



Experiences in Reusing Knowledge sources using Protégé and Prompt.

An application in a medical domain

María Taboada
University of Santiago de Compostela.
Spain.



Introduction

- Goal:
 - Modelling a Knowledge Base (KB) in a clinical domain

Conjunctivitis

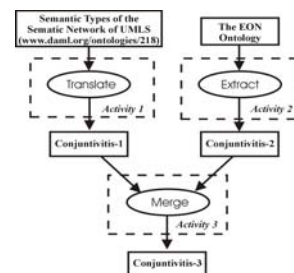
- Guideline American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO)
 - <http://www.aao.org/aao/education/library/ppp.cfm>



Introduction



Development of the domain ontology



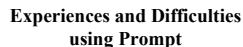
Development of the ontology ontology

- We have chosen PROMPT for several reasons:
 - It allows us to merge source ontologies into a resulting ontology
 - It analyses source concepts, properties (including restriction on value properties) and relationships
 - It is interactive with the user, allowing us to accept or reject the suggestions

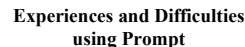


Development of the domain ontology

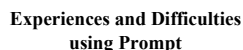
- Three types of conflicts identified by PROMPT:
 - Multiple paths from a same concept
 - Not defined concepts exist
 - Different defined types for a same concept



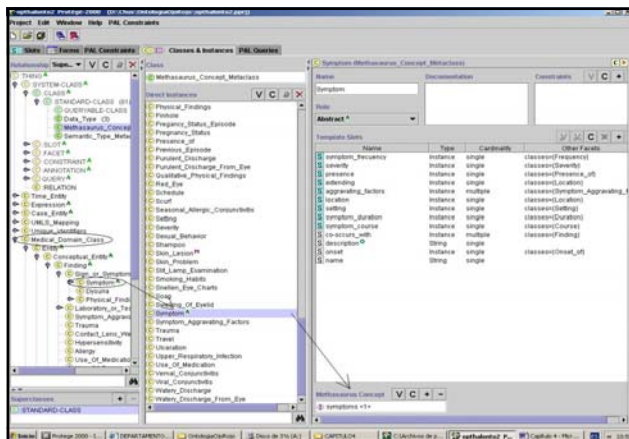
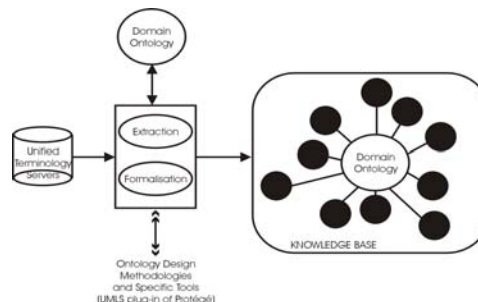
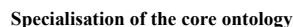
- PROMPT automatically identifies identical concepts from different sources for merging.
- However, if the concepts are not identical, it is necessary to manually identify them.
- So, the reuse time could be reduced if PROMPT uses a synonym dictionary.



- PROMPT identifies dangling references and, for each of them, it makes a suggestion:
 - Copying a concept that does not exist
- If you accept the suggestion, PROMPT automatically copies the concept
- But if you reject it, PROMPT does not facilitate any operation
- We identified two possible operations:
 - Removing the property that made the dangling reference
 - Changing the restriction on the property values



- We have detected that we made some operations repeatedly.
- Example
 - Each time PROMPT identified the conflict ‘Multiple paths from a concept’
 - We removed all parents relative to the most external nodes in the hierarchy
- An improved alternative:
 - Configuring operations when a conflict is detected
 - Take into account the particular heuristic of the each case.





Experiences and Difficulties using Protégé

- Meta-classes provides:
 - We are able to classify concepts from different sources in the same medical domain hierarchy
 - At the same time, we conserve the origin of the information.
 - We can easily distinguish between UMLS terminological information and essential properties of a class or instance
 - We do not overwhelm the user with excessive information
 - The maintaining of the KB is simplified



Experiences and Difficulties using UMLS

- We searched concepts using
 - The web based interaction tools provided by the UMLS Knowledge Source Server (UMLS KS)
 - The UMLS plug-in
- With regard to the search process
 - This way of displaying the information is more clear using the UMLS plug-in
 - The relevant information is located more quickly
 - The way of displaying the ordered list of search results and the narrow tree of a concept is more clear



Experiences and Difficulties using UMLS

- With regard to the import process
 - In Protégé it is quick
 - Selecting the concept to be imported
 - Selecting the place (class or instance) in the KB where the information will be imported
 - The plug-in automatically creates all slots and fills them with the search results.
 - You can directly import not only the searched concept, but also any concept in the narrow tree.



Experiences and Difficulties using UMLS

- With regard to the import process
 - The UMLS tab prevent us from importing the information directly into our UMLS Mapping class
 - The information can be imported as a class or instance
 - But, the definition of the imported slot is predefined
 - The place (class or instance) where the information will be imported is also predefined
 - This definition can be inadequate for all applications.



Experiences and Difficulties using UMLS

- For example, the *cui* slot is a single string and the slot *semantic type* is a multiple string.
- We decided to model the string *cui* separately from the class representing the UMLS information
 - The *cui* slot is an instance of the *CUI* subclass of the *Unique Identifier* class
 - We can verify whether an identifier is unique or not, by defining a single PAL constraint
- We represent the slot *semantic type* as an instance of the *Semantic Type* class.
- In our KB, Methasaurus concepts and Semantic types are related to each other.



Experiences and Difficulties using UMLS

- There is no means of selecting the information to be imported
 - It could be of interest to import only some slots.

THANK YOU
VERY MUCH!!!