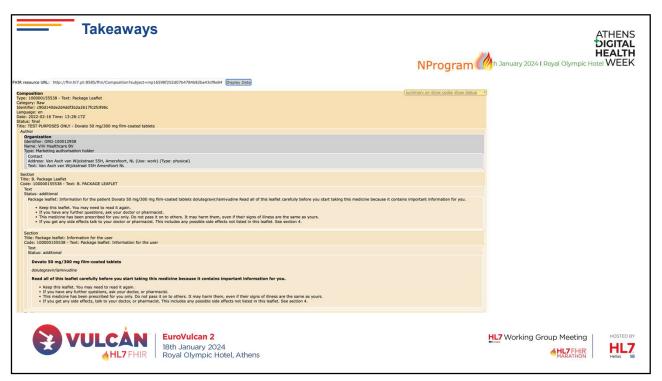


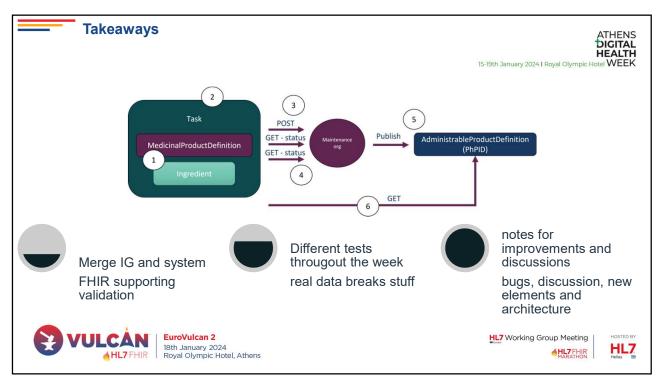


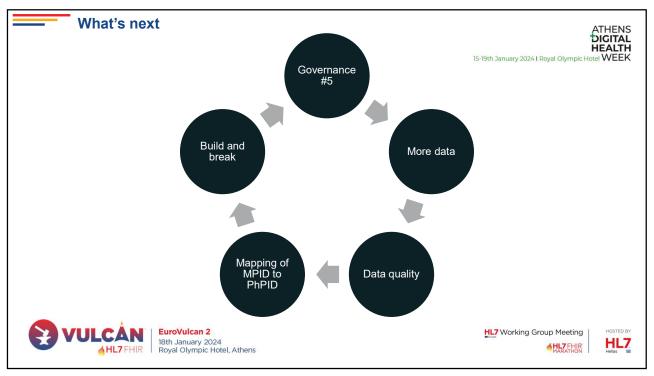
















Q4.5 Can Clinical Care Data Replace Clinical Research Data?

W. Ed Hammond, Ph.D., Director, Duke Center for Health Informatics, Clinical and Translational Science Institute

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What is Real World Data?



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- Real-world data are data relating to patient health status and/or the delivery of health care routinely collected from a variety of sources from a heterogeneous patient population.
- · The most common sources of real-world data are:
- Electronic Health Records
- · Claims Data
- Synthetic Data
- Each of these sources has major problems associated with them.
- Real World Evidence derived from Real-World Data is very important.



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Challenges in using RWD for Research



EHR Concerns

- Lack of Quality including missing data, inconsistency in what data is recorded, missing data, no common standard in data coding and representation, data entry errors, wrong patient, inconsistent units that get confused, little aggregation across institutes or even in different units of the same institute, and multiple records for the same patient.
- New types of data are slow to be included in the EHR (SDoH).

Claims Data

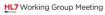
- Organized to maximize reimbursement, only contains data required to get reimbursement, order of data reported influenced by reimbursement, not in clinical importance, often interpreted by encoders to maximize reimbursement.
- On the positive side, it is the best source for tracking encounters.

Synthetic Data

- Relationships among multiple diseases are often not reflected.
- Patients are more complicated than synthetic data can represent.
- Can be useful for testing programs.



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Research Data - Randomized Clinical Trials



- Research data is a defined set of data for a specific purpose. It is collected by a trained staff whose focus is on the data that is being collected. Usually, it is curated by trained staff, so missing data is negligible. Errors are much less, although they can exist.
- If research includes multiple sites, the same problems of missing data, errors, and patient duplication in the same institution and across institutions.
- The lack of a common set of data elements requires mapping among multiple terminologies with a loss of information.



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Challenges to Bridging Clinical Data and Research Data



- Patient care providers are interested in recording the data that they think are important for the care of the patient for which they are responsible. Any additional data recording is laborintensive work that is not part of their focus.
- Researchers are similarly focused on the data in which they are interested, and they want to use their representations and timing.
- New data types such as genetic data, social determinants of health, wearable sensor data, and patient-reported data are intrusions to both clinical care providers and researchers.



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Three examples of RWD research



- Patient Centric Outcome Research Network (PCORNet)
- A network of networks consisting of 8 Clinical Research Networks, each comprising two or more healthcare centers. More than 40 health systems participate in Cornet through the CRNs.
- The CRNs transform their data gathered from routine patient care into a consistent format, the Cornet Common Data Model (CDM) to enable rapid response to research-related questions.
- NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory
- Currently consists of 27 embedded pragmatic clinical trials, many of which collect patient-reported outcomes as primary or secondary outcomes.
- Challenges include competing healthcare system priorities, clinician buy-in, low adoption and lack of suitable technology in low resource settings, and lack of consensus and standards.
- National Covid Cohort Collaborative (N3C)
- N3C provides one of the largest collections of secure and deidentified clinical data if the US for COVID-19 research. More than 70 institutes submit data to develop a centralized national data resource. Data is submitted using one of OMOP, i2b2 (ACT), PCORNet, or TriNetX CDM. Data is converted to OMOP for the Data Enclave and is available for research.



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What the Future Might Bring



- · Increased automation of data collection and documentation.
- · Creation of a global master set of data elements with embedded computable knowledge.
- Creation of complex phenotypes and expanded definition of multiple data elements to be collected.
- · Real-time quality checks on data entry.
- Focus on the patient as the center point of an encounter, and clinicians have the responsibility for collecting all data required.
- · Al will solve the problem.



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MARATHON Hellas

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Thank You ...

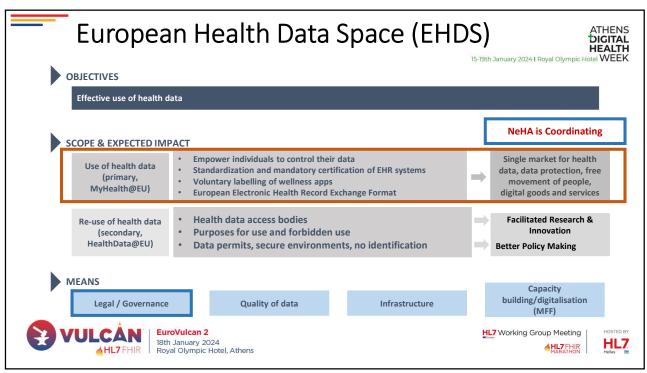


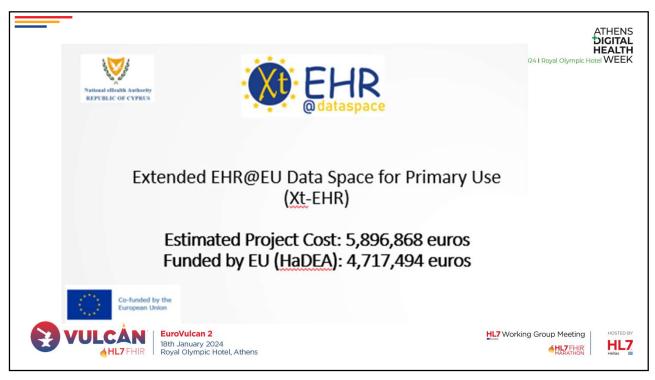
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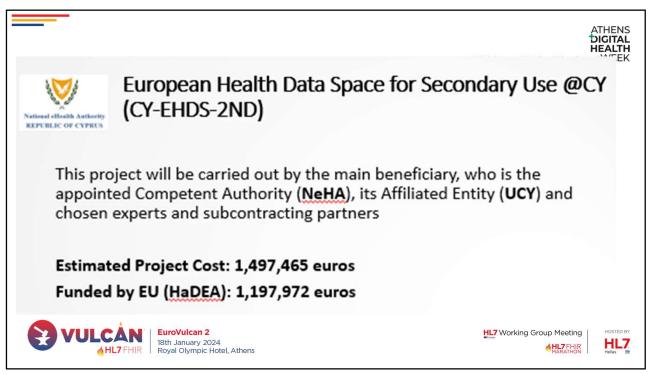


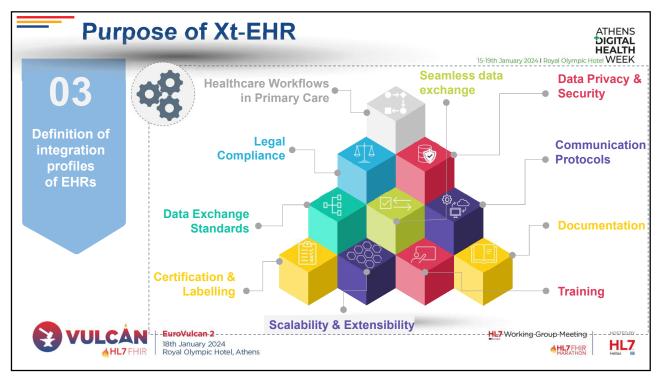


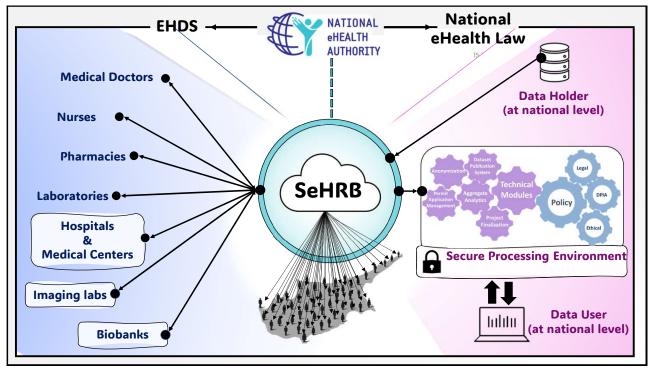


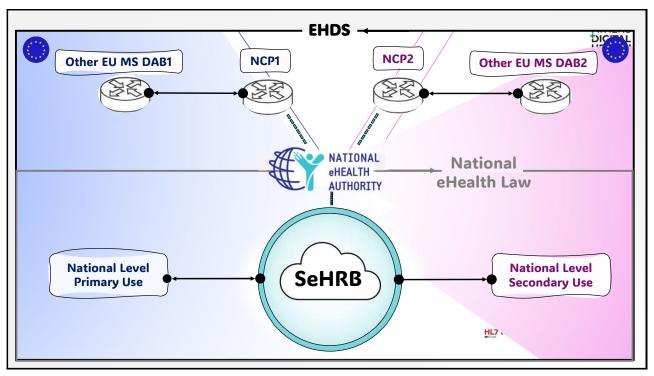


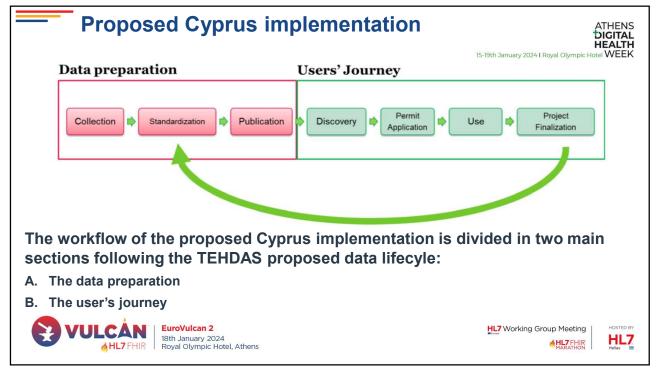












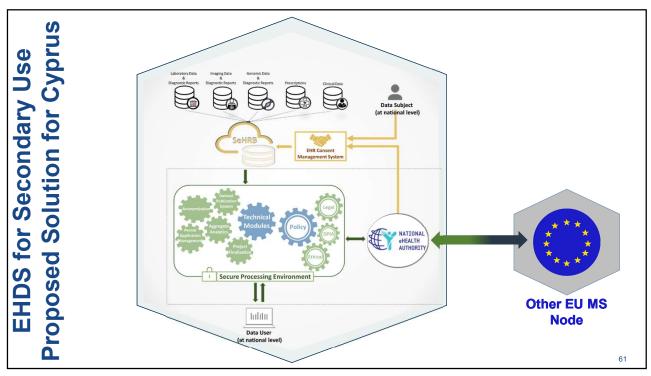
Proposed Cyprus implementation

Data Lifecycle		
Section	Phase	Implementation Outline
Data Preparation	Collection	 Data will be collected from data banks of the healthcare providers in Cyprus (i.e. doctors, hospitals, diagnostic centers, laboratories, pharmacies, biobanks, research institutions). The data will be stored in the Single EHR Data Bank managed and maintained
		by the NeHA (HDAB).
Data Preparation	Standardization	The collected data will be stored and exchanged in a standardized form using the HL7 FHIR interoperability standard.
		 The terminology describing each data element will be defined by the NeHA and shall be aligned with the EU healthcare cross-border services requirements (i.e. eHDSI MVC).
		 The data will also address the syntactic requirements of the International Patient Summary as specified by the ISO 27269:2021 - International patient summary.
Data Preparation	Publication	NeHA will set up a publication system which will publish all collected data for secondary use in the form of national dataset catalogues.
		The dataset catalogues will be searchable and accessible to potential data consumers (users) using particular metadata descriptors.

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Proposed Cyprus implementation

Data Lifecycle Section	Phase	Implementation Outline
Users' Journey	Discovery	 The user will be able to look for the data he or she needs to perform their work. The search will be executed on the published national dataset catalogues with the use of metadata descriptors in order to limit the resulting dataset catalogues to suit the needs of the work needed to be done.
Users' Journey	Permit Application	 NeHa will establish a Permit Application Management System. The users will use this system to apply their request for permission to access certain data. The permit application request will be examined by the NeHA as the HDAB and either be approved or rejected. With the approval of the permit application the user can access the requested data.
Users' Journey	Use	 The requested dataset is constructed by integrating the data included in the requested dataset catalogues (national and EU). NeHa (as the HDAB) provides the user with access to the integrated dataset via a secure processing environment. The user can either view or analyze the provided data to perform the work he or she desires.
Users' Journey	Project Finalization	 When the work is done with the requested data, the user shall signal NeHA, as the HDAB, about the project finalization In this case, the project finalization process will be initiated asking the users for a proper disclosure of their findings following the FAIR principles for the results.





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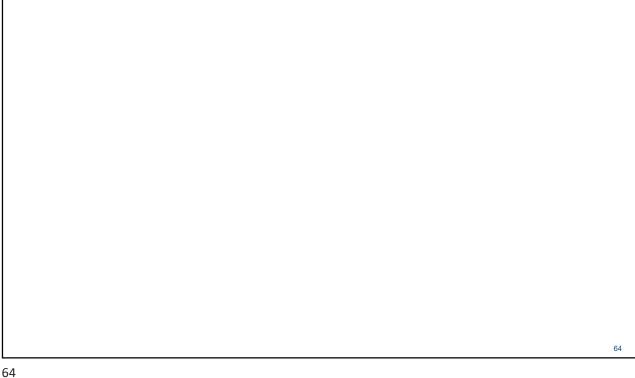








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Closing Remarks



Michael van Campen **Vulcan Program Director**



Amy Cramer Vulcan co-Chair



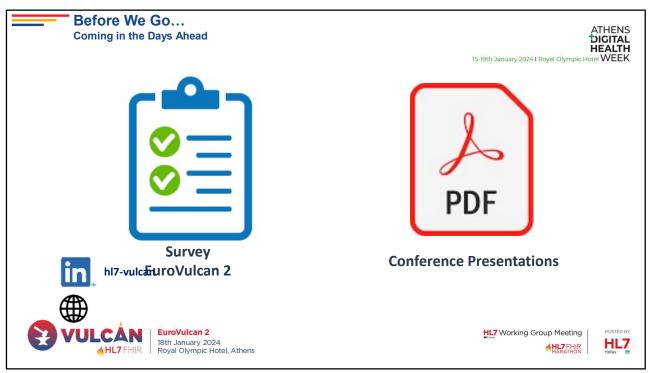
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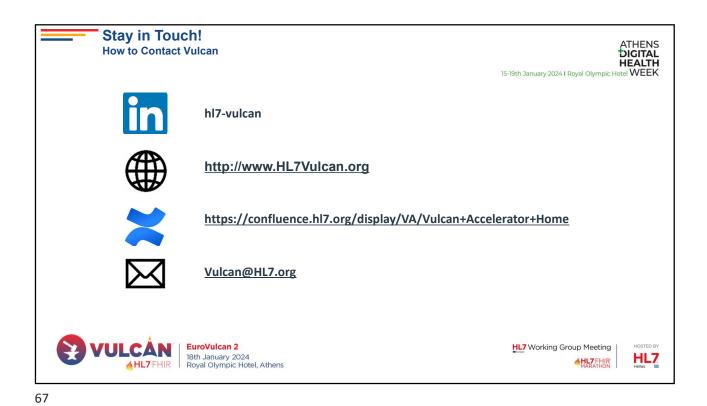




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