

# Using the VDW

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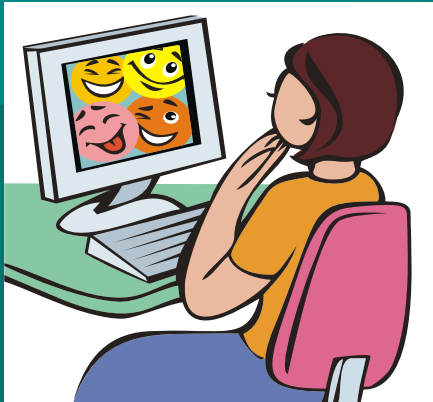
# Why develop an HMORN data warehouse?

- Each health plan has data about its enrollees and their utilization and diagnoses in various electronic databases.
- These data can make many aspects of epidemiologic and clinical research more efficient.
- However... pulling together the data elements needed from each site on a project by project basis was time-consuming and expensive.

# What is the *Virtual* data warehouse?

- A federated database where each site stores their data locally in identical data structures
- Each site creates a series of datasets across selected content areas based on common definitions and concepts.
- Purpose: enhance efficiencies in performing multi-site research
- Each site retains ownership and control of their respective data.

# Why use the VDW?



- Data are easy to pull, good file structure.
- Huge number of source databases, combined, cleaned and simplified.

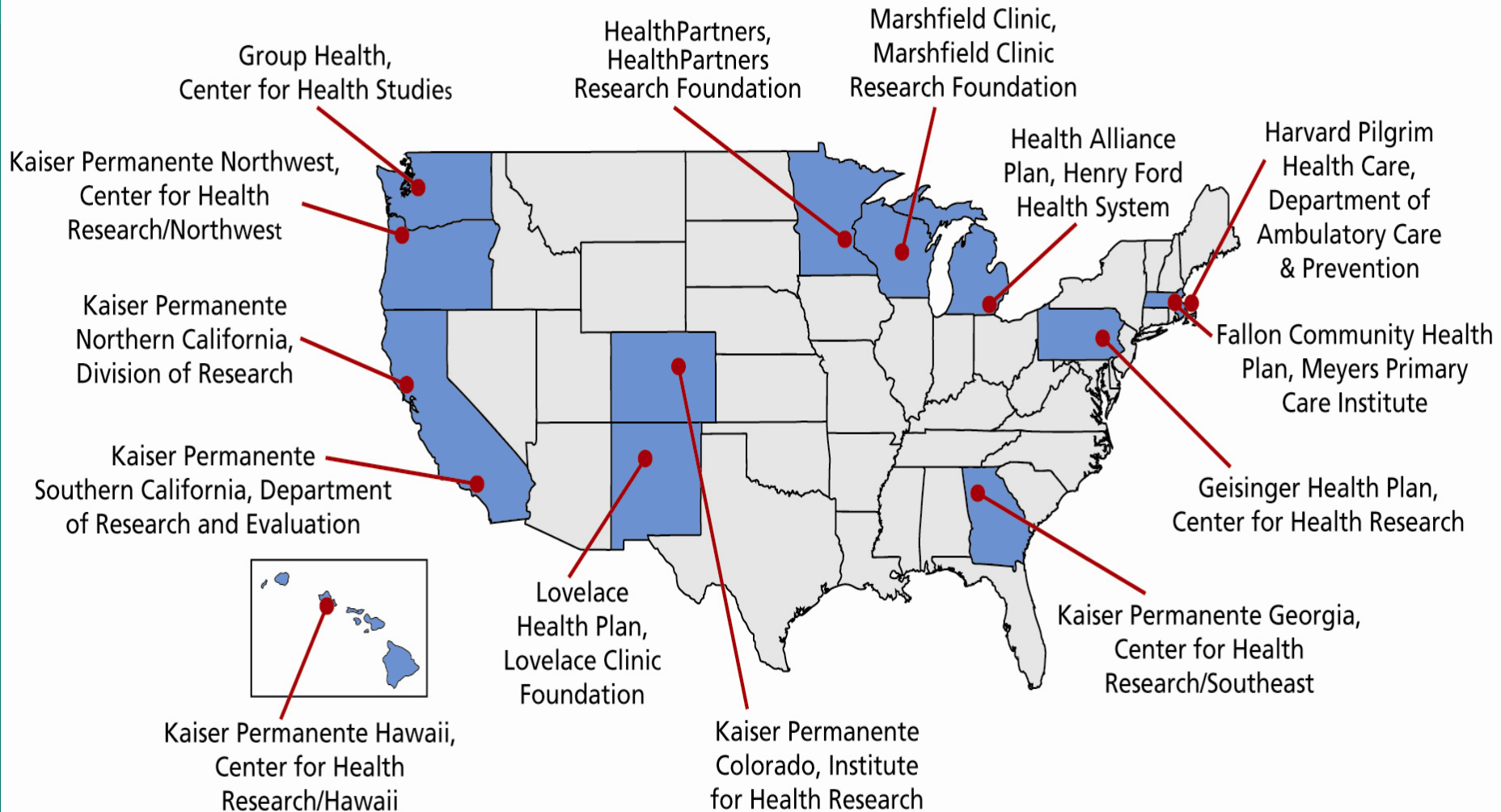


- Clean, tested data
- Ease of use – excellent tool for feasibility inquiries and for acquiring comparable data across other sites.



- Can leverage programmer time – “One stop shopping!”
- Site programmers are experienced and committed
- Macros and algorithms already programmed

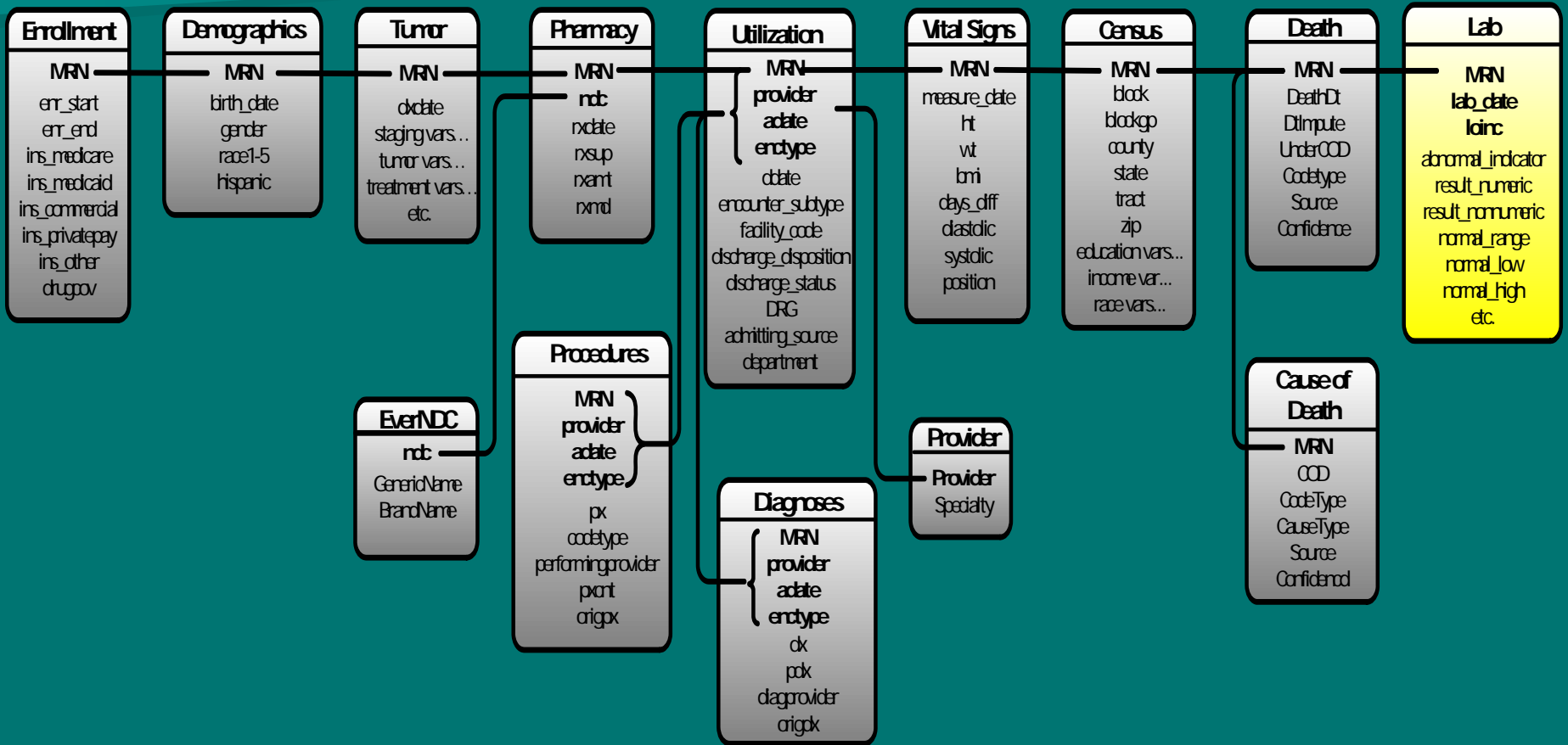
# Sites Participating in the VDW



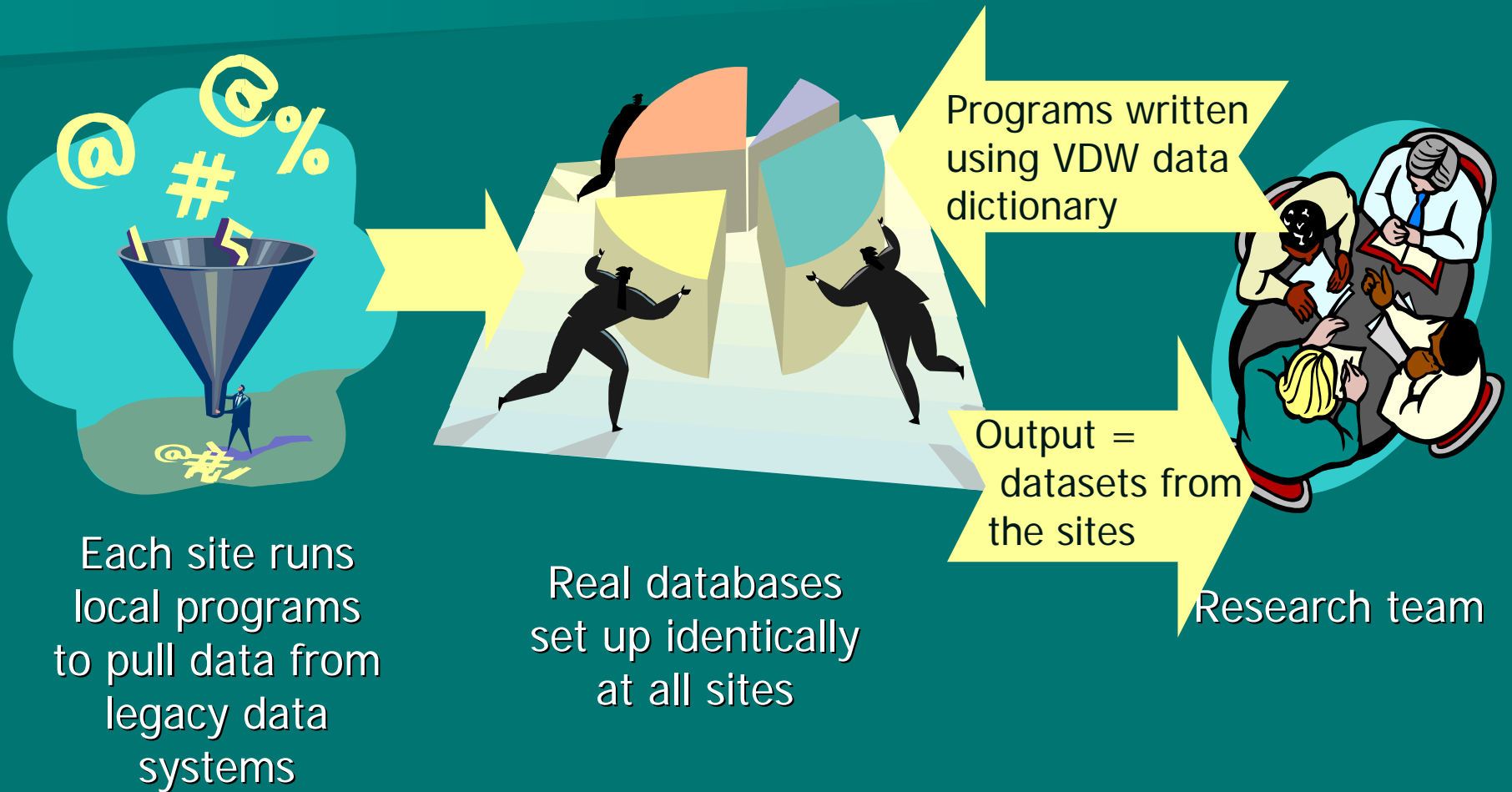
# VDW Content Areas

- Enrollment/Demographics
- Census
- Pharmacy
- Utilization
  - procedure and diagnosis codes
  - inpatient and outpatient events
- Vital Signs
- Laboratory
- Tumor Registry
- More to come . . .

# VDW Data Structure



# Virtual Data Warehouse





# Using the VDW: Acquiring Data

- Project team develops specifications
- Write SAS program to pull data from the VDW at lead site
- Test VDW program at another site
- Distribute program to each participating site
- Run program at each site and return results to lead site
- Analyze and publish

# Enrollment

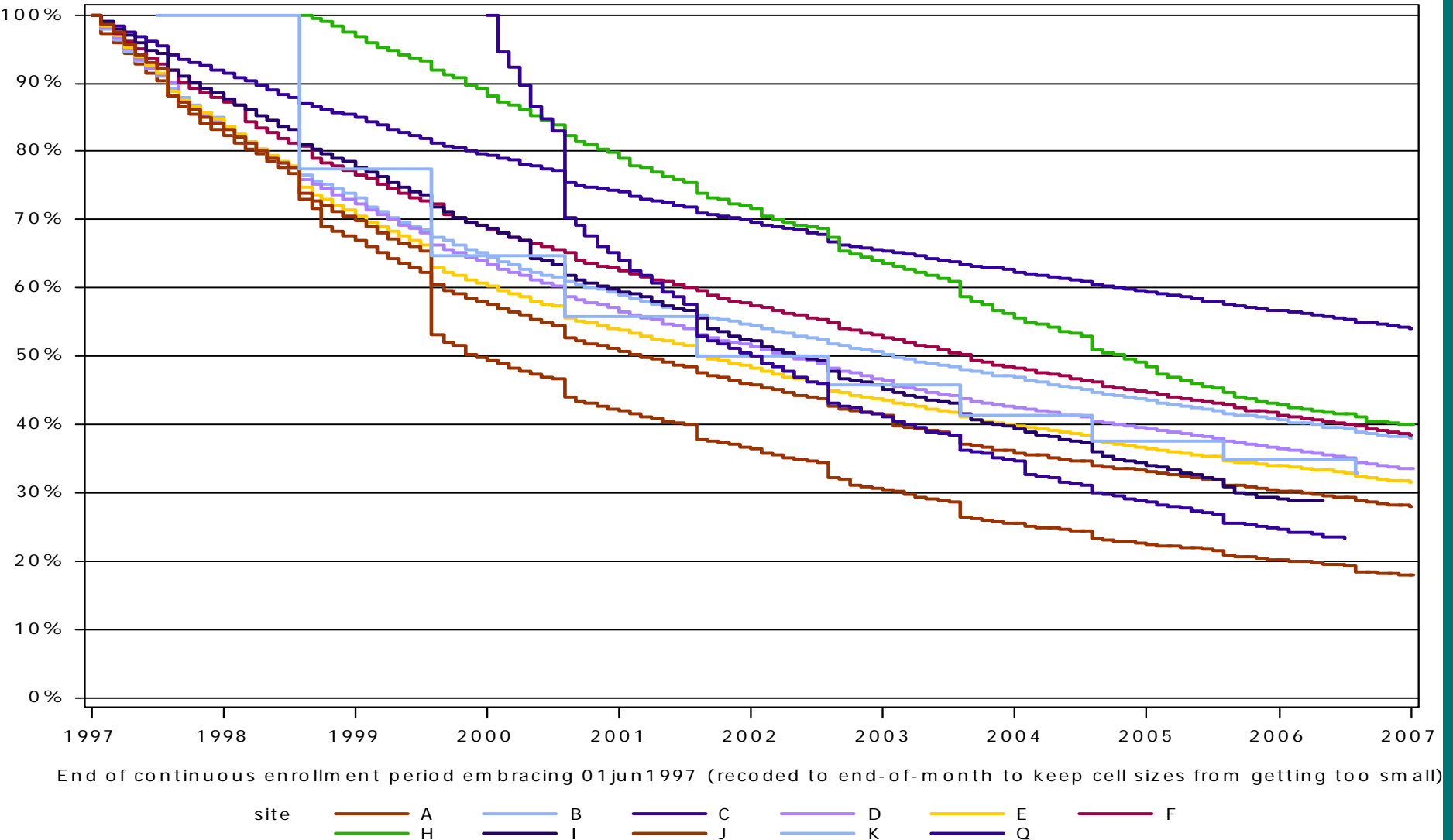
## Enrollment

MRN  
enr\_start  
enr\_end  
ins\_medicare  
ins\_medicaid  
ins\_commercial  
ins\_privatepay  
ins\_other  
drugcov

- Macros for:
- 2 Different types of continuous enrollment definitions (disregarding gaps of specified # of months)
- Finding date of first disenrollment after an index date

# VDW: Enrollment/Demographics

Enrollment retention at several CRN Sites.



# Demographics

## Demographics

MRN  
birth\_date  
gender  
race1-5  
hispanic

- Follows SEER coding for race
- Standardized macro for calculating age

# Tumor

## Tumor

MRN

dxdate

staging vars..

tumor vars...

treatment vars

etc.

- Generally a subset of NAACCR standard variables.
- Standard Macro for drawing samples of women w/an Invasive Breast Cancer between specified dates.

# Outpatient Pharmacy

## Pharmacy

MRN

ndc

rxdate

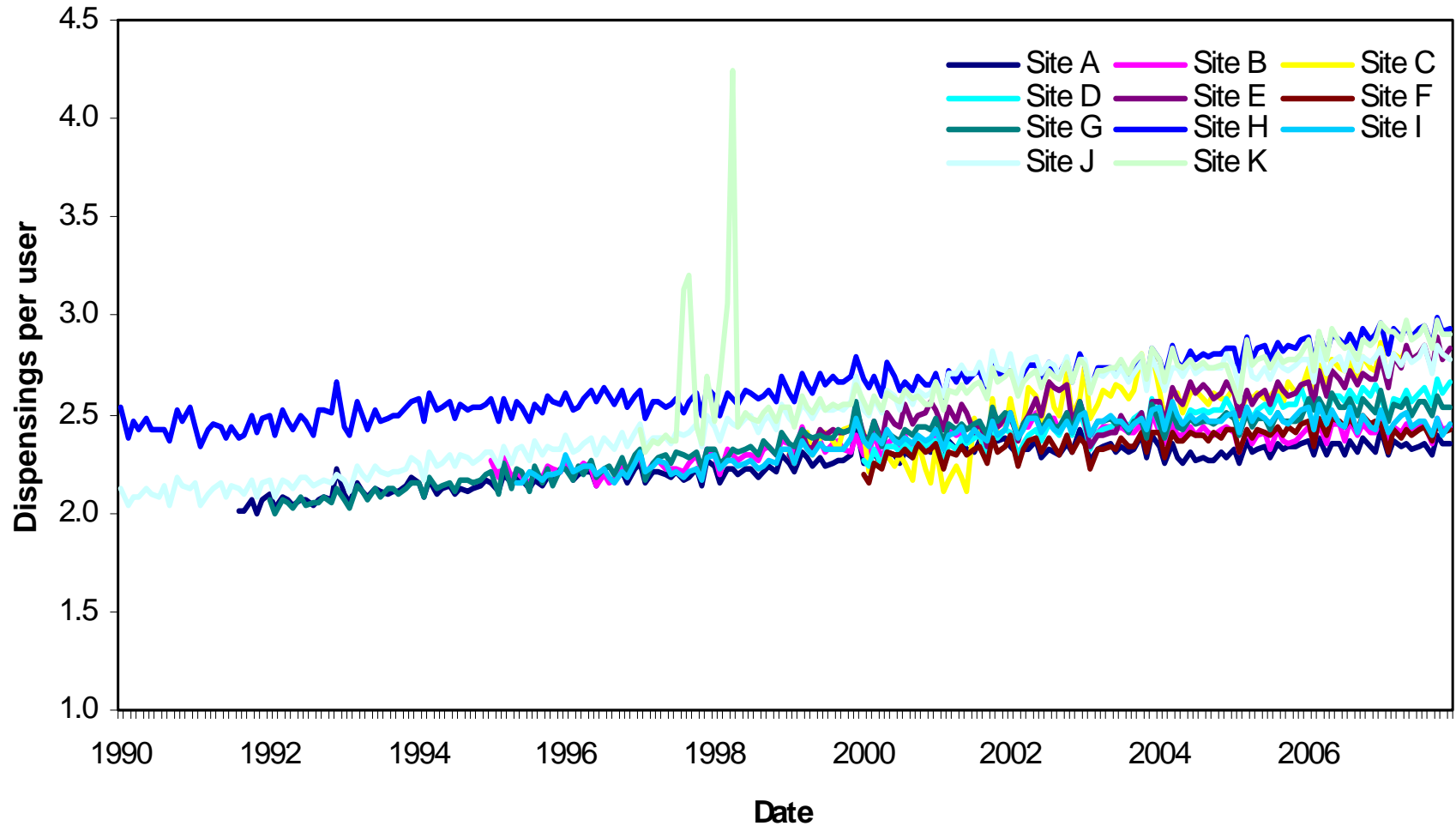
rxsup

rxamt

rxmd

- Macros for:
  - Pulling all fills for a given sample of people.
  - Pulling all fills for a given list of National Drug Codes
  - Producing counts of fills for a given list of NDCs

# Monthly dispensings per user, by site, 1990-2007



# Vital Signs

## Vital Signs

MRN

measure\_date

ht

wt

bmi

days\_diff

diastolic

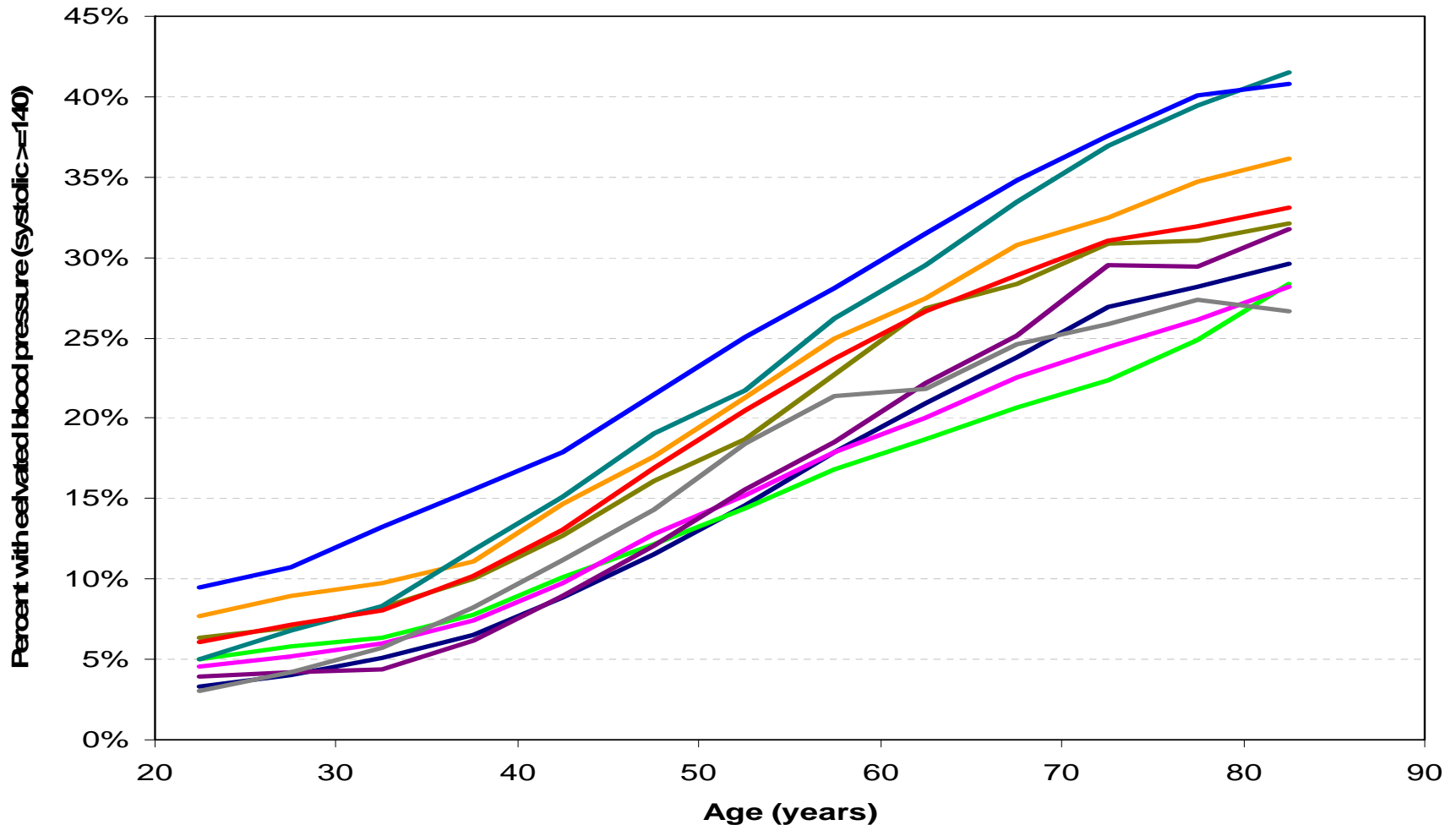
systolic

position

- No need to impute weights for the BMI calculations—it's already done!
- Standard macro for pulling all vital sign measures for a given sample of people.



# Percent Of VDW Adults With Elevated Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP $\geq 140$ ) By Age & Site In 2007



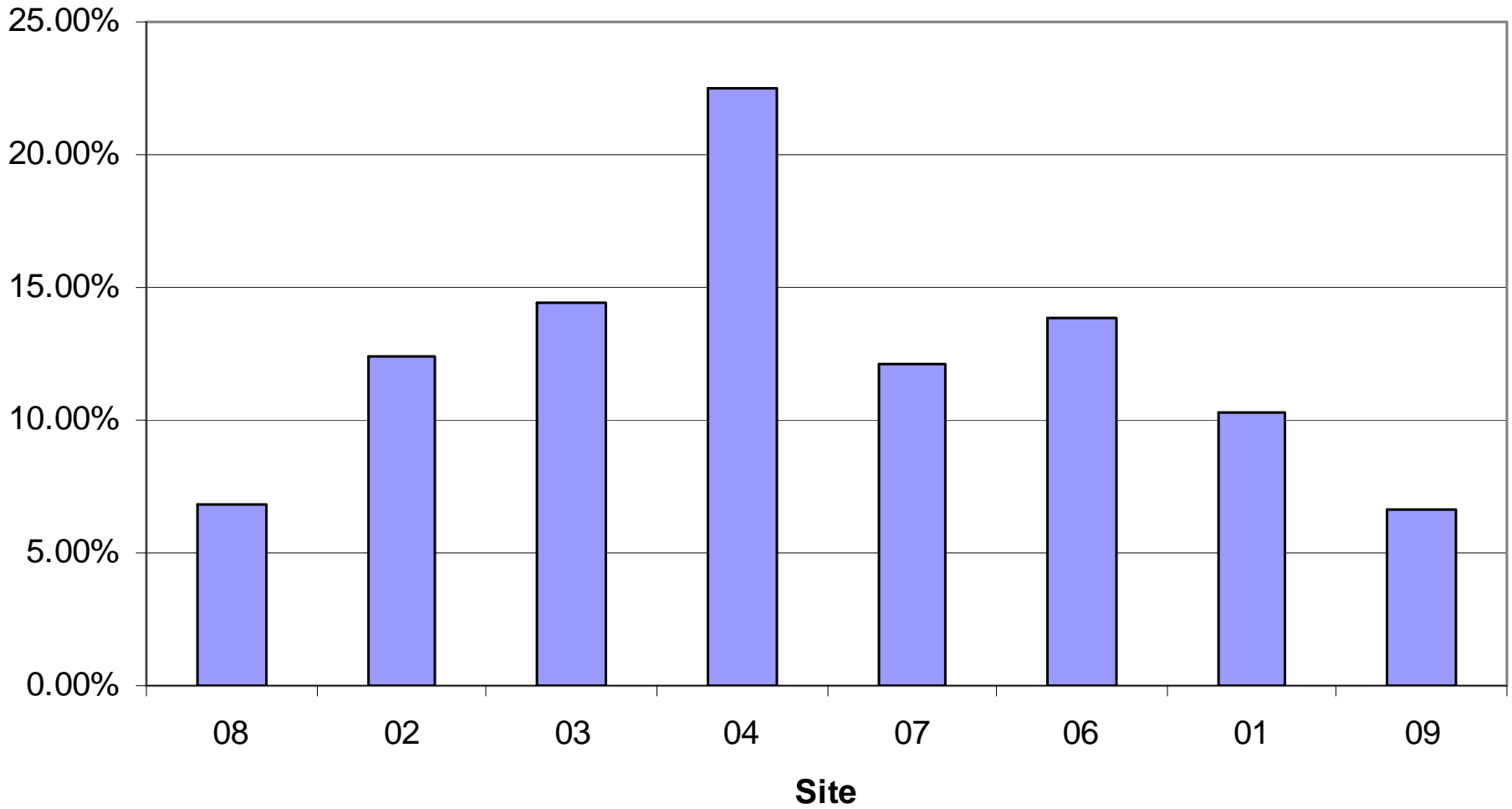
# Census

## Census

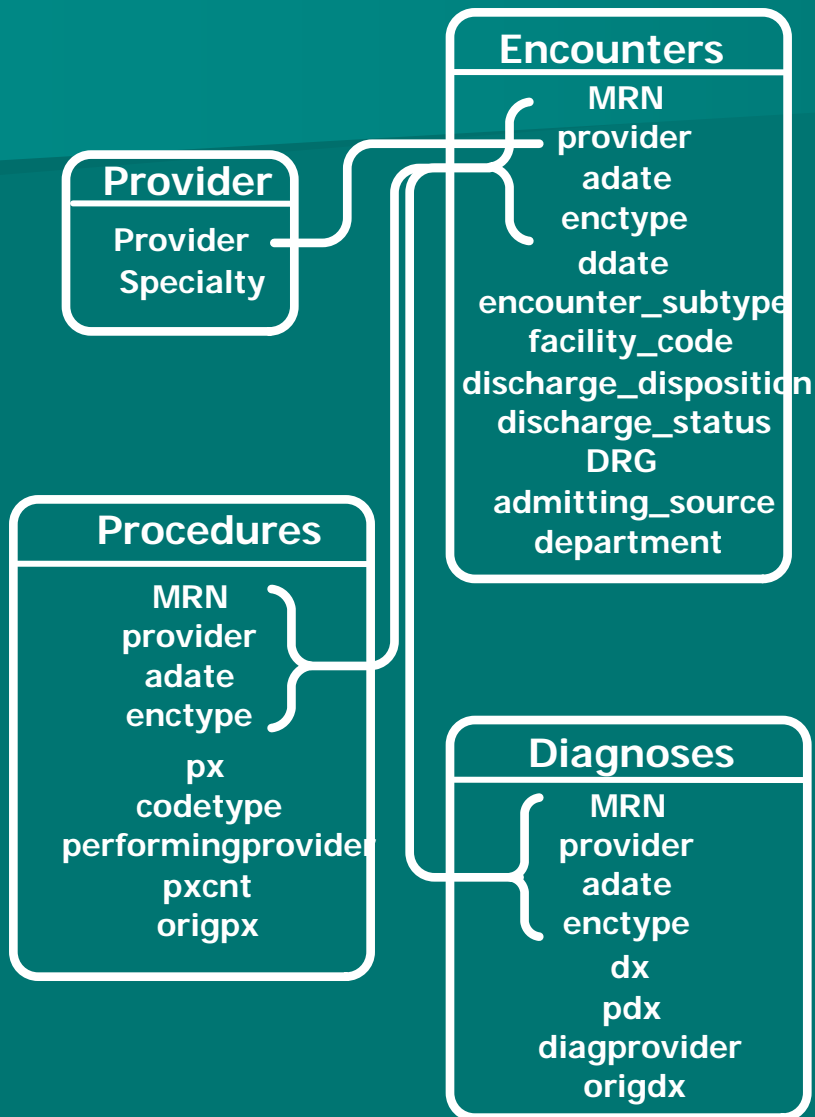
MRN  
block  
blockgp  
county  
state  
tract  
zip  
education vars...  
income vars...  
race vars...

- Census Bureau reported demographics tied to individuals via geocoded addresses.
- Standard macro for pulling census for a given sample of people.

Percent of Enrollees in Geographies where 15% or more households have below-poverty-level income

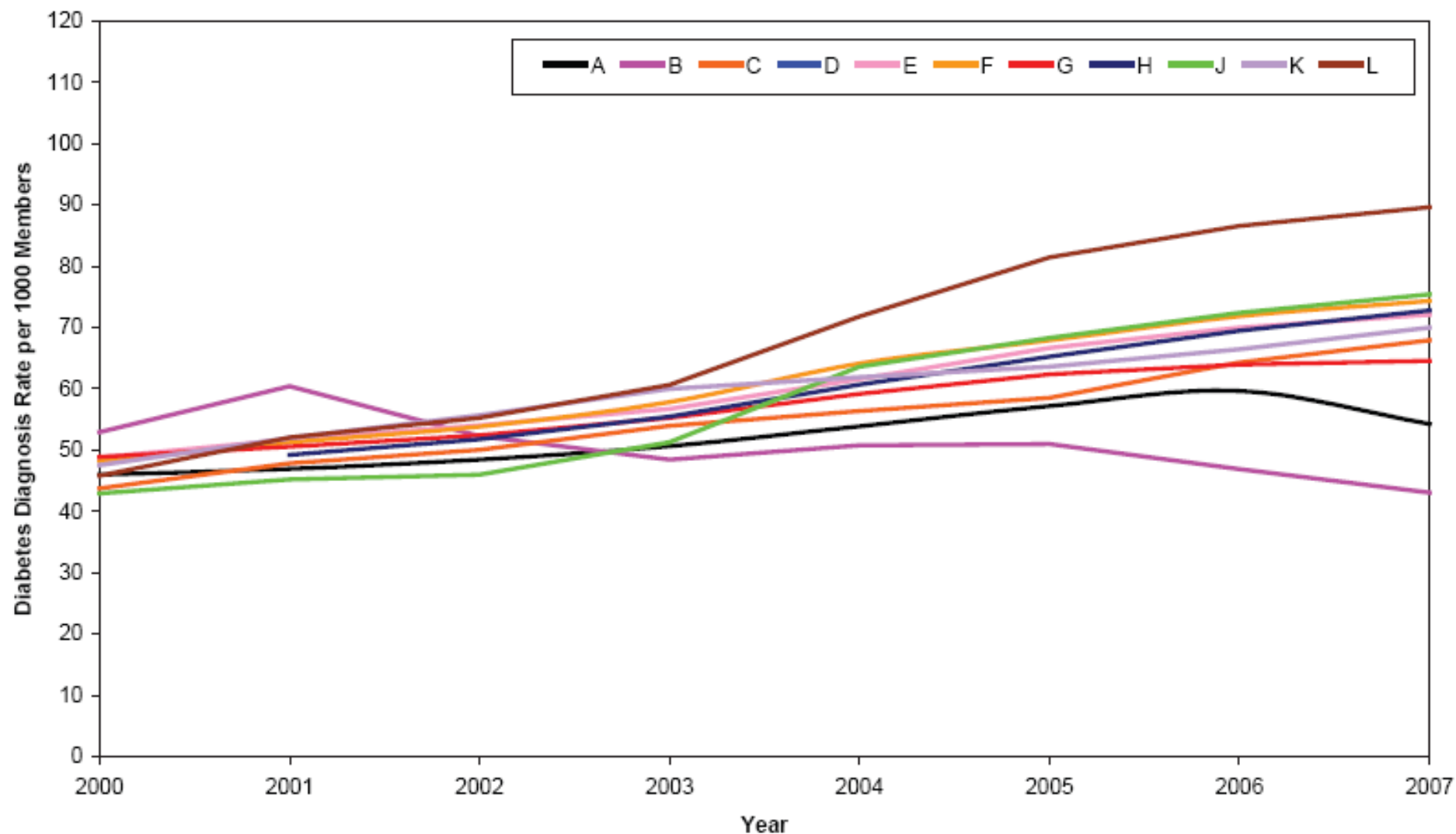


# Encounters

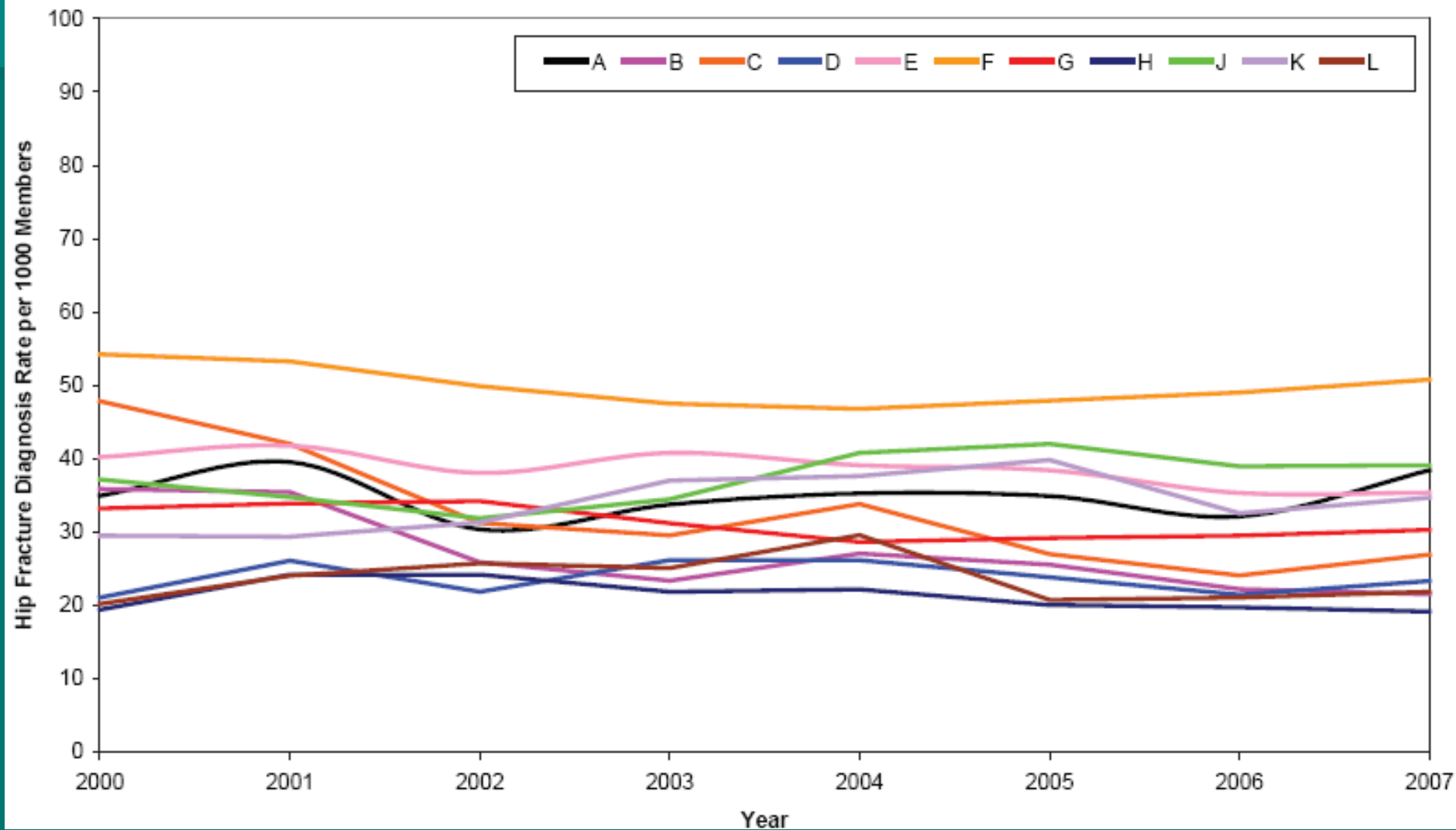


- In- and Out-patient encounters
- Tons of macros for pulling people, procedures & diagnoses.

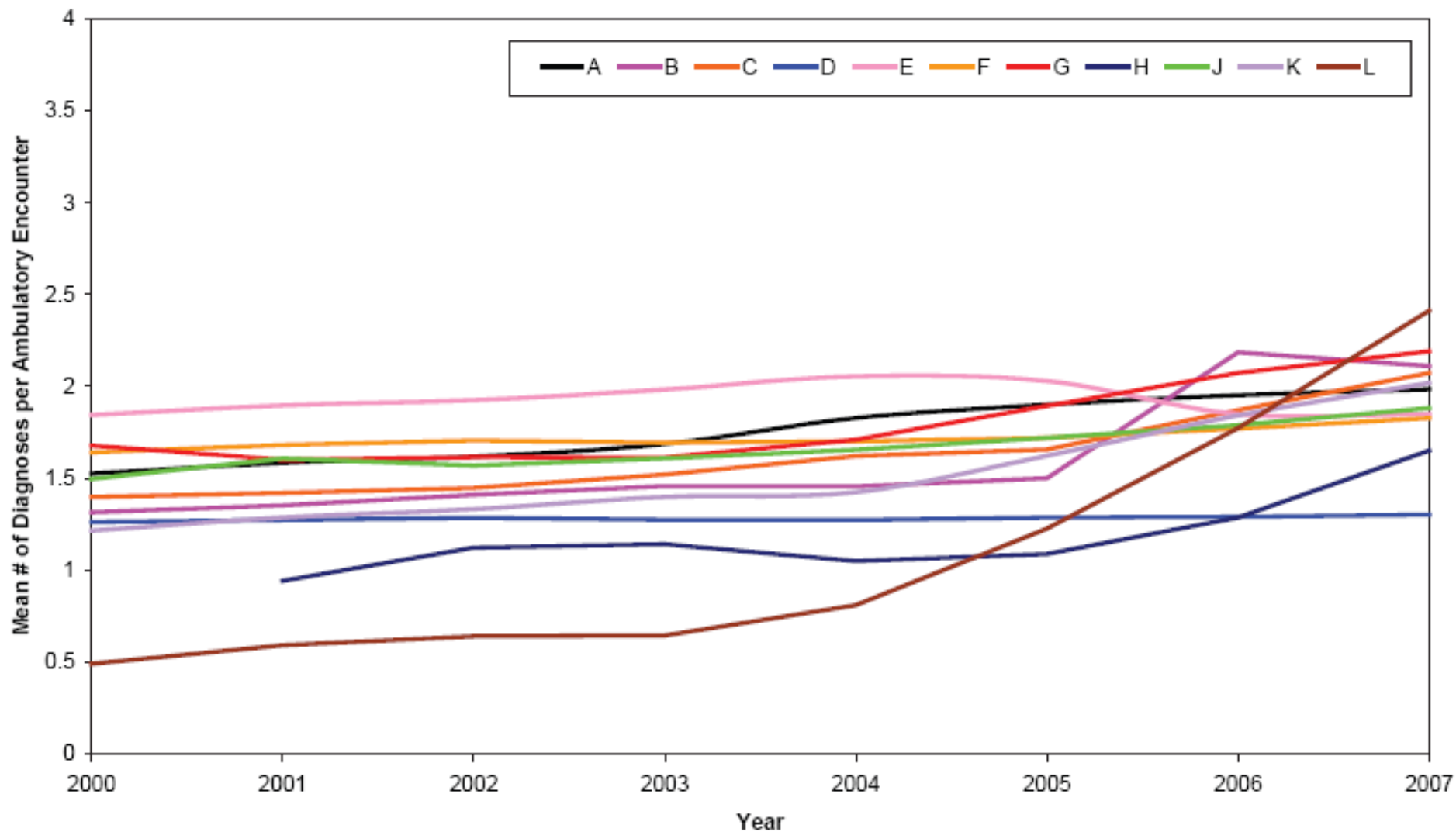
# Figure 1. Rates of Patients with Diabetes Diagnoses per 1000 Members By Site and Year



# Figure 2. Rates of Female Patients Aged 75+ with Hip Fracture Diagnoses per 1000 Members By Site and Year



# Figure 3. Mean Number of Unique Diagnoses per Ambulatory Encounter By Site and Year



# Future Content Areas

- Infusion data – initially starting with Chemotherapy.
- Pathology data
- Benefit data
- Cost data
- Other areas related to CVRN & CERT initiatives



# Using the VDW: Approval Steps

- Find collaborating investigator at each interested site
- At each HMO the local site investigator gets or confirms IRB approval
- Explore necessity of a DUA with each site providing data
  - Consider who will be 1<sup>st</sup> authors of papers.
  - Where will analysis be done?
  - Will the final analytic dataset be shared at all sites?

# Finding Collaborators

- Talk with local investigators already involved in multi-site projects
- Attend the annual HMORN and meet investigators with similar interests
- Review the HMORN PI Directory
- Use the search tool on the HMORN website:  
<http://www.hmoresearchnetwork.org>

# Making Collaboration Work

- Be proactive
- Avoid second guessing
- Build trust
- Capitalize on efficiency
- Clarify roles
- Discuss papers
- Don't strain resources
- Empower success
- Maximize face time
- Share opportunities

*Hints from the Collaboration Toolkit – HMORN website*

# Budgeting for VDW Use

- FTEs for each site should include investigator, project manager, programmer
- Use of the VDW should lead to much lower programmer FTEs at the sites
- Include face to face meetings in the budget

# Does the VDW solve all our research problems?

- Data quality checks a work in progress
  - Usual scrutiny and suspicions apply
  - Incorporate data quality checks
  - Validation of diagnoses varies
- Site-to-site variations in implementation
  - Dates of coverage
  - Some components not available at all sites
  - Access and turn-around times differ
- Costs are still an issue

# Conclusions

- Standardization of content areas across health plans enables sharing compatible data in multi-site studies - improves programming efficiency, accuracy and completeness of data.
- Each content area requires upfront effort from the lead site for each variable that is mapped.
- Participating sites must invest time determining local codes and issues with legacy systems.
- The aggregate information from all sites participating in a study will enhance the usefulness of the VDW to epidemiological, observational, and interventional research.
- More Q/A and Q/C effort needs to be done!
- Continued internal support is needed in order to maintain and expand the VDW

# Where to go for Information

- Site Data Manager at your site
- Online resources:
  - [Programmer's Wiki](#)
  - [Cancer counter](#)
  - Other counters
    - [Diagnosis](#)
    - [Procedure](#)
    - Pharmacy (coming soon?)
  - CCSN handout?