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Introduction/Objectives

The Consortium for Oral Health Research and Informatics (COHRI) is a group of thirty dental schools whose goal is to create, standardize, and integrate data using electronic health records. Through a three-year NLM grant, COHRI developed a clinical data repository for COHRI member dental schools to deposit and access de-identified electronic oral health records. This project hopes to improve informatics utilization in education, healthcare, and research in the dental field.

The aim of this poster is to discover how COHRI went about ingesting and accessing EHRs for and from their repository. These two lifecycle processes will give insight into the procedures COHRI used to build their database.

Methods

A founding member of Consortium for Oral Health Research and Informatics (COHRI) from Tufts University Dental School was interviewed twice to find out how data is deposited and accessed into the repository.

Interview questions were modeled after “Conducting a Data Interview” by Michael Witt & Jake Carlson from Purdue University and “Simplified Data Management Plan” by Frameworks for a Data Management Curriculum created by the Lamar Soutter Library, University of Massachusetts Medical School and George C. Gordon Library, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Information from UT Houston’s COHRI project page and official COHRI website were also used to understand process, procedures, and goals.

Results

INGEST

COHRI looked to Partners in Health and colleagues in bioinformatics field to assist with developing standard operation procedures to data ingestion. Before depositing xALM electronic oral health records, data use agreements were signed among the participating schools and the project was granted IRB and HIPAA approval. Patients consent were given at time of first dental visit. This same consent stands for past patients being treated at the clinics before COHRI’s launch.

University of Texas at Houston’s bioinformatics group (BIG team) developed script for the schools IT departments to execute quarterly on an annual basis. These scripts convert xALM files to CSV files. Once executed the data are uploaded to UT Houston via a secure transform protocol. Currently the database retains over 1.2 million patient records.

ACCESS

Who has access to COHRI?

- University researchers only
- General public nor commercial vendors cannot have access to the data

Authentication and authorization

- Institutional access only. Researchers must be affiliated with university to access COHRI
- Institutional user name and password used to access COHRI
- Institutional COHRI representative is then contacted and author access to database
- Turnaround for authorization and access is about 1 week

How to access data:

- Data can be exported as a flat file or Excel document
- Users access data via a web interface, run queries and analyze data, such as general graphs.

Conclusion

COHRI’s ingest and access procedures and requirements give insight into how these particular data life-cycle actions can handle EHRs for research. These processes can be used as guidelines for researchers and librarians for understanding the implement requirements and policies for depositing and accessing clinical data.

Further examination of COHRI’s preservation planning and technical requirements is needed to understand long term access and project sustainability. More exploration needs to be given towards consortia clinical data repositories to aid specific health sciences subject areas hoping to create similar projects. At the moment COHRI is the only oral health clinical shared data repository in dentistry.