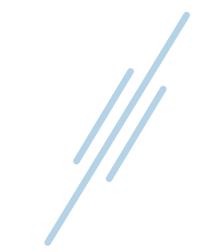


Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology

Transforming Cancer Data Collection and Use

December 14, 2023





SOLUTION OF CONTRACTING

✗ @ONC_HealthIT

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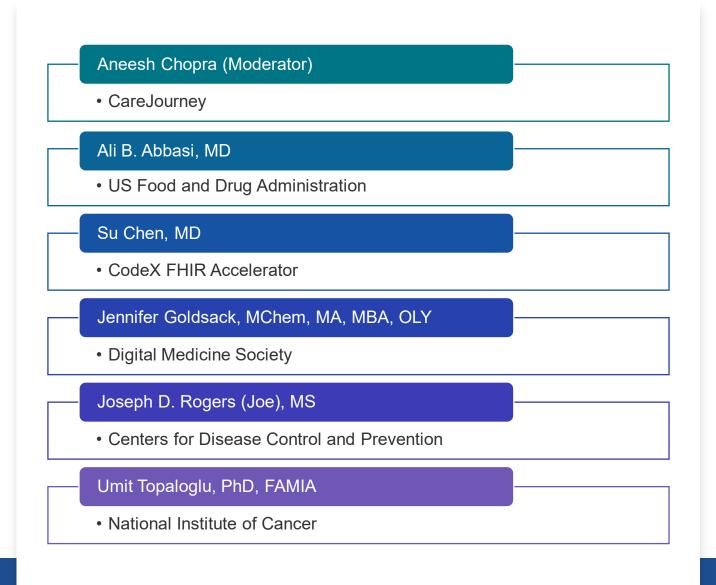
Check out the agenda, speaker bios, venue layout, and more!

Download the event app today.

https://whova.com/portal/oncan_202312



Meet Our Moderator & Panelists



Agenda

- Introductions
- Setting the stage on cancer data:
 - Aneesh Chopra (CareJourney)
 - Adi Abbasi (FDA)
 - Umit Topaloglu (NCI)
 - Joe Rogers (CDC)
- Panel Discussion



Transforming Clinical Evidence Generation through federal data standards

Ali Abbasi MD

Senior Policy Advisor

Office of the Commissioner, US Food and Drug Administration

ONC Annual Meeting 12/14/2023

Disclaimer

The views and opinions presented here represent those of the speaker and should not be considered to represent advice or guidance from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Our model of generating evidence needs improvement



\$

Strong record of innovation and early-phase trials but late-phase and post approval trials are increasingly complex and expensive

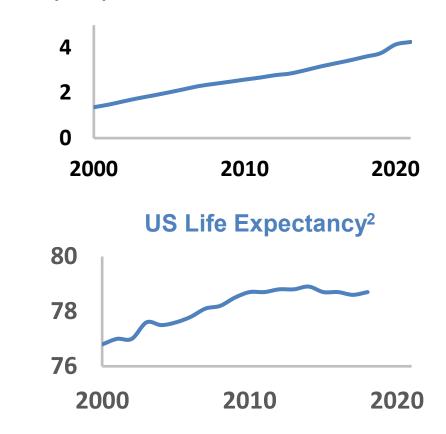
★☆☆ Low quality trials fail to deliver useful evidence on the safety-efficacy balance after approval



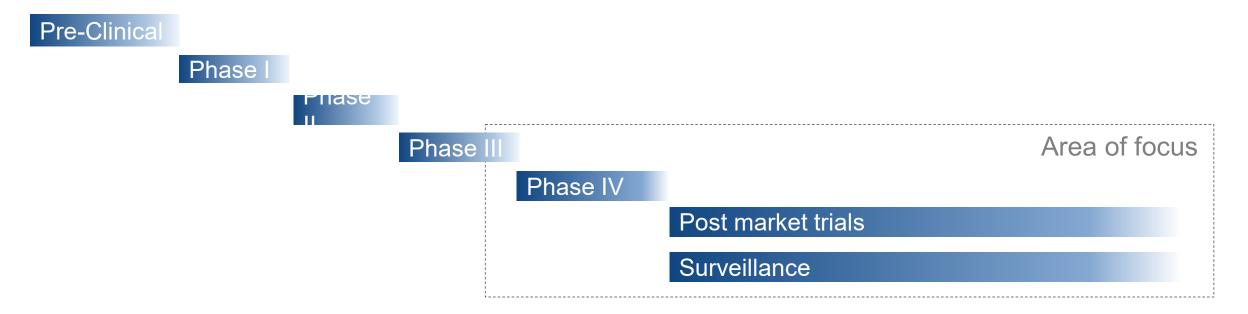
Many questions that can only be answered in real-world clinical practice remain unanswered

COVID-19 highlighted both challenges and opportunities for streamlined trials

US National Health Expenditure (\$ Tr)¹



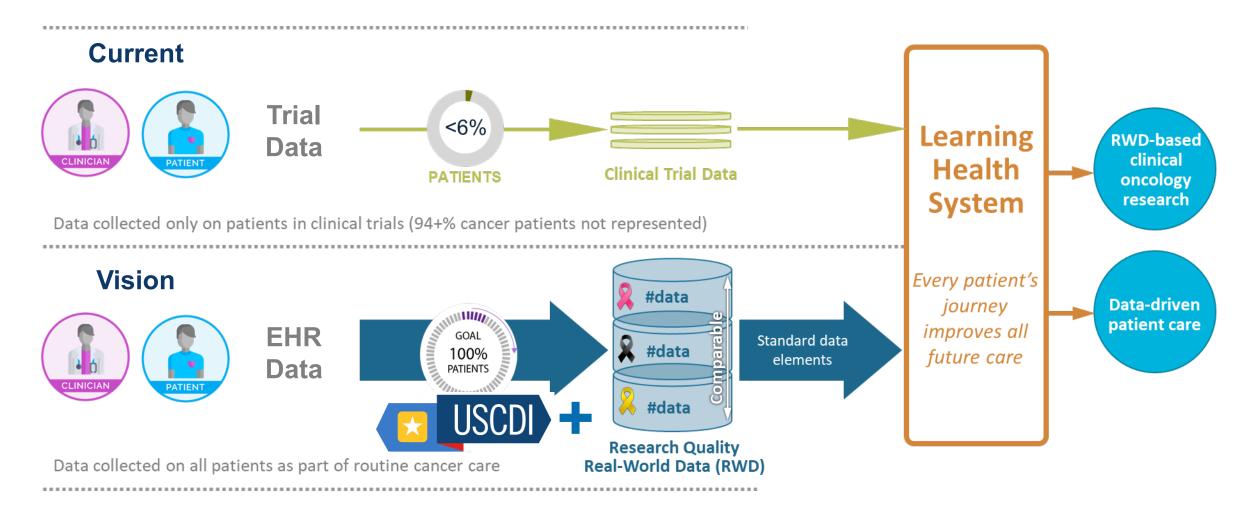
FDA is working to accelerate evidence generation in the late phase and post market setting



Can we streamline the use of EHR data for clinical trials and

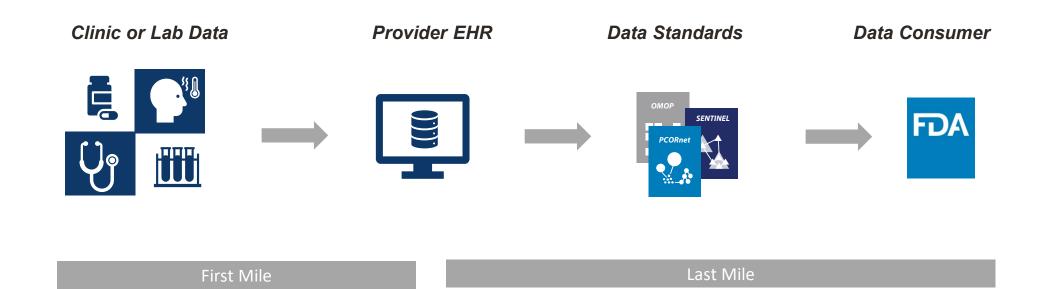


EHR data can help us learn from all patients



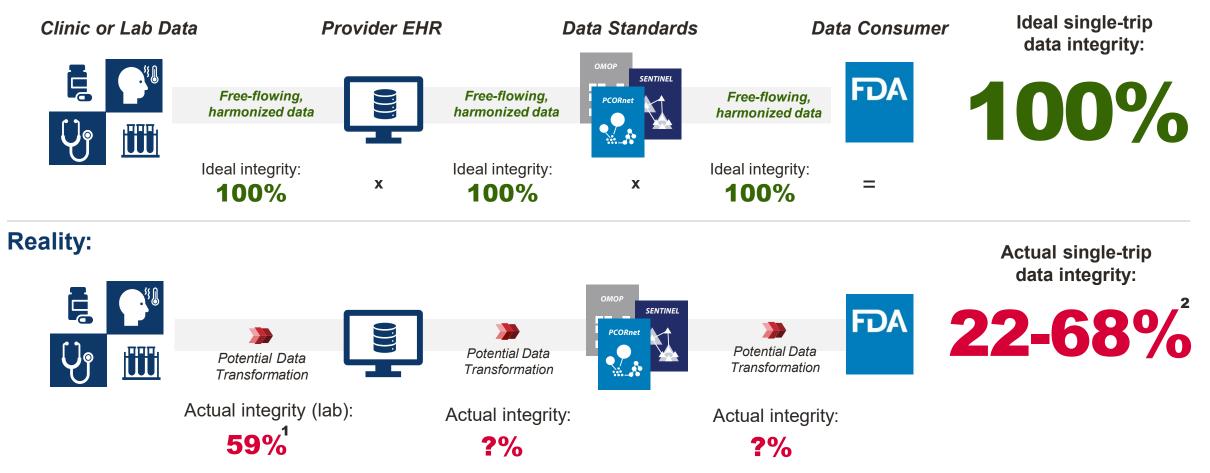
The journey of a data element





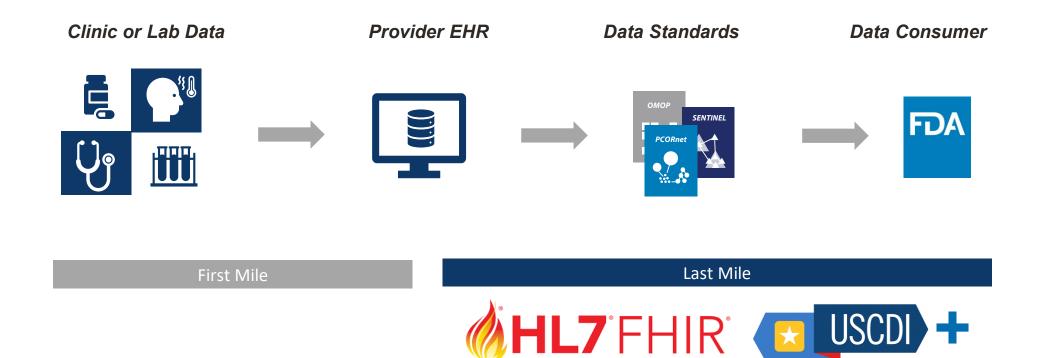
Interoperability challenges span the entire journey of data elements

Expectations:



Source: FDA/CDRH/SHIELD. Citations: <u>1Encoding laboratory testing data: case studies of the national implementation of HHS</u> requirements and related standards in five laboratories. ²Quantitating and assessing interoperability between electronic health records

HL7 FHIR and USCDI+ can help solve "last mile" interoperability challenges



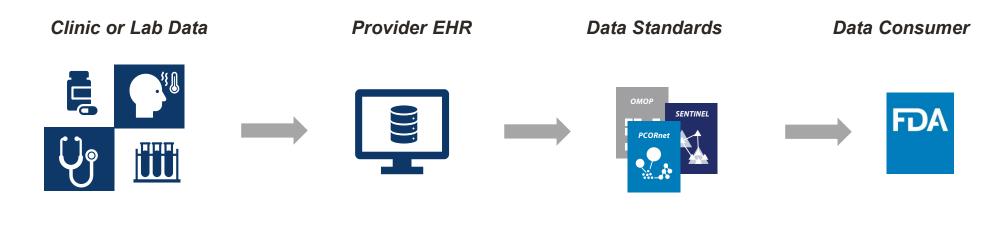
HL7 FHIR and USCDI+ can help solve "last mile" interoperability challenges

14











Outstanding challenges for USCDI+





Scale

Scale up and streamline process of creating USCDI+ beyond oncology

Provenance

Verification of source data,

maintenance of audit trail, and quality control are key for regulatory uses of data



Adaptability

Create pathways for rapid adaptation of USCDI+ standards

Incentives



Leverage incentives from federal partners to drive widespread adoption

Clinical Trial Matching Pilot

Umit Topaloglu PhD FAMIA Chief, Clinical and Translational Research Informatics Branch Informatics and Data Science Program, CBIIT



1/17/2024

Agenda

- 1. RWD Program and its goals
- 2. CTRP and Structured Eligibility
- 3. Clinical Trial Matching
- *4.* Collaboration and Engagement Opportunities

RWD Program and its Goals



Why EMR Data Quality is an Interoperability Problem

Need both Syntactic and Semantic Interoperability

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, 2022, Vol. 00, No. 0

Figure 2. Interoperability matrix for an example data element. Each column row represents a vendor product implemented at a site for an example data element.

Bernstam et al, 2022

This is CancerLinQ data from 68 clinical sites representing all major EMRs

Syntactic = Clustering within EMRs = Structure of where variable is located

Semantic = Clustering of match/choice of LOINC, RxNorm representation (or not!)

Overall **Intra**-vendor interoperability score was 0.68, compared to a mean of 0.22 for **inter**-vendor interoperability (weighted by number systems)

"In the most favorable case*'...approximately two-thirds of data types will be "understood" by a receiving site."

CBIIT RWD Program working to understand relative impacts of syntactic/FHIR/export model vs. Semantic infrastructure/models

The scientific goals of the NCI's Real-World Data Program

Goal 1 Identify key components required for embedding RWD into the institutional ecosystem (i.e., infrastructure, data, people, inst. support)

Goal 2 Develop NCI Framework for Assessing RWD Data Quality and Identify Gaps for Development and Innovation

Goal 3 Define key requirements for building robust informatics tools to support high-quality RWD

Goal 4 Engage, federal, academic, industry, and patient stakeholders to strengthen and support the RWD in the NCI for high-quality RWD across the Oncology Research Ecosystem

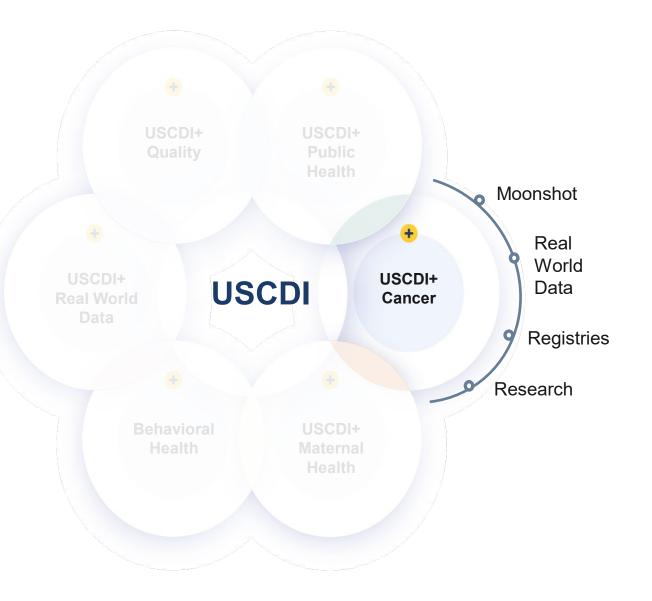
RWD, LLM and Federated Learning P30 NCI Admin Supplements



- 1. Scholar: Taxiarchis Botsis -Johns Hopkins University
- 2. Scholar: Karthik Natarajan Columbia
- 3. LLMs: Travis Zack, Madhumita Sushil – UCSF
- 4. LLMs: Kushal Dey, Pulkit Jain MSKCC
- 5. LLMs: Thanh Thieu Moffitt
- 6. FLAMMAI: Adam Resnick Upenn
- 7. FLAMMAI: Shannon McWeeney- OHSU

USCDI+: Cancer

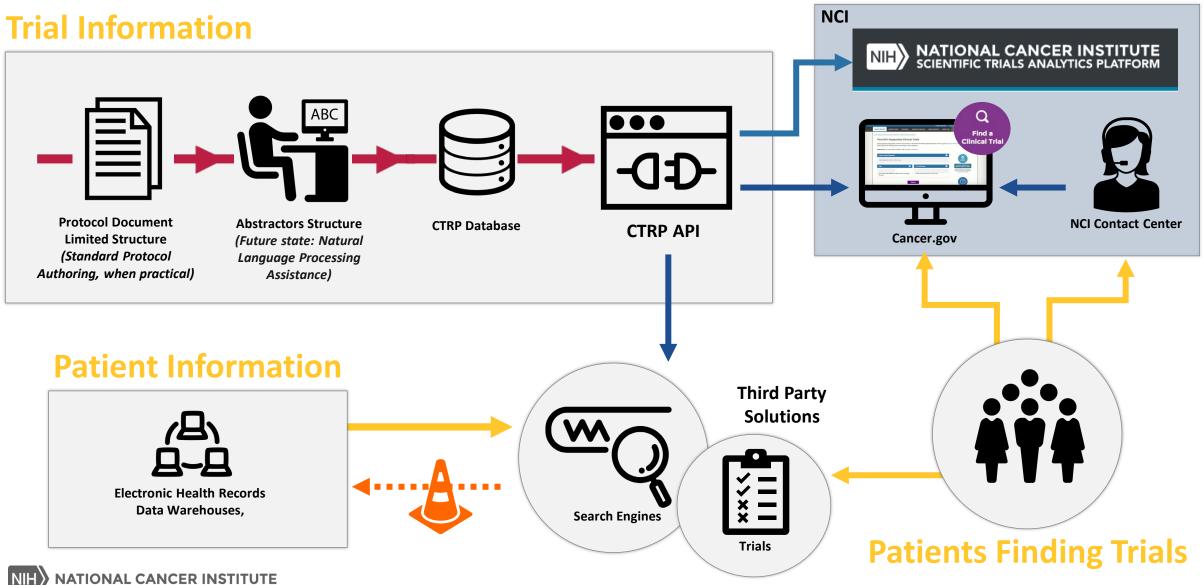
- Capture the Cancer-Specific data needs that fall outside the scope of USCDI
- Harmonize Cancer data elements into a common data element list
- Support NCI and Cancer Moonshot real-world data use cases for:
 - 1. Reduced time for Clinical Trial Recruitment / Clinical Trial Matching
 - 2. Timely identification and capture of Immune-related Adverse Events for the upcoming Immunotherapy studies
 - Increase completeness and improved recency of the cancer registry data elements collection



CTRP and Structured Eligibility Criteria



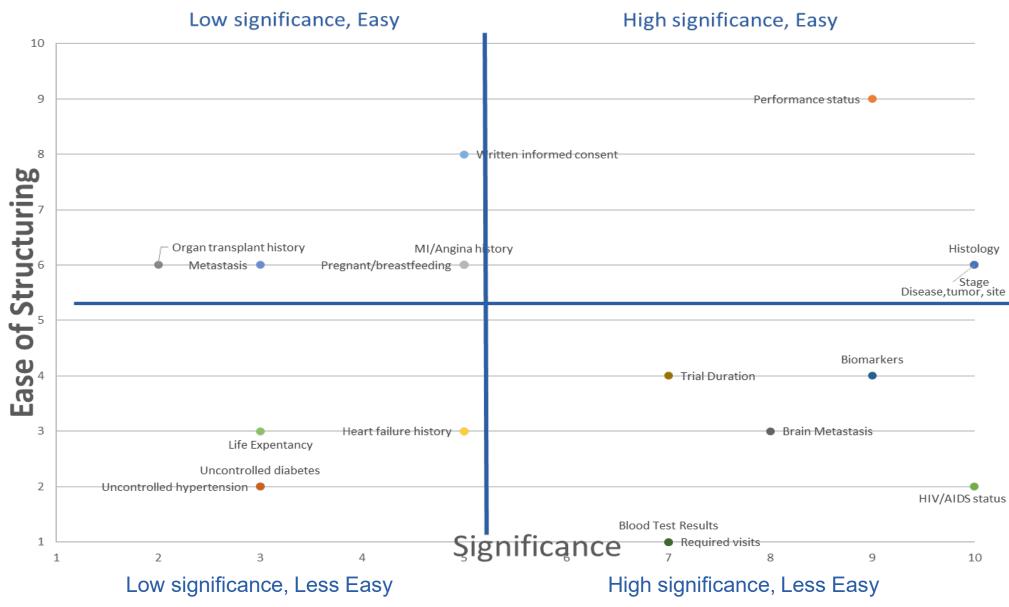
NCI Cancer Clinical Trials Search – Multiple Interrelated Parts



Clinical Trial Information Flow

E1609 Enter Frederick Brouge Robert of Between de Bill Randomized Study of Adjuvant Iplimumab Anti-CTLA4 Therapy Versus High Dose Interferon a-2b for Reseted High Risk Melanoma STUDY OHAR: Antired A. Tarter MD, PRD					
Nex 212 STUDY CO-2448. F Stepheni Host. MD STUDY CO-2448. F Stepheni Host. MD STUDY STATISTICM. & Standa Lex, SoD MELANQMA COMMITTEE CHARE. John M. Kilwood, MD PATHEN COURCINES AND SULVENTION CO-2448. Care Stranger PhD SULVENTION CO-2448. Care Stranger PhD LABORATORY CO-2448. Care Stranger PhD LAB	Clinical Trials Reporting Office CTRO	CTRP Staff abstract and add structure and coding terms, e.g., disease and intervention			
Addendam 81 – 010 sites only Preads see Sector <u>4.6.5</u> Addendam 78 – 711 Addendam 78 – 711 Addendam 78 – 714 Addendam 710 – 914 Addendam 712 – 914 Addendam 712 - 914 Addendam 713 - 1014 Addendam 713 - 1014 Addendam 715 - 015 Addendam 715 – 316		o			
Update #2 - 91/7 Addendum #17 Addendum #18	Free Text in Protocol	Standardized Text	Structured and Coded		
Agenta IND.# NSC.# Suzok Internando 732442 NGI Buopled	NRG-GY028, NCT05538897: HIV- infected patients on effective anti- retroviral therapy with undetectable viral load within 6 months of registration are eligible for this trial	HIV positive on antiretroviral therapy and undetectable viral load included	(C15175 = NO) OR ((C15175=YES) AND (C94631 = YES) AND (C51952) AND (C111568)		
	MSKCC - NCT06017258: Positive serologic test results for HIV	HIV positive excluded	(C15175 =NO)		
	CCR - NCT05960773: History of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related illness.	HIV positive or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome excluded	(C15175 =NO) OR (C2851 = NO)		
NIH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE	Yale - NCT05313243: Exclusion: Has a known history of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).	HIV Positive excluded	(C15175 = NO)		

Ease



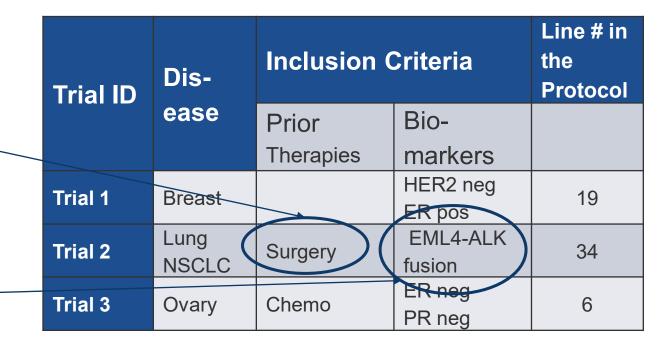
CCCT PMF analysis - 2016 - unpublished

Structured Eligibility Criteria and LLM Pilot

- Evaluate the use of LLM technology to facilitate the abstraction of clinical trial eligibility criteria (e.g. disease, prior therapy, and biomarkers)
- ChatGPT (GPT-3.5), GPT-4, Llama2, Mistrial-7B, Clinical Longformer, and Clinical Bigbird are being tested

3.1 Randomization Eligibility Criteria3.1.15 Patients must be adequatelyrecovered from surgery at the time ofrandomization.

3.1.6 Positive for translocation or inversion events involving the ALK gene locus (e.g. resulting in EML4-ALK fusion...



Clinical Trial Matching



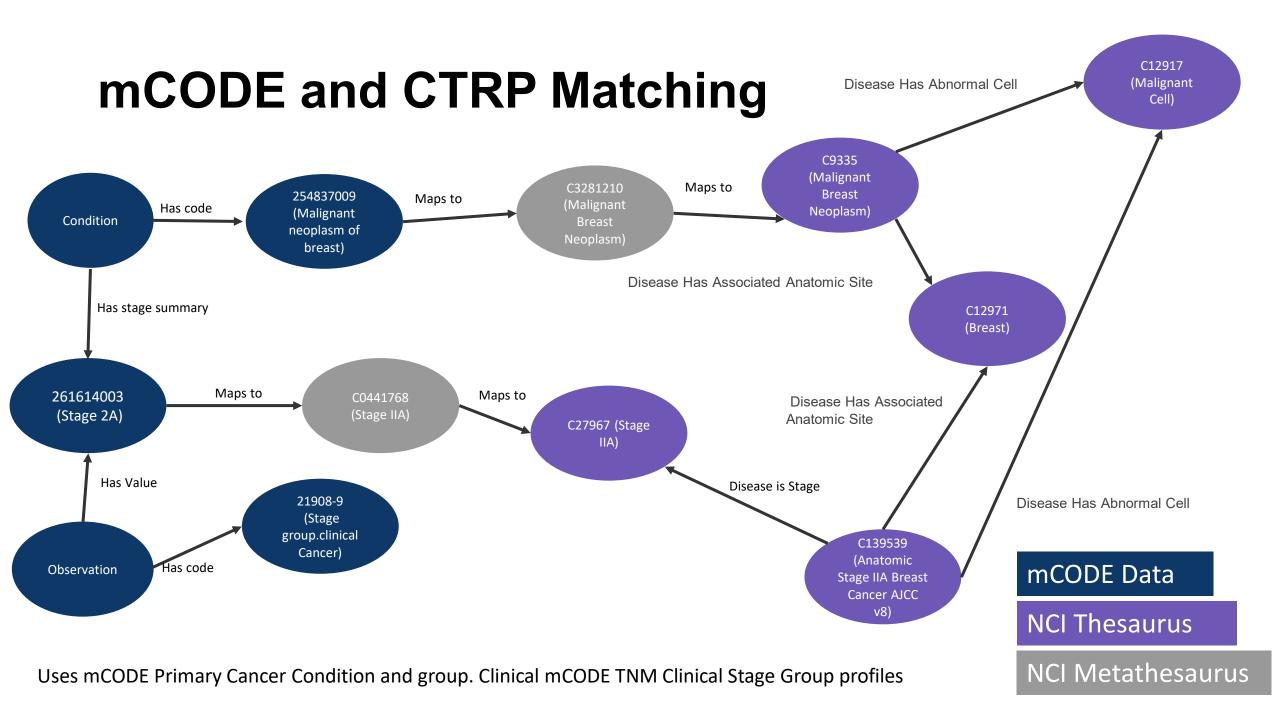
Clinical Trial Matching

- Clinical Trial Matching expensive & error prone
 - Select solutions on extracting structured eligibility criteria
 - Criteria2query https://github.com/OHDSI/Criteria2Query
 - The Leaf Clinical Trials Corpus https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-022-01521-0
 - MatchMiner/CTML https://github.com/dfci/matchminer
 - Deep6 <u>https://deep6.ai/</u>, GenomOncology <u>https://www.genomoncology.com/</u>
 - Accessing computable clinical data
 - FHIR- limited data, terminology mapping
 - Unstructured data
 - Clinical Trial Recruitment workflows

CTRP Annotations with NCIt and NCI Metathesaurus

Stage II

NIH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE		www.cancer.gov		INSTITUTE			www.cancer.gov
ICI Term Browser EVS Enterprise Vocabulary Services			EVS Enterprise Vocabulary Services				
Terminologies Value Sets Mappings							
NCI thesaurus Version:23.09d (Release date:2023-09-25)		139539 Search ? Contains © Exact Match Begins With Name © Code Property Relationship Advanced Search rarchy Value Sets Visited Concepts Help	NCIm Version: 202302 (Browser Version 2.17				
	Q	uick Links				C3281210	Search
						Contains OExact Match OBegins	s With
View in Hierarchy View History View Graph Add to Cart Suggest Changes						ationship	
Anatomic Stage IIA Breast Cancer AJCC v8 (Code C139539)		Malignant Breast Neoplasm (CUI C3281210)			Source ALL S	gest changes to this concept Advanced Searcht	
Terms & Properties Synonym Details Relationships Mappings View All		Terms & Properties Synonym Details Relationships By Source View All			Home NCIt Hierarchy Sources Help	Visited Concepts	
Relationships with other NCI Thesaurus Concepts		'Malignant Breast Neoplas					
Parent Concepts:					—		
Anatomic Stage II Breast Cancer AJCC v8			Select source: <u>NCI</u> <u>AOD</u> <u>CPTAC</u> <u>C</u>	<u>SP_CTRP_ICD10_ICD10C</u>	CM LNC MDR MEDLINEPLUS	MSH MTH OMIM PMA RADLEX SNON	IEDCT_US
Child Concepts: (none)		Synonyms Term	Source 💿	<u>Type</u>	<u>Code</u>		
	Role Relationships, asserted or inherited, pointing from the current concept to other concepts:		Breast cancer	SNOMEDCT US	SY	254837009	
	(True for the current concept and its descendants, may be inherited from parent(s).)		CA - Breast cancer	SNOMEDCT_US	SY	254837009	
Relationship Abnormal Cell	Value (qualifiers indented underneath)		Malignant neoplasm of breast	SNOMEDCT_US	SY	254837009	
Disease Excludes Abnormal Cell	Malignant Stromal Cell		Malignant neoplasm of breast (disorder)	SNOMEDCT_US	FN	254837009	
Disease Excludes Abnormal Cell	Neoplastic Smooth Muscle Cell		Malignant tumor of breast	SNOMEDCT_US	PT	254837009	
Disease Has Abnormal Cell	Malignant Cell		Malignant tumour of breast	SNOMEDCT_US	PTGB	254837009	
Disease_Has_Abnormal_Cell	Malignant Epithelial Cell						
Disease Has Abnormal Cell	Neoplastic Cell						
Disease_Has_Abnormal_Cell	Neoplastic Epithelial Cell						
Anatomic Structure, System, or Substance	Heopidatio Epitheliai Och						
Disease_Has_Associated_Anatomic_Site	Breast						
Disease_Has_Normal_Cell_Origin	Epithelial Cell						
Disease Has Normal Tissue Origin	Epithelial Tissue						
Disease Has Normal Tissue Origin	Mammary Epithelium						
Disease_Has_Primary_Anatomic_Site	Breast						
Disease, Disorder or Finding	Diedast						
Disease_Excludes_Finding	Benign Cellular Infiltrate						
Disease_Has_Finding	Carcinomatous Component Present						
Disease Has Finding	Epithelial Component Present						
Disease_Has_Finding	Malignant Cellular Infiltrate						
Property or Attribute							
Disease_Is_Stage	AJCC v8 Stage						
Disease_Is_Stage	Breast Cancer Anatomic Stage						
Disease_is_Stage							
Discase_is_orage	Stage IIA						



Collaboration and Engagement Opportunities



Collaboration and Engagement Opportunities

- Federal Government
 - ONC, FDA, CDC, and CMS
 - HHS Data Strategy
 - WH Cancer Cabinet | Data and Innovation Task Force
- Non-Profit and Standards Organizations
 - CancerX
 - FHIR Accelerators: CodeX, Vulcan
- For-Profit and FNIH

Acknowledgments

CBIIT Informatics and Data Science Program

Jill Barnholtz-Sloan, PhD Robinette Renner, PhD Shannon Silkensen, PhD Lyubov Remennik, MD, PhD Gilberto Fragoso, PhD Denise Warzel, MSc. Brenda Duggan, RN Goutham Reddy, MD Mel Nisonger, BS Anne Marie Meyer, PhD Hannes Neidner, MD

- Data Ecosystem Branch
- Computational Biology and Bioinformatics
 Branch

CBIIT Leadership Team

Tony Kerlavage, PhD Jill Barnholtz-Sloan, PhD Jeff Shilling, CIO Jaime Auvil-Guidry, PhD Marcos Munozramos

СССТ

Sheila Prindiville, MD Gisele Sarosy, MD Polly Dhond, PhD CTRP Team

All partners throughout NCI/NIH and externally in CBIIT programs

CBIIT Contractors

Thanks for Listening

Umit.Topaloglu@nih.gov



www.cancer.gov/espanol

www.cancer.gov



Transforming Cancer Data Collection and Use: Aligning Cancer Health IT Standards for Use Across Research, Health Care, and Public Health

Cancer Registries

Joseph D. Rogers (Joe), MS

Lead Health Scientist (Informatics) / Team Lead Informatics, Data Science, and Applications Team Email: <u>JRogers@cdc.gov</u> Tel: 770-488-4701

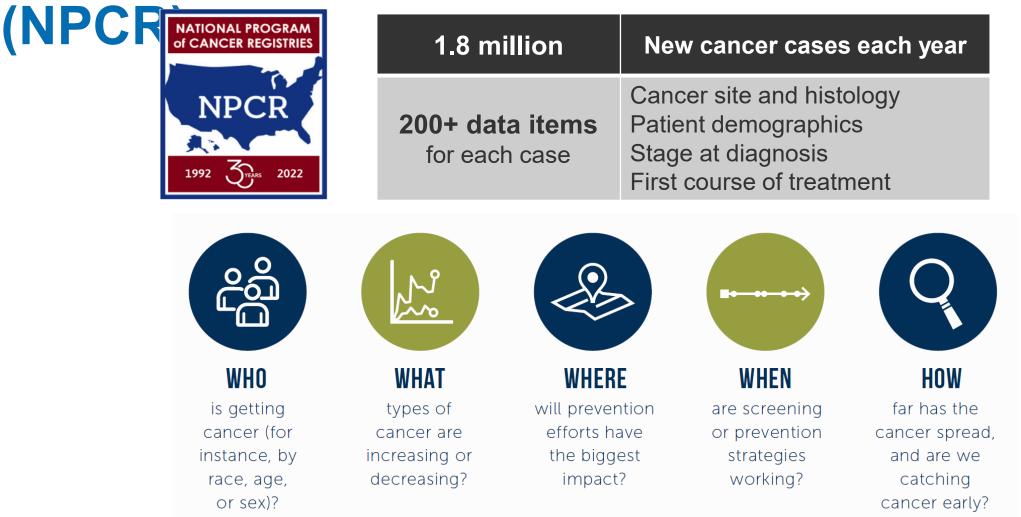
National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) Cancer Surveillance Branch (CSB) Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCPC) **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**

Cancer Data Driving Action | www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/

December 14, 2023



National Program of Cancer Registries



What is a cancer registry?



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What is the value of cancer registries?

Traditional Public Health Focus

Monitor

Cancer incidence and trends over time

Evaluate

Cancer patterns in populations and to identify high-risk groups **Guide** Planning and evaluation of cancer control programs **Inform** Priorities for allocating health resources

Research

Cancer cause and prevention strategies to see which work well

Epidemiological and Clinical Focus

Epidemiological	Precision
Studies	Medicine

Survivorship Treatment and

Outcomes

Assessment

Data for evaluating what works best

Linkages and Clinical Trails

Real-time and

longitudinal data.

Cancer data for special studies

Targeted therapies based on genomics/biomarkers

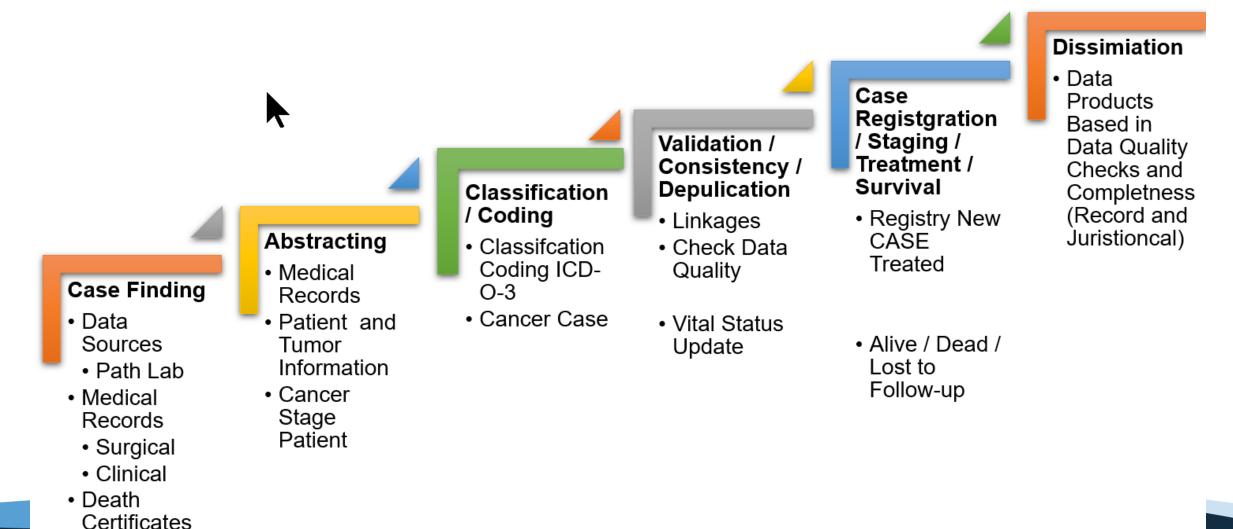
Measuring what works best during and after treatment What are the Data Sources for Cancer Registries? (1 of 2)

- Electronic Health Records
- Disease Indices
- Surgery Schedules
- Admission & Discharge
 Documents
- Pathology Reports
- Cytology Reports
- Cancer-Related Biomarkers Tests
- Nuclear Medicine & Radiation Oncology Logs
- Medical Oncology Logs & Autopsy Documents
- Mortality data: State and National Database
- Demographic data: Master Patient Index, DMV, Voting

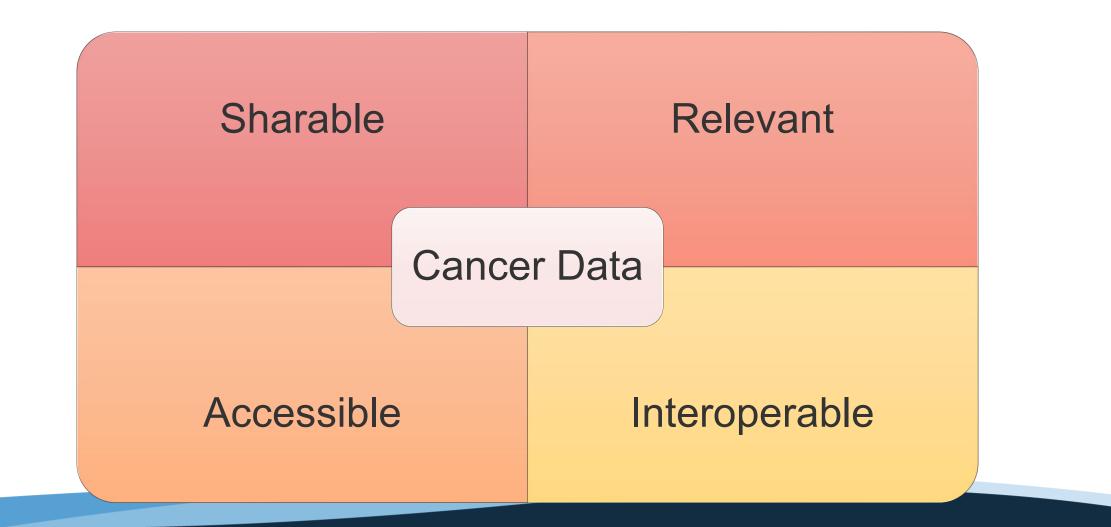
Records, and so

- Claims Data: State and Private Databases
- Drug Prescription Databases

What are the Data Sources for Cancer Registries? (2 of 2)



What is the Ultimate Goal of Cancer Registries?

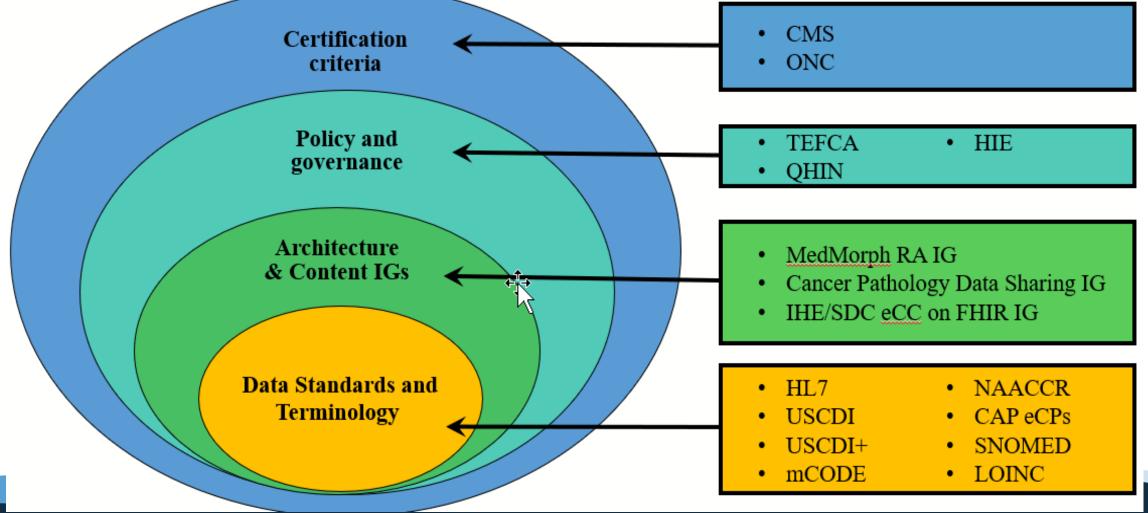


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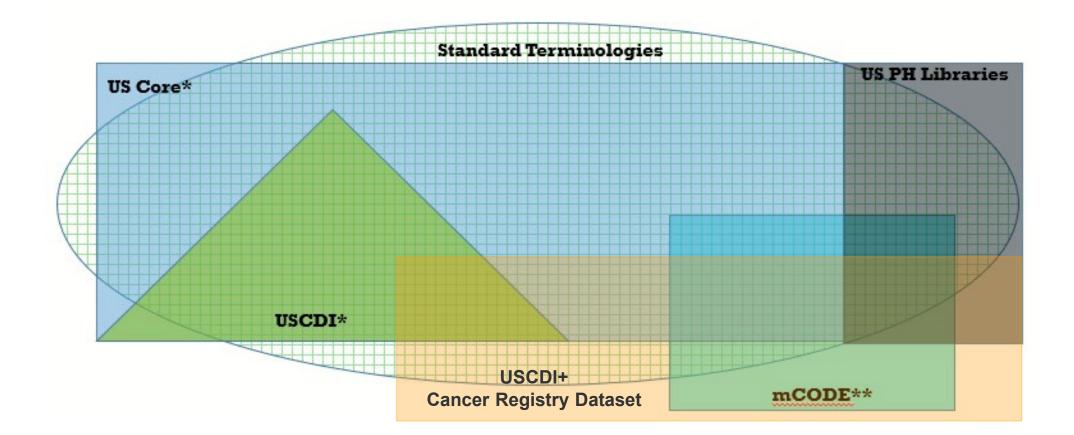
Challenges and Opportunities

Timeliness	Realtime Reporting			
	Direct Reporting from EHRs and Pathology Labs			
High Quality	Require Standardized Edits From Data Collection to Reporting			
	Crowdsourcing Curation			
Case Finding /	Natural Language Processing (NLP) Case Ascertainment and Autocoding			
Identification / Auto Coding / Completeness	Crowdsourcing Accuracy and Precision			
Cost	Investment in Uniform National Platforms for Reporting and Processing of Data Automation Across the Data Pipeline (i.e., auto consolidation) Crowdsourcing Quality Control			
Security and Privacy	Federated Cancer Surveillance Cloud Computing Platform Invest in Data Governance Standards and Agreements FedRamp High/Moderate NIST Controls			
Data that is Sharable, Accessible, Relevant, and Interoperable	 Invest in Interoperability Standards: FHIR IGs for EHRs and Pathology Reporting Invest in ONC Interoperability Standards and Initiatives for Health IT: USCDI, +, and 			

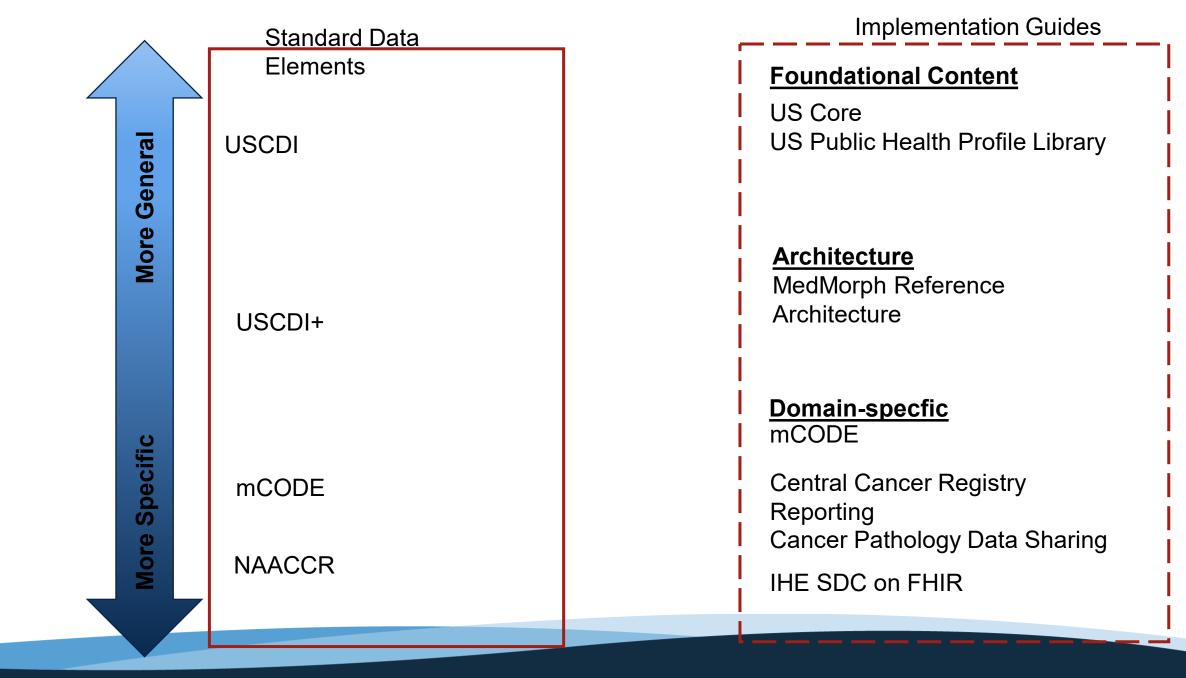
CDC/NPCR Investment in National Interoperability Standard



Health IT Interoperability Data Standards



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Comparison of USCDI and NAACCR Data Elements

Code System Information

Code System OID 2.16.840.1.113883.6.238

Code System Name Race & Ethnicity - CDC

Code System Code PH_RaceAndEthnicity_CDC

Code System Concepts | Code System Details

966 Code System Concepts found 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Concept Code	Concept Name	Preferred Concept Name	Code System	
1006-6	Abenaki	Abenaki	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1579-2	Absentee Shawnee	Absentee Shawnee	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1490-2	Acoma	Acoma	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
2126-1	Afghanistani	Afghanistani	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
2060-2	African	African	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
2058-6	African American	African American	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1994-3	Agdaagux	Agdaagux	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1212-0	Agua Caliente	Agua Caliente	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1045-4	Agua Caliente Cahuilla	Agua Caliente Cahuilla	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1740-0	Ahtna	Ahtna	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1654-3	Ak-Chin	Ak-Chin	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1993-5	Akhiok	Akhiok	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1897-8	Akiachak	Akiachak	Race & Ethnicity - CDC	Details
1000.4	Altick	Akisk	Page & Ethnicity - CDC	Detaile

01	White			
02	Black or African American			
03	American Indian or Alaska Native			
04	Chinese			
05	Japanese			
06	Filipino			
07	Native Hawaiian			
08	Korean			
10	Vietnamese			
11	Laotian			
12	Hmong			
13	Cambodian			
14	Thai			
15	Asian Indian, NOS or Pakistani, NOS (code 09 prior to Version 12)			
16	Asian Indian			
17	Pakistani			
20	Micronesian, NOS			
21	Chamorro			
22	Guamanian, NOS			
25	Polynesian, NOS			
26	Tahitian			
27	Samoan			
28	Tongan			
30	Melanesian, NOS			
31	Fiji Islander			
32	Papua New Guinean			
96	Other Asian, including Asian, NOS and Oriental, NOS			
97	Pacific Islander, NOS			
98	Some other race			
99	Unknown by patient			

Comparison of USCDI v2 and NAACCR v24

USCDI v2			NAACCR v24
Sex (Assigned at Birth)	Sexual Orientation (SNOMED CT codes)	Gender Identify (SNOMED CT codes)	Sex
M – Male	Lesbian, gay or homosexual - 38628009	Male - 446151000124109	1 – Male
F – Female	Straight or heterosexual - 20430005	Female - 446141000124107	2 – Female
UNK – Unknown	Bisexual - 42035005	Female-to-Male (FTM)/Transgender Male/Trans Man - 407377005	3 – Other (intersex, disorders of sexual development/DSD). The word hermaphrodite formerly classified under this code is an outdated term.
	Something else, please describe - nullFlavor OTH	Male-to-Female (MTF)/Transgender Female/Trans Woman - 407376001	4 – Transsexual, NOS
	Don't know - nullFlavor UNK	Genderqueer, neither exclusively male nor female - 446131000124102	5 – Transsexual, natal male
	Choose not to disclose - nullFlavor ASKU	Additional gender category or other, please specify - nullFlavor OTH	6 – Transsexual, natal female
		Choose not to disclose. nullFlavor ASKU	9 – Not stated/Unknown

Thank you!

U.S. Cancer Statistics now includes the latest data about new cancer cases through 2020.

Use, analyze, and visualize the data with our Data Visualizations tool at <u>cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz/</u>

Questions? Please contact us at uscsdata@cdc.gov.

U.S. CANCER STATISTICS

Explore the latest national cancer data from the first year of pandemic

THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL CANCER STATISTICS



Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

Reliable. Trusted. Scientific.

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Panel Discussion

Moderator & Panelists

Aneesh Chopra (Moderator)

CareJourney

Ali B. Abbasi, MD

• US Food and Drug Administration

Su Chen, MD

CodeX FHIR Accelerator

Jennifer Goldsack, MChem, MA, MBA, OLY

Digital Medicine Society

Joseph D. Rogers (Joe), MS

• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Umit Topaloglu, PhD, FAMIA

National Institute of Cancer



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