

City of Hope, Data Culture Mindset - Saving Lives and Solving Real-World Health Issues

Facilitator

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Lead Presenter

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James Lacey, Jr., Ph.D. Director of Division of Health Analytics, City of Hope

- Leader in applying cloud computing, data commons and customer engagement to improve cancer research.
- Working at the intersection of epidemiology, data science, and population health informatics.
- Principal Investigator for the California Teachers Study exploring women's cancer.
- Studied causes of female reproductive cancers at National Cancer Institute.



Barry Chaiken, MD Clinical Lead, Healthcare, Tableau

- 25+ years of experience in medical research, epidemiology, clinical information technology, and analytics.
- Board-certified in general preventive medicine and public health and is a fellow, and former board member and chair of HIMSS.
- Experience in quality improvement studies, health IT clinical transformation projects, and clinical investigations.

Observational Cohort Studies Are Essential in the Biomedical Research Enterprise



Assemble a large group of participants

Collect diverse, real-world data at baseline and over years of follow-up

Statistically analyze group differences to evaluate a broad range of exposures & outcomes

The California Teachers Study

www.calteachersstudy.org



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About Us

For Researchers F

For Participants

Blog



With large, long-term studies like the California Teachers Study, we can learn a great deal about risk factors for cancer and what we can do as individuals and as Californians to control the disease.

Learn More

Study Questionnaires

Participants have been asked to complete <u>five self-reported questionnaires</u>, which collected data on:

- Anthropometric measurements
- · Cancer screening and imaging
- Children's and family health history
- · Diet and supplements
- Medical conditions and overall health
- · Personal care
- Physical activity
- · Prescription and over-the-counter meds
- · Reproductive factors and menopausal status
- Residential history
- Sleep
- · Smoking and second-hand smoke
- Stress and social support













California Teachers Study Endpoints

Baseline: 1995-1996 Today





MORTALITY: Dates and Causes of Death

CANCER: Incident Cancers and Details: Self-report, records, & registry

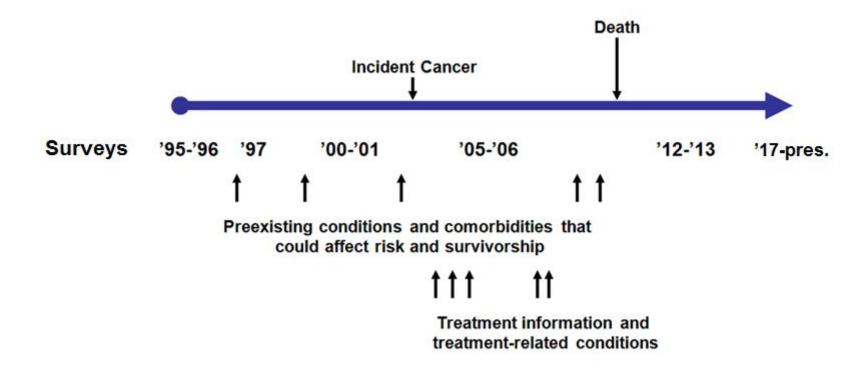


INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATION:

Inpatient hospitalizations (up to 25 ICD & DRG codes)
Hospital-based procedures (up to 21 ICD codes)
Other conditions present at diagnosis (up to 5 ICD codes)

Ambulatory Surgery & ER Visits
Cause of injury (up 5 ICD codes)
Procedures (up to 5 CPT codes)

A Participant Journey



Recently Launched CTS Data Analysis Projects











- Light at night and Non Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Light at night and hypertension & diabetes
- Air pollution and survival after breast cancer
- Sleep quality during follow-up and risk of multiple cancers
- Sugar-sweetened beverages and CVD, colorectal cancer, & death
- Dietary patterns and risk of premenopausal breast cancer
- Dietary patterns and risk of chronic kidney disease
- Rice consumption & risk of multiple cancers
- Census-tract educational levels and non-smoking lung cancer

Recently Launched CTS Data Analysis Projects











During 25 years of CTS follow-up ...

- Approx. 180,000,000 survey data points
 - Over 32,000 cancers
 - Over 30,000 deaths
 - Over 700,000 hospitalization records
 - Biospecimens
 - Geospatial capabilities





Advancing Collaborative Cancer Epidemiology Research









Biospecimens





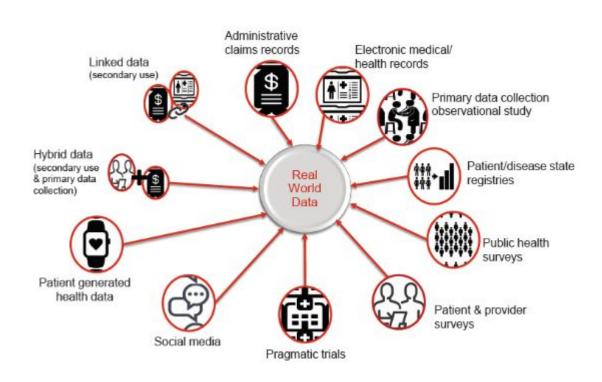
- · Plasma/Serum
- Buffy Coat/Whole Blood
- · Saliva/Buccal Cells
- Tissues

Urine

Nails

have been collected on approximately 2 million individuals

"Same thing only different ..."





Real World Data

National Academies Press 2019: Examining the Impact of Real-World Evidence on Medical Product Development: Proceedings of a Workshop Series

Social Determinants of Health

DHHS/Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: Healthypeople.gov/2020



Precision Medicine and Population Health Research



https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/research-emphasis/precision-medicine.html

How Does the CTS Do This?

At every stage of this process we use



U.S. Taxpayers pay us to build & maintain CTS data.

Researchers propose ideas & use CTS data.



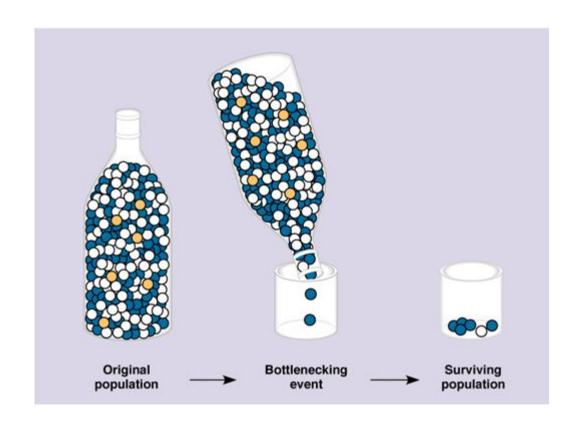
Generate new discoveries & publish results.

• We collect, combine, & standardize data.

• "I hypothesize that exposure to X affects risk of cancer Y..."

 The value of these studies is their broad & deep data.

The Bottleneck Challenge Facing Cohorts Like the CTS

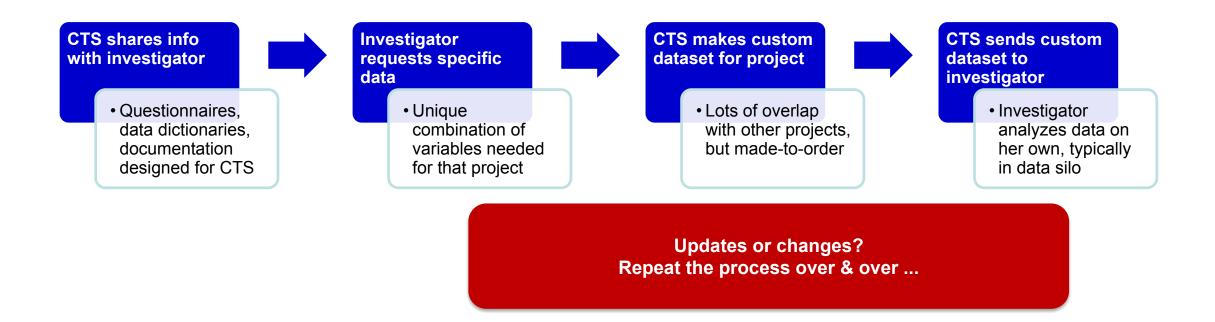


No one ever analyzes all cohort data at once.

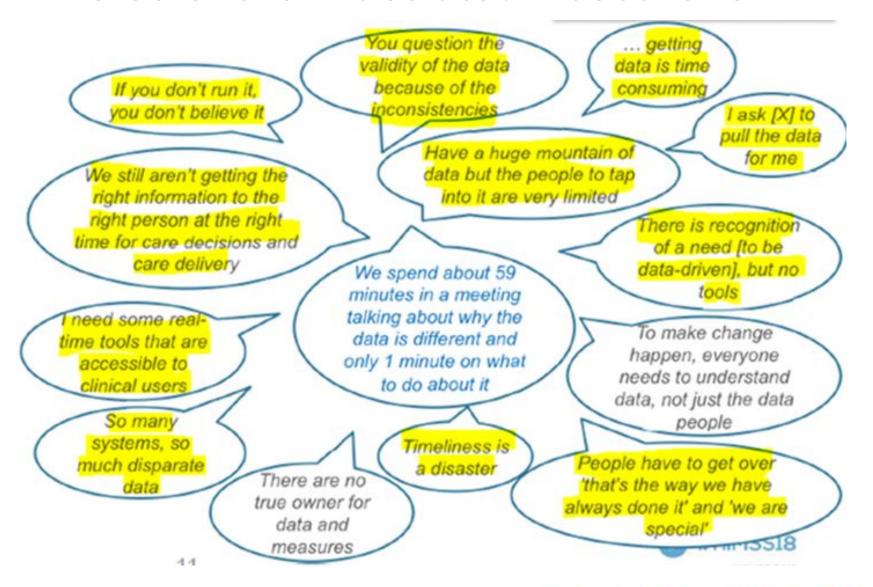
Before: Create bespoke data for every project.

Now: Provide scalable self-service.

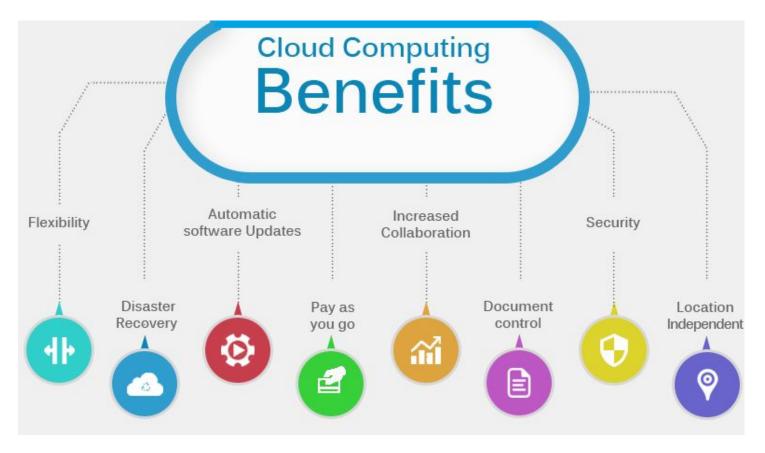
Data Bottlenecks & Process Bottlenecks



Voice of the Frustrated Researcher...



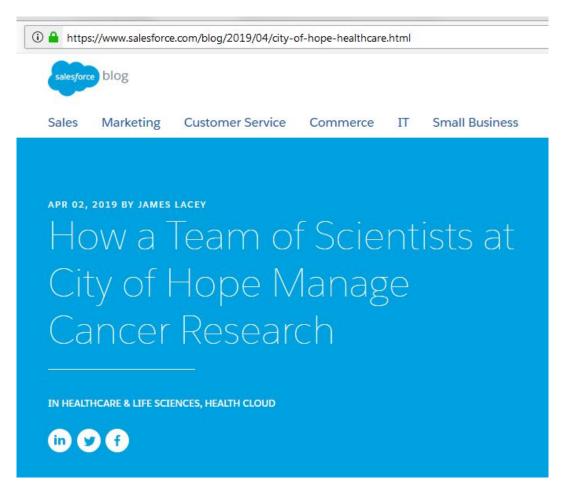
We Needed to Bend our Data Curve



Spend less time wrestling with & looking for data.

Spend more time generating insights from data.

An Eye-Opening Win-Win



I wasn't aware of a research solution that would suit our needs. However, a member of the team had recently attended a dinner party in the Bay Area. She told the group about CTS and mentioned how my team at City of Hope was looking to modernize our data collection process. She explained our challenge and one person suggested we look into Salesforce.

Why not? Salesforce helps companies successfully manage and connect with customers in other industries. It should be able to help us manage and connect with CTS participants.

With Salesforce, we've consolidated processes that previously took weeks, even months, into a consistent process that can take minutes.

Now, instead of wrangling data and wrestling with paper forms, we can focus more on our cancer research and our interactions with our research volunteers. We can dive deeper into the data to uncover new findings and share and inspire others in the field of epidemiology and beyond.

"Why not?" For my team at City of Hope, asking and answering that question made all the difference.

salesforce.com/blog/2019/04/city-of-hope-healthcare.html



Academic Research & a Data Culture



- Biomedical research can often ...
 - discourage trust
 - favor people over ideas
 - make new talent wait too long
 - o discourage sharing, and
 - promote status quo rather than data
- Our use-cases drive our transition to a data culture
 - Commitment to common challenges we need to solve
 - Talented people who needed new tools
 - Deploying & sharing changes the mindset & builds trust

Top Priorities: Enable Better CTS Research

Original CTS Objectives

• Better storage: all data in one place

• More consistency: single source of data

• Fresher data: automated updates

More access: everyone sees same data

• More secure: reduce data moving

• Faster starts: repeatable processes

• Easier collaboration: shared workspaces

• More sharing: actually share same data

"Great.

How will you help people consume & use your data?"

Our Approach: Think Like a Hardware Store...

Most trips to the hardware store fall into one of two categories:

I think I know what I want, but I need help. Find smart staff person.



I have a job to do. I know what I need. Get in, get out.



Our Approach: Think Like a Hardware Store...

Current challenge for research-enabling observational cohort studies:

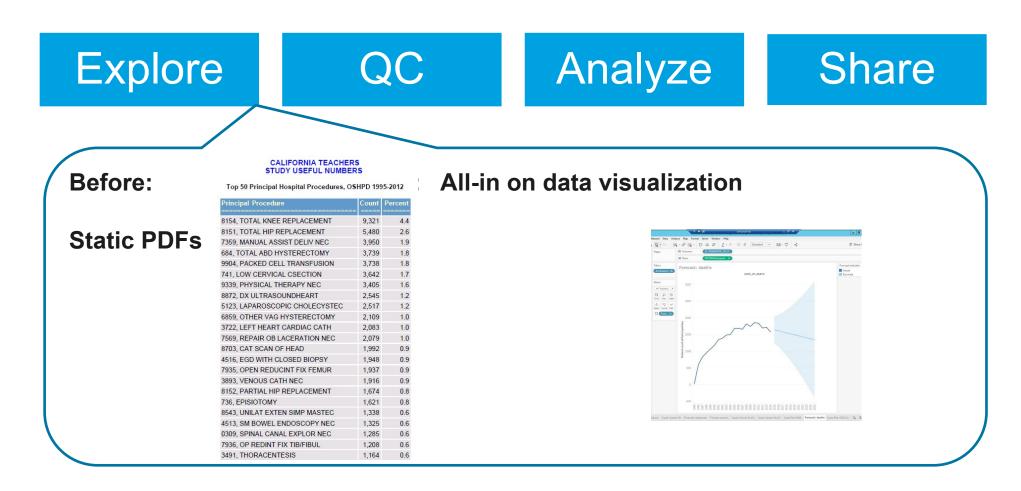
Provide knowledgeable customer-service-associates when needed.



Organize our data in ways that enable self-service.

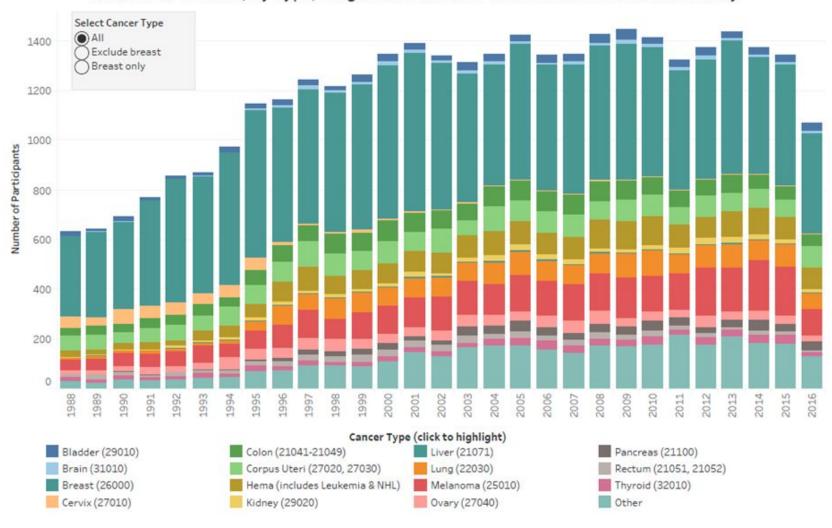


Standardized, Efficient, and Flexible Support for all Types of Observational Study Activities

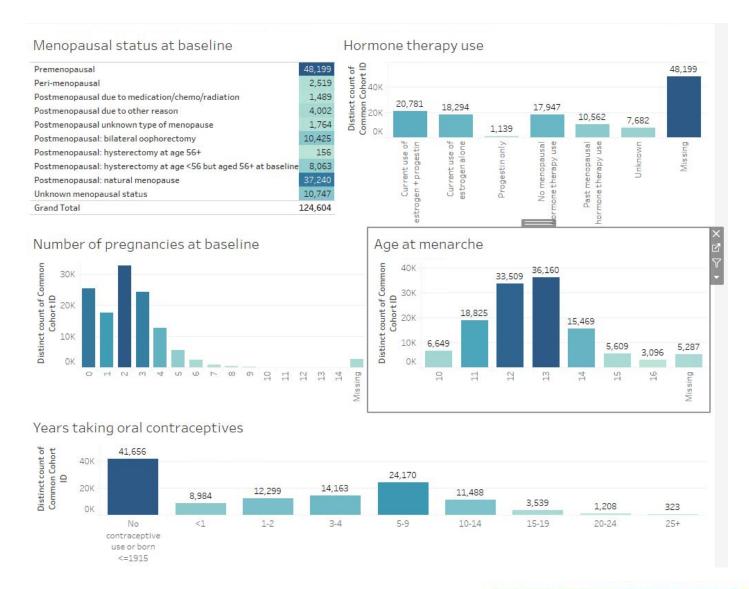


Accelerate Research by Facilitating Data Exploration

Number of Cancers, by Type, Diagnosed Each Year in the California Teachers Study



Accelerate Research by Facilitating Data Exploration

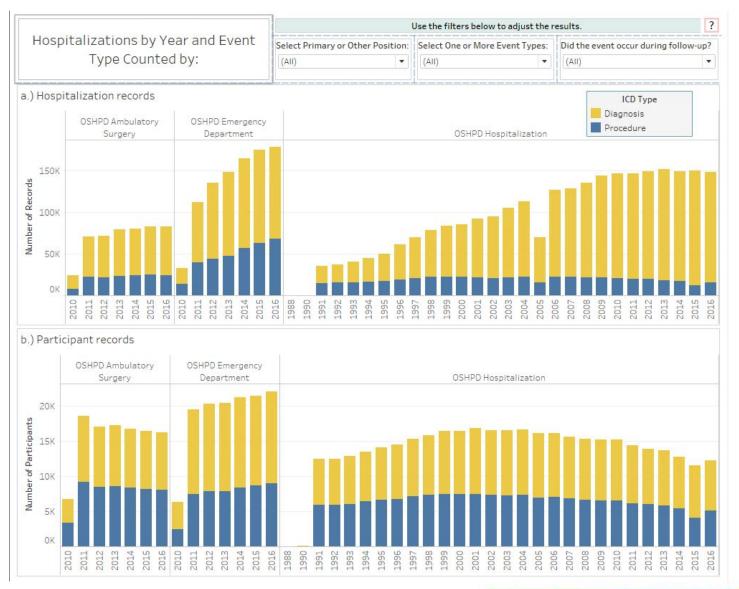


Standardized, Efficient, and Flexible Support for all Types of Cohort Data Activities

Explore QC Analyze Share

Visually inspect all new data sources for quality, coherence, and patterns

Quality Control via Data Inspection



Tell Data Stories to Facilitate Data Analysis

Eligibility Criteria

The original CTS population that enrolled at baseline & customary exclusions for analyses

Informed consent: for all CTS research, or just breast cancer research? Did participants live in California or outside California at baseline? Baseline population for analyses of all cancer and hospitalization endpoints Exclude participants who were cancer survivors at baseline?

Analysis censoring date

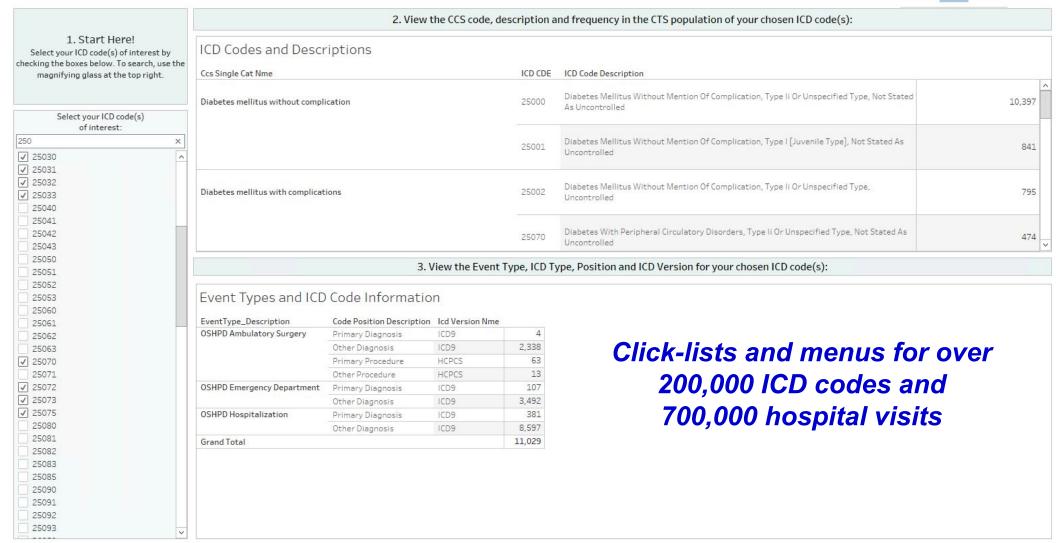
124,604

Analyses that rely on the California Cancer Registry for cancer endpoints or the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development for hospitalization endpoints can use this population of 124,604 as the number of CTS participants who were eligible for follow-up at baseline.

Simplify the Complex

View Hospitalization Data by ICD Code





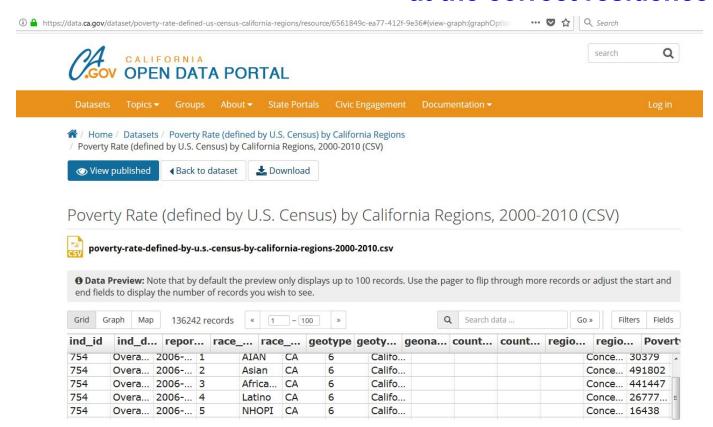
Lower Barriers to Entry: Geospatial Data

Geospatial workflow standardizes process of linking external, publicly available data to:

the correct CTS participants,

at the correct point in time, &

at the correct residence location.







Standardized, Efficient, and Flexible Support for all Types of Cohort Data Activities

Explore

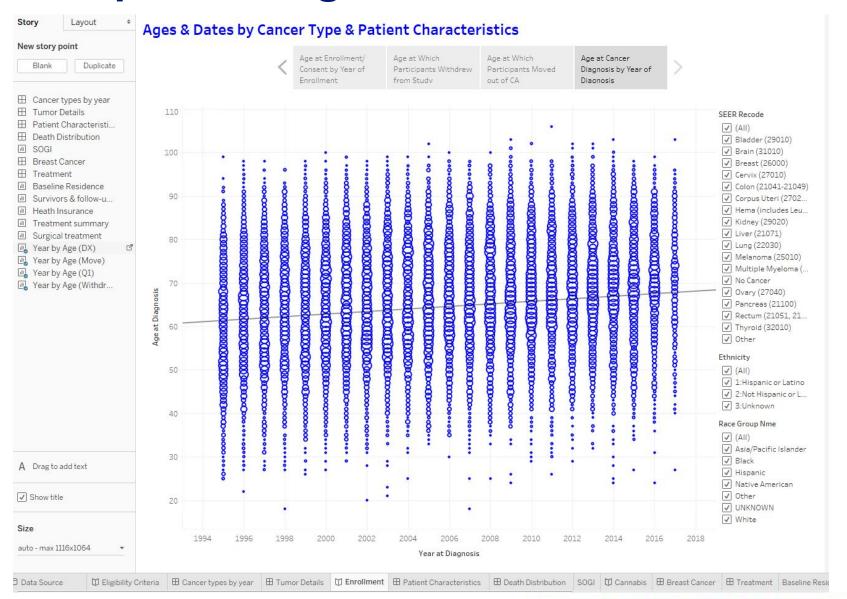
QC

Analyze

Share

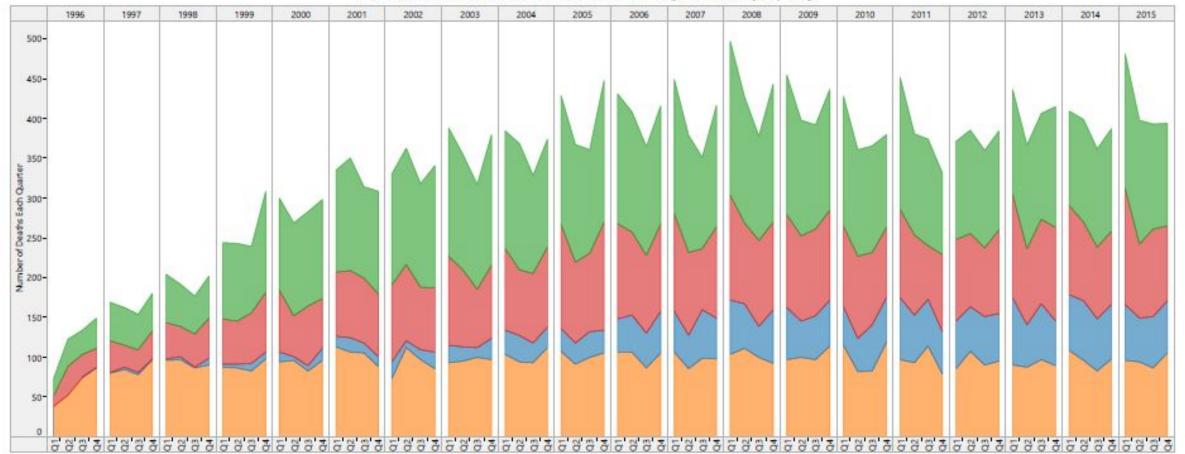
Find ways to provide fit-for-purpose data through scalable and reusable workflows and tools

Disease-Specific Registries vs. Scalable Platform



Identify New Priorities & Opportunities

Do More Women Die in the First Few Months of the Year? If So, Why?



Deaths due to *Heart Disease* and *All Other Causes* are regularly higher in Q1 & Q4 than in Q2 & Q3.

Deaths due to *Dementia* and *Cancer* are more constant from quarter to quarter.

Temporal trends in deaths due to *Heart Disease* and *All Other Causes* represent a "Healthy Participant Bias."

Temporal trends in deaths due to *Dementia* represent an aging population.



Engage Our Participants to Improve Retention



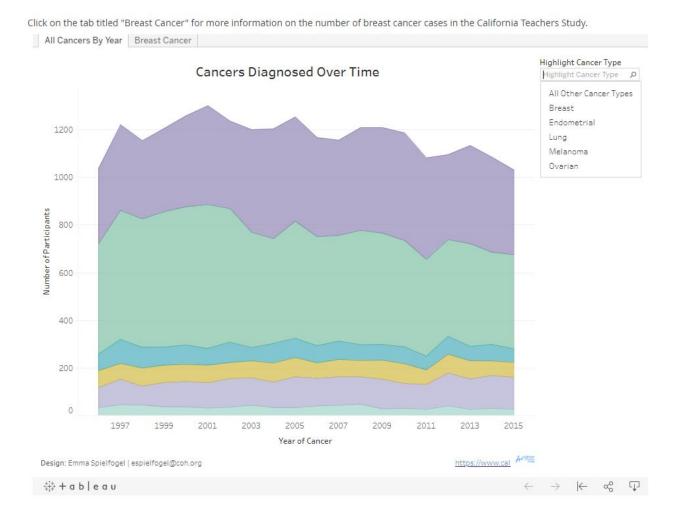








Use our interactive graphs to learn more about the CTS!

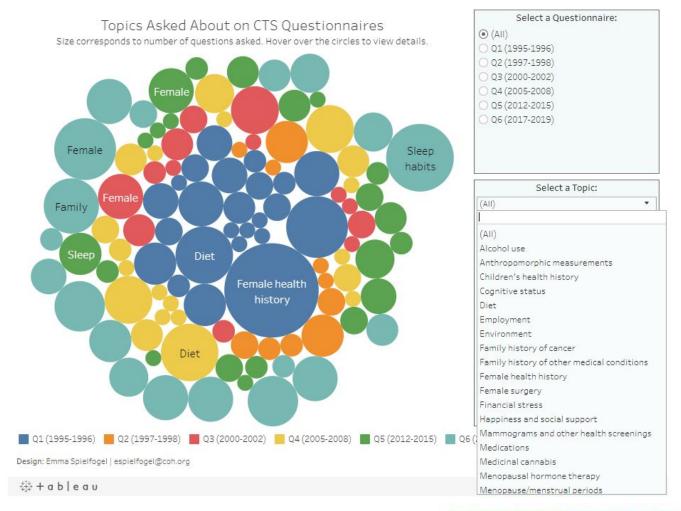




Engage Our Partners to Facilitate Research

Study Questionnaires

Participants have been asked to complete six <u>self-reported questionnaires</u>, which collected data on various health conditions and risk factors.



The Journey Hasn't Quite Been the Reward...



- Modernized our data & eliminated silos
- Introduced visualization for exploration, QC, & discovery
- Standardized data-analysis processes
- Democratized all our data in user-friendly ways

... and saw moderate uptake among the team

Outdated Infrastructure has Enabled Bad Processes

Harvard Business Review

Why Process Is U.S. Health Care's Biggest Problem

by John S. Toussaint and Kathryn Correia
MARCH 19, 2018

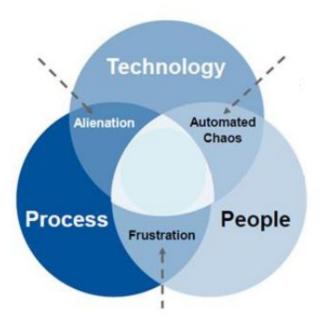
It only takes 10 minutes of direct observation of a <u>nurse in a hospital</u> to understand <u>care-delivery</u> <u>processes</u> are not standardized and are dependent on individuals, not systems. This lack of reproducibility leads to errors. Since every <u>caregiver</u> does it his or her own way, it's difficult to improve anything. <u>Stable systems that are reproducible are required to deliver consistently high quality</u>. Industrial companies figured this out 50 years ago.

What that nurse and doctor do and how they do it are still what will determine successful outcomes of care.

<u>Every nurse and doctor does not get to do it his or her own way</u>. Standards are established about how the work is performed, and those standards are followed by all until a better way is determined collectively by the team.

A Counterclockwise Journey, From the Bottom Up

Process and
Technology
Without People
Alienation and Turnover
Underutilized Systems



People and Technology Without Process

Automated Chaos and Confusion Poor Service Delivered

People and Process
Without
Technology

Frustration and Inefficiency High Cost of Operation

An Example of a Learning Healthcare System

"... science, informatics, incentives, and culture are aligned for continuous improvement and innovation, ... with best practices seamlessly embedded ..."







https://www.calteachersstudy.org/team

"Same thing only different" is spot-on

Healthcare organizations rarely have the exact same data or patients. Healthcare organizations shouldn't have the same data solutions.

TECHNOLOGY FEATURE · 13 JANUARY 2020

nature

Eleven tips for working with large data sets

Big data are difficult to handle. These tips and tricks can smooth the way. Here are 11 tips for making the most of your large data sets.

Cherish your data

Visualize the information

Show your workflow

Use version control

Record metadata

Don't download the data

Start early

Make computing time count

Get help

Automate, automate, automate

Capture your environment



California Teachers Study Team

https://www.calteachersstudy.org/team



Cheryl Anderson



Jennifer Benbow



Nadia Chung



Sandeep Chandra



Jim Lacey



Elena Martinez



Jessica Claque DeHart



Christine Duffy

Lani Park



Rich Pinder



Susan Hurley

Kristen Savage



Emma Spielfogel



Sophia Wang



Hannah Lui Park







Thank you!

Additional resources:

- California Teachers Study Data: www.calteachersstudy.org/cts-data
- Tableau for Healthcare: tableau.com/solutions/healthcare-analytics
- Visit Tableau at HIMSS: tableau.com/community/events/himss20-conference-2020-03-09
- On-Demand Recording on <u>tableau.com</u>

