

Graph Database on Medical Research Data for Integrated Life Science Research

Aly Lamuri¹, Jonathan Midlando Adithama Purba², Adrian Reynaldo Sudirman³, Randy Sarayar³

¹*School of Computing, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom*

²*Puskesmas Kecamatan Kemang, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia*

³*Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia*

lamuri.aly8@gmail.com, jonamidlando@gmail.com, adrianreynaldosudirman@gmail.com, randy.sarayar@gmail.com

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Abstract: Indonesia is having an increasing surge of published scientific articles during recent years. In medical science, published articles greatly vary from both pre-clinical and clinical studies where each study possesses different methodological approach and hypothetical premises. However, some articles do not include a rigorous documentation as to make it reproducible. Moreover, the lack of centralized database further impedes researcher from reanalyzing previous findings and integrating them with the new study. This paper delineates such an issue by constructing a graph database to centralize and integrate clinical research data. Database is constructed using Neo4j and cypher querying language populated with 5,000 medical records generated by synthea program. Our database able to answer queries requiring complex relationship while minimizing the amount of database hits. As a concluding remark, graph database is quite performant to solve data integration and centralization issue faced by life science research institutes.

1 INTRODUCTION

Scientific publication in Indonesia underwent manifold increases within the past decades. Reported by Maula, Fuad and Utarini (2018), numbers of published article on dengue-related subject increased 13 times in 2017 as compared to 2007. Such an increase also followed by *h-index* improvement, resulting in Indonesia placed as the 5th most scientifically productive ASEAN country in investigating dengue-related topic (Maula, Fuad and Utarini, 2018). Another bibliometric analysis investigated by Sarwar and Hassan (2015) also enlisted Indonesia within 11 most scientifically productive Islamic countries. However, these articles often neither robustly elaborate the methodological procedure nor provide obtained data for reanalysis, two factors contributing to reproducibility and credibility issue in scientific publication (Pashler and Wagenmakers, 2012; Stark, 2018; Resnik and Shamoo, 2016). Besides enabling preprint access (Oakden-Rayner, Beam and Palmer, 2018) and thorough documentation on methodology, data availability is also a crucial component for reproducibility in science (Peng, 2015). Therefore, we proposed utilizing graph database to integrate research findings in life science-related fields.

1.1 Graph Database

Data management system should appropriately

consider interoperability and scalability which enable data storing, indexing and retrieving. Databases aggregate integrated object in a structure defined by its metadata. The presence of metadata implies a self-defined property of the database, whereas in relational database management system (RDBMS) such definition included within its particular schema (Berg, Seymour and Goel, 2012). During the development of RDBMS, emerging is the need to quickly retrieve the data through syntactically and logically feasible manner, therefore inducing the conceptual design of SQL, a structured querying language. However, with data being stored in a multi-tabular layout, relational database (RDB) faced massive disadvantages in handling highly-connected data. Hence the development of schema-less database initiated by NoSQL (Berg, Seymour and Goel, 2012; Fabregat *et al.*, 2018), with graph database being one of its variants (Oussous *et al.*, 2015).

Graph database is more performant in storing data with intricate relationships, e.g protein interactions or chemical reaction pathways, as compared to its RDB counterparts (Fabregat *et al.*, 2018). Neo4j is a graph database platform developed in java and compliant towards ACID system (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) (Oussous *et al.*, 2015). As a native graph database, Neo4j shall store data as explicitly defined

relationships in a schema-less management system. Therefore, Neo4j treats database querying as a graph traversing process. This redeeming feature of graph database in general enables higher performance and flexibility in storing the data. Neo4j employs cypher as a querying language to define patterns on traversing the relationship graph. Furthermore, ASCII-Art syntax of cypher enables a more intuitive querying process. Such uniquely written language and ACID-compliant platform could become a two-fold advantages to use Neo4j in delivering graph database management system.

1.2 Medical Informatics

Information in life science-related fields often possess an intelligible relationship of causative nature. Many of such information may present as a connection between one entity to another. Interractome, reactome and connectome are common examples we may find in currently emerging basic science research. In translational research paradigm, some interests highlighted the importance of genetic and proteomic interaction network. Meanwhile in clinical settings, we may also want to consider patient-doctor-institution as separate yet related entities. Therefore, the nature of data in medicine is actually a close resemblance of entity-relationship data. Indubitably, we shall consider applying graph database as an alternative to RDB to store life science-related research data.

2 METHOD

This study utilized Neo4j as a platform to create graph database with cypher as the querying language. Data used in this study are generated from synthea program, producing 5,000 medical records in json-based FHIR (Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources) which directly converted into *.csv format. As shown in figure , we treated each entity as vertex and underlying relationship as an edge connecting two vertices. We first design constraints for unique input and indices for redundant vertices. To prevent random access memory (RAM) bottleneck, we enabled periodic commit for each 500 inputs, which especially beneficial when dealing with numerous entries. Afterwards, we load *.csv file generated by synthea as a query object and finally set the entity and relationship.

3 RESULT

Constructed database is able to return answer to

queries requiring with complex relationship. We demonstrated the database capability by querying following syntax:

```
// List patients with hypertension
match (p:Patient) -[:ATTENDED_AN]->
(e:Encounter)
match (:Diagnoses {Name:'Hypertension'})
<-[:HAS_DIAGNOSES]-
(e) <-[:PROVIDED_AN]-
(o:Organization)
return p, e, o
;
```

In this query, we asked a specific information of patients with hypertension who attended a certain institution without any time constraint. This query returned a graph object representing network of patient, institution and the encounter. To challenge more complicated relationships, we also performed following query:

```
// List diagnoses in Ludlow City
match (p:Patient) -[:ATTENDED_AN]->
(e:Encounter) <-[:PROVIDED_AN]-
(o:Organization) -[:LOCATED_IN]->
(g:GeoLoc)
match (d:Diagnoses) <-[:HAS_DIAGNOSES]-
(e:Encounter)
where g.Name = 'LUDLOW'
return p.Name as Patient,
d.Name as Diagnoses,
o.Name as Institution,
g.Name as City,
r.Date as Date
;
```

This query returned a table representing list of diagnoses constrained within Ludlow City. Figure 2 and 3 depicted profile of database hits from both queries.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Our study demonstrates graph database as a potential platform to store life science research data. Previous studies emphasizes on graph database credibility on storing interconnected data, where graph database pattern query on such data may outperform RDB (Medhi and Baruah, 2017; Fabregat *et al.*, 2018; Mathew and Kumar, 2014). However, on other cases requiring analytical query, RDB outperformed graph database, wherein their study Hölsch, Schmidt and Grossniklaus (2017) argued Neo4j became less performant due to less advanced disk and buffer management compared to RDB. As a concluding remark, graph database is quite performant to integrate medical health record generated for 5,000 subjects using synthea program.

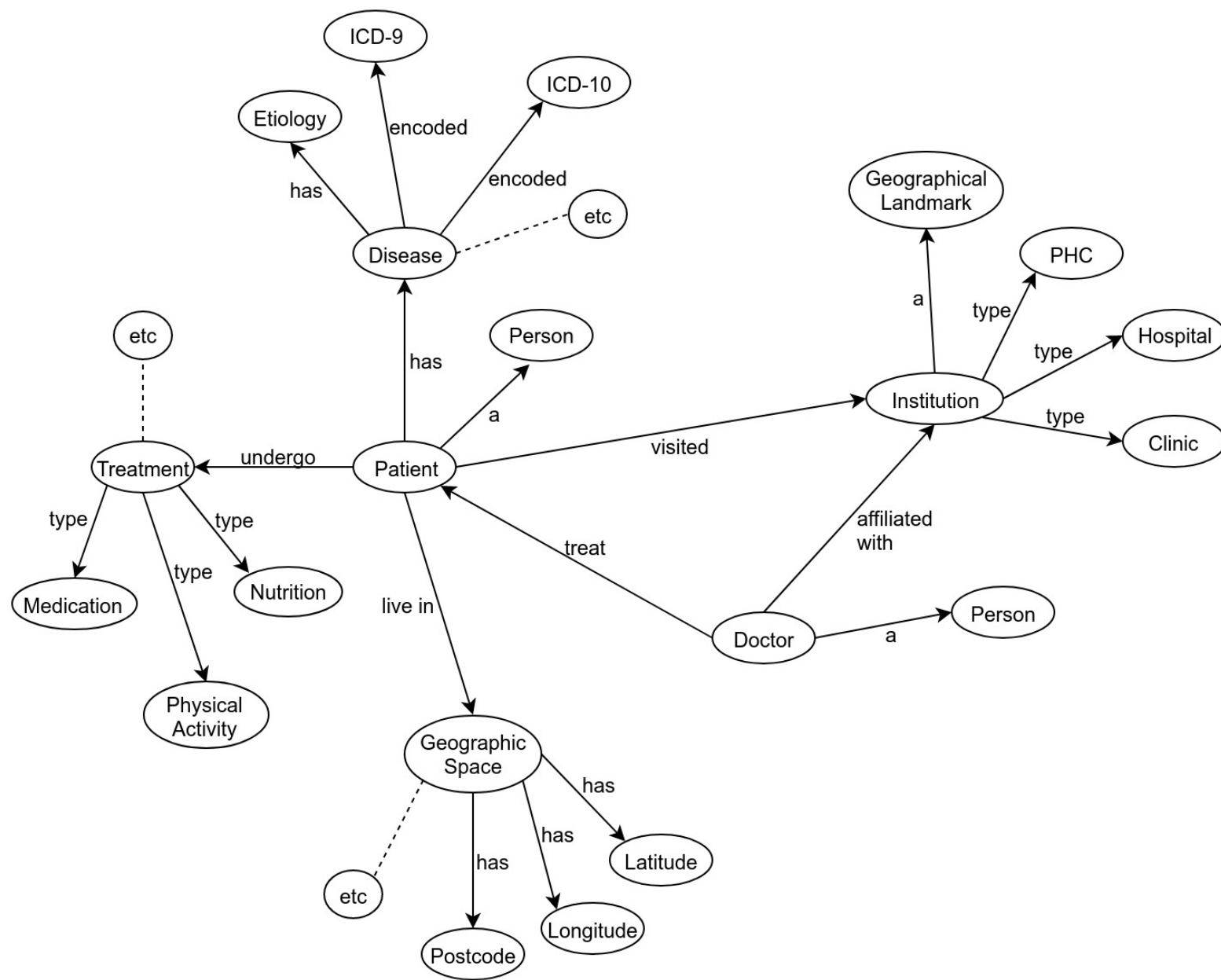


Figure 1: Schematic representation on graph database for medical records

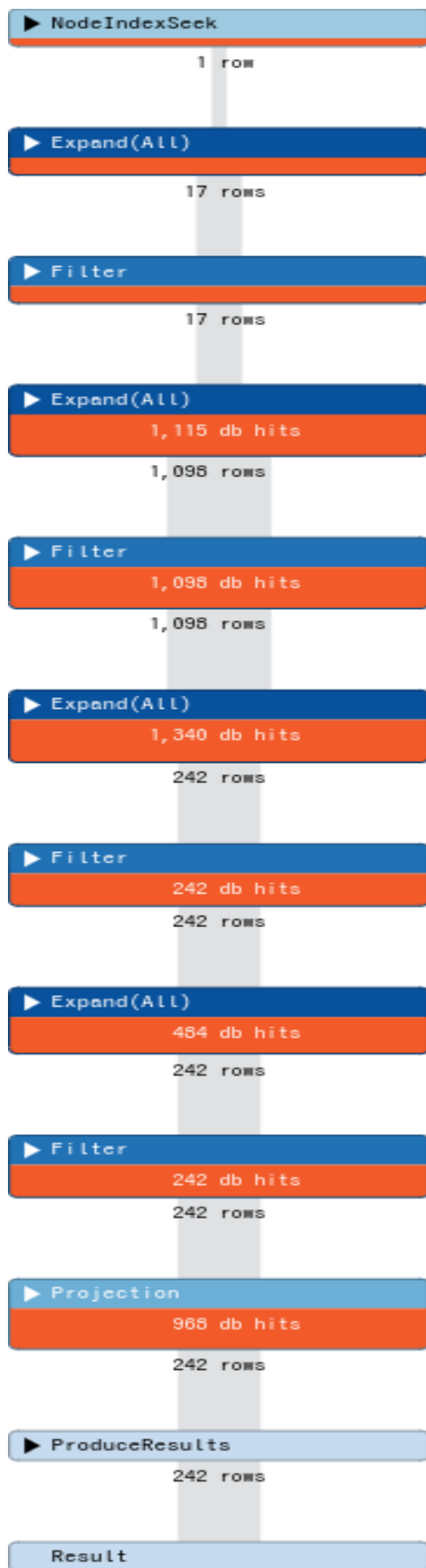


Figure 2: Database hits on the first query

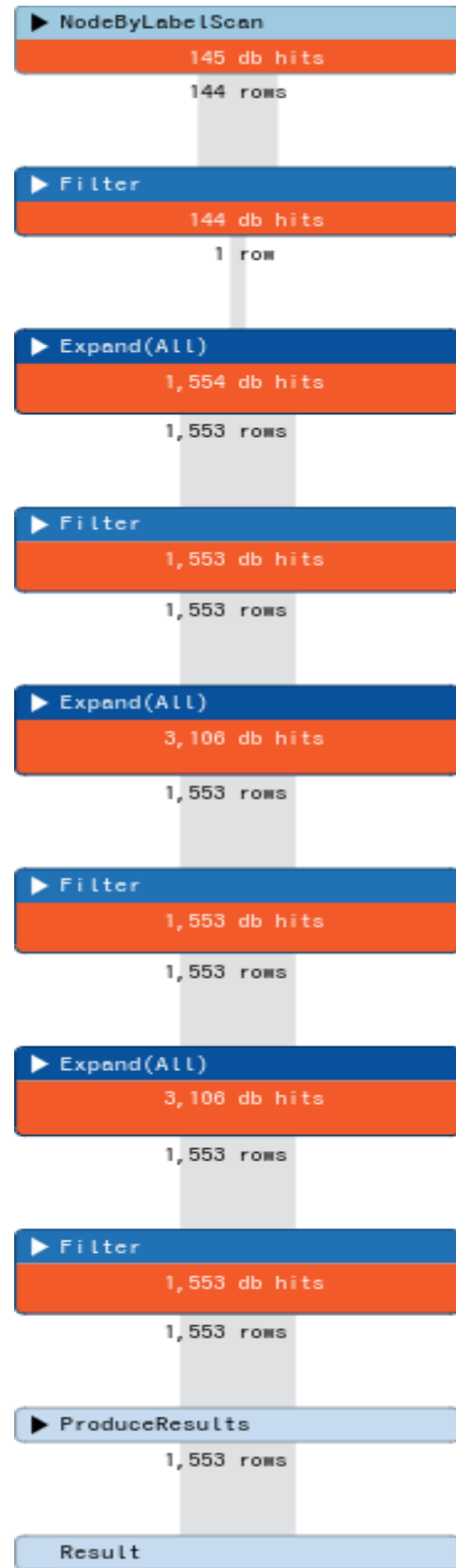


Figure 3: Database hits on the second query

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