

June 27, 2025

John Brush, MD., Chief Research Officer, Sentara Health



I do not have any financial COI or ROI to disclose.



### Research make us better.

- Clinical trials expose us and our patients to cutting edge therapies.
- Market differentiation, reputation, recruiting.
- We are in the knowledge business.
- 1. Clinical trials
- 2. Outcomes research
  - Capacity building to do big-data analytics.
  - Capacity to manage federally funded research grants.



## Two Approaches for Hypertension Research

Aerial View with big data High tech approach

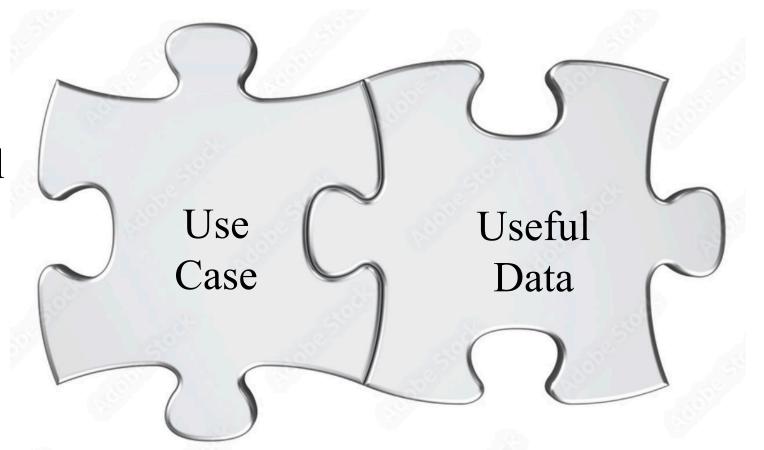


Boots on the ground High touch approach



# Data Science: The ability to make data useful

Intentional study design



Accessible
Structured
research-ready

Safely, privately, securely

## Organizing data in a common data model

**Epic Clarity** 



Epic Clarity-20,000 tables

### **OMOP**



Observational Medical
Outcomes Partnership-38 tables

### ETL (extract, transform, load) to OMOP

#### Refractor / OMOP Data Pipeline Epic Data is copied to the EDP on a daily basis. This data is added to the EDP once but shared via views to multiple places. The ClinicalEMRRefactor schema is The data in the ClinicalResearch schema one of those places. (OMOP Database) is then used to perform research studies Clarity Database **Enterprise Data Platform** Data schema ClinicalEMR Clinical **WVD** access Refactor Research SQL Server R Studio 4.2.3 Refactor picks up our clarity data, and runs the data The Avro files are then ingested back into through the Refactor software. This software uses AI the Enterprise Data Platform to the to convert the Epic Clarity data into OMOP concepts. ClinicalResearch schema

The Refactor software exports the data in both FHIR and Avro format. The Avro formatted files are laid out to the OMOP tables specifications.



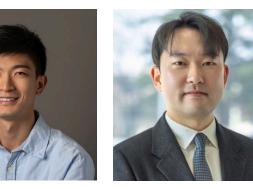
### Team Science

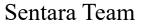
#### Yale Team

- Epidemiologist
- Analysts
- Content Experts





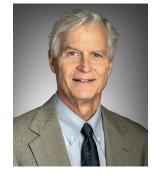




- IT cloud architect
- Software engineer
- Content Experts







Refactor Engineers

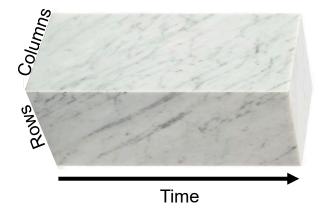




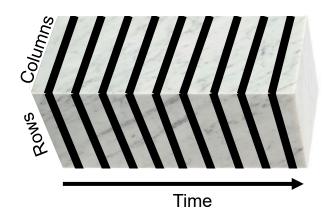


# Serial Cross-Sectional Study Trends over time

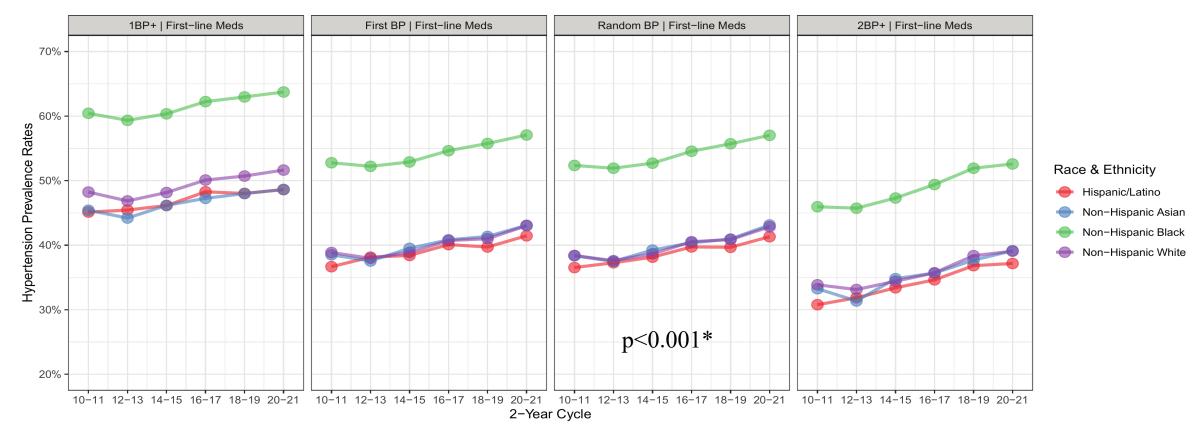
1.7 TB of data over 12 years



Slice into 2-year segments



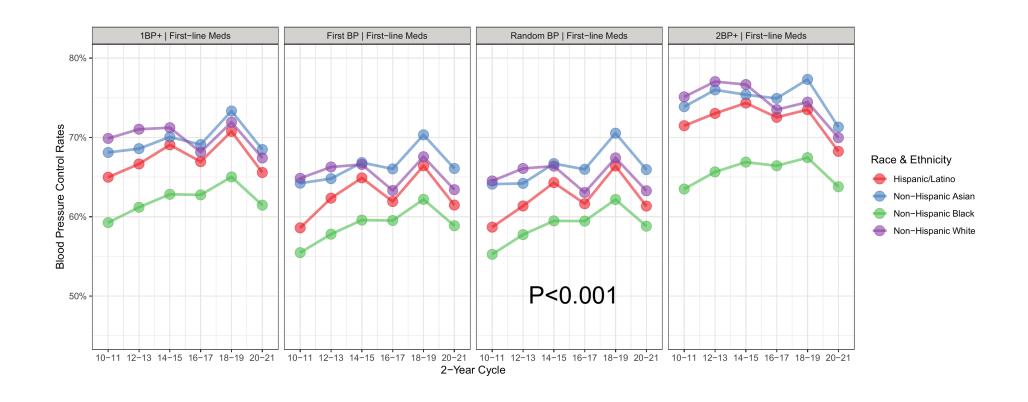
# Age-adjusted hypertension prevalence rates by race/ethnicity and operational definition



<sup>\*</sup>By Generalized estimation equation method (GEE).

Accounts for possible unmeasured correlation between observations from different timepoints.

### Age-adjusted Control Rates by Race/Ethnicity





### JAHA 13 (9): May 2024

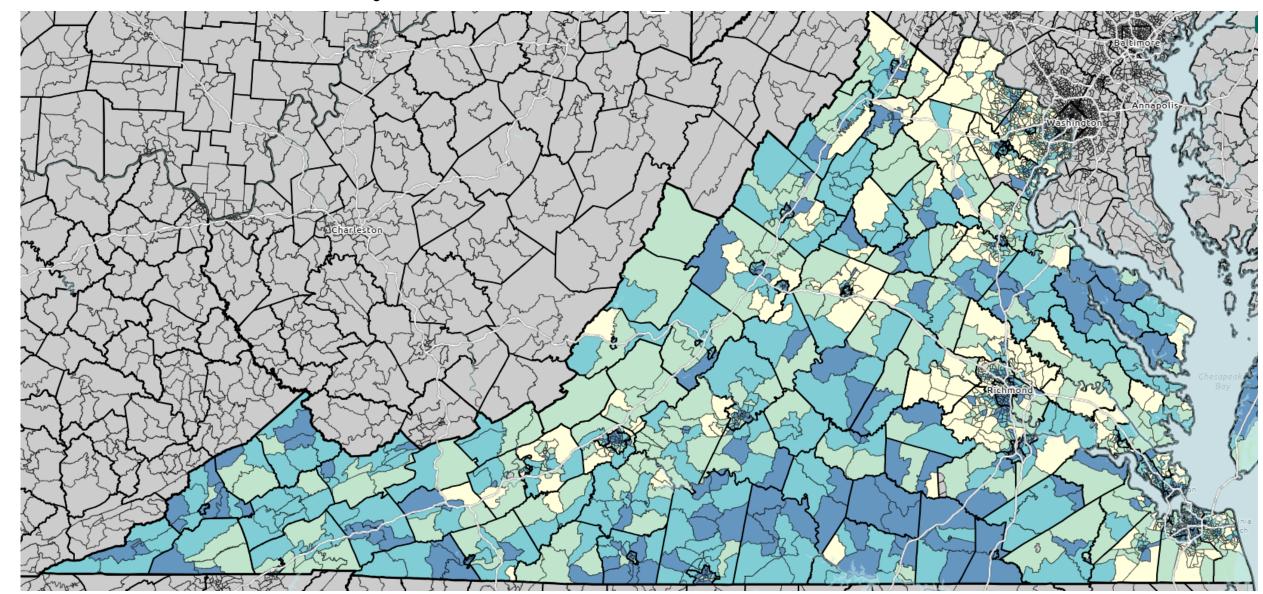
### Journal of the American Heart Association

#### **ORIGINAL RESEARCH**

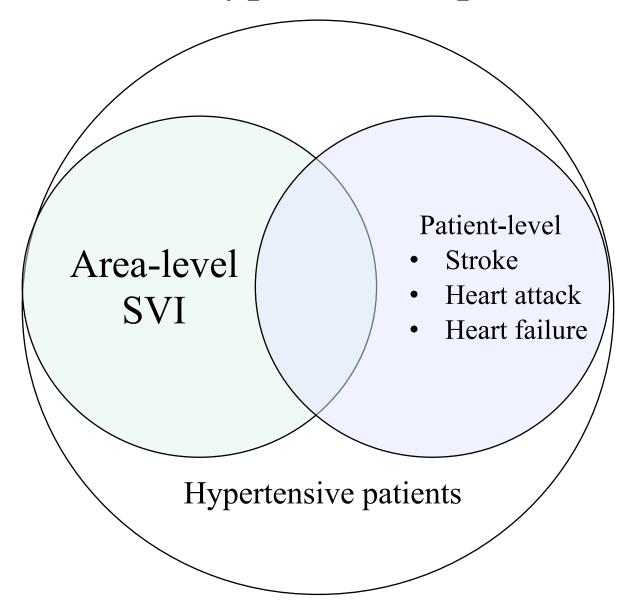
### Hypertension Trends and Disparities Over 12 Years in a Large Health System: Leveraging the Electronic Health Records

John E. Brush Dr, MD\*; Yuan Lu D, ScD; Yuntian Liu D, MPH; Jordan R. Asher D, MD, MS; Shu-Xia Li D, PhD; Mitsuaki Sawano D, MD; Patrick Young, PhD; Wade L. Schulz D, MD; Mark Anderson, AS; John S. Burrows, MBA; Harlan M. Krumholz D, MD, SM

Where you live can affect your health. Social vulnerability index (SVI), an indicator of SDOH



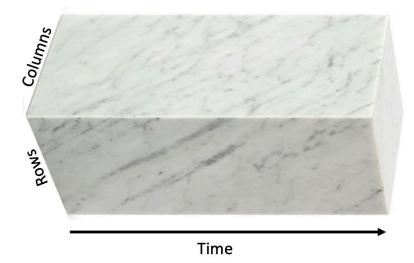
# Association between neighborhood level SVI and CV outcomes in hypertensive patients



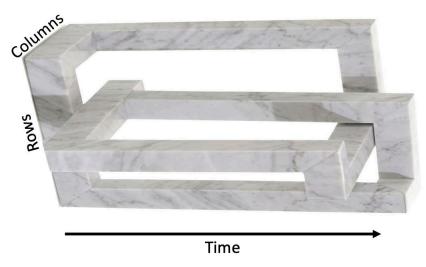


### To Predict Outcomes: A longitudinal cohort

1.7 TB of data over 13 years



Carve out a longitudinal cohort





### **Longitudinal Cohort**

# of years

5+ years

### 14 years

# of years with visits (RYV)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	RYV	# Total visits	Avg visits per visit- year
A	1	3	2	3	1								1	10	2
В				3	2		4		3				4/6	12	3
С	1											1	2/12	2	1



# Table 1. Baseline characteristics by SVI Quartile Median follow-up was 6.6 years (IQR=3.9-9.7)

Characteristics	Total (n = 330972)	SVI Quartile 1 (n = 91393)	SVI Quartile 2 (n = 93632)	SVI Quartile 3 (n = 77331)	SVI Quartile 4 (n = 52096)	SVI missing (n = 16520)
Age, mean (SD)	56.95 (15.24)	58.13 (14.68)	57.81 (15.16)	56.11 (15.44)	54.62 (15.72)	56.71 (15.27)
Male, n (%)	135255 ( 40.9)	40483 ( 44.3)	39463 ( 42.1)	30030 ( 38.8)	18516 ( 35.5)	6763 ( 40.9)
Race/Ethnicity, n (%)						
Hispanic/Latino	8359 ( 2.5)	1819 ( 2.0)	2323 ( 2.5)	1993 ( 2.6)	1856 ( 3.6)	368 ( 2.2)
NH Asian	7364 ( 2.2)	2499 ( 2.7)	2518 ( 2.7)	1511 ( 2.0)	691 ( 1.3)	145 ( 0.9)
NH Black	90613 ( 27.4)	13408 ( 14.7)	19510 ( 20.8)	24739 ( 32.0)	28046 ( 53.8)	4910 ( 29.7)
NH White	219530 ( 66.3)	72175 ( 79.0)	67754 ( 72.4)	47945 ( 62.0)	20839 ( 40.0)	10817 ( 65.5)
Others/Unknown	5106 ( 1.5)	1492 ( 1.6)	1527 ( 1.6)	1143 ( 1.5)	664 ( 1.3)	280 ( 1.7)
BMI, kg/m², mean (SD)	31.14 (7.25)	30.21 (6.70)	30.93 (7.06)	31.64 (7.48)	32.29 (7.88)	31.46 (7.38)
SBP*, mmHg, mean (SD)	131.41 (14.12)	130.51 (13.40)	131.29 (13.88)	131.66 (14.30)	132.61 (15.25)	132.12 (14.43)
DBP*, mmHg, mean (SD)	78.36 (9.24)	77.96 (8.85)	78.17 (9.14)	78.56 (9.34)	79.04 (9.86)	78.58 (9.21)

<sup>\*</sup>Blood pressure measured at an office/outpatient settings. SVI: social vulnerability index; SD: standard deviation, n: number; NH: non-Hispanic; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; ADI: area deprivation index.

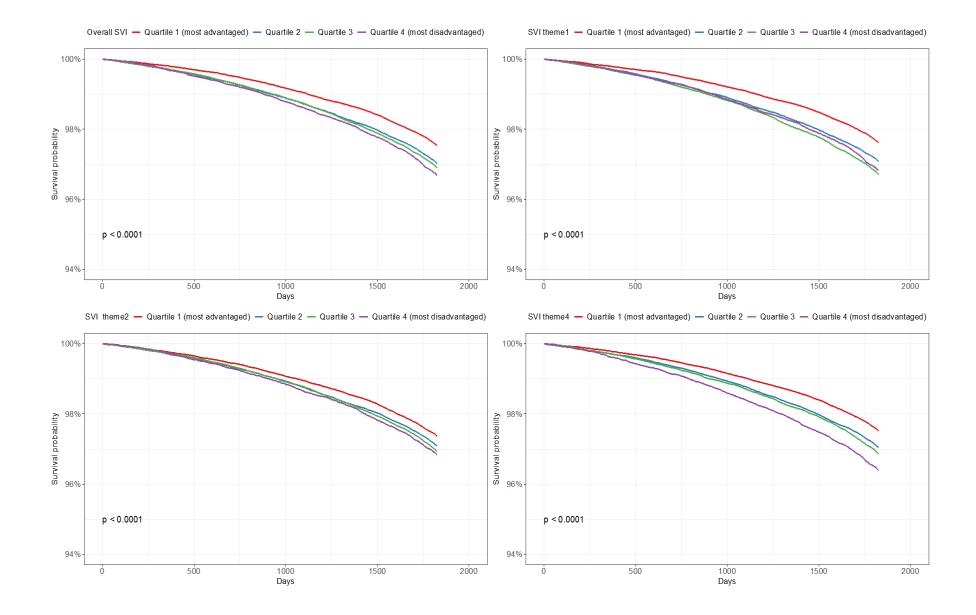


# Kaplan Meier curves by SVI quartile

Overall SVI
Theme 1
Socioeconomic status
Theme 2

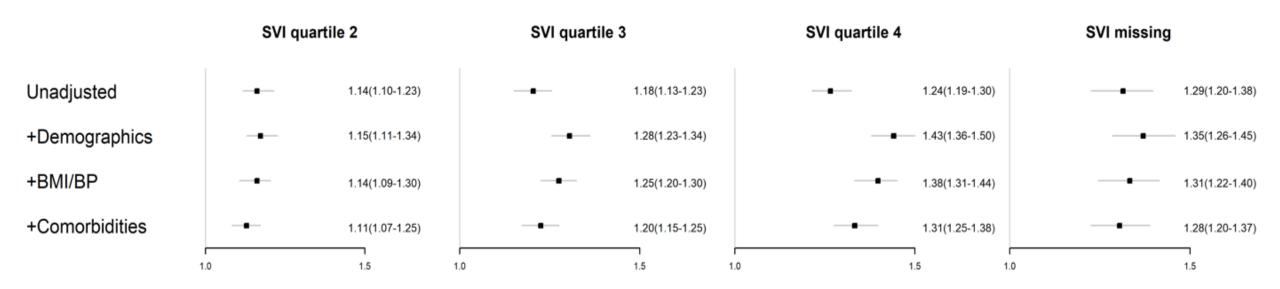
Theme 2
Household characteristics
Theme 4

Housing type and transportation





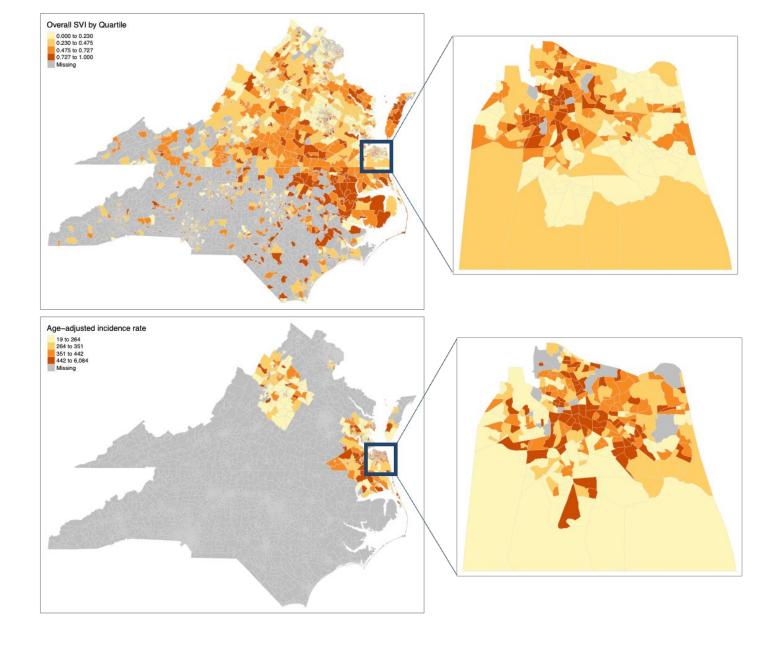
# Unadjusted and sequentially adjusted Cox Models for association between SVI quartile and the composite endpoint (MI, CHF, CVA).





### Top panel-SVI

### Bottom panel-outcome





### Findings

- The SVI is strongly associated with CV complications in a large diverse cohort of hypertensive patients.
- Addressing area-level social vulnerability may be important for identifying high-risk hypertensive patients who may benefit from more intensive interventions.
- Health systems could use this information to target vulnerable areas, then identify high-risk individuals within those areas as a strategy to address racial disparities and improve cardiovascular outcomes in hypertensive patients.



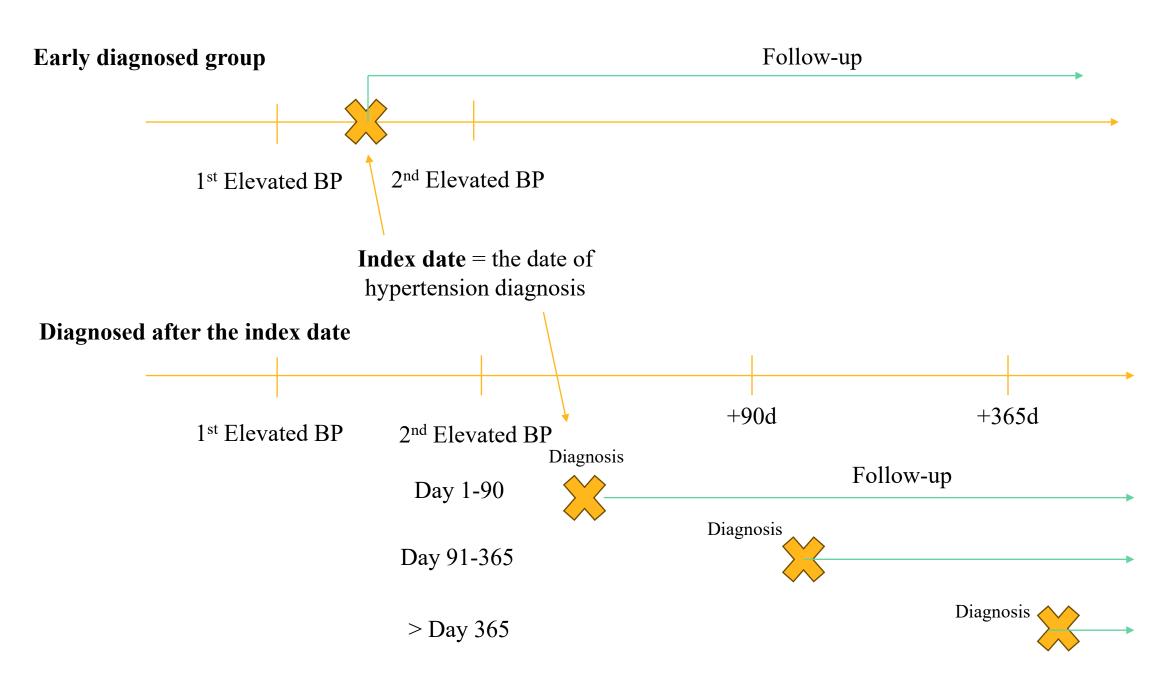
### Accepted for Publication

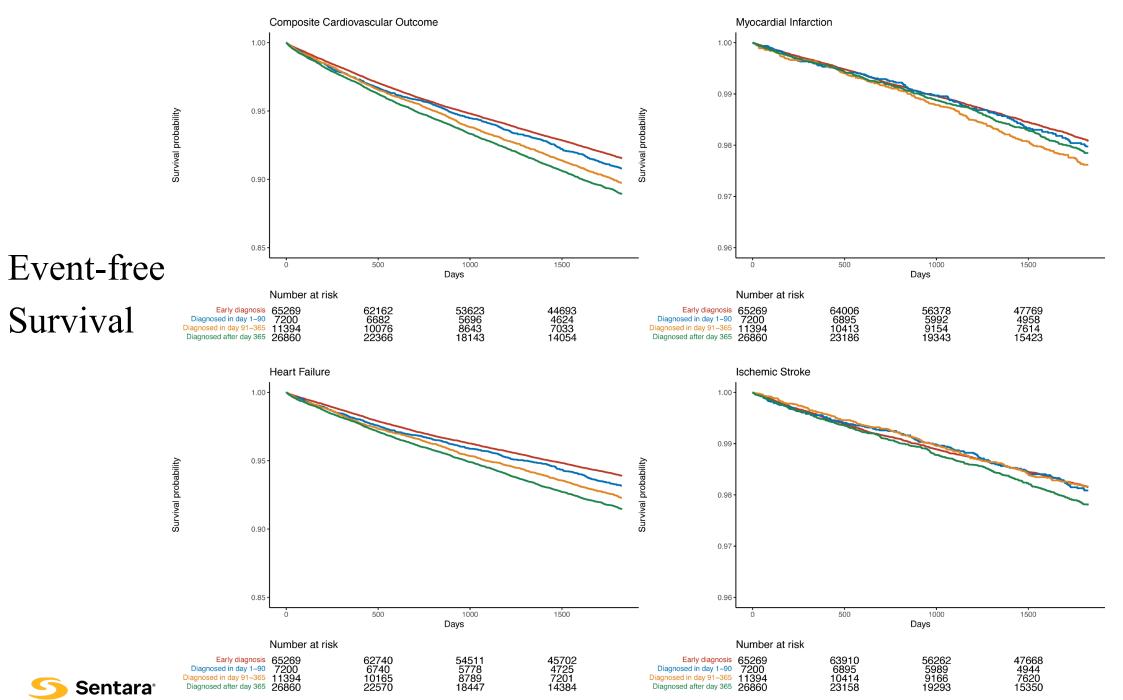






Effect of diagnostic delay?







Survival

### Accepted for Publication





**Original Investigation | Cardiology** 

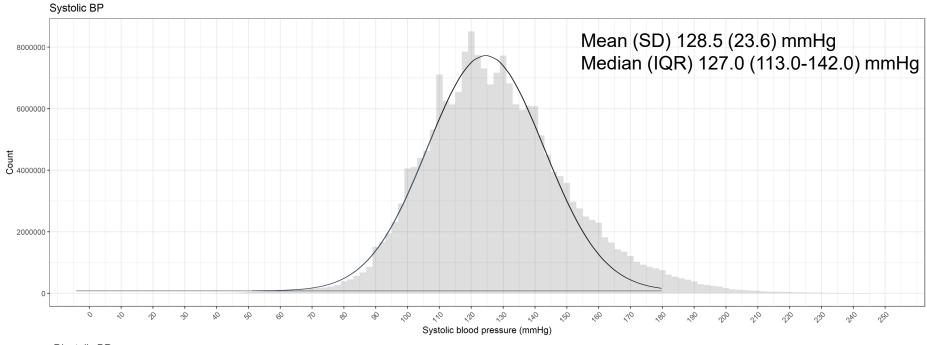
### Delayed Hypertension Diagnosis and Its Association with Cardiovascular Treatment and Outcomes

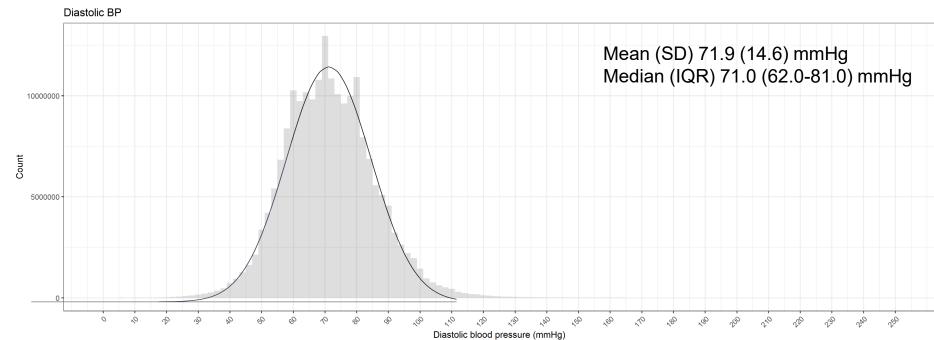
Yuan Lu, ScD; John E. Brush Jr, MD; Chungsoo Kim, PharmD, PhD; Yuntian Liu, MPH; Xin Xin, MS; Chenxi Huang, PhD; Mitsuaki Sawano, MD; Patrick Young, PhD; Jacob McPadden, MD; Mark Anderson, AS; John S. Burrows, MBA; Jordan R. Asher, MD, MS; Harlan M. Krumholz, MD, SM



#### In total 198,765,384 blood pressure measurements

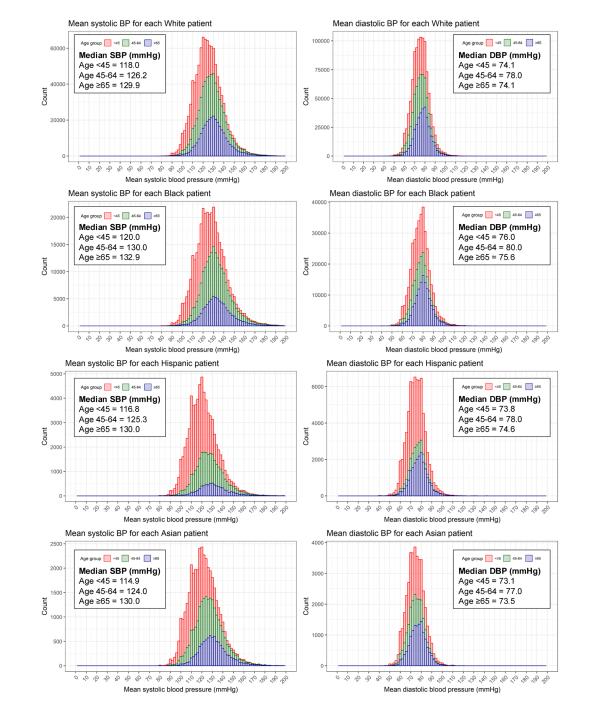
### Blood pressure Distributions







Distribution of all outpatient BPs averaged by individual for 1,529,320 patients by race/ethnicity.





# Current project: Case control study of hypertensive patients who had an ischemic stroke

A Cohort Study								
Outcome								
	Yes	No						
Exposed	а	b						
Not exposed	С	d						
Direction of Inquiry								
A Case Control Study								
	Yes (cases)	No (controls)						
Exposed	а	b						
Not exposed	С	d						
Comparison of Inquiry								



## Two Approaches for Hypertension Research

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Boots on the ground High touch approach



# PCORI Grant to Study Hypertension in Vulnerable Populations











Study Aims: determine whether remote blood pressure monitoring and community health workers improve blood pressure control in vulnerable patients.

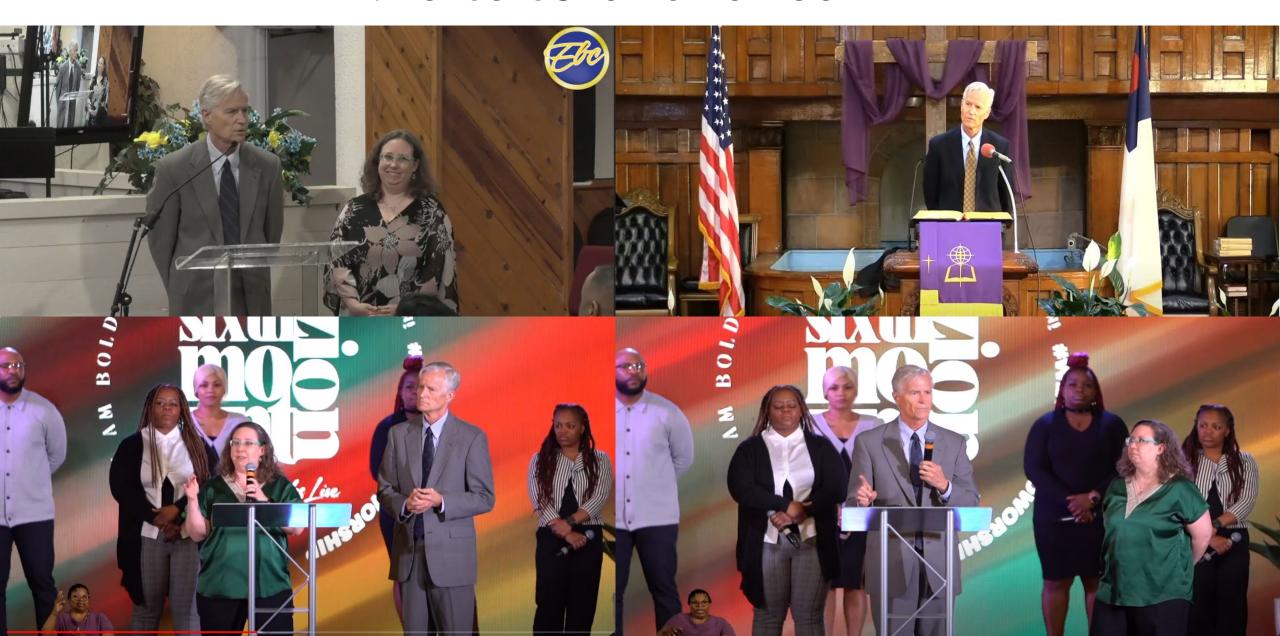


## Community Based Organizations

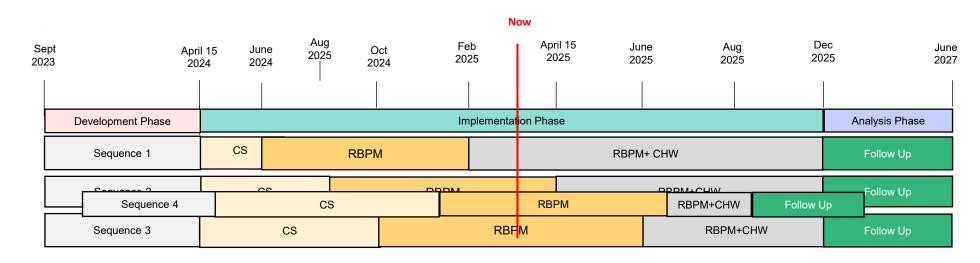
Second Calvary Baptist Church	Norfolk, Virginia	Pastor Geoffrey Guns
New Hope Church of God in Christ	Norfolk, Virginia	Pastor Calvin Durham
The Mount Global Fellowship of Churches	Virginia Beach, Virginia	Pastor Terron Rodgers
Rehoboth Baptist Church	Virginia Beach, Virginia	Pastor James Allen
Faith Deliverance Christian Center	Norfolk, Virginia	Pastor Sharon Riley
Historic First Baptist Church	Norfolk, Virginia	Pastor Jerry Holmes
Ebenezer Baptist Church	Virginia Beach, Virginia	Pastor Perez Gatling
Gethsemane Baptist Church	Newport News, Virginia	Pastor Dwight Riddick Sr.
Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Temple	Newport News, Virginia	Pastor Jerome Barber
New Beech Grove Baptist Church	Newport News, Virginia	Pastor Willard Maxwell



## Visits to churches



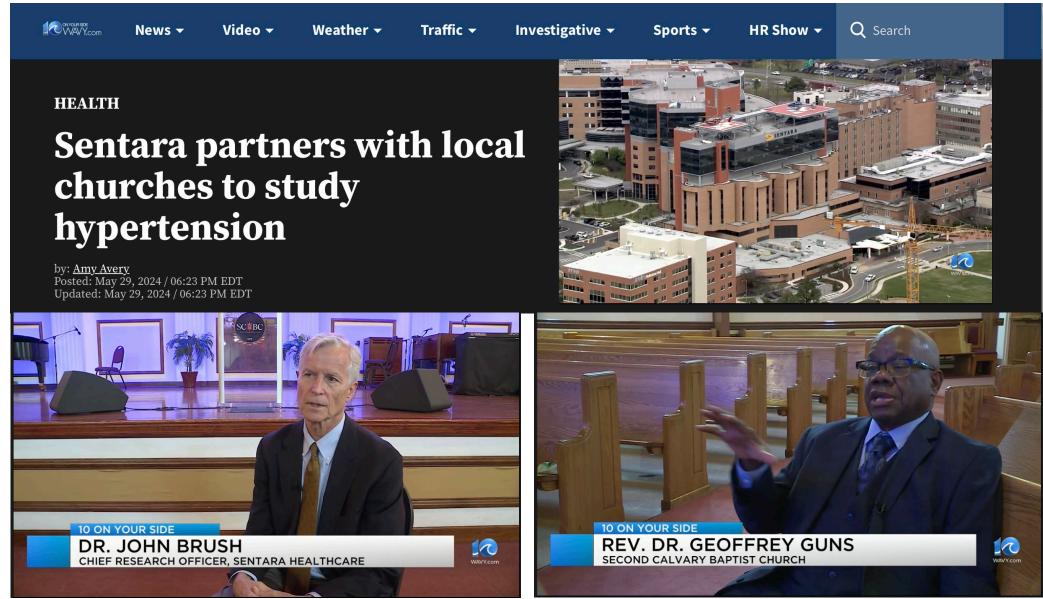
## Timeline Step-Wedge Study Design



#### Definitions

- <sup>a</sup> Standard of care: Visit Primary Care Physician after screening positive for hypertension at community-based organization
- b RBPM: Standard of care PLUS home blood pressure (BP) monitoring, weekly virtual visits for 6 months by a physician extender (e.g. RN, pharmacist, etc),
- ° CHW: Standard of care PLUS RBPM PLUS utilizing community health workers and screening for social determinants of health with referral for services if screened positive

### WAVY news segment





### Hypertension Research at Sentara

- Prevalence is increasing.
- Prevalence is 12-14% higher in Black patients.
- Area level SVI is strongly associated with cardiovascular outcomes in hypertensive patients.
- Black patients comprised 54% of the most vulnerable census tracts.
- Delay in hypertension diagnosis has consequences.
- Sentara is working with community-based organizations to examine ways to improve hypertension control and outcomes.



Proprietary and Confidential

# Conclusion Research makes us better.

- Creativity: generating something that is new and useful.
  - New thing is a thing>innovation
    - Sentara's capacity to do data science research.
  - New thing is generalizable knowledge>research
    - Neighborhood level social vulnerability = worse hypertension outcomes.
- Curiosity: being open to new things, willing to ask questions.



John Brush, MD., Chief Research Officer, Sentara Health

