

Storing biological data in i2b2:Extending the representation of laboratory exams beyond the sheer result

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NTRODUCTION

Among all the data stored worldwide in i2b2 clinical data warehouses (CDW), laboratory data are probably the most numerous. At the European Hospital Georges Pompidou (HEGP), over 17 years of activity have generated close to 150 million laboratory results integrated in our local CDW [1]. The exploitation of such a resource is a great opportunity for the clinicians, and biologists. We studies 200+ exams to track evolutions in the global profile of the data and identified a series of information re-

RESULTS

12b2 modeling design: redundancy generates high volume of data

PATIENT_			CONCEPT_	START_	MODIFIER	VALTYPE_		NVAL_
NOM	NOM		CD	04 /04 /20		CD	CHAN	
10001	400004			01/01/20	~		_	4.5
10001	100001	1	BIOEXA:1	1/	æ	N	Ł	12
				01/01/20				
10001	100001	1	BIOEXA:1	17	@	N	E	1234
			BIOEXT:PRO	01/01/20	PROTOCO			
10001	100001	1	TOCOL	17	L:LABEL	Т	PROTOX	
			BIOEXT:PRO	01/01/20	PROTOCO		01/01/20	
10001	100001	1	TOCOL	17	L:CRE	Т	17	
				01/01/20				
10001	100001	2	BIOEXA:1	17	@	N	E	12345
				01/01/20	EXA:AUTO			
10001	100001	2	BIOEXA:1	17	SN	Т	123-123-1	23
				01/01/20	EXA:VALU			
10001	100001	2	BIOEXA:1	17	E	N	E	120
			BIOEXT:AUT	01/01/20				
10001	100001	3	0	17	@	Т	123	
			BIOEXT:AUT	01/01/20	AUTO:INS		01/01/20	
10001	100001	3	0	17	Т	Т	07	
			BIOFXT:AUT	01/01/20	AUTO:RFT		01/01/20	
10001	100001	3	0	17	IR	т	17	

quired to make sense for a retrospective use, with regards to the context of generation.

USE CASES

In i2b2 CDW, each biological exam is a concept cd. When a physician prescribe an exam for a patient, hospital laboratory produce the result using a specific automaton. For a same concept, different automaton can be used. Moreover, we can group different biological concepts into a set called "protocol". A same concept can be associated with different protocol. An exam for a patient can be associated with protocol or not.

METHODS

We identified: metadata related to the exam (identification of the automaton on which the exam was performed, associated normal and outbound values), metadata related to the automatons themselves (data of installation, date of retirement), and protocols in which the exam is present (date of creation and subsequent date of enrichment or simplification).

Automaton serial number

C_FULLNAME	M_APPLIED_PATH	C_NAME	C_BASECODE
/i2b2/bio/exam/	@	Lab exam	BIOEXA:1
/i2b2/bioext/exam/automa ton	@	Automaton	BIOEXT:AUTO
/i2b2/bioext/protocol/	@	Protocol	BIOEXT:PROTOCOL
/Label/	/i2b2/bioext/protocol/	Label	PROTOCOL:LABEL
/Date of creation/	/i2b2/bioext/protocol/	Date of creation	PROTOCOL:CRE
/Date of update/	/i2b2/bioext/protocol/	Date of update	PROTOCOL:UPD
/Nature of update/	/i2b2/bioext/protocol/	Nature of update	PROTOCOL:NATURE
/Automaton serial number/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/ %	Automaton serial number	EXA:AUTOSN
/Automaton outbound value/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/ %	Automaton outbound value	EXA:VALUE
/Associated Protocol/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/ %	Associated Protocol	EXA:ASSPRO
/Automaton serial number/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/automat on/	Automaton serial number	AUTO:SN
/Date of installation/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/automat on/	Date of installation	AUTO:INST
/Date of retirement/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/automat on/	Date of retirement	AUTO:RETIR
/Date of revision/	/i2b2/bioext/exam/automat on/	Date of revision	AUTO:REV



Normalization: increase structure complexity



We propose two modelling approach : i2b2 modeling design [2] and a normalized design.

CONCLUSION

Intuitively, entity-attribute-value design (EAV) facilitates data storage or even queries, but this structure increases the number of unnecessary redundant rows. Schema normalization is required to reduce redundancy of a large volume of data such as lab results, to foster model extension and data evolution traceability over multiple hierarchical dimensions.

Bio_concept_cd Outbound_value_low Outbound_value_high Date_of_update

Protocol id Bio_concept_cd Date_of_validity Nature_of_update

- [1] Zapletal E, Rodon N, Grabar N, Degoulet P. Methodology of integration of a clinical data warehouse with a clinical information system: the HEGP case. Stud Health Technol Inform. 2010;160(Pt 1):193–7.
- [2] Murphy SN, Mendis M, Hackett K, Kuttan R, Pan W, Phillips LC, Gainer V, Berkowicz D, Glaser JP, Kohane I, and Chueh HC. Architecture of the open-source clinical research chart from Informatics for Integrating Biology and the Bedside. AMIA Annu Symp Proc 2007; 548-52.

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