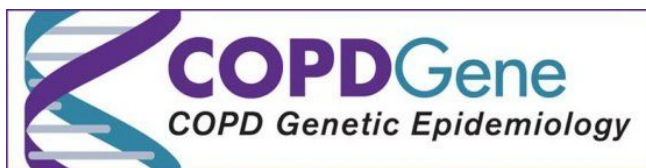


COPDGene Clinical Data Exploration Tool

Quick Reference Guide

GETTING STARTED



NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Strategic Coordination - The Common Fund

Data Commons Pilot Phase Consortium

NIH National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Data Storage, Toolspace, Access and analytics for biG data Empowerment

THE FUNDAMENTALS

<https://copdgene.hms.harvard.edu>

AUTHORIZATION

First a DCPPC user must be authorized to access data from COPDGene. In order to become authorized you must complete and be up-to-date the NIH Data Commons Onboarding form located at the following location: <https://tinyurl.com/dcppc-START>. **Note this form has VERY recently changed and individuals will need to check and make sure they have answered all questions on the form. Including Data Access and Privacy agreements added at the beginning of July.**

You can check your approval status by checking the 'DARWhitelist' tab of the following spreadsheet: <https://tinyurl.com/dcppc-DAR>. An approved user will have an "Approved" response under the column labeled *Current DAR status of individual's access*. If you are not currently approved, this requires updating the NIH Data Commons onboarding form and having a "Yes" response to the controlled access data question on the NIH Data Commons Onboarding form.

ACCESS

You may request access to the tool by contacting Jessica Lyons, Jessica.Lyons@hms.harvard.edu and providing your preferred user ID, either your eRA Commons, ORCID, Github or Google ID. Once access has been granted you will receive an email with a link to access the application and You will then be able to log-in and will be presented with the list of data integrated in the COPDGene i2b2/transSMART application. Summary Statistics and Advanced Workflow options will now be available for access.

ORGANIZATION

- STEP 1: Explore ontologies by opening yellow folders to view data**
The home page is divided into two sections: the left side contains the search tree for registry data and the right side contains the cohort selection boxes (**Subset 1** and **Subset 2**).

COHORT (SUBSET) SELECTION

- STEP 2: Drag and drop criteria from left to select subset of individuals**
Subset selection criterion can be very simple or more comprehensive, using combinations of the Boolean logic 'and' (entries in stacked subset boxes), 'or' (entries in the same subset box), and 'not' (by clicking the **Exclude** option for the contents of a box).

USING STATISTICAL TOOLS TO QUERY DATA

- STEP 3: Generate Summary Statistics**
 - After selecting cohort(s), click on **Generate Summary Statistics**.
 - Subsets can be verified at the top of the **Summary Statistics** section. The i2b2/transSMART application automatically generates a table with subject totals and statistical analysis by age, sex and race for each subset, if data are available.
 - Drag and drop any of the variables (from left side to anywhere on the right side of the home page) to generate statistical analysis based upon that variable.

COPDGENE i2b2/transSMART HOME PAGE

The screenshot shows the COPDGene i2b2/transSMART home page. On the left, there is a 'Navigate Terms' panel with a tree structure of categories like '00 Affection status' and '01 Demographics'. A red box labeled 'STEP 1: COPDGene phenotypic data Explore ontologies by opening yellow folders to view contents' points to a yellow folder icon. In the center, there are two 'Subset' selection boxes, 'Subset 1' and 'Subset 2', each with 'Include' and 'Exclude' buttons. A red box labeled 'STEP 2: Subset Selection Drag and drop criteria from left' points to the 'abc Case (3692)' and 'abc Control (4499)' items in the subsets. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Comparison', 'Summary Statistics', 'Grid View', 'Advanced Workflow', 'Fractals', and 'Genome Browser'. A red box labeled 'STEP 3: CLICK on Summary Statistics' points to the 'Summary Statistics' button in the navigation bar. Dashed arrows indicate the flow from the 'Navigate Terms' panel to the subset selection boxes and then to the 'Summary Statistics' button.

USE CASE EXAMPLE

Data Exploration: IS THERE A DIFFERENCE IN RESTING OXYGEN SATURATION BETWEEN CASE AND CONTROL GROUPS?

STEP 1: Explore ontologies by opening yellow folders to view data or you can search for a term using the search box if you know key terms or the variable name and hit Enter.

STEP 2: Drag and drop criteria from left to select subsets of individuals as shown on previous pane

Subset 1 will be individuals who under affection status **Case**. To select this cohort, follow this path in the folder, and drag and drop **Case** into the top box of Subset 1:

00 Affection status/Case

Subset 2 will be individuals who under affection status **Control**. To select this cohort, follow this path in the folder, and drag and drop **Control** into the top box of Subset 2 (The values "Exclusionary Disease" and "Other" are not used in this case):

00 Affection status/Control

STEP 3: Click **Summary Statistics**. Below are the summary statistics comparing the Case and Control Subsets. Then, drag and drop the variable **Resting SaO2 in percent** (under the **Clinical Data** folder) into the Summary Statistics side of the user interface.

03 Clinical data/Oxygen saturation and therapy/05 Resting SaO2 in percent

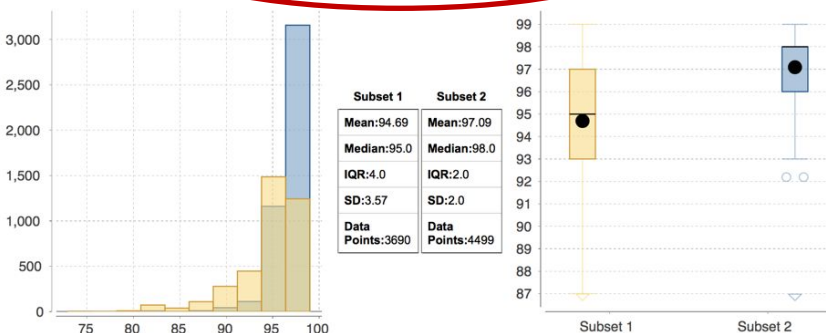
The screenshot shows the COPDGene user interface. At the top, a search box contains 'o2' and is labeled 'Type search words in Search Box'. Below the search box, the 'Active Filters' section shows 'Free Text > o2'. The 'Navigate Terms' section on the left shows a tree view of clinical data, with '05 Resting SaO2 in percent (10368)' highlighted and a red box around it. A red arrow points from this box to the 'Summary Statistics' section. In the 'Summary Statistics' section, there are two query summary boxes for Subset 1 and Subset 2, both containing the path '(\\00 Affection status\\00 Affection status\\Case\\)'. Below these are 'Subject Totals' and a table comparing Subset 1 and Subset 2. The table shows Subset 1 has 3692 data points and Subset 2 has 4499. A histogram and a box plot are also shown, comparing the distribution of '05 Resting SaO2 in percent' between the two subsets. The histogram shows Subset 1 (blue) has a higher mean and median than Subset 2 (yellow). The box plot shows Subset 1 has a higher median and mean than Subset 2.

Subset 1	Both	Subset 2
3692	0	4499

Subset 1	Subset 2
Mean:62.89	Mean:56.31
Median:63.0	Median:55.0
IQR:12.0	IQR:13.0
SD:8.53	SD:8.46
Data Points:3692	Data Points:4499

Analysis of 05 Resting SaO2 in percent

T-test demonstrated results are significant at a 95% confidence level
With a p-value of 0.0 for a T-stat at -36.38025



A t-test is automatically performed, based on having a continuous variable. The results show the mean of 94.7% for the Cases compared to 97% of the controls of SaO2. The p-value in this case is 0.0.

For questions or issues with the COPDGene User Interface, please contact Jessica_Lyons@hms.harvard.edu.