

Getting ready for European Health Data Space(s): Towards meaningful reuse of health data

The logo for EHTEL, featuring the letters 'EHTEL' in a bold, dark blue font. The 'E' and 'H' are connected by a thin blue line, and the 'T' and 'E' are also connected by a thin blue line. The 'L' is a solid dark blue. The background of the slide features a stylized graphic of a white and blue striped column with a blue cap, and several white and blue beams of light radiating from the left side, creating a sense of depth and focus on the logo.

Collaborating for Digital Health and Care in Europe

**Towards European data spaces for medicines:
Semantic interoperability for patient safety**

EHTEL ELO Virtual Meeting / Webinar, 21 September 2020, 14:00 – 15:30 CET

 @ehtel_ehealth



In focus:

Leveraging interoperability for better quality of medicine data to improve patient safety and healthcare

- **Data quality principles and standards endorsed by European policies**
- **Interoperability frameworks for data quality and re-usable clinical documentations (medication)**
- **Seamless support for value chains for medicinal products through consistent and unambiguous data interoperability**
- **Governance and investments at national and European level (medicinal products and patient safety)**



ML



TM



DW

Marc Lange (EHTFI)

Tino Marti

Diane Whitehouse

PROJECT REVIEW

5. Recommendations concerning future work, if applicable

CR1.R04: Most of the deliverables follow a 3-iteration approach and there is no indication of what will be covered in each iteration. In that sense it is not easy to judge whether a deliverable version is complete. It is recommended that a matrix with these deliverables, iterations and expected advancements from one iteration to the next one, be delivered.

- D8.8 Governance model – V1 [M18 – June 2020]
- D8.9 Governance model – V2 [M36 – December 2021]

Tino Marti is presenting

Mic Camera Screen Leave

44%

Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety



#Imagining2029

14:00 – 14:05 | **Welcome and Introduction to the third EHTEL ELO Virtual Meeting**

ELO CoChairs Andreas Grode, Gematik GmbH, Germany and (apology) Vesa Jormanainen, THL, Finland

14:05 – 14:10 | **Setting the Scene – Lessons from ELO webinars – EU preparing data re-use**

Dr Stephan Schug, EHTEL

14:10 – 14:30 | **Wide use of real world medication data: Routes for European data spaces**

Prof Dr Miriam Sturkenboom, i~HD Ghent and Utrecht UMC, Department of Epidemiology, Belgium/Netherlands

14:30 – 14:50 | **Data quality and semantic interoperability along the medicine data value chain**

Prof Dr Karl Stroetmann, UNICOM coordinator, empirica GmbH, Bonn - Germany

InteropEHRate Scenarios and data re-use for research, Stefano Dalmiani, FTGM, Pisa, Italy

14:50 – 15:10 | **Data quality for patient safety in Belgium: Ecosystems for coding and reporting medicine use**

Jos Devlies, Eurorec, Belgium, Dr Robert Vander Stichele, i~HD, Belgium and Luc Nicolas, EHTEL

15:10 – 15:30 | **Q&A and Interactive Round Table: Use cases and lessons learned**

Facilitator: Dr Robert Vander Stichele, i~HD, Belgium

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Collaborating for Digital Health and Care in Europe

Setting the Scene

Lessons from two ELO EHDS webinars

Dr Stephan H Schug, MD MPH, ELO Secretary & EHTEL Chief Medical Officer

 @ehtel_ehealth

European Strategy for data and perspectives towards (Health) Data Spaces

European Health Data Space(s) are one element of the European strategy for data

- The European strategy for data (released February 2020) aims at creating a single market for data that will safeguard Europe's global competitiveness and digital sovereignty. [Read here how EHTEL contributed to the European consultation on the data strategy](#)
- European Health Data Space(s) (EHDS) are foreseen as implementing this strategy for health, for leveraging opportunities for better healthcare based on better research.
- EHDS implies/imply
 - increased data sharing between all stakeholders in health and care,
 - helping citizen to better control their own data, e.g. by building new infrastructures and by establishing fair data sharing models.

European Commission's next steps towards the EHDS

Data governance and rules

- ✓ Measures on governance and rules for primary and secondary use of data, respecting the GDPR
- ✓ Free movement of digital health services
- ✓ Regulatory framework for AI (including safety and liability)

Data quality and interoperability

- ✓ Increase uptake of and further development of the EEHRxF framework for interoperable EHRs)
- ✓ FAIR-ification of health data for primary and secondary use
- ✓ Measures on governance and rules for primary and secondary use of data, respecting the GDPR

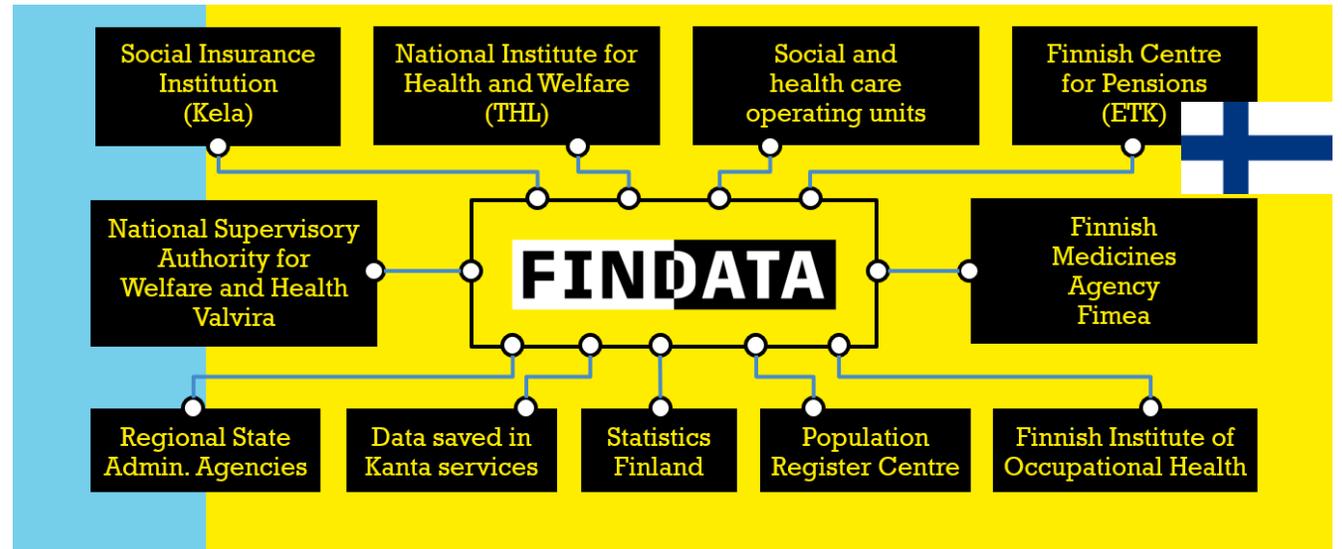
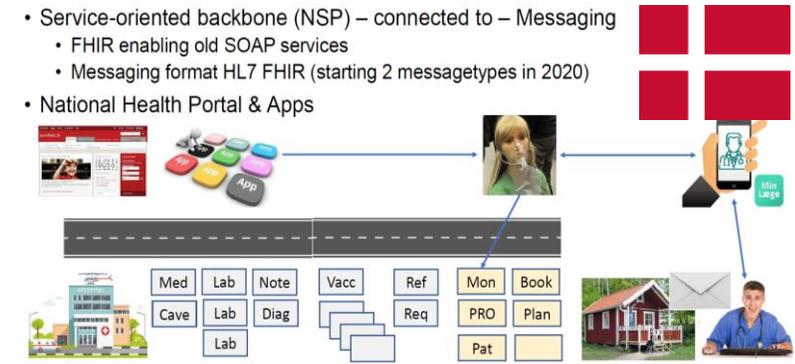
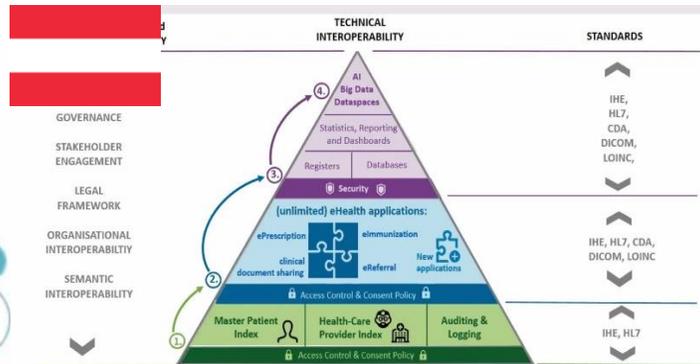
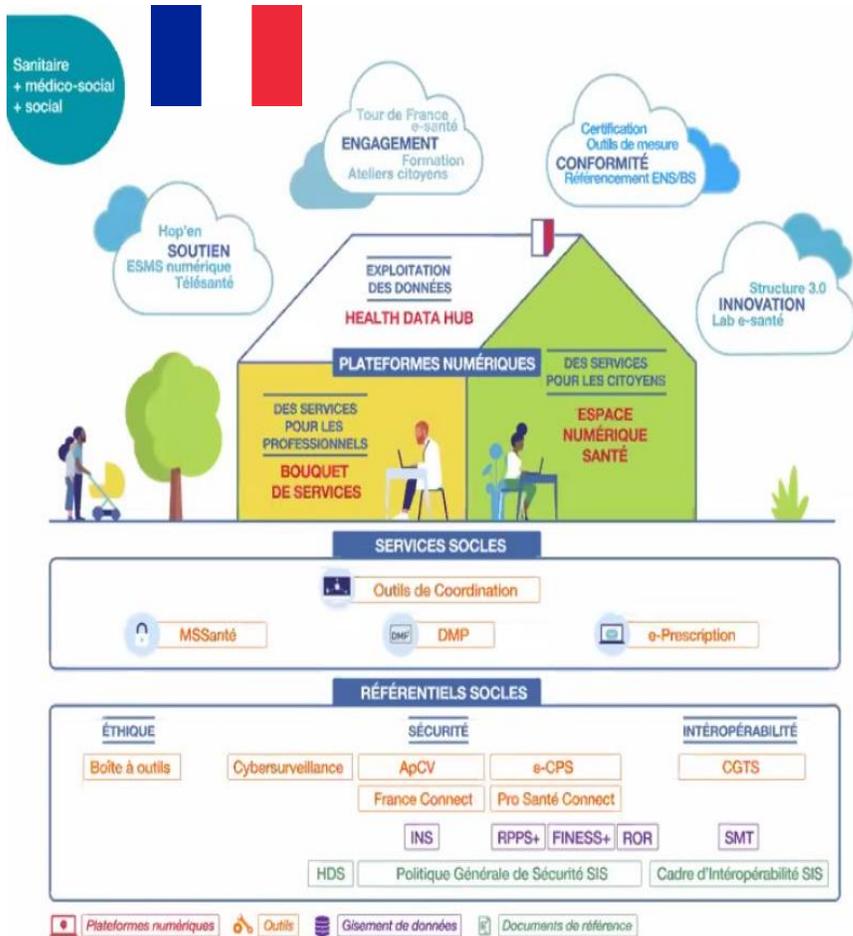
Infrastructure and technology

- ✓ eHealth Digital Services Infrastructure
- ✓ European Reference Networks
- ✓ Link different repositories in Europe, e.g. cancer registries, clinical reference networks, transplantation etc.
- ✓ Link the data permit authorities

Capacity building / Digital skills

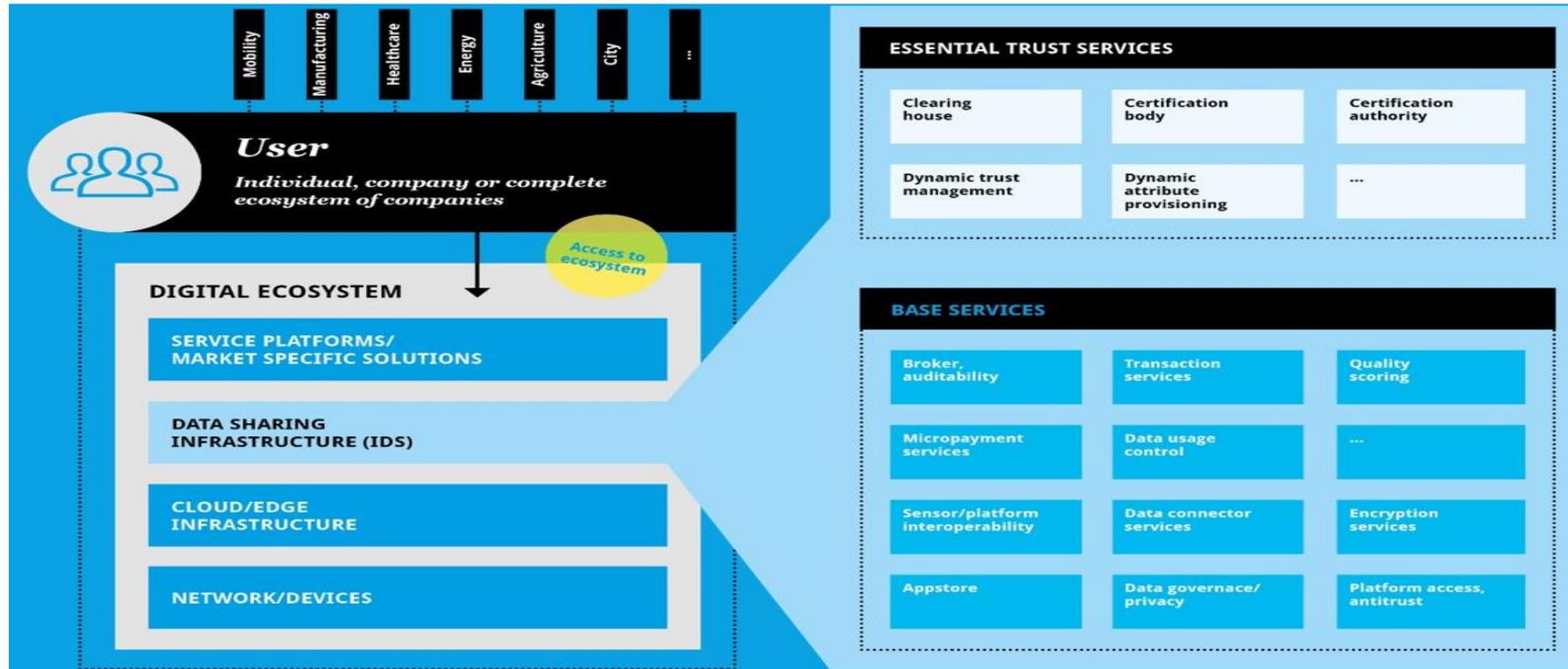
- ✓ Support for digitisation of healthcare systems
- ✓ Support for national eHealth contract points
- ✓ Foundational and advanced digital skills
- ✓ Skills for graduates, health professionals
- ✓ Training options, support mobility health professionals

European Member States Initiatives towards Eur. Health Data Spaces



Digital Ecosystems to enable data sovereignty of persons and organisations

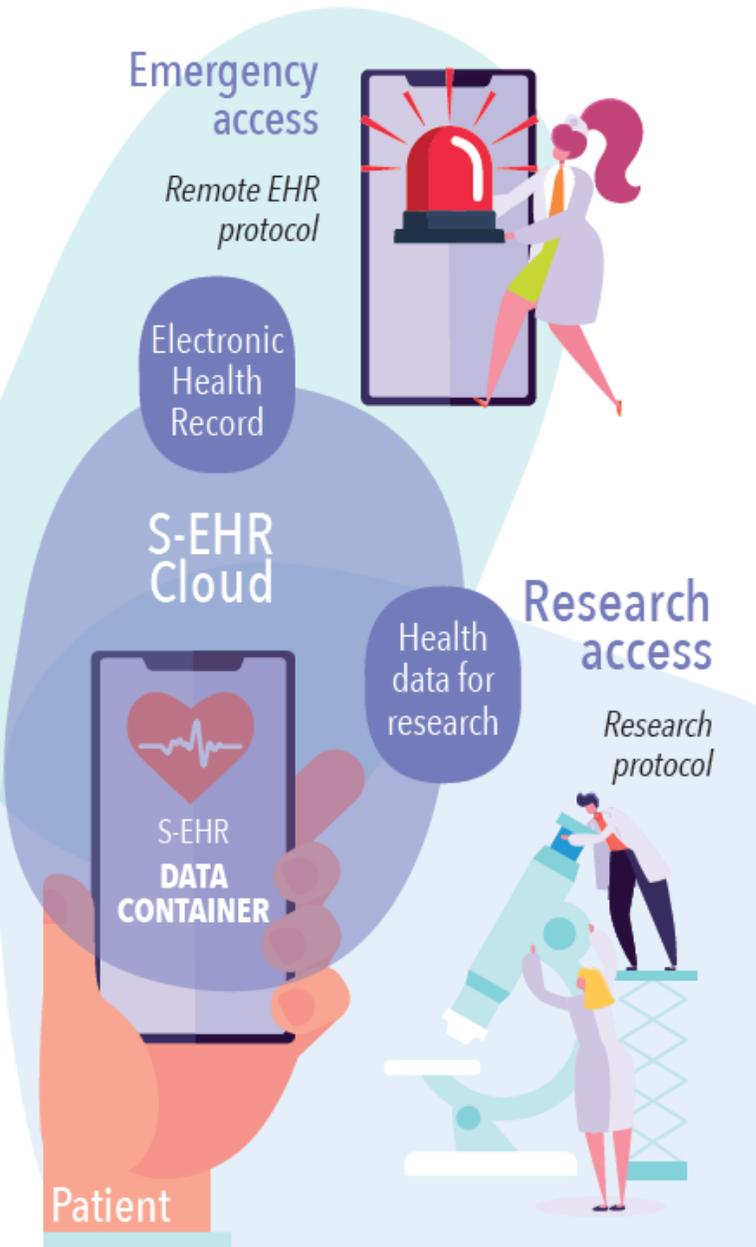
The International Data Spaces Association (IDSA) developed approaches for maintaining data sovereignty. Wide acceptance of those approaches across sectors – incl. health - established IDSA as one player in the European GAIA-X initiative (appearance of IDSA supported by OpenDEI project).



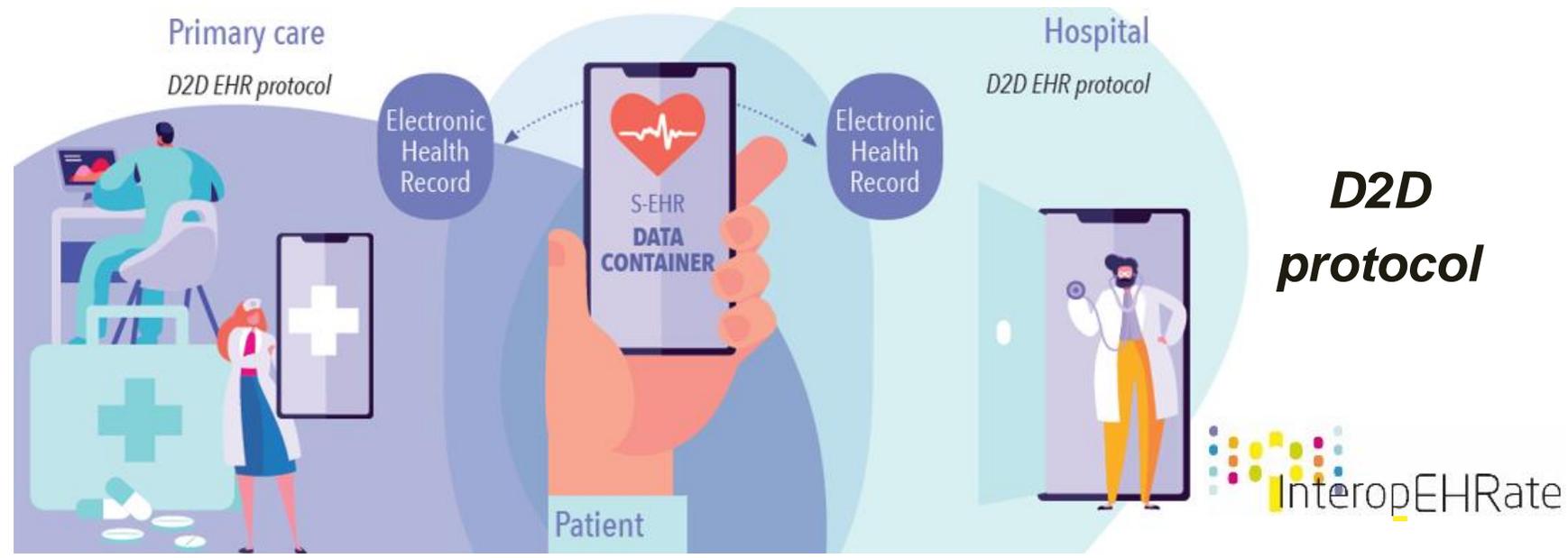
INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACES ASSOCIATION



Architectures and processes enabling data re-use: InteropEHRate



- 1. D2D protocol – applied to Medical visit abroad**
Exchange of health data without internet connection
- 2. R2D protocol – applied also to Emergency access**
Remote access to HRs sources and back-up on personal cloud
- 3. Research protocol – Health Research studies**
Sharing of health data for specific research studies



Learn more in factsheets and full videos of ELO Imagining 2029 webinars:



Imagining 2029 webinar series:
Moving towards for European Health Data Space(s)

**From the European Strategy for Data
to Health Data Spaces**
1st EHETEL/ELO Network Factsheet

Imagining 2029 webinar series:
Moving Towards European Health Data Space(s)

**Architectures and processes enabling
data re-use:**
2nd EHETEL/ELO Network factsheet



Internal Review



Published



Full Webinar Recordings



Collaborating for Digital Health and Care in Europe

Imagining 2029 ELO Webinar III

21 Sept

11



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Getting ready for EHDS: Towards meaningful reuse of health data

- **Webinar ELO I: European Strategy for Data: Pathways for moving towards (Health) Data Spaces**
Wednesday 20 May 2020, 11:00 – 12:15 CET
- **Webinar ELO II: Making real-world data fit for EHDS: Architectures and processes enabling data re-use**
Monday, 29 June 2020, 11:00 – 12:30 CET

➔ Webinar ELO III: Towards European data spaces for medicines: Semantic interoperability for patient safety
Monday, 21 Sep 2020, 14:00 – 15:30 CET

Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety

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Wide use of real world medication data in Europe & challenges

Prof. dr. Miriam Sturkenboom, i~HD, University Medical Center Utrecht

m.c.j.sturkenboom@umcutrecht.nl

See also <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao-q3Y-oprM&feature=youtu.be>

Outline

- Why do we need big data and collaboration to evaluate medicines
- Explanation of issues using examples
 - SOS project (Safety of NSAIDS)
 - Vaccines
- ConcePTION CDM
- Conclusions

Need and landscape for big data to evaluate medicines

- USA: Based on rofecoxib issues in 2004, the IOM review of pharmacovigilance concluded that the way medicines safety is evaluated should drastically change
 - Electronic health data on 100 M to be used
- Canada:
 - CNODES
- Europe:
 - EU-ADR project
 - 2009-2014 EMA requested evaluation of safety of specific drug classes, through FP7 (SOS, SAFEGUARD, ARITMO, CARING...)
 - Continuing evolution of methods/tools

Example 1: need to evaluate traditional NSAIDs & Coxibs and rank risk of CVD and UGIB

EMA-requested study funded through FP7

SOS study (2008-2012) Grant agreement ID: 223495

BMJ. 2016 Sep 28;354:i4857. doi: 10.1136/bmj.i4857.

PLoS One. 2018 Nov 1;13(11):e0204746. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0204746. eCollection 2018.

PLoS One. 2018 Sep 19;13(9):e0203362. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0203362. eCollection 2018.

Drug Saf. 2012 Dec 1;35(12):1127-46. doi: 10.2165/11633470-000000000-00000.

Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2011 Jun;89(6):855-66. doi: 10.1038/clpt.2011.45. Epub 2011 Apr 6.

BMC Pediatr. 2013 Nov 19;13:192. doi: 10.1186/1471-2431-13-192

7 Data sources participating in SOS



SISR

9,000,000

general population

ICD-9



OSSIFF

3,000,000

general population

ICD-9



Pedianet

160,000

children, general population

ICD-9, free text



IPCI

1,000,000

general population

ICPC, free text



PHARMO

3,000,000

general population

ICD-9



BIPS

13,600,000

general population

ICD-10-GM



THIN
QRESEARCH

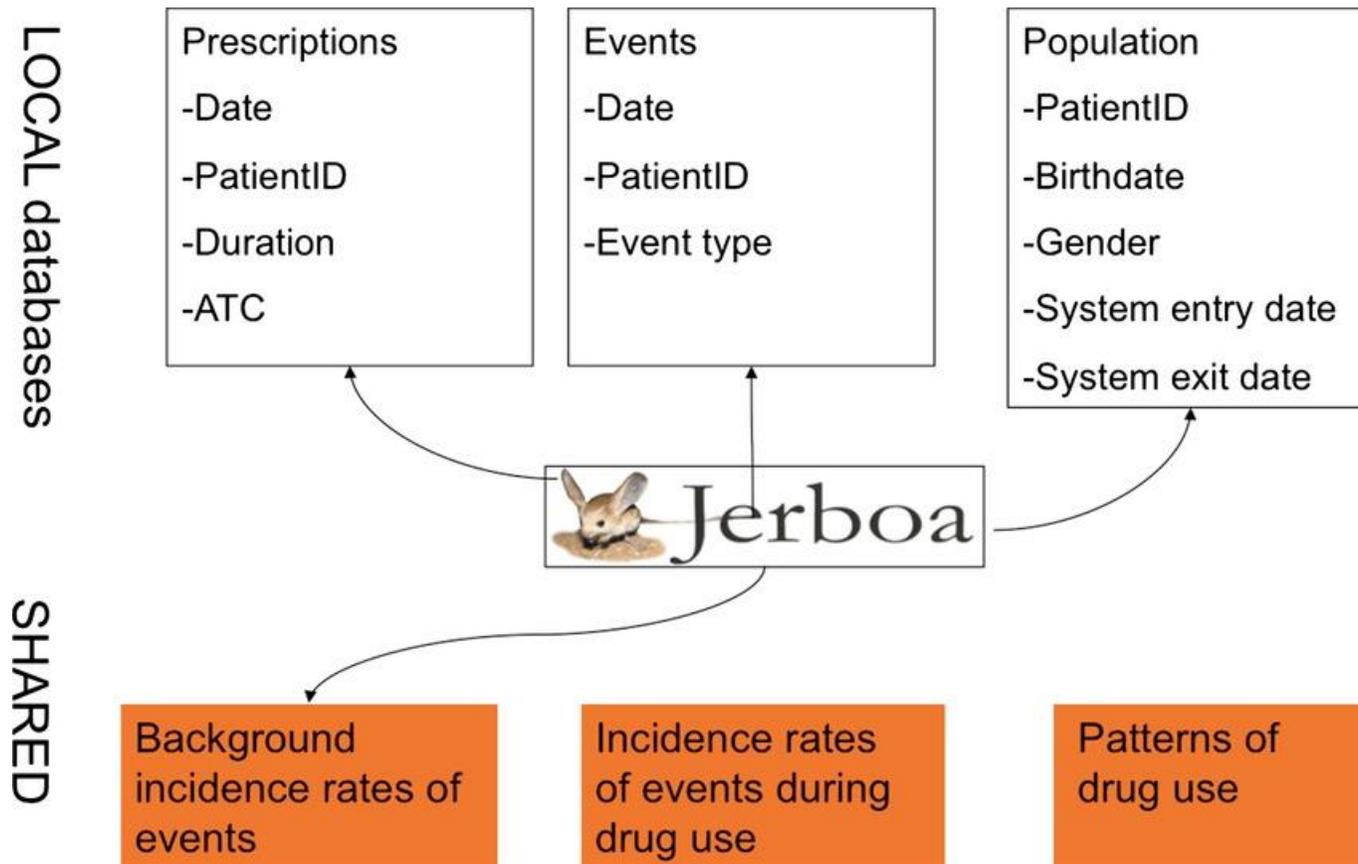
3,600,000

6,000,000

general population

READ, free text

Combining multiple healthcare databases for postmarketing drug and vaccine safety surveillance: simple CDM?



In many of the initial projects most resources and problems happened with harmonization of events

Medicines were harmonized at ATC, various approaches were used to calculate duration: DDD based, PDD based

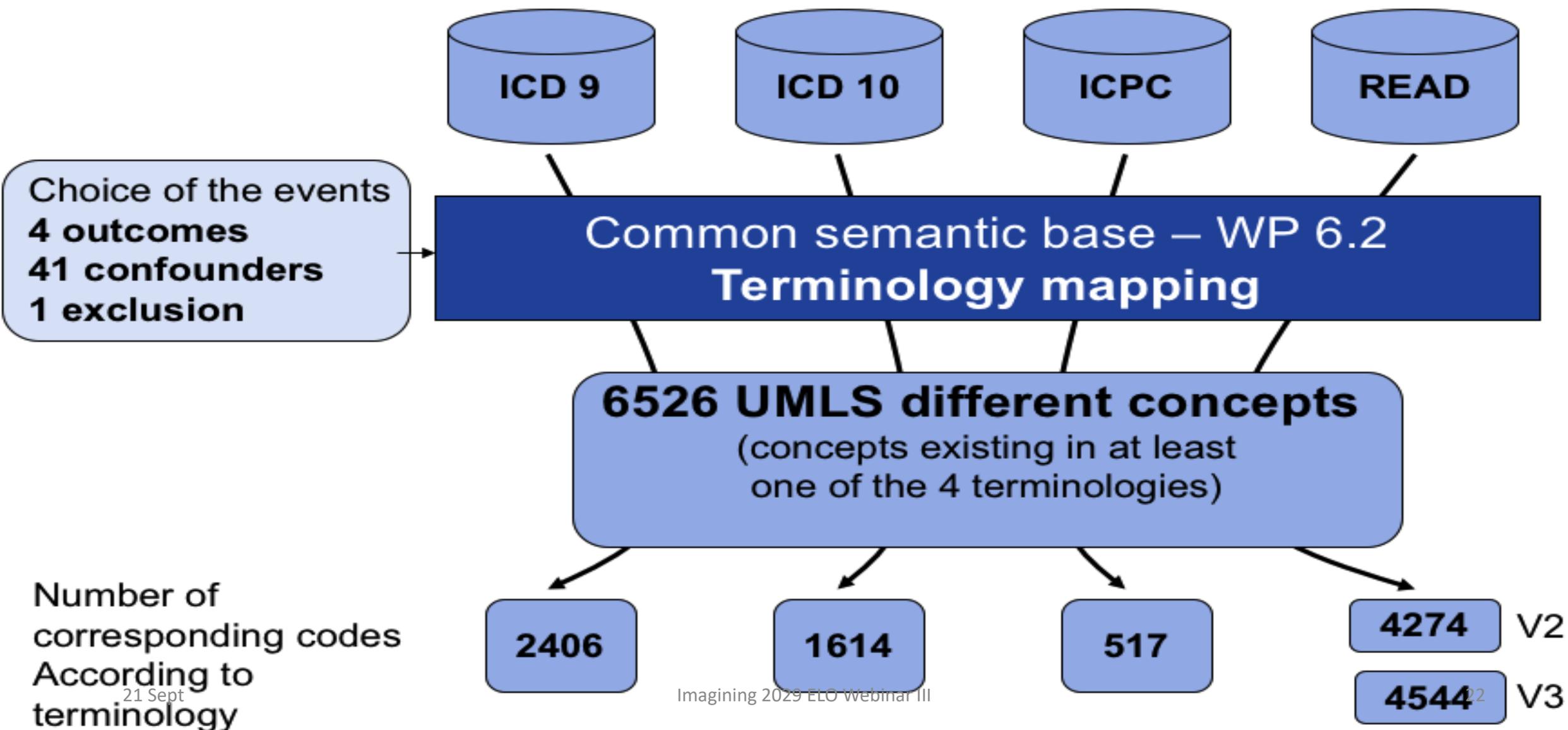
Initial hurdles for medicines
evaluation were how to deal with
heterogeneity in diagnosis recording

Approach to harmonization of events

> J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2013 Jan 1;20(1):184-92. doi: 10.1136/amiajnl-2012-000933.
Epub 2012 Sep 6.

Harmonization process for the identification of medical events in eight European healthcare databases: the experience from the EU-ADR project

Paul Avillach ¹, Preciosa M Coloma, Rosa Gini, Martijn Schuemie, Fleur Mougín, Jean-Charles Dufour, Giampiero Mazzaglia, Carlo Giaquinto, Carla Fornari, Ron Herings, Mariam Molokhia, Lars Pedersen, Annie Fourrier-Réglat, Marius Fieschi, Miriam Sturkenboom, Johan van der Lei, Antoine Pariente, Gianluca Trifirò, EU-ADR consortium



21 Sept

Codemapping process of events has been optimized

> *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf.* 2017 Aug;26(8):998-1005. doi: 10.1002/pds.4245.
Epub 2017 Jun 28.

CodeMapper: semiautomatic coding of case definitions. A contribution from the ADVANCE project

Benedikt F H Becker ¹, Paul Avillach ^{1 2}, Silvana Romio ^{1 3}, Erik M van Mulligen ¹, Daniel Weibel ¹,
Miriam C J M Sturkenboom ^{1 4}, Jan A Kors ¹, ADVANCE consortium

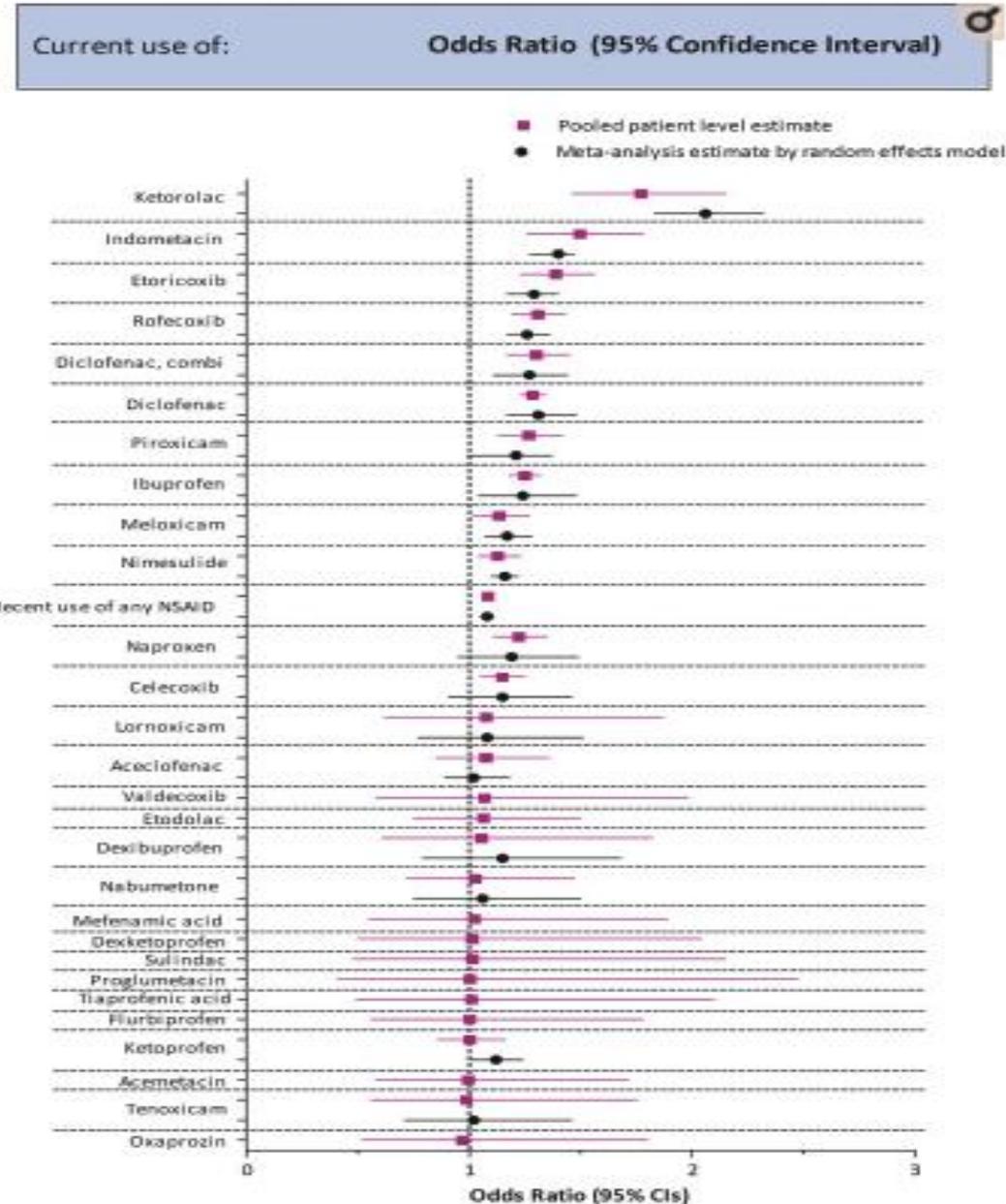
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28657162 PMCID: [PMC5575526](#) DOI: [10.1002/pds.4245](#)

Free PMC article

<https://vac4eu.org/codemapper/>
21 Sept

Risk of AMI

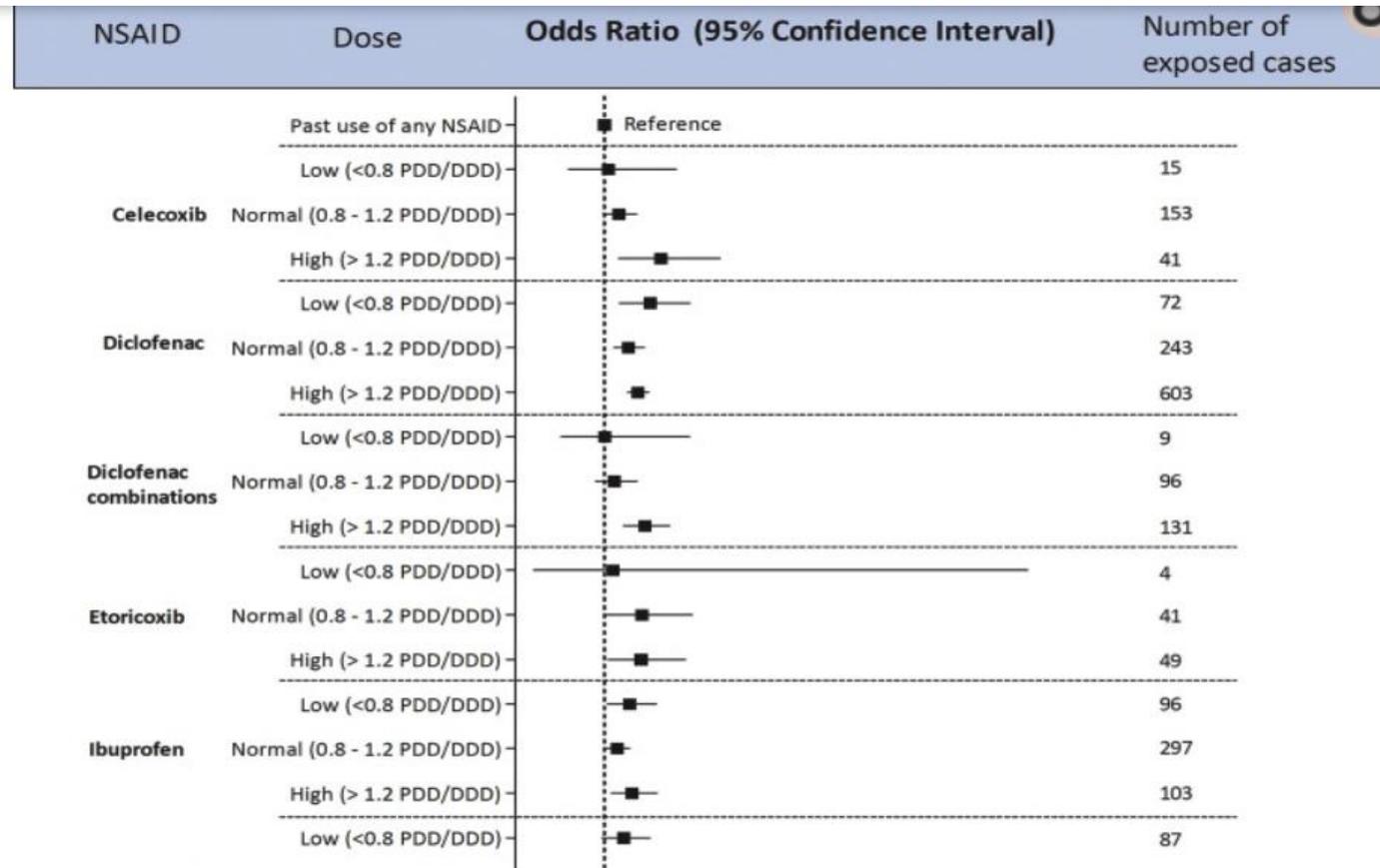


Risk of Heart failure

NSAID	No/percent		Odds ratio (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
	Case patients	Controls		
Ketorolac	449/0.49	17 459/0.21	1.83 (1.66 to 2.02)	
Etoricoxib	835/0.91	50 039/0.61	1.51 (1.41 to 1.62)	
Indomethacin	267/0.29	13 556/0.16	1.51 (1.33 to 1.71)	
Rofecoxib	1213/1.32	78 930/0.96	1.36 (1.28 to 1.44)	
Sulindac	16/0.02	639/0.01	1.32 (0.79 to 2.21)	
Piroxicam	974/1.06	74 422/0.90	1.27 (1.19 to 1.35)	
Acemethacin	16/0.02	979/0.01	1.21 (0.73 to 2.02)	
Diclofenac	3228/3.50	241 792/2.93	1.19 (1.15 to 1.24)	
Dexibuprofen	47/0.05	3668/0.04	1.19 (0.89 to 1.59)	
Nimesulide	2717/2.95	197 387/2.39	1.18 (1.14 to 1.23)	
Ibuprofen	2012/2.18	135 945/1.65	1.18 (1.12 to 1.23)	
Naproxen	590/0.64	42 397/0.51	1.16 (1.07 to 1.27)	
Valdecoxib	38/0.04	2801/0.03	1.14 (0.82 to 1.59)	
Nabumetone	66/0.07	5298/0.06	1.13 (0.88 to 1.45)	
Tiaprofenic acid	9/0.01	834/0.01	1.07 (0.55 to 2.09)	
Lornoxicam	50/0.05	4324/0.05	1.06 (0.80 to 1.41)	
Tenoxicam	51/0.06	4716/0.06	1.06 (0.80 to 1.41)	
Ketoprofen	749/0.81	66 950/0.81	1.03 (0.96 to 1.11)	
Acetofenac	296/0.32	28 758/0.35	1.03 (0.91 to 1.15)	
Meloxicam	629/0.68	54 491/0.66	1.02 (0.94 to 1.11)	
Diclofenac, combination	453/0.49	37 292/0.45	1.02 (0.93 to 1.12)	
Progumethacin	16/0.02	1401/0.02	1.01 (0.61 to 1.67)	
Flurbiprofen	30/0.03	2781/0.03	0.97 (0.68 to 1.40)	
Celecoxib	1253/1.36	118 925/1.44	0.96 (0.90 to 1.02)	
Etodolac	40/0.04	3578/0.04	0.87 (0.63 to 1.19)	
Dexketoprofen	8/0.01	528/0.01	0.86 (0.41 to 1.81)	
Oxaprozoin	29/0.03	3647/0.04	0.82 (0.57 to 1.19)	

Fig 1 Distribution of current use of individual NSAIDs among cases and controls and pooled associations between current use of individual NSAIDs and risk of fibrinolytic resistance for heart failure with recent use of any NSAID as reference. Estimates obtained by pooling

Areas of improvement: Not all datasource could analyse dose/strength (not enough detail)

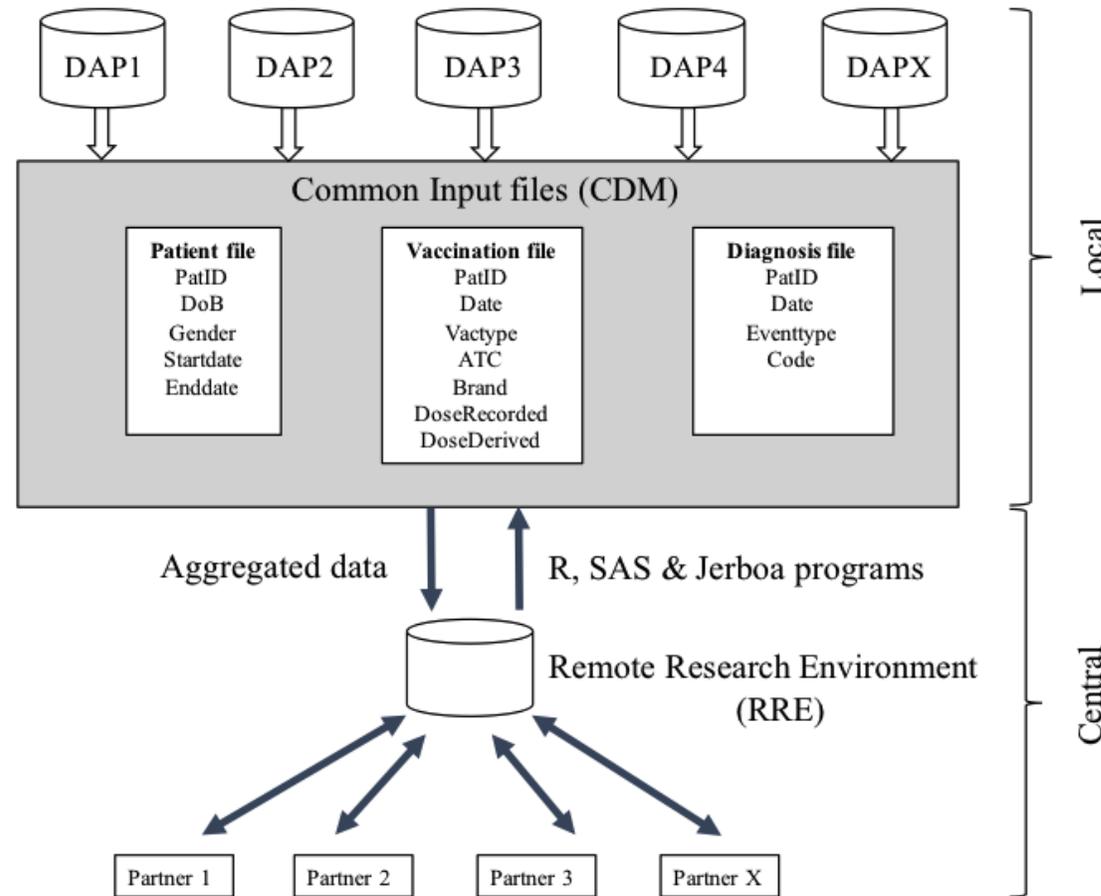


Adjusted risk estimates for AMI in current users for dose of use of individual NSAIDs in three databases pooled (THIN, IPCI, PHARMO), using past use of any NSAID as common reference group.

PDD, prescribed daily dose; DDD, defined daily dose. Number of exposed cases do not add up to all current users of that particular NSAID in all three databases pooled as dose information could have been missing.

Example 2: building an ecosystem to monitor vaccines (IMI- ADVANCE)

Distributed analytics model ADVANCE: 10 datasources



DAP: data access providers

Figure 1: ADVANCE data management workflow ⁹

Example 2: Vaccine safety monitoring (IMI-ADVANCE): identification even more difficult

Coding systems used in regular dictionaries do not allow for proper identification and datasources cannot even code to ATC

Property category	SNOMED-CT	Read-2	MeSH	ATC	BNF	AHD
Pathogen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disorder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vaccine strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Ingredient		✓	✓		✓	✓
Route		✓	✓	✓		✓
Valence		✓	✓	✓		

□

Will pose difficulties to monitor COVID-19 vaccines if IDMP cannot be recorded

Recording of vaccines (HPV) in datasources

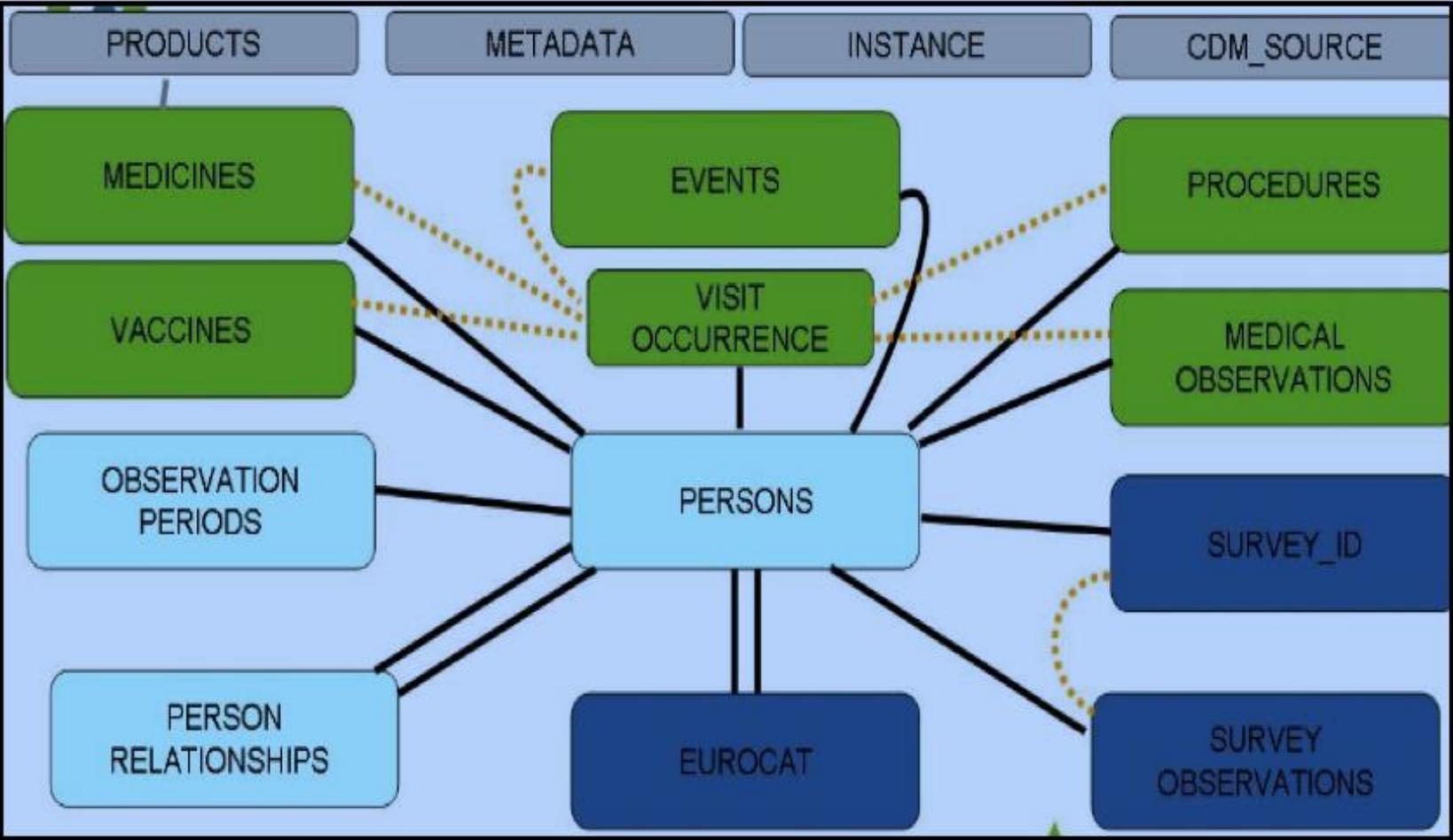
	Denmark		Spain			Italy		United Kingdom	Netherlands
	AUH	SSI	BIFAP	SIDIAP	PEDIANET	Val Padana	Tuscany	RCGP	RIVM
Birthyears included	1990-2015	1990-2019	1995-2017	1990-2017	2006-2007	2000-2017	1990-2018	1990-2018	2000-2017
Total persons	499,195	2,198,545	1,613,125	1,840,037	9708	64,990	1,042,368	1,692,040	3,550,933
Brands during follow-up									
<u>Cervarix</u> (HPV 16-18)		60143				15159	122913		
Gardasil (HPV9)		203423				6824	37363		
No brand known	240550	737822	531578	473667					
Total	240,550	1,001,388	531,578	473,667	not extracted	21,983	160,276	not extracted	not extracted

Evolution and current recording of medicines in common data models

EU: novel CDM in IMI-funded Conception

Concept is:

- 1. Syntactic harmonization by DAP
- 2. Semantic harmonization done centrally/study based



Medicines & products table ConcePTION CDM

+

Target table: <u>MEDICINES</u>			
Origin table: ...			
Target column	Origin column	Rule	Notes
<u>person id</u>			
<u>date dispensing</u>			
<u>date prescription</u>			
<u>disp amount drug</u>			
<u>disp amount drug unit</u>			
<u>presc units per day</u>			
<u>presc duration</u>			
<u>product lot number</u>			
<u>product code</u>			
<u>product ATCcode</u>			
<u>code indication</u>			
<u>code indication vocabulary</u>			
<u>meaning of drug record</u>			
<u>origin of drug record</u>			
<u>prescriber type</u>			
<u>visit occurrence id</u>			

Target table: <u>PRODUCTS</u>			
Origin table: ...			
Target column	Origin column	Rule	Notes
<u>product code</u>			
<u>full product name</u>			
<u>box size</u>			
<u>box size unit</u>			
<u>drug form</u>			
<u>route of administration</u>			
<u>product ATCcode</u>			
<u>ingredient1_ATCcode</u>			
<u>ingredient2_ATCcode</u>			
<u>ingredient3_ATCcode</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient1</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient2</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient3</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient1_unit</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient2_unit</u>			
<u>amount_ingredient3_unit</u>			
<u>product manufacturer</u>			

Can this be mapped to IDMP?

Conclusion

- Medicines evaluation needs big data and access to multiple data sources across countries
 - Data sources are very heterogeneous
 - There has been a lot of focus on harmonization of events and less on medicines
-
- Medicines often harmonized on ATC code
 - Vaccines very difficult to harmonize even at ATC level
 - Next steps towards harmonization at more specific levels is needed

Thank you

m.c.j.Sturkenboom@umcutrecht.nl

Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety

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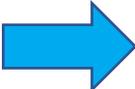
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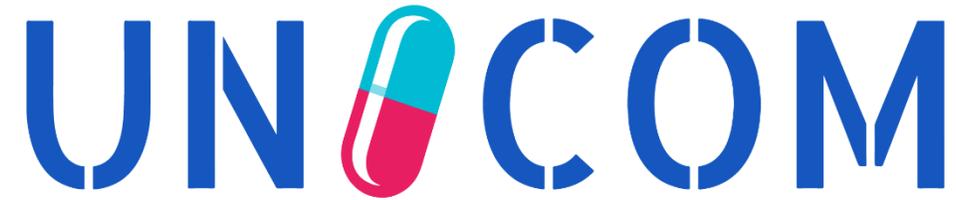
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Facilitator: Dr Robert Vander Stichele, i~HD, Belgium

15:30 | **Closing**

ELO CoChairs Andreas Grode, Gematik GmbH, Germany and Dr Vesa Jormanainen, THL, Finland





Up-scaling the global univocal identification of medicines

Data Quality and Semantic Interoperability along the Medicine Data Value Chain

Prof. Dr. Karl A. Stroetmann

UNICOM coordinator, empirica GmbH, Bonn, Germany

Sept. 21th, 2020



European Innovation Action – Objectives, Action Lines

The UNICOM project is helping to ensure that any medicine and what it contains can be accurately identified anywhere in the world. We are working to improve patient safety and enable better healthcare for all.

By accelerating the diffusion of ISO IDMP (ID of *Medicinal Products*) standards, UNICOM supports

- ▶ **regulatory processes of National Medicines Authorities (NMAs) & the European Medicines Agency (EMA)**
- ▶ **cross-border digital health services (ePrescription, Patient Summary)**
- ▶ **global pharmacovigilance**
- ▶ **better healthcare, Public Health, medical research (e.g. Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence applications)**

Core objectives focus on:

- ▶ **Support for and Implementation of IDMP at NMA/EU levels**
- ▶ **Adaptation of Member States' cross-border digital health services (ePrescription; Patient Summary...)**
- ▶ **Exploration and implementation of IDMP for pharmacovigilance reporting, Medicinal Product Dictionaries (MPDs), digital health services, patient empowerment**



Semantic Interoperability and Data Users

Health system interoperability

facilitates the recording, sharing, understanding and acting on patient and other health information among linguistically disparate medical professionals, patients and other actors within and across health systems in a collaborative manner



- ▶ **National markets for medicinal products**
- ▶ **Marketing strategies of pharmaceutical industry**
- ▶ **Data quality/legacy data for (older) medicines**
- ▶ **Absence of 'fit-for purpose', globally agreed standards (concepts, data models, resources), coding systems, and implementation guidelines to ensure high quality data at all levels of use**

Data on medicines are probably the most widely used ones of any type of patient and health data, with the largest number of actors involved

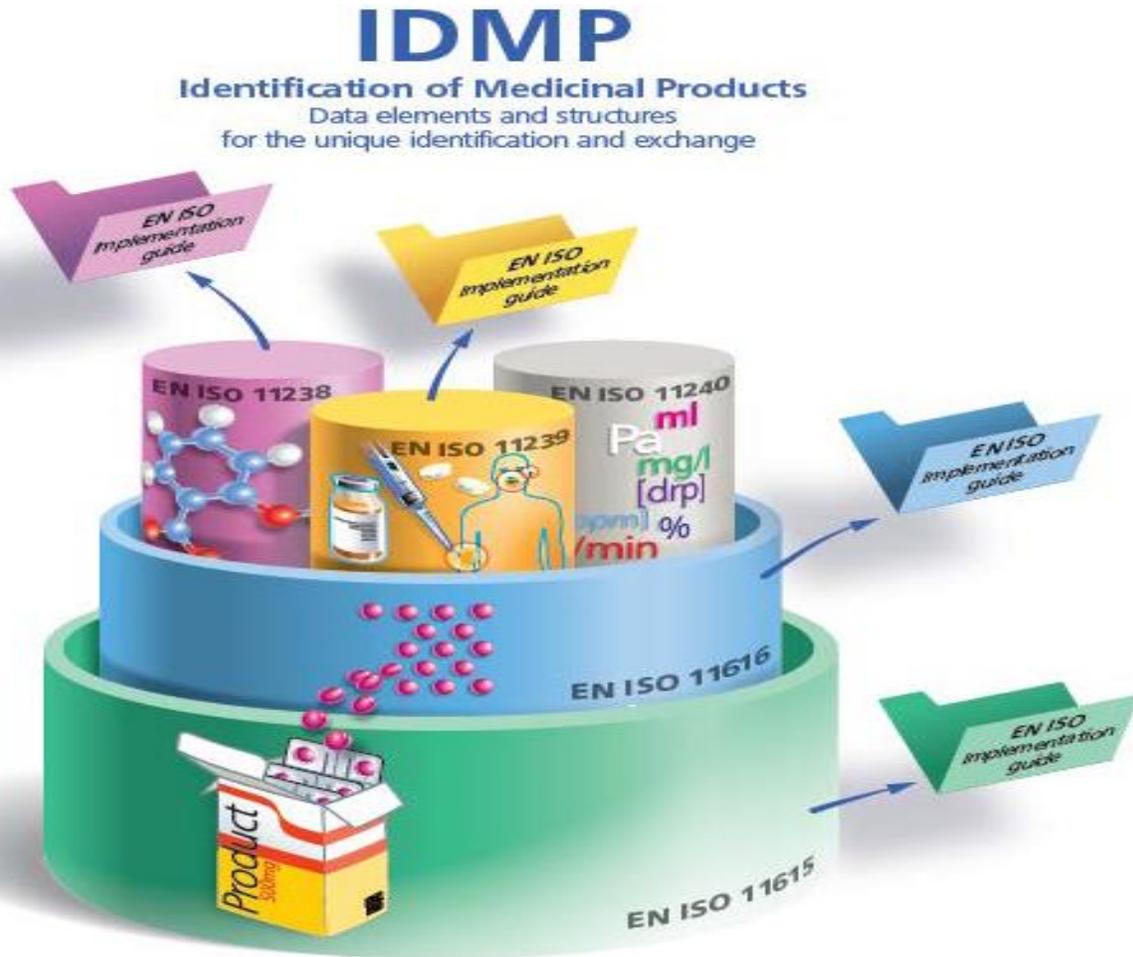


Semantic interoperability will facilitate data sharing

- **across the full life cycle of medicines and**
- **all actors involved in handling MP information:**
 - **Pharmaceutical companies**
 - **National Medicinal Products Regulatory Authorities (NMAs)**
 - **Pharmacovigilance Systems (patient safety)**
 - **Providers of medicinal product dictionaries**
 - **Clinical software producers (EHR, Hospital Information, CDS, CPOE, PS, ePrescribing systems)**
 - **Healthcare professionals using these systems**
 - **Pharmacy Systems (Order Systems, Supply Chain/Logistics/Stock Management Systems)**
 - **eProduct Information/Patients/Intelligent apps for patient empowerment**
 - **National ePrescription Systems**
 - **xBorder digital health services**
 - **Clinical trials/medical research**
 - **Health systems & Public Health**



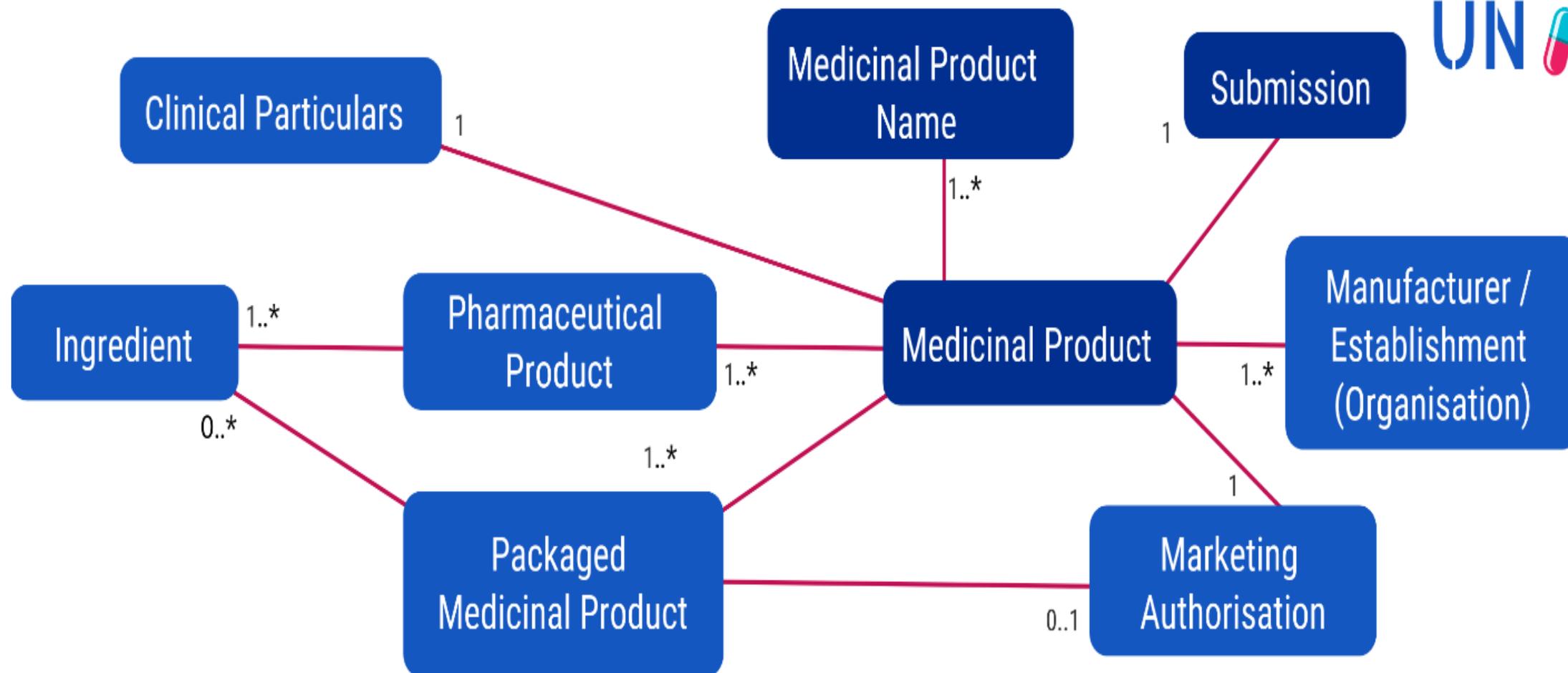
ISO IDMP & Medicinal Products Data Model



The ISO IDMP standards establish definitions and concepts and describe data elements and their structural relationships that are required for the unique identification of:

- **Medicinal products** (MPID) and **packages** (PCID) - ISO 11615
- **Pharmaceutical products** (PhPID) - ISO 11616
- **Substances** (Substance ID) - ISO 11238
- **Pharmaceutical** dose forms, units of presentation, routes of administration and packaging - ISO 11239
- **Units of measurement** (UCUM) - ISO 11240

ISO IDMP standards apply to both authorised and developmental medicinal products for human use



▶ **Medicinal Product (MP):**

“Any substance or combination of substances that may be administered to human beings (or animals) for treating or preventing disease, with the view to making a medical diagnosis or to restore, correct or modify physiological functions”

▶ **Pharmaceutical Product (PhP):**

“The qualitative and quantitative composition of a Medicinal Product in the dose form approved for administration in line with the regulated product information. ... A Medicinal Product can contain one or more pharmaceutical products”

▶ **Notes:**

- **A prescription usually specifies a specific *package* or the quantity of a *medicinal* product**
- **Different medicinal products with distinct (brand) names (generics) may all contain the same pharmaceutical product**
- **If a single package contains, e.g., two types of tablets with different active ingredients, this single medicinal product contains two different pharmaceutical products**



▶ **Active Substance(s)**

Codes for active substance(s)/specified substance(s) ID(s) will be based on the EU-Substance Registration System (EU-SRS), from which the European Medicines Agency will provide a Substance Management System (SMS) replacing for certain usages, e.g., INN or ATC terms/codes

▶ **Strength(s) and reference strength**

Strength unit (unit of measurement and/or unit of presentation) codes will be based on UCUM codes (Unified Code for Units of Measure - Regenstrief Institute, USA)

▶ **Administrable dose form**

is the “general method by which a pharmaceutical product is intended to be administered to the patient.” Codes are provided by the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM) of the Council of Europe

Semantic Interoperability along the medicine data value chain will require

- ▶ **close cooperation across various health Standards Developing Organisations**
- ▶ **the full commitment of National Medicines Authorities and other governmental actors, as well as of the European Medicines Agency (EMA)**
- ▶ **considerable investments by many actor groups**
- ▶ **involvement, exchange and cooperation across the full data value chain**
- ▶ **The long-term maintenance of standards, coding systems, implementation support**



Semantic Interoperability along the medicine data value chain will

- ▶ **enable the seamless exchange and sharing of health data related to medicines across all actors and stakeholders involved in handling or consuming such data**
- ▶ **facilitate faster and better pharmacovigilance reporting**
- ▶ **create economic efficiency gains for industry and service providers**
- ▶ **facilitate the use case of ePrescription/eDispensation in a cross-border setting**
- ▶ **improve patient safety and healthcare**
- ▶ **improve reliable recording of medicinal product information in clinical documents (e.g. Patient Summary)**
- ▶ **enable better communication towards patients**
- ▶ **improve reuse of medication related data for Public Health and medical research**
- ▶ **create synergies across regulatory, healthcare, public health and scientific domains**



Further Information on UNICOM

unicom-project.eu

Twitter: @unicom_idmp

www.linkedin.com/company/unicom-idmp

UN  COM

-  **The information presented is derived from the UNICOM Innovation Action, which receives funding from the European Commission Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, in the context of the European Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 875299 - support which is gratefully acknowledged.**
-  **Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the information presented. The views expressed are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission or any other organisation.**
-  **We are most grateful to colleagues at the participating organisations as well as external experts who contribute and critically review project work.**

Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety

14:00 – 11:05 | **Welcome and Introduction to the third EHTEL ELO Virtual Meeting**

ELO CoChairs Andreas Grode, Gematik GmbH, Germany and Dr Vesa Jormanainen, THL, Finland



#Imagining2029

14:05 – 14:10 | **Setting the Scene – Lessons from ELO webinars – EU preparing data re-use**

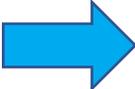
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Prof Dr Miriam Sturkenboom, i~HD Ghent and Utrecht UMC, Department of Epidemiology, Belgium/Netherlands

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Facilitator: Dr Robert Vander Stichele, i~HD, Belgium

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Data quality for patient safety in Belgium: Ecosystems for coding and reporting medicine use

Jos Devlies (Eurorec)

Robert Vander Stichele (*i~HD*)

Luc Nicolas (EHTEL)

SAM is an **Authentic validated source**

- An authentic source is a database in which the data stored are authentic: It contains **unique and original data** concerning persons, concepts, or facts of law.
- An authentic source is the gold standard within a national IT organization for obtaining specific data. It offers specific guarantees in terms of **the accuracy, completeness and availability** of this data.
- SAM stands for **Authentic Source of Medicines** within the Belgian eHealth IT organization

BELGIAN SAM ECOSYSTEM



Reimbursement and specific rules

Market authorisation and pharmacovigilance

Scientific validated information + clustering

Medicines price

ICT development

eHealth Services orchestration and standards

Pharmacists: Raw materials, formulae, other products

Doctors

Pharmacists

Patients

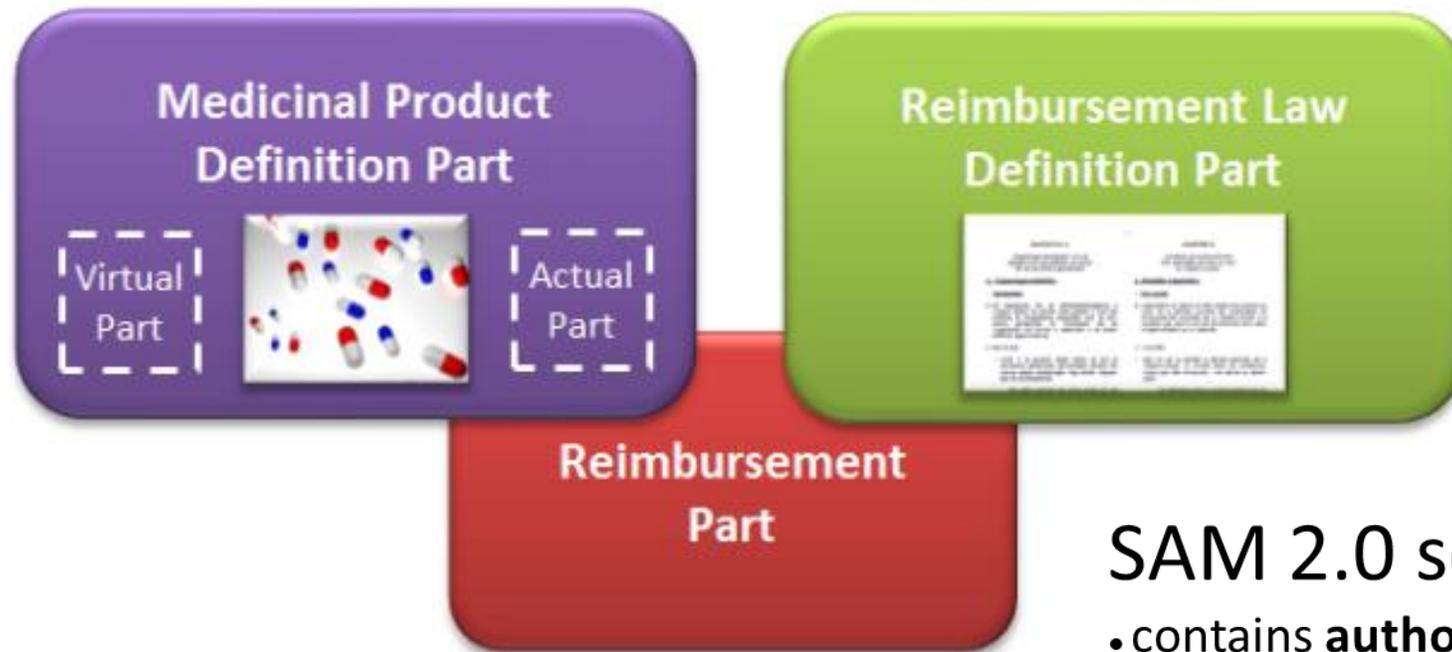
Hospitals

EBM

Industry

Research centers

IN SCOPE



SAM 2.0 scope

- contains **authorized medicines** in Belgium
 - if not on the market: only limited subset of information present
- 3 main data suppliers
 - **fagg/afmps**: e.g. official authorization info
 - **RIZIV/INAMI**: e.g. legal and reimbursement info
 - **BCFI/CBIP**: e.g. clinical info and VOS/DCI groups

FIRST INITIAL GOAL: Support Eprescription

- Unmet medical need
- Foreign reimbursable medicines
- Magistral preparation
- Use CNKUD

Médicaments sur le marché

- Tarification per unit
- Use of CNK code (Pharmacy association) per place of delivery

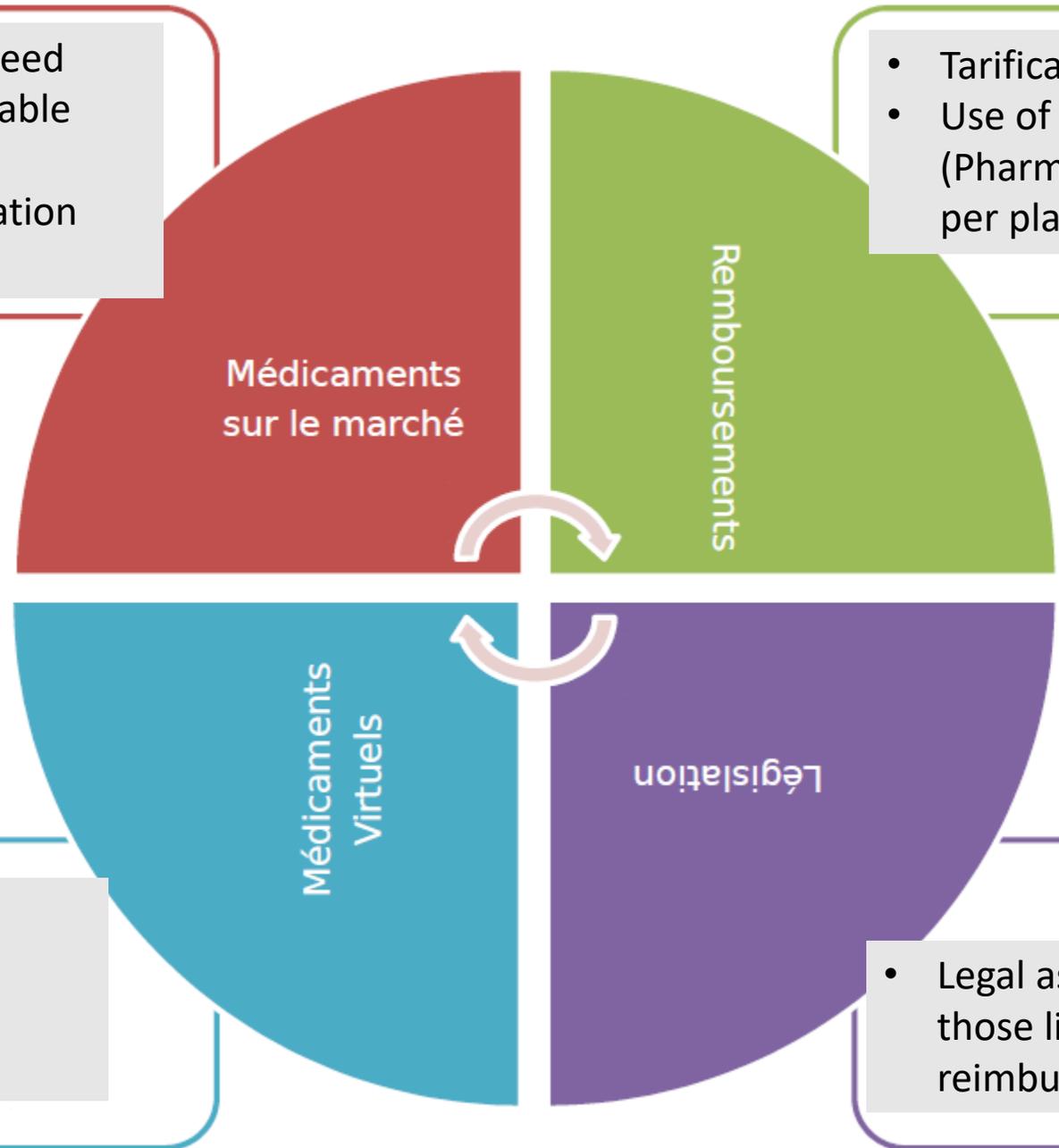
Remboursements

- Prescription INN
- Allergies and intolerances
- Substitution list

Médicaments Virtuels

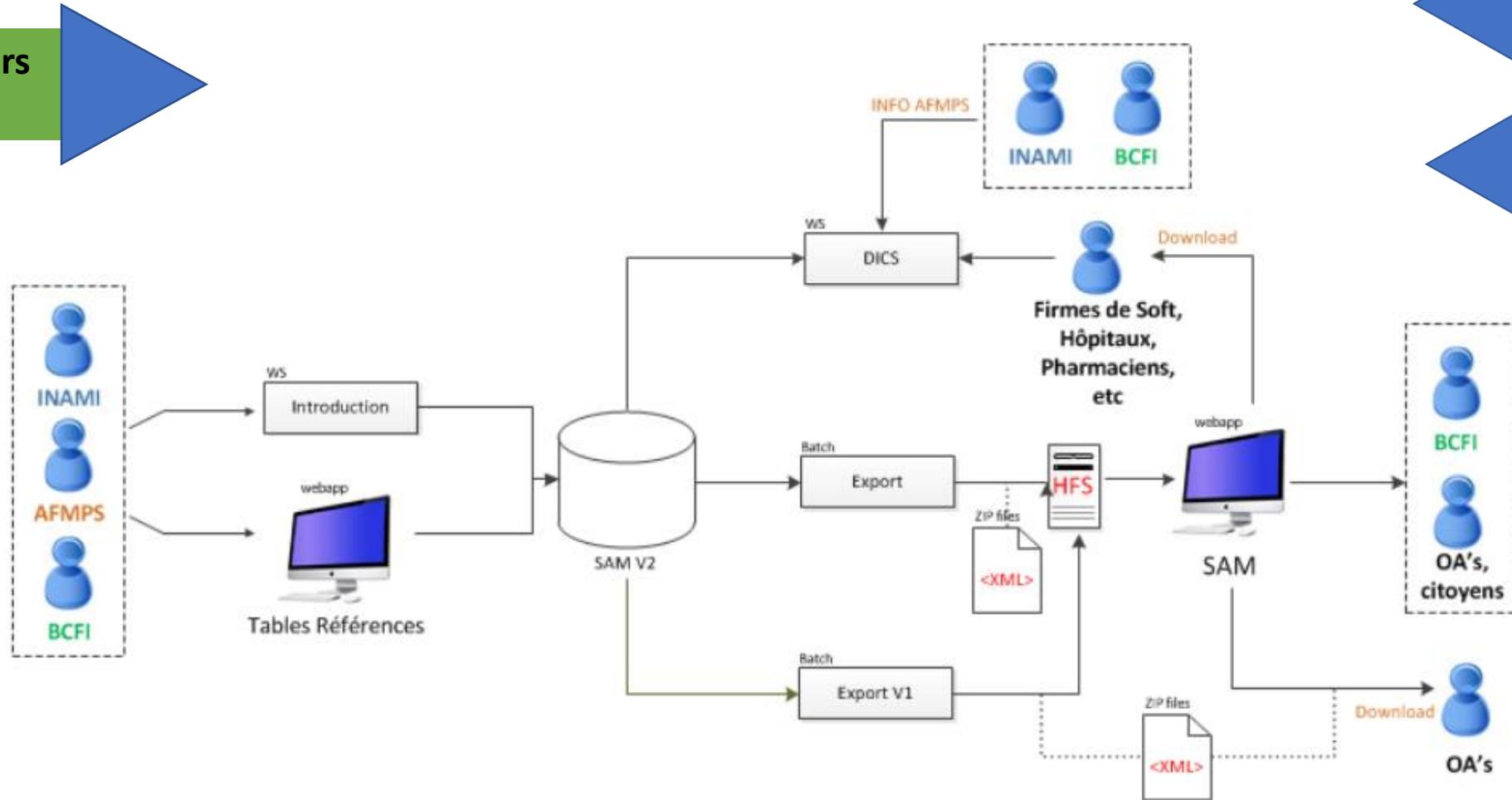
- Legal aspects (others than those linked to reimbursement)

Législation



Architecture SAM V2

Users and suppliers independence



Performance Optimization

Flexibility and scalability

SAM data model

Medicinal product definition part

Actual part: describes drugs

- that are **brand name** drugs
- that are **authorized** (only complete when on the market)
- *Flemoxin oplosb. tabl. (deelb.) Solutab 500 mg*

Virtual part: describes drugs

- in a generic, **brand-independent**, way
- in a **clinically** oriented way
- that are on the market (= subset of authorized drugs)
- *amoxicilline 500 mg capsule (or.)*

Reimbursement (law) definition part

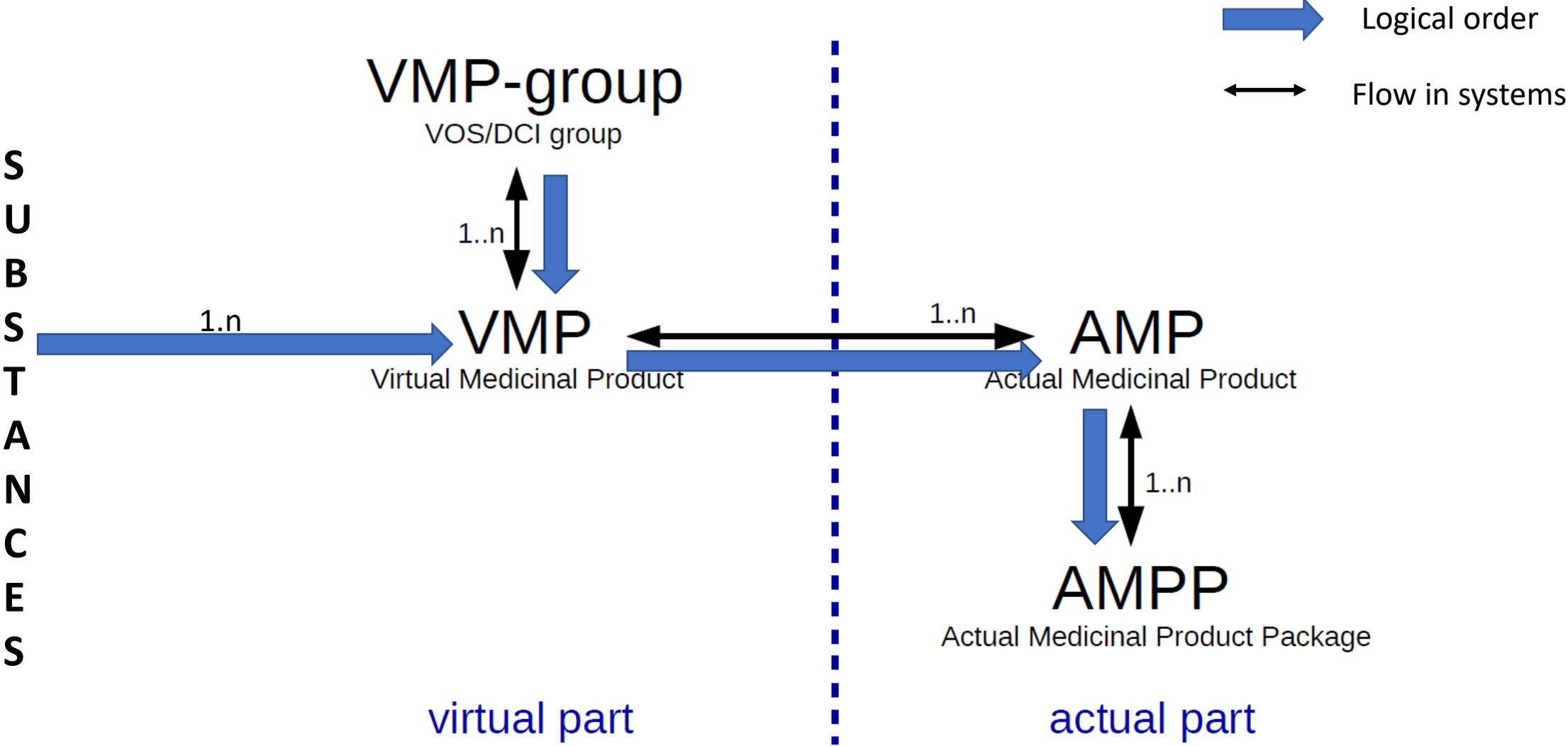
Administration
Pharmacies

Clinical domain

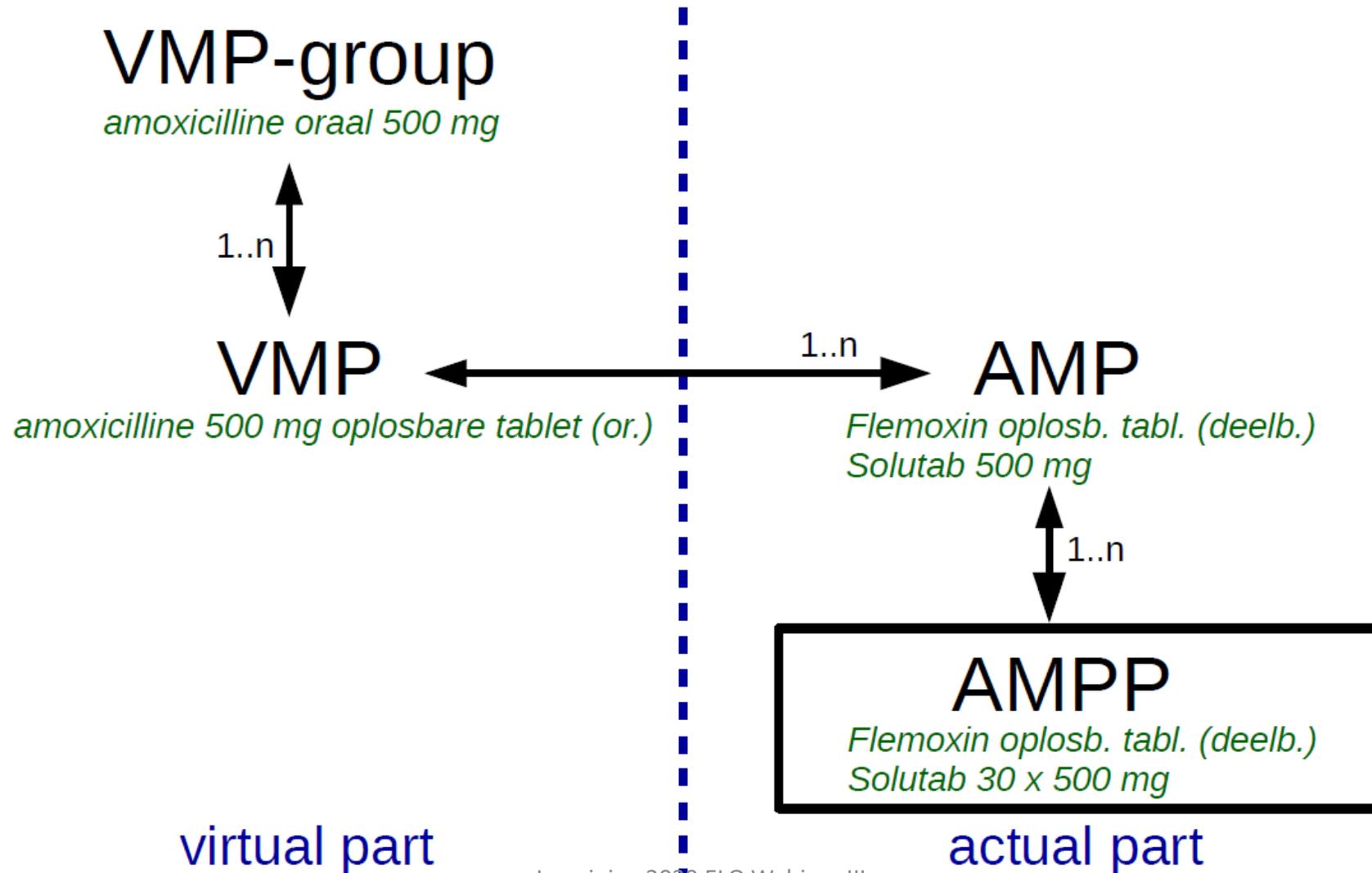
- English reference model
- **Clustering and INN**
- Extended Legislation (Contraception youth, Radio-istop etc..)
- **All medicines** on Belgian market
- **Unique Belgian identifier** (package)
- Introduction of **semantics** (SNOMED, EDQM) and initial alignment to IDMP

CTI-extended AFMPS	127005-02
numéro d'autorisation AFMPS	BE127005
taille du conditionnement AFMPS	30
nom de prescription CBIP	Flemoxin compr. sol. (séc.) Solutab 30x 500mg
commercialisé AFMPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cliquer pour plus d'infos
statut AFMPS	AUTHORIZED
temporairement indisponible AFMPS	<input type="checkbox"/>
matériau du conditionnement AFMPS	HDPE
type de conditionnement AFMPS	Plaquette
nom VMP CBIP	amoxicilline 500 mg comprimé soluble (or.)
code du groupe VMP CBIP	1925
nom du groupe VMP CBIP	amoxicilline oral 500 mg [CAVE séc., solide/liq.]
groupe VMP prescriptible en DCI ? CBIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SAM-id AFMPS	SAM127005-00
nom officiel AFMPS	Flemoxin Solutab 500 mg
titulaire d'autorisation AFMPS	Astellas Pharma
forme pharmaceutique AFMPS	Comprimé pour solution buvable
voie d'administration AFMPS	Voie orale
code AFMPS/INAMI	0707273 (CNK hospitalier) cliquer pour plus d'infos
code AFMPS/INAMI	0707273 (CNK ambulatoire) cliquer pour plus d'infos
code AFMPS/INAMI	0707273 (CNK MRS) cliquer pour plus d'infos
code AFMPS/INAMI	2055010 (CNK public) cliquer pour plus d'infos
	remboursé <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	bon marché <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	le moins cher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Hierarchy medicinal part



Hierarchy medicinal part



Actual part –

A(ctual)M(edicinal)P(roduct)P(ackage)

Flemoxin oplosb. tabl. (deelb.) Solutab 30 x 500 mg

Represents a **physical package**

- Has a **unique id** (CTI-extended): 127005-02 and a CNK code
- Has a BCFI/CBIP **prescription name** (if on the market): Flemoxin oplosb. tabl. (deelb.) Solutab 30x 500mg
- Contains brand name, pharmaceutical form, proprietary suffix, pack size and strength(s) and important information for health care providers(secability, container, parralel import company name, ...)
- Has a commercialization date
- Includes supply problem (start date + supply problem expected endate + derogation status)
- Has a **delivery modus, packaging type**, link to the **leaflet** and **SPC** (PDFs) link to the **RMA** (Risk Minimizing Activities) and link to the **BCFI / CBIP Medicinal Product Dictionary**.

Actual part

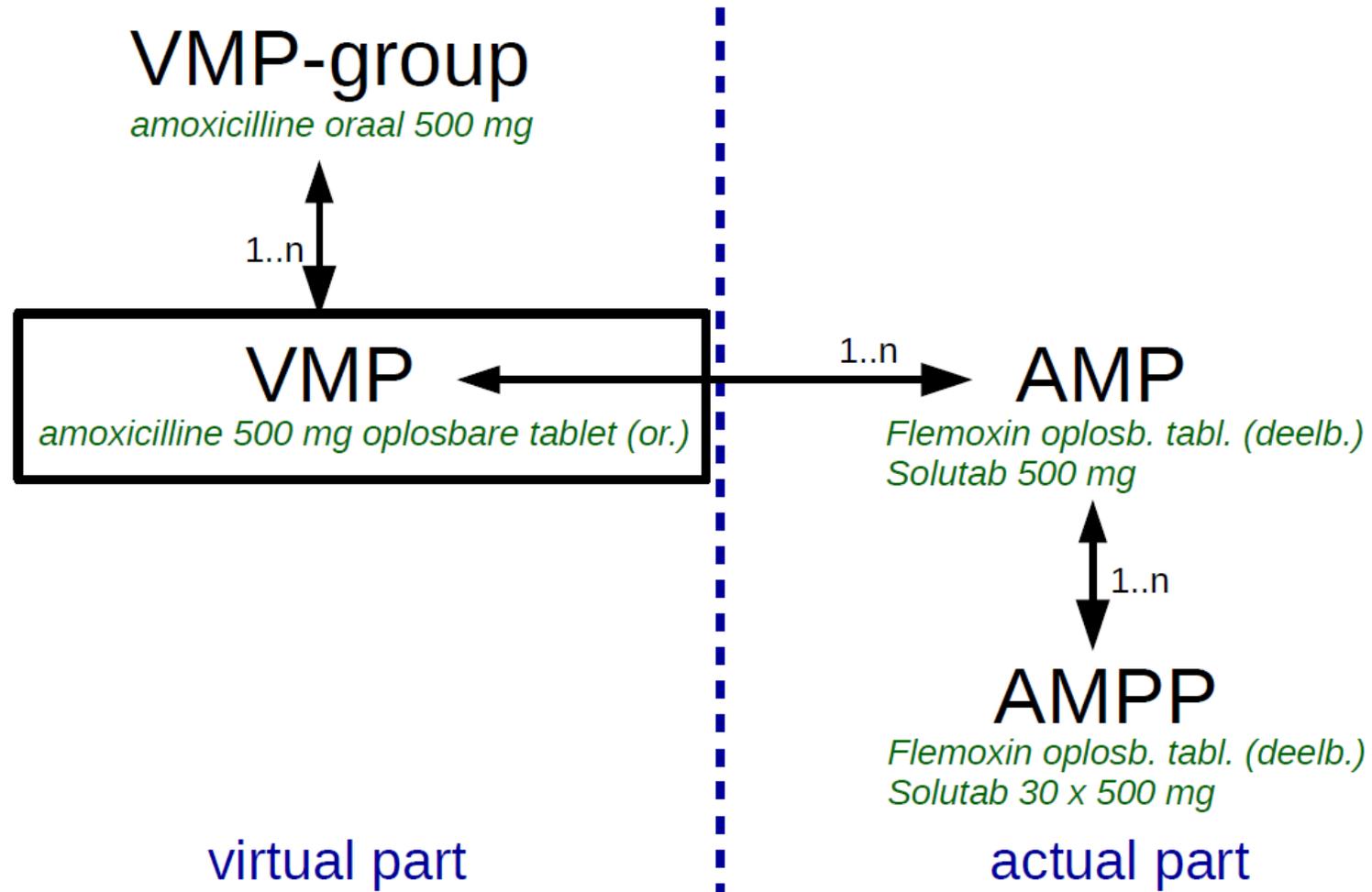
A(ctual) M(edicinal) P(roduct)

Flemoxin oplosb. tabl. (deelb.) Solutab 500 mg

Represents a **unidose of a branded product**

- Is linked to one or more AMPPs (packages)
- Has a unique **id**: *SAM127005-00*
- Has an official **fagg/afmps name**: *Flemoxin Solutab 500 mg*
- Has a **license holder**: *Astellas*
- Has a **pharmaceutical form**: *soluble tablet*
- Has (a) **route(s) of administration**: *oral use*
- has (an) **actual ingredient(s)**: *Amoxicillinetrihydraat eq. Amoxicilline – 500 mg*
- Contains brand name, pharmaceutical form, proprietary suffix, strength(s) and important information for health care providers (secability, container, parallel import company name, ...)

Hierarchy medicinal part



Virtual part

V(irtual)M(edicinal)P(roduct)

Amoxicilline 500 mg oplosbare tabl. (or.)

Represents a generic, **brand-independent**, product/

- Is an entity representing **clinically equivalent branded products**
- Linked to one or more **clinically interchangeable AMPs** on the market
- **Shared properties** between AMPs: active **substance(s)** and its/their **strength(s)**, **route(s)** of administration generalized pharmaceutical **form**
- Has a unique **id** and an **abbreviated name**
- Contains virtual ingredient & virtual pharmaceutical form (less specific than AMP), standardized strength and a granular description of route(s) of administration.

Virtual part

V(irtual)M(edicinal)P(roduct) (Continued..)

Generic but specific enough for

- ✓ Retrieving generic prescription history in medical health record
- ✓ Suggesting alternative products in case of supply problems
- ✓ Informing of problem or commercialization stop of an AMP
- ✓ Enhancing Medical health records analysis and decision support
- ✓ Checking intolerance checking (except excipients)
- ✓ Supporting main element of an international prescription in future
 - SNOMED CT
 - Evolution towards IDMP ISO

Virtual part

V(irtual)M(edicinal)P(roduct) Group

Amoxicilline oral 500 mg

Represents a group of VMPs for **Generic INN prescription & price comparison** of similar VMPs:

- Is linked to one or more **VMPs**
- Has a unique **id** and **Name**
- Shared properties: group of substance(s) sharing the same moiety, standardized strength(s) and more abstract form of method of administration (or intended site of use)
- Has a **generic prescription** status (INN OK or not OK + reason & Switch after selection ok or not ok)
- Minor differences between products (e.g. solid/liquid..) but can be important in some contexts: Warning is then shown.

A substantial, sustained but essential public investment within an all inclusive Stakeholders Governance

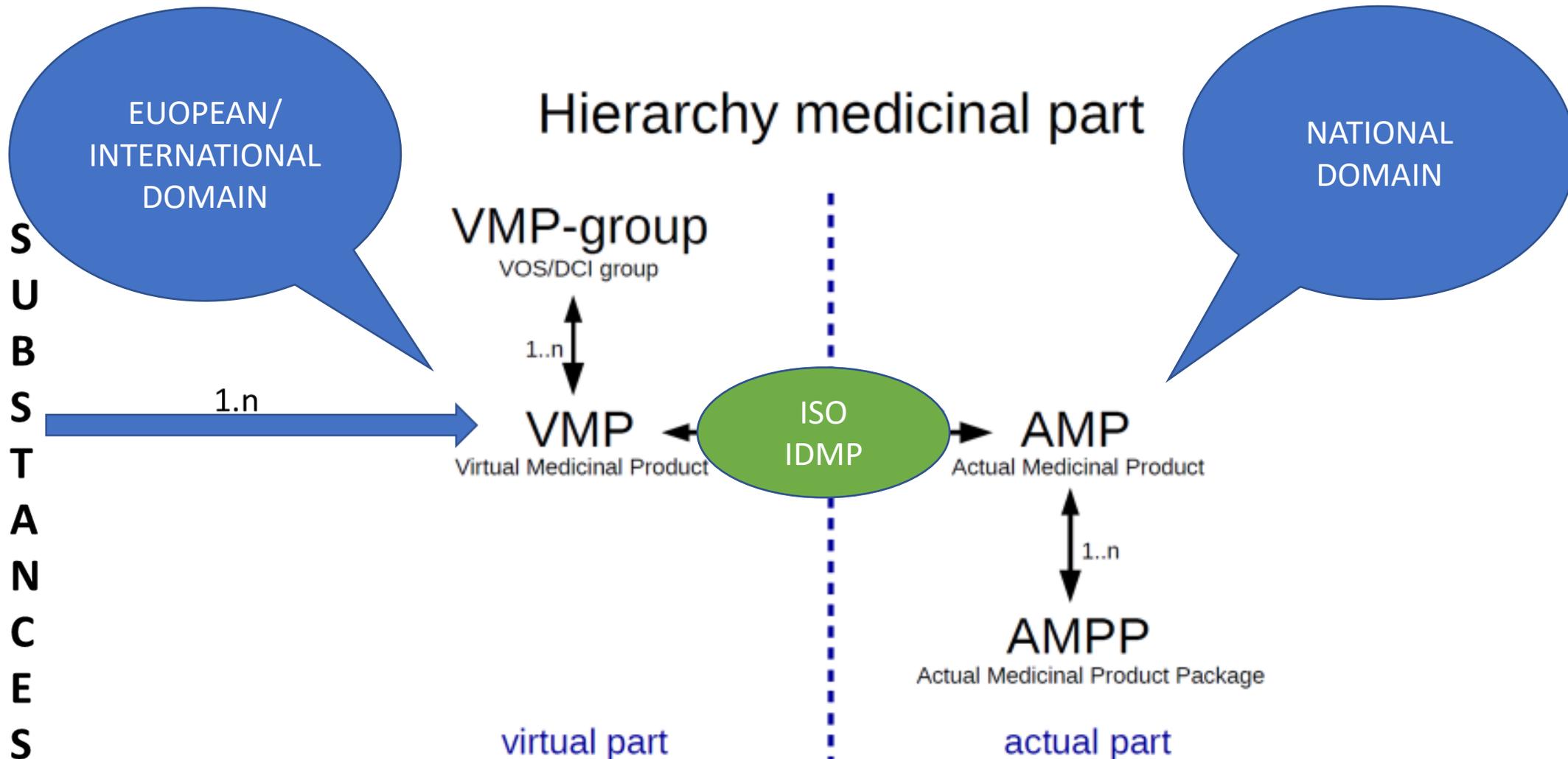
This is done!

- Data representation is **easily understood** by end users
- Control over **the consistency of the data** that is entered into the SAM by the suppliers via a consistent object domain
- **Scalable physical model** in relation to future needs without impact for end users.
- **Independence** between the structure of business entities and the physical implementation
- **Use of a standard data exchange protocol** with openness to other suppliers
- Orchestration between suppliers via SAM ensuring data integrity
- Export based on business layer business entities and also used in Web Services
- ISO IDMP compatible

Constraints and challenges...

- Implementation of **the physical model specific to each end user** based on the business entities received.
- Semantic standards are not yet travelling over the whole value chain (eg. Pharmacovigilance)
- Access to **complete** content of Medicines Products enabling allergies management and issue warnings: eg: No sugar.
- **Individualized dosage** management
- Operationalising ISO IDMP: Resistance to change and backward compatibility.
- Integrate Pharmaceutical Product ID (PhPID) (VMP ID) into the Clinical Record together with its concrete description.

Going beyond across silos but also across borders



Thank you!

<http://www.samportal.be/fr/sam> (French)

<http://www.samportal.be/nl/sam> (Dutch)

More info on INN Prescription

[https://www.afmps.be/fr/items-HOME/prescription en dci](https://www.afmps.be/fr/items-HOME/prescription_en_dci) (Fr)

[https://www.fagg-afmps.be/nl/items-HOME/voorschrijven op stofnaam](https://www.fagg-afmps.be/nl/items-HOME/voorschrijven_op_stofnaam) (NI)

E. Van Bever, et al., Operational rules for the implementation of INN prescribing, Int. J. Med. Inform.(2013),<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2013.09.004>

Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety

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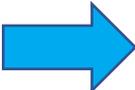
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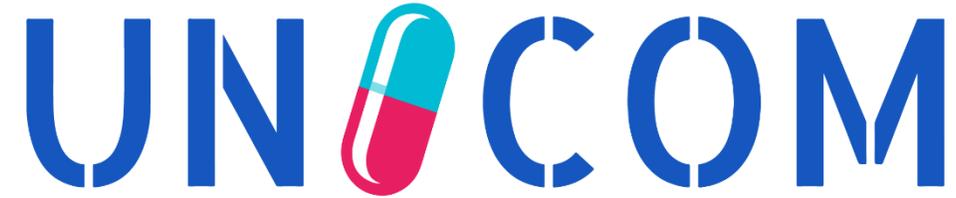
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Up-scaling the global univocal identification of medicines

Questions and Answers: Use cases and lessons learned

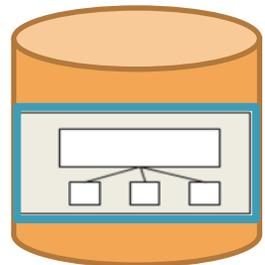
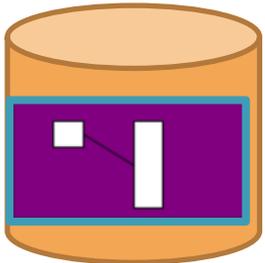
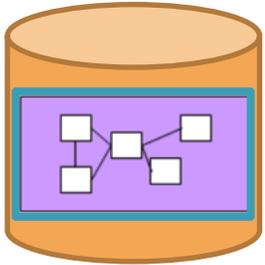
Robert Vander Stichele, i-HD

UNICOM Workpackage 8

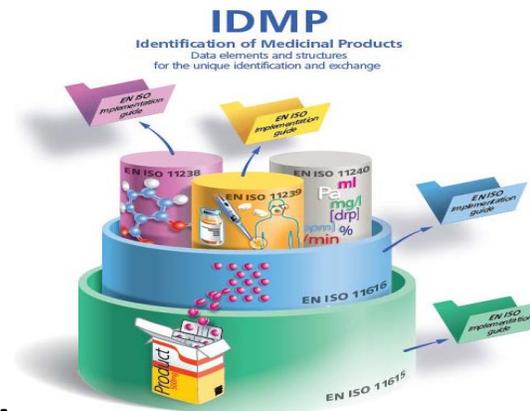
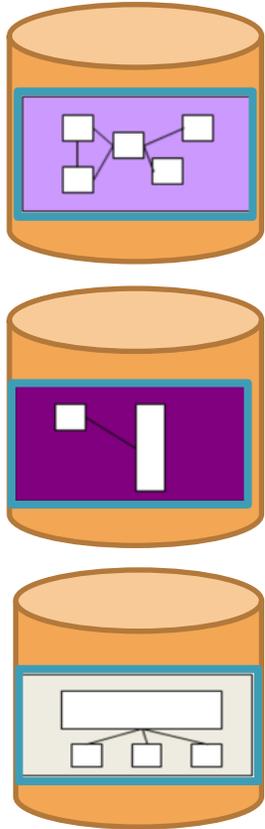
Sept. 21th, 2020



National Drug Dictionaries each With their data model



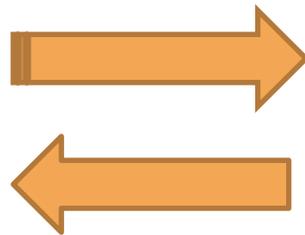
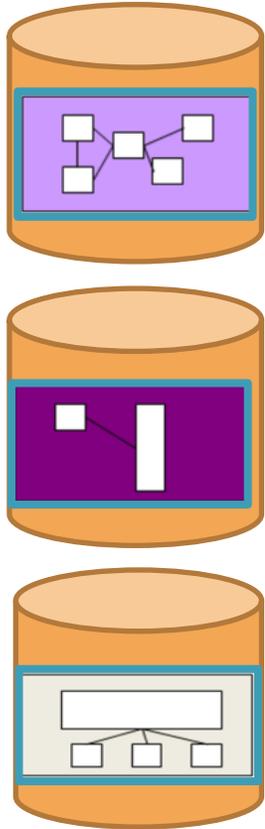
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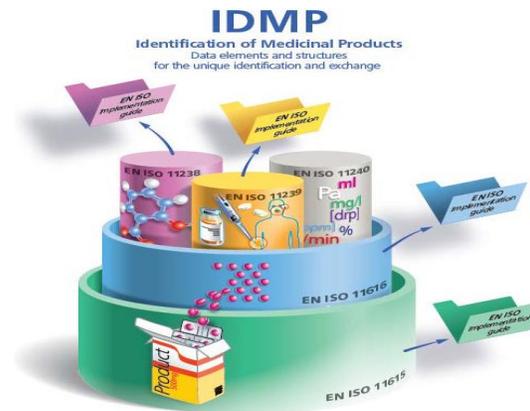
Connecting with a
global univocal
identification system



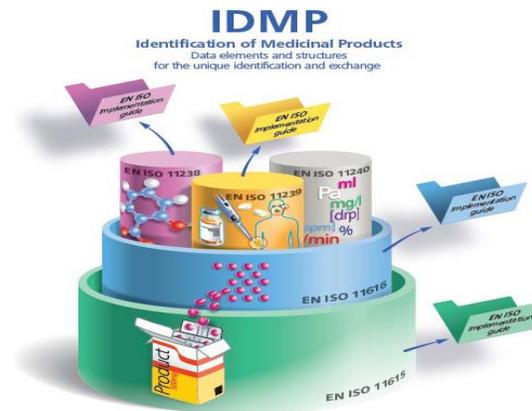
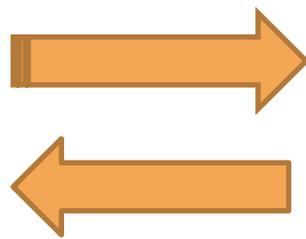
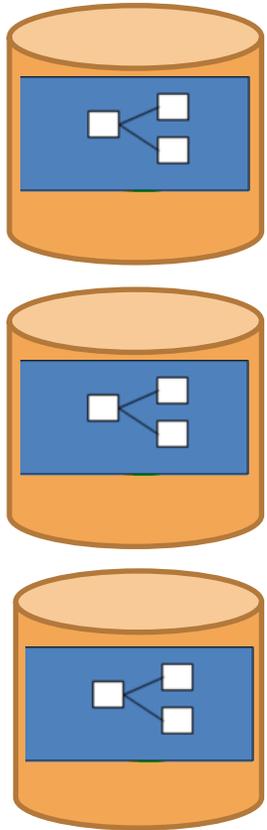
National Drug Dictionaries each With their data model



**Harmonizing the
national
Medicinal product
drug models**

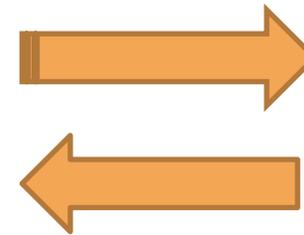
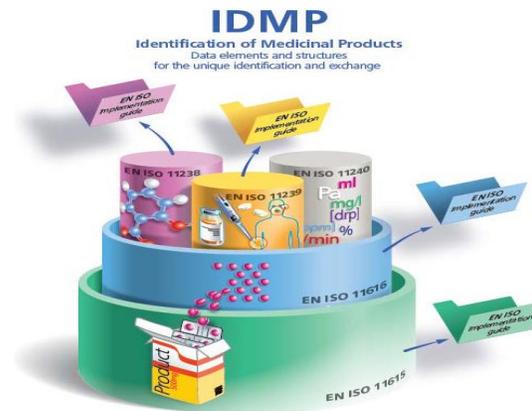
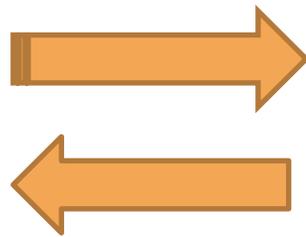
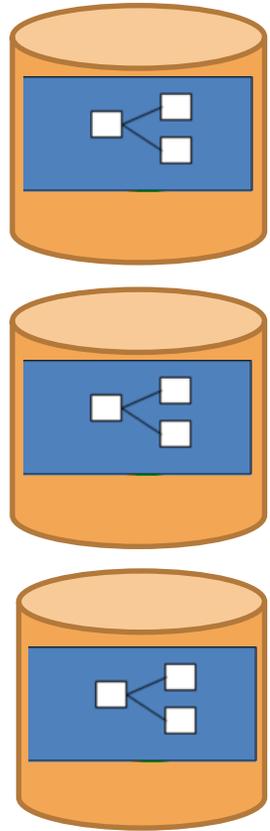


National Drug Dictionaries each With their data model



**Harmonizing the
national
Medicinal product
drug models**





Integration with international drug classifications in knowledge bases on pharmacotherapy

Advantages of univocal identification of medicinal products

Cross Border Migration

of ePrescriptions

of Knowledge databases on Drug information and Decision Support

Cross National Comparison

of the national therapeutic arsenals

of Drug Utilisation

of the quality of prescribing and dispensing

Cross National Cooperation

Creating a European Data Space

Facilitation multi-centre multi national pharmaco-epidemiology



Save the date – Next steps



#Imagining2029

- 1 Oct 2020, 15:00 – 16:30 **Digitally integrated care task force**
Deep diving into health data ecosystems for integrated care: sustainability and governance
- 2 Oct 2020, 15:00 – 16:30 **UNICOM Community of Expertise**
Gap Analysis about existing and new standards and profiles
Registration: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_QuVtjX60TTO33lwZw5-82A
- 2/3 Dec 2020: **EHTEL 2020 Thought Leadership Symposium**
Digital Services in the move towards healthy and resilient communities

Workstreams and Events:

<https://www.ehtel.eu/imagining-2029.html>

Webinar Documentation and Recording:

<https://www.ehtel.eu/activities/webinars.html>



Towards European data spaces for medicines Semantic interoperability for patient safety



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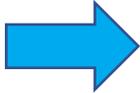
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Learn more in factsheets and full videos of ELO Imagining 2029 webinars:



Imagining 2029 webinar series:
Moving towards for European Health Data Space(s)

**From the European Strategy for Data
to Health Data Spaces**
1st EHETEL/ELO Network Factsheet

Imagining 2029 webinar series:
Moving Towards European Health Data Space(s)

**Architectures and processes enabling
data re-use:**
2nd EHETEL/ELO Network factsheet



Internal Review



Published



Full Webinar Recordings



Collaborating for Digital Health and Care in Europe

Imagining 2029 ELO Webinar III

21 Sept

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