

The role of minimal data models like OSERIS to simplify RWE

Connect to Win - DIGICORE November 4th, 2021













Julien Guérin Head of Health Data Factory Data Office, Institut Curie

Data sharing: a necessity inherent to cancer disease

"The molecular uniqueness of each cancer and the number of genetic variants present in an individual's genome makes precision oncology not only challenging from a clinical and biological perspective but also from a computational perspective".

NhanDo et al. Seminars in Oncology 2019

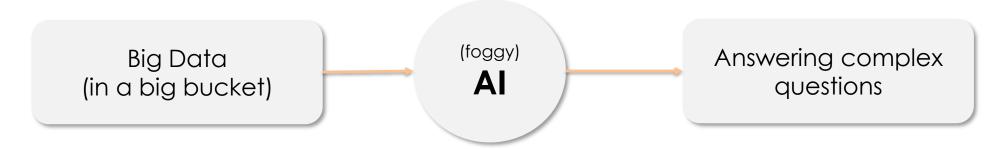
« The real value of genomic data will be realized only when they are linked to high-quality, longitudinal, computationally amenable clinical information, allowing researchers to identify precise genotype phenotype associations.

If we don't concentrate our efforts (and dedicate substantial resources) to robustly improve data sharing, we risk undermining precision oncology's capacity to deliver substantive advances for people with cancer ». NEJM, May 2017



- New technologies has emerged offering tremendous opportunities to revolutionize patient care and cancer research
- Storage and compute costs have dropped dramatically the last two decades
- Great, we can do almost...anything

Wrong paradigm



- We need qualitative data first, more likely small (less data but understandable) and smart (updated regularly and analysable on the fly) than big.
- Models are required to speak the same language in oncology



In 2016, AlphaGo (Deep Mind) beat Lee Sedol, world champion and master of Go



Compute

- 1200 CPU
- 300 GPU

Power consumption

20.000 watts





Compute

100 billions of neurons

Power consumption

20 watts

Too much energy to play...



The SiRIC network

- Launched during Plans Cancer 2011 2019
- A national network
- A label awarded by INCa in partnership with Inserm and DGOS through a competitive call based on scientific research programs
- OSIRIS Inter-SIRIC group born in 2014











OSIRIS partners

























Hôpital européen Georges-Pompidou



institut

Curie







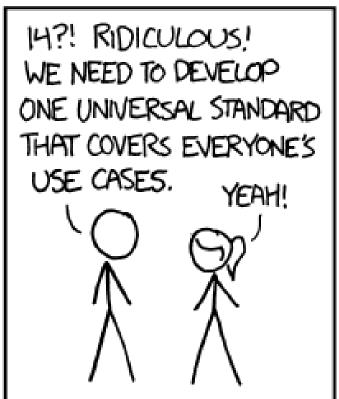
OSIRIS: why we need common data models?

- To accelerate data sharing between health institutes
- To allow translational studies on large datasets
- To support clinical studies as well as real world data studies
- To provide qualitative datasets for Open Data and Al approaches



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.



500N:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.

- Keep it simple
 - Less than 100 items
- Technology agnostic
 - Can be deployed in any type of database or device
- Aligned with standards
 - International scope
 - Providing guidelines for the data collect
- Compatible with other initiatives
 - Defining mapping procedures or automatic data transformation from OSIRIS to another model



OSIRIS building process

SIRICs network















An existing set of data structures



National datawarehouses (Ex: Consore)



Molecular clinical trials



European tumor databases (Ex: Conticabase)



Extraction of Relevant Data Elements





Weekly meetings to compare and extract valuable Common Data Elements (CDE)



Set OSIRIS version v1

National Scientific Board including clinicians and researchers

Including bioinformaticians

SIRICs multidisciplinary scientific

bioinformaticians, data managers,

meeting (clinicians,

researchers .etc.)

Technical Board

and data managers





Validation of the set OSIRIS v1 with a set of scientific questions



Weekly meetings to map the OSIRIS set on international standards and develop interoperability tools (i.e Definitions of a set of structured flat-files)



- First stable release version 1.1 (6 septembre 2018)
 - 67 clinical items (13 objects)
 - 62 omics items (10 objects)
 - Over 40 value sets

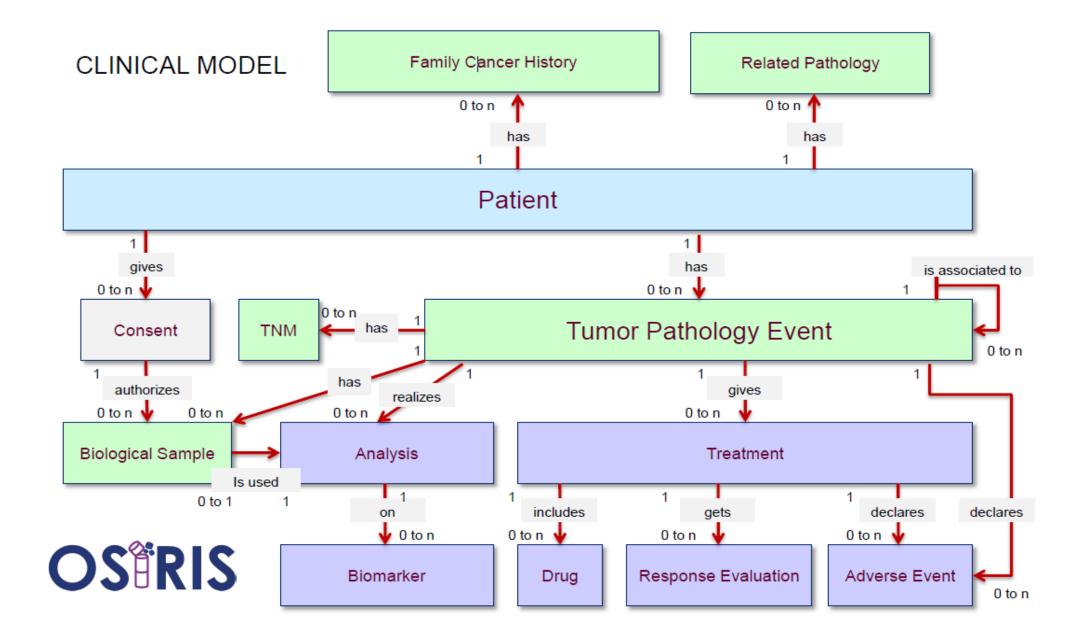
Mapping with international standards

- FHIR
- UMLS
- LOINC
- ICD-10
- ICD-O-3 (Topo/Morpho)
- ATC
- MedDRA/CTCAE
- TNM
- RECIST
- HGVS
- •



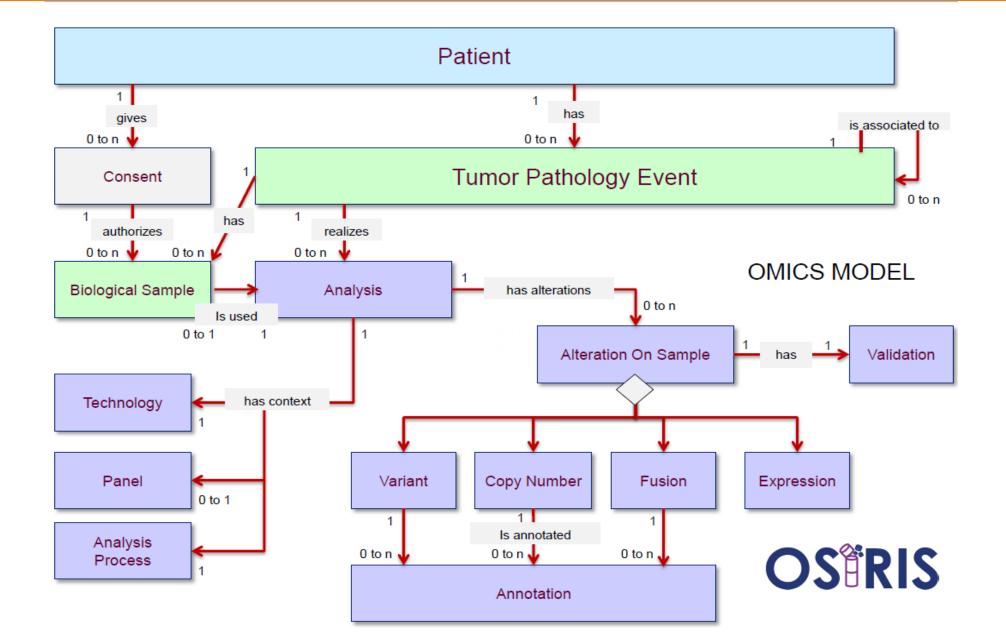


OSIRIS clinical model





OSIRIS omics model





OSIRIS documentation

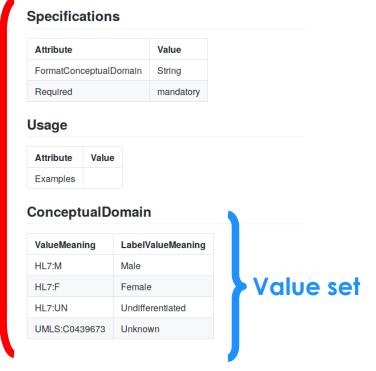


https://github.com/siric-osiris/OSIRIS

Patient

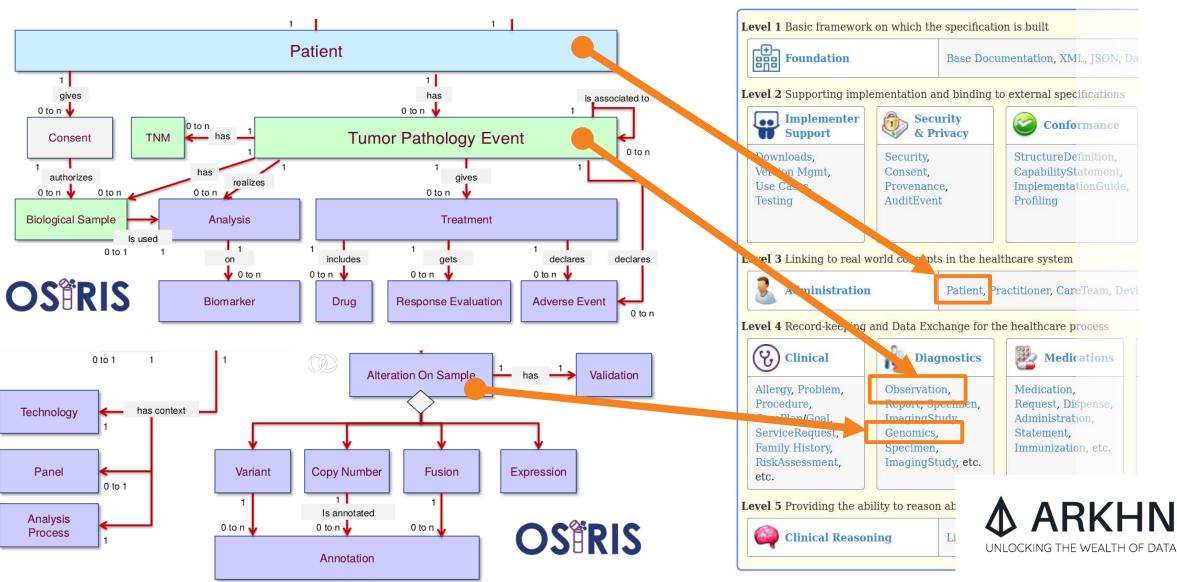
Property	Definition EN
ld	Patient ID in the center providing the information
Gender	Gender of the patient
Ethnicity	Ethnicity of the patient
BirthDate	Date of birth of the patient
DeathDate	Date of death of the patient
ProviderCenterId	Center ID of the center providing the Information
OriginCenterId	Center ID of the center of origin of the patient
CauseOfDeath	Description of the cause of death of the patient
LastNewsDate	Date of last news (= date of last patient visit if there is no other information available) (day is set to the 15th)
LastNewsStatus	Indicator of the patient's last known vital status (alive or deceased)

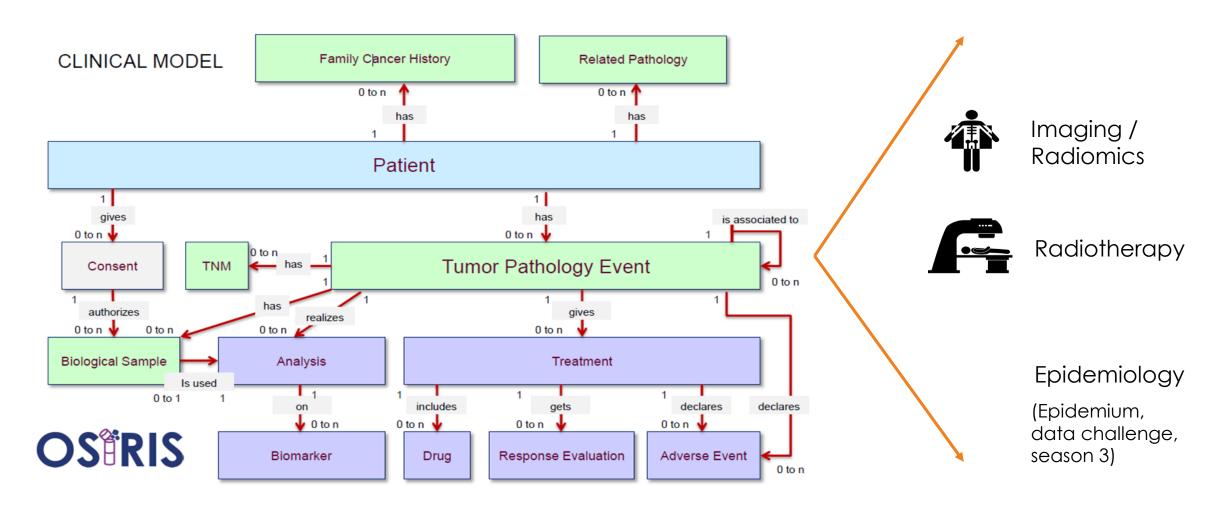




OSIRIS to FHIR





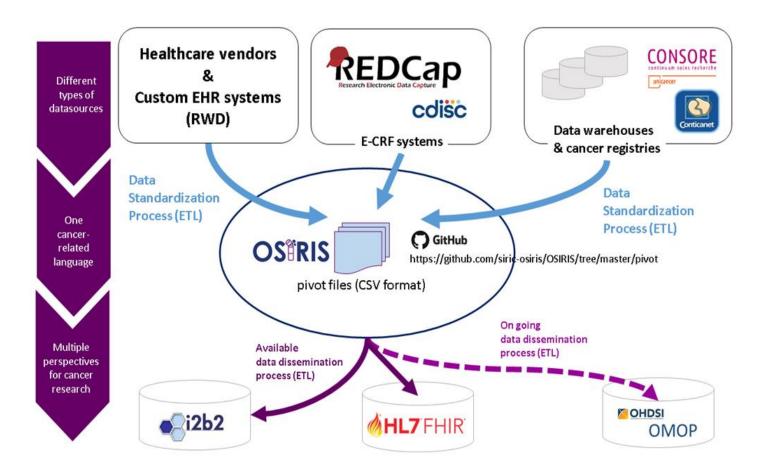




- A national consensus (INCa, Unicancer, SIRICs, CHU ...)
- A minimal dataset for data sharing
- Two connected facets: clinical and omics
- A temporal representation
- An open source initiative
- Terminologies based on international standards



JCO CCI publication



OSIRIS: A Minimum Data Set for Data Sharing and Interoperability in Oncology

Guerin J, Laizet Y, Le Texier V, Chanas L, Rance B, Koeppel F, Lion F, Gourgou S, Martin AL, Tejeda M, Toulmonde M, Cox S, Hess E, Rousseau-Tsangaris M, Jouhet V, Saintigny P.

JCO Clinical Cancer Informatics, March 2021.



The OSIRIS-LUNG project

Federated architecture with OSIRIS-standardised data



Identification of factors impacting treatment response for patients with metastatic NSCLC and treated by TKI









Technical goal:

- Assessing the benefit of interoperability
- Replicable statistical analysis
- Federated learning approach



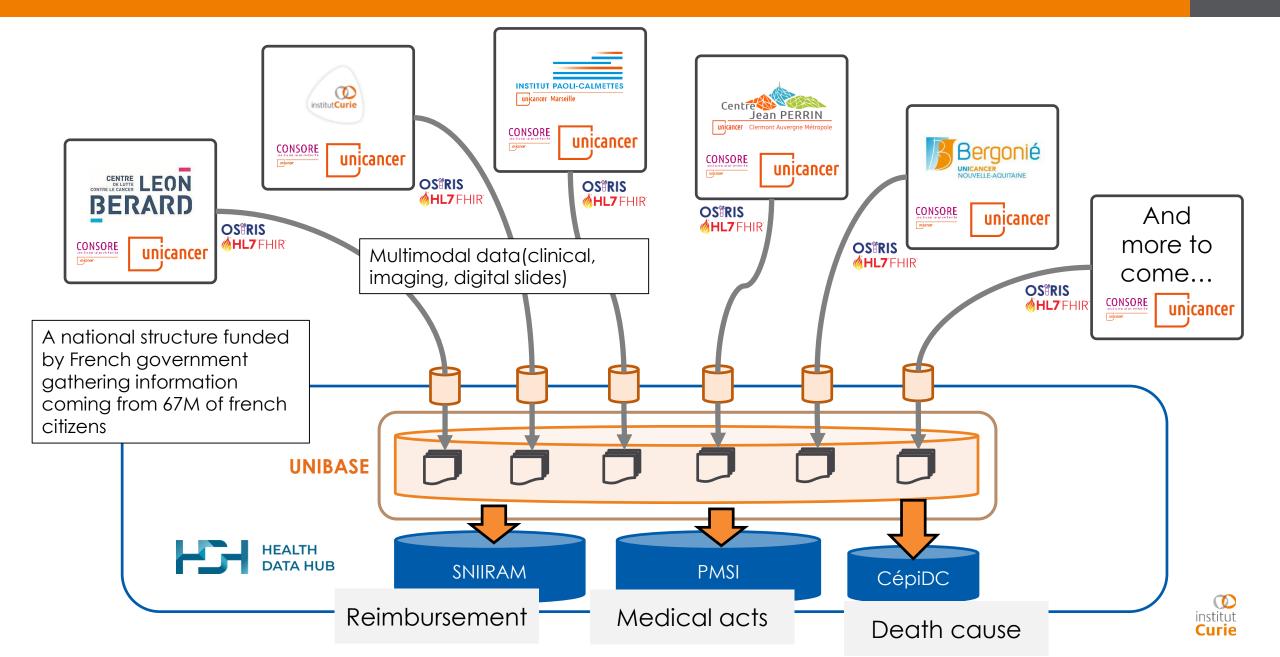
CONSORE continuum soins recherche unicancer

- Started in 2013 at Institut Curie
- 10 deployed centers:
 - Institut Curie (Paris)
 - Lyon
 - Marseille
 - Lille
 - Montpellier
 - · Clermont-Ferrand
 - Dijon
 - Bordeaux
 - Nancy
 - Caen





The UNIBASE project



Thank you!

















