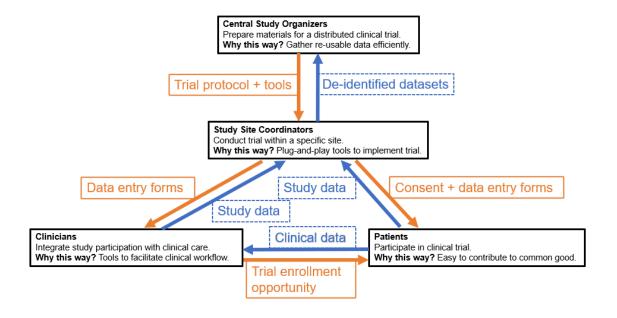
OSTP RFI on Data Collection for Emergency Clinical Trials and Interoperability Pilot

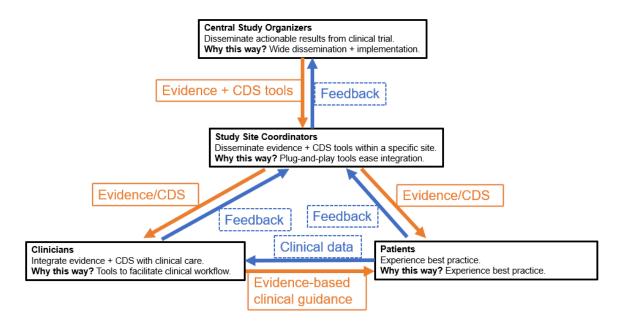
Response from Health Evidence Knowledge Accelerator, a virtual group associated with the Scientific Knowledge Accelerator Foundation. Correspondence to Brian S. Alper, MD, MSPH, President, Scientific Knowledge Accelerator Foundation, <a href="mailto:balper@computablepublishing.com">balper@computablepublishing.com</a>

The respondent organization is a nonprofit organization with a multidisciplinary constituency including health IT companies, app developers, clinical trial designers, and users of health IT products. The corresponding individual respondent is president of the organization, CEO of a small business that is an IT company providing platform and tooling to support electronic data exchange for scientific knowledge, and project lead for an HL7 project (EBMonFHIR) which is extending FHIR to support data exchange of scientific knowledge including development of FHIR Resources for Citation, Evidence, EvidenceVariable, and ArtifactAssessment.

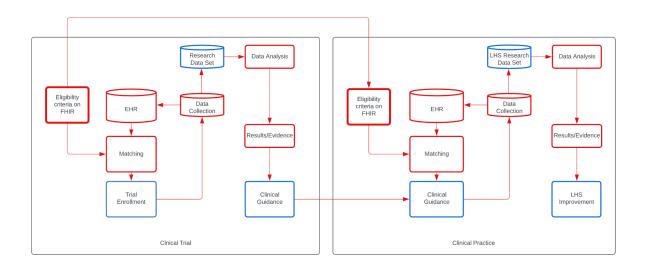
The RFI requests input to support an information sharing model that can be represented as the sharing of knowledge resources between four groups (Central Study Organizers, Study Site Coordinators, Clinicians, and Patients):



The same information sharing model can also be used to facilitate dissemination and implementation of evidence resulting from the clinical trial:



A technical entity diagram showing the similar model for integrating clinical trial conduct with the EHR and integrating clinical decision support with the EHR is:



The model similarities show that the efforts to achieve interoperability for the execution of the clinical trial will also facilitate dissemination and implementation of trial results in subsequent clinical practice.

This RFI response is specific to step 2 of the desired use case:

"Study sites would enroll participants in the trial (potentially using software mechanisms that can alert sites to potential subjects for a specific protocol in a manner that increases the diversity of trial populations). Sites would obtain appropriate e-consents and authorizations from participants."

Specifically, this RFI response describes how trial eligibility criteria structured in FHIR EvidenceVariable Resources could facilitate this step for a rapid interoperability pilot.

Lacking a simple, re-usable form for the expression of eligibility criteria is a common interoperability challenge for:

- study site selection (based on determination of an adequate number of patients eligible to participate),
- clinical trial recruitment (based on matching eligible patients), and
- the use of trial results for decision support (based on matching eligible patients).

Such eligibility criteria may also be called cohort definitions or clinical phenotypes.

Existing efforts to model structured eligibility criteria include formal expression languages, such as Clinical Quality Language (CQL), and non-FHIR specialized data structures, such as Phenotype KnowledgeBase (PheKB).

The ease of implementation for these efforts has not advanced sufficiently to support an interoperability pilot in 6-12 months. It would take longer to develop and scale tooling and training materials to involve these technologies on such a rapid timeline.

HL7 members, seeking to define eligibility criteria for clinical trials in a FHIR Resource, collaborated with the EBMonFHIR project and we adapted the EvidenceVariable Resource for this use case.

The EvidenceVariable Resource can be used to provide each eligibility criterion in structured form, and the form can be applied with any of the following datatypes:

- 1) A string, used when structured form is unnecessary or inappropriate
- 2) A reference to another FHIR Resource where the criterion is defined
- 3) A canonical URL for a direct link to where the criterion is defined
- 4) A codeable concept in which the criterion is defined in a structured terminology
- 5) An expression in which CQL or another expression language can be used
- 6) A type-and-value combination in which the type of criterion can be expressed with a codeable concept and its value (the values within which the criterion would be met) can be defined with a variety of datatypes (codeable concept, boolean, quantity, range, or reference to another FHIR Resource).
- 7) A combination of criteria, in which a code can be used to define the method of combination (such as all-of, any-of, at-least, or at-most)

In addition, timing elements can be added to define when any criterion is met.

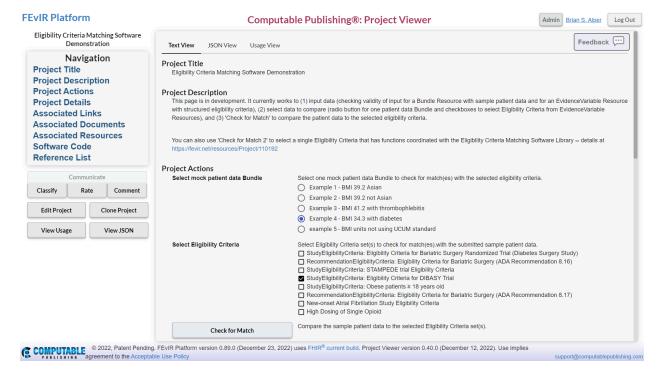
Regardless of the specific datatype used to express eligibility criteria as structured data in a FHIR EvidenceVariable Resource, the ability to use a FHIR-based Resource enables:

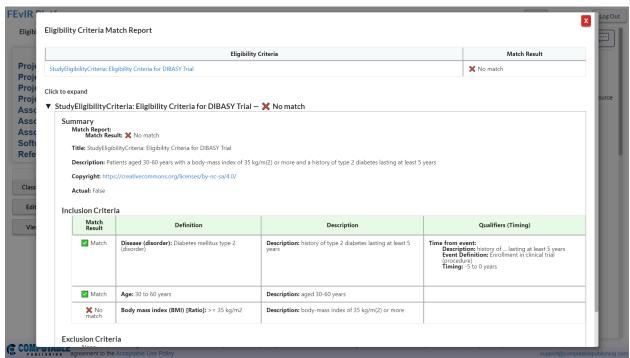
- 1) Developers already using FHIR can use the same systems for data exchange for eligibility criteria.
- 2) The tools in development to support human-friendly data entry to express eligibility criteria and automatically convert the data to FHIR EvidenceVariable Resource structure can be completed in time for scaled pilot use in 6 months.
- 3) Tools to convert FHIR EvidenceVariable expressions of eligibility criteria to CQL expressions can be developed more efficiently than either developing tools to convert natural language data to CQL or training new people to use CQL authoring tools directly.

Three project pages on the Fast Evidence Interoperability Resources (FEvIR) Platform can be viewed to demonstrate these concepts as they are developing.

First, the 'Eligibility Criteria specification with EvidenceVariable' project at <a href="https://fevir.net/32444">https://fevir.net/32444</a> can be used to view multiple examples of structured eligibility criteria in FHIR EvidenceVariable Resources. When ready we will add links to an Implementation Guide developed by an HL7 project (FHIR Representation of Eligibility Criteria for Clinical Trials at <a href="https://jira.hl7.org/browse/PSS-2127">https://jira.hl7.org/browse/PSS-2127</a>) that has been approved and will develop an Implementation Guide in 2023. This effort could be coordinated with an Interoperability Pilot.

Second, the 'Eligibility Criteria Matching Software Demonstration' project at <a href="https://fevir.net/51402">https://fevir.net/51402</a> can support demonstration of a simple matching algorithm. On this page you can enter a mock patient data bundle (a FHIR Bundle Resource with 1 Patient Resource and any number of Observation and Condition Resources) or select an example mock patient data bundle. You can then enter eligibility criteria as an EvidenceVariable Resource or select an example. Screenshots on the next page will show the result of selecting "Example 4 - BMI 34.3 with diabetes" and "StudyEligibilityCriteria: Eligibility Criteria for DIBASY Trial" and then clicking the "Check for Match" button.





Third, the 'Eligibility Criteria Matching Software Library' project at <a href="https://fevir.net/110192">https://fevir.net/110192</a> provides shareable code (JavaScript functions) to support re-usable criteria expression and criteria matching expressions. This project was initially created to demonstrate simple functions without integration with CQL or other scaled systems, but the project can be adapted to share code and expressions using languages other than JavaScript.

We have also used FHIR EvidenceVariable (for the eligibility criteria for a research study), ResearchStudy, ResearchSubject, and Consent Resources to facilitate online enrollment and consent for a non-clinical study. In this context, we provided a human-friendly display of the eligibility criteria for potential participants to confirm their eligibility, then provided the consent document as an attachment for viewing, and upon electronic confirmation of consent, created Consent and ResearchSubject Resources to use for documentation and subsequent research conduct. The original project was 'Risk of Bias Assessment Tool (RoBAT) Usability Research (RoBATUR)' at <a href="https://fevir.net/29571">https://fevir.net/29571</a> but that project is closed so you cannot view the enrollment process directly. We later created a 'Risk of Bias Assessment Tool (RoBAT) Usability Research (RoBATUR) 2' project at <a href="https://fevir.net/52377">https://fevir.net/52377</a> which is inactive but you can view it to experience the enrollment process.

These projects are advanced through the Health Evidence Knowledge Accelerator, a virtual group with 14 active weekly working group meetings. The meeting schedule can be found at <a href="https://fevir.net/29272">https://fevir.net/29272</a> and these activities can be adapted to coordinate with an Interoperability Pilot.