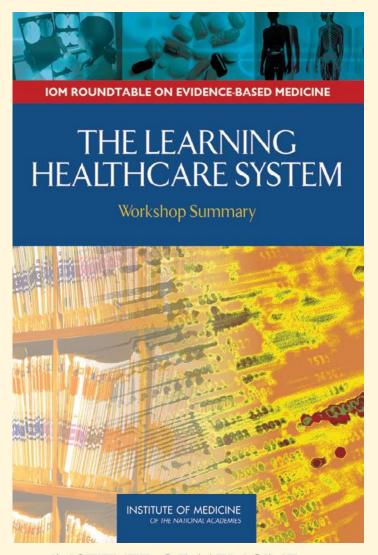


# The Sentinel System: the Case for Analysis Ready Data

Richard Platt MD, MS, and Jeff Brown, PhD.
Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute and
Harvard Medical School
for the Sentinel Investigators
June 23, 2017

#### Learning Healthcare System



"The increased complexity of health care requires a sustainable system that gets the right care to the right people when they need it, and then captures the results for improvement. The nation needs a healthcare system that learns."

#### INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advising the nation/Improving health



 Data collected for one purpose aren't reliably useful for other purposes



#### Platelet count units of measure

Platelet count original result units<sup>‡</sup>

Blank	FL	TH/UL	X10(3)
%	K/CMM	THOU/CMM	1000/UL
/100 W	k/cmm	thou/cmm	X10(3)/MCL
/CMM	K/CU MM	thou/mm3	X10(3)/UL
CMM	K/CUMM	THOU/UL	X10(6)/MCL
10 3L	K/MCL	THOUS/CU.MM	X10*9/L
10X3UL	K/mcL	THOUS/MCL	X10E3/UL
10^3/UL	K/UL	THOU/mcL	X1000
10*3/uL	k/uL	THOUS/UL	X10X3
10?3/uL	KU/L	Thou/uL	X10^3/UL
10E3/uL	K/MM3	THOUSA	x10
10e3/uL	K/mm3	THOUSAND	X10?3/ul
10e9/L	LB	THOUSAND/UL	X10E3/UL
E9/L	PLATELET CO	U	X10E3
BIL/L	T/CMM	X 10-3/UL	K/A?L
bil/L	TH/MM3	X 10(3)/UL	K/B5L
CU MM	th/mm3	X10 3	



### Data must be fit for intended purpose

- Accuracy
  - Identifying potential candidates for a clinical trial
  - Making a regulatory decision affecting a widely used drug



#### Data must be fit for intended purpose

- Accuracy
  - Identifying potential candidates for a clinical trial
  - Making a regulatory decision affecting a widely used drug
- Time required to be ready for analysis



#### Data must be fit for intended purpose

- Accuracy
  - Identifying potential candidates for a clinical trial
  - Making a regulatory decision affecting a widely used drug
- Time required to be ready for analysis
- Need to use all data vs a subset





- Background
- Coordinating Center
- · Privacy and Security
- · The Sentinel System Story



- Distributed Database and Common Data Model
- Complementary Data Sources
- · Routine Querying Tools
- · Validations and Literature Reviews



- Assessments of Drugs
- Assessments of Vaccines, Blood, & Biologics



- FDA Safety Communications
- · Publications and Presentations
- Sentinel Initiative Events
- Report Finder

#### Latest Postings

#### SPOTLIGHT

- Sentinel Initiative Public Workshop Ninth Annual Tue. 11/08/2016
- STUDY PROTOCOLS & SURVEILLANCE PLANS
- Influenza Vaccines and Birth Outcomes Protocol (PRISM)
  - Fri. 01/20/2017
- Identify and Evaluate Manufacturer-Level Drug Utilization and Switching Patterns in Sentinel Mon. 12/12/2016

#### MODULAR PROGRAMS

Tue. 12/27/2016

- Querying Tools: Overview of Functionality and Technical Documentation
- Influenza antiviral drug use 2010-2015
   Mon. 10/31/2016



### Sentinel's charge

Assess the use, safety, and effectiveness of regulated medical products by using electronic healthcare data plus other resources

Create data, informatics, and methodologic capabilities to support these activities



#### Sentinel partner organizations

**Lead – HPHC Institute** 

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION MEDICINE





Data and scientific partners



























Scientific partners

























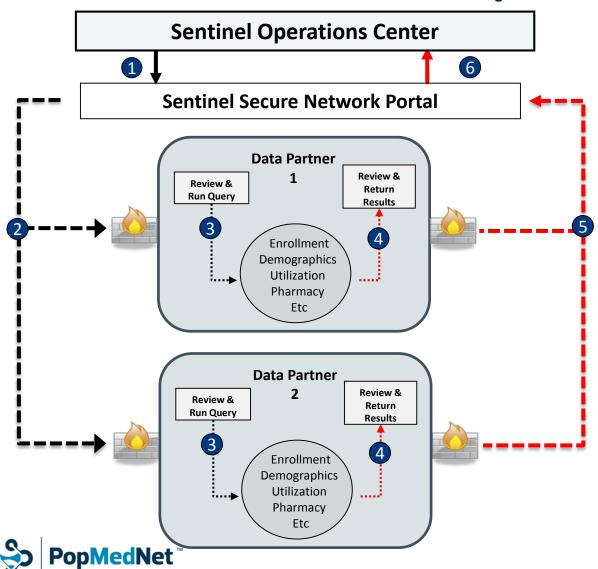
#### Sentinel distributed database\*

- □ Populations with well-defined person-time for which most medically-attended events are known
- 223 million unique member IDs
- 425 million person-years of observation time
- 43 million people currently accruing new data
- 5.9 billion dispensings
- 7.2 billion unique encounters
- 42 million people with ≥1 laboratory test result

<sup>\*</sup> As of January 2017



### Sentinel distributed analysis



- User creates and submits query
- Data Partners retrieve query
- Data Partners review and run query against their local data
- Data Partners review results
- Data Partners return results via secure network
- 6 Results are aggregated and returned



#### Three ways to address questions

# Routine Analytic Framework (RAF)

RADaR: Rapid Analytic Development and Response:

RAF + custom code



- Off-the-shelf query "templates"
- Standard inputs,
   standard output
- Quick execution



- Hybrid approach: custom code leveraging RAF
- Standard inputs, custom output



**Custom Programs** 

- Analysis as specified
- Custom inputs,
   custom output
- Longer execution



#### Selected protocol based assessments

#### CDER

- Dabigatran and several outcomes
- Metabolic effects of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation antipsychotics in youth
- Diabetes drugs and acute myocardial infarction
- IV Iron and anaphylaxis

#### CBER

- IV Immune Globulin and thromboembolic events
- Gardasil and venous thromboembolism
- Influenza vaccines and pregnancy outcomes
- Gardasil 9 and Pregnancy Outcomes
- Prevnar 13 and Kawasaki disease
- Blood components and Transfusion-Related Lung Injury (TRALI)



#### Three ways to address questions

Rapid Analyses

Routine Analytic Framework (RAF)

RADaR: Rapid Analytic Development and Response:

RAF + custom code



- Off-the-shelf query "templates"
- Standard inputs,
   standard output
- Quick execution



- Hybrid approach: custom code leveraging
   RAF
- Standard inputs custom output



**Custom Programs** 

- Analysis as specified
- Custom inputs,
   custom output
- Longer execution



#### Sentinel's tools



#### **Summary Table Tool**

# Cohort ID and Descriptive Analysis (CIDA) Tool Options:

- Propensity Score Matching or Stratification
- Self-controlled Risk Interval Design
- Drug Use in Pregnancy
- Drug Utilization
- Concomitant Drug Utilization
- Pre/Post Index Tool

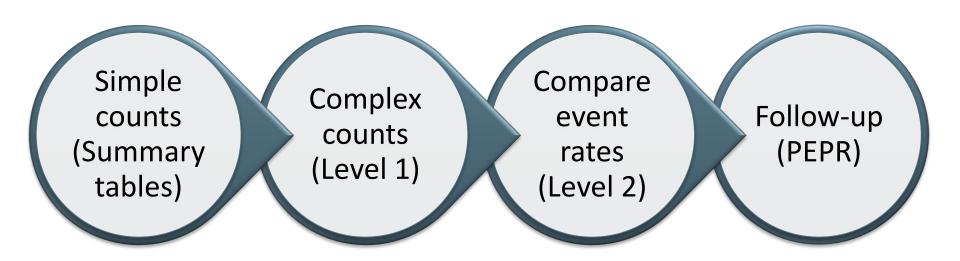


#### **Routine Analytic Framework tools**

- Validated, flexible, and reusable analytic programs
- Run efficiently against the Sentinel CDM and generate standardized output
- Optimized to meet FDA's needs for responsiveness, data quality, reproducibility, and transparency
- Meets needs of Data Partners with diverse technical, data governance, security, and confidentiality requirements



### Rapid analysis querying sequence



Determine use and frequency

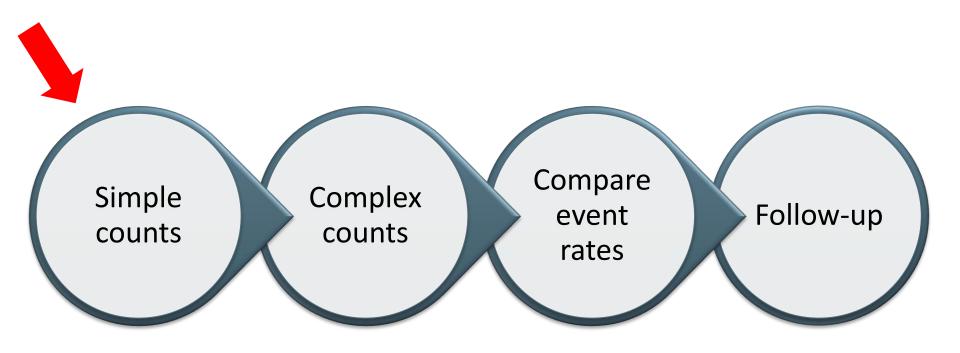
Identify/ describe population

Comparative assessment

New queries; Line Lists; Chart Review



#### **Querying sequence**



Determine use and frequency

Identify/ describe population

Comparative assessment

New queries; Line Lists; Chart Review



### Simple counts (summary table queries)

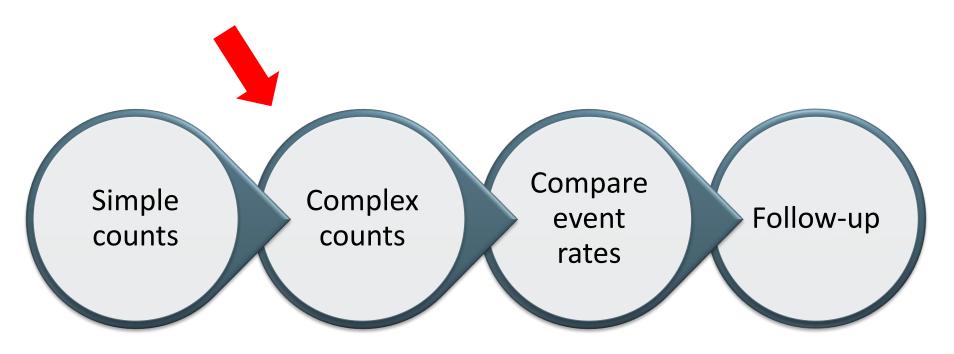
- Counts of (new) users with exposure or condition
- Example: Dispensing of evolocumab (PCSK9 inhibitor)
  without prior dispensing during preceding 180 days,
  by age, sex, and year

Age	2015		<b>2016 (partial)</b>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<44	5	2	55	17
45-64	85	61	424	230
65-74	42	35	171	169
75+	11	20	72	117
TOTAL	261		1,255	

49 such queries / 291 scenarios in 2016



### **Querying sequence**



Determine use and frequency

Identify/ describe population

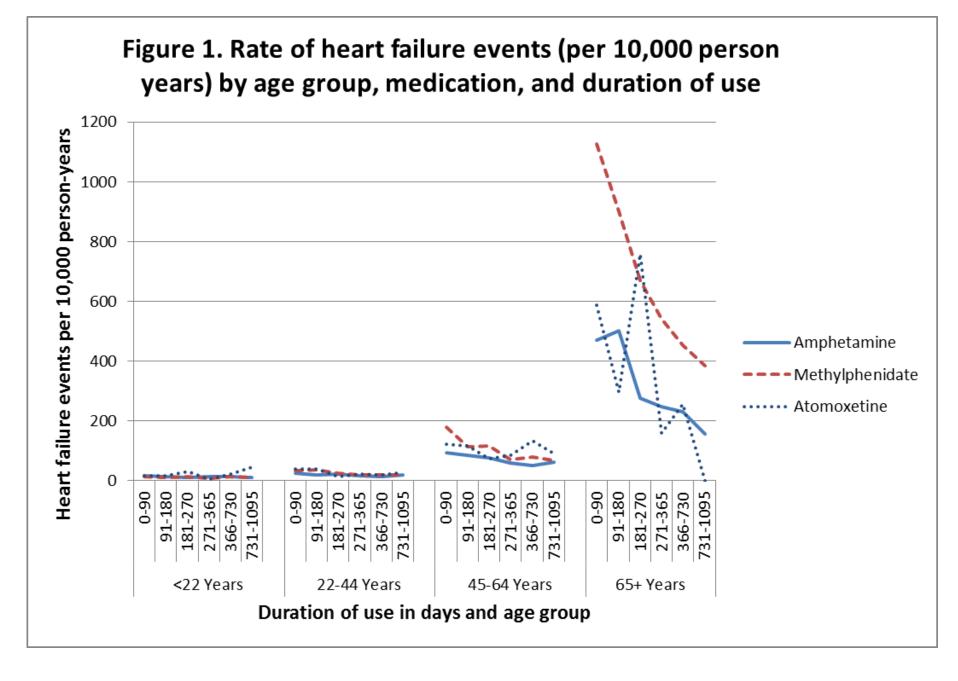
Comparative assessment

New queries; Line Lists; Chart Review



### Complex count queries (Level 1 / 1+)

- Counts and rates of events within user specified times, among populations identified using complex "and/or/not" relationships.
  - Example: Rates of first diagnosis of heart failure or cardiomyopathy among new users of different drugs used to treat ADHD, by age and duration of exposure
- 53 queries, 800+ scenarios in 2016



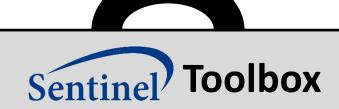


## Complex count queries (Level 1 / 1+)

- Counts and rates of events within user specified times, among populations identified using complex "and/or/not" relationships.
  - Example: Rates of first diagnosis of heart failure or cardiomyopathy among new users of different drugs used to treat ADHD, by age and duration of exposure
- 53 queries, 800+ scenarios in 2016
- New uses
  - Medications errors (name confusion, dosing errors)
  - Geographic location stratification



#### Sentinel's tools



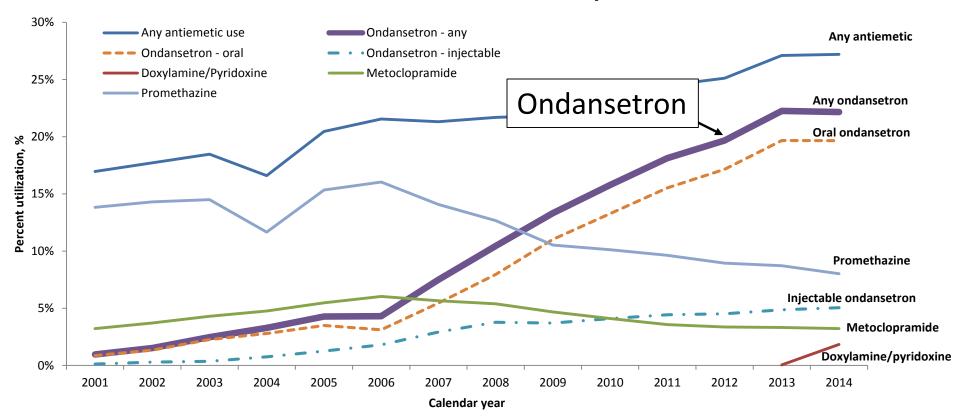
#### **Summary Table Tool**

# Cohort ID and Descriptive Analysis (CIDA) Tool Options:

- Propensity Score Matching or Stratification
- Self-controlled Risk Interval Design
- Drug Use in Pregnancy
- Drug Utilization
- Concomitant Drug Utilization
- Pre/Post Index Tool



#### Use of antiemetic drugs among live birth pregnancies in the Sentinel Distributed Database, 2001-2014<sup>a,b</sup>



a Dashed lines for oral and injection ondansetron form represent a portion of all total ondansetron use as shown by the solid purple line. Summation of oral and injection utilization sums to greater than total ondansetron use since some women received both products.

Taylor. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety 2017;26:592

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Not all Mini-Sentinel data partners contributed data for the entire study period

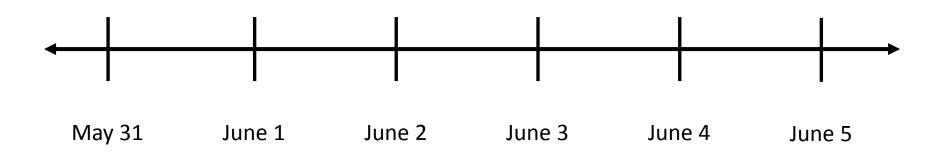


#### Recent urgent request

- Issue related to concomitant drug use
- Two similar drugs
  - Drug A has known interaction with Drug Class X
  - Drug B does not have known interaction with Drug Class X
- Goal: Estimate the proportion of concomitant use of Drug A and Drug Class X compared to proportion of concomitant use of Drug B and Drug Class X

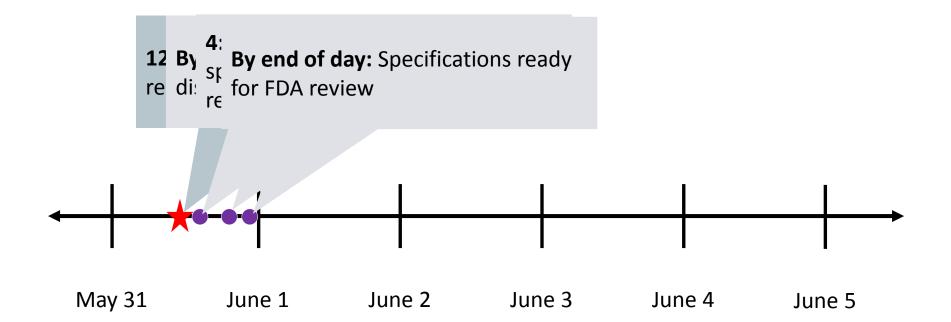


### **Query Timeline**





#### **Query Timeline: May 31**

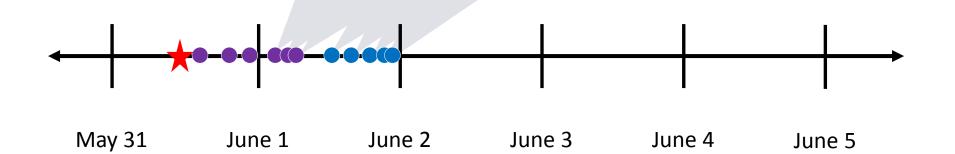




#### **Query Timeline: June 1**

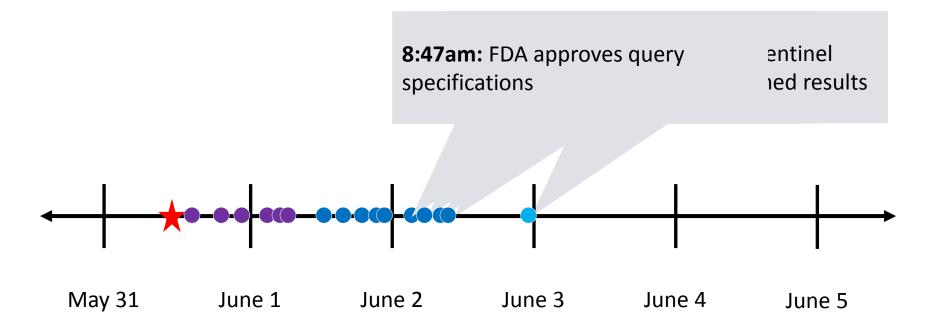
**10am:** Operations center reviews draft specifications with FDA

y assurance ecks





#### **Query Timeline: June 2**





#### **Query Timeline: June 3 & 4**

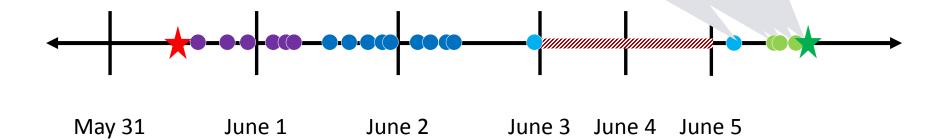
June 3 & 4: It's the weekend!

May 31 June 1 June 2 June 3 June 4 June 5



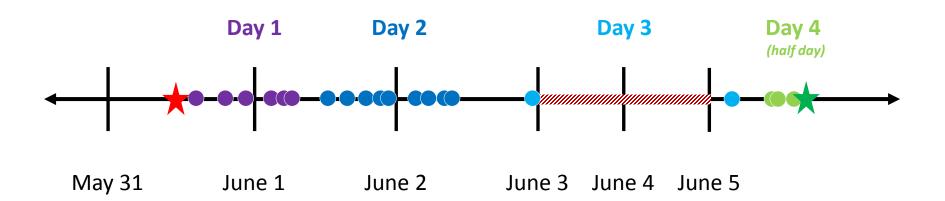
#### **Query Timeline: June 5**

**By 10:30am:** 15 of 16 Data Partners have responded to data request



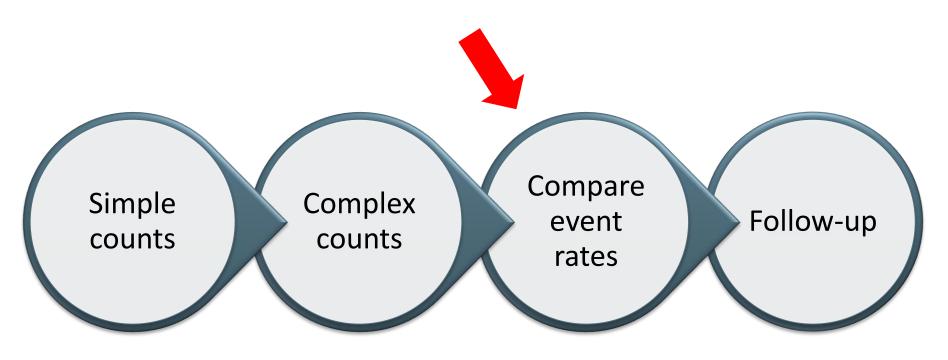


### **Query Timeline = 3.5 business days**





#### **Querying sequence**



Determine use and frequency

Identify/ describe population

Comparative assessment

New queries; Line Lists; Chart Review



### Comparison of rates (Level 2 / 2+)

 Adjusted relative rates or hazard ratios comparing outcomes among two cohorts identified by complex count program

<u>or</u>

- Adjusted self-controlled risk interval analysis
  - Example: Risk of seizures associated with new use of ranolazine
- 11 queries / 100+ scenarios in 2016



#### Sentinel's tools



#### **Summary Table Tool**

# Cohort ID and Descriptive Analysis (CIDA) Tool Options:

- Propensity Score Matching or Stratification
- Self-controlled Risk Interval Design
- Drug Use in Pregnancy
- Drug Utilization
- Concomitant Drug Utilization
- Pre/Post Index Tool



## Angioedema: Table 1. Unmatched cohort

		Primary	Analysis		Covaria	te Balance
3.9 million new use	E In	hibitors	Beta Bl	ockers		
3.9 million new use	sis				Absolute	Standardized
	N	%	N	%	Difference	Difference
Patients	2,211,215	100%	1,673,682	100%	0.0	-
Events while on therapy	5,158	0.2%	1,292	0.1%	0.1	0.0
Person-time at risk (days)	186.9	266.6	149.2	235.1	37.7	0.2
atient Characteristics						
Gender (F)	997,962	45.10%	946,344	56.50%	-11.4	-0.2
Mean age (std dev)	54.6	12.7	53.7	15.6	0.9	0.1
ecorded History of:						
Allergic reactions	207,344	9.4%	190,387	11.4%	-2.0	-0.1
Diabetes	471,661	21.3%	173,083	10.3%	11.0	0.3
Heart failure	41,060	1.9%	74,897	4.5%	-2.6	-0.1
ischemic neart diseases	109,948	1176	224,681	13.4%	-8.4	-0.3
NSAID use	318,298		250 697	15.0%	-0.6	
			M Diak	etes		21% vs 10%
ealth Service Utilization Intensity:	Mean	Std Dev	Diak	etc3		Z1/0 <b>V</b> 3 10/0
Number of generics	3.4	3.5	Hea	rt failur	·e	2% vs 4%
Number of filled prescriptions	7.5	9.6				_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Number of inpatient hospital			Isch	emic he	eart disea	se 5% vs 13%
encounters (IP)	0.1	0.4				
Number of non-acute						
institutional encounters (IS)	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Number of emergency room						
encounters (ED)	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	-0.2	-0.2
Number of ambulatory						
encounters (AV)	4.8	6.3	6.9	8.4	-2.1	-0.3
Number of other ambulatory						
encounters (OA)	1.1	2.6	1.5	3.6	-0.4	-0.1



## Angioedema: Table 2. Matched cohort

Table 2. Cohort of New Initiators of ACE Inhibitors and Beta Blockers (Matched Predefined PS, Caliper = .025)

		Primary	Analysis		Covaria	te Balance
īd		nibitors	Beta Bl	ockers		
<b>2.6 million new use</b>	rs				Absolute	Standardized
		%	N	%	Difference	Difference
Patients	1,309,104	59.2%	1,309,104	78.2%	0.0	-0.4
Events while on therapy	3,311	0.3%	988	0.1%	0.2	0.0
Person-time at risk (days)	183.8	263.7	151.8	238.9	31.9	0.1
ent Characteristics						
Gender (F)	723,955	55.3%	689,617	52.7%	2.6	0.1
Mean age (std dev)	54.1	13.1	54.4	14.9	-0.3	0.0
orded History of:						
Allergic reactions	137,920	10.5%	134,933	10.3%	0.2	0.0
Diabetes	150,036	11.5%	150,551	11.5%	0.0	0.0
Heart failure	35,302	2.7%	38,966	3.0%	-0.3	0.0
Ischemic heart diseases	102,200	7.8%	106,786	8.2%	-0.4	0.0
NSAID use	191,798	7%	189,612	14.5%	0.2	0.0
Ith Service Utilization Intensity:	Mean	Std b	Diah	etes		10% vs 10%
Number of generics	3.7	3.7%	Diab	Cics		TO/0 A2 TO/0
Number of filled prescriptions	8.1	10.2%	Hear	t failure		3% vs 3%
Number of inpatient hospital	0.1	10.276				
encounters (IP)	0.1	0.5%	Ische	emic hea	rt diseas	se 8% vs 8%
Number of non-acute	0.1	0.570				
institutional encounters (IS)	0.1	0.7%	0.1	0.7%	0.0	0.0
Number of emergency room	0.1	0.770	0.1	0.770	0.0	0.0
encounters (ED)	0.3	0.8%	0.3	0.8%	0.0	0.0
Number of ambulatory	0.5	0.070	0.5	0.070	0.0	0.0
encounters (AV)	5.6	7.3%	5.6	6.6%	0.0	0.0
Number of other ambulatory	5.0	7.570	5.0	0.070	0.0	0.0
encounters (OA)	1.2	2.9%	1.3	3.0%	0.0	0.0



## **Angioedema: Table 3. Results**

ACEI vs β-blocker 1:1 matched analysis:

• HR = 3.1 (95% CI, 2.9-3.4)

Table 3: Sequential Estimates for Angioedema Events by Analysis Type, and Drug Pair									
Exposure	Monitoring		Average Person Years Person Years Number of						
Definition	Period	New Users	at Risk	at Risk	Events				
Unmatched Analysis (Site-adjusted only)									
ACE Inhibitors	1	2,211,215	1,131,526	0.51	5,158				
Beta Blockers	-	1,673,682	683,614	0.41	1,292				
1:1 Matched Analysis; Caliper=0.025									
ACE Inhibitors	1	1,309,104	658,700	0.50	3,311				
Beta Blockers	•	1,309,104	544,285	0.42	988				

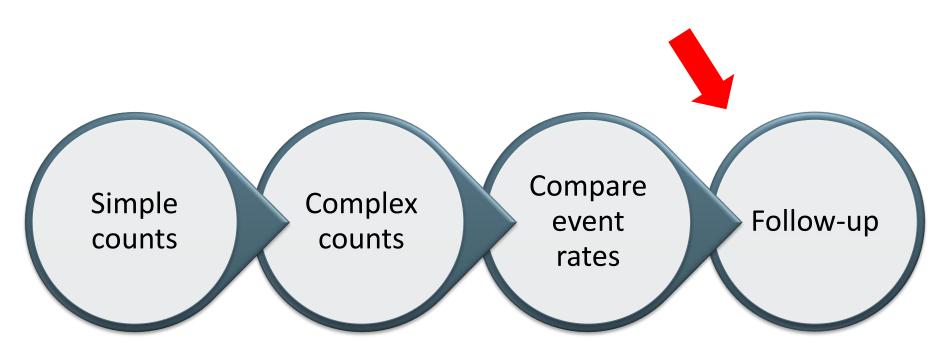
#### Toh *et al* findings:

• HR = 3.0 (95% CI, 2.8-3.3)

Incidence Rate per 1000 Person Years	Risk, New Use.	Difference per 1000 Person Years	Difference in Risk per 1000 New Users	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Wald P-Value
4.558	2.33	2.67	1.56	2.55 ( 2.40, 2.71)	<.0001
1.890	0.77				
5.027	2.53	3.21	1.77	3.14 ( 2.86, 3.44)	<.0001
1.815	0.75	5.21	1.77	3.14 ( 2.80, 3.44)	1.0001



## **Querying sequence**



Determine use and frequency

Identify/ describe population

Comparative assessment

New queries; Line Lists; Chart Review



## Patient Episode Profile Retrieval (PEPR)

		Fni	sode D	eta	il						# Prin	rst obser nary Dx: F	P = prima	ry; S =	secon	dary; X	= N/A
		- Lpi					Med enroll segment containing the admission date of the encounte or the drug enroll segment containing the dispensing date										
		Days		L	С	linical o	ode	Code description	Incidence^			Main	Any	Rx			
	- 1	from expos	Enc type	o s	Cat		Code			P Dx#	Node (Y/N)	expos (Y/N)	vacc (Y/N)	days supp		Cov start~	Cov end~
		0	AV		DX	09	V0382	Need Proph Vacc Agnst Strep Pne					1			-386	1260
		0	AV		DX	09	V068	Need Proph Vacc Against Oth Comb Dz	F				1			-386	1260
Day 0, office visit Routine health check—		0	AV		DX	09	V202	Routine Infant/Child Health Check								-386	1260
Routine nearth thetk—			AV		PX	C4	90471	Immunization Admin	F				1				1260
Immunization			AV		PX	C4	90472	Immunization Admin Each Add	F				1				1260
			AV	_	PX	C4	90669	PCV7 Vaccine Im					1				1260
	-		AV	┡	PX	C4	90710	MMRV Vaccine Sc	F			1	1				1260
Ļ			AV AV	⊢	PX DX	C4 09	99392 0090	Prev Visit Est Age 1-4 Inf Colitis Enterit &	F						-	-386 -386	1260 1260
Day 4, office visit								Gastroenterit	r								
Gastroenteritis		4	AV		PX	C4	99213	Office/Outpatient Visit Est	F							-386	1260
Γ			IP	-	DX	09	27651	Dehydration	I	P						-386	
Day 7, hospitalized		7	IP	1	DX	09	53550	Uns Gastrit & Gastroduodit No Hemorr	1	Х						-386	1260
Vomiting / cough	İ	7	IP	1	DX	09	7862	Cough	I	Х						-386	1260
Dehydration			IP	-	DX	09	78703	Vomiting Alone	I	S	1					-386	1260
Gastroenteritis		7	IP	1	PX	C4	71020	Chest X-Ray 2Vw Frontal & Latl	F							-386	1260
Gastroenteritis		7	IP	1	PX	C4	74000	X-Ray Exam Of Abdomen	F							-386	1260

 $www.sentine limit ia tive.org/sites/default/files/Methods/Mini-Sentinel\_PRISM\_Data-Mining-Infrastructure\_Report\_0.pdf$ 



In theory there is no difference between theory and practice. In practice there is.

Yogi Berra





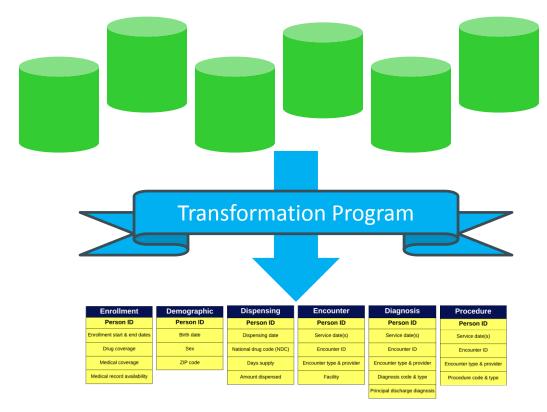
#### How does it work?

# Routine Tools <u>combined with</u> Robust Data Quality Assurance Practices



## **Every Data Partner transforms their data into the Sentinel Common Data Model**

Unique Data
Partner's Source
Database Structure



Data Partner's
Database
Transformed into
SCDM Format
(DP ETL)

esult	Vital Signs	Inpatient Pharmacy	Inpatient Transfusion
n ID	Person ID	Person ID	Person ID
specimen n dates	Measurement date and time	Administration date and time	Blood product code and type
mediacy & ion	Height and weight	Encounter ID	Encounter ID
servation ames and DINC ®)	Diastolic & systolic BP	National Drug Code (NDC)	Blood type
It & unit	Tobacco use & type	Route	Administration start and end dates and times

Result and

Death	Cause of D
Person ID	Person ID
Death date	Cause of dea
Source	Source
Confidence	Confidence



## The quality assurance process

Send a standard

QA checking
program to check

DP's ETL in
waiting



#### **Compliance Checks**

Level 1: Completeness,

validity, accuracy

Level 2: Cross-variable and

cross-table integrity

#### **Judgment Call Checks**

**Level 3**: Trends: consistency

Level 4: Logical: plausibility,

convergence



## QA example: Admission and discharge date

#### Completeness

Admission date (ADate) variable has missing values

#### **Validity**

- ADate variable is not SAS date value of numeric data type
- ADate variable is not of length 4

#### Accuracy

- ADate is before DDate (for IP and IS only)
- ADate and DDate variables have values after DP\_MinDate

#### Integrity

- Discharge date (DDate) variable is missing for EncType value "IP"
- DDate variable is populated for EncType values other than "IP" or "IS"

<sup>\*</sup>IP = Inpatient Setting, IS= Institutional Setting like a Skilled Nursing Facility



## The quality assurance process

Send a standard

QA checking
program to check

DP's ETL in
waiting



#### **Compliance Checks**

Level 1: Completeness,

validity, accuracy

Level 2: Cross-variable and

cross-table integrity

#### **Judgment Call Checks**

**Level 3**: Trends: consistency

Level 4: Logical: plausibility,

convergence



# The database is dynamic – updates overwrite the preceding data!

**Data Delivery 1 Data Delivery 2 Unique Data Partner Source Database Structure Transformation Program Transformation Program** Data Partner's **Database** Transformed into **SCDM Format** Timeframe of Data Available in **Database** 1/1/2000 1/1/2016 1/1/2000 4/1/2016



## QA example: Admission / discharge dates

#### Check distributions and patterns for notable changes

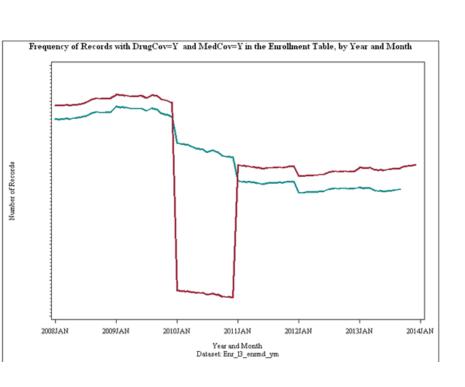
#### Consistency

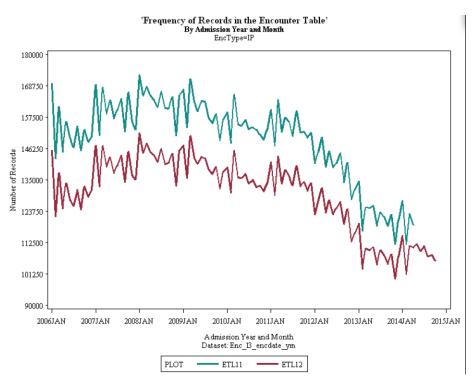
- Problem with distribution of ADate (i.e. total number of records per year)
   within the ETL
- Problem with distribution of ADate (i.e. total number of records per year-month) within the ETL
- Significant change in number of records per ADate (year) across ETLs
- Significant change in number of records per ADate (year-month) across ETLs
- Problem with distribution of ADate (overall) within the ETL
- Problem with distribution of ADate (overall) across ETLs
- Problem with distribution of DDate variable by EncType per year-month
- Problem with distribution of length of stay by EncType per year



## Sentinel war stories: Consistency checks

Is source of inconsistency clear error or Data Partner changes / improvements?





**Incorrect Data Load** 

Reclassification of Encounter Type



#### **Sentinel QA statistics**

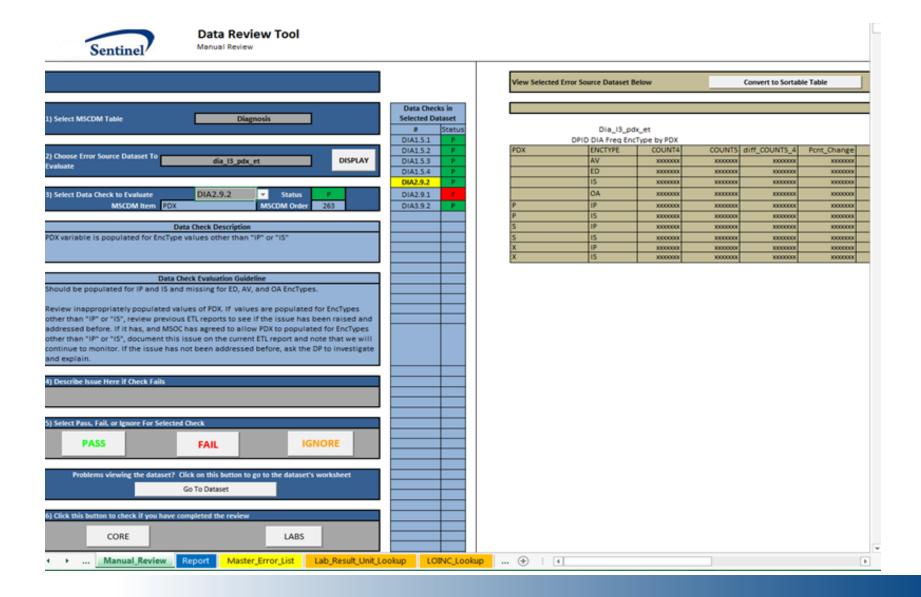
 Annually, the QA team conducts reviews for approximately 50 data deliveries from 17 Data Partners

 Since 1/1/2016, the QA package has had to be re-run in 16 instances to fix an issue

- In the <u>latest data deliveries from the 5 largest DPs</u>, 25 checks were reported in QA that required DP follow-up
  - 22 of the 25 were Level 3 checks



#### Data Review Tool – Account of Issues





# Sentinel operations center Quality Assurance team

- Refreshes per Year: ~50
- 1 Manager, 2 Programmers, 3 Analysts
- Tasks:
  - Oversight
  - Maintenance and troubleshooting
  - Updating and distribution of quality assurance programs
  - Aggregation and reporting



# Lab Data requires more extensive QA support

PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY AND DRUG SAFETY 2014

Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/pds.3580

#### ORIGINAL REPORT

# Electronic clinical laboratory test results data tables: lessons from Mini-Sentinel

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### Variations in result units in source data

Platelet count original result units<sup>‡</sup>

Blank	FL	TH/UL	X10(3)
%	K/CMM	THOU/CMM	1000/UL
/100 W	k/cmm	thou/cmm	X10(3)/MCL
/CMM	K/CU MM	thou/mm3	X10(3)/UL
CMM	K/CUMM	THOU/UL	X10(6)/MCL
10 3L	K/MCL	THOUS/CU.MM	X10*9/L
10X3UL	K/mcL	THOUS/MCL	X10E3/UL
10^3/UL	K/UL	THOU/mcL	X1000
10*3/uL	k/uL	THOUS/UL	X10X3
10?3/uL	KU/L	Thou/uL	X10^3/UL
10E3/uL	K/MM3	THOUSA	x10
10e3/uL	K/mm3	THOUSAND	X10?3/ul
10e9/L	LB	THOUSAND/UL	X10E3/UL
E9/L	PLATELET CO	U	X10E3
BIL/L	T/CMM	X 10-3/UL	K/A?L
bil/L	TH/MM3	X 10(3)/UL	K/B5L
CU MM	th/mm3	X10 3	



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National Medical Evidence Generation Collaborative (EvGen Collaborative)

#### Resources for You

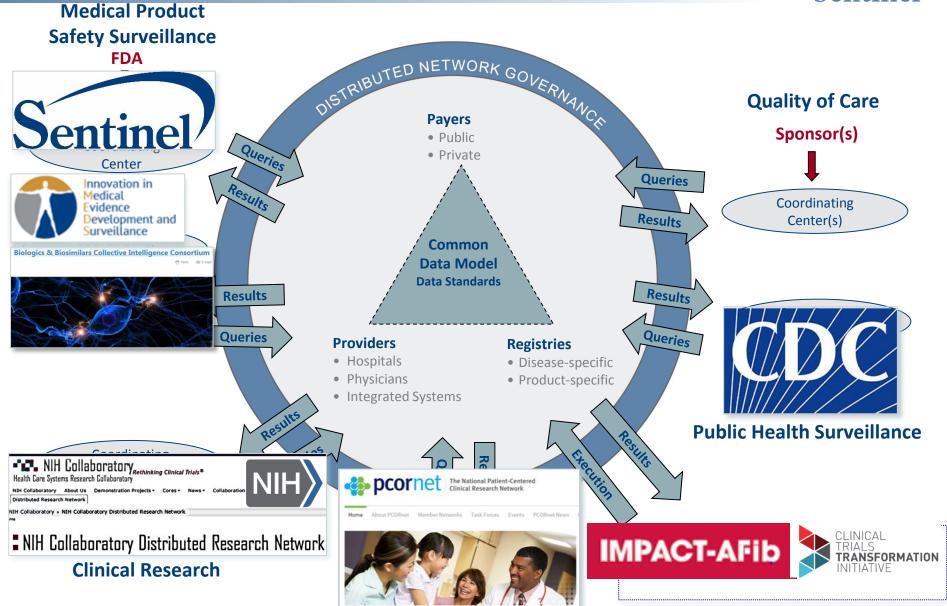
 Office of Medical Products and Tobacco

# National Medical Evidence Generation Collaborative (EvGen Collaborative)









**Comparative Effectiveness Research** 



# Thank you!



## **Summary of query specifications: Overall**

1. Select the Query Type (Level):	Level 2: Cohort Selection and Analytic Adjustment
2. Select the Analysis Tool:	Propensity Score Matching Tool
3. Describe Study Objectives:	To assess the ability of Mini-Sentinel comparative
	assessment modular programs to reproduce the known
	association between ACEIs and angioedema
4. Define Study Period:	01/01/2008 - 09/30/2013
If multiple looks are planned (PROMPT), enter the time period for the first look. Look frequency and time period covered should be included in the surveillance plan.	
	10 .
5. List the age group(s) of interest:	18 +
6. Specify enrollment requirements:	
Coverage type:	Medical and drug coverage
Maximum enrollment gap (days):	45
Continuous enrollment before exposure (days):	183

www.mini-sentinel.org/work\_products/Statistical\_Methods/Mini-Sentinel\_Methods\_Known-Positives-ACEI-Angioedema.pdf



## Summary of query specifications: Exposures

	Exposure of Interest	Comparator of Interest (1)
	ACE inhibitors (benazepril,	Beta-blockers (acebutolol, atenolol,
	captopril, enalapril, fosinopril,	bisoprolol, carvedilol, labetalol,
	lisinopril, moexipril, quinapril,	metoprolol, nebivolol, pindolol,
1. Define exposures (generic/brand names):	perindopril, ramipril, or tranolapril)	propranolol, or timolol)
2. Define exposure incidence:		
Washout period (days):	183	183
	Data blade e al'alian ADD	A CE in hilling and hilling a ABB.
	Beta-blockers, aliskiren, ARBs	ACE inhibitors, aliskiren, ARBs
	(candesartan, eprosartan,	(candesartan, eprosartan,
Other corrections	irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, or valsartan)	irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, or valsartan)
Other exposures:  Incidence defined with respect to additional exposures	terrinsartari, or varsartari)	terrinsartari, or varsartari)
3. Specify exposed time assessment (AT or ITT):	As Treated (AT)	As Treated (AT)
4. Specify follow-up duration (for ITT assessments; in days):		
Leave blank for AT assessments		



# Summary of query specifications: Additional information

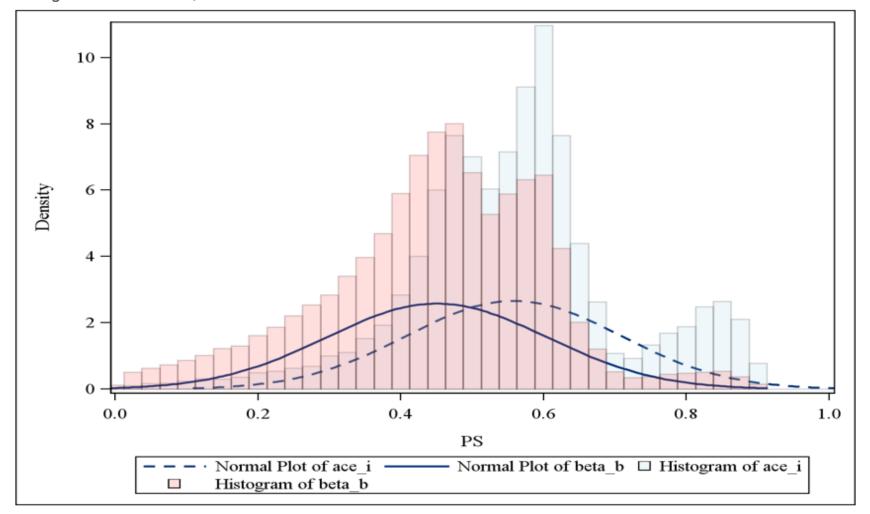
- Outcomes
  - ICD-9-CM code 995.1 in any position during outpatient, inpatient, or emergency department encounter
  - Washout period (days before first dispensing): 183 days
- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria
- Covariates
- Propensity score matching options
  - Comorbidity, utilization, high dimensional propensity score
  - Matching ratio
  - Caliper size



## **Propensity scores before match**

#### Histograms of PS distribution by DP (masked)

Histogram of Predefined PS, Unmatched Cohort C-Stat for Predefined: 0.695

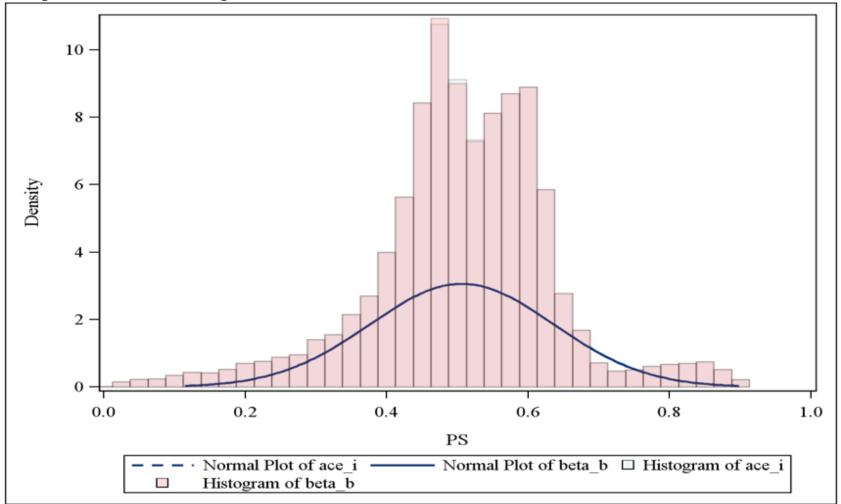




## **Propensity scores after match**

Histograms of PS distribution by DP (masked)

Histogram of Predefined PS among Predefined PS Matched Cohort, Matched Cal = .025 C-Stat for Predefined: 0.695





#### Sentinel's tools



#### **Summary Table Tool**

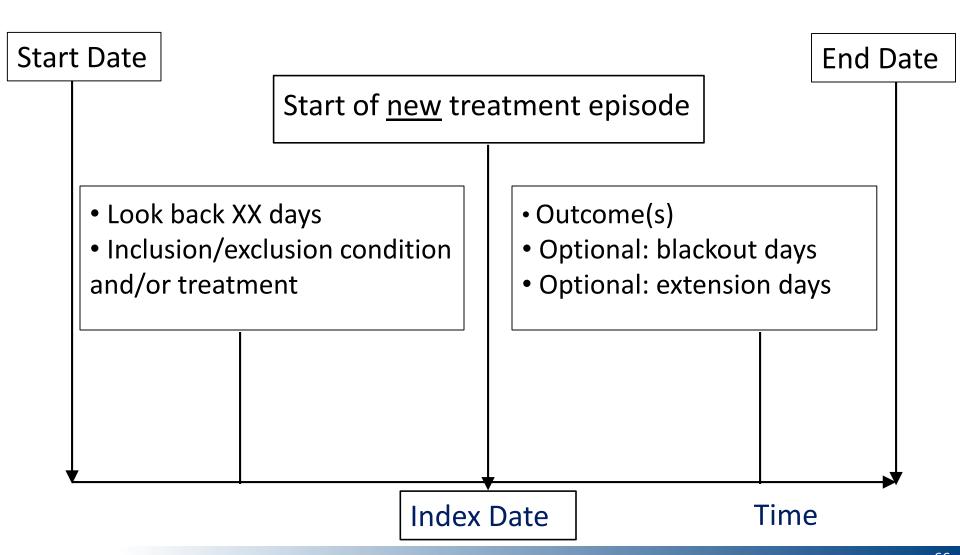
#### Cohort ID and Descriptive Analysis (CIDA) Tool

#### **Options:**

- Propensity Score Matching or Stratification
- Self-controlled Risk Interval Design
- Drug Use in Pregnancy
- Drug Utilization
- Concomitant Drug Utilization
- Pre/Post Index Tool



## New user cohort design





## **Blood transfusion during pregnancy**

- Need for rapid assessment of frequency of transfusion during pregnancy
- Sentinel Distributed Dataset identified 1,946,032 deliveries with coverage during entire pregnancy from 2008-2015 (~8% of U.S. deliveries)
- 21,048 (1.1%) pregnancies had blood transfusion
- Report with integrated data from 15 data partners returned to FDA within 3 working days of final specification