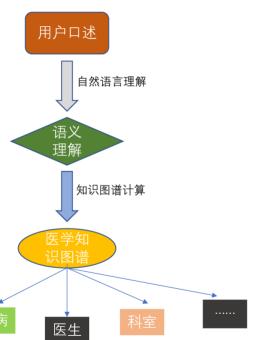
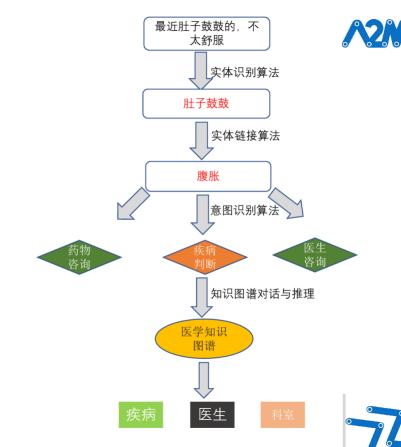


# 医疗图谱应用-在线问诊

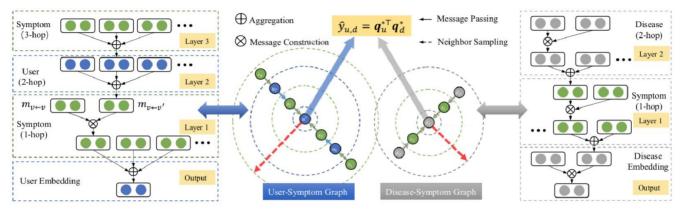






## 医疗图谱应用-在线问诊疾病预测





用户-症状图

 $d = \arg\max \hat{y}_{u,d'} = \boldsymbol{q}_u^{\top} \boldsymbol{q}_{d'}$ 

疾病-症状图

$$d' \in \mathcal{D}$$
 
$$Q = [\underbrace{q_{d_1}, \dots, q_{d_{|\mathcal{D}|}}}_{\text{diseases embeddings symptoms embeddings}}, \underbrace{q_{s_1}, \dots, q_{s_{|\mathcal{S}|}}}_{\text{symptoms embeddings}}]$$

Online Disease Self-diagnosis with Inductive Heterogeneous Graph Convolutional Networks ,submitted, WSDM 2021







# 医疗图谱应用-智能审方











- 在线问诊
- 智能审方

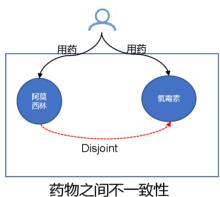


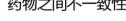
# 医疗图谱应用-药物一致性推理

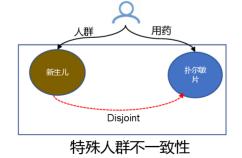


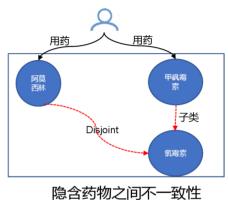


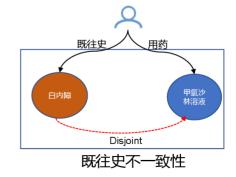
事实知识













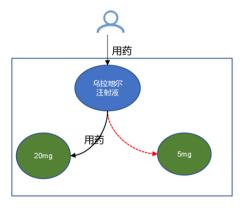


# 医疗图谱应用-药物一致性推理

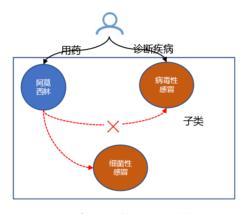




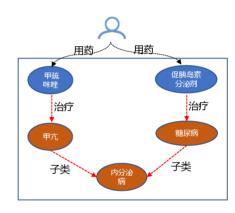




药物用量Cardinality Violation不一致性



疾病和药物不一致性



不能同时开具两类内分泌疾病药





## 医疗图谱应用-规则挖掘



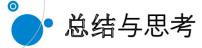
#### AMIE (Association Rule Mining)

 基于Inductive Logic Programming,在 传统关联规则挖掘基础上推广知识图 谱Horn规则挖掘方法

#### PRA (PATH RANKING ALGORITHM)

- 基于图的路径特征做实体间的关系预测
- 在给定的两个实体之间寻找已经存在的可能路径,并通过统计对不通路径设置不同的权重,作为关系预测的参考

AMIE+: Fast rule mining in ontological knowledge bases with AMIE+ (RA: Random walk inference and learning in a large-scale knowledge base





### 总结:

- 知识图谱简介: 定义、通用知识图谱与垂直知识图谱对比
- 医疗图谱构建过程: 知识表示、知识抽取、知识融合、知识校验和知识扩充
- 医疗知识图谱应用:辅助NLP、辅助理解、辅助问答、辅助决策

### 思考与挑战:

- ●知识表示: 领域知识复杂性、刻画专家知识
- 知识图谱构建: 面临数据质量、小样本与标注等难点
- 知识推理: 复杂性和规模性、工具的缺乏、与深度学习模型的进一步融合





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