



Building an Organization to Accelerate Data Utilization

Hideki Ninomiya
Dataack Inc



Career

- Tokyo University(Doctor of Medicine)
- Kansai Medical University
 - neurosurgeon
- Medley, Inc.
 - Medical Information
 - Telemedicine
- 3idea, Inc.
 - Data Science
- Dataack, Inc.

Skill

- SQL, R, Python
- AWS
- epidemiology, data engineering, machine learning, natural language processing

Real World Data Analysis

- Epidemiology, Data Engineering
- Claims data, Registry, EHR
- **Database study**



Real World Evidence

Building a clinical database in collaboration with hospitals

Goal: **Application to Approval**

- Area
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis



- Why do we use RWD?
- Challenges in utilizing RWD
- Four Keys to Organization Building
- Practices

Why do we use RWD?

First of all, we need to clarify the purpose of RWD utilization.

Advanced real-world-evidence analytics can play an important role across the pharma value chain.



R&D

- Identify unmet need:
 - Inform research decisions
- Innovate in trial design:
 - Use synthetic control arms
- Improve trial design:
 - Define inclusion/exclusion criteria and end-points
 - Optimize site selection
 - Accelerate recruitment
- Accelerate time to market
- Refine formularies:
 - Determine optimal dosing based on patient response
- Monitor real-world outcomes:
 - Quantify unmet need
 - Understand safety and efficacy profiles



Market access

- Improve evidence of economic value:
 - Demonstrate economic value of treatment to payer
 - Compare trial data with real-world evidence (RWE) to strengthen dossier
 - Enable outcomes-based pricing
- Improve formulary position:
 - Achieve better patient access
 - Show efficacy and safety through head-to-head in silico trials
- Achieve label expansion:
 - Use RWE to eliminate need for new randomized clinical trial



Sales and marketing

- Improve targeting of commercial activities:
 - Target underdiagnosed patients
 - Identify “super responders”
 - Identify patients likely to switch or discontinue
 - Inform design of patient services/solutions
- Refine commercial strategy:
 - Shape product positioning
 - Understand healthcare-provider (HCP) decision making and impact on outcomes
 - Sharpen understanding of influence networks
- Build clinical-decision-support systems:
 - Provide recommendations at point of care based on predictions of outcomes, risk, or disease progression



Medical

- Improve pharmacovigilance:
 - Monitor real-world usage for safety and adverse events
 - Rapidly create granular view on benefits/risks
- Strengthen evidence for differentiation:
 - Analyze efficacy in understudied populations
 - Identify subpopulations for which effect outperforms trials
- Improve effectiveness of medical affairs:
 - Monitor unmet patient need at HCP level
- Improve adherence:
 - Support personal engagement to drive adherence and capture patient-reported outcomes with digital tools

green: start work → red: high impact, challenging



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Achieve label expansion:
• Use RWE to eliminate need for new randomized clinical trial

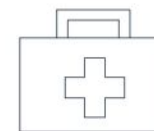


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Challenges in utilizing RWD

1. Insufficient human resources and organization
 - Today's main topic
2. Quality and Quantity of RWD
 - Bias, Confounding
 - Lack of required clinical data
 - Not enough patients
3. Regulation
 - Approval
 - pharmacovigilance

Category/Subcategory	Percentage (%) ^{※2}	論文数 ^{※1}
Confounding	63.2	74
Confounding by indication	32.5	38
Time-dependent confounding	6.0	7
Unmeasured/residual confounding	28.2	33
Healthy user/adherer effect	5.1	6
Selection bias	47.0	55
Protopathic bias	3.4	4
Losses to follow-up (informative censoring)	2.6	3
Depletion of susceptibles (prevalent user bias)	10.3	12
Missing data	17.9	21
Measurement bias	46.2	54
Misclassification bias	43.6	51
Misclassification of exposure	23.9	28
Misclassification of outcome	28.2	33
Time-related bias	30.8	36
Immortal time bias	25.6	30
Immeasurable time bias	3.4	4
Time-window bias	2.6	3
Time-lag bias	0.9	1

1. Insufficient human resources and organization

- Today's main topic

2. Quality and Quantity of RWD

- Bias, Confounding
- Lack of required clinical data
- Not enough patients

Epidemiology
Understanding of data

Building new databases

3. Regulation

- Approval
- pharmacovigilance

Accumulation
by various stakeholders

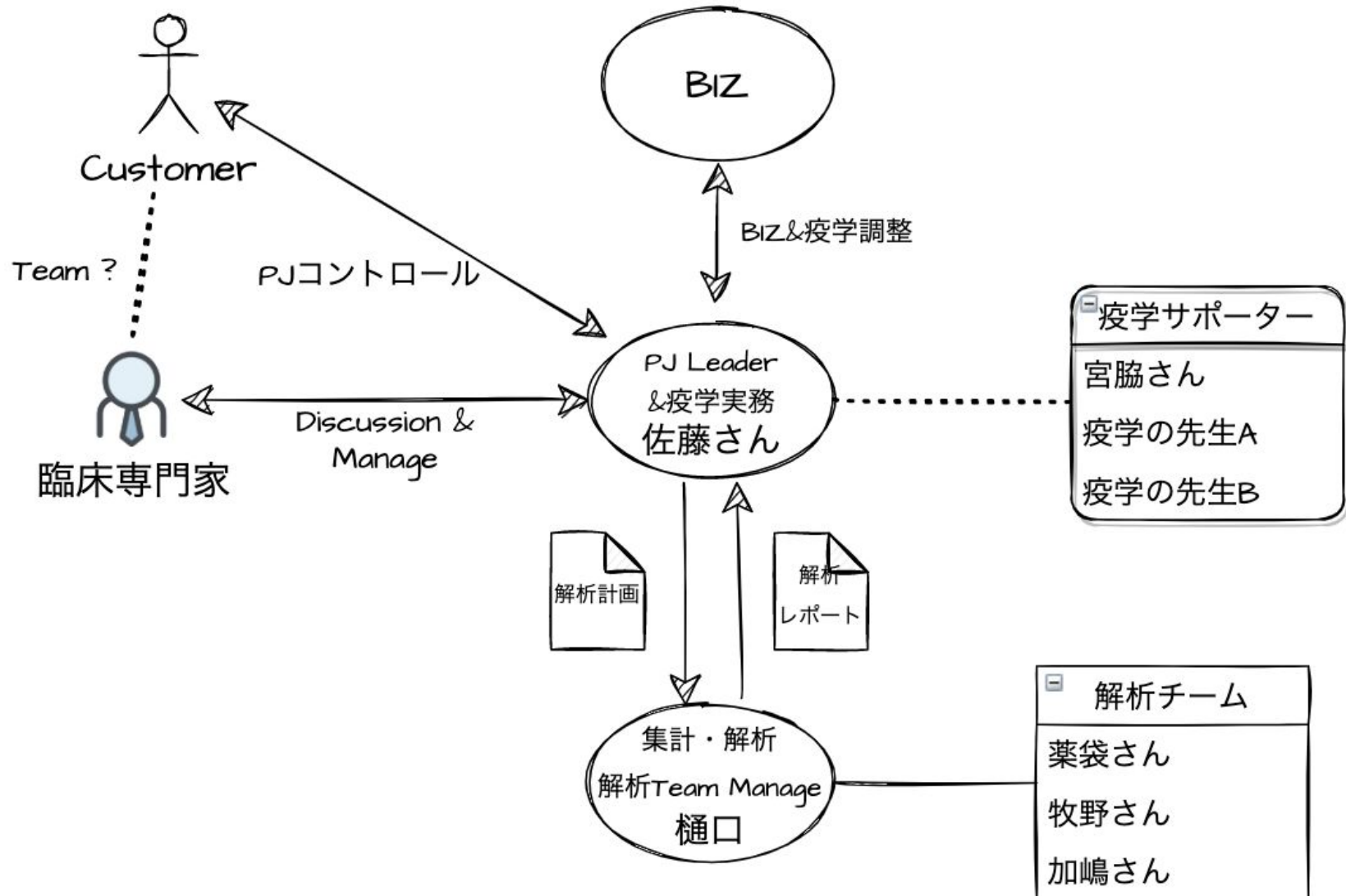
Four Keys to Organization Building

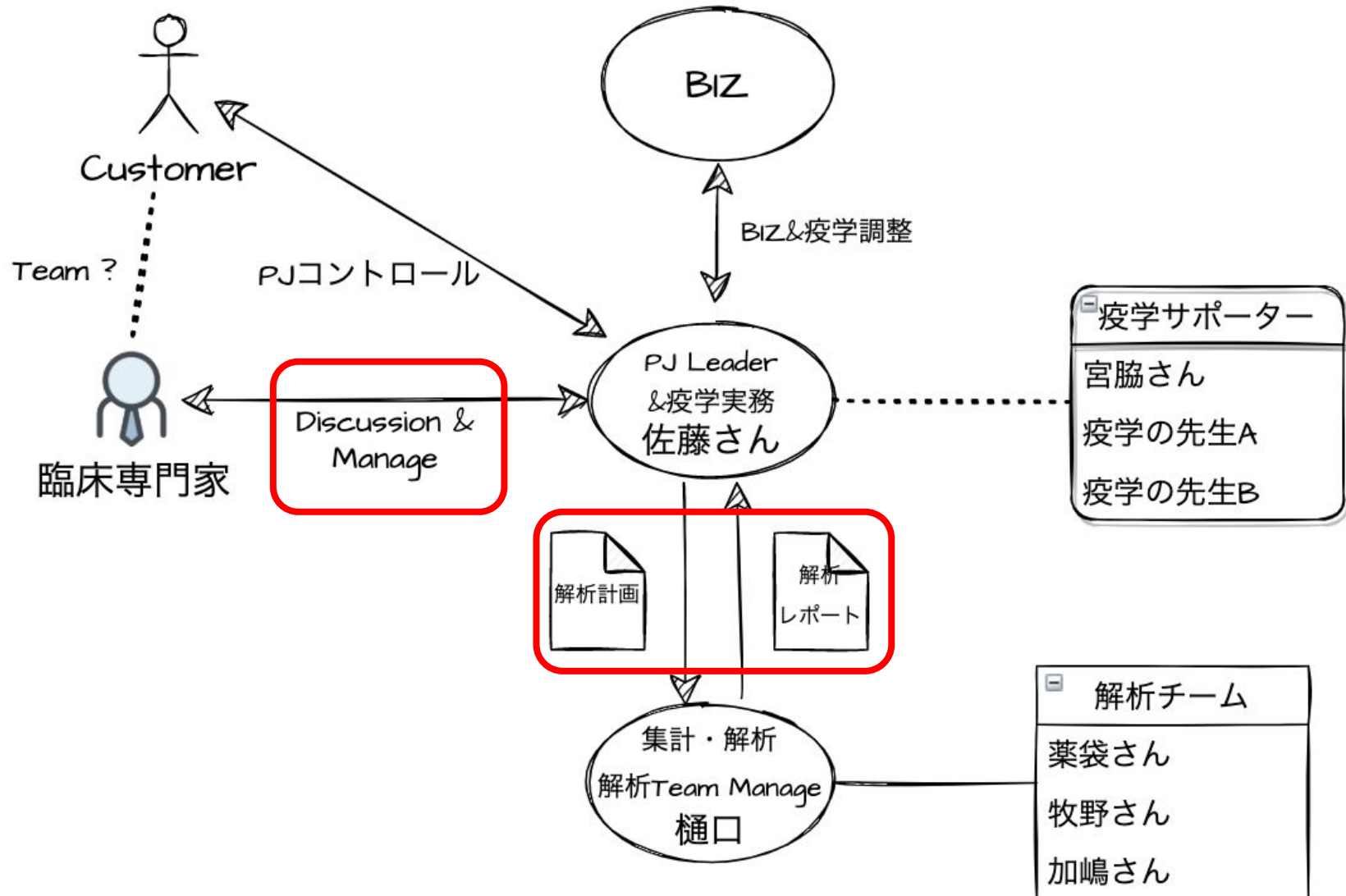
1. A person who makes the strategy
2. Epidemiologists (RWD experts)
3. Each department, each person, gains experience
4. Create a system for using RWD

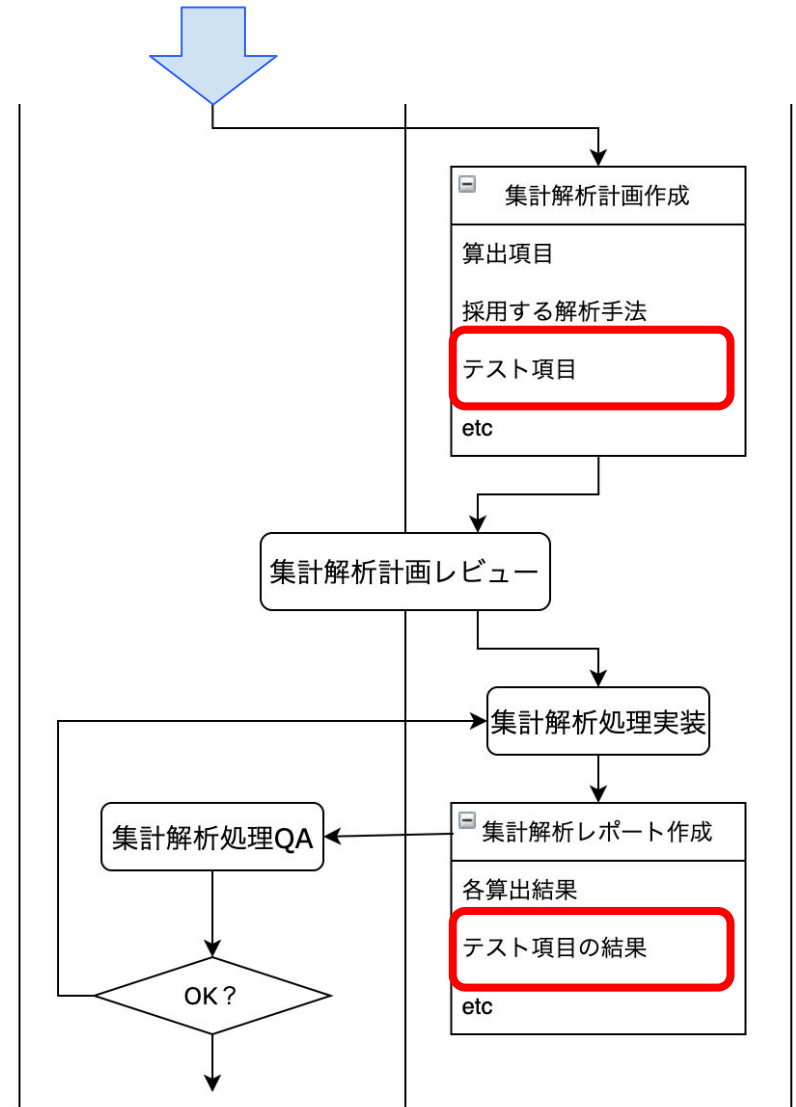
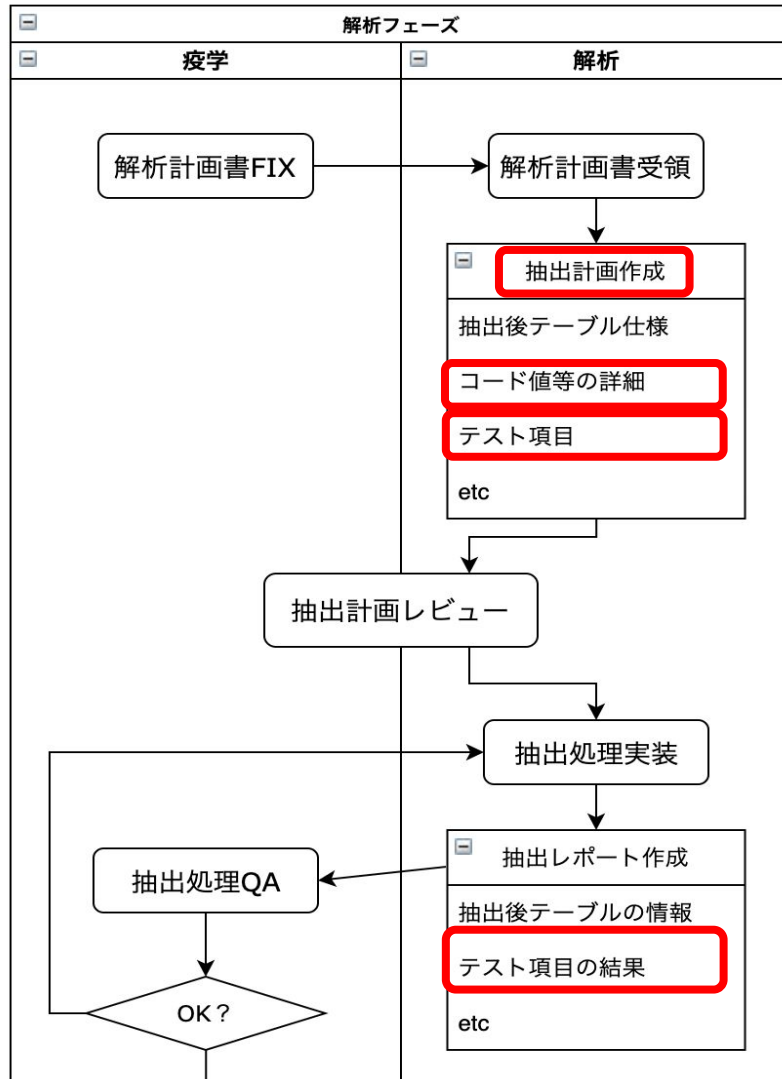
- Creating a research design
 - prospective research
 - database study
- Data handling
 - SQL, SAS, R...
 - Understanding of database and clinical practice
- Collaborating with clinical experts
 - Generating clinical questions
 - Making decisions
- Paper writing skills

Practice

- Case: Dataack
 - organization
 - workflow
- Extraction Request Form
- Code Set
- Analysis environment

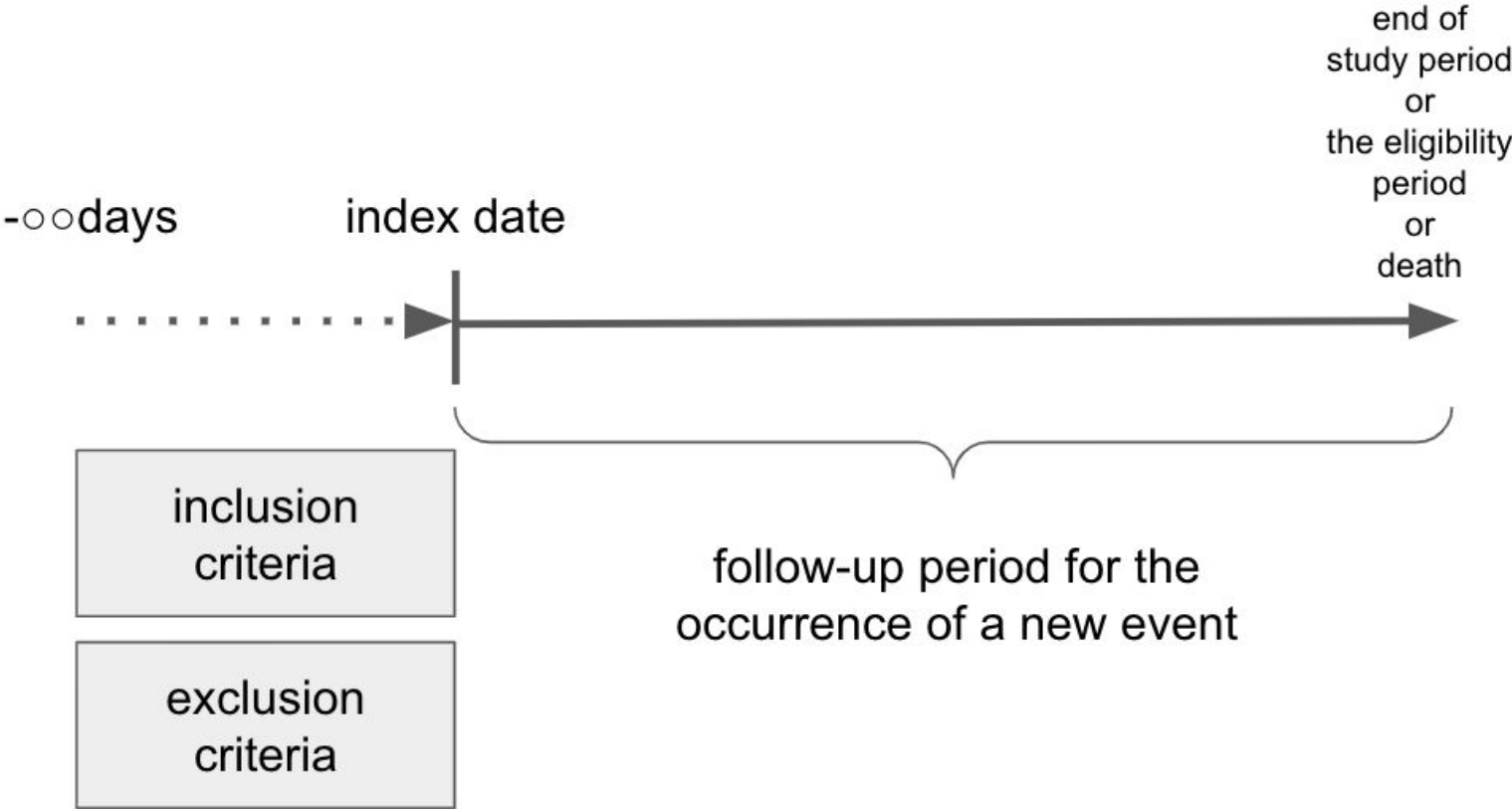






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patient definition①



Various Codes for Pharmaceuticals

一般名	商品名	規格包装単位	薬価基準収載 医薬品コード	個別医薬品コード (YJコード)	レセプト電算処理 システム用コード	JANコード	調剤包装単位 (GTIN-13)	販売包装単位 (GTIN-14)	基準番号 (HOT-13)	ATCコード
□サルタンカリウム錠	□サルタンカリウム錠 2.5mg「アメル」	25mg/錠 PTP 10錠×10	2149039F1244	2149039F1244	622144801	4987058892039	04987058143971	14987058892036	1214482010101	
		25mg/錠 PTP 14錠×10				4987058892077	04987058143988	14987058892074	1214482010201	
		25mg/錠 バラ 500錠×1瓶				4987058892558	04987058214541	14987058892555	1214482010301	
□サルタンカリウム 2.5mg錠	□サルタンカリウム錠 2.5mg「NP」	25mg/錠 PTP 10錠×10	2149039F1015	2149039F1201	622165301	4987190032300	04987190662507	14987190032307	1216530010101	C09CA01
		25mg/錠 PTP 14錠×10				4987190032324	04987190662521	14987190032321	1216530010201	
		25mg/錠 バラ 500錠×1瓶				4987190032348	04987190662538	14987190032345	1216530010301	
	□サルタンカリウム錠 2.5mg「サンド」	25mg/錠 PTP 10錠×10	2149039F1287	622177001	4987614408605	04987614408667	14987614408602	1217704010101		
		25mg/錠 PTP 14錠×50			4987614408643	04987614408674	14987614408640	1217704010201		
		25mg/錠 バラ 500錠×1瓶			4987614408636	04987614408681	14987614408633	1217704010301		

DMARDs

Biological DMARDs (boDMARDs+bsDMARDs)

-TNF

インフリキシマブ (ATCコード：L04AB02)

エタネルセプト (L04AB01)

アダリムマブ (L04AB04)

ゴリムマブ (L04AB06)

セルトリズマブペゴル (L04AB05)

-IL6

トシリズマブ (L04AC07)

サリルマブ (L04AC14)

-T cell

アバタセプト (L04AA24)

Synthetic DMARDs

Targeted (tsDMARDs) =JAK阻害剤

トファシチニブ (L04AA29)

オルミエント (L04AA37)

Conventional (csDMARDs)

メトトレキサート (L04AX03)

レフルノミド (L04AA13)

ブシラミン (M01CC02)

ペニシラミン (M01CC01)

サラゾスルファピリジン (A07EC01)

ミゾリピン (ATCコードなし)

タクロリムス (L04AD02)

金チオリンゴ酸ナトリウム (M01CB01)

オーラノフィン (M01CB03)

メタルカプターゼ (M01CC01)

アクタリット (ATCコードなし)

イグラチモド (ATCコードなし)

<Disease : ICD-10 code>

- MI : I21
- Angina pectoris : I20
- Stroke : I60-I64
 - Ischemic stroke : I63-I64
- Atrial fibrillation : I48
- Heart failure : I50



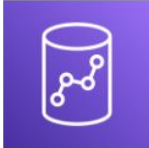






<CABG or PCI (K code) >

- K 5 4 6 経皮的冠動脈形成術
- K 5 4 7 経皮的冠動脈粥腫切除術
- K 5 4 8 経皮的冠動脈形成術 (特殊カテーテルによるもの)
- K 5 4 9 経皮的冠動脈ステント留置術
- K 5 5 0 冠動脈内血栓溶解療法
- K 5 5 0 - 2 経皮的冠動脈血栓吸引術
- K 5 5 1 冠動脈形成術 (血栓内膜摘除)
- K 5 5 2 冠動脈、大動脈バイパス移植術
- K 5 5 2 - 2 冠動脈、大動脈バイパス移植術 (人工心肺を使用しないもの)

- Reproducibility of analysis
- Easy to review code
- Centralized data management and pre-processing
- Version control
- Storage, Memory, Process speed
- Security

Reproducibility & Replicability

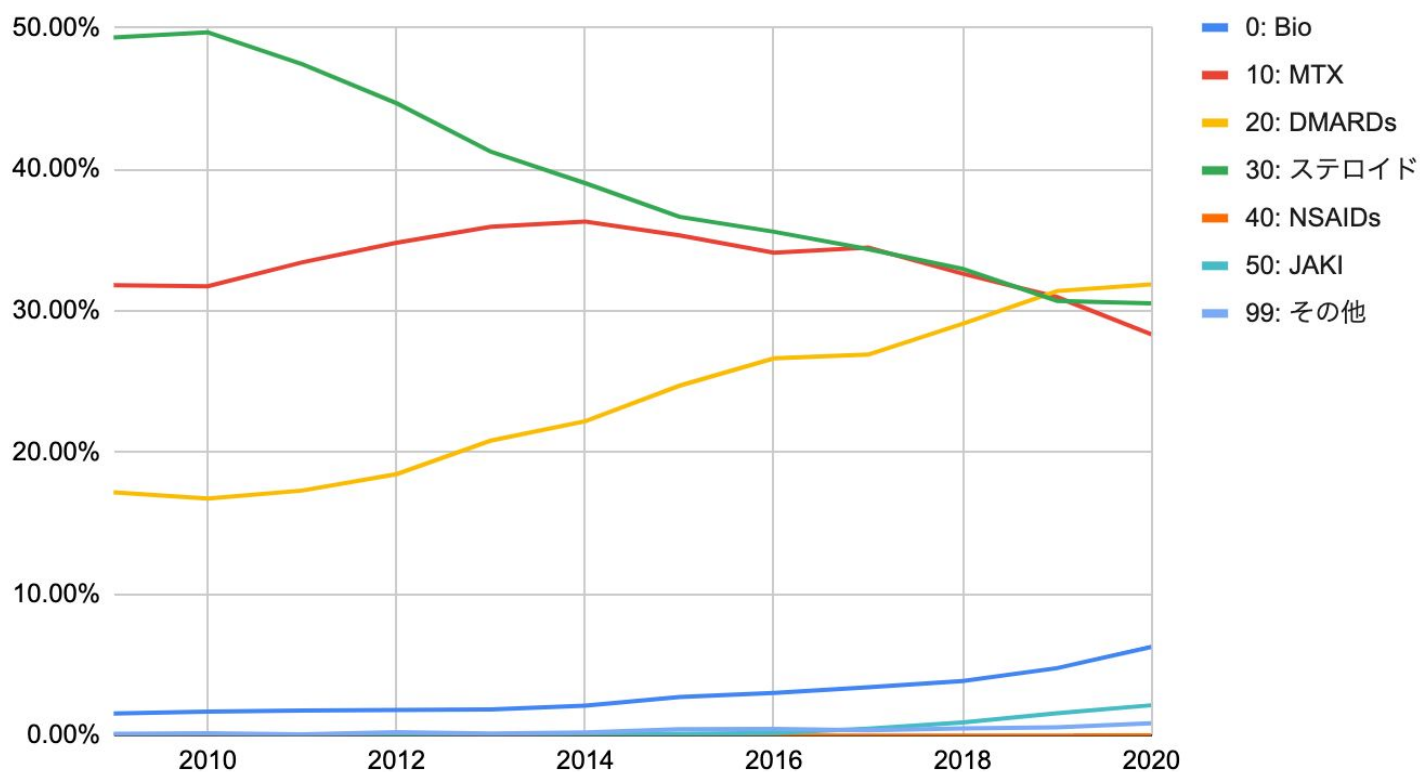
	dataset	study design
Reproducibility	Same	Same
Replicability	Different	Same
	Same	Different
	Different	Different

data storage	 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
database	  Amazon Athena Amazon Redshift
analysis server	 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
language	   MySQL R Python
version control system	 Bitbucket
execution environment	 jupyter

Based on clinicians and previous studies, it is important to determine indicators to check the validity of the tabulation and analysis.

- Percentage of patients using bDMARDs
 - Clinician's prediction: 20%

実施年ごとの処方割合推移 (%)



- Check the work of others
 - data
 - script
 - code
 - period

```
In [41]: import yaml

import pandas as pd

from dataack.path import user_home_path
from dataack.sql import athena_quire_base

def load_athena_config():
    yaml_file = user_home_path("dataack/config/athena_mirai.yaml")
    with open(yaml_file) as f:
        config = yaml.load(f.read(), Loader=yaml.SafeLoader)["mirai"]
    return config

def athena_quire(sql_query, dtype=None):
    """Execute sql_query to select in Athena.
    Args:
        sql_query(str): SQL you want to execute.
    Return:
        pd.DataFrame: Result of sql_query
    Examples:
        >>> df = athena_quire("SELECT * FROM sample_db LIMIT 1000")
    """
    config = load_athena_config()
    return athena_quire_base(sql_query=sql_query, config=config, dtype=dtype)
```

```
In [9]: athena_quire('show tables')
```

EngineExecutionTime:	0.0 seconds	DataScannedInBytes:	0.0 MB
EngineExecutionTime:	0.365 seconds	DataScannedInBytes:	0.0 MB

```
Out[9]:
```

	m_drug
0	m_patient
1	t_disease
2	t_hisdrug
3	t_hisexamlab
4	t_hisradio
5	t_ope
6	t_ranote
7	t_rapanel

Is the data correct?

Is there a disease other than RA?

In [12]: `dis.disease.value_counts()`

Out[12]:

RA	2327
PMR	37
SLE	9
SjS	8
SSc	5
PM	3
MCTD	3
Behcet	2
DMy	2
IgG4RD	1
潰瘍性大腸炎関連関節炎	1

Name: disease, dtype: int64

In [66]: `# 2020年について、各患者で一番古い処方日を選ぶ`
`first_odrymd_2020 = drug_2020.groupby('pid', as_index=False).odrymd.min()`
`first_odrymd_2020.head(3)`

Out[66]:

	pid	odrymd
0	341	2020-06-18
1	383	2020-01-22
2	634	2020-03-25

Is the period correct?

In [72]: `# 同一患者で2020年で一番古い日の処方データに、複数種類の薬剤が含まれている場合の取り扱いについて`
`# 00(Bio), 10(MTX), 20(DMARDs), 30(ステロイド), 40(NSAIDs), 99(その他)の順に優先する`
`# JAKは分類していない。`
`# 例えばBioとMTXが同時に処方されていた場合、その患者はBioとして集計する`
`# 下記は分類ごとの処方数`
`first_drug_2020.groupby('pid').bunrui.min().value_counts()`

Out[72]:

10	1248
20	535
30	325
0	314
1	65
99	29

Name: bunrui, dtype: int64

Is the condition correct?

- We need to clarify the purpose of RWD utilization.
- Challenges in utilizing RWD & Solution
 - Insufficient human resources and organization
 - Quality and Quantity of RWD
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- Four Keys to Organization Building
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Data can lead society in the right direction.