



CIPHER-OHDSI Phenotype Library Integration

OHDSI Phenotype Development and
Evaluation Workgroup

6/28/2024

- Ashley Galloway, Associate Director, Strategic Partnerships and Outreach
- Anne Ho, Director for Data Operations
- Jackie Honerlaw, Deputy Director
- Michael Murray, Lead Technical Architect
- Ed Zielinski, Database Manager

INNOVATION  INTEROPERABILITY  COLLABORATION

VA



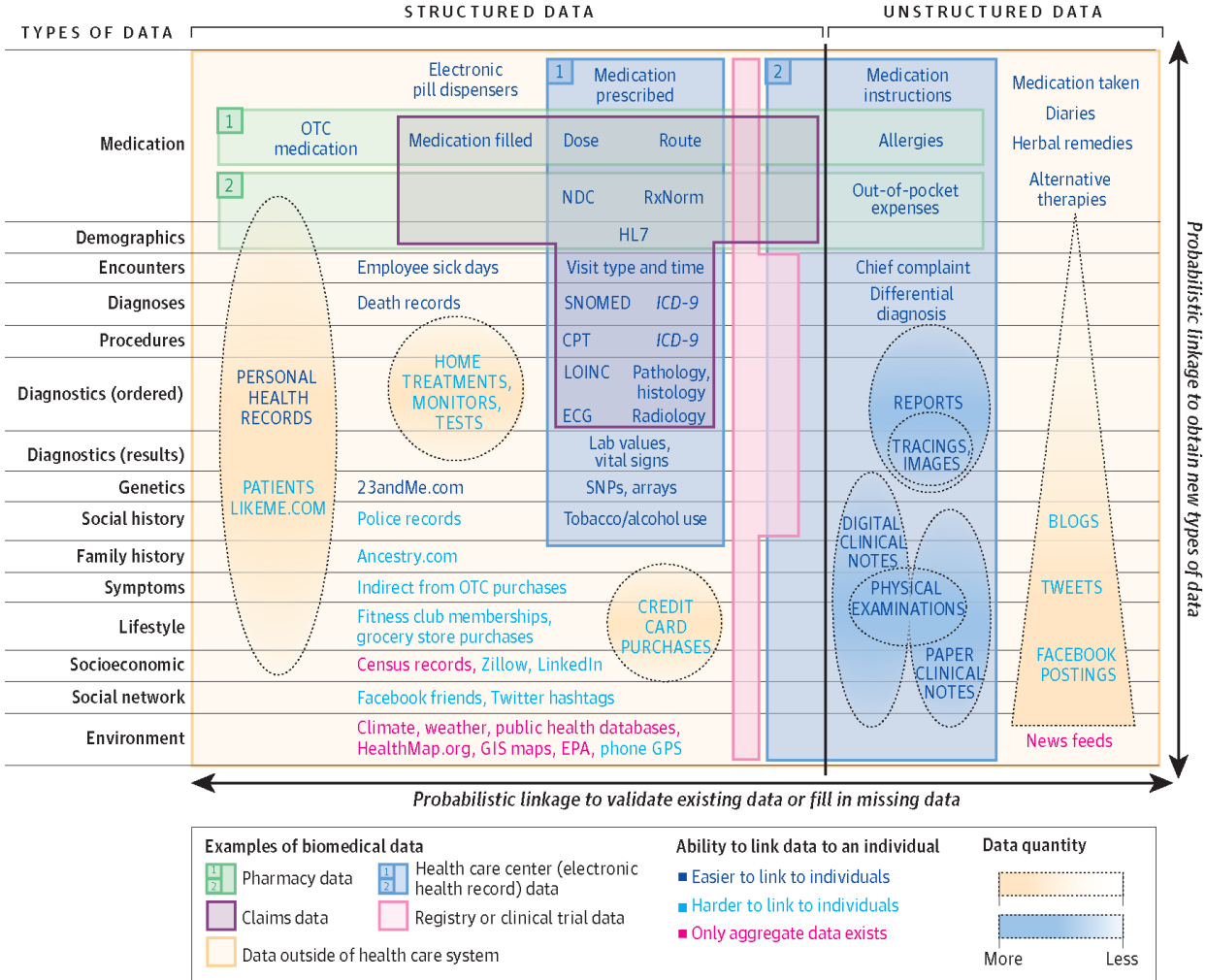
U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

Objectives



1. Overview of CIPHER phenotype library (5 min)
2. Review proposed pilot for integration of OHDSI Phenotype Library definitions in CIPHER (5 min)
3. Discuss proposed integration (5 min)

EHRs are a rich resource for clinical research and healthcare operations



- Code curation
- Machine learning
- Other approaches

Heart failure

Diabetes

PTSD

Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource (CIPHER) Overview



A publicly accessible platform centralizing phenotype definitions and phenotyping resources

Mission: Accelerate health data innovation by providing an integrated and interactive knowledge sharing platform

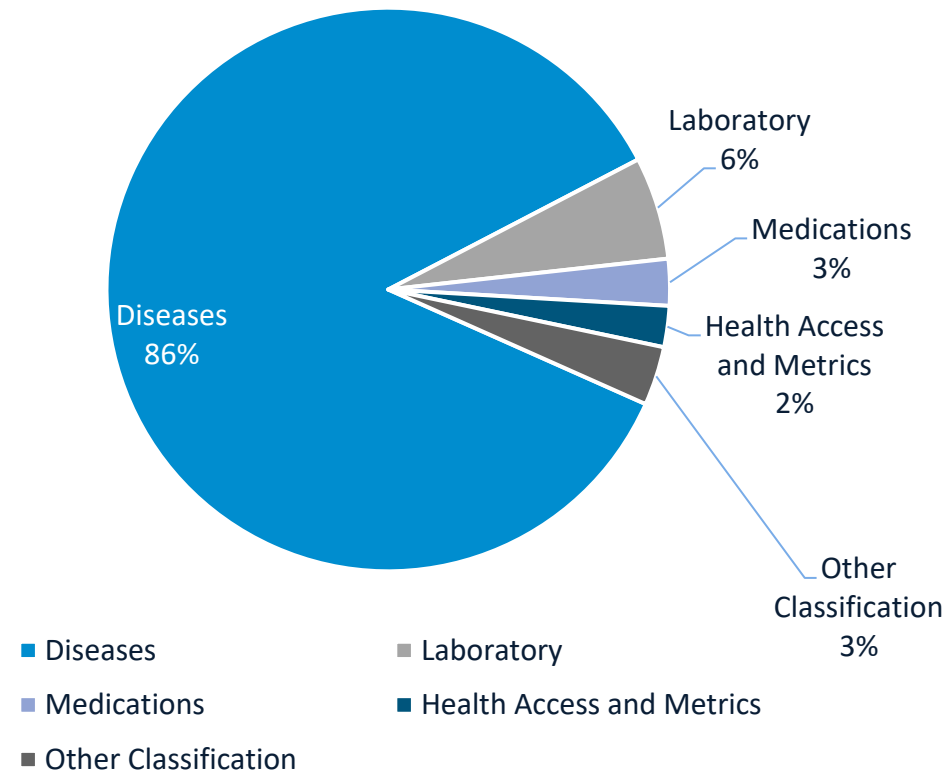
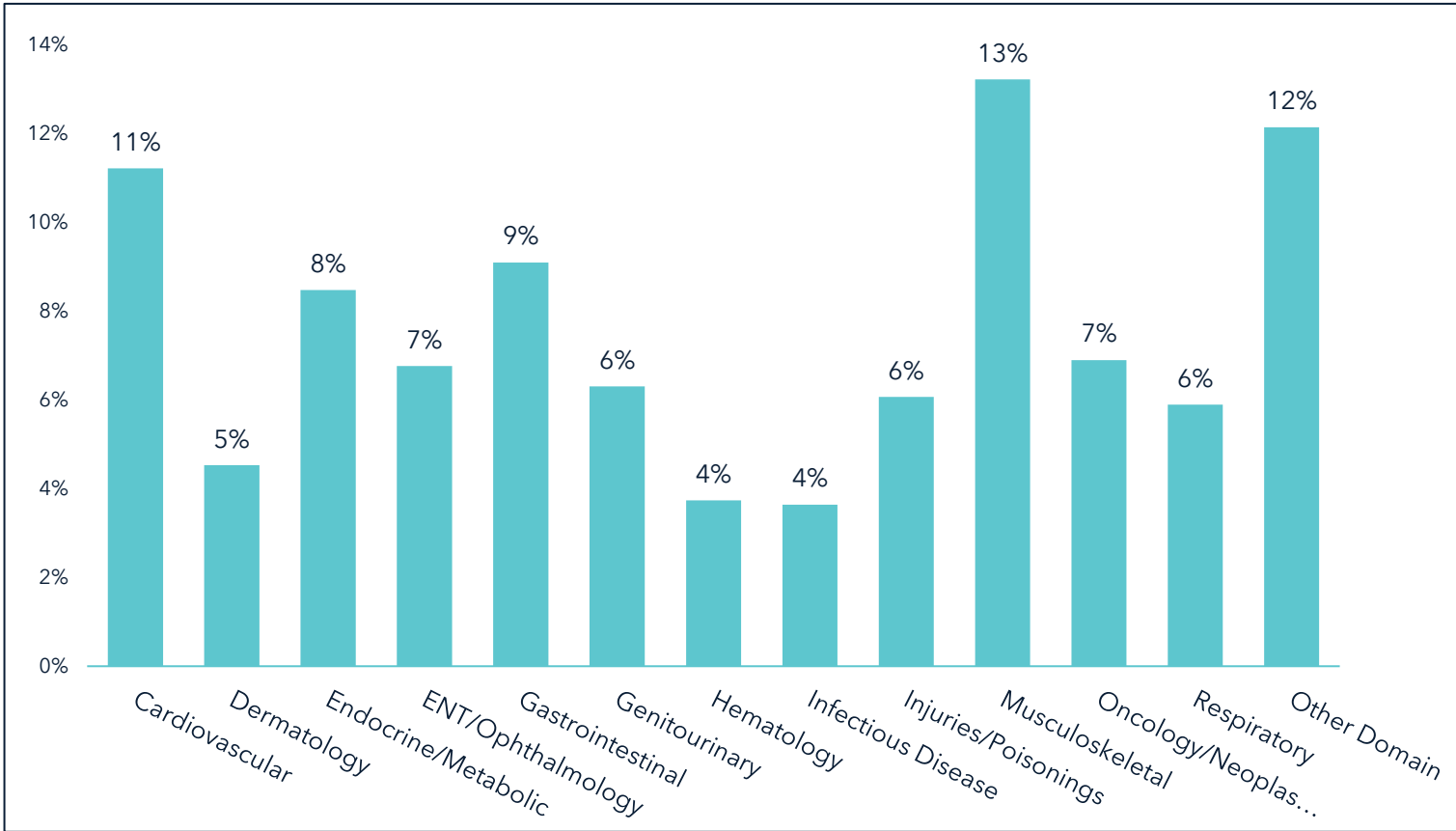
Funded by the US Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research and Development

A screenshot of the CIPHER website interface. The top navigation bar is dark blue and contains the VA logo, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs name, the CIPHER logo, and a "Login" button with a lock icon and a "Need to register?" link. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search Knowledgebase...". The main content area features a large, colorful network graph visualization on the left and a text box on the right titled "KESER Network Tool". The text box describes the tool as a knowledge extraction via sparse embedding regression (KESER) tool that allows users to infer relatedness among diseases, treatment, procedures, and laboratory measurements through a visual, interactive knowledge map. Below this, there is a section titled "CIPHER: CENTRALIZED INTERACTIVE PHENOMICS RESOURCE" with a brief description of the platform and a list of features: EHR-based phenotype definitions, Data mappings, Programming code, and Tools for visualizing data and generating phenotypes. A "LEARN MORE >" button is located at the bottom right of this section. The background of the lower part of the screenshot shows a curved, multi-story building with a glass facade.

Expanding CIPHER Knowledgebase Content



6,000 + Phenotypes

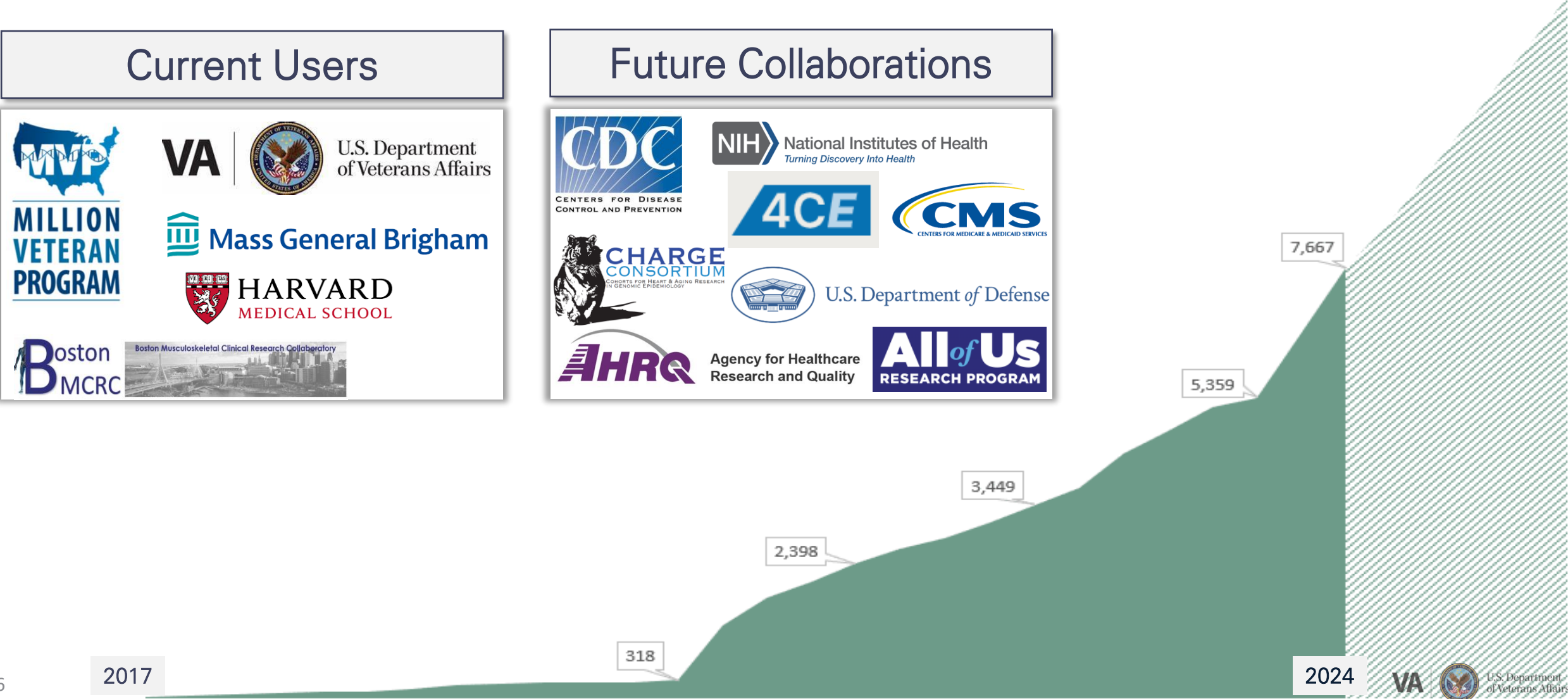


CIPHER's Userbase Continues to Grow



Current Users

Future Collaborations



CIPHER Website

- A. Phenotype Knowledgebase
- B. Phenotype Collection Workflow
- C. Data Visualization Tools

The screenshot shows the CIPHER website interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the VA logo, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs name, and the CIPHER logo. On the right side of the header, there are links for 'Login' and 'Need to register?'. Below the header is a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Getting Started', 'Explore', 'About', and 'Contact Us'. A search bar is located below the navigation menu, with the text 'Search Knowledgebase...' and a magnifying glass icon. The main content area features a large network visualization on the left, consisting of numerous colored nodes (yellow, green, purple) connected by lines. To the right of the visualization is a section titled 'KESER Network Tool' with a description: 'The knowledge extraction via sparse embedding regression (KESER) tool allows users to infer relatedness among diseases, treatment, procedures and laboratory measurements through a visual, interactive knowledge map.' Below this description are navigation arrows. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a dark blue section titled 'CIPHER: CENTRALIZED INTERACTIVE PHENOMICS RESOURCE' with a description: 'Developed by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), CIPHER is an online knowledge-sharing platform that aims to optimize electronic health records (EHR) data for use in research and clinical operations. The CIPHER knowledgebase contains:' followed by a bulleted list: 'EHR-based phenotype definitions', 'Data mappings', 'Programming code', and 'Tools for visualizing data and generating phenotypes'. A 'LEARN MORE >' link is located at the bottom right of this section. The background of the bottom section shows a curved staircase with a glass railing.

Searchable database of phenotype articles

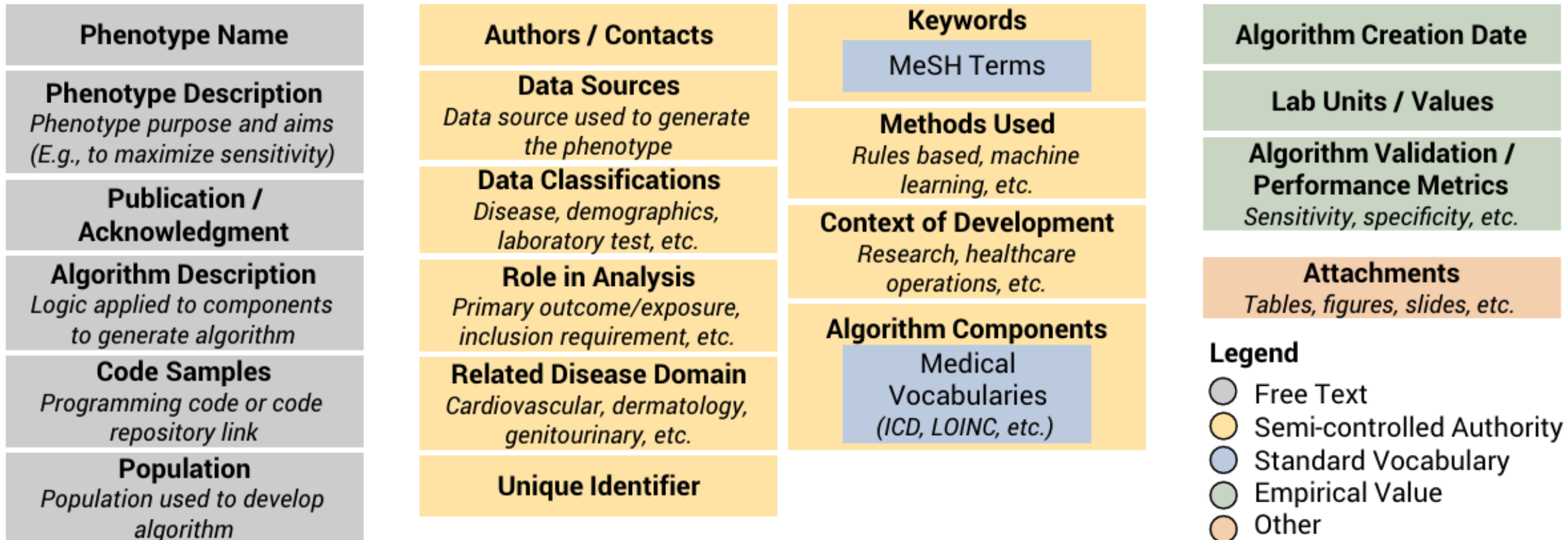


- A. Phenotype knowledgebase
- B. Phenotype collection workflow
- C. Data visualization tools

- ✓ CIPHER standard
- ✓ Unique phenotype article identifier
- ✓ Smart search
- ✓ Version control

The screenshot displays the CIPHER web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the VA logo, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and CIPHER branding. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for Home, Getting Started, Explore, About, Contact Us, and Admin. A search bar on the right contains the text 'dementia'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed for 'dementia'. The interface includes a left sidebar with filter options such as Data Classification, Related Disease Domain, Data Sources Used, Algorithm components, Role of phenotype in analysis, Date algorithm created, Author, Method used, and Publication. The main content area shows search results for 'dementia', including a list of articles with their authors and creation dates. A callout box on the right side of the screenshot states '6,000+ phenotypes available'.

CIPHER Metadata Standard



Example Phenotype Content: Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (MVP Cognitive WG)

1

Basic Information and Contact

Abbreviations and Keywords

ADRD Cognitive Decline

Publication ?

[Alzheimer's disease and related dementias](#)

Data Classification(

Diseases

Related Disease

Mental/ Behavioral H

Author(s)

MVP Cognitive D

Contact

MVP Cognitive Declin

Acknowledgement

Mark W. Logue, Rich
During Aging Workin

Algorithm Components

Method Used

Rules-Based (i.e., only structured data were used)

Algorithm Description

To qualify as a case requires the presence of two or m

Algorithm Components

ICD-9 Diagnostic Codes (2

ICD-10 Diagnostic Codes (1

(1) Programming Code SQL

```
/****** MVP Phenotype Code
Project Name: Alzheimer's Phenotyping in
Purpose: To create a single program that
*****

/*****Step 1. Selecting persons with any
DROP table if exists ##Dementia_InpatOut
SELECT Distinct
[VINCI_ID]
,CAST([DischargeDate] AS DATE) AS
,[ICDCode]
,[ICDDescription]
/*AD 1/30/2023: Creating
```

Algorithm Overview

Source of Phenotype

CDW (Corporate

Context of Development

Research

Role of Phenotype in

Primary Outcome/Ex

Phenotype Description

The Million Veteran I
dementia phenotyp
developed for use in

Population ?

Million Veteran Prog

Date Algorithm Created

06/01/2023

Validation

Validated ?

Yes

Description of Validation

We have performed a chart review of n=39 "difficult cases". That is, MVP participants with either a) 1 ICD code for either MCI, AD, or dementia or b) subjects with low to moderate AD case probability according to the Multimodal Automated Phenotype (MAP) algorithm (Liao et al. Am Med Inform Assoc, 2019). These were reviewed in tandem by Drs. Hauger and Meritt of the AD/MCI working group and classified as "Likely not", "Possible", or "Likely" cases of MCI, AD, and dementia. Chart review results were compared to the classifications according to the MAP algorithm and according to our ICD-code based definitions of MCI, AD, ADRD, and dementia (Table 2). The performance of the ICD code set is shown in "Algorithm Performance Measures". The authors also evaluated the suitability of our ICD code based phenotypes in genetic studies by testing their association with the APOE E4 isoform (the strongest AD genetic risk factor) in European-descent MVP subjects (Table 3).

Performance Metric	Value
Sensitivity	1.00
Specificity	0.35
Negative Predictive Value (NPV)	1.00
Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	0.67
Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC)	N/A
Kappa	N/A

Additional Information

Attachments

Type	Description
Additional Information	Algorithm components/ performance metrics

Standardized collection of phenotype metadata



- A. Phenotype knowledgebase
- B. Phenotype collection workflow**
- C. Data visualization tools

- ✓ Validation against standard vocabularies
- ✓ CIPHER review
- ✓ Populate into knowledgebase

VA U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs CIPHER JH

Add Algorithm Component

② Enter Algorithm Component Codes

ICD-9 Diagnostic Codes

How would like to add the information?

- Search for a code by its name or description
- Perform a wildcard search by using % or *
- Enter codes directly. You may provide multiple codes separated by a comma. No other special characters are allowed.

434.%

- ✓ 434.0 - CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS
- 434.00 - CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS W/O MENTION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION
- ✓ 434.01 - CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS W/ CEREBRAL INFARCTION
- 434.10 - CEREBRAL EMBOLISM W/O MENTION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION
- ✓ 434.1 - CEREBRAL EMBOLISM
- ✓ 434.11 - CEREBRAL EMBOLISM W/ CEREBRAL INFARCTION

433.01 433.11 433.21 433.31

433.81 433.91 434.01 434.11

434.91 434.0 434.1 434.9

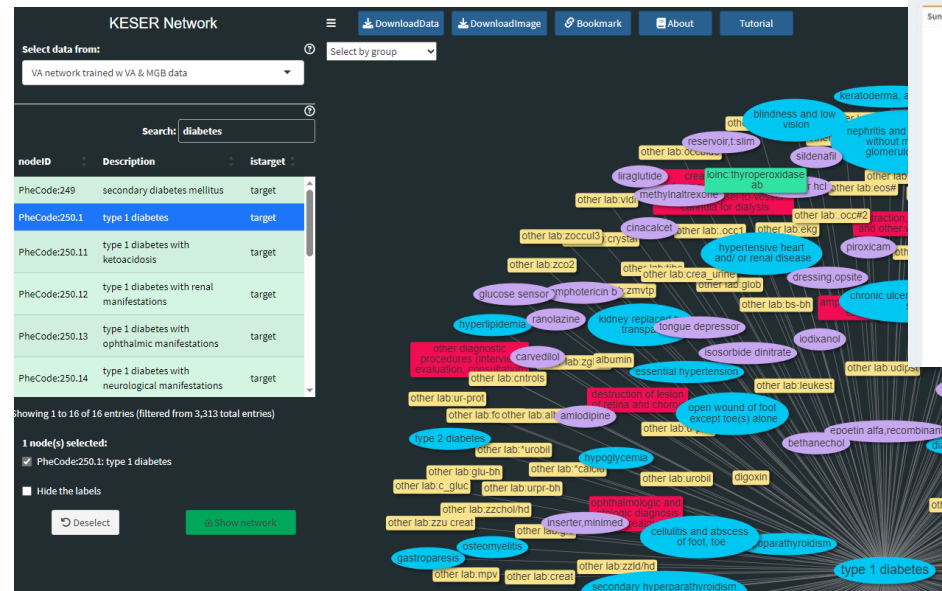
OK Cancel

Tools connected to phenotype definition knowledgebase



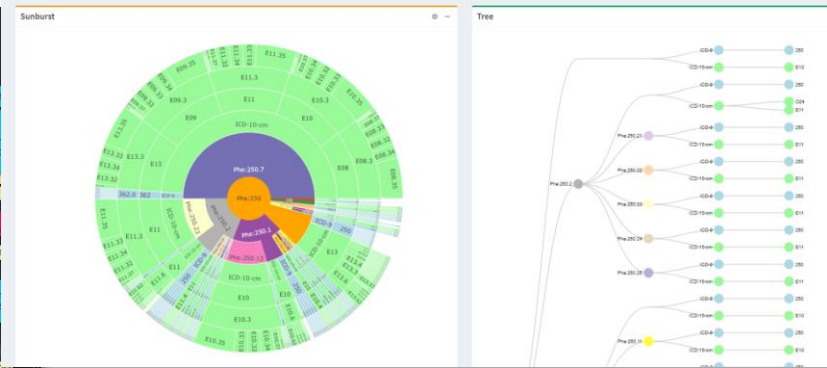
- A. Phenotype knowledgebase
- B. Phenotype collection workflow
- C. Data visualization tools

- ✓ Provides interactive approach to exploring metadata
- ✓ Aids in phenotype development
- ✓ Linkage to knowledgebase



KESER creates a knowledge map to allow users to visualize relatedness among diseases, treatment, procedures, and laboratory measurements.

Phecode	Phenotype	ICD version	ICD code	ICD Description
250.1	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.01	Type 1 diabetes mellitus [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], not stated as uncontrolled, without mention of complication
250.1	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.02	Type 1 diabetes mellitus [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], uncontrolled, without mention of complication
250.11	Type 1 diabetes with ketoacidosis	ICD-9	250.11	Type 1 diabetes mellitus [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], not stated as uncontrolled, with ketoacidosis
250.12	Type 1 diabetes with ketoacidosis	ICD-9	250.12	Type 1 diabetes mellitus [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], uncontrolled, with ketoacidosis
250.13	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.13	Diabetes mellitus, type 1 [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], with hyperosmolarity, not stated as uncontrolled
250.14	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.14	Diabetes mellitus, type 1 [insulin dependent type] [DM04] [juvenile type], with hyperosmolarity, uncontrolled
250.15	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.15	Diabetes mellitus with other coma, type 1 [juvenile type], uncontrolled
250.16	Type 1 diabetes	ICD-9	250.16	Diabetes mellitus with other coma, type 1 [juvenile type], uncontrolled



Phecode to ICD Map assists users in developing clinically meaningful disease phenotypes by enabling the user to visualize the relationships between various ICD codes and Phecodes.

Learn More About CIPHER



Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 30(5), 2023, 958–964

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocad030>

Advance Access Publication Date: 7 March 2023

Brief Communication







INFORMATICS PROFESSIONALS. LEADING THE WAY.

CIPHER Metadata Standard

Brief Communication

Framework of the Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource (CIPHER) standard for electronic health data-based phenomics knowledgebase

Jacqueline Honerlaw ¹, Yuk-Lam Ho¹, Francesca Fontin¹, Jeffrey Gosian¹, Monika Maripuri¹, Michael Murray¹, Rahul Sangar¹, Ashley Galloway¹, Andrew J. Zimolzak ^{2,3}, Stacey B. Whitbourne^{1,4,5}, Juan P. Casas^{1,4,5}, Rachel B. Ramoni ⁶, David R. Gagnon^{1,7}, Tianxi Cai^{1,8,9}, Katherine P. Liao^{1,4,9,10}, J. Michael Gaziano^{1,4,5}, Sumitra Muralidhar⁶, and Kelly Cho ^{1,4,5}

¹Massachusetts Veterans Epidemiology Research and Information Center (MAVERIC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, ²Center for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness and Safety, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas, USA, ³Department of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA, ⁴Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, ⁵Division of Aging, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, ⁶Office of Research and Development, Veterans Health Administration, Washington, District of Columbia, USA, ⁷Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, ⁸Department of Biostatistics, Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, ⁹Department of Biomedical Informatics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and ¹⁰Division of Rheumatology, Inflammation, and Immunity, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Corresponding Author: Jacqueline Honerlaw, Massachusetts Veterans Epidemiology Research and Information Center

Honerlaw J, Ho YL, Fontin F, et al. Framework of the Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource (CIPHER) standard for electronic health data-based phenomics knowledgebase. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2023; ocad030.

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 2024, 1–9

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocae042>

Research and Applications







OXFORD

CIPHER Design and Resources

Research and Applications

Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource: an integrated online phenomics knowledgebase for health data users

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J. Honerlaw and Y.-L. Ho authors contributed equally.

Abstract

Honerlaw, J, Ho YL, Fontin F, et al. Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource: an integrated online phenomics knowledgebase for health data users. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2024 Mar 13;ocae042. doi:10.1093/jamia/ocae042. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38481028.

Future directions

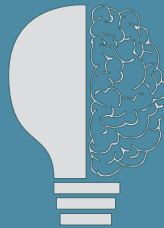


Enhance Site Features



- Comparison of phenotype definitions and versions
- Phenotype discovery

Expand Knowledgebase



- Expand phenotypes
- Capture information on phenotype reuse
- Data dictionaries

Integrate Additional Tools



- Interactive map of phenotype prevalence
- Tools for phenotype development

Expand Partners and Contributors



- Including:
- Health systems: QI/ CDS
 - Cohort studies
 - Federal partners
 - Research funders

OMOP on CIPHER



Goal: Ensure OMOP users can search and share phenotype definitions in CIPHER

Planned approach

- Integrate OMOP concepts into CIPHER
- Pilot collection of OMOP based phenotypes with All of Us (AoU)
- Connect to phenotypes developed by OHDSI experts



OHDSI-CIPHER Library Integration



Goals:

- Promote OMOP use and OHDSI Phenotype Library to CIPHER community
- Facilitate search and reuse of OHDSI phenotypes

Proposed approach

1. Identify 5 phenotypes to pilot
2. Collect phenotype metadata required per the CIPHER standard
3. Enter phenotypes in knowledgebase, reference OHDSI Phenotype Library for select fields (programming code, etc)

Pilot phenotypes

- ✓ Shared in manuscripts/conference proceedings
- ✓ Additional metadata available
- ✓ Author collaboration

Cohort Id	Cohort Name
33	Dementia
255	Alzheimer's disease (based on Imfeld, 2013)
863	Cognitive impairment, incident
249	Ischemic (Non-hemorrhagic) Stroke In Inpatient
892	Stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic) events
76	Transient ischemic attack events

Q&A and Next Steps



- Discussion of proposal
- Follow-up
 - Demo of CIPHER library
 - Questions for OHDSI

1. OHDSI Phenotype Library

- a. How are phenotypes entered and what is the review process?
- b. How often are phenotypes updated?

2. OMOP Concepts

- a. How useful are OMOP based phenotypes to researchers not using OMOP?
- b. How are non-standard concepts maintained over time? Are there concepts that expire?



CIPHER Team

- Sumitra Muralidhar – VACO Lead
- Kelly Cho – Director
- Jackie Honerlaw – Deputy Director
- Anne Ho – Director for Data Operations
- Francesca Fontin – Project Manager, VA Partnerships and User Experience
- Ashley Galloway – Associate Director, Strategic Partnerships and Outreach
- Jeff Gosian – Systems Support Librarian
- Monika Maripuri – Project Manager, Clinical Phenotype Validation
- Michael Murray – Lead Technical Architect
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- Joanne Sordillo – SME for Environmental Exposure Data Domain
- Vidisha Tanukonda – Project Manager, Clinical Adjudication
- Edward Zielinski – Database Manager
- CIPHER Online ORNL Team – David Heise, Laura Davies, Keith Connatser, Adrian Degraffenreidt
- Environment and Infrastructure Partners – VINCI (Scott DuVall); MVP (Mike Gaziano); ORNL-DOE (David Heise)
- CIPHER Partners and Contributors



<https://phenomics.va.ornl.gov/>

Contact Us
CIPHER@va.gov

Relevant Links

- [CIPHER Online](#)
- [CIPHER ORD Program Page](#)
- [VIReC Database and Methods Cyberseminar](#)

References

- Honerlaw J, Ho YL, Fontin F, et al. Framework of the Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource (CIPHER) standard for electronic health data-based phenomics knowledgebase. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2023;30(5):958-964. doi:10.1093/jamia/ocad030 ([link](#))
- Honerlaw J, Ho YL, Fontin F, et al. Centralized Interactive Phenomics Resource: an integrated online phenomics knowledgebase for health data users. J Am Med Inform Assoc. Published online March 13, 2024. doi:10.1093/jamia/ocae042 ([link](#))

Please reach out to CIPHER to schedule a demonstration, refer us to health data users who are not part of the CIPHER community, or to receive summary slides to help us spread the word at conferences or other meetings.