

The National COVID Cohort Collaborative (N3C): A social experiment in collaborative research

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Disclosures



None

From Practice-based Evidence to Evidence-based Practice





Clinical Warehouse

Registries and Marts

Inference



Comparable and Consistent

Harmonization

Semantic and Syntactic Standards

Decision Support

Expert Systems

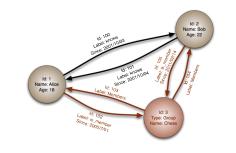
Clinical Guidelines Knowledge Management

Medical

Knowledge

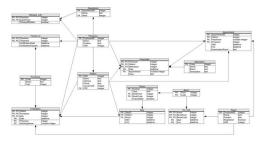
Layers of Data Representation Source, Harmonization, and Analyses

Object Layer - Data Transfer, System to System
 a. HL7 FHIR, APIs
 HI 7° FHIR°



Integration Layer - Harmonization, Commonsa. Relational Data





3. Analyses Layer - input for inference (SAS, R, ML)

a. Flat files (csv/tsv)





National COVID Cohort Collaborative (N3C)

 A centralized, secure portal for hosting patient-level COVID clinical data and deploying and evaluating methods and tools for clinicians, researchers, and healthcare



National COVID Cohort Collaborative

- A partnership among CTSA program institutions, distributed clinical data networks (e.g. PCORnet, OHDSI, ACT/i2b2, and TriNetX) and many other clinical partners and collaborators
- A partnership between CD2H and NCATS



N3C Snapshot



Over 13B Rows of Data

COVID-19 Positive Patients

4,303,428

Total Patients

11,924,180

Sites

70

Rows of Data

13.4b

Procedures

634.0m

Lab Results

6.4b

Drug Exposures

2.0b

Visits

659.2m

Observations

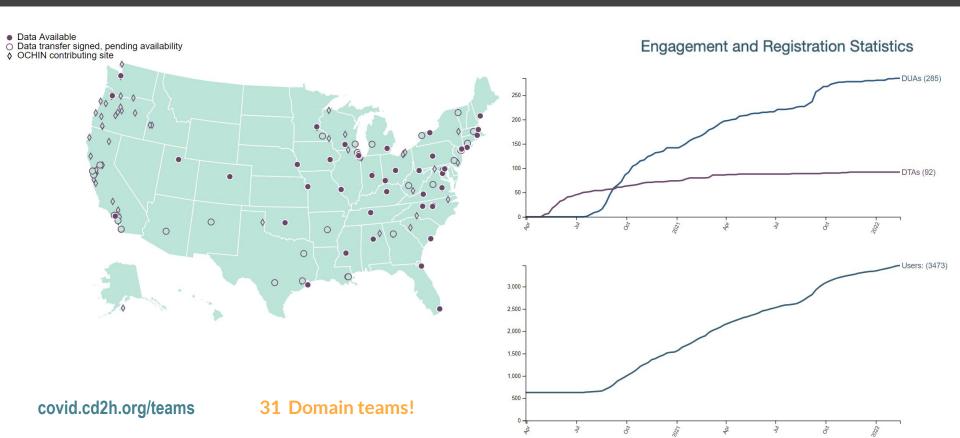
1.2b



N3C Dashboard



covid.cd2h.org/dashboard





Responsibility



- Largest publicly accessible repository of longitudinal EHR data ever assembled
- Demands unprecedented level of governance
- Enables broad access, team science, and multidisciplinary collaboration



N3C Community Guiding Principles



Partnership: N3C community members are trusted partners committed to honoring the N3C community guiding principles and Code of Conduct.

Inclusivity: N3C is open to any organization that wishes to contribute data, code, and ideas, as well as anyone who registers to use N3C data to conduct COVID-19 related research, including citizen/community scientists.

Transparency: Open processes and reproducible research is the hallmark of N3C and good scientific practice. Access to data is project-based and focused on COVID-19 research questions. Descriptions of projects are posted publicly and are searchable to promote collaborations.

Reciprocity: Contributions are acknowledged and results from analyses, including provenance and attribution, are expected to be shared with the N3C community.

Accountability: N3C community members take responsibility for their activities and hold each other accountable for achieving the N3C objectives and acting through good scientific practices.

Security: All activities are conducted in a secure, controlled access cloud-based environment, and are recorded for auditing and attribution purposes.

Mutual Respect: Communications should be professional, concise, clear and relevant. Follow proper communication etiquette. Avoid excessive conflict, unprofessional arguments, ad hominem attacks, and/or ridicule over chat and in messaging.



Governance & sIRB Overview

Single/Central IRB (sIRB)

- Johns Hopkins serving as central IRB
- Smart IRB makes it easy all CTSAs are already members, so if you're willing to rely on sIRB, the paperwork is basically complete
- Not required if you want to do the work locally, you can do so

Who to contact about reliance or local filing

Tricia Francis pfranci4@jhu.edu







N3C Governance

Community-centered governance

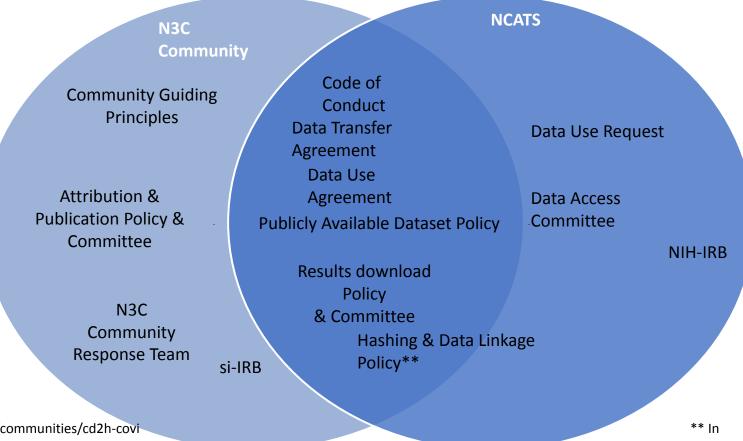
- N3C Community: Community norms, team science, workstreams, joined publications
- NCATS: N3C Enclave, contribution of Limited Datasets, oversight of data usage

Data Partnership & Governance Workstream

- Establish the principles, policies, and best practices to support the N3C
- Create the functions and roles to implement the policies and strategies
- · Design the infrastructure and procedures for controls and audits

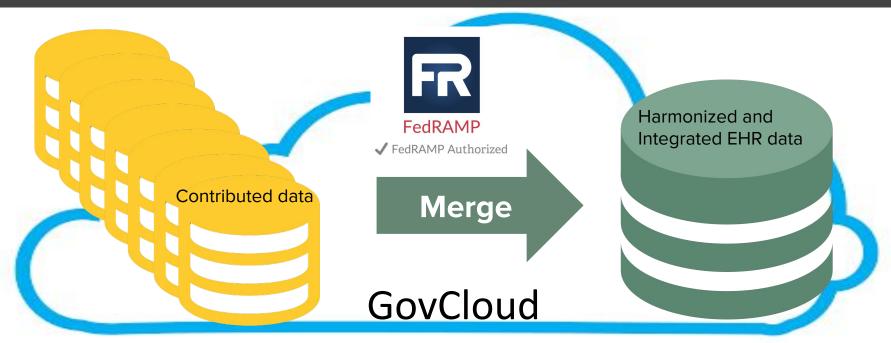


Shared Governance





N3C Data Harmonization



Versioned data from all sources is combined into a target model (OMOP)

Leveraging Common Data Models

- These four data models are commonly used by academic medical centers throughout the US.
- CDMs are used to store EHR data in a consistent way.
- Sites participating in N3C may send data in one of these four formats—the idea is to make it as convenient as possible for sites to submit.
- Common data models also allow us to write a consistent computable phenotype that can be run with few local changes at sites with one or more of these data models.





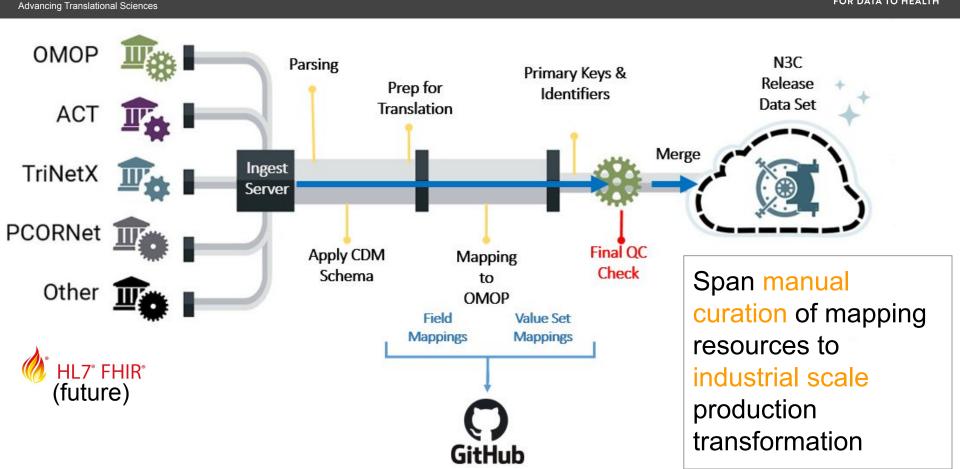






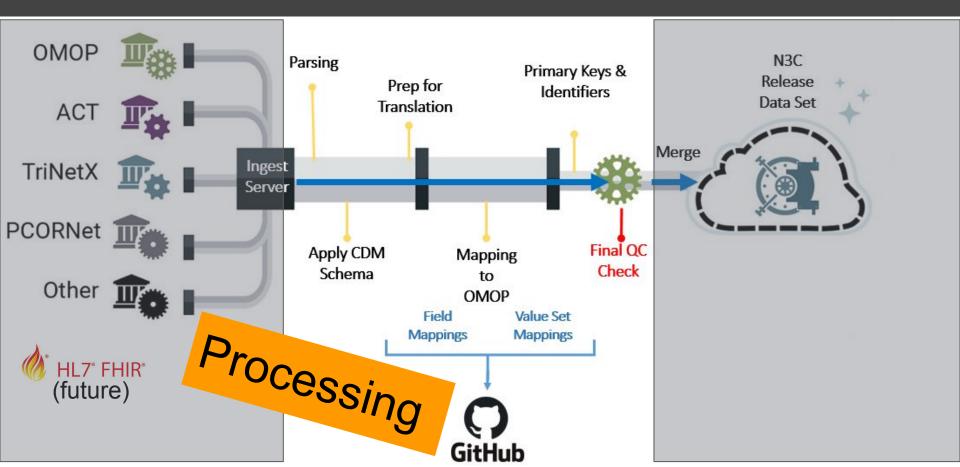
N3C Data Ingestion & Harmonization Pipeline







N3C Data Ingestion & Harmonization Pipeline





Human mediated mapping and validation

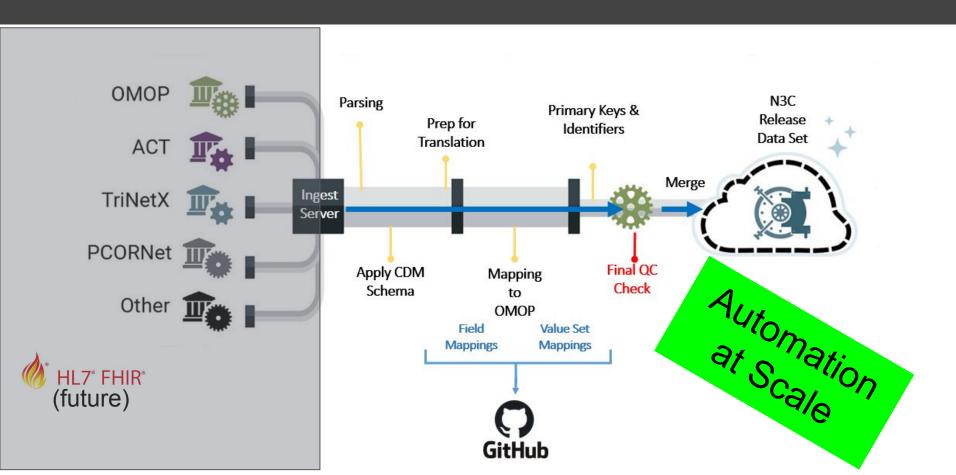
- About 2M structure, terms, codes mapped between common data models
- Many mappings were leveraged or expanded from pre-existing work
- All were validated for this project
- Validation required human curation and sampled cross-checking
- This process parallels much work already done for CRDC by CCDH and the creation of CRDC-H versions







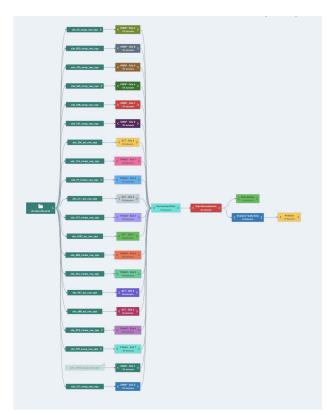
N3C Data Ingestion & Harmonization Pipeline

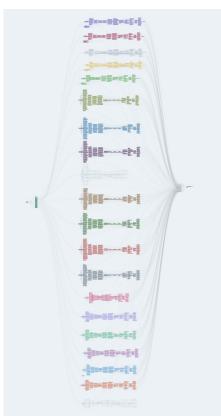




Each of the 70+ sites has a pipeline with 100+ transformations







The provenance between 5000 transformations across the 70 sites is automatically tracked.

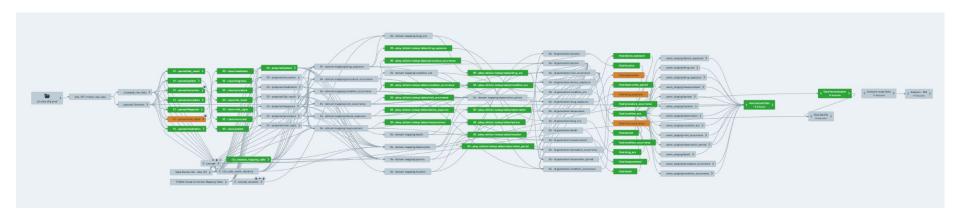
This enables:

- pipeline developers to very quickly identify the root cause of data quality issues
- data pipelines to be refreshed in <20 minutes whenever the source data updates



Each site has its own set of data health checks that run each time new data is submitted



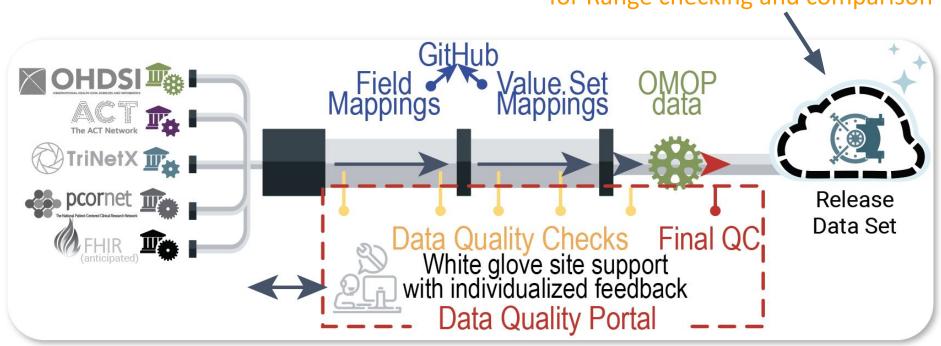


- When the CDM mapping pipeline is deployed for a new site, it comes with a set of automated data health checks.
- These run every time the data updates so that if new data doesn't meet expectations, the pipeline administrators are immediately alerted and can take action



Centralized Ingestion

Relative Benchmark Data for Range checking and comparison

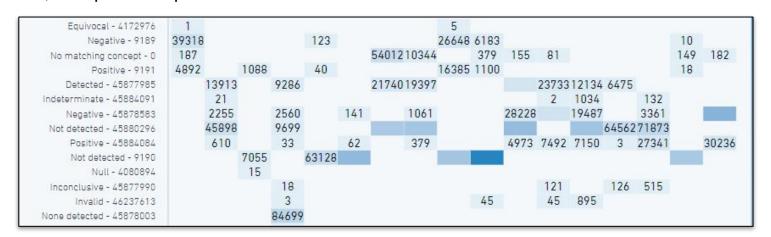




N3C's DQ Process



It's not all about inpatient visits. N3C data harmonization staff look at a number of data quality metrics for each site, multiple times per week.



Number of COVID tests and proportion of + to -

Average rows of data per patient per table

Conformance to OMOP standards

Plausible demographic distributions

Visits with negative lengths



Harmonizing numeric data

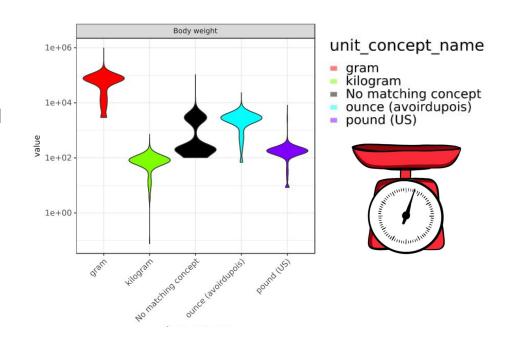


- Problem: Different sites provide their data in different units
- Solution: Harmonize each to a standard unit

Kilograms = Pounds / 2.20462

Kilograms = Ounces / 35.274

Kilograms = Grams / 1000



Harmonizing numeric data

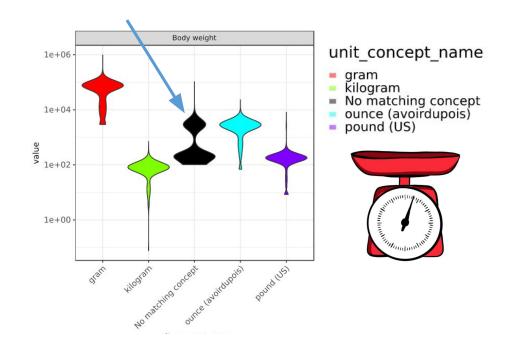


- Problem: Some units are missing
- Solution 1: Contact the source
- **Solution 2:** N3C inference engine

Kilograms = x / 2.20462 ?

Kilograms = x / 35.274?

Kilograms = x / 1000?



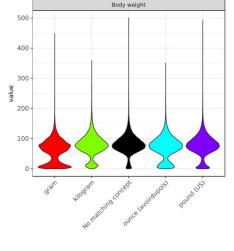


Harmonization progress





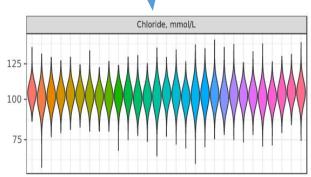
- By original unit
- Across many sites



Homogeneity after harmonization

Humans measured in grams do not look the same as humans measured in kilograms!







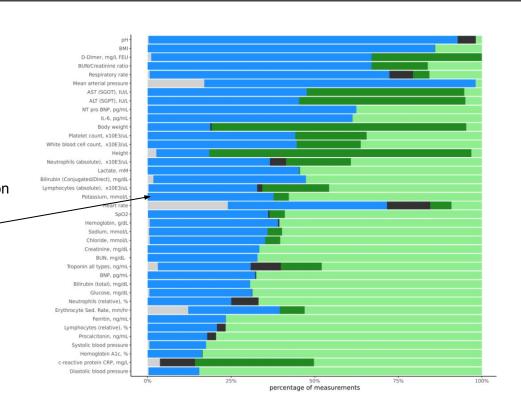
Unit harmonization progress



 ~2x increase in usable data from our harmonization procedures

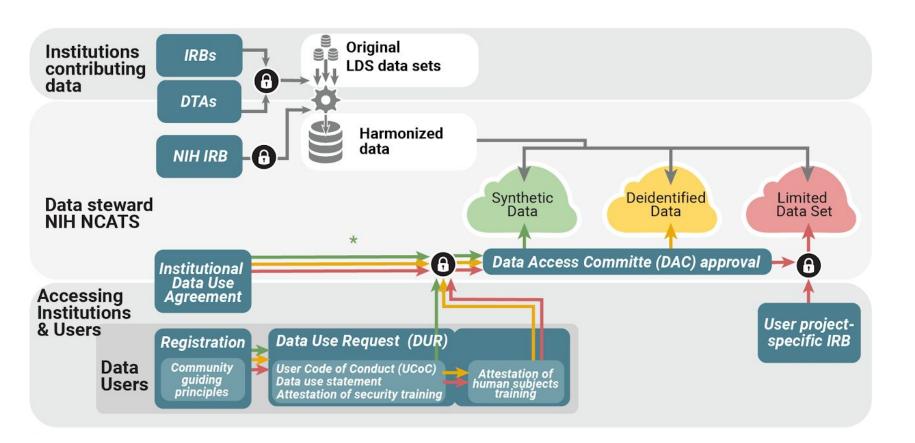
Canonical unit
Uses a known conversion
Unit not plausible
Missing unit inferred
Unit still missing

We can rescue a lot of data!





N3C: Governance and Access





N3C Team Science

Key functions can nucleate projects:

- Education & training
- Biostatistics
- Study design
- Evaluation
- Informatics
- Clinical expertise
- Innovation & commercialization
- Community & partnerships



N3C Domain Team Expertise:

- Enclave technology
- Data model (OMOP)
- Terminologies
- Data quality
- Codesets, variables, phenotype
- Using/parsing N3C data
- Workflows, methods, algorithms



Domain Teams



N3C Domain Teams



N3C Domain Teams enable researchers with shared interests analyze data within the N3C Data Enclave and collaborate more efficiently in a team science environment. These teams provide an opportunity to collect pilot data for grant submissions, train algorithms on larger datasets, inform clinical trial design, learn how to use tools for large scale COVID-19 data, and validate results. Domain Teams are enabled by Slack channels for discussion, meetings, and document management and are supported by N3C workstreams. N3C encourages researchers of all levels to join a Domain Team that represents their interests, or to suggest new clinical areas to explore. A Domain Team can submit one or more research projects, but collaboration is encouraged for similar concepts.

Types of Domain Teams

Multi-discipline Clinical Domain Teams focus on clinical questions surrounding COVID-19's impact on health conditions and consist of clinical and subject matter experts, statisticians, informaticists, and machine learning specialists. Cross-Cutting Domain Teams have a varied focus that applies to multiple domains.

Start a Domain Team

Domain Team Support

To get started with N3C and gain access to the N3C Data Enclave, please view the Researcher Essentials webpage.

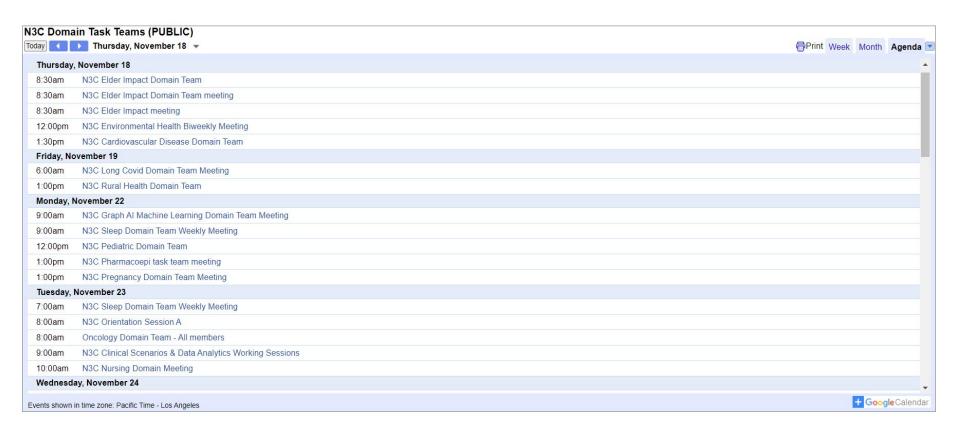
Domain Team Testimonial





Highly Active Domain Team Calendar







Attribution and Publication



N3C Publication Committee was organized to:

- (1) Facilitate inclusive and appropriate attribution
- (2) Troubleshoot authorship questions
- (3) Track the output of N3C community
- (4) Promote awareness of disseminated information

Authorship & Attribution

- Masthead (name in byline)
- Block authorship ('N3C Consortium' in byline)
- Acknowledgement



N3C ICMJE Requirements



Yes to 1, 2, and 3
AUTHOR

Less CONTRIBUTOR 1. Conception & Designor data acquisitionor analysis & interpretation

2. Drafting manuscriptor revising

3. Final manuscript approval



Impact to Date - Publications



During 15 months of N3C operation:



Pubmed cited, peer-reviewed: 16

Pubmed cited, pre-prints 11

High profile, non-cited 21

Total 48

https://covid.cd2h.org/dashboard/



Impact to Date - Demonstration



- 13.4B rows Patient Data assembled in one place
- Nearly 3,500 scientists have row-level access
- Scientific productivity is unprecedented

The sky has not fallen...

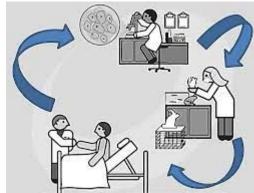




Observational Data Bridging Gap - Bench to Bedside



- Real-world data is mostly untapped resource
- Society cannot afford randomized clinical trials for all questions we might need to ask
- EHR data has profound limitations
 - Biased collection sources
 - Missing information
- The "big data" paradigm enough data informs



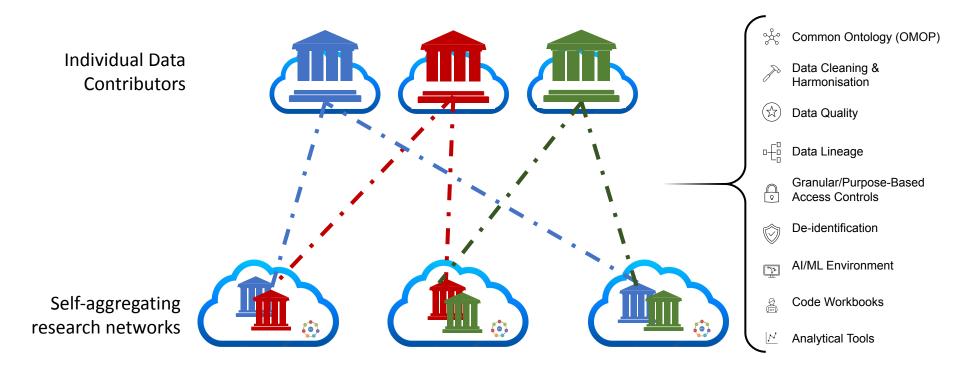


The Once and Future "N3C"



- NCATS and NIH highly value what has been built
- Speculations of where it might go follow
- THESE ARE NOT OFFICIAL OR SANCTIONED
- Presented as exemplar
- Something "like this" is likley

Proposal: N3C National COVID Clinical Cohort Collaborative?





Introducing: National Health Cohort Collaborative (NHC2)

- Build on the principles and success of N3C
- Leverage underlying machinery and infrastructure
 - Maintain "enclave" as core characteristic
- Broaden inclusion criteria
 - Gradually add specific conditions (e.g. rare diseases)
 - Leverage size and scope of CTSA as a Network
 - Evolve toward inclusion of all "longitudinal patients" over all CSTAs
 - May include IDeA CTRs
 - Consider CTSAs engaging state Health Information Exchanges
- Demonstrate synergy between local curation and centralized QA/Benchmarking
- Foster rapid observational biomedical research at scale

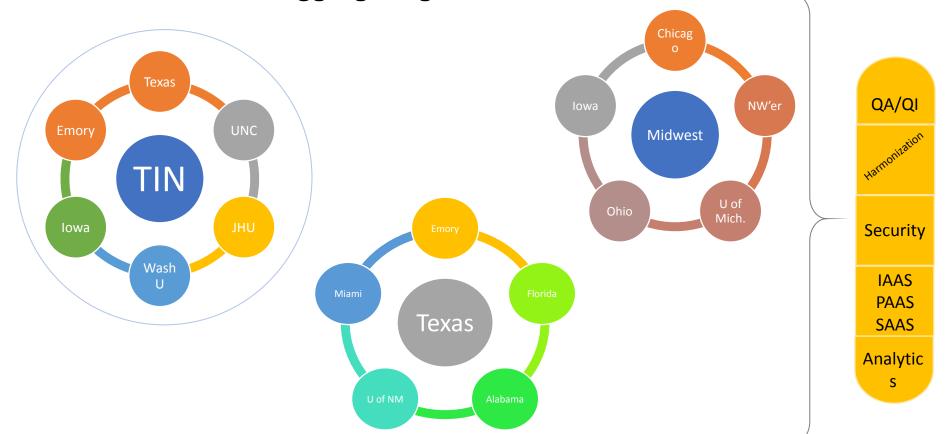


Motivations and Goals of N3C vs NH2C

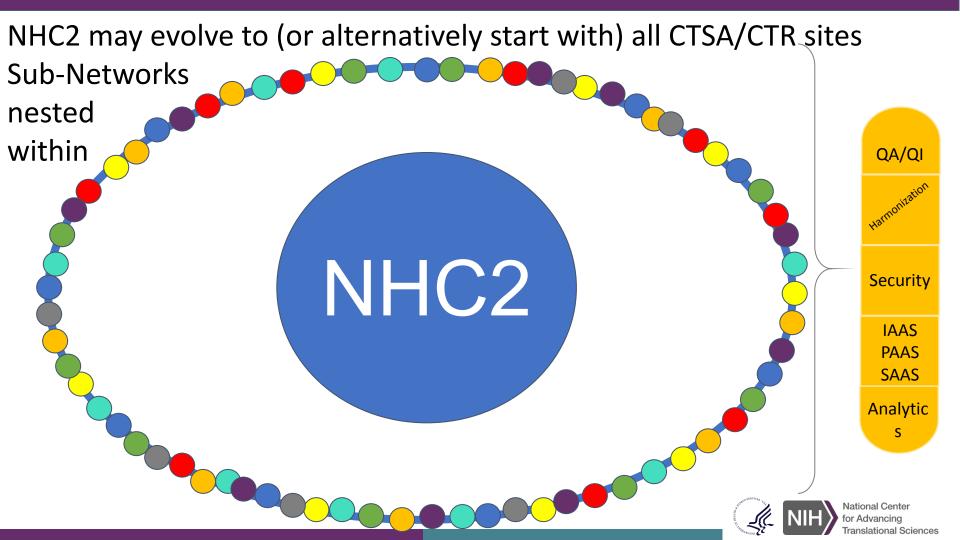
- N3C was created during a pandemic
 - Collaborations gave benefit of doubt in public health emergency
 - Goal was to bring as many minds as possible to the data
 - Accelerate discovery and understanding urgently
 - Build most-inclusive analyst community practical
 - Data Access Committee exclusively NIH
 - Contributing sites had binary decision: All-in or Out
- NH3C likely to operate under "normal" science-culture rules
 - No emergency or perceived urgency
 - Goal will be to centralize as much harmonized data as practical and useful
 - Primary analyst community likely to arise among data contributors
 - Data Access Committee must be led by contributing organizations
 - Contributing sites will expect agency over contributed data
 - Options: All-in, Domain by domain, Study by study, Out



CTSAs can create self aggregating research networks







Thank you!



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The National COVID Cohort Collaborative (N3C): Rationale, Design, Infrastructure, and Deployment

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, ocaa196, https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocaa196

Published: 17 August 2020 Article history ▼



OPEN ACCESS bit.ly/n3c-methods-jamia

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Shaymaa Al-Shukri. A. Adil Alaoui, 101 Ahmad Baghal, 15 Pamela D. Banning, 15,100 Edward M. Barbour, 8,15 Michael J. Becich, 15,52,101 Afshin Beheshti, 14 Gordon R. Bernard, 8,15 Sharmodeep Bhattacharyya, 100 Mark M. Bissell, 9,15 L. Ebony Boulware, 14,100 Samuel Bozzette, 100,101 Donald E. Brown, 101 John B. Buse, 14 Brian J. Bush, 8,101 Tiffany J. Callahan, 14,52 Thomas R. Campion, 8,15 Elena Casiraghi, 9,15 Ammar A. Chaudhry, 13,14 Guanhua Chen, 9 Anjun Chen, 13 Gari D. Clifford, 8,15 Megan P. Coffee, 14,100 Tom Conlin, 14 Connor Cook, 7,78 Keith A. Crandall, 9,14,101 Mariam Deacy, 78 Racquel R. Dietz, 78 Nicholas J. Dobbins, 8,9 Peter L. Elkin, 15,52,100 Peter J. Embi, 52,101 Julio C. Facelli, 8,15 Karamarie Fecho, 13 Xue Feng, 9 Randi E. Foraker, 8,13,15 Tamas S. Gal, 8,15 Linqiang Ge, 14 George Golovko, 15,101 Ramkiran Gouripeddi, 14,15 Casey S. Greene, 13,14 Sangeeta Gupta, 52,101 Ashish Gupta, 13,101 Janos G. Hajagos, 9,15 David A. Hanauer, 15,52 Jeremy Richard Harper, 9,14,52 Nomi L. Harris, 101 Mehadi R. Hassan, 9 Yongqun He, 15,52,100 Elaine L. Hill, 9,14 Maureen E. Hoatlin, 14 Kristi L. Holmes, 4,101 LaRon Hughes, 14 Randeep S. Jawa, 14 Guoqian Jiang, 14 Xia Jing, 7,14 Marcin P. Joachimiak, 8,15 Steven G. Johnson, 9,14,101 Rishikesan Kamaleswaran, 9,15,78 Thomas George Kannampallii, 15,101 Andrew S. Kanter, 15,522 Ramakanth Kavuluru, 9,13,14 Kamil Khanipov, 8,14 Hadi Kharrazi, 9,14 Dongkyu Kim, 15,52 Boyd M. Knosp, 8,15 Annukumar Krishnan, 9 Tahsin Kurc, 9,15 Albert M. Lai, 101 Christophe G. Lambert, 52,101 Michael Larionov, 14 Stephen B. Lee, 1,14 Michael D. Lesh, 9 Olivier Lichtarge, 14 John Liu, 9 Sijia Liu, 8,101 Hongfang Liu, 9,15 Johanna J. Loomba, 115,78,101 Sandeep K. Mallipattu, 9,14,15 Chaitanya K. Mamilapalli, 14 Christopher E. Mason, 15 Jomol P. Mathew, 8,15,52 James C. McClay, 101 Julie A. McMurry, 14,7,9,13,14,78 Paras P. Mehta, 14 Ofer Mendelevitch, 9 Stephane Meystre, 8,14,15 Richard A. Moffitt, 9,134,15 Jason H. Moore, 8,14 Lisa O'Keefe, 78 Anna O'Malley, 78 Shawn T. O'Neil, 78 Jiha

¹CREDIT_00000001 (Conceptualization) ⁴CREDIT_00000004 (Funding acquisition) ⁷CRO_0000007 (Marketing and Communications) ⁸CREDIT_00000008 (Resources) ⁹CREDIT_00000009 (Software role) ¹⁰CREDIT_00000010 (Supervision role) 13CREDIT 00000013 (Original draft) 14CREDIT 00000014 (Review and editing) 15CRO_0000015 (Data role) 52CRO 0000052 (Standards role) 78CRO 0000078 (Infrastructure role) 100Clinical Use Cases 101Governance

Title



Text