HealthTech
Partners 42

Using APIs in OSB

Getting started With OSB APIs

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Presentation objectives

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1. Discover the OpenStudyBuilder (OSB) APIs
2. Learn how to access and use OSB APIs
3. Find practical use cases and examples leveraging OSB APIs
4. Understand the limitations of the current APIs
5. Learn about the new upcoming Consumer APIs

API Overview

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a. Accessing the APIs

- One strength of the OpenStudyBuilder is that it uses the powerful and simplified REST protocol for its APIs[Application Programming Language].
- These APIs provide a seamless way of integrating OSB with other systems or software, making communication and exchange of information easy.
- This essentially means that most processes can be managed or accessed through any language by making use of the specific APIs. This can be accessed through Python, R and even SAS.
- The APIs documentation is available here
- They include GET, POST, PATCH, DELETE request endpoints that allow to retrieve, delete, or update data in OSB, giving developers and sponsors tools to customize OSB and facilitate seamless automation.

Operation	Description
GET	Retrieve data
PUT	Updates data
POST	Sends data for processing
DELETE	Removes data
PATCH	Updates data

API Overview

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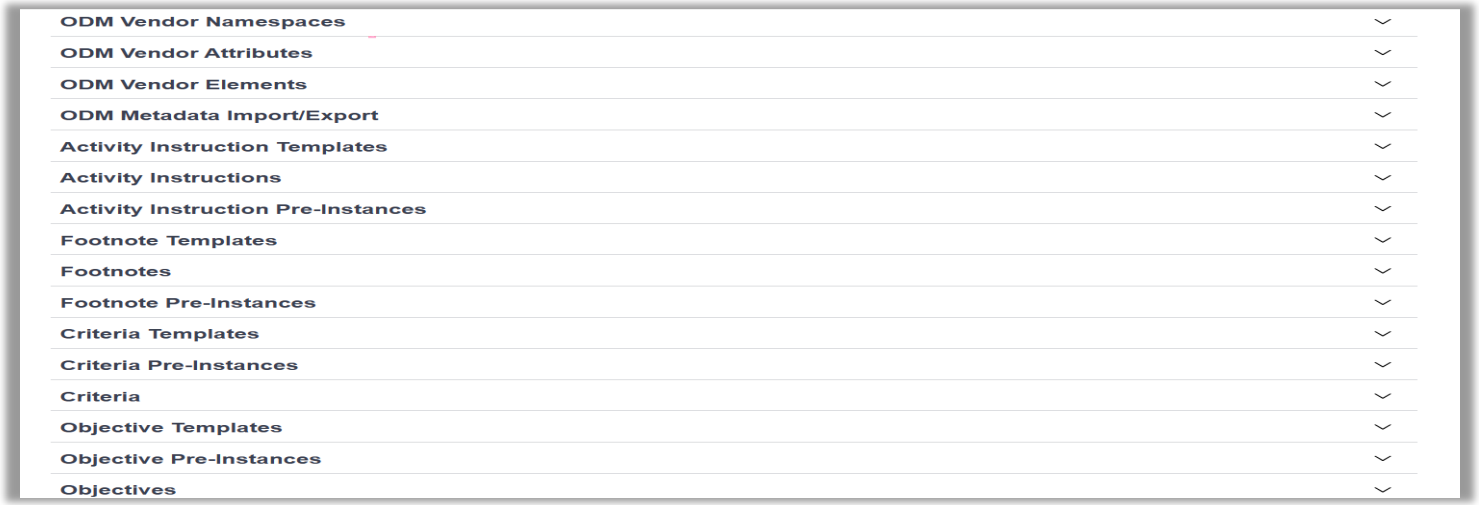
b. What are the existing APIs?

- It is easy to access the Swagger API documentation and even execute some calls directly from the documentation webpage.
- All the solutions offered currently by OSB (handling studies, libraries, and defining protocol automation) can be called independently of the web application, using API calls.
- A (partial) representation of what is currently available as APIs is as shown below



API Overview

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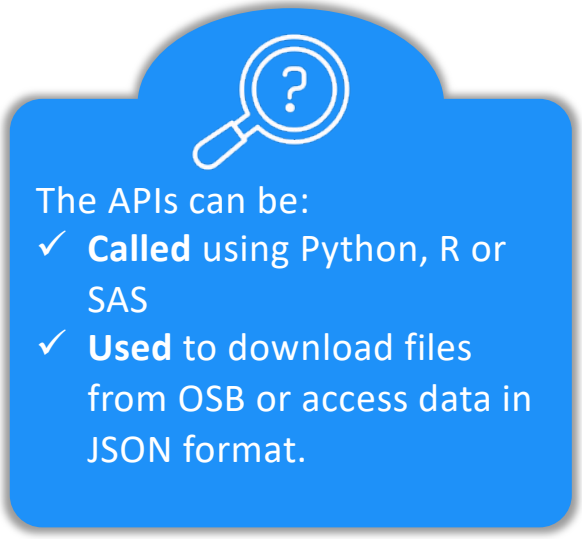
c. How to use the APIs



The next few slides will show some uses cases of API in relation to getting information from OSB using python.

Get authorized

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Before you can connect with OSB, you need to get authorized

1. The client application (similar to the StudyBuilder UI) contacts its Authentication Identity Provider to receive a valid OAuth 2, JWT, access token.
2. The client application then initiates an authorization code flow by passing the access token and the requested role (among the available roles) through the header of the call, along with the permission for the granted roles.
3. Once OSB approves access, the client application receives an authorization token along with a refresh token.

Please see the Authorization module documentation for further details.

Example 1: Getting the Controlled Terminology from OSB

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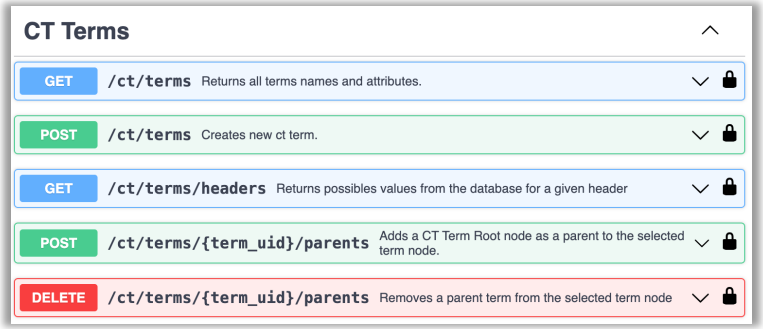
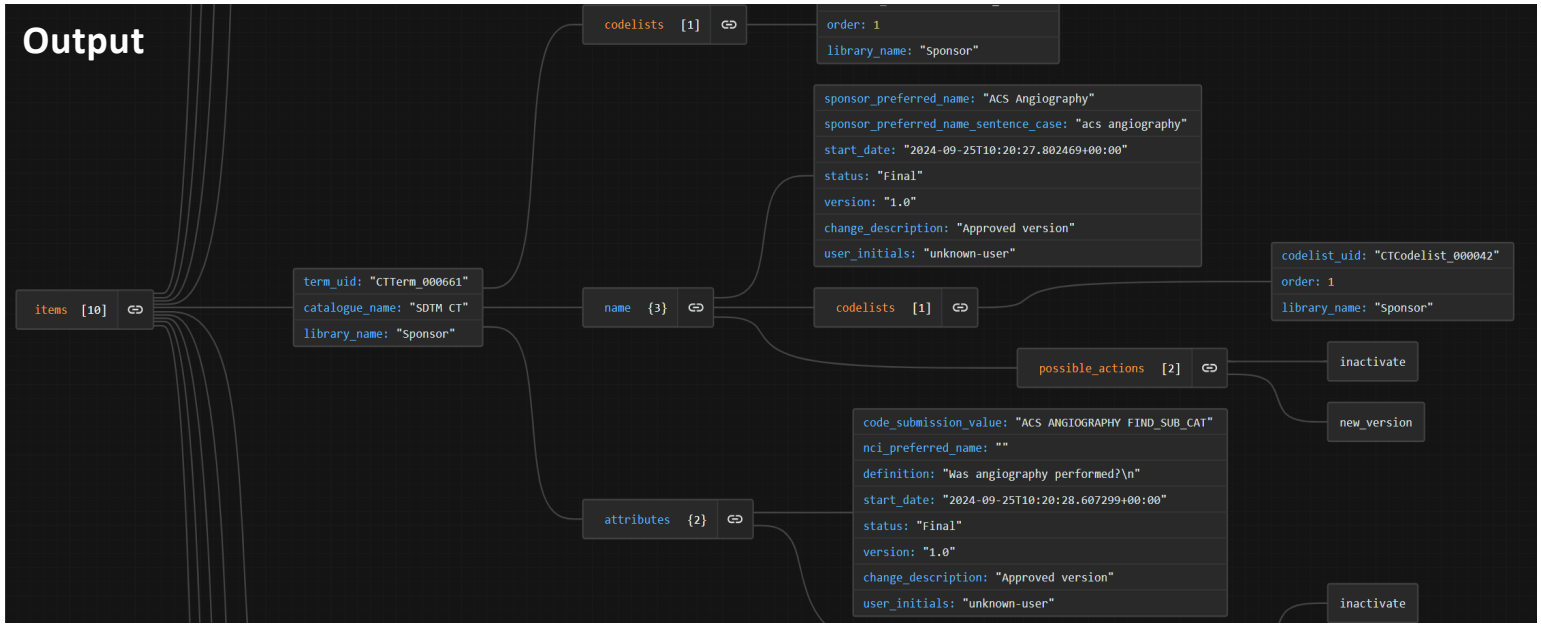



```
import requests

# API endpoint and key for ct terms
API_URL = "http://osb/api/ct/terms"
headers = {'accept': 'application/json'}
# Making the API request
response =
requests.get(API_URL,headers=headers)
data=response.json()
```



Example 2: Getting the list of studies defined in OSB

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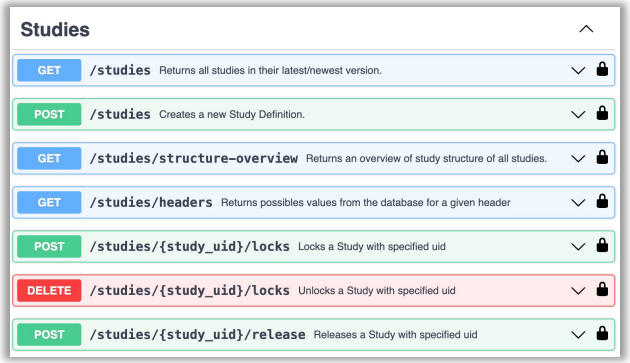
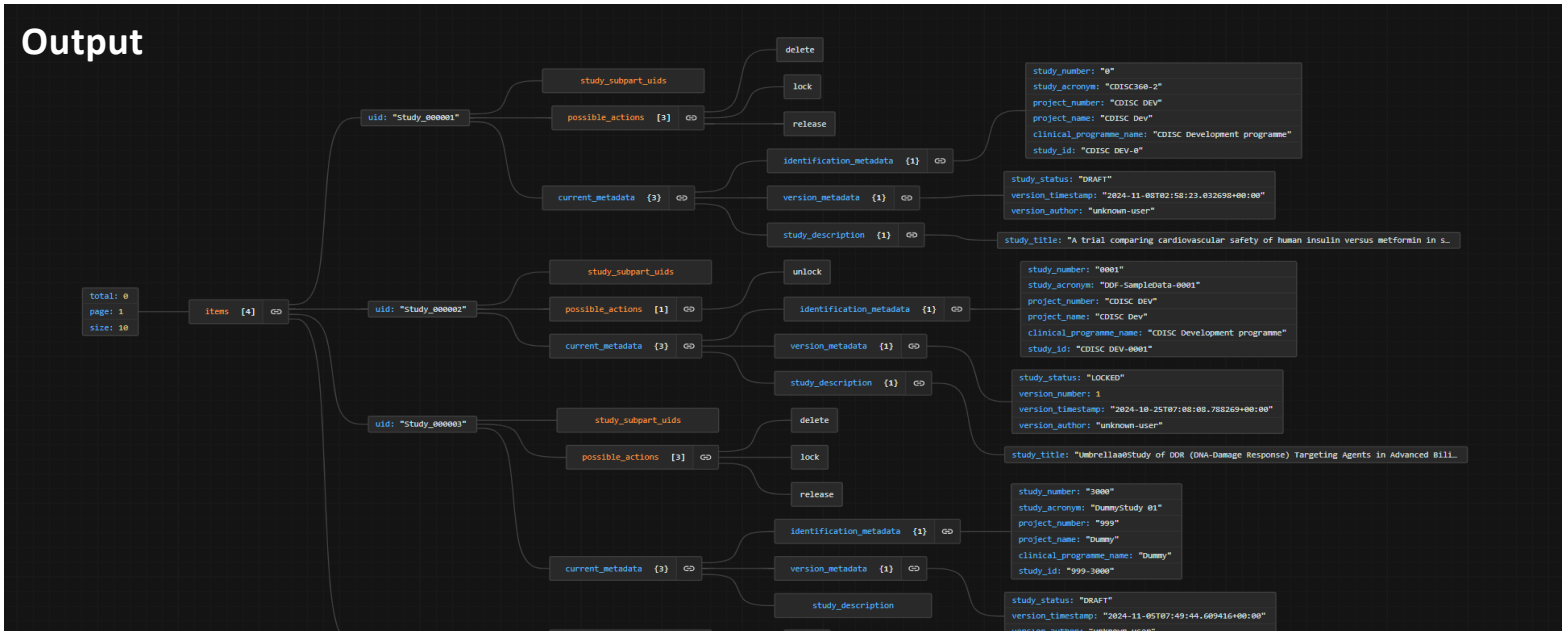



```python
import requests

# API endpoint and key for studies
API_URL = "http://osb/api/studies"
headers = {'accept': 'application/json'}
# Making the API request
response =
requests.get(API_URL,headers=headers)

data=response.json()
```



Example 3: Retrieving the SOA[1] for one study

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- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/design.svg` Builds and returns a Study Design visualization image in SVG format
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/flowchart/coordinates` Returns uid to [row,column] coordinates mapping of items included in SoA Protocol Flowchart table
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/flowchart` Protocol, Detailed or Operational SoA table with footnotes as JSON
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/flowchart.html` Builds and returns an HTML document with Protocol, Detailed or Operational SoA table with footnotes
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/flowchart.docx` Builds and returns an DOCX document with Protocol, Detailed or Operational SoA table with footnotes
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/operational-soa.xlsx` Builds and returns an XLSX document with Operational SoA
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/operational-soa.html` Builds and returns an HTML document with Operational SoA
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/detailed-soa-history` Returns the history of changes performed to a specific detailed SoA
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/detailed-soa-exports` Exports the Detailed SoA content
- GET `/studies/{study_uid}/operational-soa-exports` Exports the Operational SoA content

```
# API Return Design svg

API_URL =
"http://osb/api/studies/Study_000017/design.svg"
# Making the API request
response = requests.get(API_URL)

# create a file called _99-0301' having the
SOA for the study
with open('_999-0301_design.svg', "wb") as
file:
    file.write(response.content)
```

	Protocol Section	Run-in	Screening	Treatment					Follow-up	Elimination
Visit short name		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9
Study week		-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8	11	15
Visit window (days)		-42/-28	-14/-1	±0	±1	±0	±0	±0	±0	±0
Eligibility Criteria										
Eligibility Criteria			X							
AE Requiring Additional Data										
Laboratory Assessment				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Laboratory Assessments										
Biochemistry				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Urinalysis				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Glucose Metabolism				X	X	X	X	X	X	

[1] SOA: Schedule of Activities

Example 4: Retrieving the USDM of a study

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DDF endpoints

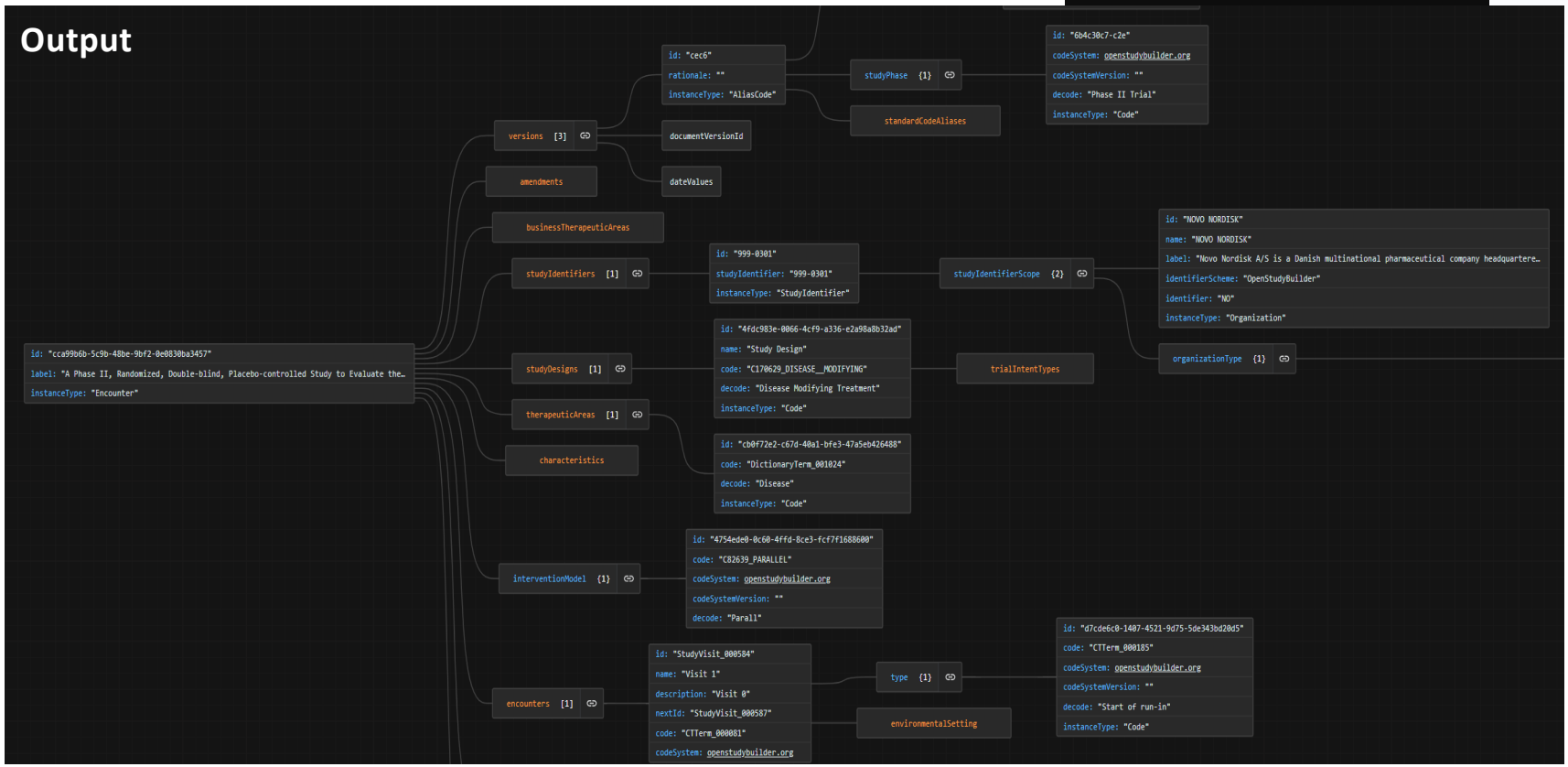
GET `/ddf/v3/studyDefinitions/{study_uid}` Return an entire study in DDF USDM format

```
import requests

# API endpoint for DDF USDM
API_URL =
"http://osb/api//ddf/v3/studyDefinitions/Study_000017"
headers = {'accept': 'application/json'}
# Making the API request
response = requests.get(API_URL)

data=response.json()
```

Output



Example 5: Audit trail

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GET /studies/{study_uid}/study-criteria/{study_criteria_uid}/audit-trail List audit trail related to definition of a specific study criteria.

Output

The output will be a list of all **changes** for a given object. Each element in that list will contain the object itself as it was in the corresponding version, and information about the change itself ("Create"/"Edit"/"Delete", user_initials, etc...).

The screenshot below shows a diff of the last version and an intermediate one (simplified)

```
{
    "study_uid": "Study_000001",
    "order": 2,
    "study_criteria_uid": "StudyCriteria_000011",
    "criteria": {
      "uid": "Criteria_000003",
      "name": "<p>Age [18] [years] or above at the time of signing the informed consent.</p>",
      "name_plain": "Age 18 years or above at the time of signing the informed consent.",
      "start_date": "2024-04-22T11:20:57.183550+00:00",
      "end_date": null,
      "status": "Final",
      "version": "1.0",
      "change_description": "Approved version",
      "user_initials": "unknown-user",
      "possible_actions": [
        "inactivate"
      ],
    },
  "change_type": "Edit"
}
```

```
{
    "study_uid": "Study_000001",
    "order": 3,
    "study_criteria_uid": "StudyCriteria_000011",
    "criteria": {
      "uid": "Criteria_000011",
      "name": "<p>Age [20] [years] or above at start of the study</p>",
      "name_plain": "Age 20 years or above at start of the study",
      "start_date": "2025-01-23T15:59:33.744343+00:00",
      "end_date": null,
      "status": "Final",
      "version": "1.0",
      "change_description": "Approved version",
      "user_initials": "marius.conjeaud",
      "possible_actions": [
        "inactivate"
      ],
    }
  "change_type": "Edit"
}
```

API Limitations and future improvements

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1. Outputting a complete document version of the requires a lot of API calls.
2. More specific Consumer APIs are under development, simplifying the API structure for downstream users.
3. API versioning is planned for the Consumer API, but not for the “main” API.
4. Some endpoints are slow, and performance testing is not yet industrialized.


THANK YOU