IA301 Course: Logics and Symbolic AI - Ontology report

I. Our ontology

Our ontology is based around 4 main classes: Diseases, symptoms, treatments, and regions. The idea behind this is to allow people to retrieve information about particular diseases and make some matchmaking from symptoms they may suffer from.

II. MIRO: Guidelines

A. Basics	
Name	Common diseases, their symptoms, and treatments
Owner	Gabriel CUNY, Gwilherm LESNÉ, and Veronica VARGAS
URL	https://github.com/Gwilherm-LESNE/Ontology_diseases
Methodological framework	After the definition of the main theme, the main classes were defined. Members were added to each one, to continue in a later regrouping in subclasses. Finally, we proceeded to assign the properties to the objects.
B. Motivation	
Need	Retrieve information about a particular disease or try to infer what disease people may suffer from knowing what symptoms they have. And then, help them make decisions about medications and appointments with specialists.
Target audience	Medical body. People with low income or little medical information who want to have a more general overview of the diseases they may have based on symptoms, in addition to obtaining the most common treatments
C. Scope	
Scope and coverage	The goal is to make an ontology on as many diseases as possible. Of their possible symptoms and treatment. Their main origins. Health professionals are also included. It allows people to know who to see what to do or not to do in the face of a disease.
Development community	None
Communication	None
D. Knowledge Acquisition	
Methodology	Search on medical site, WHO site, and wikipedia

E. Ontology content	
Knowledge representation language	OWL

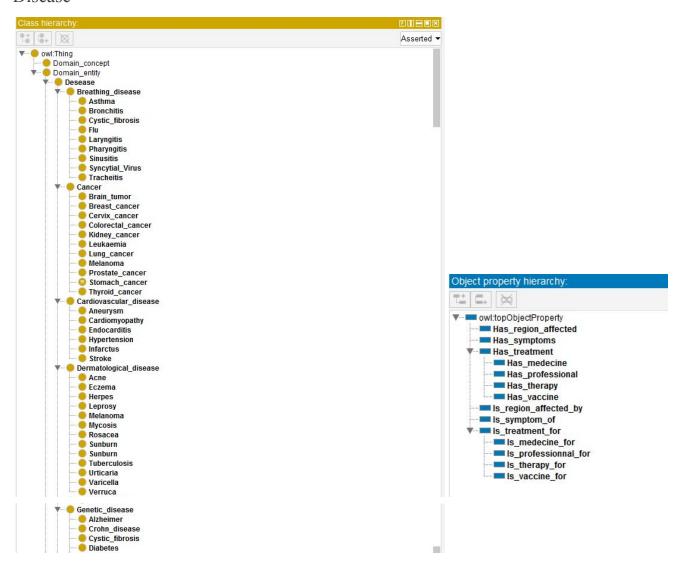
III. Screenshots

A - Full ontology graph



B - Classes

Disease

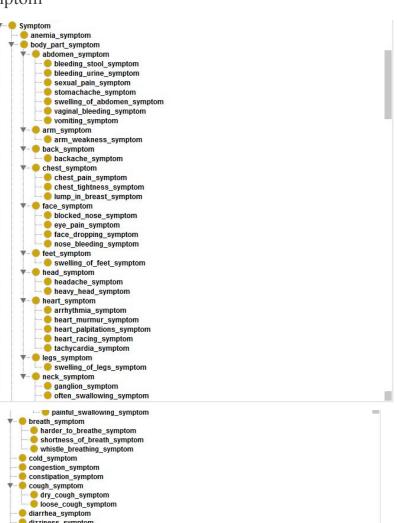




Region



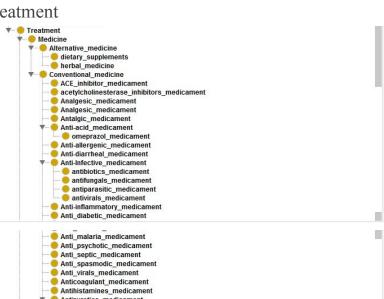
Symptom

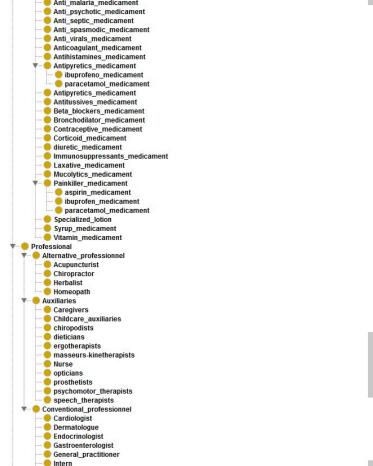


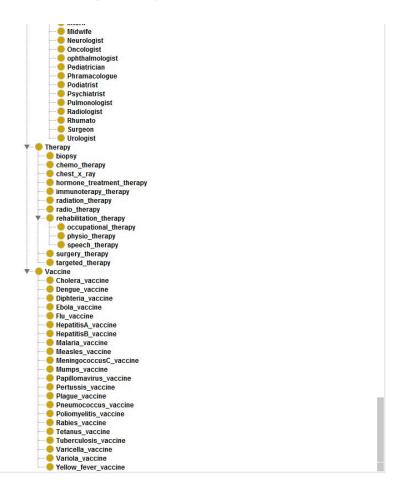
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dizziness_symptom edema_symptom
energy_symptom
lack_of_energy_symptom
 fainting symptom
feeling_symptom
chills_symptom
confusion_symptom
dizziness_symptom
    dryness_in_mouth_symptom
fatigue_symptom
malaise_symptom
     muscle_weakness_symptom
     nausea symptom
     paresthesia_symptom
somnolence_symptom
     sweating_symptom
     thirst_symptom
fever_symptom
big_fever_symptom
little_fever_symptom
 flu_symptom
flush_symptom
hair_symptom
     alopecia symptom
 jaundice_symptom
 lightheadedness symptom
neurological_symptom
amnesia_symptom
confusion_symptom
epilepsy_symptom
     headache_symptomparalysis_symptom
 pressure_symptom
 sense_symptom
hearing_symptom
         hearing_lost_symptomsound_too_loud_symptom
     sight_symptom
blindness_symptom
```



Treatment







C - Individuals

Region > Africa



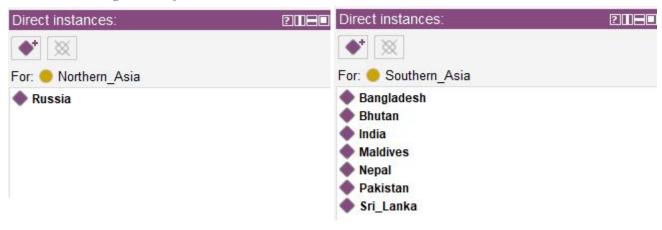
Region > America



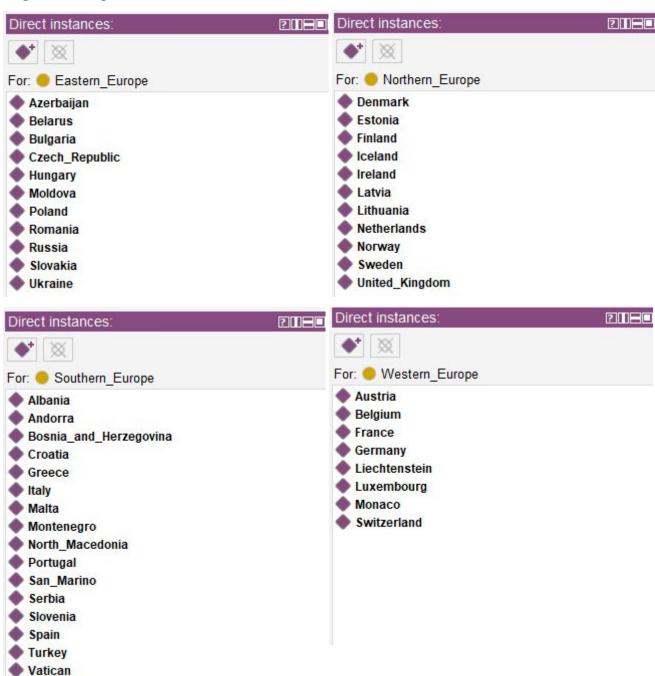


Region> Asia





Region>Europe



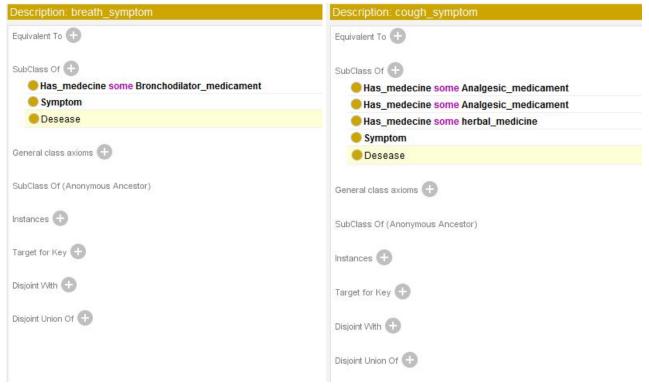
Region>Oceania



D - Classification power of your ontology

Example 1: A Symptom is also a Disease

One of the inferences we observe is that some symptoms were considered as diseases. This is consistent, because even though we have considered the symptoms as symptoms, they can also be considered as diseases.



Example 2: A Disease is also a Symptom

In the same way, diseases can also be considered as symptoms. They can be triggered by other diseases.

