



Engaging Content
Engaging People

A World
Leading SFI
Research
Centre



Enhancing Rare Disease Research with Semantic Integration of Environmental and Health Data

Authors: Albert Navarro-Gallinad, Fabrizio Orlandi and Declan O'Sullivan
ADAPT Centre for Digital Content, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

International Joint Conference on Knowledge Graphs – 08-12-2021

HOST INSTITUTION



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

HOST INSTITUTION



PARTNER INSTITUTIONS



FUNDED BY





Interoperability Challenge

Linking health data
with scientific data
through location
and time



Use Of Knowledge Graphs

Non-technical
researchers
using and navigating
Knowledge Graphs
to answer complex
research questions



Better Quality of Life

Researchers will be
able to understand
better diseases, which
could lead to new or
better treatments



Review on: combining methods for rare disease clinical data with other data sources using Semantic Web technologies.



State Of the Art



Biomedical domain

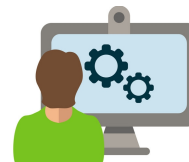
Linking data from:

- Biobanks and registries
- Genetic and epigenetic data



Visual interfaces

Some required Semantic Web practical expertise (e.g. SPARQL queries)



Usability studies

Only one usability study using a customized approach

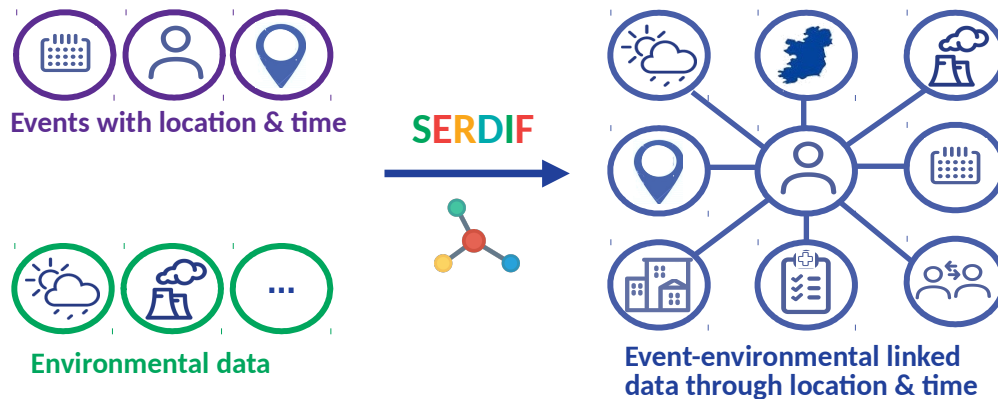


- ✗ Limited studies combining health and environmental data together using KGs.
- ✗ Limited usability studies with standard metrics in the evaluation.

What did we do? – Design the SERDIF approach

SERDIF (Semantic Environmental and Rare disease Data Integration Framework)

- Informed from the SOA results and initial Health Data Researchers (HDR) requirements*

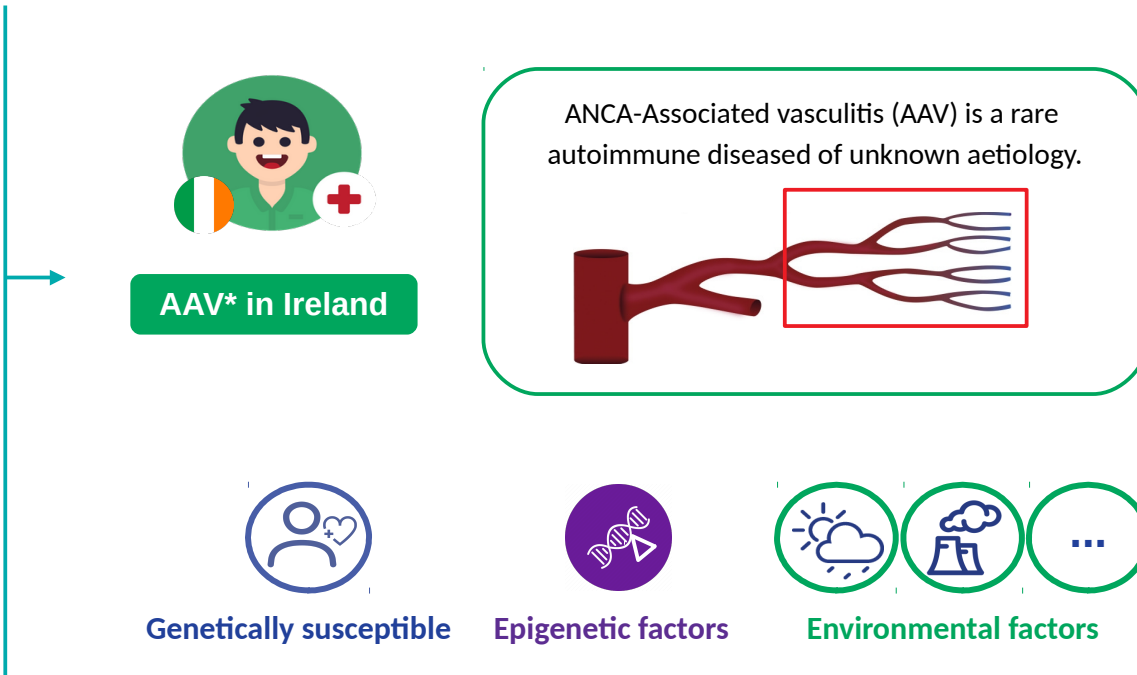


The framework is a combination of (1) a methodology, (2) a knowledge graph and (3) a dashboard.



Methodology:

- 1 Data Collection
- 2 Semantic Uplift
- 3 Data Query and Filter
- 4 Data Visualization
- 5 Data Export/Downlift
- 6 Usability Evaluation





Methodology:

1 Data Collection

2 Semantic Uplift

3 Data Query and Filter

4 Data Visualization

5 Data Export/Downlift

6 Usability Evaluation



Options for linking different types of RDF graphs:

3. Spatial and temporal reasoning at the SPARQL query level

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
PREFIX geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
```

Spatial reasoning

```
FILTER(geof:sfWithin(?eventGeom, ?regionGeom))
```

```
FILTER(geof:sfWithin(?envoGeom, ?regionGeom))
```

Temporal reasoning

```
BIND(?dateEvent - "P7D"^^xsd:duration AS ?dateLag)
```

```
BIND(?dateLag - "P30D"^^xsd:duration AS ?dateStart)
```

Filter environmental data for the selected dates

```
FILTER(?dateObs > ?dateStart && ?dateObs <= ?dateLag)
```





Methodology:

- 1 Data Collection
- 2 Semantic Uplift
- 3 Data Query and Filter
- 4 Data Visualization
- 5 Data Export/Downlift
- 6 Usability Evaluation



SERDIF - Semantic Environmental and Rare Disease data Integration Framework

A

Query Zip Download

Input Options

Rare Disease:
ANCA vasculitis - Ireland

Event Of Interest (EOI): Flare

Define

LOI	EOI_Count	smp_Count
CLARE	7	2
CORK	8	8
DONEGAL	1	3

Location Of Interest (LOI): DUBLIN

Select all LOIs

Time-window length [days]: 30

Time-window lag [days]: 7

Temporal Units: Hour Day Month Year

Temporal Aggregation: Mean Sum Min Max

Submit

B

Home Comparative Q1

Environmental Linked Data

Open Query Input Summary Open Colour Table Description

Data TimeSeries BoxPlot PolarPlot

The full name of the variables with the units appear when hovering over the headings of the data table. For further information please refer to the data sources links in the Home tab.

The Toggle Columns button allows to select the columns of interest and the Export button to download the data as a csv file to your computer. Only the visible columns will be downloaded.

Toggle Columns Export

	relD	temp	weth	rhum	vapp	msl
7	0.1	6.5	5.3	81.7	7.9	1015.5
8	0.3	9.2	8	84.7	9.9	1010
9	0	5.6	4.5	83.2	7.6	1017.3
10	0	9.3	8.3	87	10.2	1020.8
11	0	2.4	2	92.5	6.8	1031.2
12	0.4	2.9	2.5	93.7	7.1	1024
13	0	5.3	3.5	71.9	6.4	1027.4
14	0.2	11.3	9.8	82	11.1	1013.3
15	0.2	9.8	8.4	82.5	10	1022.9
16	0	6	4.5	77.2	7.2	1033.6
17	0	1.4	0.5	84.6	5.7	104
18	0	-1	-1.3	92.6	5.3	1034
19	0	1.3	0.9	93.1	6.2	1016.2

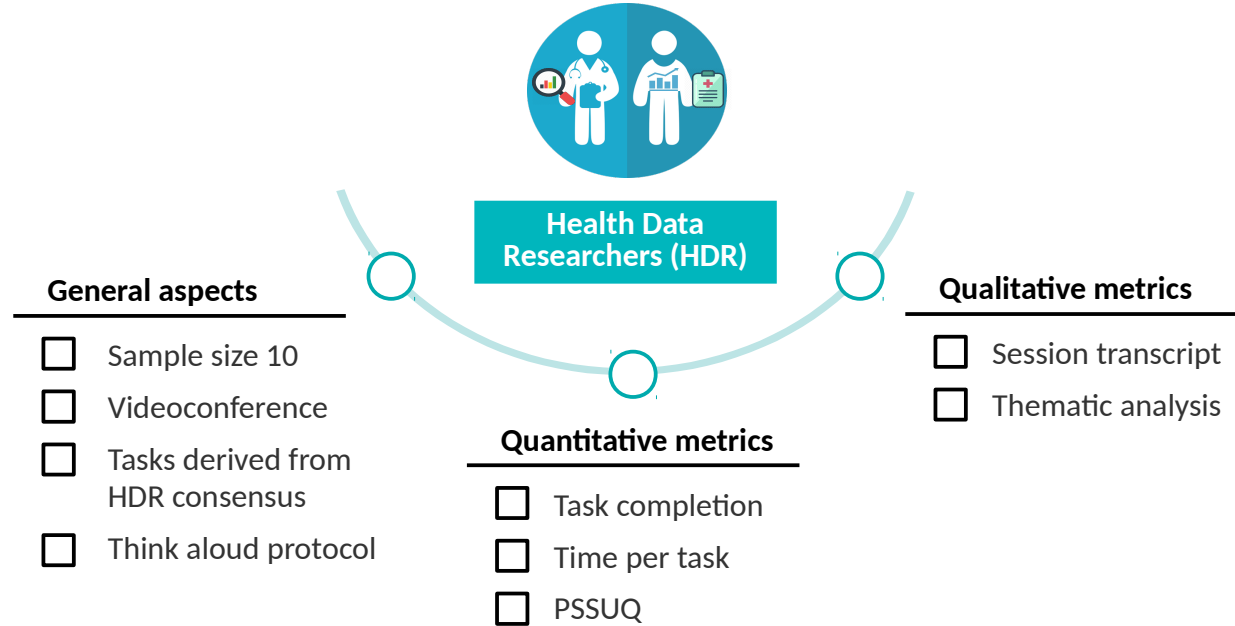
C

Map and Time Series plots showing data visualization results.



Methodology:

- 1 Data Collection
- 2 Semantic Uplift
- 3 Data Query and Filter
- 4 Data Visualization
- 5 Data Export/Downlift
- 6 Usability Evaluation





Methodology:

- 1 Data Collection
- 2 Semantic Uplift
- 3 Data Query and Filter
- 4 Data Visualization
- 5 Data Export/Downlift
- 6 Usability Evaluation



AAV in Ireland first iteration of the evaluation:

Themes	Code Description Summary	Total Frequency
SERDIF dashboard Usability	Positive overall experience emphasizing the data exploration features of the SERDIF dashboard	112
Clarify description and features	Complicated jargon and ambiguous text descriptions	65
Requirements refinement	Unclear data lineage and environmental data linked to a period prior to the flare events	46
Technical errors	Delays and control malfunctioning during the virtual experiment session	30



Health data domain

- Gaining access to health data can be complicated and long
- Bidirectional communication with domain experts is key
- Jargon as simple as possible

Technical aspects

- Reusing vocabularies/ ontologies facilitates the semantic uplift and data reuse
- Queries execution time can be improved if the query is broken down into smaller pieces

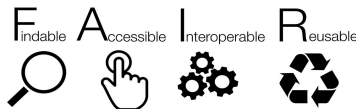


Usability testing

- Double check if the participants have read the documentation
- Videoconferencing environment facilitated the think aloud protocol
- Thematic analysis and PSSUQ are valuable metrics

General aspects

- If researchers find the tool useful for them, they tend to give more relevant feedback
- Examples are great to get the message across



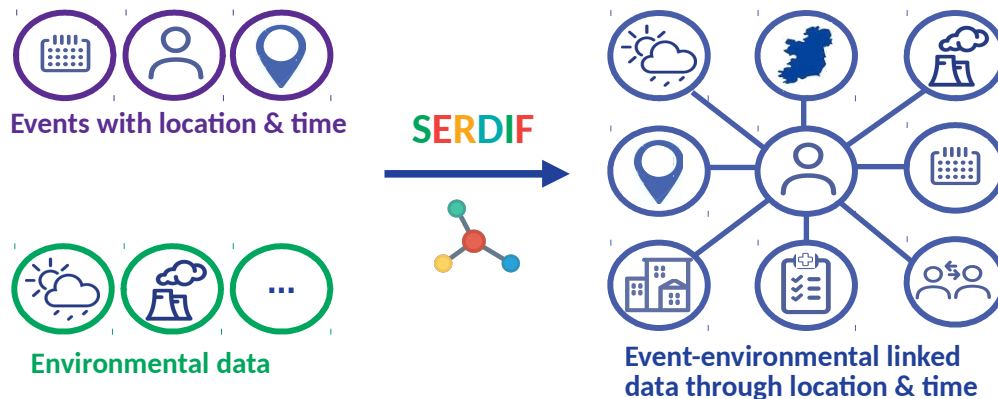
**Refining the requirements
and framework based on
the evaluation results**

**Including a Data Privacy
and FAIR assessment steps
in the methodology**

**Validating SERDIF
with new case studies**



- Substituting the SOSA vocabulary for RDF data cube
- Adding steps to the methodology: Data Privacy and FAIR assessment (First Draft under preparation)
- Undertaking further validation of SERDIF with: Kawasaki Disease in Japan and Vasculitis disease in Europe



Preprint available: <http://hdl.handle.net/2262/97660> | **Slides:** <https://github.com/navarral/ijckg2021-serdif-paper>



Albert Navarro Gallinad
albert.navarro@adaptcentre.ie
PhD Student

<https://www.adaptcentre.ie/>
<http://helical-itn.eu/>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 813545 and No. 713567 at the ADAPT Centre for Digital Content Technology (grant number 13/RC/2106_P2) at Trinity College Dublin.