



# Delivering caBIG™ Compatible Solutions

## caBIG™ Industry Partners Meeting

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**National Cancer Institute**

September 30, 2005

Natcher Conference Center  
National Institutes of Health



## Approaches Taken by NCI and caBIG<sup>™</sup> in Delivering caBIG<sup>™</sup> Compatible Solutions

- 1) Modify/enhance existing vendor solution
- 2) Custom develop solution leveraging caCORE/caBIG<sup>™</sup> tools where appropriate
- 3) Open standards middleware layer for integration



## Case Study: C3D – Oracle Clinical

### Vendor solution made caBIG™ compatible

- NCI made C3D “bronze level” compatible early on
  - Integrated C3D with caDSR metadata via open source scripts and procedures
  - Provided external interfaces necessary for clinical trials management
  - Developed open source solution for CDUS and Theradex/CTMS transmissions
- NCI is working with Oracle to make application “silver-level” compliant
  - Oracle has committed to accept/process a standards-based (HL7 eDCI) CRF message
  - We are talking about provision of complete metadata APIs



## Case Study: C3D Made caBIG™ Compatible

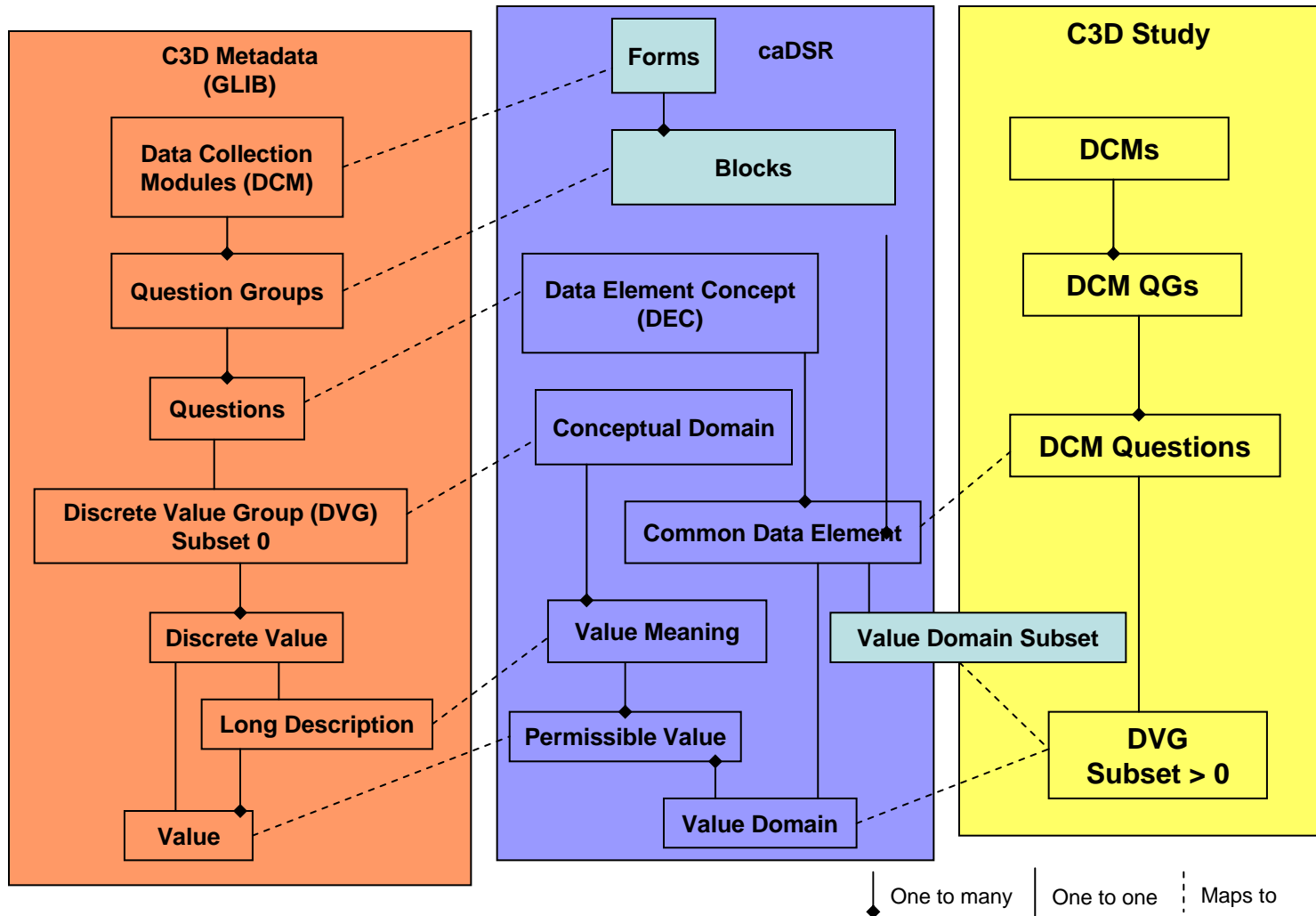
### C3D Extensions for “Bronze” Level Compatibility

- CDE Loader
- Lab Loader
- CTMS Submission Extraction
- CDUS Submission Extraction
- Validation and Derivation Procedures
- CDE Compliance Tools
- Library of Template eCRFs
- Cross Study Reports
- New OC API for central patient registry



# Case Study: C3D Made caBIG™ Compatible

## C3D Mapping to caDSR





## Case Study: C3D Made caBIG™ Compatible Library of Template CRFs Built with CDEs

- Forms and CDEs defined in caDSR
- Template CRF layouts defined as PDFs

The screenshot displays the CDE Browser interface. The left sidebar lists various data element categories such as ANATOMICAL, BASELINE MEDICAL, and COURSE. The main area shows search filters for Value Domain, Data Element Concept, Version, and Workflow Status. Below the filters is a table of search results with columns for Preferred Name, Long Name, Document Type, Owned By, Used By, Workflow Status, and Public ID.

Preferred Name	Long Name	Document Type	Owned By	Used By	Workflow Status	Public ID	Version
COMPL_DT	Completion Date	Date Completed	CCR		RETIRED	2007740	3.0
EVAL_DT	Evaluation Code	Eval Code	CCR		DRAFT NEW	2003438	3.0
EVAL_DT	Evaluation Date	Eval Date	CCR		RELEASED	2004175	3.0
EVAL_NUM	Evaluation Number	Eval Number	CCR		DRAFT NEW	2003437	3.0
FOLLOW_UP_RESP_IND	Followed For Response Ind	Followed For Response	CCR		RELEASED	2003433	3.0
LESION_DESC	Lesion Description	Description of Lesion	CCR		DRAFT NEW	2004169	3.0
LESION_NUM	Lesion Number	Lesion #	CCR		DRAFT NEW	2003434	3.0

The right window shows a detailed view of a CDE, titled "EXTENT OF DISEASE". It includes a table for "Extent of Disease Report Item" with columns for Lesion #, Lesion #, Lesion #, Lesion #, and Lesion #. Below this is a section for "How Measured" with a grid for "Time Measured" and "How Measured".



## Case Study: C3D Made caBIG<sup>™</sup> Compatible

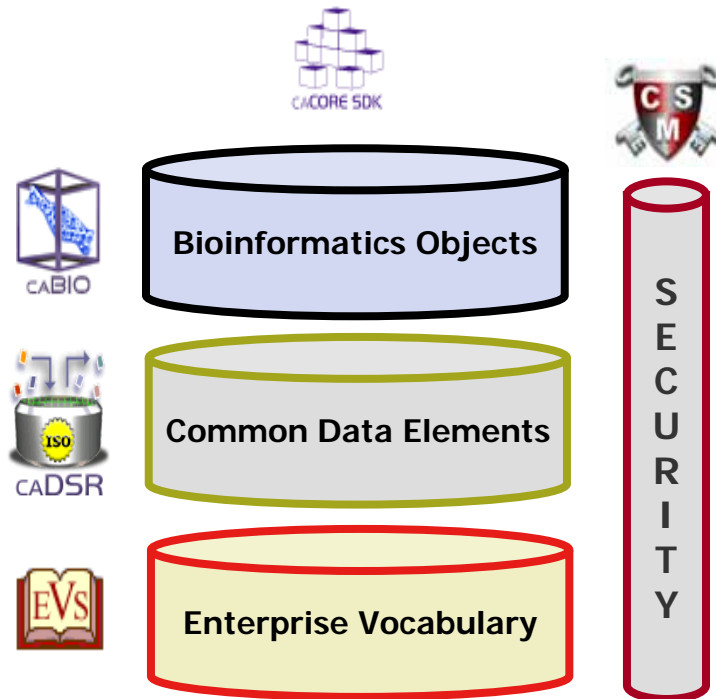
### Moving towards “Silver” Compatibility, Later “Gold”

- The “Silver” and Later “Gold” Vision for C3D includes:
  - C3D would receive HL7 v3 eDCI messages in define mood to load its metadata.
  - The HL7 v3 messages would, of course, be made up of common data elements and use standard terminology.
  - C3D would render screens for the collection of the data in a way that enables it to generate the same message in an event mood.
  - For electronic data collection C3D would accept HL7v3 event messages from any source to which it has registered interest and consent to receive consented patient clinical data.
  - C3D would also be able to natively generate HL7v3 messages for all its data and metadata.
  - C3D’s repository would be based on HL7 v3 RIM
  - Expose C3D data through CTOM APIs



## Custom caBIG™ Development Leveraging Core NCI/caBIG™ Infrastructure

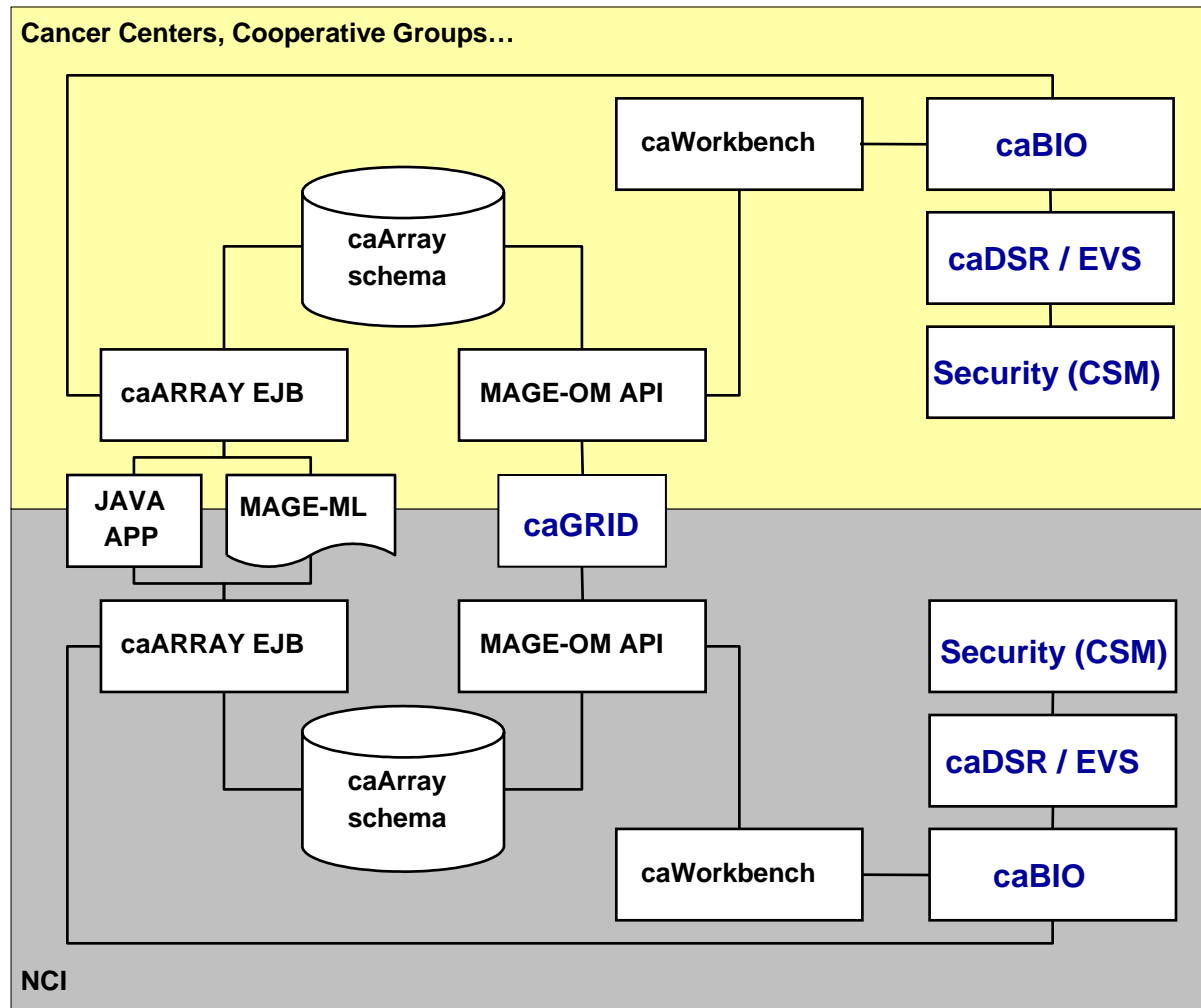
- Many NCI applications built on top of caCORE Infrastructure today including:
  - caArray
  - I3
  - Firebird
  - C3PR
  - CIAF
  - HL7 SDK
  - among others







# Case Study: Custom caBIG™ Development “Gold Level” caArray Configuration





## Case Study: Custom caBIG™ Development caArray Compliance with caBIG™ Principles

- Open source
  - caArray source code and all other artifacts are available under an open source license
  - caArray utilizes only open source technologies such as MAGE-stk, JBoss, Xerces, Struts, Ant, OJB, etc
- Open development
  - All caArray development plans, artifacts are shared with the community
- Open Access
  - caArray allows submission and retrieval of all public data. The protection group/element concept in caArray allows researchers to preclude sharing of sensitive data
- Federated
  - caArray is one of several caGrid reference implementations



## Case Study: Custom caBIG™ Development caArray Compliance with caBIG™ Architecture

- caArray allows programmatic interface to its data via the EJB Managers, MAGE-OM API, and the MAGE-ML document.
- caArray is built upon MAGE-OM object model, MIAME and MGED-Ontology standards
- caArray APIs and messages support the delivery of data and also of accompanying metadata, in order to ensure that aggregated data sets are comparable
- caArray supports and extends MAGE-OM which allows for the deep annotation of microarray experiments according to MIAME
- caArray is built to utilize and complement the caCORE infrastructure



## Case Study: Custom caBIG™ Development caArray Compliance with caBIG™ Data Standards

- caArray metadata resides in caDSR, a ISO/IEC 11179 derived repository
- caArray is built to support MAGE OM (an OMG specification), as described in Uniform Modeling Language (UML)
- caArray utilizes the MGED Ontology, a set of open and standard controlled vocabularies and ontologies built to support annotation of microarray data.
- caArray is built upon MAGE-OM object model, MIAME 1.1, and MGED-Ontology standards



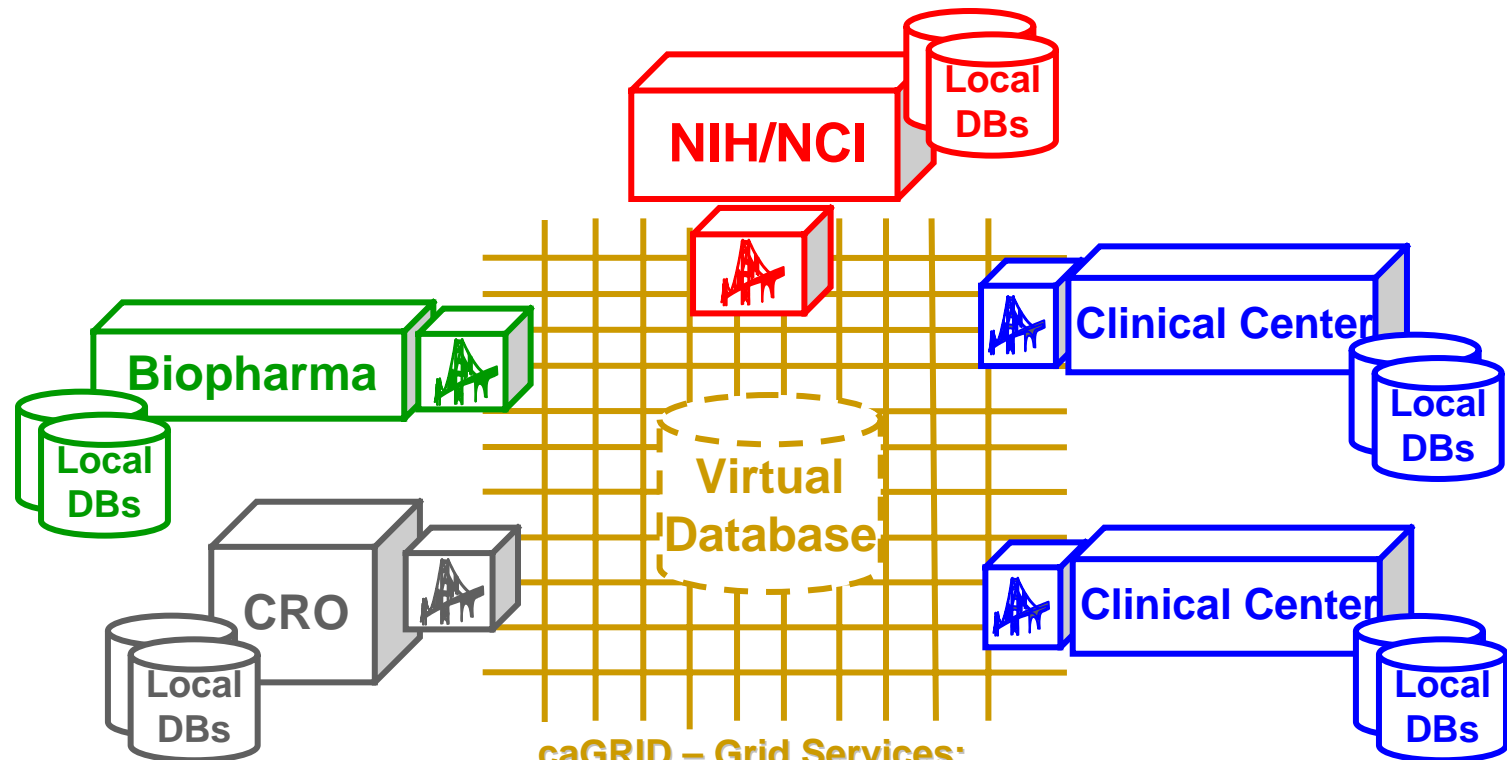
## Case Study: Open Standards Integration Layer The BRIDG Model for Clinical Research

- The BRIDG (Biomedical Research Integrated Data Group) model is an open standards model based on a collaboration between HL7, CDISC, NCI/caBIG, FDA and industry
- Several early BRIDG implementations represent an open standards approach to achieving interoperability:
  - Focus is on defining the APIs that a clinical trials application must implement to interoperate with other clinical trials applications
  - Approach does not dictate application functionality or design



## Case Study: Open Standards Integration Layer

CTOM (Clinical Trials Object Model): A reference implementation of BRIDG to support collaborative research



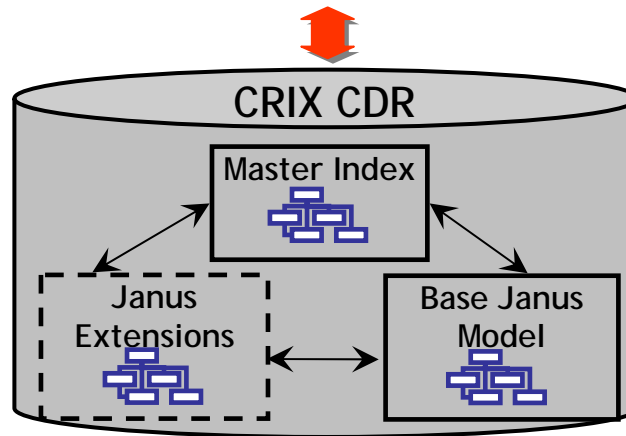
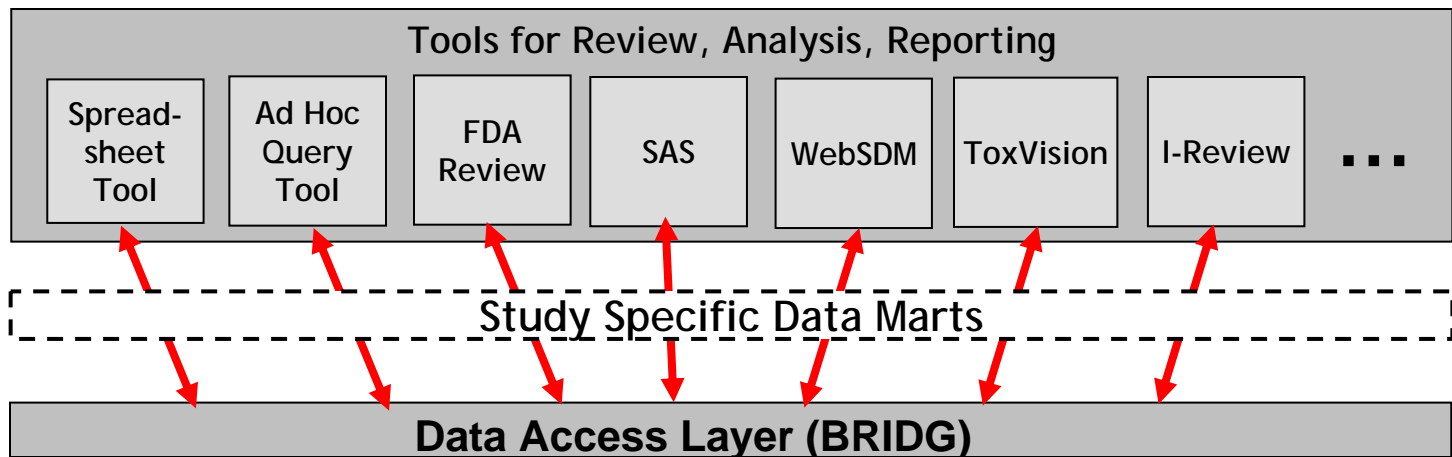
### caGRID – Grid Services:

- Data Services (caBIO/CTOM/BRIDG)
- Security Services (CSM)
- Semantic Services (caDSR)
- Vocabulary Services (EVS)
- etc.



# Case Study: Open Standards Integration Layer

CRIX (Clinical Research Information Exchange) data access layer based on BRIDG





## Case Study: Open Standards Integration Layer caTISSUE Object Model

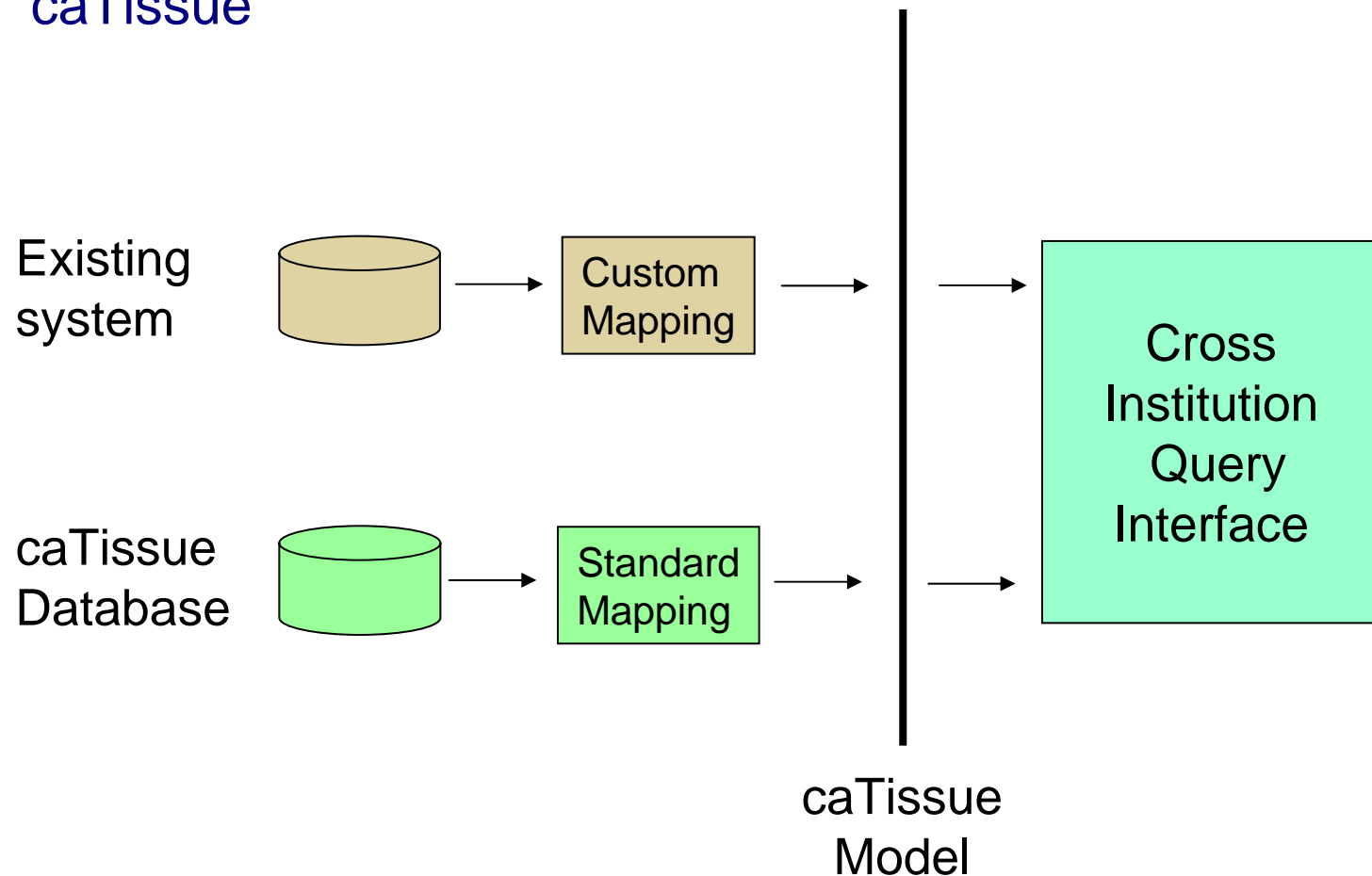
- Model to expose existing biospecimen informatics systems
- Plays well with others - via caBIG compatibility
- Modular design so that additional functionality (biological annotations, billing and financial modules, etc.) can be added without architectural redesign





## caTISSUE Object Model

Allows sites to use existing/vendor solutions or adopt caTissue





## Summary

- There is no single approach to caBIG compatibility
- Existing vendor solutions have been made caBIG™ compatible relatively easily
- Open standards models for interoperability are progressing
- CDEs are being harmonized across the caBIG community
- Tools to support development of caBIG™ compatible solutions are improving and these types of implementations are getting easier