UNIVERSITY of **DIGI** WASHINGTON **DIGI** PIPELINES, WAREHOUSING, & ANALYTICS

DATA PIPELINES USING FHIR

Some examples of our health information exchanges, FHIR pipeline, and analytics projects

Côte d'Ivoire

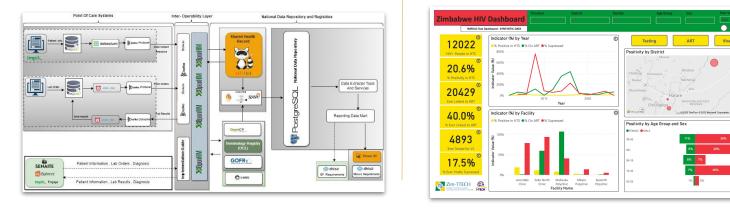


In **Côte d'Ivoire**, DIGI has been a longstanding digital health partner to I-TECH CIV, the Ministry of Health, and the U.S. CDC office under PEPFAR. DIGI is modernizing the national health architecture using OpenMRS v3, OpenHIE with FHIR and OpenHealthStack, and more to **realize a full continuum of care and secondary data use ecosystem**. This includes **real time national patient identification**, **consolidated data warehouse and dashboards**, and more!





In **Zimbabwe**, DIGI partners with ZimTTECH to provide expert technical assistance and engineering to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to achieve national standards-based health information exchange and data analytics solutions. Using an OpenHIE architecture and OpenHealthStack FHIR Data Pipes, we have **developed a pipeline from the facility-level EMR to a FHIR-first Shared Health Record (SHR), and flattened to an appropriate data warehouse model** with capabilities for generating indicators for reporting to MoH and other funders.



For more information about DIGI guides and country examples for HIEs and Pipelines, visit <u>http://healthinformationexchange.org</u>

DIGI PRINCIPLES

- > Open Source and Global Goods
- > Standards Based Solutions
- > User-Centered Design
- > Upskilling and Local Ownership
- > Flexible and Responsive

DIGI's APPROACH to PIPELINES & ANALYTICS

- > Open Health Stack FHIR Pipes
- > Industry Supported (Google)
- > Broad use among global health partners
- > Optimized for horizontal scalability
- > SQL Support (wider support base for current dimensional modeling techniques)
- > More understandable columnar, flat data structures and meaning

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Data Analytics

FHIR Pipes

Google supported Open Health Stack (OHS) provides FHIR analytics tools, such as FHIR data pipes (<u>https://github.com/google/fhir-data-pipes</u>) to enable a FHIR data store to be queried for use in analysis and visualization. A sql-on-fhir schema is used to build a columnar data warehouse schema through Apache Parquet files. This technology optimizes for horizontal scalability and distributed storage.

SELECT P.id.N.firstname.N.lastname.M.firstname as firstname maiden. M.lastname as lastname maiden. P.gender.P.birthDate.I.drivers lige
I.ssn, I.mrn, I.passport, I.synthea, Phone.phone_number, Add.city, Add.state, Add.zip
from patient AS P
LEFT JOIN (
SELECT id,
MAX(identifier) FILTER (WHERE system = "urn:oid:2.16.840.1.113883.4.3.25") AS drivers_license,
MAX(identifier) FILTER (WHERE system = "http://hl7.org/fhir/sid/us-ssn") AS ssn,
MAX(identifier) FILTER (WHERE system = "http://hospital.smarthealthit.org") AS mrn,
MAX(identifier) FILTER (WHERE system = "http://standardhealthrecord.org/fhir/StructureDefinition/passportNumber") AS passport,
from patient AS P LATERAL VIEW OUTER explode(identifier) as ident
LATERAL VIEW OUTER explode(name) as names
HHERE names.use = "official"
SELECT P.id.,names.family as lastname,concat_ws(" *,names.given) as firstname, names.use from patient AS P
LATERAL VIEW OUTER explode(name) as names WHERE names.use = "maiden"
HHERE DAMES.USE = "malden") N on P.di = N.di
SELECT P.id, tele.value as phone_number from patient AS P
LATERAL VIEW DUTER explode(telecon) as tele
) Phone on P. id = Phone.id
LEFT JOIN (
SELECT P.id, add.city as city, add.state as state, add.postalCode as zip from patient AS P
LATERAL VIEW DUTER explade(address) as add
) Add on P ishe addidid

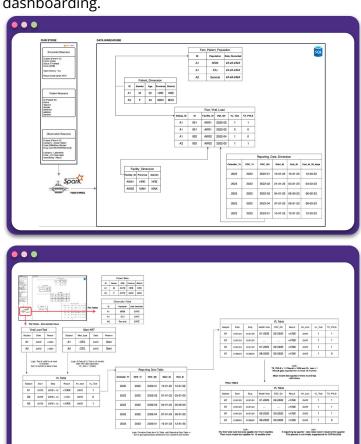
Apache Spark SQL Views

Apache Spark SQL is used to create flattened columnar data views of FHIR data. Nested data within FHIR stores are stored into long tables, organized by patient IDs. These long table views can then be transformed into wide views for further processing into data warehouse schema using dimensional modeling techniques.

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Dimensional Modeling

From flattened table views, fact and dimension tables can be built. Longitudinal records of indicators can be recorded and mapped onto time periods of interest (months, quarters, years). This enables drilling down of indicators through different time periods as well as filtering and slicing data by demographics of interest. These tables can be built from FHIR-based shared health records and associated registries (patient, facilities, etc.). They will also be easily integrated into dashboards such as Apache Superset and Microsoft PowerBI for data visualization and dashboarding.



LET'S COLLABORATE!

To learn more about DIGI, please email us at **digit@uw.edu** or visit **uwdigi.org** and **healthinformationexchange.org**

