Alternative database architectures for clinical data management

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Overview

- Employment of graph database technology for SNOMED CT in context of clinical use
- Initial experiments and results
- Current Use
- Future work

Initial Use Case – circa 2015

- Instantiate a data base with numerous, real-time post-coordinated expressions of surgical pathology findings.

- Relational database designs resulted in HUGE join tables
  - Suggested a use case for a triple-store database (RDF?)

  - Investigation of NoSQL options suggested graphDB's

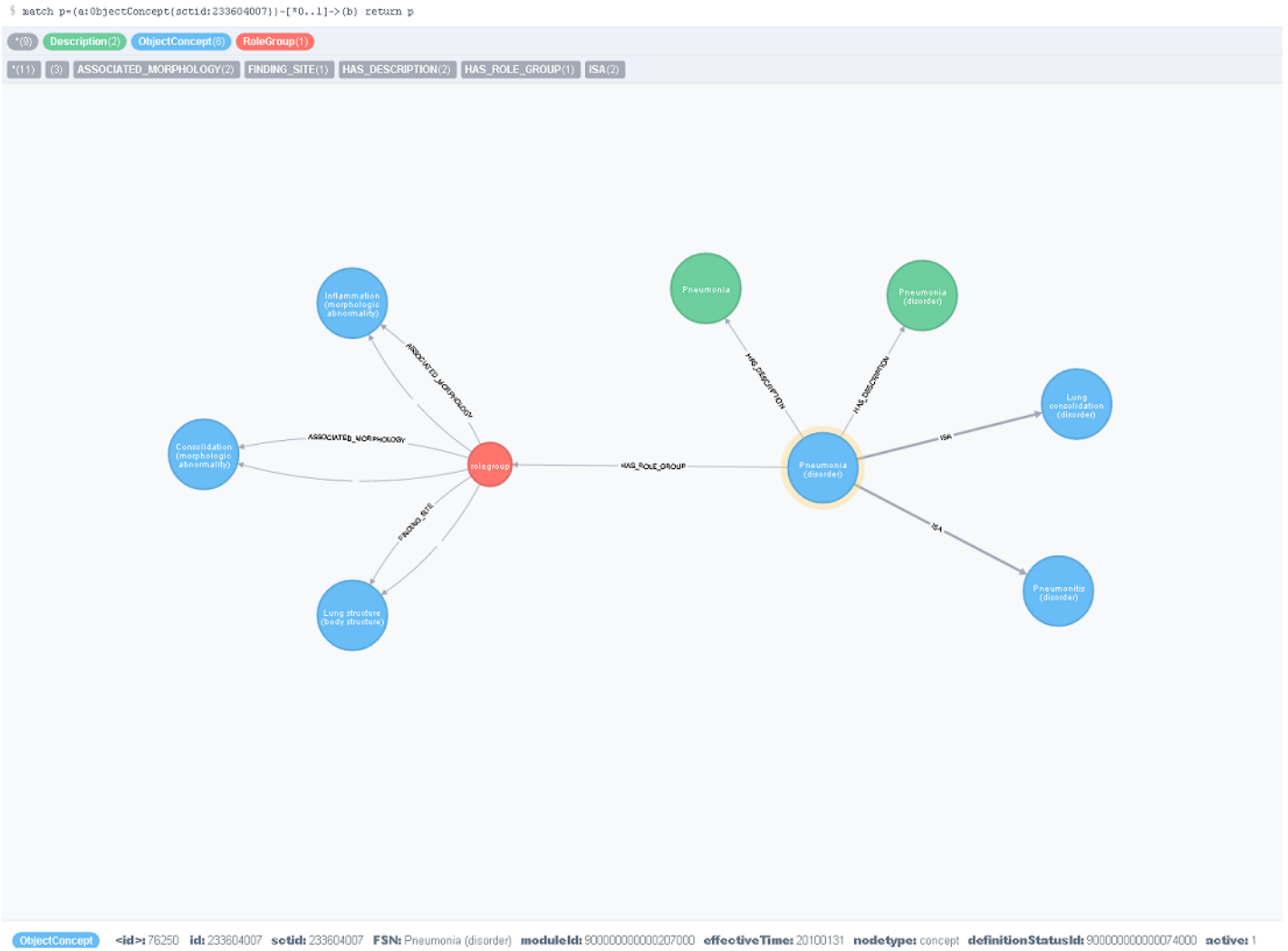
- Graph databases:
  - Class of NoSQL
  - Emphasize connectedness of data vs. rows/columns of data
  - Open world vs. closed world
    - Flexible
    - Transactionally ACID properties
  - SNOMED CT is a directed, acyclic graph

- Used Neo4j (San Mateo, CA), open sourced, java based

Approach

- Graphs consist of Nodes and Relationships (edges) that connect Nodes
  - Nodes and Edges can have properties (“Property Graph”)
- Used Snapshot, RF2 release of SNOMED CT International release (classified version)
- All SNOMED CT concepts represented as nodes
  - All RF2 metadata represented as properties of nodes
  - Active, module ID, definition status ID, effective time
- All SNOMED CT attributes represented as edges
  - RF2 Metadata as properties
- All names set as nodes with relationship to SNOMED CT expression node
- Result: A graph database with 100% of SNOMED CT content
- Fast! – Transitive Closure Calculation time < 60 sec on laptop

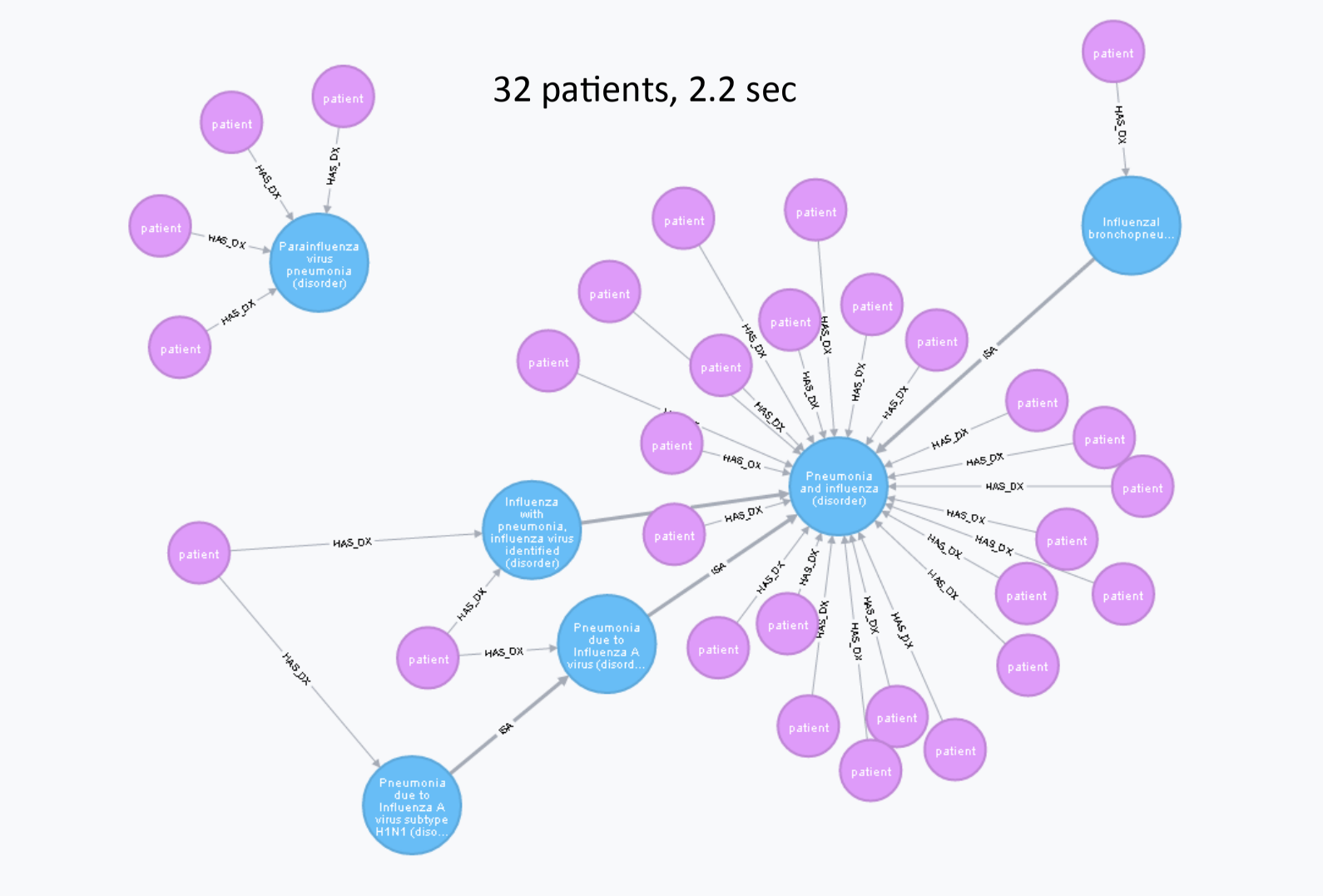
Example: Pneumonia



Add Patient Data

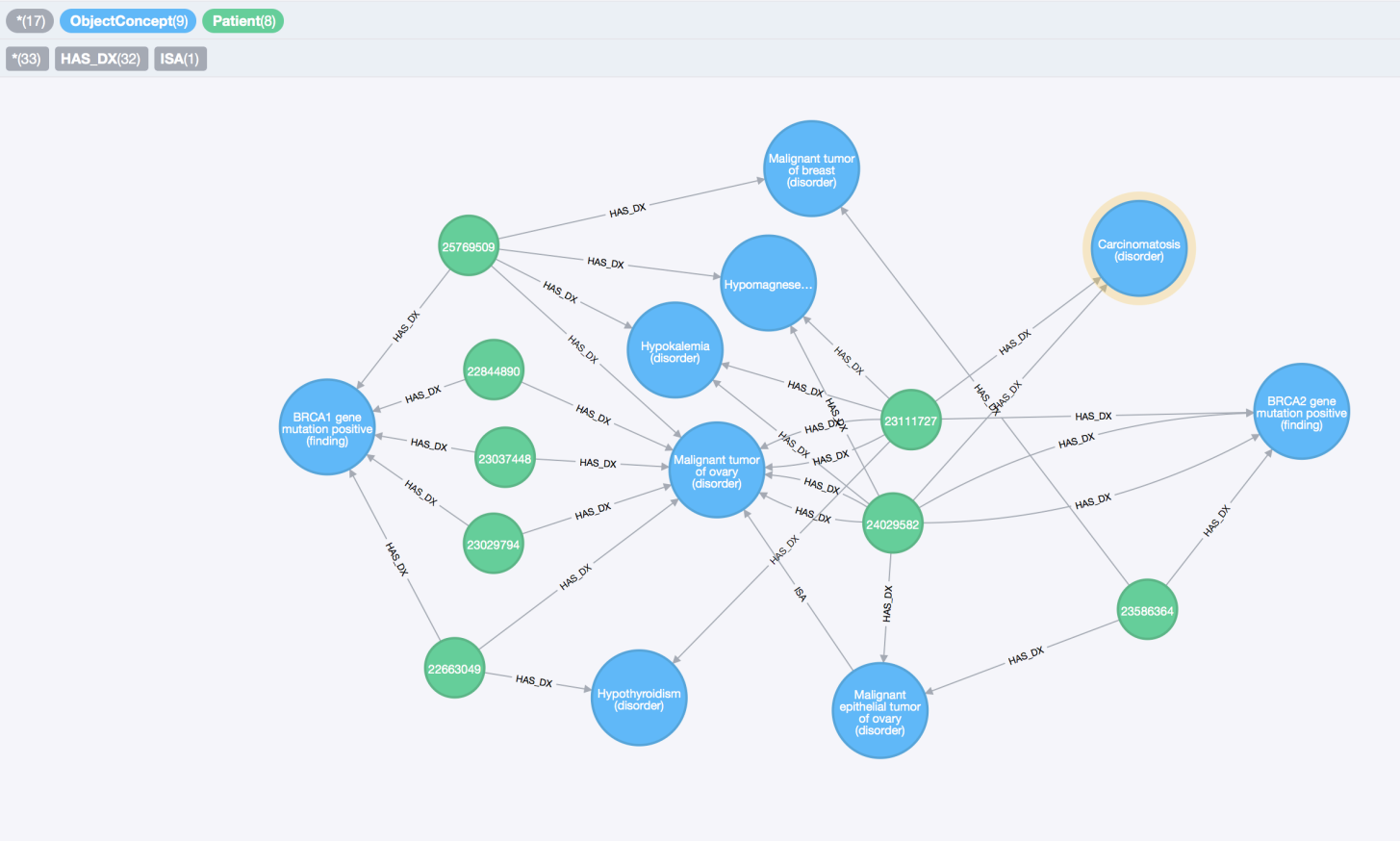
- Import patient records from de-identified clinical data warehouse
- Approximately 465,000 patients
- Import patient problem lists (All SNOMED CT encoded)
  - Up to 20 years of data
  - 2,770,000 diagnoses in total
  - Properties:
    - Date of diagnosis (start and end dates)
    - Active, inactive or deleted status
- Result
  - Patient identification by SNOMED CT codes/subsumption same as RDBMS based clinical data warehouse.
  - Queries were fast! Desktop on par with enterprise class server.
  - Unintended finding: Queries of negation, disjunction, depth

Example: Find all patients with Pneumonia due to some influenza virus or some parainfluenza virus



Queries of undefined depth

- Find all patients with positive BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation who have an



How about Historicity?

- Graph database calculation of transitive closure table – FAST
  - Can the database produce TC tables for multiple years AND a Delta TC table between and two release dates?
  - Beneficial for SNOMED CT sites to assess of effects of terminology updates on implementations

Result

- Following methods used previously for a single release
- Added property to maintain historical representations of SNOMED CT concepts and relationships
- Instantiated graph DB with classified, full RF2 release
  - 6 GB, ~425K concepts and ~6.9M relationships
- TC calculations created using the graph model by year match TC tables created for any single release year.
- Creation of delta TC table between any two years < 4 min
  - TC table year 1 < 30 sec
  - TC table year 2 < 30 sec
  - Delta TC table calculation and write to file – 2.5 min

What about patient data?

- Added same patient data used in Snapshot graph DB
  - 465,000 patients
  - ~2.77 million associated problems/clinical findings (20140901 US extension)
  - GraphDB build on 20150901 US extension)

- Queried all SNOMED CT expressions with existing relationship to any patient AND Active status = ‘0’ (Inactive concept)
  - Return – 79 inactive concepts
  - Affected – 6134 distinct patients
  - All concept changes due to changes in 20150131 International release

ID all patients with active diagnosis linked to inactive SNOMED CT concept

SCTID	Fully Specified Name	Patients
23346002	Sunburn (disorder)	7
91340006	Extrinsic asthma with status asthmaticus (disorder)	6
601000119109	History of bee sting allergy (situation)	1
71275003	Pseudoprimary aldosteronism (disorder)	17
431347008	Lipodystrophy associated with Human immunodeficiency virus infection (disorder)	4
312403005	Legionnaire's disease (disorder)	6
367530008	Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita (disorder)	3
440181000	Apparent life-threatening event (finding)	19
44008002	Somatotropin deficiency (disorder)	131
395657006	Pallister-Killian syndrome (disorder)	1
429081000124107	History of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (situation)	15

What we learned

- Information model and design places semantic terminology/ concept model at core of database
- Patient data is built upon the semantics initially vs. terminology as an afterthought
- Queries start with the full semantic model (SNOMED CT)
  - Real-time subsumption queries without logical abstraction (transitive closure)
  - Semantic queries using defining attribute edges vs. ISA-only at run time
- Persistent and query-able representation of data over time in BOTH current and past SNOMED CT representations

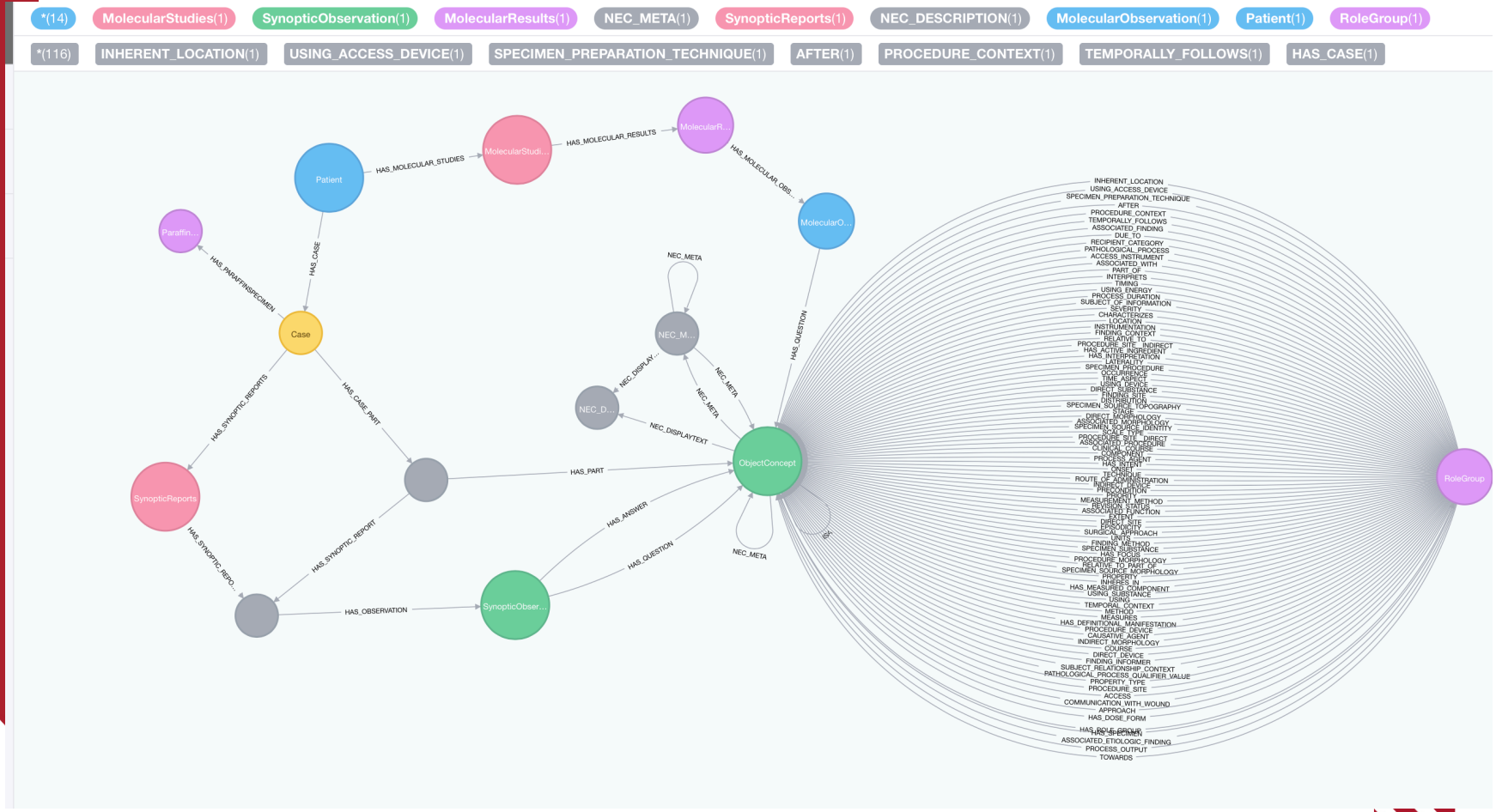
Current Use Case (Nebraska CARES)

- Deploy graph model with SNOMED semantic core
  - Cancer registry integrated into operational ecosystem
  - Biorepository and inventory management
- Expose to general users for de-identified exploration of tissue availability by characteristics

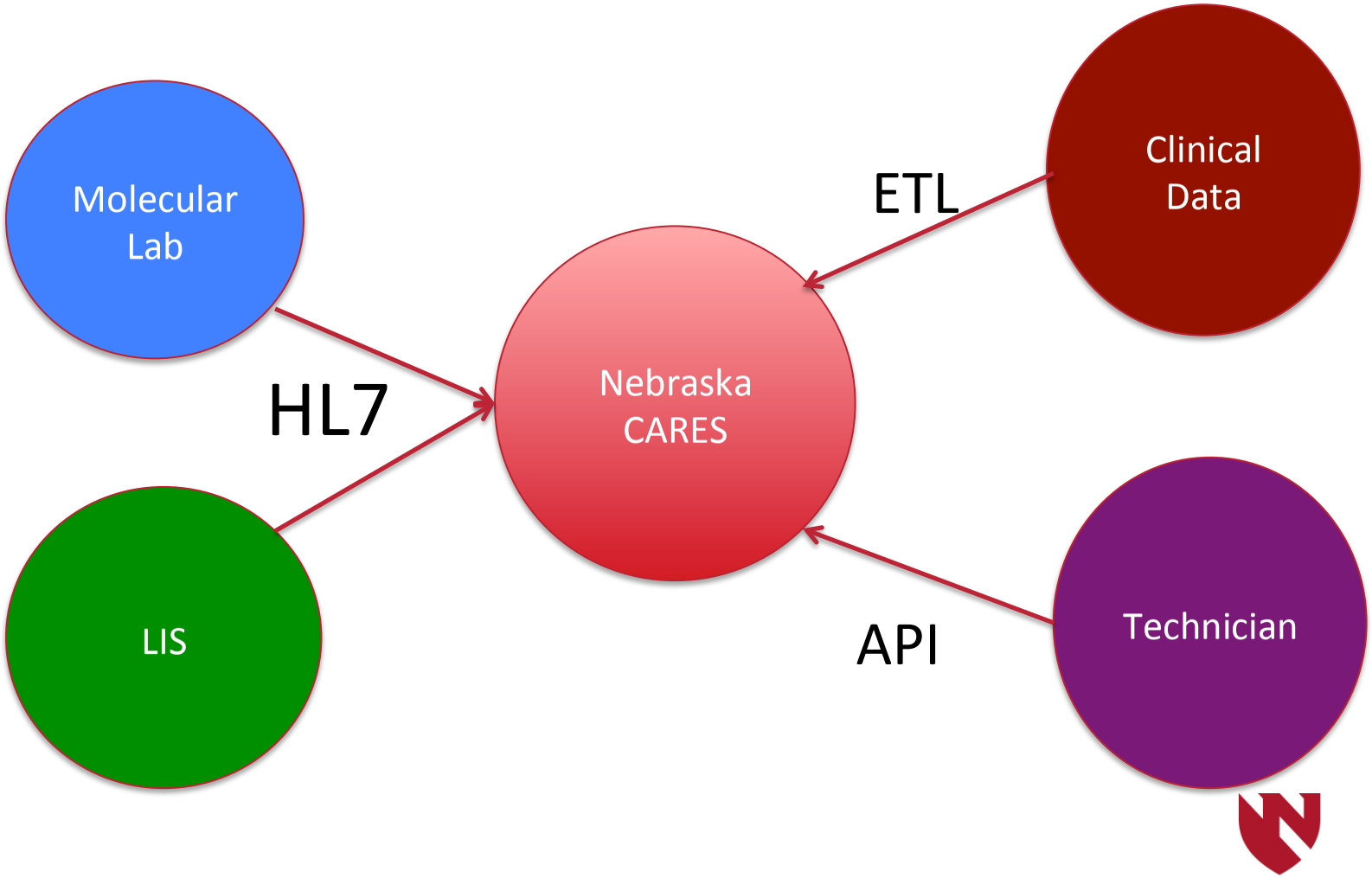
Information modeling

- Nodes used for SNOMED CT concepts
- Edges used for SNOMED CT attributes and relationships
- Nodes used for:
  - Patients, Cases, Tissue Specimens, synoptic cancer reporting values, sequence results
  - Edges for all type of relationships
- Sparseness of data (i.e. normal form)

ER Diagram


*(14)
MolecularStudies(1)
SynopticObservation(1)
MolecularResults(1)
NEC_META(1)
SynopticReports(1)
NEC_DESCRIPTION(1)
MolecularObservation(1)
Patient(1)
RoleGroup(1)
*(116)
INHERENT_LOCATION(1)
USING_ACCESS_DEVICE(1)
SPECIMEN_PREPARATION_TECHNIQUE(1)
AFTER(1)
PROCEDURE_CONTEXT(1)
TEMPORALLY_FOLLOWS(1)
HAS_CASE(1)
Patient
MolecularStudi...
MolecularR...
MolecularO...
Paraffin...
Case
NEC_M...
NEC_D...
ObjectConcept
SynopticReports
SynopticObser...
RoleGroup
HAS_MOLECULAR_STUDIES
HAS_MOLECULAR_RESULTS
HAS_MOLECULAR_OBS...
HAS_PARAFFINSPECIMEN
HAS_CASE
HAS_SYNOPTIC_REPORTS
HAS_CASE_PART
HAS_PART
HAS_SYNOPTIC_REPO...
HAS_SYNOPTIC_REPORT
HAS_OBSERVATION
HAS_ANSWER
HAS_QUESTION
NEC_META
NEC_DISPLAY...
NEC_DISPLAYTEXT
HAS_QUESTION

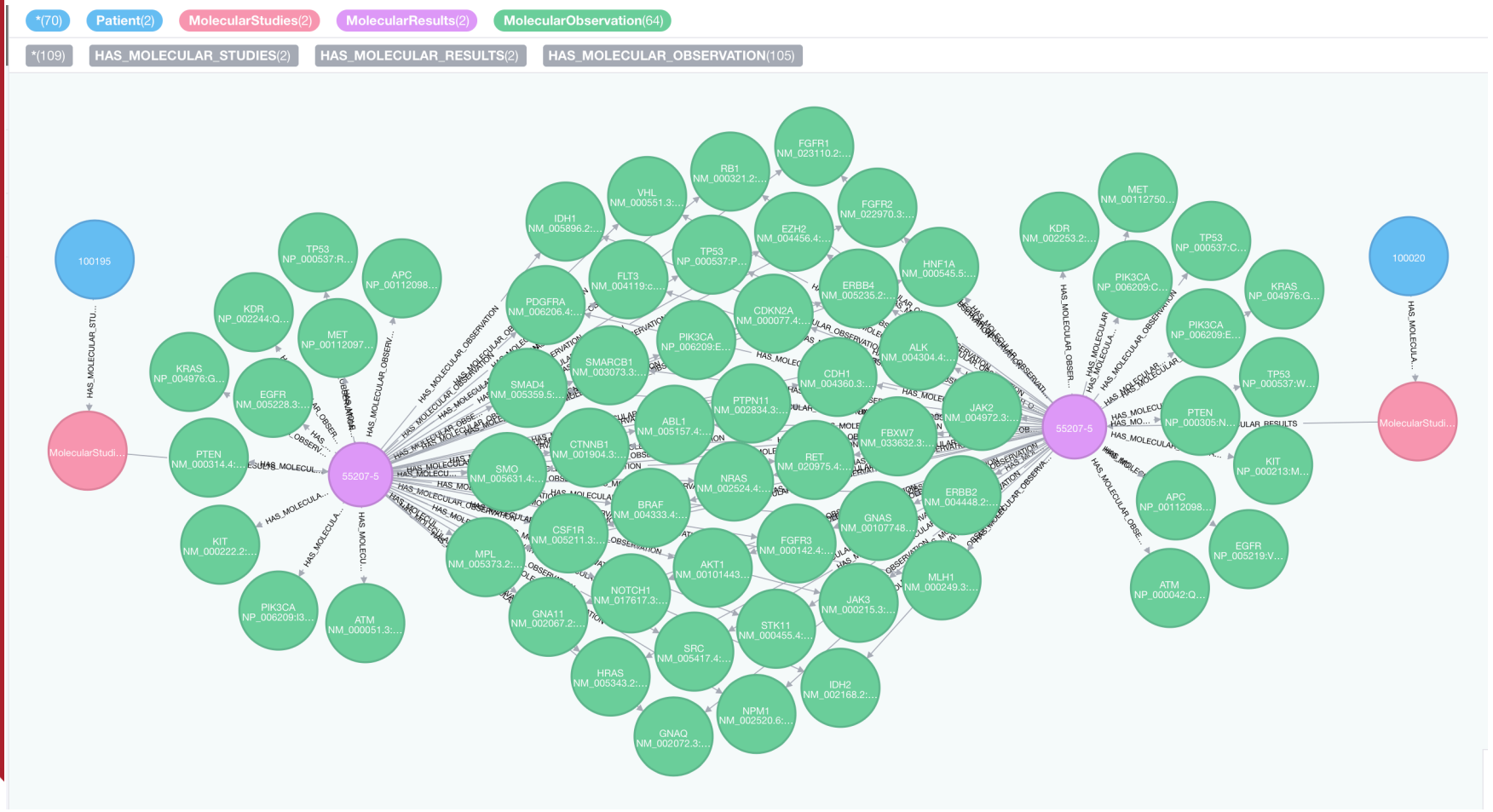
Data flow


Molecular Lab
LIS
HL7
Nebraska CARES
ETL
Clinical Data
API
Technician

Query Sample

- All patients with Colorectal Cancer
- Histology type of Mucinous carcinoma
- All NGS results in 50 gene panel
  - Those that are in common
  - Those that are different

Visual Result



Long term objectives

- Goal: create entire clinical data warehouse using the graph model
- Compare performance to existing RDBMS models
- Desired benefits
  - Queries of undefined depth (tractable)?
  - Pattern identification
    - Health and disease are patterns
    - New relationship identification – correlation/causation

Challenges and Learnings

- Information modeling
  - This is not your parents' RDBMS
  - Requires changes to modeling
    - Sparseness of data
    - Edges are key
- It's in the Java
  - Neo4J (i.e., Neo for Java)
  - Plug-ins access graph algorithms not directly available in Cypher

References

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- 2. Campbell WS, Campbell JR, West WW, McClay JC, Hinrichs SH. Semantic analysis of SNOMED CT for a post-coordinated database of histopathology findings. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2014 Sep;21(5):885-92.
- 3. Campbell WS, Pedersen J, McClay JC, Rao P, Bastola D, Campbell JR. An alternative database approach for management of SNOMED CT and improved patient data queries. J Biomed Inform. 2015 Aug 21.
- 4. Campbell JR, Campbell WS, Hickman H, Pedersen J, McClay J. Employing complex polyhierarchical ontologies and promoting interoperability of i2b2 data systems. *[Accepted Proc AMIA Symp. 2015]*

Questions?

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