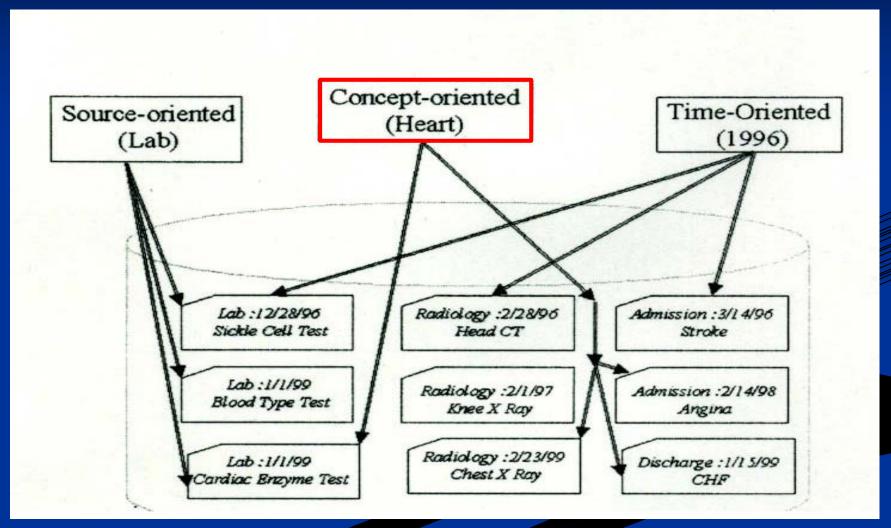
FCAView Tab: A Concept-Oriented View Generation Tool for Clinical Data Using Formal Concept Analysis

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Classification of Views for Electronic Patient Records



From Q.Zeng, et al. Journal of Biomedical Informatics. 2001;34(2):112-128

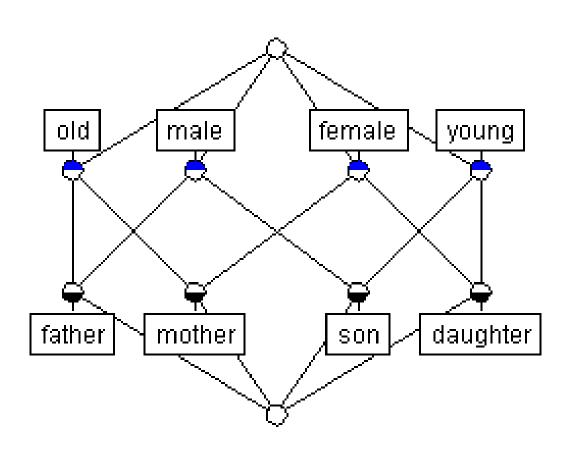
Concept-Oriented Views

- Several studies have demonstrated that computer-generated, concept-oriented views for clinical data can be used to reduce clinicians' information overload and improve the accuracy of clinical data retrieval.
- However, the tasks for automating the generation of concept-oriented views are challenging.

Formal Concept Analysis

Formal concept analysis (FCA), a mathematical approach to data analysis based on lattice theory, has been advocated to represent and process medical knowledge in different topics related to decision support systems.

Example: A family



Study Purpose

In the study, the potential role of formal concept analysis on concept-oriented view generation for clinical data is explored.

Materials

Clinical Data

∠ A collection of 386 Japanese discharge summaries obtained from cardiovascular domain.

Knowledge sources

- The Japanese version of MeSH (MSHJPN) in UMLS2005AA (54,550 entries).
 - ≥ Developed by the NLM
- MEDIS version 2.3 -- The Japanese standard dictionaries of diagnosis terms (19,660 entries) and procedural terms (9,686 entries).
 - ≥ Developed by the MEDIS-DC in Japan

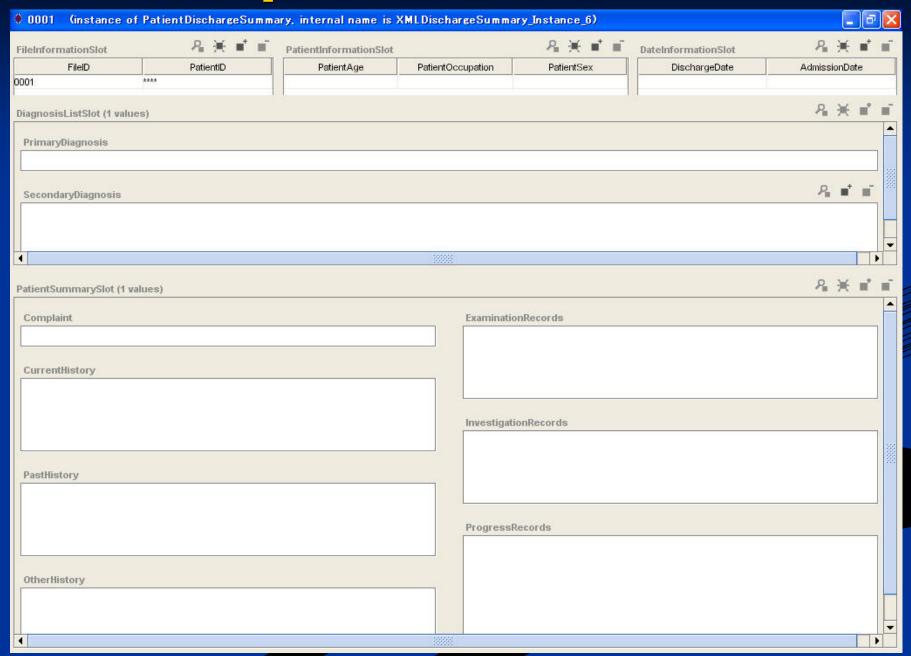
System Construction

- FCAView Tab: A Protégé-2000 tab plug-in
 - A virtual patient records system
 - A ontology-based knowledge base
 - Medical concepts
 - Formal concept analysis
 - A natural language processing (NLP) module
 - A formal concept analysis (FCA) module

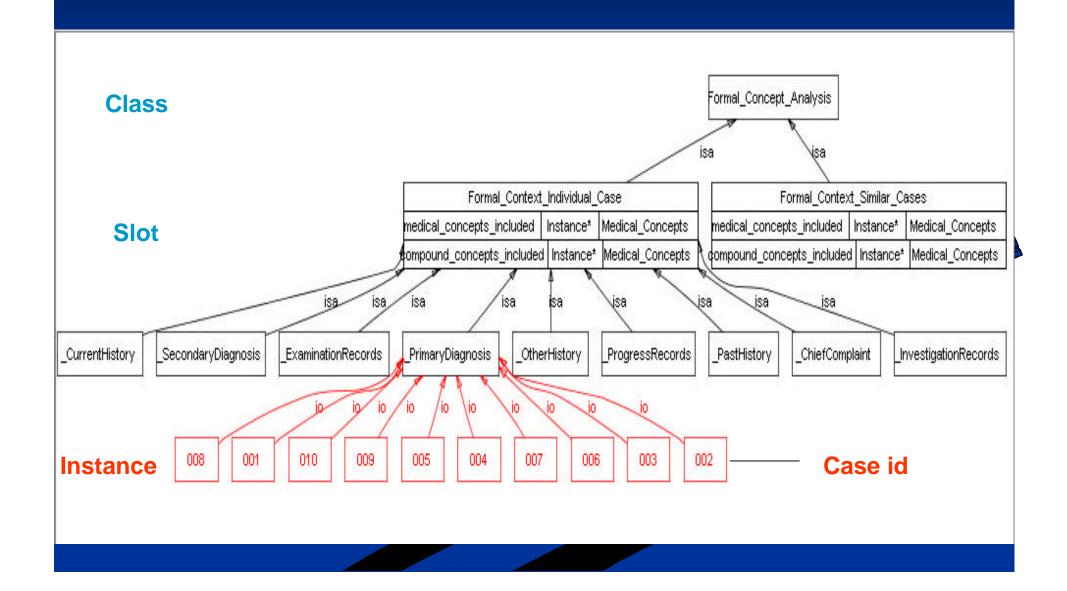
The structure of discharge summary represented by a XML file

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="Shift JIS"?>
<!DOCTYPE DischargeSummary SYSTEM "DischargeSummary.dtd">
<DischargeSummary>
  <PatientDischargeSummary>
    <FileInformation>
      <FileID>pcdata</FileID>
      <PatientID>pcdata</PatientID>
    </FileInformation>
    <PatientInformation>
      <PatientAge>pcdata</PatientAge>
      <PatientSex>pcdata</PatientSex>
      <PatientOccupation>pcdata</PatientOccupation>
    </PatientInformation>
    <DateInformation>
      <AdmissionDate>pcdata</AdmissionDate>
      <DischargeDate>pcdata</DischargeDate>
    </DateInformation>
    <DiagnosisList>
      <PrimaryDiagnosis>pcdata</PrimaryDiagnosis>
      <Secondary Diagnosis>pcdata</Secondary Diagnosis>
    </DiagnosisList>
    <PatientSummary>
      <Complaint>pcdata</Complaint>
      <CurrentHistory>pcdata</CurrentHistory>
      <PastHistory>pcdata</PastHistory>
      <OtherHistory>pcdata</OtherHistory>
      <ExaminationRecords>pcdata</ExaminationRecords>
      <InvestigationRecords>pcdata</InvestigationRecords>
      <ProgressRecords>pcdata</ProgressRecords>
     </PatientSummary>
  </PatientDischargeSummary>
</DischargeSummary>
```

An Example of the Virtual Patient Records



Ontology-based Knowledge Base

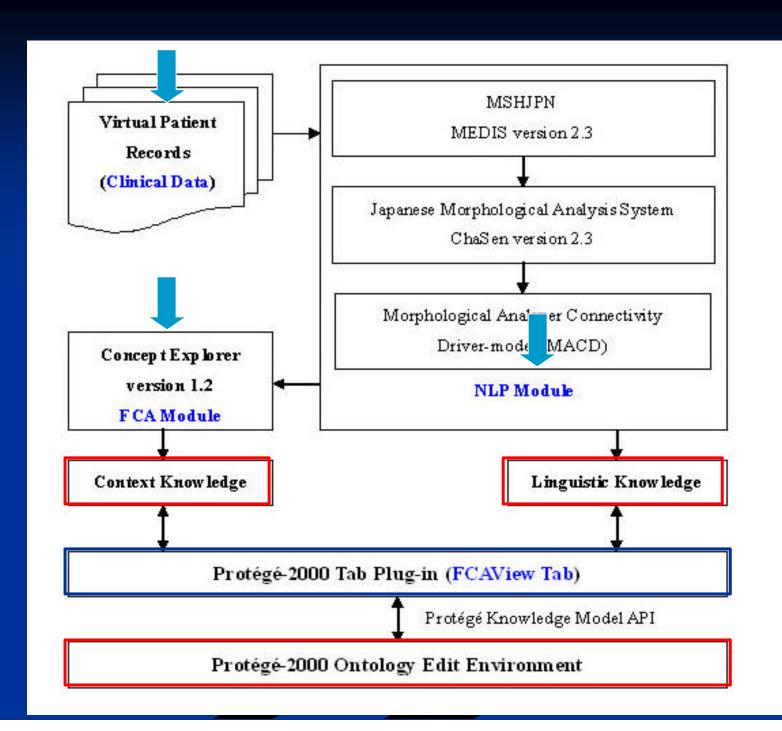


NLP Module

- ChaSen version 2.3
 - A Japanese morphological analysis system
 - ∠ Open source
 - Developed by Nara Institute of Science and Technology
- ■ MACD
 - Morphological Analyzer Connectivity Driver-model
 - ∠ As the Java interface of ChaSen
 - Developed by Nara Institute of Science and Technology
- User dictionaries:
 - **∞** MSHJPN
 - ∠ MEDIS version 2.3

FCA Module

- To generate the concept oriented views for the clinical data



Results (I)

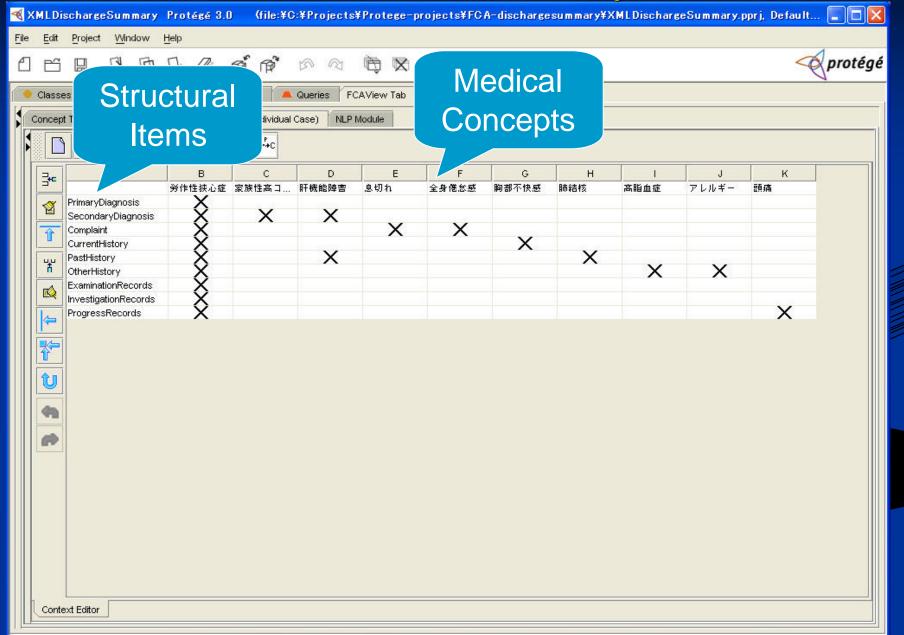
∠ View generation for individual patient records

- The items about the structure knowledge of the patient records used as the formal objects
 - ∠ Primary diagnosis

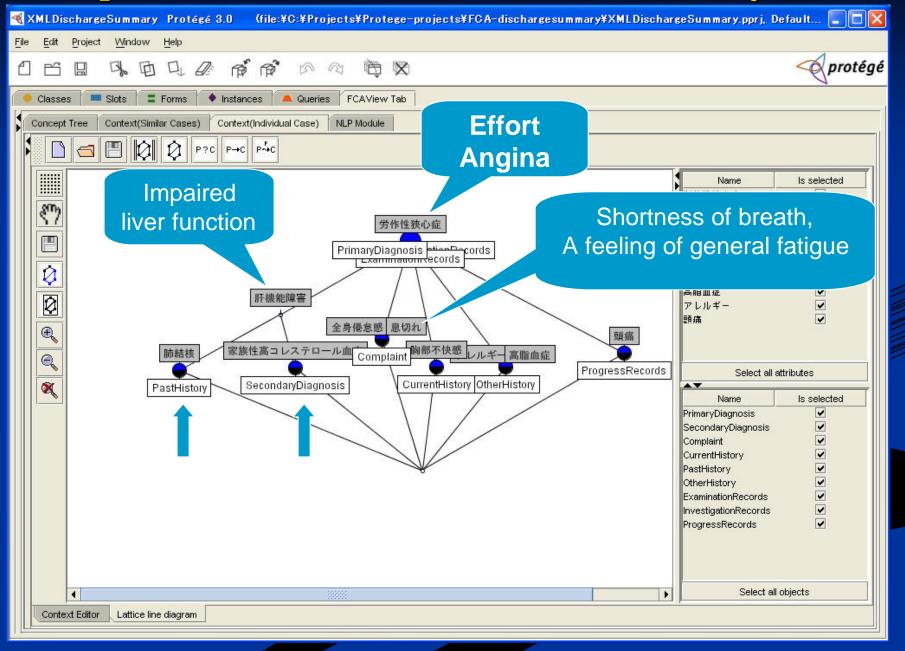
 - **Example** Chief Complaints

 - ∠ Past history
 - ∠ Other histories
 - **Examination records**
- The medical concepts extracted from each part used as the formal attributes

Context of an Individual Case by Cross-table



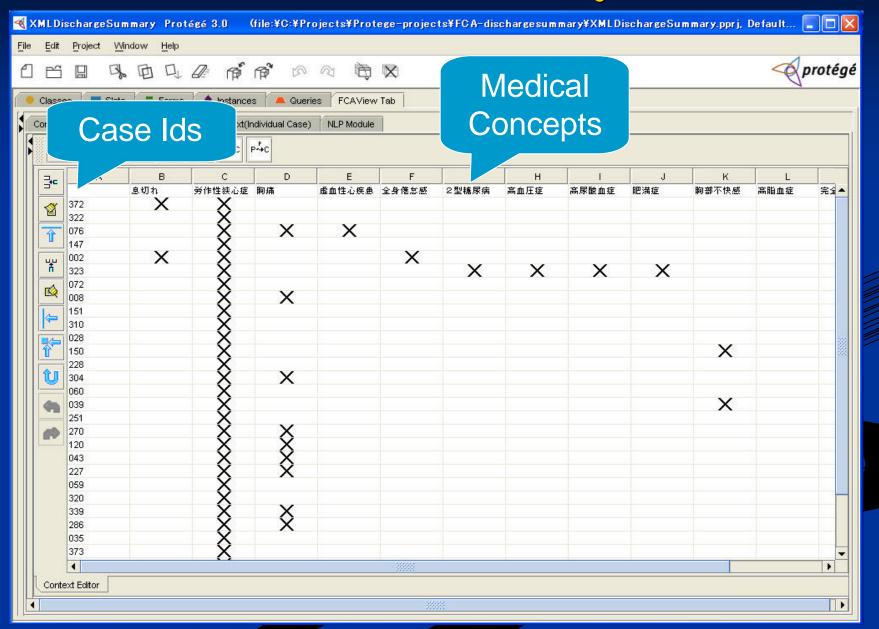
Concept-Oriented View of an Individual Case by Lattice



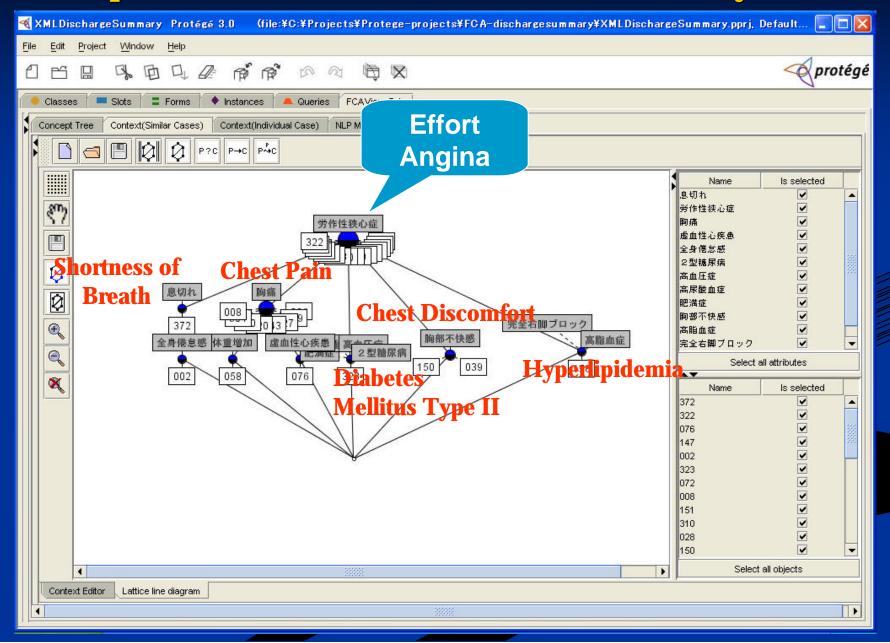
Results (II)

- ✓ View generation for the similar cases
 - The similar cases indicated by the case ids were used as the formal objects
 - The medical concepts extracted from each case were used as the formal attributes

Context of the Similar Cases by Cross-table

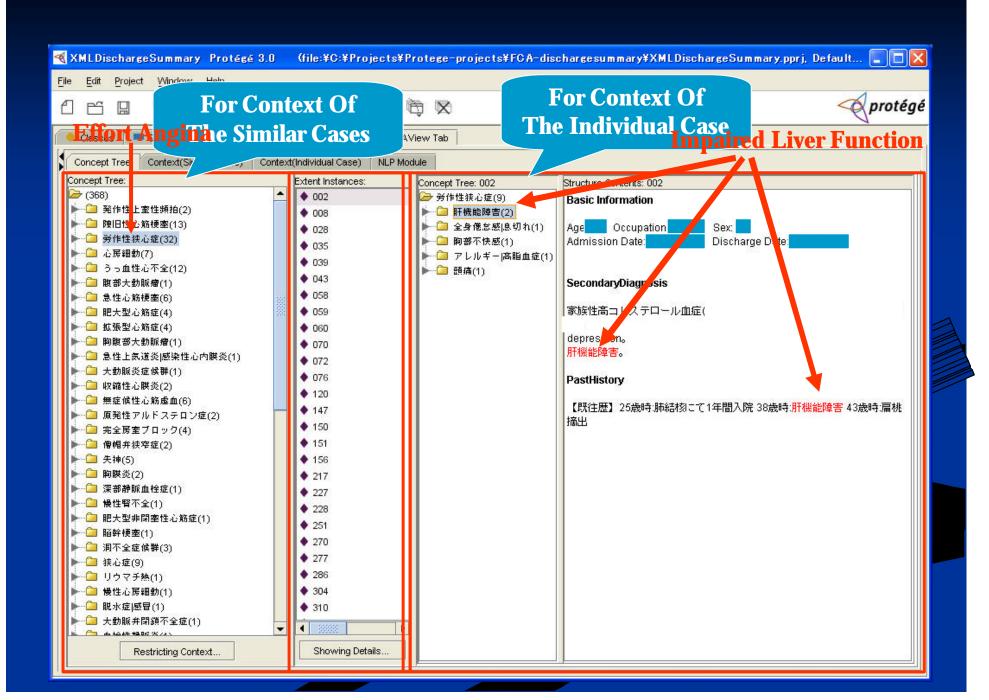


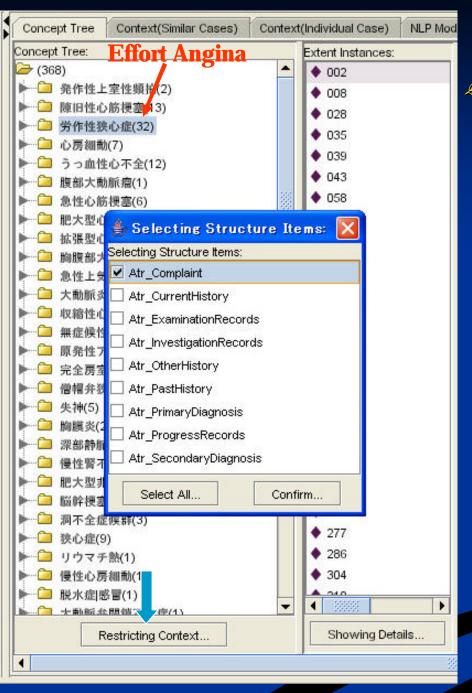
Concept-Oriented View of the Similar Cases by Lattice



Results (III)

- Implementation of information model for practical use
 - Converting the lattice diagram into a concept tree
 - Developing the filters to restrict the context size

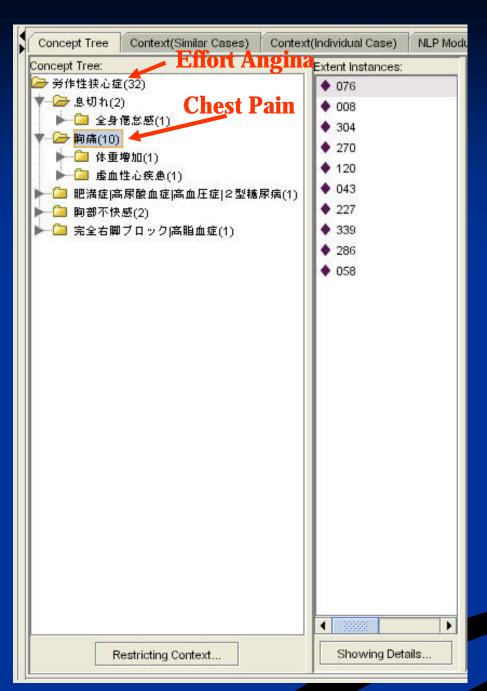




- Context filter using Structure Knowledge
 - Primary diagnosis
 - Secondary diagnosis
 - Chief complaints
 - Current history
 - Past history
 - Other history
 - **Examination records**
 - Investigation records
 - Progress records



- Context filter using Semantic Knowledge of medical concepts
 - ∠ Noun-Diagnostic Term
 - Noun-Procedural Term
 - Noun-Modifier
 - Noun-MeSH Term
 - Noun-Compound Term
 - Noun-Others



▼ The filtered context:

- - 32 cases with primary diagnosis of EffortAngina
- Formal attributes:
 - with semantic type of Diagnosis Term, extracted from the Chief Complaints part of records

Discussion

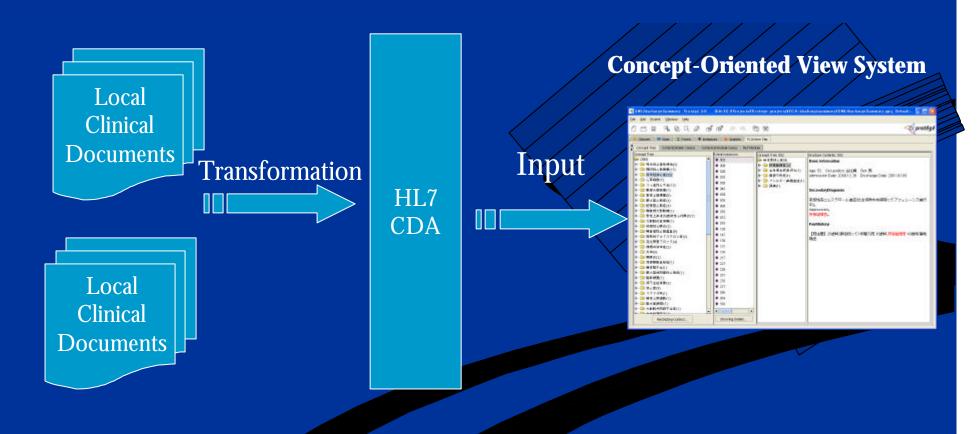
- Automating view generation by integrating the NLP, Ontology-based knowledge base, with the FCA technique.

 - **∠** The similar cases
- Features of the system

 - Providing flexible way

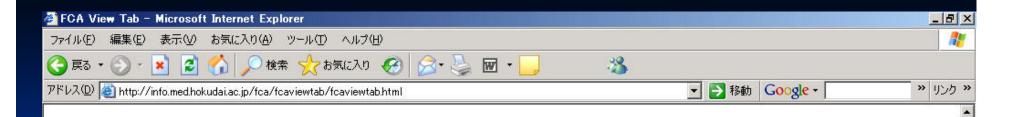
 - for adapting the information needs of clinicians using context filters that are based on structural knowledge and semantic knowledge

Discussion Generalization Consideration (I)



Discussion Generalization Consideration (II)

- ▼ To visualize the Protégé-based ontologies.
- We assume that the instances (i.e. the formal objects) of a class in Protégé-2000, together with its own slots (i.e. the formal attributes), could form a formal context that would interests the users.
 - the instances of a class with its slots in Boolean type
 - the instances of a class with it slots in Multiple Instance type.





FCAView Tab plug-in provides <u>protégé-2000</u> users a novel way to visualize their ontologies using the formal concept analysis (FCA) technique.

FCA, a mathematical approach to data analysis based on lattice theory, has been advocated to support ontology building in several studies. Generally speaking, there are three elements to form a formal context: a set of formal objects, a set of formal attributes and the binary relations between them. The formal context is usually formed using a cross table, and graphically it also can be visualized using a lattice diagram. The two ways contain the same information about the formal context.

In the FCAView Tab, we hooked the protégé-2000 with an open source software Concept Explorer version 1.2. We assume that the instances (i.e. the formal objects) of a class in protégé-2000, together with its own slots (i.e. the formal attributes), could form a formal context that would interest the users. In particular, two kinds of formal context can be formed: 1) the instances of a class with its slots in Boolean type; 2) the instances of a class with it slots in Multiple Instance type.

Acknowledgements

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