### Less is more -A visionary View on the Future of **CDISC Standards**

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**Strength** through Collaboration

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### Imagine ...

- You want to buy a english book on Amazon
- So you load the file "books\_en.xpt" (27 106 records)
  - => books\_1\_en.xpt, books\_2\_en.xpt, ...
- Description of the content < 200 characters, title < 40 characters, only US-ASCII</p>
  - => SUPP\_books\_1\_en.xpt
- Comments about the book
  - => CO.xpt



### Imagine ...

- You found your book an want to know whether there is a movie about it
  - => RELREC.xpt
  - => Movies\_n\_en.xpt

Would you still by a book on Amazon.com if this were reality?

# This is SDTM and the FDA review process...



#### Is SDTM a database? (and if so, it is a good one?)

- Lots of redundant information
  - Leads to errors and decreased data quality (more is worse ...)



- □ Many derived variables (--DY, --EPOCH)
  - Submissions with >50% incorrect --DY values (go unnoticed in validation tools)
- □ Ambiguous information
  - LBTESTCD + LBCAT + LBMETHOD does not uniquely identify a lab test

http://cdiscguru.blogspot.com/2012/07/is-sdtm-database-design-and-if-so-is-it.html



### The experiment ... A real dataset

- **Remove** all --DY variables and EPOCH (obs.domains)
- **Remove** RFXSTDTC, RFXENDTC, ARM, ACTARM, ... (DM)
- **Remove** --TEST, VISIT (name) (obs.domains)
- Remove LBTESTCD, LBTEST, LBCAT, LBSCAT, LBMETHOD, but keep LBLOINC (LB)
- Slightly change the variable label to better explain what it is about

## **Does this submission make it through P21 and FDA Datafit?**

Although the data quality is potentially higher ...

DISC

# Experiment outcome - Inspecting the data ...

DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTC	RFENDTC
DM	01-701-1015	1015	2014-01-02	2014-07-02
DM	01-701-1023	1023	2012-08-05	2012-09-0a
DM	01-701-1028	1028	2013-07-19	2014-01-14
DM	01-701-1033	1033	2014-03-18	2014-04-14
DM	01-701-1034	1034	2014-07-01	2014-12-30
DM	01-70-01-701-10	33 (USUBJID)		
DM	01-70 First date	of study treatment	exposure = Tue N	lar 18 2014
DM	01-70 Last date	of study treatment	exposure = Mon I	Var 31 2014
DM	01-701-1111	1111	2012-09-07	2012-09-17

COUNTRY	DMDTC	
USA	2013-12-26	
USA	2012-07-22	
USA	2013-07-11	
USA	2014-03-10	
USA	2013-07-11 (DMI	DTC)
USA	DMDY = -8	
1		

VS					
USUBJID	VSSEQ	VSTESTC	D	VSPOS	VSO
01-701-1015	7	DIABP	5	SUPINE	56
01-701-1015	8	DIABP	S	STANDING	51
01-701-1015	9	DIABP	5	STANDING	61
01-701-1015	10	DIABP		P (VSTESTCD)	
01-701-1015	11	DIABP	Diast	tolic Blood Press	sure
01-701-1015	12	DIABP	NCI:	C25299	

	VISITNUM	VSDTC	VSTPT
6		2014-02-01	AFTER LYIN
6		2014-02-01	AFTER STAN
6		2014-02-01	AFTER STAN
7	6 (VISITNUM)	)	AFTER LYIN
7	Visit: AMBUL	ECG REMOVAL	AFTER STAN
7	Planned Stud	dy Day of Visit: 30	AFTER STAN

VISITNUM	LBDTC							
9	2014-03-26T15:15							
10	2014-05-07T11:21							
11	2014 05 21T10-50							
2014-05-07T11:21	I (LBDTC)							
LBDY = 125	LBDY = 125							
Element = PBO (P	Element = PBO (Placebo) - Epoch = Treatment							



### Experiment outcome -Inspecting the data ...

VISI 9 10 12 12014-0! LBDY = Elemen

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About MedlinePlus Site Map

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Health Topics Videos & Tools **Drugs & Supplements** I F 26515-Home → Medical Encyclopedia → Platelet count 26515-Platelet count 2651526515-A platelet count is a lab test to measure how many platelets you have in your blood. Platelets are parts Related MedlinePlus 26515of the blood that help the blood clot. They are smaller than red or white blood cells. 26515-Blood 2888-6 How the Test is Performed Platelet Disorders

A blood sample is needed.

#### How to Prepare for the Test

Most of the time you do not need to take special steps before this test.



How the Test will Feel

han the needle is increted to down blood, some needle feel medanete asis. Others feel when a misle a

### **Experiment outcome**

- No information was lossed, although
  - ~30% of the variables was removed
  - Including "FDA required" ones

### Data quality improved

SDTC	VSDY	VSTPT	VSTPTNUM	VSELTM	VSTPTREF			
03-26	84	AFTER STA	816	PT1M	PATIENT ST			
03-26	84	AFTER STA	817	PT3M	PATIENT ST			
05-07	126	AFTER LYIN	815	PT5M	PATIENT S			
05-07	126	AFTER STA	816	PT1M	PATIENT ST			
ERROR: Invalid DY value: 124 was calculated from VSDTC and DM-RFSTDTC (VSDY)								
05-21	140	AFTER LYIN	815	PT5M	PATIENT S			

- In the original dataset 40% of the --DY variable values was wrong
- But nobody noticed (even the P21 validator didn't)
- We now have unique lab test codes (through LOINC)
- If we had used UCUM instead of [UNIT] we could have done unit conversions on-the-fly

# Less is more!



### So ... what happened?

- The tool did cross-dataset lookup
  - And did simple calculations
- □ The tool did cross-dataset validation

□ The tool used publicly available **RESTful web services** 

- From XML4Pharma (e-SHARE content) ~ 35 services
- From the National Library of Medicine (NLM)
- And soon be delivered by the SHARE API

www.XML4PharmaServer.com/ WebServices





# SDTM Variables that could be removed from LB

Variable	Reason
LBTEST	1:1 relation with LBTESTCD, provided by define.xml
LBCAT, LBSCAT	When LBTESTCD is provided as LOINC code Lookup possible through WS
[LBSTRESN]	If UCUM units used for LBORRESU, automatically calculated
[ LBSTRNRLO, LBSTNRHI ]	If UCUM units used for LBORRESU, automatically calculated from LBORNRLO and LBORNRHI
LBSPEC, LBMETHOD	Already provided by the LOINC code
[VISIT]	1:1 relation with VISITNUM when planned visit - lookup in TV
VISITDY	Planned Visit day - lookup in TV
LBDY, EPOCH	Derived - can easily be done by the tool

If we had the courage to remove these variables from SDTM (and use LOINC and UCUM), data quality would considerably improve

### Less is more: Validation Rules and Data Quality

- CDISC standards were developed in order to get:
  - Easy of exchange, ease of review
  - Better data quality, comparable data
  - Bringing new therapies to the patient faster

Validation Rules (define-XML, SDTM/SEND, ADaM) were introduced to ensure quality

Validating data



© CDISC 20

### **Data Quality and Validation Rules**

- Currently, the existing validation rules implementations:
  - Retard the review process
  - Overinterpretation, false positives, …
  - Often decrease data quality
  - = > Tendency to "fix" validation issues ...

IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM
LBSEQ	1	LBTMSHI
LBSEQ	2	LBTMSHI
LBSEQ	3	LBTMSHI

SUPPLB				
<u>SD0077</u>	FDAC074	Invalid referenced record	Error	64403
SD1082	FDAC036	Variable length is too long for actual data	Error	6
<u>SD1021</u>	FDAC216	Unexpected character value in IDVARVAL variable	Warning	64403

3763	SUPPLB	1	IDVARVAL	[7 spaces]1	SD1021	FDAC216	Unexpected character value in IDVARVAL variable
3764	SUPPLB	2	IDVARVAL	[7 spaces]2	SD1021	FDAC216	Unexpected character value in IDVARVAL variable
3765	SUPPLB	3	IDVARVAL	[7 spaces]3	SD1021	FDAC216	Unexpected character value in IDVARVAL variable
3766	SUPPLB	4	IDVARVAL	[7 spaces]5	SD1021	FDAC216	Unexpected character value in IDVARVAL variable

### **Data Quality - example: labels**

- Experiment: put a dot at the end of each SDTM label in your submission
  - You will get hundreds of errors
- D Experiment: replace "Std Format" by "Std. Format" in a label
  - It might take you hours to find out what's wrong
- □ I have seen submission delays of weeks due to such issues
  - Write many many pages of "false positive explanations" in your Reviewer's Guide
- Sometimes you can better explain what the variable is about by slightly changing the variable label
  - But you are even not allowed ...



### **Risk assessment instead of strict rules**

- Strict rules are for dumb people ...
  - "switch off your brain ..."
- □ **Risk assessment** is a much better way
- Example: Labels: Equality Number for strings \*

SDTM variable	Expected Label	Actual Label	Equality Number
LBTESTCD	Lab Test or Examination Name	Laboratory Test or Examination Name	0.80
MBSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Character Result/Finding in Std. Format	0.97
TADTC	Date/Time of Accountability Assessment	Date/Time of Drug Accountability Assessment	0.88
MBSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	0.12

But a semantic risk assessment would even be better



\* Based on Levenhstein Algorithm

### What can we do better?

- Make validation rules more flexible (and "smart")
  - Risk assessment instead of pass/fail rules

Use modern technology, like:

#### □ RESTful web services

Corrections and bug fixes within hours - not "next release" ...

#### □ Smart Viewers and Tools

Cross-domain lookups

#### □ FDA: Data in databases, not in files

Files are only temporary means of transport



### Flexible and smart validation rules

- Validation rules should be human-readable and machineexecutable
- No "over-interpretation" of the standard
- Anthony Chow, Sam Hume and I are currently looking into such "rule standards/implementations"
  - OMG OCL
  - HL7 Gello
  - XQuery

CDISC might publish "Reference Implementations"

Implementation of vendors should give identical results



# XQuery implementation of ADaM validation rule

```
1 (: Rule ADaM Validation 1.3 rule 2: Any ADaM variable whose name is the same as an SDTM variable must be a copy of
    must not be modified :)
 2 (: Any ADaM variable whose name is the same as an SDTM
 3 variable must be a copy of the SDTM variable, and its label and values must not be modified :)
 4 xouerv version "3.0";
5 declare namespace def = "http://www.cdisc.org/ns/def/v2.0";
 6 declare namespace odm="http://www.cdisc.org/ns/odm/v1.3";
7 declare namespace data="http://www.cdisc.org/ns/Dataset-XML/v1.0";
8 declare namespace xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink";
 9 let $base := '/db/fda submissions/ADaM cdiscpilot01/'
10 let $define := 'define 2 0.xml'
11 let $sdtmdefine := 'define 2 0 SDTM.xml'
12 let $definedoc := doc(concat($base,$define))
13 let $sdtmdefinedoc := doc(concat($base,$sdtmdefine))
14 (: iterate over all ADaM variables (as define by ItemDefs), find the corresponding one in the SDTM define.xml and
15 for Sitemdef in Sdefinedoc//odm:ItemDef
16
        let $name := $itemdef/@Name
17
        let $oid := $itemdef/@OID
        let $parentelement := name($definedoc//odm:ItemRef[@ItemOID=$oid]/..)
18
        let $label := $itemdef/odm:Description
19
        (: and the corresponding ItemDef in the SDTM :)
20
        for $sdtmitemdef in $sdtmdefinedoc//odm:ItemDef[@Name=$name]
21
22
            let $sdtmlabel := $sdtmitemdef/odm:Description
23
            let $sdtmoid := $sdtmitemdef/@OID
            let $sdtmparentelement := name($sdtmdefinedoc//odm:ItemRef[@ItemOID=$sdtmoid]/..)
24
            (: and compare both - the must be equal - exclude Valuelist level ItemDefs :)
25
26
            where not($label = $sdtmlabel) and $parentelement = 'ItemGroupDef'
27
                and $sdtmparentelement = 'ItemGroupDef'
            return <error rule="ADaM_v1-3_validation rule 2" rulelastupdate="2015-09-18">ADaM_variable {data($name)} }
28
    corresponding SDTM variable for which the label '{data($sdtmlabel)}' was found</error>
20
```

ADaM Validation Rule "Any ADaM variable whose name is the same as an SDTM variable must be a copy of the SDTM variable..."



### XQuery + RESTful WS = Vendor-neutral Validation

- No more false positives
- Always up-to-date (retrieve them from SHARE)
- Human-readable, machine-executable rules by CDISC



### **Use of RESTful Web Services**

- In Healthcare, HL7-FHIR is revolutionizing interoperability, due to ist implementation of RESTful Web Services
- None of the CDISC standards currently supports web services
- Next generation of CDISC standards needs to support RESTful web services

LBLOINC		LBORRES	LBORRESU	LBORNRLO	
26515-7		263	THOU/uL	130	
26515-7		252	THOU/uL	130	
26515-7		268	THOU/uL	130	
26515-7	26515-7 (				
26515-7	LOINC Na				
26515-7	LOINC C				
2888-6	Example				

### Next generation of CDISC Standards and RESTful Web Services

Provisional...

#### RESTful web service in ODM

StudyEventDef OID="SE.UNPLANNED" Name="Unplanned Visit" Type="Unscheduled"> <!-- HTTP GET request to SHARE to get the CDASH v1.1 AE form --> <FormRef Reference="http://share.cdisc.org/rest/CDASH/v1.1/Form.AE"/> <!-- HTTP GET request to SHARE to get the CDASH v1.1 CM form --> <FormRef Reference="http://share.cdisc.org/rest/CDASH/v1.1/Form.CM"/> </Stuc EventDef> RESTI wet service i ou ie-X IL <ItemDef OID="IT.AE.AEACN" Name="AEACN" DataType="text" Length="30" SASFieldName="AEACN"> <Description> <TranslatedText xml:lang="en">Action Taken with Study Treatment</TranslatedText> </Description> <!-- get the controlled terminology from SHARE --> <CodeListRef Reference="http://share.cdisc.org/rest/CDISC-CT/2015-06-26/CL.ACN"/> <!-- we used the CDASH form with Item "Action Taken with Study Treatment" so we just reference it using an HTTP GET request --> <def:Origin Type="CRF"> <def:DocumentRef Reference="http://mycompany.com/rest/StudyRepository/CDASH/v.1.1/Form.AE/IG.AE DETAILS/AE 22" /> </def:Origin> 'ItemDef>



### Consequences for ODM and for Define-XML

- (meta)data quality improvement
- Define-XML: annotated CRF <u>references</u> the SDTMannotated ODM-XML Study Design, not a PDF
  - PDF is not really machine-readable
- Define-XML "Origin" can point to a SHARE CDASH data item
- With a simple tool, the reviewer can stil get a visual representation



# Annotated CRF is the SDTM-annotated (ODM-XML) Study Design

Line number / AE number AESPID Alias: CDASH: AESPID		
Adverse Event AETERM Alias: CDASH: AETERM		
Does the subject have #specific adverse event#? AEOCCUR Alias: CDASH: AEOCCUR	○ No ○ Yes	This is ODM!
Start Date AESTDTC Alias: CDASH: AESTDAT	1 💙 Jan 💙	
Start Time AESTDTC Alias: CDASH: AESTTIM	00 🗸 : 00 🗸 : 00 🗸	
End Date AEENDTC Alias: CDASH: AEENDAT	1 🗸 Jan 🗸	
End Time AEENDTC Alias: CDASH: AEENTIM	00 🗸 : 00 🗸 : 00 🗸	
Ongoing AEENRF Alias: CDASH: AEONGO Alias: SDTM: AEENRF = ONGOING	○ No ○ Yes	
Severity AESEV Alias: CDASH: AESEV	O Severe Adverse Event: C41340 Moderate Adverse Event: C41339	

With special thanks to David Iberson-Hurst, Assero



### FDA: Files versus Databases & Services

- Large amounts of data belong in databases (files are just there for transport and even then...)
- However, most reviewers are using files for review
  - Can you really inspect >106 rows in a table?
  - FDA should forbid reviewers to use files, and only allow "select" requests to the Janus-CTR warehouse
  - Reviewers should not be able to download files from Janus-CTR, only data
- □ Shouldn't we rethink the concept of "file exchange"?
  - We do not download files with book reviews from Amazon either...



# Steps forward: the easy ones (if we really want)

- Get rid of SAS-XPT now!
  - It is a silo only used in Clinical Research
- Start using Dataset-XML and let it evolve
  - Can e.g. carry EHR data points and audit trail information
- Make SDTM more flexible
  - Less variables = more quality
  - more freedom for labels, ...
- Allow LOINC and UCUM
  - And make them mandatory after 5 years
- □ Start working on ODM 2.0
  - Do learn from FHIR!





VSORRES	VSORRE_	<ul> <li>VSSTRESC</li> </ul>	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSSTAT	V				
154.0	LB	69.85	69.85	kg	Torresona 1					
152.0	LB	68.95	68.95	kg						
154.0	LB	69.85	69.85	kg						
155.0	LB	70.31	70.31	kg	8 o					
157.0	Marchan			14	23	1				
157.5	message	1000	10 m	100	-	1				
155.0	0	-	diam 1101188	tation for CDI		16				
157.0		the correspon	ang ucum na	plation for CDI:	SC UNIT LB IS:	1				
158.0	[lb av]									
158.0	1					11				
139.0	1		OK							
127.0										
127.6	10	192.01	50.81	1875		-				



### **Steps forward: the harder ones ...**

- How much milliseconds does it take you to update your software when a new SDTM-IG is published?
  - Currently (estimated): 109-1011 ms
  - It should be ~102 ms
- □ Can we get a machine-readable IG please?
  - The SHARE template define-XML already helps a lot ... (no more copy-and-paste...)

 Make SDTM more precise: how should machines interprete statements like
 "The following Qualifiers would not generally be used in QS: ..., --METHOD, ...."?



### **Steps forward: the harder ones ...**

- Many years ago, it was said that there would never be more than 20 SDTM domains ...
- The content and order of variables in each SDTM domain is strictly regulated WHY?
  - This is an insult to our intelligence ...
- □ The "Guide" has become the "Book of Law" ...
  - Sometimes feels like the Inquisition ...
- Can't we do with less domains that are more flexible?

The train has left the station But is it on the right track?



### Steps forward: the harder ones ... Moving away from tables

- The world is not flat (A. Oliva FDA)
- But HL7-v3 wasn't the solution either ...
  - The world should not become a **Borg cube**...
- □ We now have Dataset-XML

A Borg cube ...

- Which is again ... flat
- But we can easily make in multi-dimensional
- □ Can't we really do smarter?
  - Can we learn from FHIR?



### "Smart" Dataset-XML for SDTM Grouping by subject and visit

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Dataset-XML: Untyped Data Example -->
<ODM
  xmlns="http://www.cdisc.org/ns/odm/v1.3"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:data="http://www.cdisc.org/ns/Dataset-XML/v1.0"
  FileType="Snapshot"
  ODMVersion="1.3.2"
  data:DatasetXMLVersion="1.0.0"
  FileOID="www.gdisg.org.Studycdisc01-Define-XML 2.0.0(IG.LB)"
  CreationDateTime="2016-01-19T09:31:03">
    <ClinicalData StudyOID="CDISC01" MetaDataVersionOID="MDV.CDISC01.SDTMIG.3.1.2.SDTM.1.2"
        Dataset="LB" Domain="LB">
        <!-- Dataset (LB) ordered by Subject and Visit -->
        <!-- We do not need STUDYID, DOMAIN, USUBILD, DOMAIN anymore as data point
            as we already grouped by them -->
        <SubjectData SubjectKey="CDISC01.100008">
                                                                               Provisional
            <StudyEventData StudyEventOID="SCREEN">
                <!-- LBSEQ is given by ItemGroupRepeatKey
                <ItemGroupData ItemOID="IG.LB" ItemGroupRepeatKey="1">
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBREFID" Value="B232115"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBTESTCD" Value="BILI"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBCAT" Value="CHEMISTRY"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBORRES" Value="0.4"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBORRESU" Value="mg/dL"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBORNRLO" Value=".0"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBORNRHI" Value="1.1"/>
                    <ItemData ItemOID="IT.LB.LBSTRESC" Value="6.8"/>
                        MDSts TtomOTD-UTT ID IDEMODERNU VS100-UK 80/1
```

### **Steps forward: EHR Integration**

- We cannot do EHR integration unless we get rid of SAS Transport 5
- ODM / Dataset-XML can already carry EHR data points
- ODM-XML can ensure carrying EHR information from data capture to submission

### Steps forward: the hardest one ... The machine-readable protocol

- Automates many steps in the process
- Allows to pick up forms (and other things) from an MDR automatically
  - These forms are of course SDTM-annotated
- Allows to set up the EDC system automatically (like the ODM-SDM-XML does now)
- □ But is still "protocol writer friendly"!!!



### The hardest one ... The machine-readable protocol



Courtesy Angela Johnson, GE Healthcare, CDISC Chicago Interchange, 2015



### What I did not talk about (yet)

- Using the cloud ...
- Mobile health, mobile clinical research
  - FHIR + ODM "a marriage blessed in heaven"?
- □ Semantic Web and RDF
- NullFlavors and other monsters in SDTM
- □ No-SQL databases
  - E.g. native XML databases
- □ And many more things ...



### Links

- XML4Pharma's CDISC Web Services testbed (please try out in your applications)
  - ~ 20 CDISC-CT Services
  - 5 SDTM/SEND Domain-Variable services
  - For different versions of the standards
  - 3 LOINC services
  - 2 UCUM unit conversion services
  - CDISC and FDA rules as Xquery (experimental)
  - www.xml4pharmaserver.com
- National Library of Medicines Web Services (MedlinePlus Connect)
  - SNOMED-CT, ICD-9, ICD-10, RXCUI, NDC, LOINC
  - https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/connect/overview.html



### Links - Blogs

- Working on and with CDISC Standards
- <u>CDISC end-to-end</u>

Working on and with CDISC Standards

Thoughts on Improving Clinical Research

- <u>Reimagine Research</u> Thoughts on Improving Clinical Research
   *reimagine research*
- <u>Thoughts on Medical Informatics</u>

**Thoughts on Medical Informatics** 







One can share information between people using websites One can SHARE information between applications using web services

But we need make our standards ready for this paradigm change

Slides at: www.XML4Pharma.com/slides/

# Thank you for your attention





