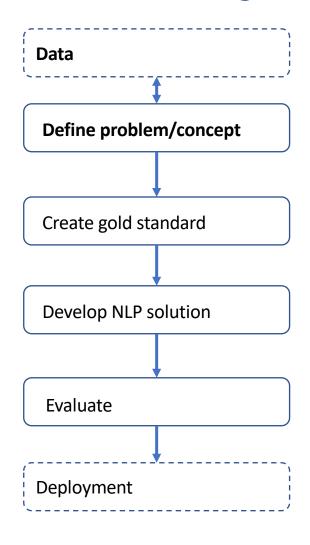


### Steps to set up a clinical NLP study



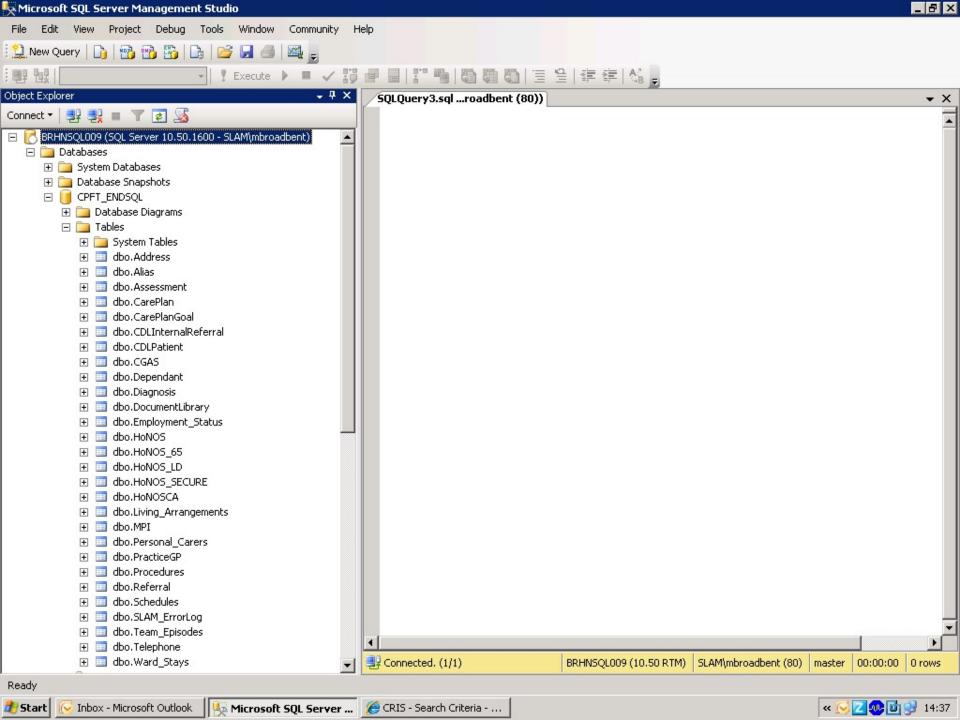






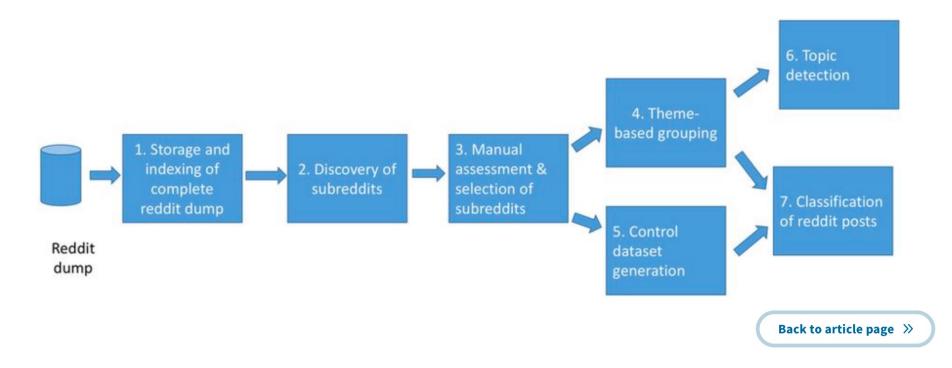
- Understand your data What data do you have?
- How much data do you have?
- Where does the data come from?
- What do you want to model/extract?
- Research the field:
  - Are there any studies where this problem has been modeled already?
  - Are there any existing resources (lexicons, algorithms, etc) that have already modeled something similar? Can these be useful for your problem?
- Is your data appropriate for this problem?





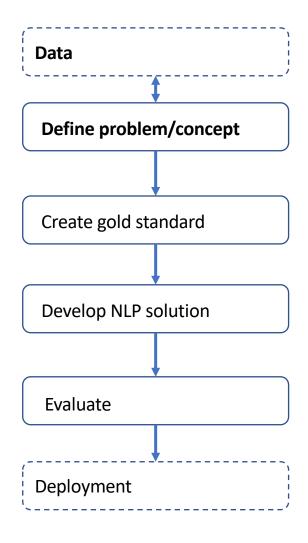
#### Figure 1: Overall workflow of our approach.

From: Characterisation of mental health conditions in social media using Informed Deep Learning

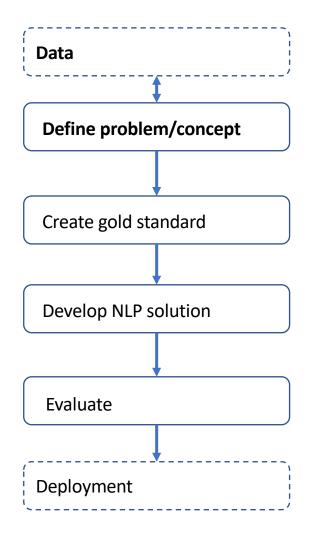


Gkotsis et al. Characterisation of mental health conditions in social media using Informed Deep Learning. *Scientific Reports* **volume 7**, Article number: 45141 (2017)



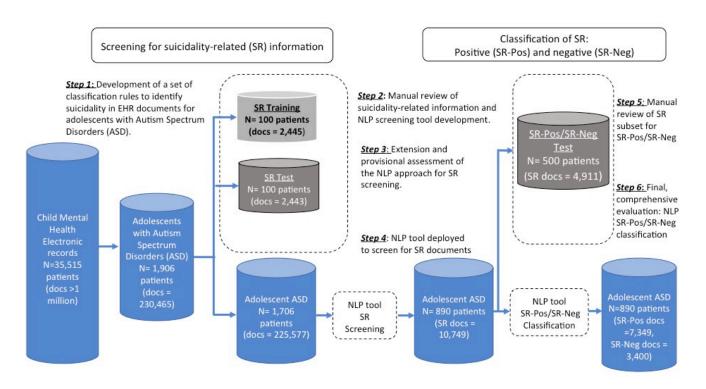


- Define the problem/concept
  - Relate to existing definitions (if any)
- Determine what unit you need to model this problem
  - Patient? Document? Phrase? Something else?
- Is NLP needed for all, or parts of the problem?
- Construct your dataset based on your requirements
  - Look at distributions, characterise the data



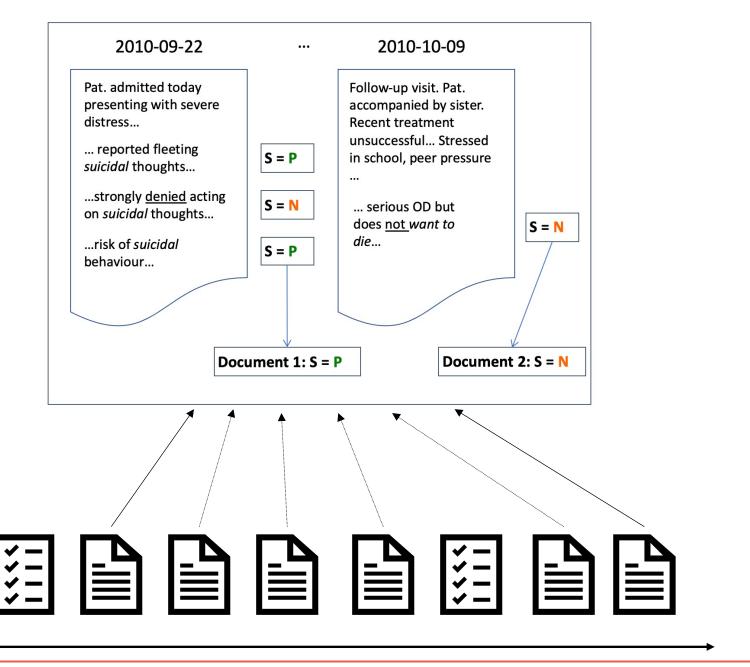
- If you need to use NLP for your use-case:
  - Where do you expect to find the information (all documents, some documents, some parts of some documents)?
  - How many documents?
  - How long are the documents?
- If your use-case also relies on other data (e.g. structured data from other database tables), is this information necessary to take into account when building your dataset?
- Consult with domain experts!

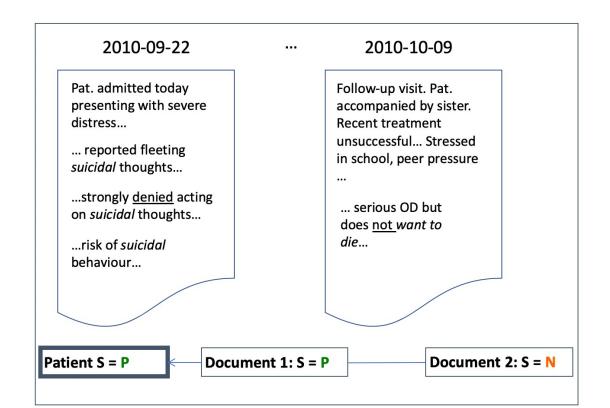




Downs et al., 2017. Detection of Suicidality in Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorders: Developing a Natural Language Processing Approach for Use in Electronic Health Records. In AMIA 2017 Proceedings.















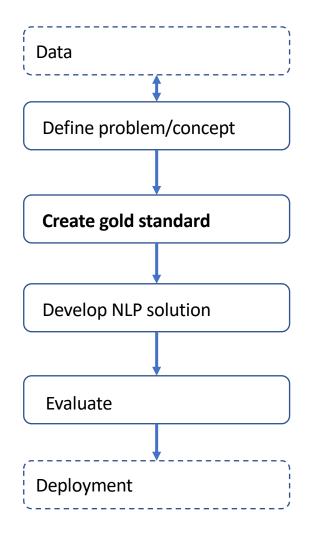












- Random sample for initial review
  - Worth getting a sense of the potential complexity of the task
- Apply an off-the-shelf tool and look at distributions
  - Maybe pre-annotations can be used?
- Annotation
  - Randomly sample the entities you need (all documents for one patient? Random documents? Random sentences?)
    - Extract a dataset for a first annotation round, initiate guideline development
    - Iterate until you've reached acceptable agreement and guidelines are clear.



1) Extract all documents related to early intervention services

36,594 documents 4,166 patients



- 2) Filter documents
- length > 50th percentile
- avg\_line\_length > 25th percentile

16,318 documents 3,819 patients

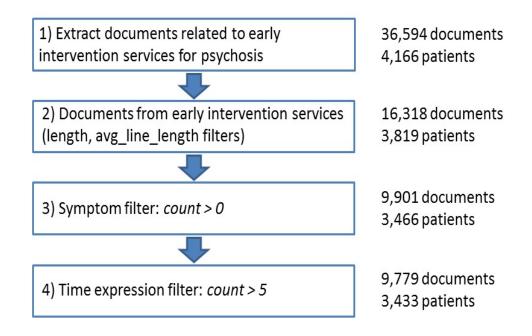


3) Randomly select 20 patients and annotate documents for onset information

70 documents 20 patients (1-8 docs each)

Viani et al. 2019. Annotating Temporal Relations to Determine the Onset of Psychosis Symptoms. Medinfo 2019.





Viani et al. 2019. Temporal Information Extraction from Mental Health Records to Identify Duration of Untreated Psychosis. Under review



# Developing a gold/reference standard corpus: Annotation

- Gold/Reference standard why?
  - How can manual annotations inform NLP development? (training & development)
  - How do we know if our NLP system does what we expect it to do? (evaluation)
  - How hard/easy is the task (annotator agreement, upper performance bound)

### Developing a gold standard corpus: Annotation

- Don't underestimate this step!
  - "analytics tasks are often talked about as being 80% data preparation"
  - Example: Penn TreeBank widely used for NLP development
    - **8** years of operation (1989-1996)
    - 7 million words of PoS-tagged text, and more.
      - Taylor A., Marcus M., Santorini B. (2003) The Penn Treebank: An Overview. In: Abeillé A. (eds) Treebanks. Text, Speech and Language Technology, vol 20. Springer, Dordrecht

\*https://www.kdnuggets.com/2017/12/general-approach-preprocessing-text-data.html

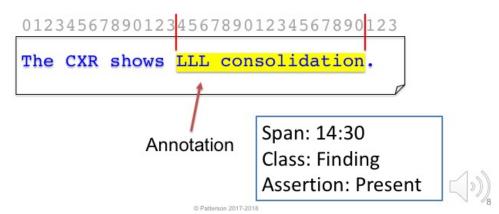


# Developing a gold standard corpus: Annotation

What is annotation?

#### **Annotations**

- Annotation = label that assigns meaning to data (metadata)
  - Contain a pointer to start and stop points in a text or to the full document
  - Can have class or attribute information with them
  - Generated by human, machine or human+machine.





### Annotation guidelines / Define concept

- Markables elements to be annotated
  - Annotation type = label to be assigned to a segment of text
  - Relationship = link between instances of annotations
  - Attributes = features of annotation types and relationships

Acknowledgements: Uni. of Utah DeCART summer school: https://github.com/jianlins/AnnotationNLP/blob/master/01\_Introduction\_to\_Annotation.ipynb

