



Validation of Primary Care Resource Use and Costs in OMOP-Mapped vs. Source CPRD Aurum Data

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Real-World Data



Evidence on effectiveness, safety, utilisation and economic aspects in real-world populations

Complement trial data

Increasingly accepted by regulatory agencies and HTA bodies

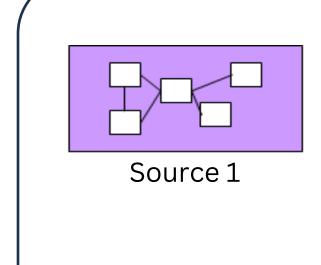




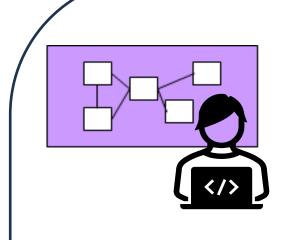
Local database

Analysis

Results

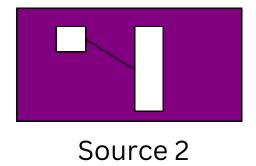




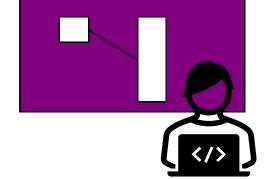






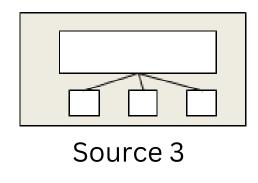






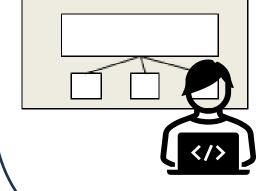




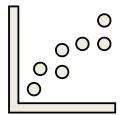




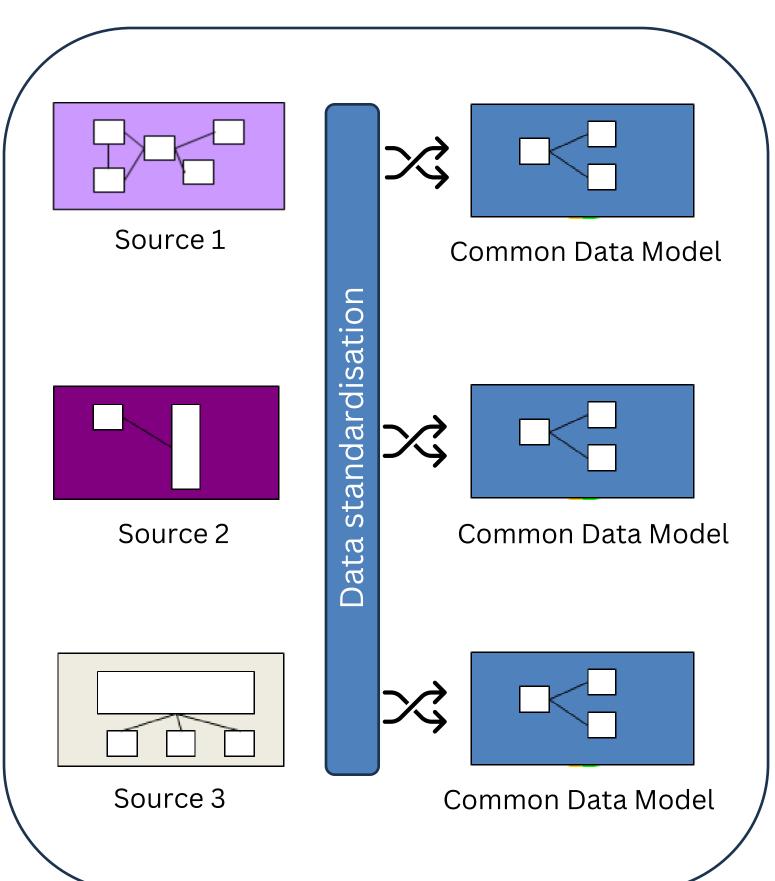








Local database





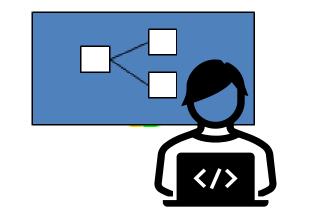




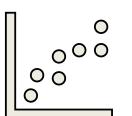
Analysis & Results



One analytical code

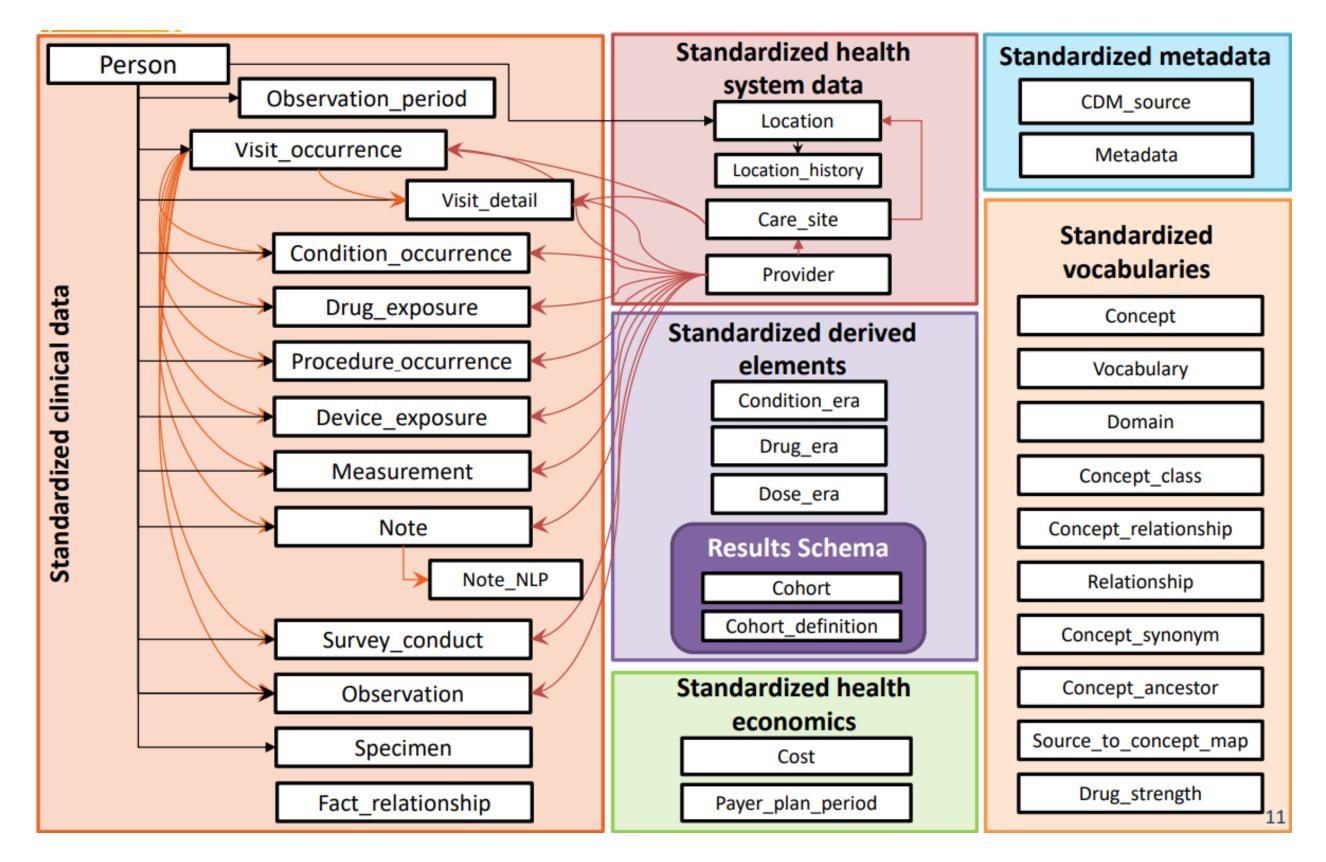






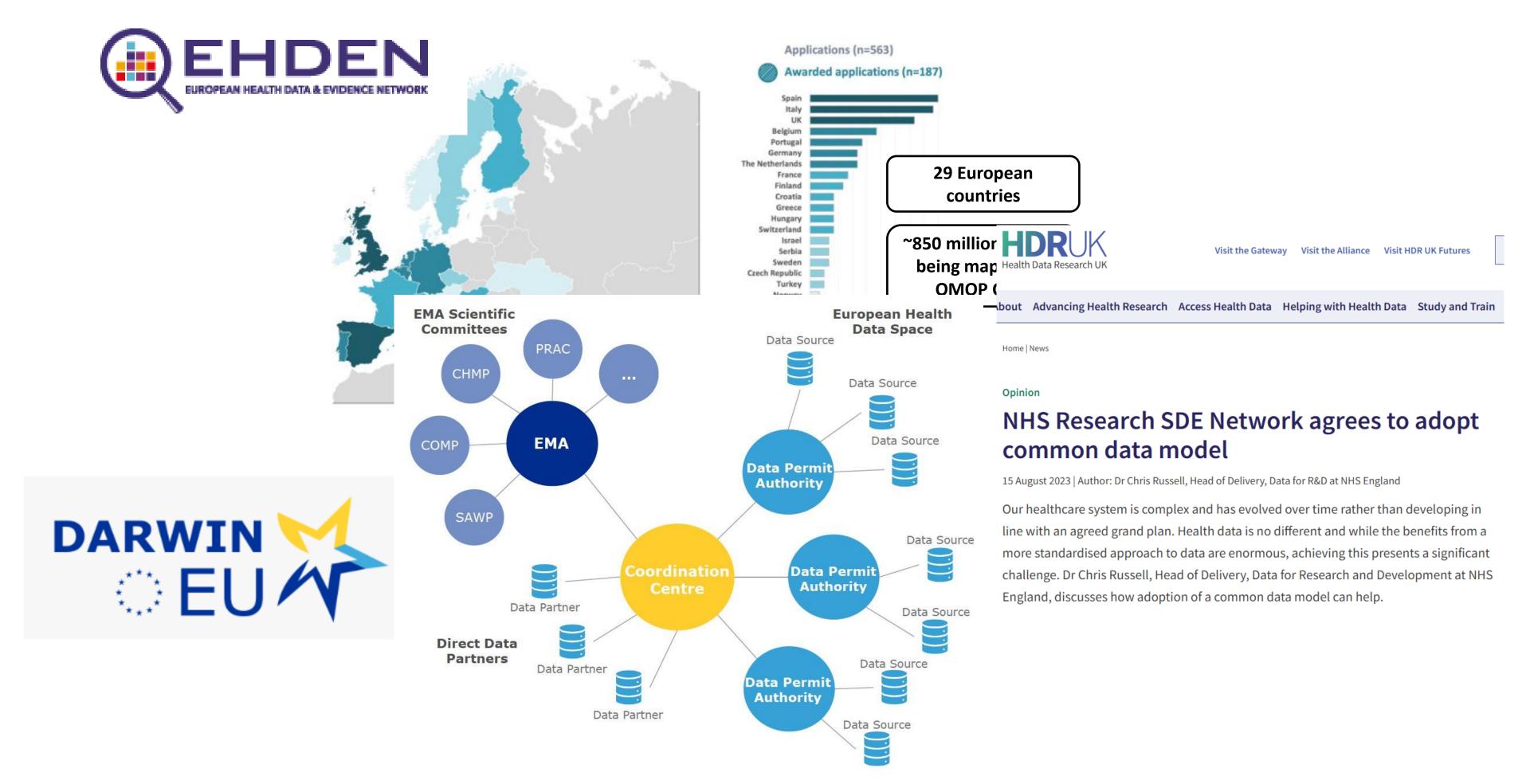


OHDS Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP-CDM)









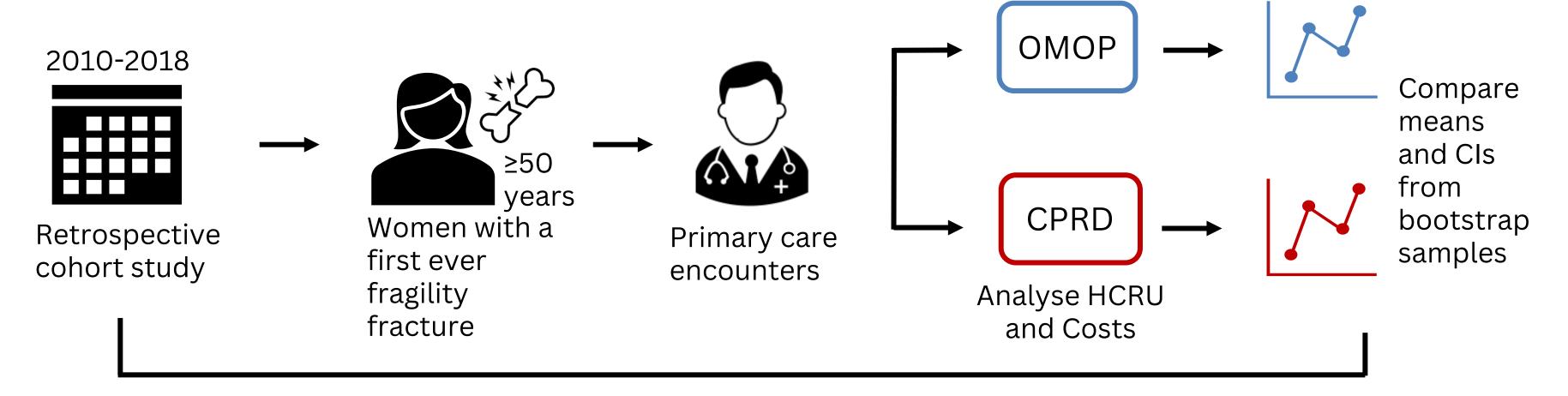




OBJECTIVE

To compare HCRU and costs calculated in OMOP-mapped against estimates from the corresponding CPRD-source dataset

METHODS

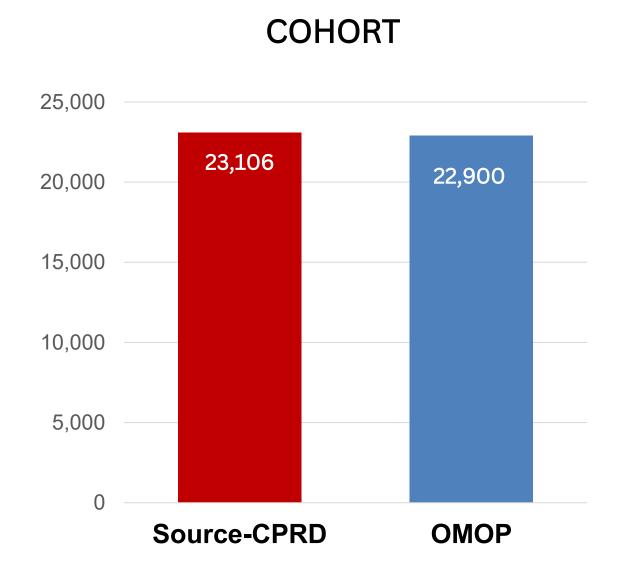


730-day follow-up





RESULTS



AGE in years (mean, SD)



Source-CPRD: 71.3 (12.2)

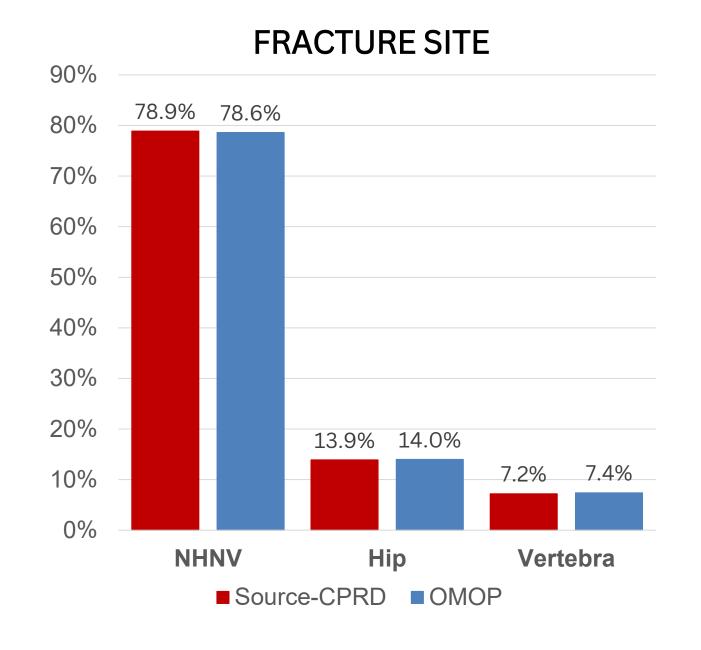
OMOP: 71.3 (12.2)

HEALTHCARE USERS



Source-CPRD: 97.3%

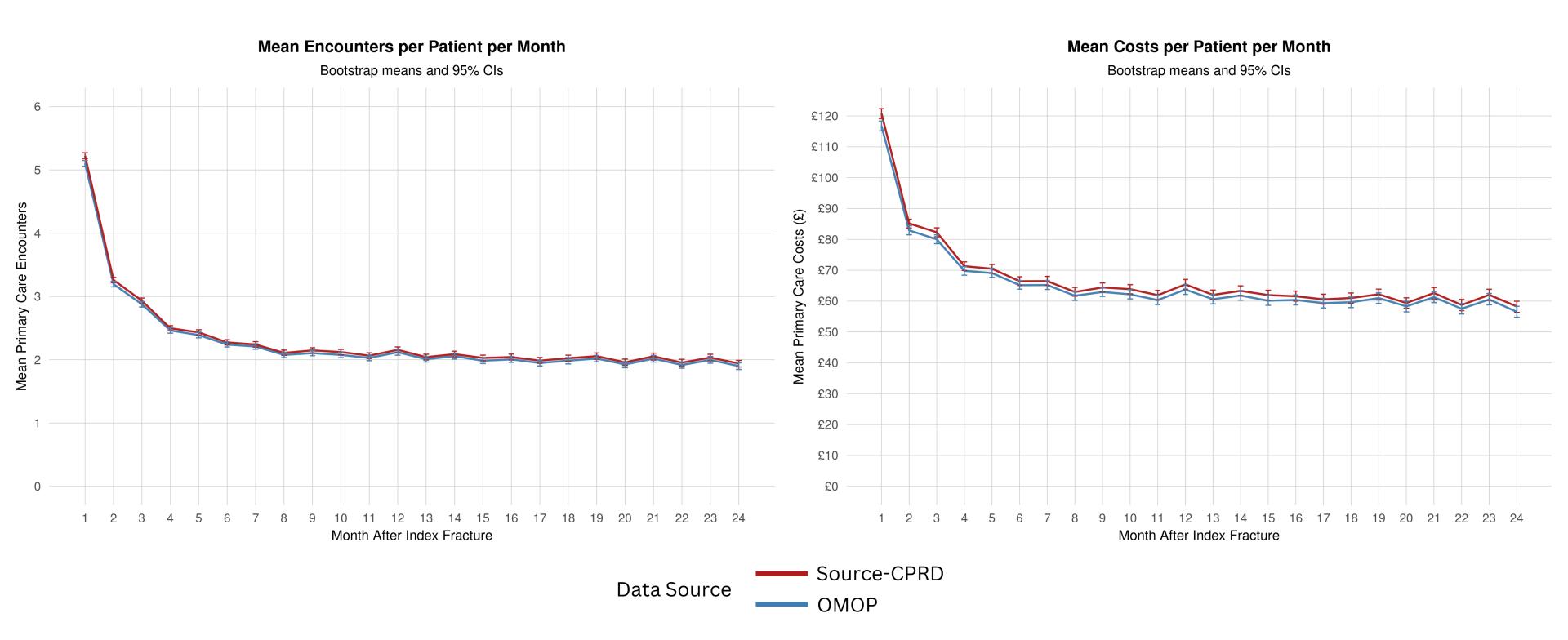
OMOP: 97.4%

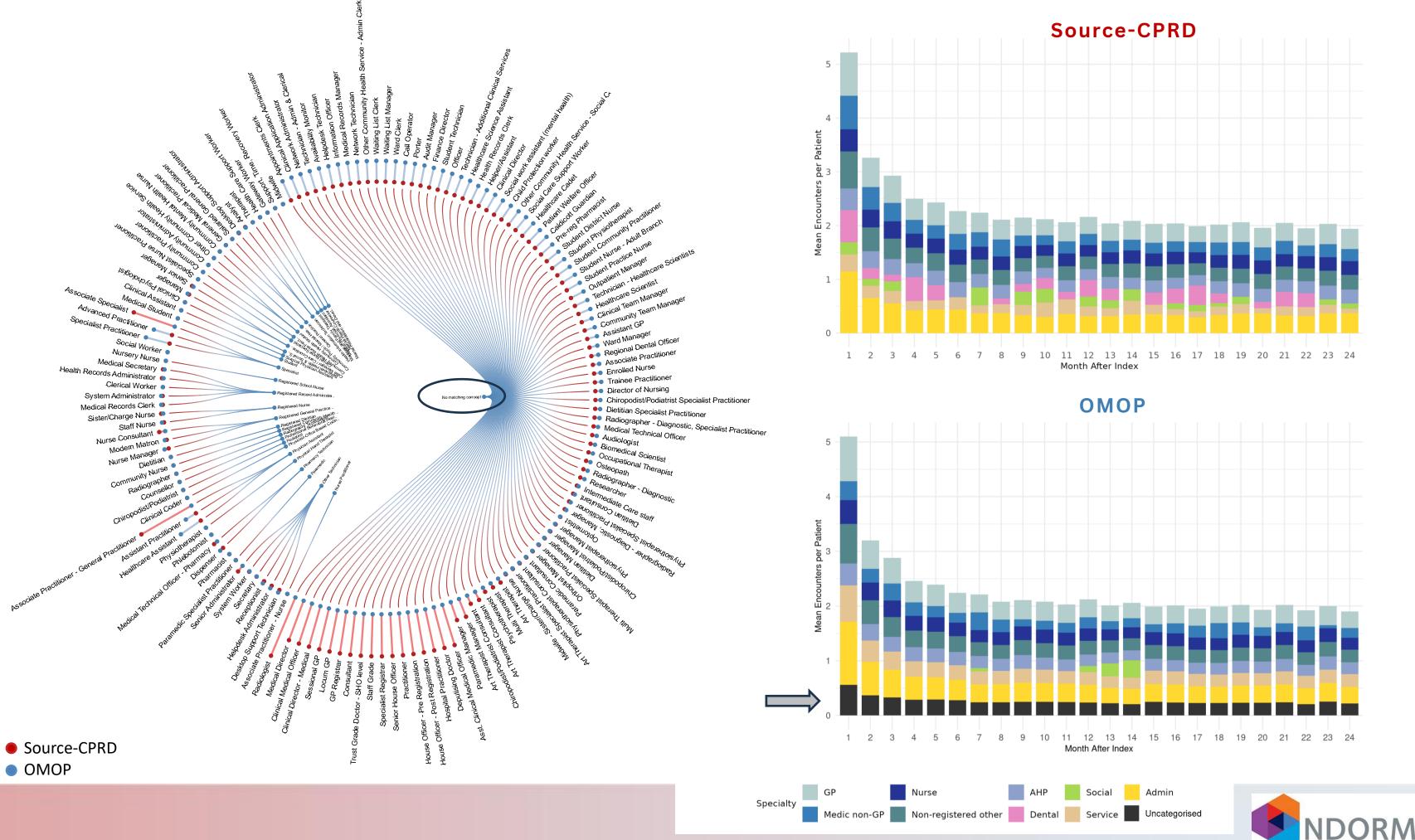






RESULTS: HCRU and Costs







CONCLUSIONS

- OMOP-mapped estimates of primary care resource use and costs were equivalent to those obtained from source-CPRD dataset
- (Minor) differences were observed in:
 - Cohort composition due to mapping quality standards
 - Specialty classifications
- Differences can be minimised with refinements to mapping and vocabularies
- Federated analyses using OMOP mapped data appears to be a reliable method to accurately capture HCRU and costs in CPRD-UK.

