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Multi-institutional collaborative research using ophthalmic medical image data standardized by Radiology Common Data Model (R-CDM)

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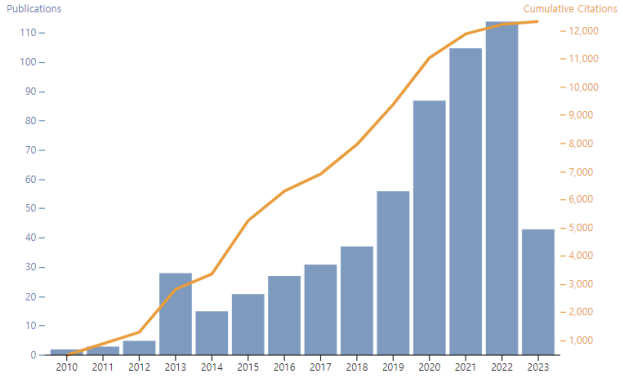
AIDH IMIA

Background

- **OMOP-CDM standardizes healthcare data globally to facilitate multicenter collaborative research**
- Standardizes patient data from **6 continents and 74 countries** around the world

OMOP-CDM Community Distribution

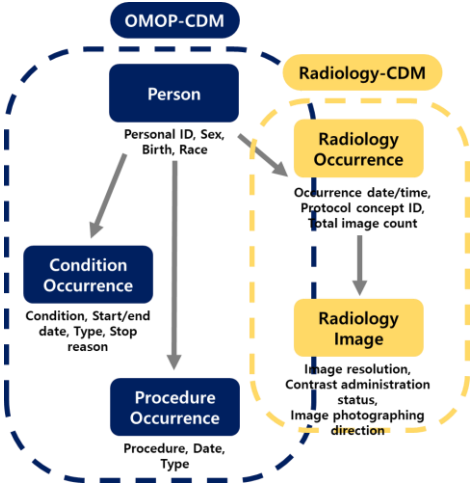


Publications & Cumulative Citations of OMOP-CDM papers

Background

- **Unstructured data** which is beyond the scope of OMOP-CDM standardization is difficult to be used for multi-institutional collaborative research

- **Radiology Common Data Model (R-CDM)** has been developed to standardize the terminology and structure of **medical image data**
  - Park CH, You SC, Park RW et al. Development and Validation of the Radiology Common Data Model (R-CDM) for the International Standardization of Medical Imaging Data. Yonsei Med J. 2022;63(Suppl):S74-S83.

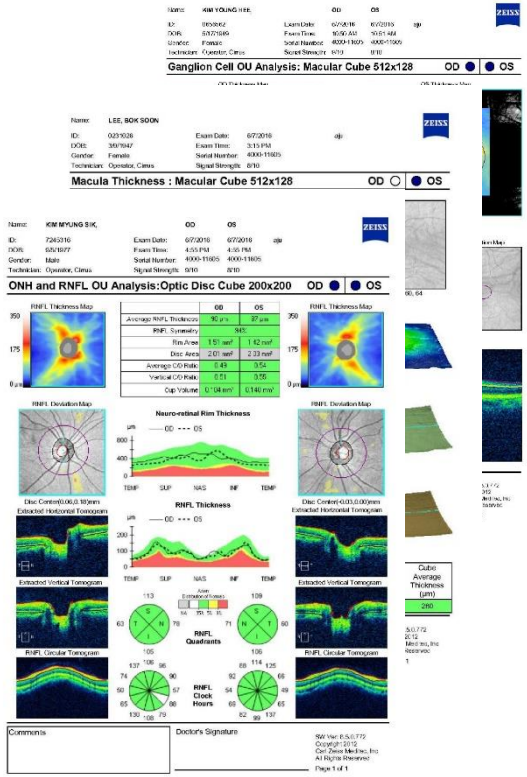


Background

- **Building & Analyzing a Multicenter Standardized Medical Imaging Database**
- **Participating organizations:** Ajou University Hospital, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital
- **Data:** Optical coherence tomography (OCT) ophthalmic medical imaging data
- **Analysis topic:** Patients treated for chronic diseases (diabetes, hypertension) for more than 10 years had significantly thinner retinas compared to the control group

Background

- **Optical coherence tomography (OCT)** calculates various features of **retinal thickness** by scanning the internal structure of the eyeball
- By using OCT data, studies showed a significant relationship between age, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, vitamin D deficiency, and retinal thickness
  - All of the studies analyzed a small number of patients in a single medical institution due to the **data acquisition issues**
- In this study, **multi-institutional collaborative research** was conducted by standardizing OCT data into a format of R-CDM



Methods

Data Acquisition: OCT data was collected from **Ajou University School of Medicine (AUSOM)** and **Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (SUNBH)**, tertiary hospitals in Korea

- OCT from AUSOM was taken with ZEISS medical device from Jan 2013 to Apr 2022
- OCT from SNUBH was taken with HEIDELBERG medical device from Jul 2006 to Aug 2019

Data Standardization: OCT data collected from both hospitals were standardized in the form of R-CDM

Radiology Occurrence table

study_id	person_id	study_date	modality	manufacturer	protocol_concept_id
1654861	3154381	2012-02-28	OCT	ZEISS	4213040 (Optical coherence tomography)
5156120	3215613	2012-08-15	OCT	ZEISS	4213040
3202305	1564510	2013-04-13	OCT	ZEISS	4213040

Radiology Image table

image_id	series_id	study_id	series_type_source_value	file_path
12345342	3752728	1654861	RNFL analysis report	E:₩E4038199₩I05010.dcm
45395345	7827354	5156120	Macular cube analysis report	F:₩E3995248₩I06882.dcm
78676888	7837321	3202305	GCIPL analysis report	F:₩E3235248₩I06880.dcm

Methods

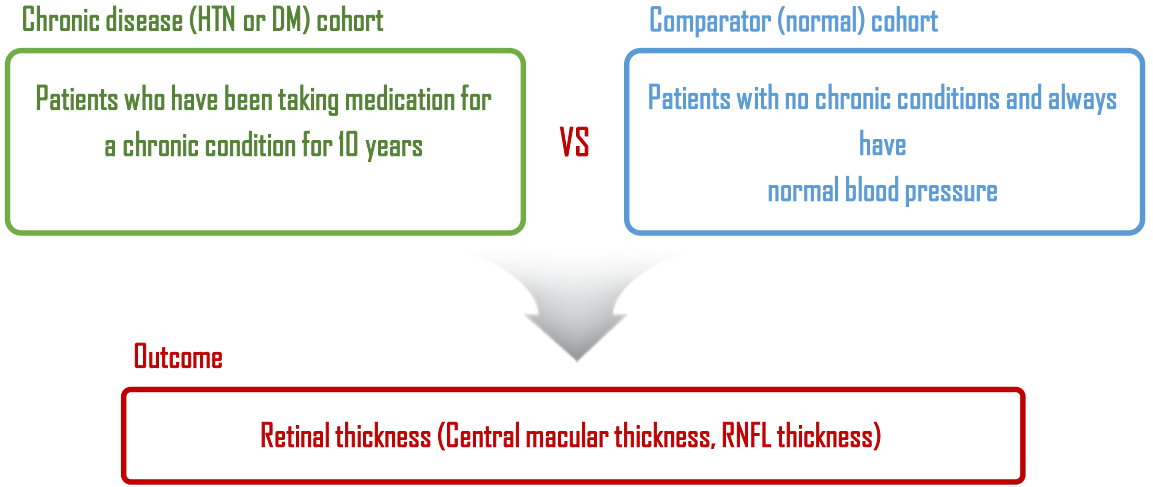
-- Study design to analyze changes in retinal thickness due to chronic disease

HTN cohort

- HTN medication intake (index date)
  + Diagnosis of HTN
- Taking HTN medication for more than 10 years
  + Exits cohort if patient has stopped taking HTN drug for more than 180 days
- No DM, retinal disease

Comparator cohort (normal)

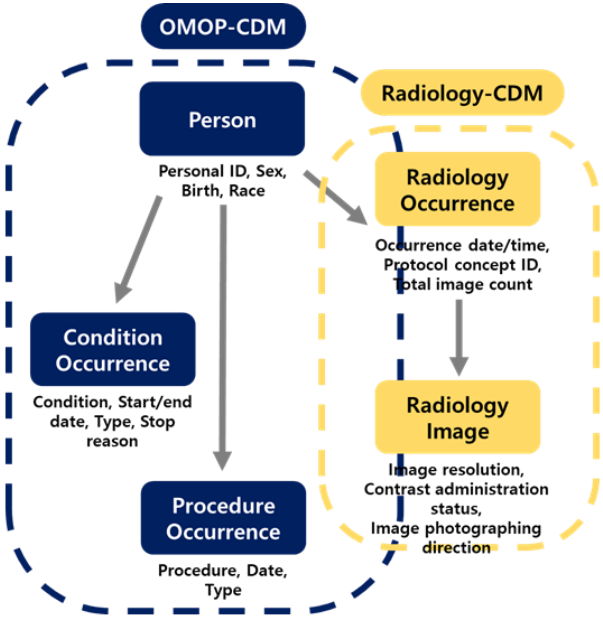
- All time normal blood pressure
- No DM, HTN, retinal disease



Methods

-- OCT data extraction through interworking of R-CDM and OMOP-CDM

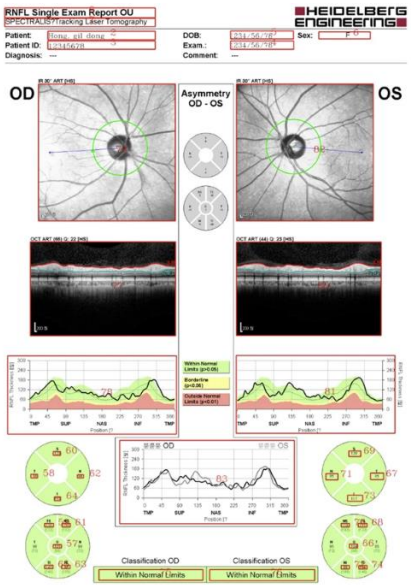
HTN, DM, and control cohorts were constructed through OMOP-CDM

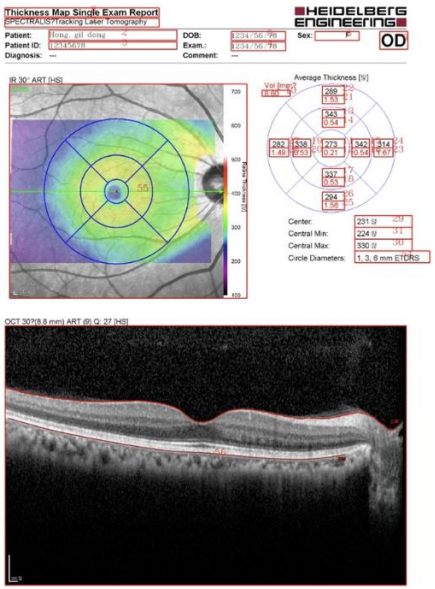


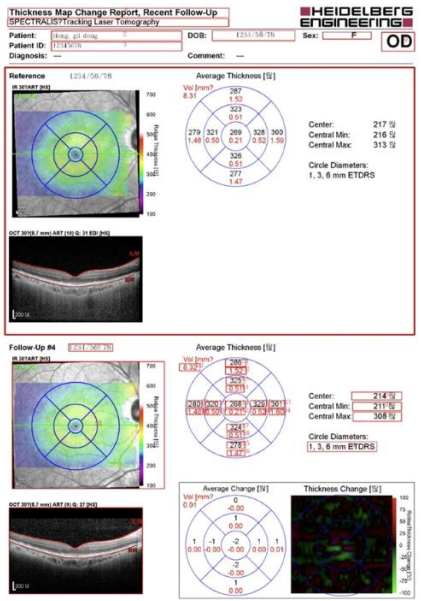
OCT data taken by each cohort was extracted through R-CDM

Methods

-- Retinal thickness data extraction using OCR technique

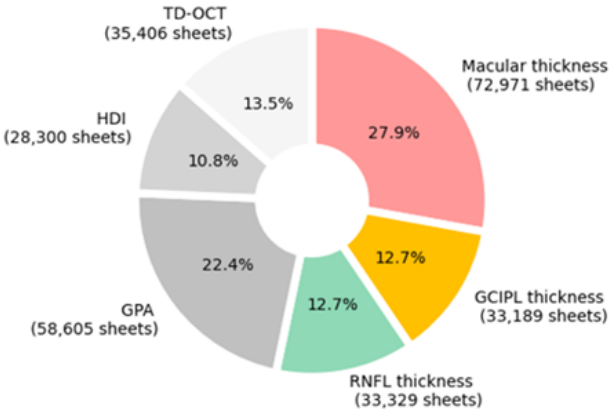






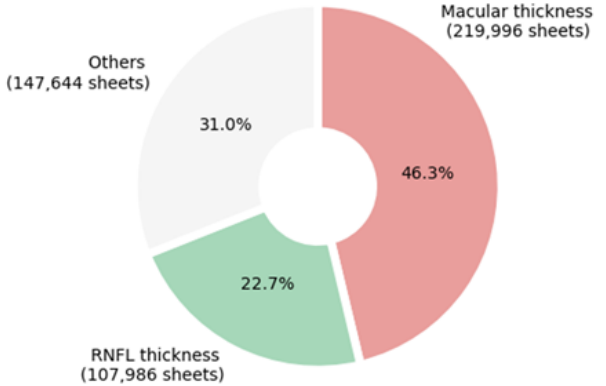
Results

-- Composition of R-CDM standardized OCT data



Ajou University School of Medicine

(261,874 images)



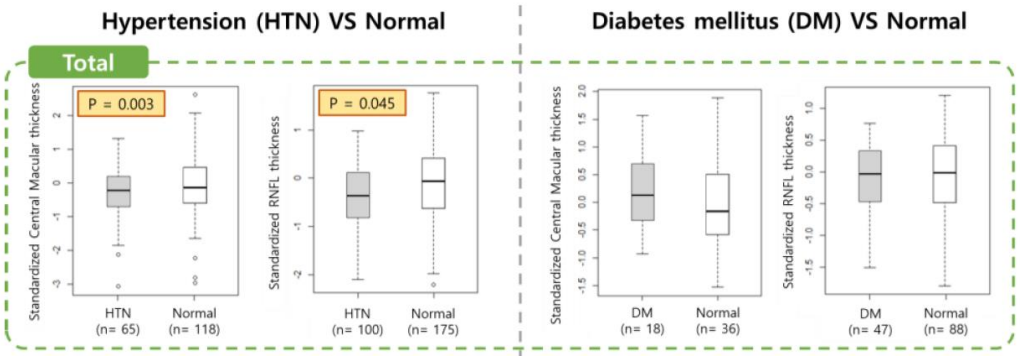
Seoul National University Bundang Hospital

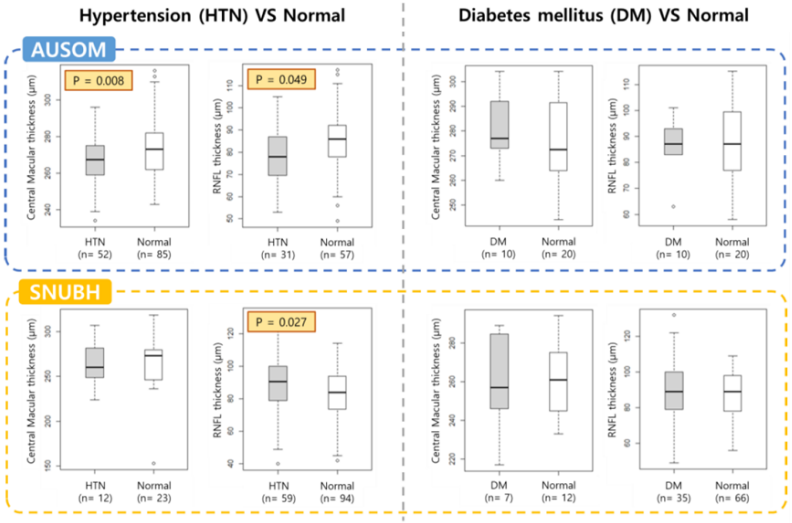
(475,626 images)

Results

-- Analysis of retinal thickness differences between cohorts

- **RNFL thickness and Central macular thickness from the HTN cohort were significantly lower** than that of the normal control cohort.





Conclusion

- In this study, **OCT data of two tertiary hospitals** were standardized in the form of **R-CDM**
- The **retinal thickness** was compared between the patients with chronic disease and the normal
  - Retina was **significantly thinner in patients with hypertension** for more than 10 years
- It is meaningful in that multi-institutional collaborative research which combines clinical and image data in various ways can be conducted very efficiently

Thank you

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