

PP09 THE UTILIZATION OF AN INTERFACE BASED ON A GRAPH DATABASE

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INTRODUCTION

An interface, powered by a graph database, offers dynamic, interconnected views of clinical trial data, customized to suit different roles and phases of the trials.

Users gain direct access to a rich, integrated data environment, removing the need for report generation or visualization requests.

By enabling independent exploration and adapting to evolving needs, the graph-driven interface empowers every user to meet their specific goals and requirements.

This poster utilizes Phuse testdata to illustrate examples.

<https://github.com/phuse-org/TestDataFactory/tree/main/Source>

ONE TOOL - MANY OPTIONS

The platform uses complex datasets to enable meaningful insights, uncovering previously unseen connections and enabling well-informed, confident decision-making for all users. In the planning phase, study designers analyze historical information to recognize trends and refine trial protocols.

While the study is ongoing at site, coordinators and data managers oversee enrollment progress, protocol deviations, and adverse events. Investigators and safety teams obtain deeper context through interactive timelines and targeted safety signal analyses.

In the analysis stage, medical writers have access to precise documentation, facilitating efficient report writing and study documentation.

HOLISTIC VIEW

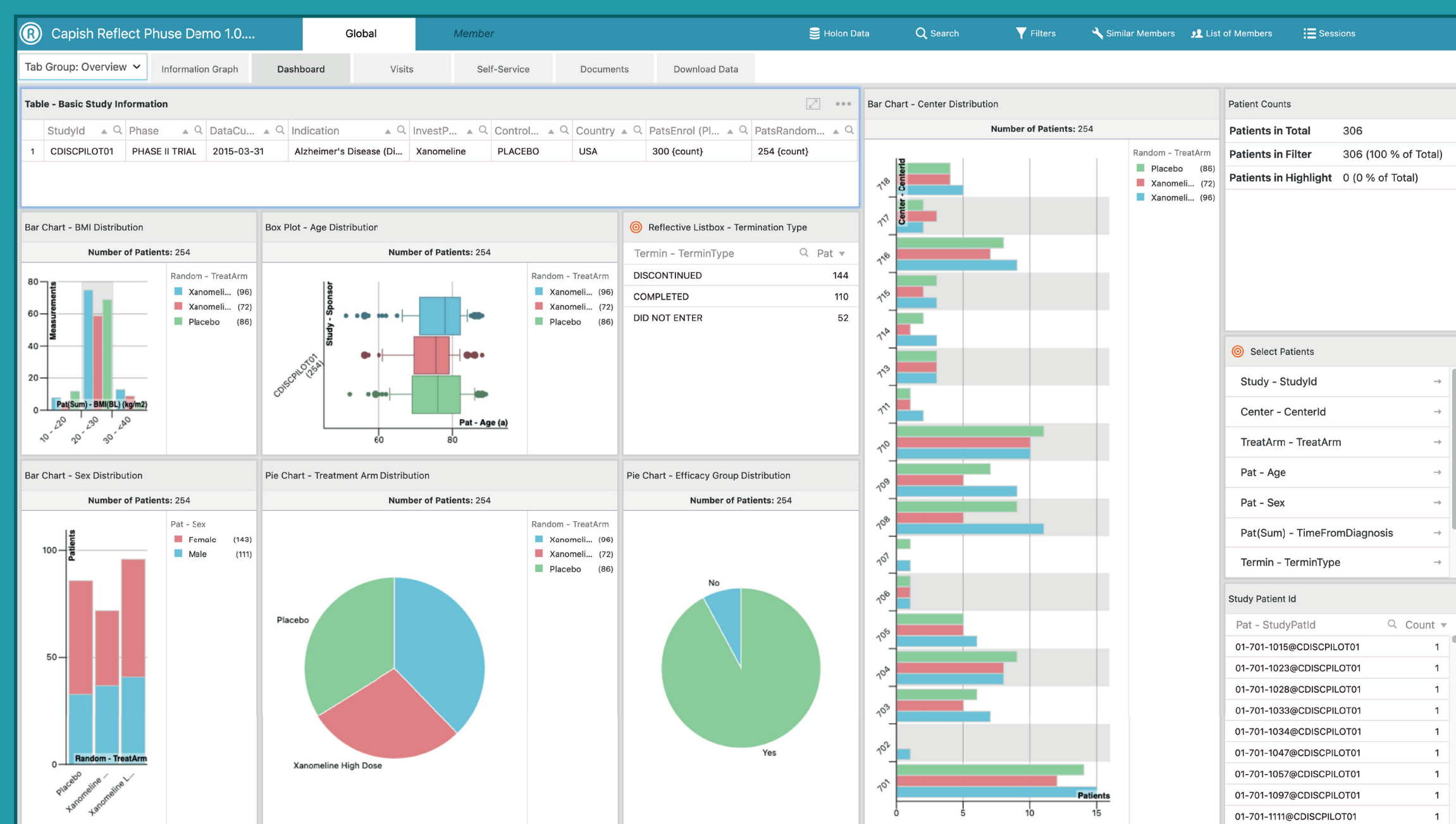
Clinical trial data is often scattered across multiple isolated systems, making it challenging to gain a complete, integrated view or conduct in-depth analysis. This fragmentation becomes especially critical when reviewing safety data e.g., serious adverse events (SAEs).

Establishing clear connections between adverse events, a patient's medical history and status and the investigational product is crucial for safeguarding participant safety.

By modeling and organizing data to enable holistic views, stakeholders can efficiently navigate complex datasets, significantly reducing both time and resource demands while improving the quality and depth of safety assessments.

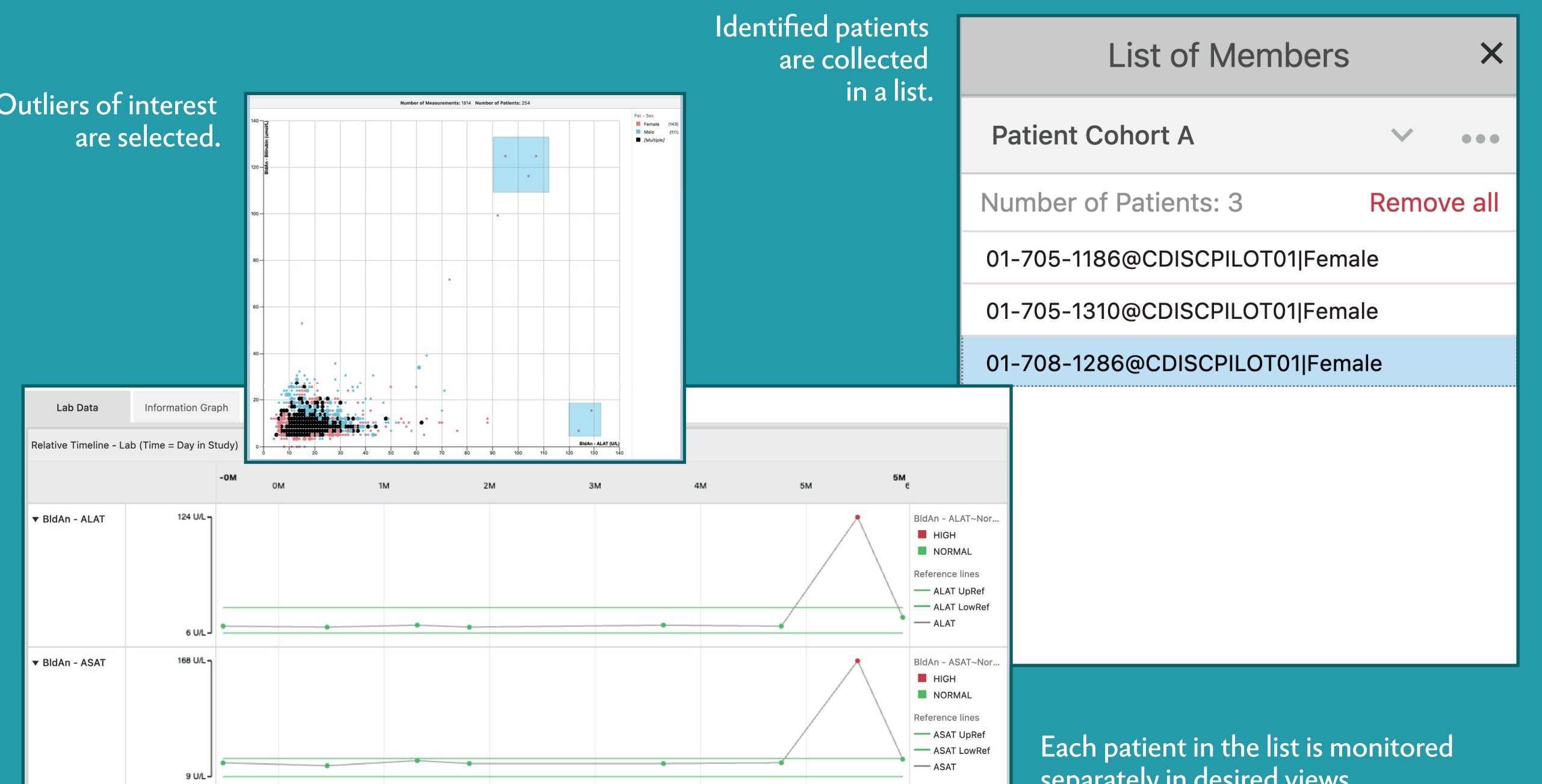
STUDY DESIGN

Opportunity for clinical teams to explore data from completed/ongoing studies to identify patterns and optimize study design.



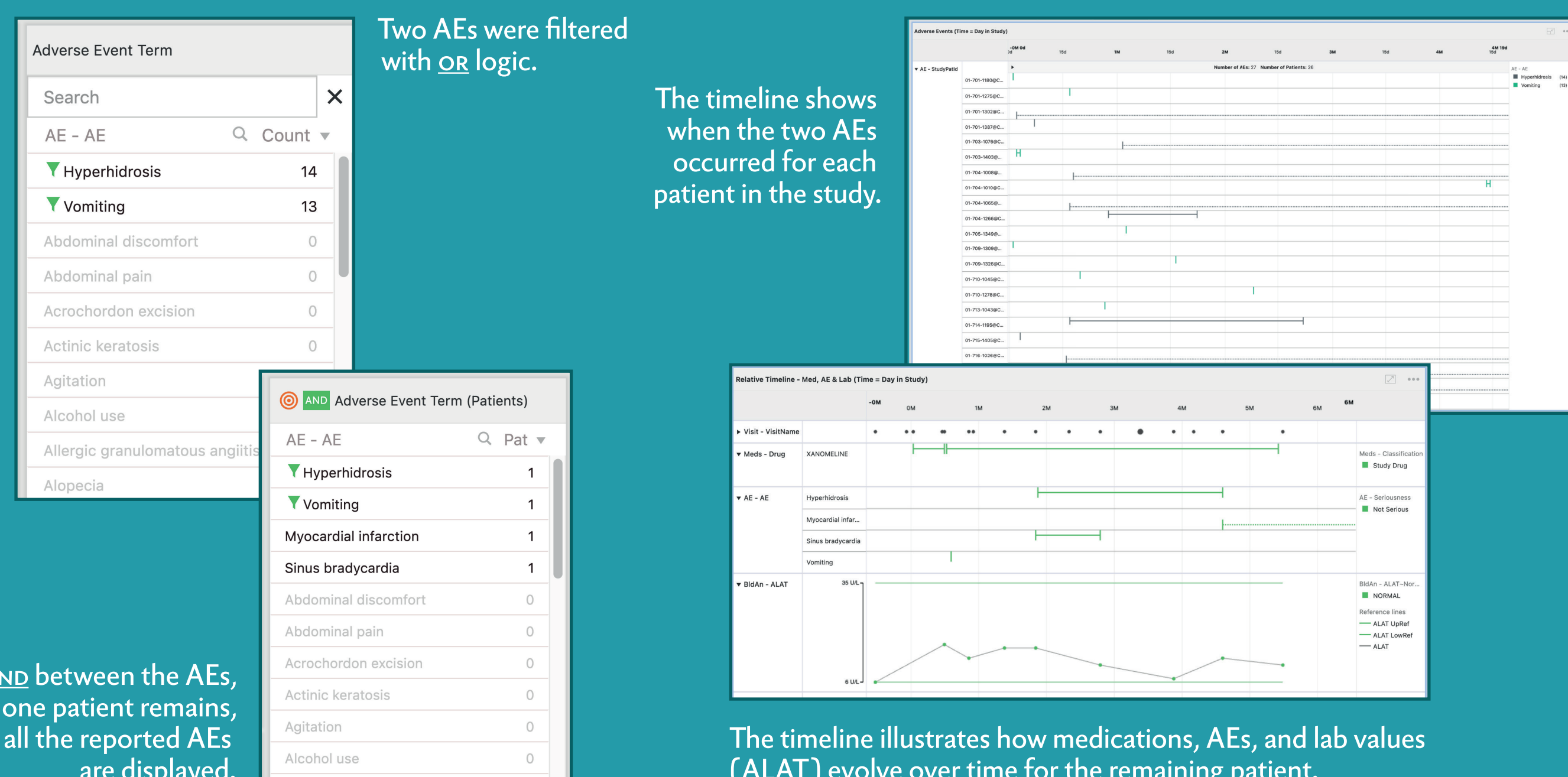
DATA MONITORING

The possibility to monitor data during an ongoing study allows users to identify outliers and enables more careful monitoring of individual patients and sites.



SAFETY ASSESSMENT

Exploring signal, trends, associations, clinical relevance, as well as risk factors such as underlying disease, co-morbidities or co-medications.



STUDY REPORTING

Access to underlying data for generated tables, figures, and summaries enables subgroup analysis and provides a comprehensive overview of a patient or patient cohort.

