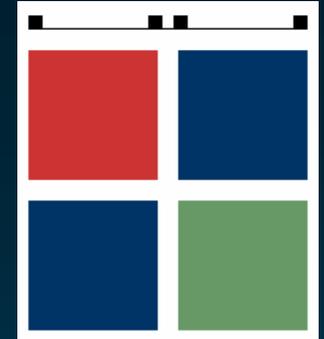




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Department of Computer Science
November 30, 2006



Biomedical Ontologies

What are they good for?



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Outline

- ◆ Biomedical ontologies
- ◆ Applications
- ◆ Some issues for discussion
- ◆ Current trends and future directions



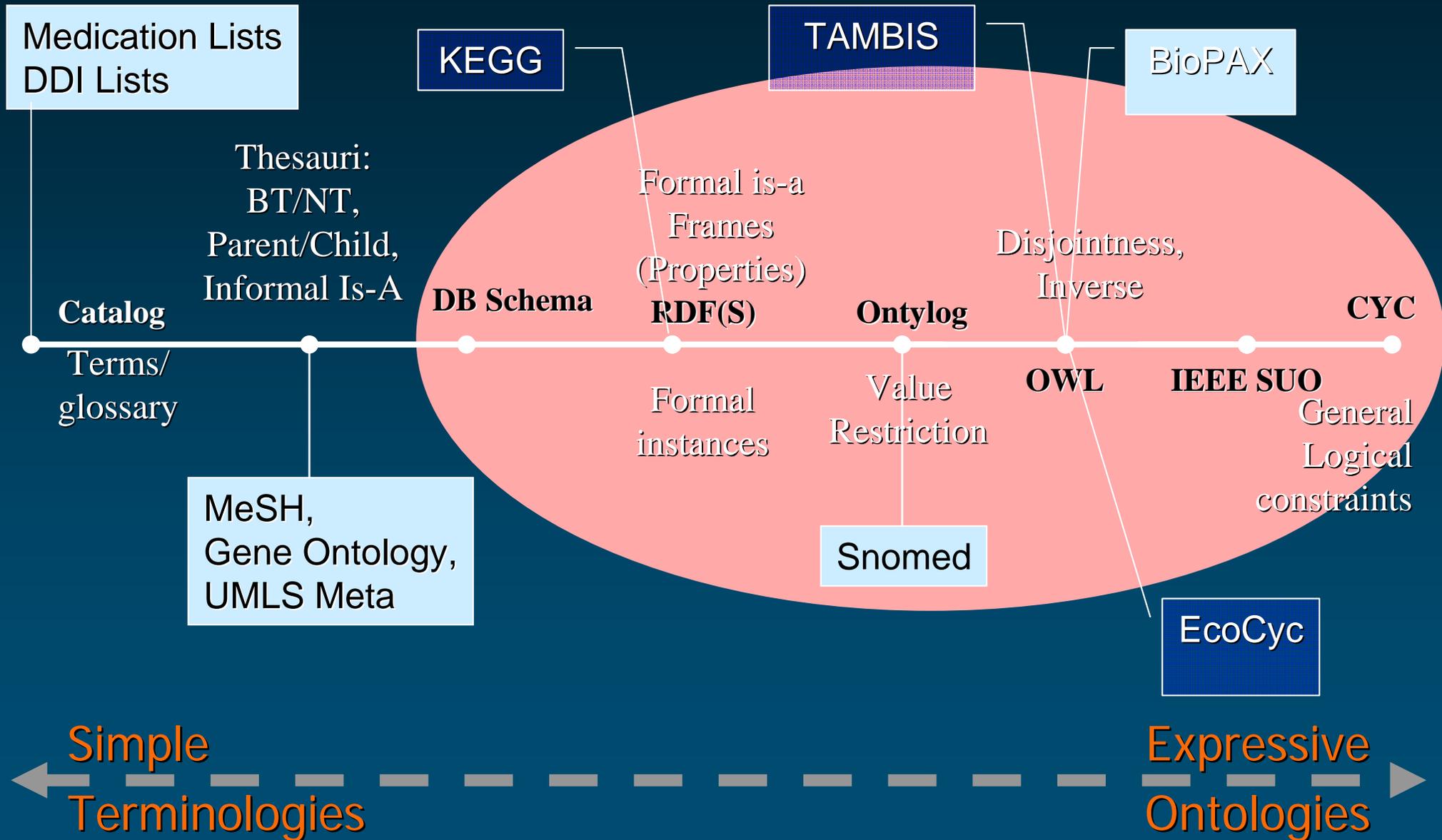
Biomedical ontologies

Ontologies

- ◆ Formal representation of a domain modeling the things in that domain and the relationships between those things
- ◆ A set of logical axioms designed to account for the intended meaning of a vocabulary [Guarino, FOIS 1998]



The Knowledge Semantics Continuum



Biomedical ontologies (and terminologies)

◆ The OBO family

- Ontologies and terminologies
- Gene Ontology
- Mostly biological ontologies

◆ UMLS

- Ontologies and terminologies
- MeSH, SNOMED CT
- Mostly clinical ontologies



Open Biological Ontologies



- ◆ Extended family of the Gene Ontology (GO)
- ◆ Collaborative development
 - <http://obo.sourceforge.net/>
 - 5 inclusion criteria
- ◆ National Center for Biomedical Ontology
 - <http://bioontology.org/>
- ◆ OBO Foundry
 - <http://obofoundry.org/>
 - Promote best practices in ontology development



Relation ontology

- ◆ Defines 14 core relations (isa, part of, derives from, has agent, ...)
 - Textual definition
 - Formal definition
 - Comments
- ◆ To be used by other OBO ontologies

[Smith et al., Genome Biology, 2005, 6:R46]



Open Biological Ontologies (OBO)

Main Criteria Ontologies **Browse** Project CVS Subscribe Contact

OBO Ontology Browser

Browse the tree by clicking on the category names; click on an ontology name to view more information on it.

- + anatomy
- + animal natural history and life history
- + chemical
- + development
- + ethology
- + evidence codes
- + experimental conditions
- + genomic and proteomic
- + metabolomics
- + OBO relationship types
- + **phenotype**
- + taxonomic classification
- + vocabularies

<http://obo.sourceforge.net/>



OBO format

- ◆ Used to represent many ontologies in the OBO family (Open Biological Ontologies)

http://www.godatabase.org/dev/doc/obo_format_spec.html

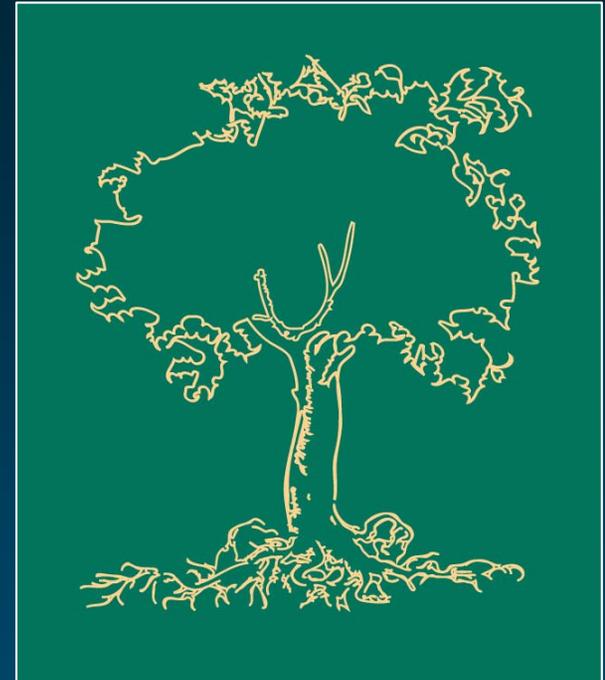
- ◆ Essentially a subset of OWL DL

```
[Term]
id: GO:0019563
name: glycerol catabolism
namespace: biological_process
def: "The chemical reactions and pathways resulting in the breakdown of glycerol ..."
subset: gosubset_prok
exact_synonym: "glycerol breakdown" []
exact_synonym: "glycerol degradation" []
xref_analog: MetaCyc:PWY0-381
is_a: GO:0006071 ! glycerol metabolism
is_a: GO:0046174 ! polyol catabolism
```



What does UMLS stand for?

- ◆ Unified
- ◆ Medical
- ◆ Language
- ◆ System



UMLS[®]
Unified Medical Language System[®]
UMLS Metathesaurus[®]



Motivation

- ◆ Started in 1986
- ◆ National Library of Medicine
- ◆ “Long-term R&D project”

«[...] the UMLS project is an effort to overcome two significant barriers to effective retrieval of machine-readable information.

- The first is the variety of ways the same concepts are expressed in different machine-readable sources and by different people.
- The second is the distribution of useful information among many disparate databases and systems.»



Unified Medical Language System



◆ SPECIALIST Lexicon

- 200,000 lexical items
- Part of speech and variant information

◆ Metathesaurus

- 5M names from over 100 terminologies
- 1M concepts
- 16M relations

◆ Semantic Network

- 135 high-level categories
- 7000 relations among them

Lexical
resources

Terminological
resources

Ontological
resources





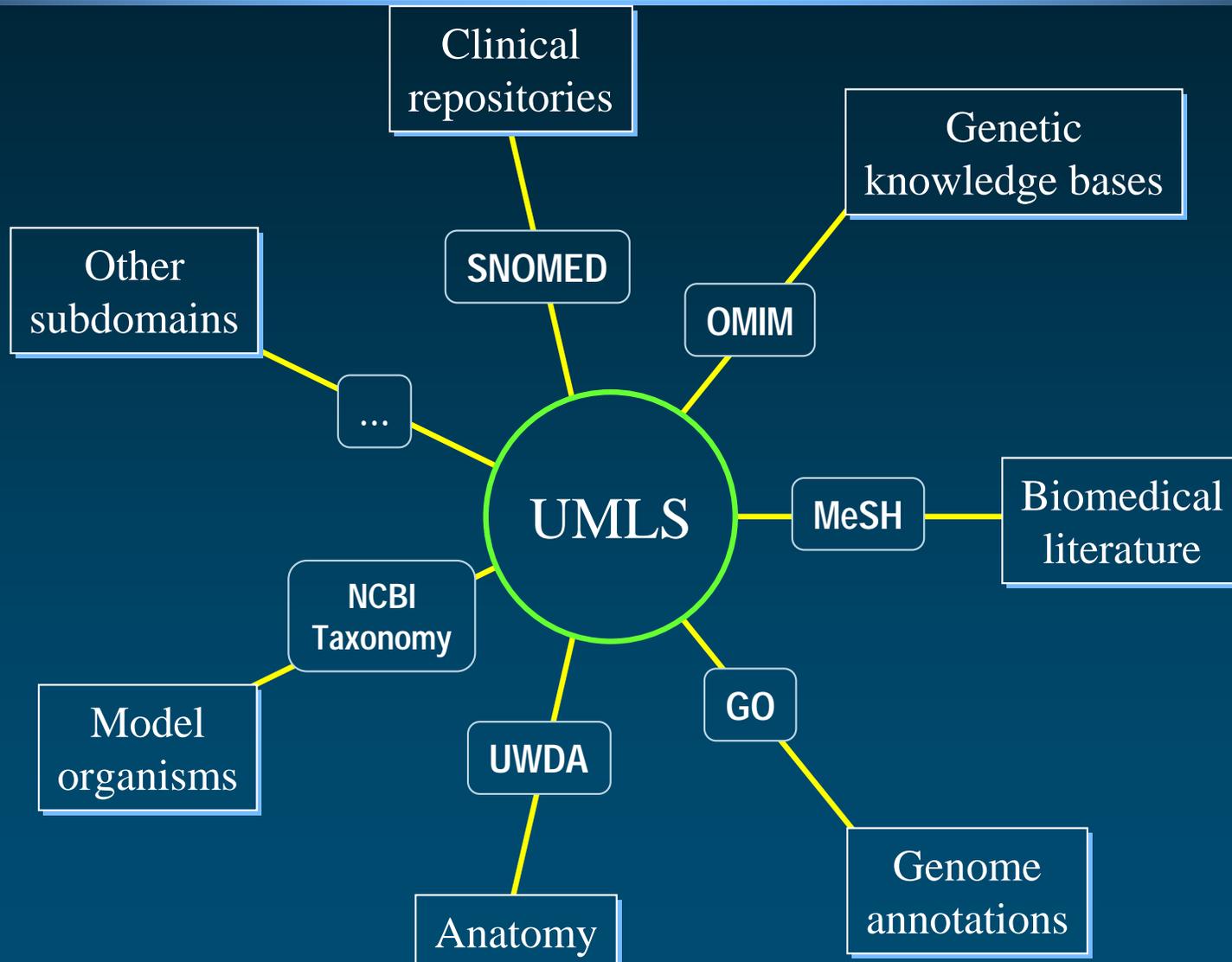
Source Vocabularies

(2006AD)

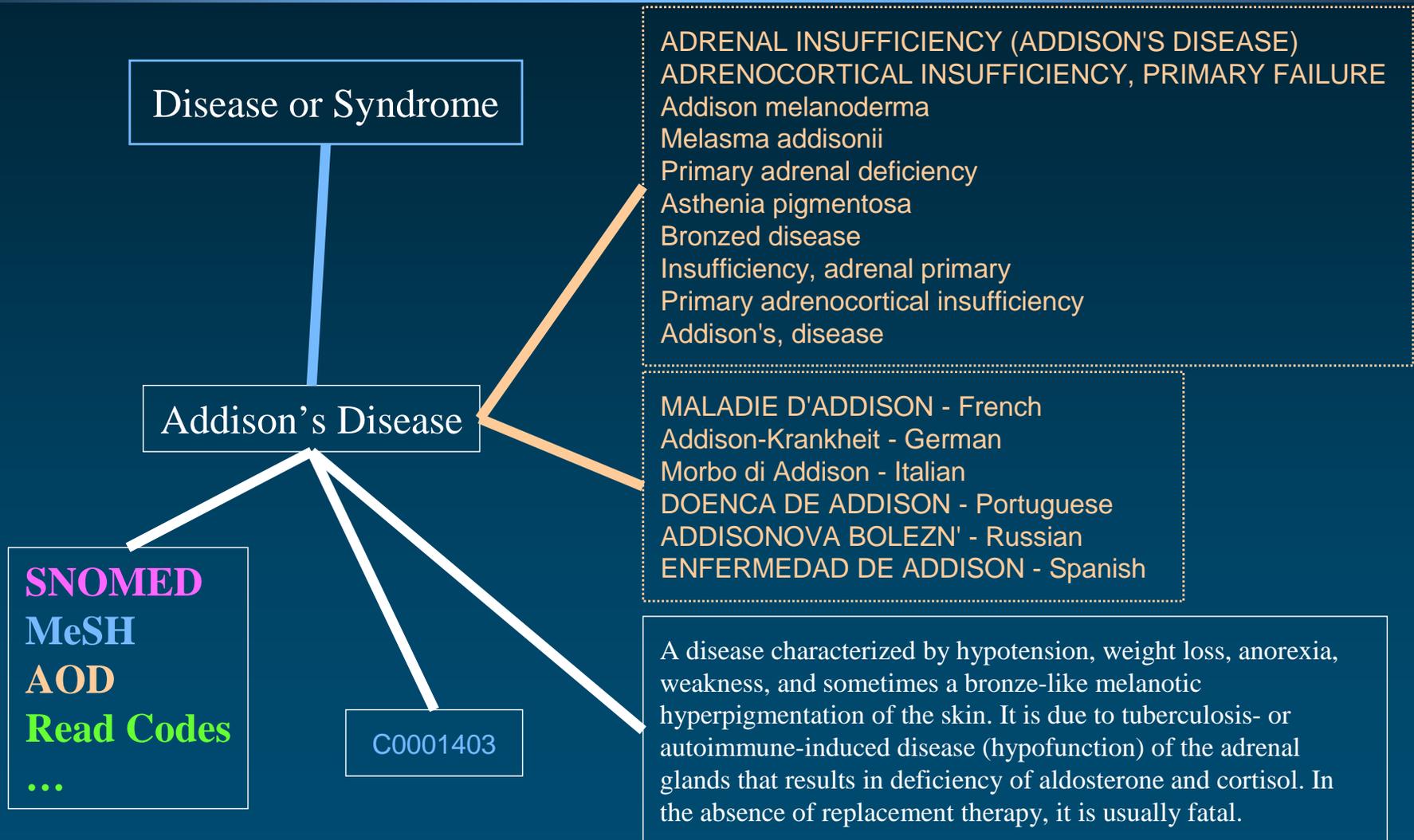
- ◆ 138 source vocabularies
 - 17 languages
- ◆ Broad coverage of biomedicine
 - 5.4M names
 - 1.4M concepts
 - 16M relations
- ◆ Common presentation



Integrating subdomains



Addison's Disease: Concept



Metathesaurus Concepts (2006AD)

- ◆ Concept (~ 1.4 M) CUI
 - Set of synonymous concept names
- ◆ Term (~ 4.8 M) LUI
 - Set of normalized names
- ◆ String (~ 5.4 M) SUI
 - Distinct concept name
- ◆ Atom (~ 6.5 M) AUI
 - Concept name in a given source

A0000001 headache (source 1)
A0000002 headache (source 2)
S0000001

A0000003 Headache (source 1)
A0000004 Headache (source 2)
S0000002

L0000001

A0000005 Cephalgia (source 1)
S0000003

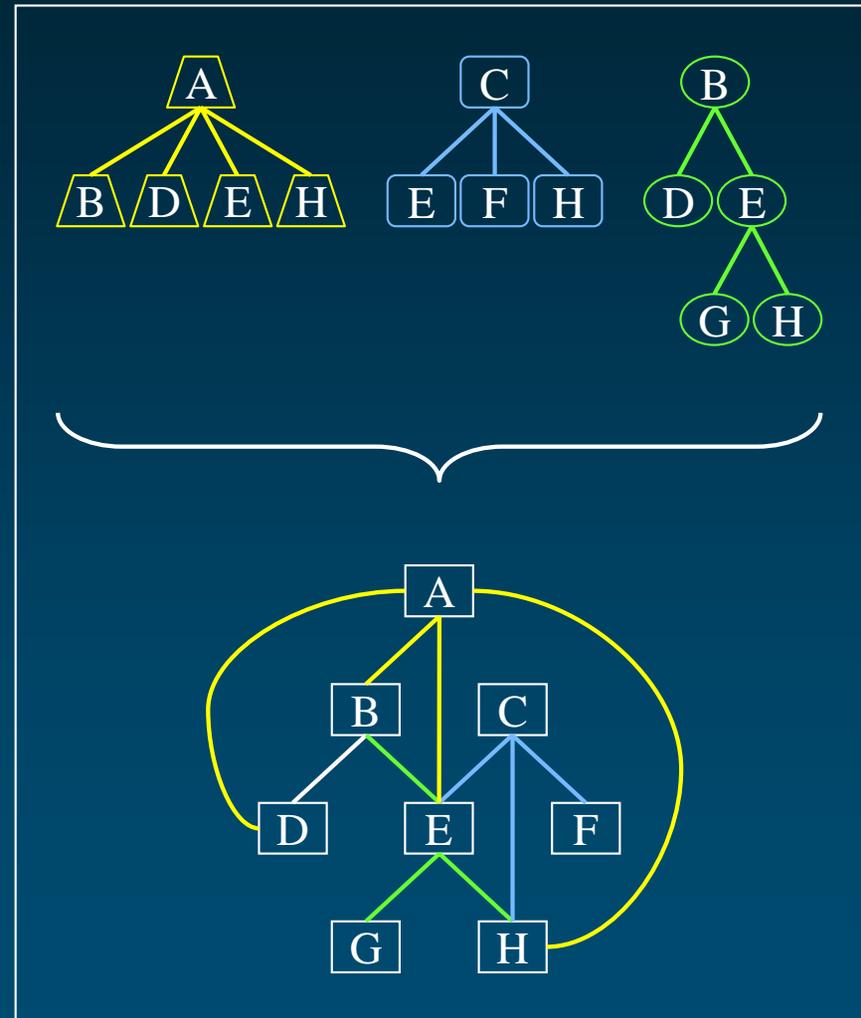
L0000002

C0000001



Organize concepts

- ◆ Inter-concept relationships: hierarchies from the source vocabularies
- ◆ Redundancy: multiple paths
- ◆ One graph instead of multiple trees (multiple inheritance)



Semantic Types

Anatomical Structure

Fully Formed Anatomical Structure

Embryonic Structure

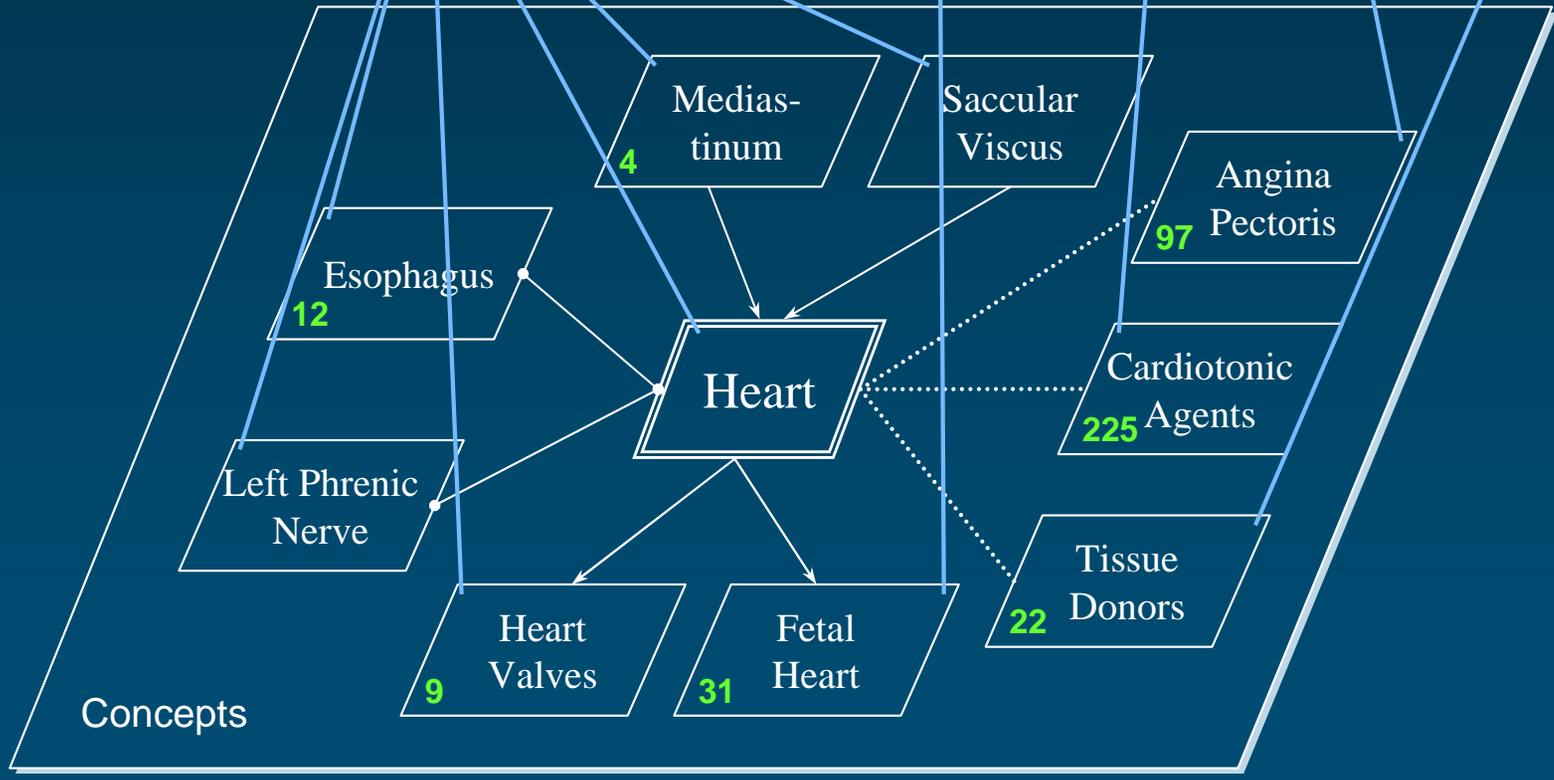
Body Part, Organ or Organ Component

Disease or Syndrome

Pharmacologic Substance

Population Group

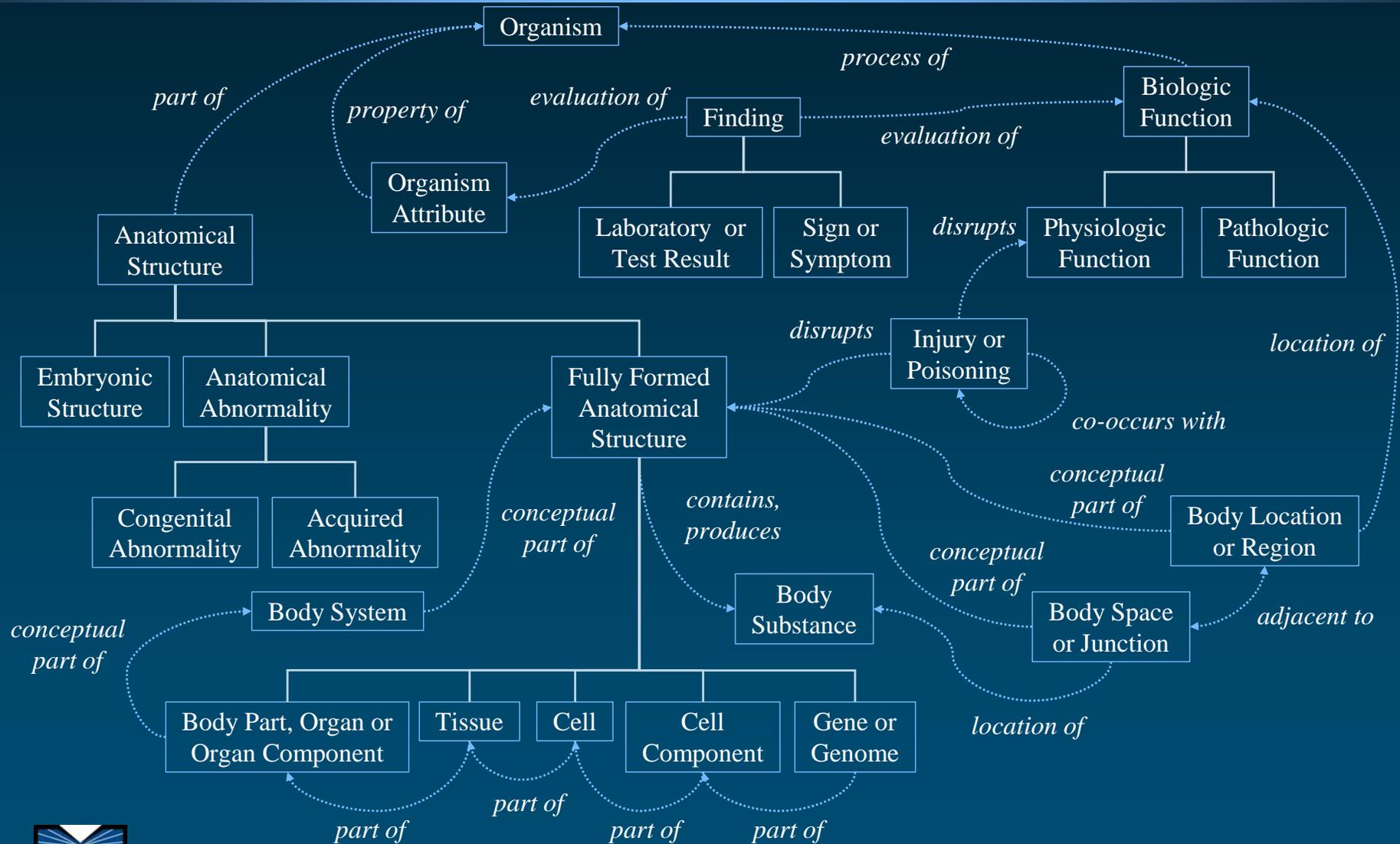
Semantic Network



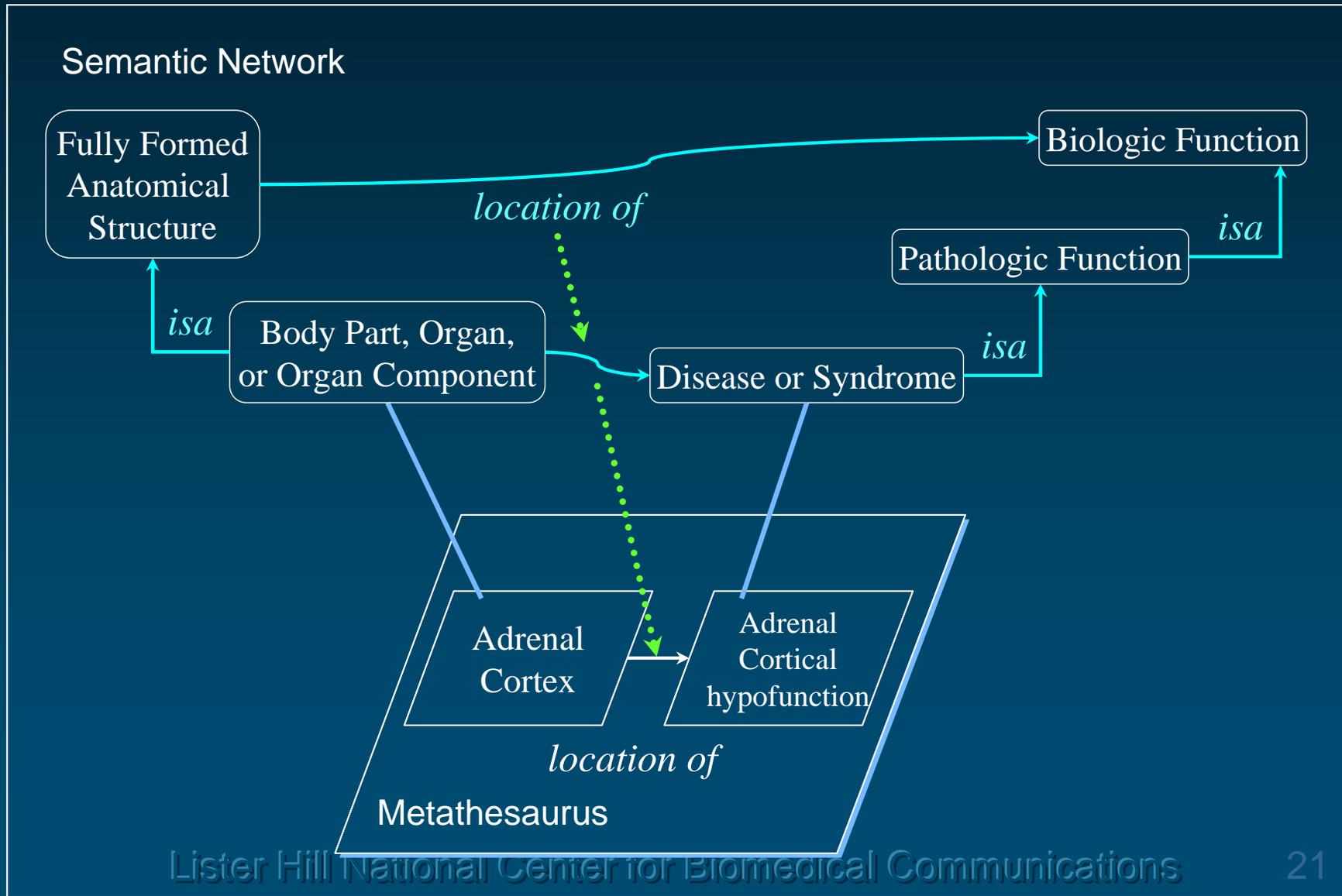
Metathesaurus

Concepts

Semantic Network relations



Relationships can inherit semantics



UMLS Semantic Navigator

The screenshot displays the UMLS Semantic Navigator interface. The central area shows a semantic network with 'Addison's disease' as the central concept. It is connected to 'Adrenal gland hypofunction' and 'Adrenal cortical hypofunction', which in turn are connected to 'Non-Neoplastic Adrenal Gland Disorder', 'Metabolic disorders NEC', 'Adrenal cortical dysfunction', and 'Dysfu...'. The interface includes several side panels:

- Siblings**: A list of related concepts.
- Concepts & Ideas**: A list of clinical syndromes.
- Disorders**: A list of various medical disorders.
- Chemicals & Drugs**: A list of pharmaceuticals, including Acetaminophen 25 MG/ML / Dextromethorphan 1 MG/ML / Guaifenesin 10 MG/ML / Pseudoephedrine 3 MG/ML Oral Solution.
- Co-occurring Concepts**: A list of anatomical structures, including Adrenal Cortex [14], Adrenal Glands [18], and Liver [2].

At the bottom, there is a control panel for 'Addison's disease' with a 'LEGEND' button. It includes options to 'Start again' and 'Apply new parameters', and dropdown menus for 'Restrict to vocabulary' (set to 'Show all') and 'Highlight vocabulary' (set to 'Nothing'). Below these are sections for 'Similar Concepts' (listing 'Adrenal cortical hypofunction') and 'Closest MeSH Terms' (listing 'Main Headings').

Terminology vs. ontology

◆ Terminological resources

- Collections of terms (e.g., controlled vocabularies)
- Useful for indexing and annotation
- MeSH, GO

◆ Ontological resources

- Collections of
 - kinds of entities (substances, qualities, processes)
 - relations among them
- Useful for **reasoning**
- UMLS Semantic Network, SNOMED CT



Applications

Applications of ontologies

- ◆ Information integration
- ◆ Support for natural language processing
- ◆ Reasoning, automated classification
- ◆ Support for knowledge discovery

- ◆ Support for clinical decision
- ◆ ...



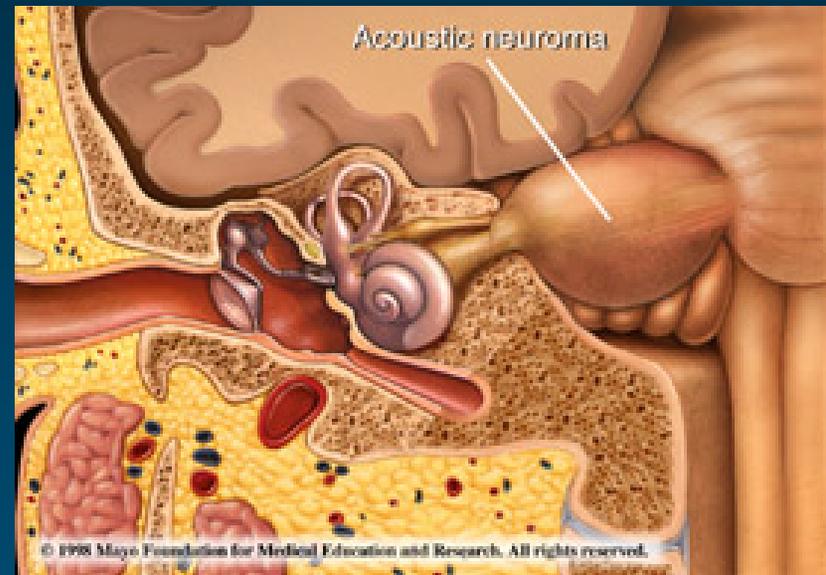
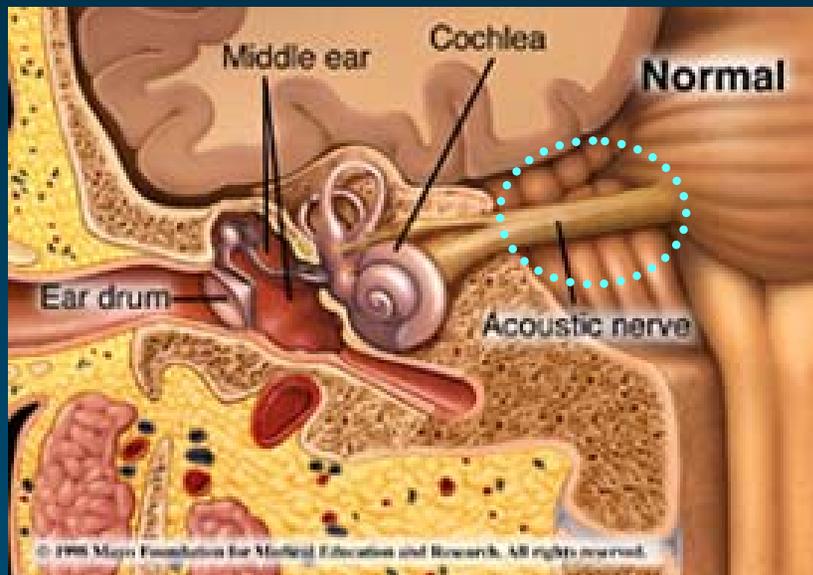
Information integration

NF2 Gene, protein, and disease

Neurofibromatosis 2 is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by tumors called schwannomas involving the acoustic nerve, as well as other features. The disorder is caused by mutations of the *NF2 gene* resulting in absence or inactivation of the protein product. The protein product of NF2 is commonly called *merlin* (but also neurofibromin 2 and schwannomin) and functions as a tumor suppressor.



Schwannoma (acoustic neuroma)



<http://www.mayoclinic.com>

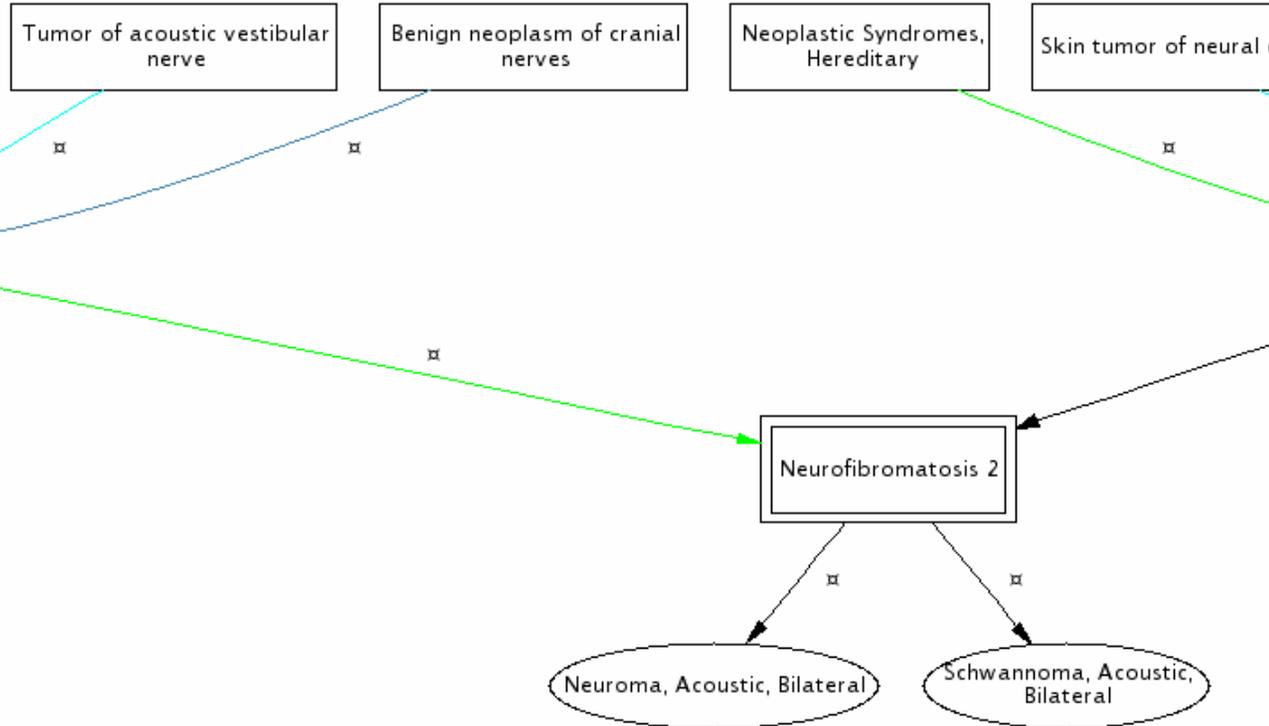
Siblings

Disorders

- Cerebellopontine Angle Acoustic Neuroma ☒
- Diffuse neurofibroma ☒
- Melanocytic Vestibular Schwannoma ☒
- Neurofibromatosis (nonmalignant) ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 1 ☒
- neurofibromatosis 1 and 2 (NF1 and NF2) ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 3 ☒
- Neurofibromatosis type 3 ☒
- NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE IV, OF RICCARDI ☒
- Neuroma, Acoustic, Unilateral ☒
- Segmental neurofibromatosis ☒

(11 siblings)

[direct children and narrower concepts of direct parents and broader concepts]



Other Related Concepts

Anatomy

- Acoustic Nerve ☒

Chemicals & Drugs

- Neurofibromin 2 ☒

Disorders

- Familial Acoustic Neuromas ☒
- Neoplasm of uncertain behavior NOS ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 1 ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 2 ☒

- Nerve Sheath Tumors [4] ☒
- Nervous System Neoplasms [6] ☒
- Neurilemmoma [35] ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 1 [38] ☒
- Neuroma, Acoustic [26] ☒
- Peripheral Nervous System Diseases [3] ☒
- Peripheral Nervous System Neoplasms [6] ☒
- Postoperative Complications [9] ☒
- Retinal Diseases [6] ☒
- Skin Neoplasms [9] ☒

BCI **Neurofibromatosis 2** **LEGEND ***

Start again Apply new parameters

Restrict to vocabulary: Show all

Highlight vocabulary: Nothing

UMLS data: UMLS_2003

Type of hierarchical rel.: All Parent/Child only Broader/Narrower only

Similar Concepts
(none)

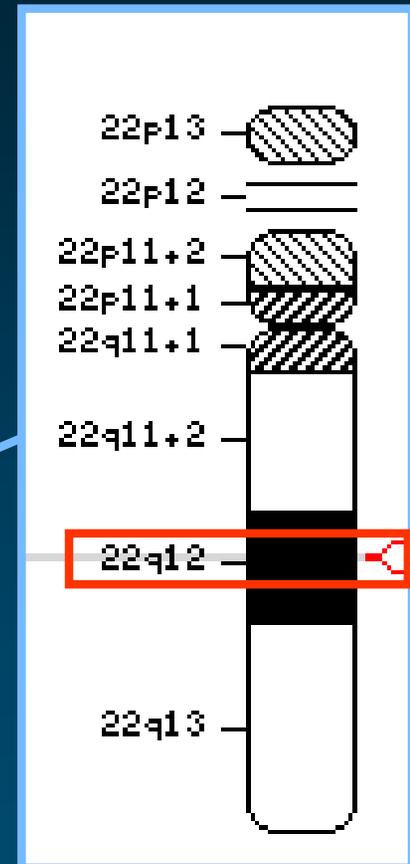
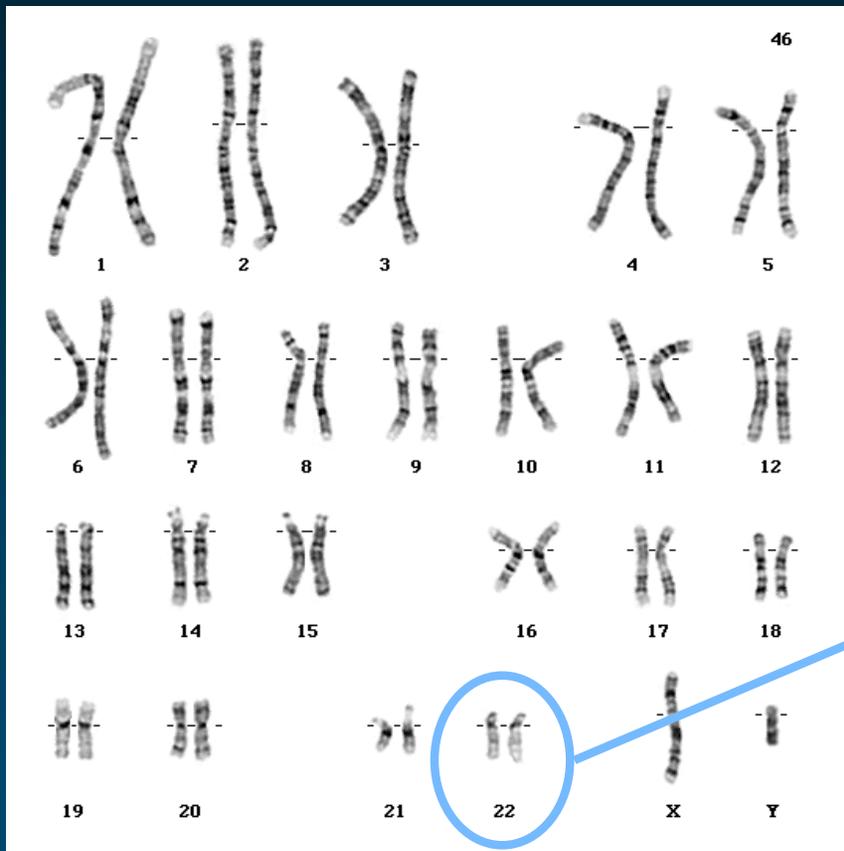
Allegedly Synonyms
• Neurofibromatosis (nonmalignant) ☒

Closest MeSH Terms

Main Headings
• Neurofibromatosis 2

Subheadings

NF2 gene



<http://staff.washington.edu/timk/cyto/human/>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mapview/>



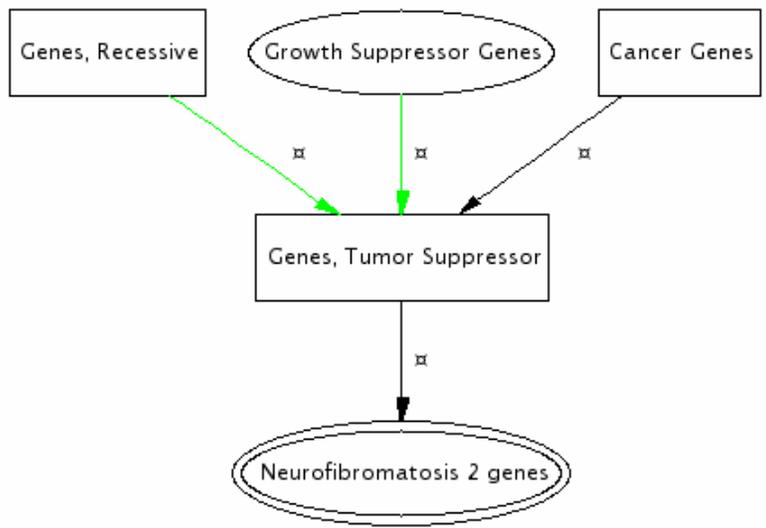
Siblings

Chemicals & Drugs

- ADAM11 protein, human ☒
- DLG5 protein, human ☒
- DPM3 protein, human ☒
- HCCS-1protein, human ☒
- hssh3bp1 protein, human ☒
- HUGL protein, human ☒
- LAPSER1 protein, human ☒
- mitochondria proteolipid-like protein, human ☒
- MRG protein, human ☒
- p53 gene/protein ☒
- PLAGL1 protein, human ☒
- RARRES3 protein, human ☒
- SEZ6L protein, human ☒
- TES protein, human ☒

Genes & Molecular Sequences

- APC Gene ☒
- BAX Gene ☒
- brca gene ☒
- CDH1 gene ☒
- CHES1 Gene ☒
- cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A



Other Related Concepts

Chemicals & Drugs

- Neurofibromin 2 ☒

Disorders

- Neurofibromatosis 2 ☒

(2 other related concepts)

- Chromosome Deletion [7] ☒
- Ependymoma [4] ☒
- Glioma [4] ☒
- Loss of Heterozygosity [7] ☒
- Meningeal Neoplasms [25] ☒
- Meningioma [30] ☒
- mesothelioma <1> [4] ☒
- Neoplasms [4] ☒
- Neurilemmoma [20] ☒
- Neurofibromatosis [64] ☒
- Neurofibromatosis 2 [64] ☒
- Neuroroma, Acoustic [5] ☒
- Spinal Cord Neoplasms [3] ☒

BCI **Neurofibromatosis 2 genes** **LEGEND ***

Start again Apply new parameters

Restrict to vocabulary: Show all

Highlight vocabulary: Nothing

UMLS data: UMLS_2003

Type of hierarchical rel.: All Parent/Child only Broader/Narrower only

Similar Concepts
(none)

Allegedly Synonyms
(none)

Closest MeSH Terms

Main Headings

- Genes, Neurofibromatosis 2

Subheadings

Merlin

◆ Synonyms

- Neurofibromin 2
- Schwannomin
- Schwannomerlin
- Neurofibromatosis-2

◆ 10 isoforms

◆ Annotations

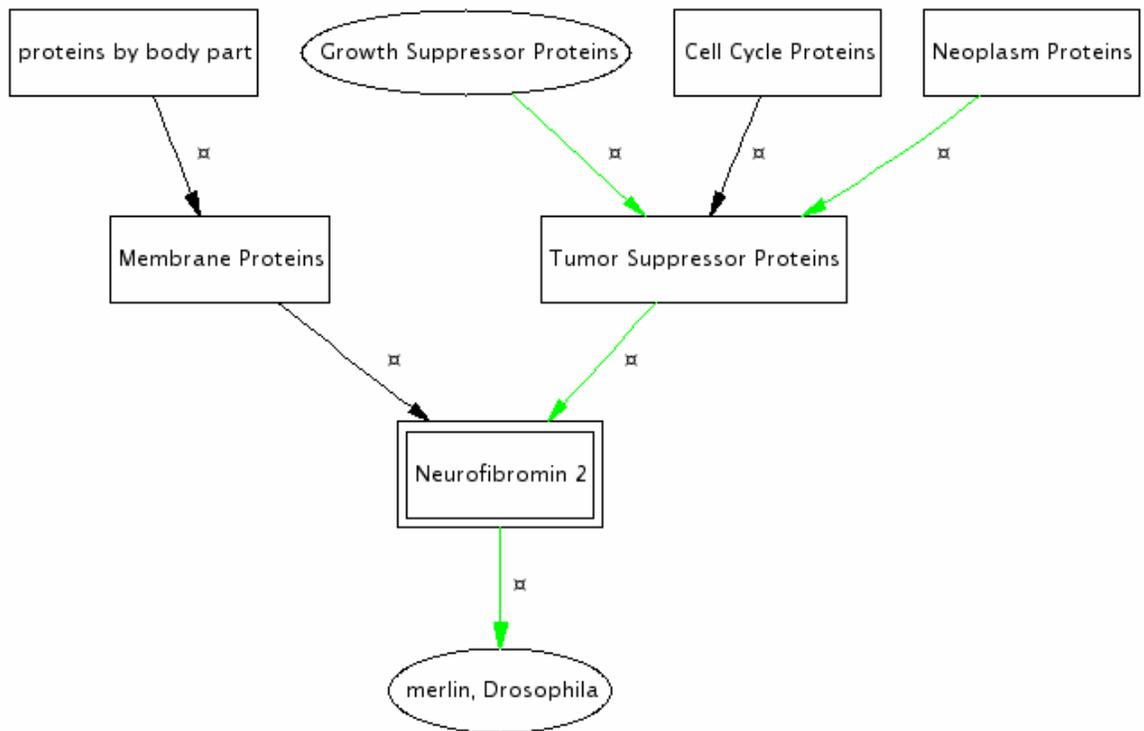
- Negative regulation of cell proliferation
- Cytoskeleton
- Plasma membrane



Siblings

Chemicals & Drugs

- (LA)12 peptide
- (methyl)ammonium uptake carrier, Corynebacterium
- 120-kDa hemocyte-specific membrane protein, flesh fly
- 15a protein, Aedes aegypti
- 22.6-kDa antigen, Schistosoma japonicum
- 36-kDa vesicular integral membrane protein
- 38L protein
- 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein
- 59 kDa dystrophin-associated protein
- A-1 antigen
- A-kinase anchor protein 149
- A-kinase anchor protein 15
- A-kinase anchor protein 200
- A-kinase anchor protein KL
- A14.5L protein
- A15 protein
- ABC-me protein
- ABU-1 protein, C elegans
- AcfB protein
- ACR3 protein



Other Related Concepts

Disorders

- Neurofibromatosis 2

Genes & Molecular Sequences

- Neurofibromatosis 2 genes

(2 other related concepts)

Co-occurring Concepts

Anatomy

- Arachnoid [1]
- Cell Membrane [1]
- Cerebellum [1]
- Chromosomes, Human, Pair 22 [1]
- Cytoplasm [1]
- Cytoskeleton [2]
- Microfilaments [1]
- Purkinje Cells [1]
- Schwann Cells [1]
- Stem Cells [1]

BCI

Neurofibromin 2

LEGEND *

Start again

Apply new parameters

Restrict to vocabulary:

Show all

Highlight vocabulary:

Nothing

UMLS data:

UMLS_2003

Type of hierarchical rel.:

All Parent/Child only

Broader/Narrower only

Similar Concepts

(none)

Allegedly Synonyms

(none)

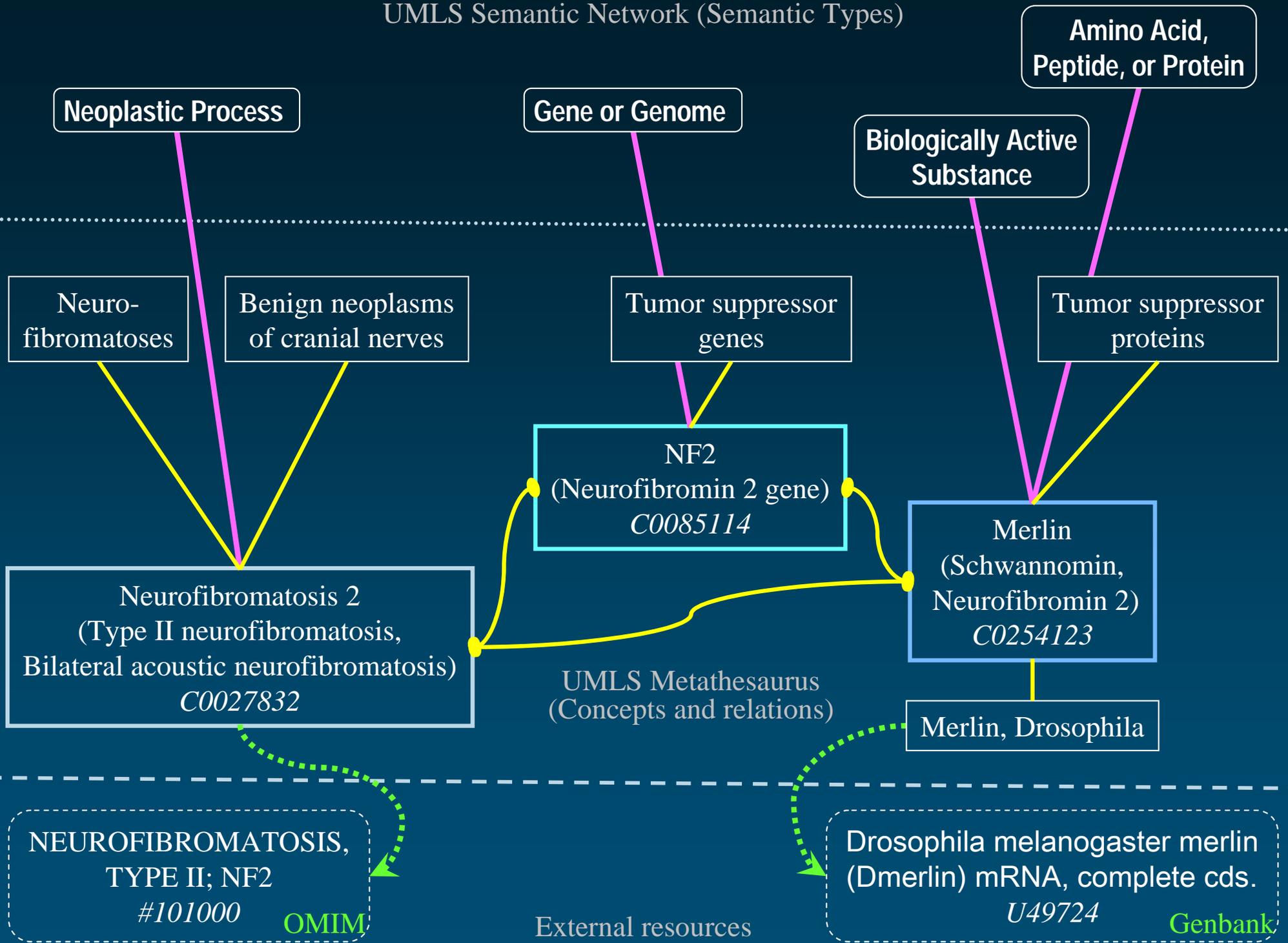
Closest MeSH Terms

Main Headings

- Neurofibromin 2

Subheadings

UMLS Semantic Network (Semantic Types)



Limitations

- ◆ Genes not systematically represented
 - Most gene products and diseases are
- ◆ Gene/Gene product-Disease relations
 - Not systematically represented
 - Not explicitly represented (e.g., co-occurrence)
- ◆ Cross-references not systematically represented
- ◆ Naming conventions (genes)



Support for natural language processing

Semantic interpretation

- ◆ Source: text corpus / terminology
- ◆ Correspondence between
 - Linguistic phenomena
 - Semantic relations
- ◆ Semantic constraints provided by ontologies

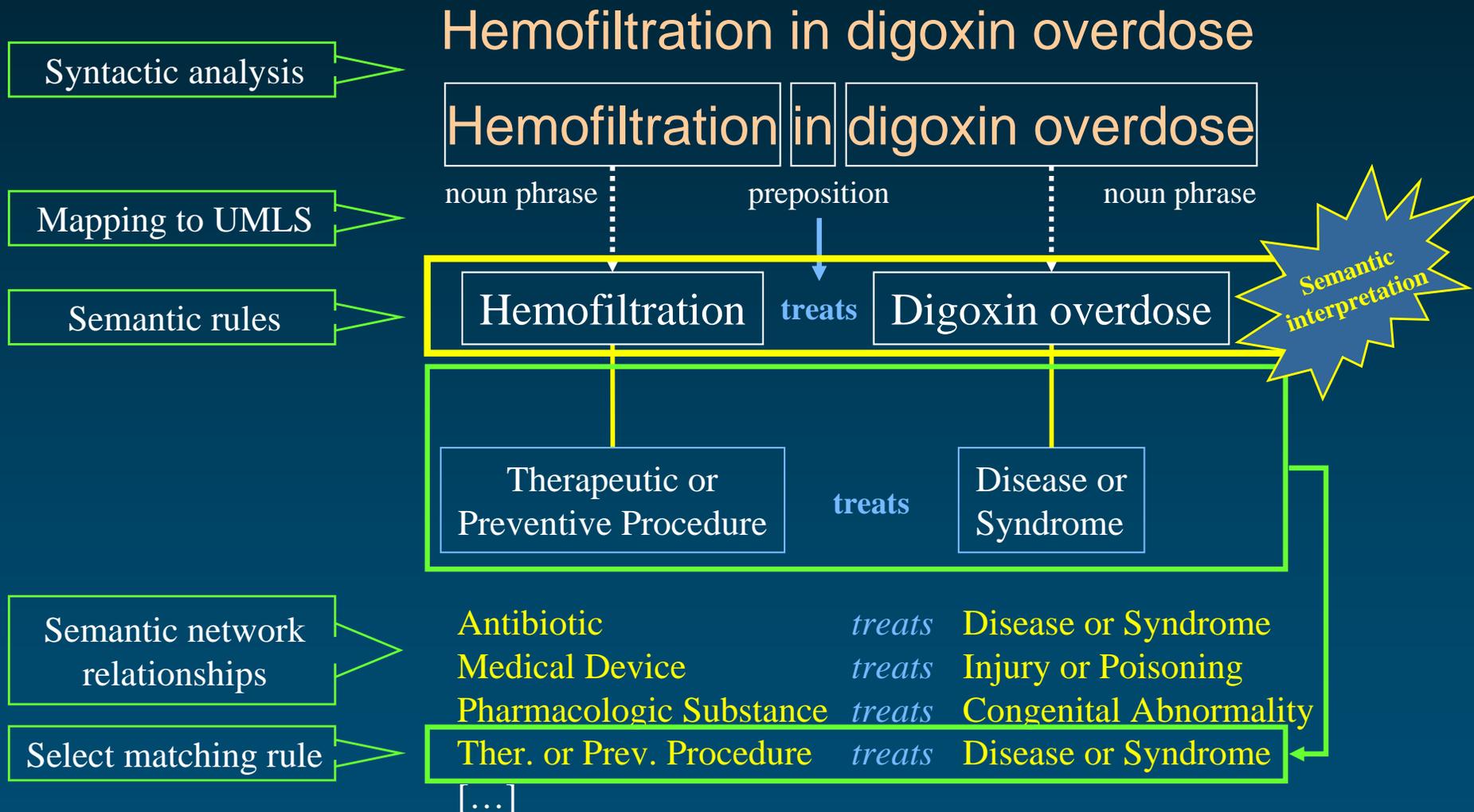
[Navigli & al., TKE, 2002]

[Romacker, AIME, 2001]

[Rindflesch & al., JBI, 2003]



Semantic interpretation



Language & Computing

- ◆ Maria van Gorp, Manuel Decoene, Marnix Holvoet, Mariana Casella dos Santos
LinKBase[®], a Philosophically-Inspired Ontology for NLP/NLU Applications
Proceedings of KR-MED 2006, pp. 67-75
<http://CEUR-WS/Vol-222/>



DL reasoning, automated classification

DL reasoning, automated classification

- ◆ Ontologies represent knowledge
- ◆ Automated reasoners infer conclusions from the given knowledge
 - Make implicit knowledge explicit
 - Help validate the ontology (e.g., consistency checking and automatic classification in DL)
- ◆ Need for more expressive logic
 - Inference rules



OWL reasoners

- ◆ For OWL DL, not OWL Full

- ◆ Reasoners

- Fact++

<http://owl.man.ac.uk/factplusplus/>

- Pellet

<http://www.mindswap.org/2003/pellet/>

- RacerPro

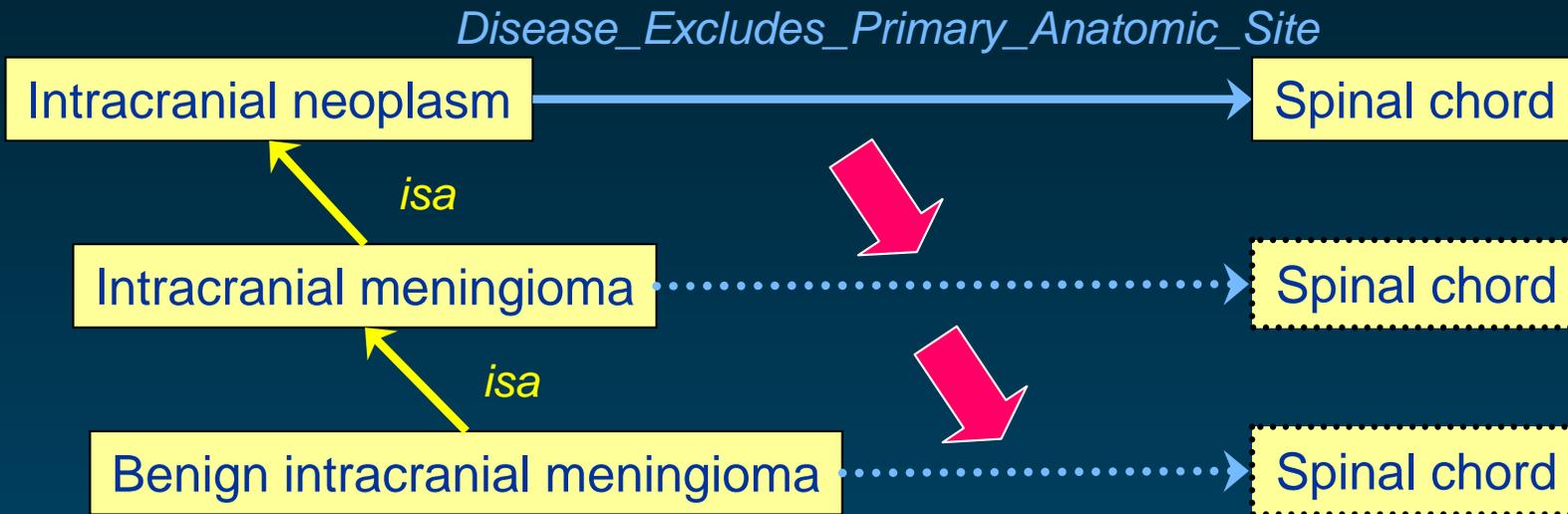
<http://www.racer-systems.com/>

- ◆ Functions

- Consistency checking
- Automatic classification



Simple inference



- ▶ Hemangioblastoma_of_the_Central_Nervous_System
- ▶ Hemangiopericytoma_of_the_Central_Nervous_System
- ▼ Intracranial_Neoplasm
 - ▶ Adult_Intracranial_Neoplasm
 - ▶ Benign_Intracranial_Neoplasm
 - ▶ Brain_Neoplasm
 - ▶ Childhood_Intracranial_Neoplasm
 - ▼ Intracranial_Meningioma
 - ▶ Adult_Brain_Meningioma
 - ▶ Anaplastic_Malignant_Intracranial_Meningioma
 - ▶ Benign_Intracranial_Meningioma
 - ▶ Cerebello_Papillary_Meningioma
 - ▶ Childhood_Brain_Meningioma
 - ▶ Choroid_Plexus_Meningioma

Asserted Conditions		
NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT		
Benign_Intracranial_Neoplasm		
Benign_Meningioma		
Intracranial_Meningioma		
NECESSARY		
INHERITED		
⚠ Disease_Excludes_Abnormal_Cell only Malignant_Cell	[from Benign_Neoplasms_of_the_Meninges]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Excludes_Primary_Anatomic_Site only Spinal_Cord	[from Intracranial_Neoplasm]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Abnormal_Cell only Neoplastic_Cell	[from Neoplasm]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Abnormal_Cell only Neoplastic_Meningothelial_Cell	[from Meningothelial_Cell_Neoplasm]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Associated_Anatomic_Site only Central_Nervous_System	[from Central_Nervous_System_Disorder]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Associated_Anatomic_Site only Nervous_System	[from Nervous_System_Disorder]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Associated_Anatomic_Site only Meninges	[from Meningeal_Neoplasm]	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠ Disease_Has_Finding only Slow_Growing_Mass	[from Benign_Meningioma]	<input type="checkbox"/>

Complex inference

◆ Clinical decision support

- If patient is treated by aminoglycosides and patient has impaired renal function then reduce dose (or frequency of administration) of aminoglycosides

◆ Not directly supported by DL reasoners

◆ Require rule languages

- RuleML <http://www.ruleml.org/>
- SWRL (Semantic Web Rule Language) <http://www.w3.org/Submission/SWRL/>



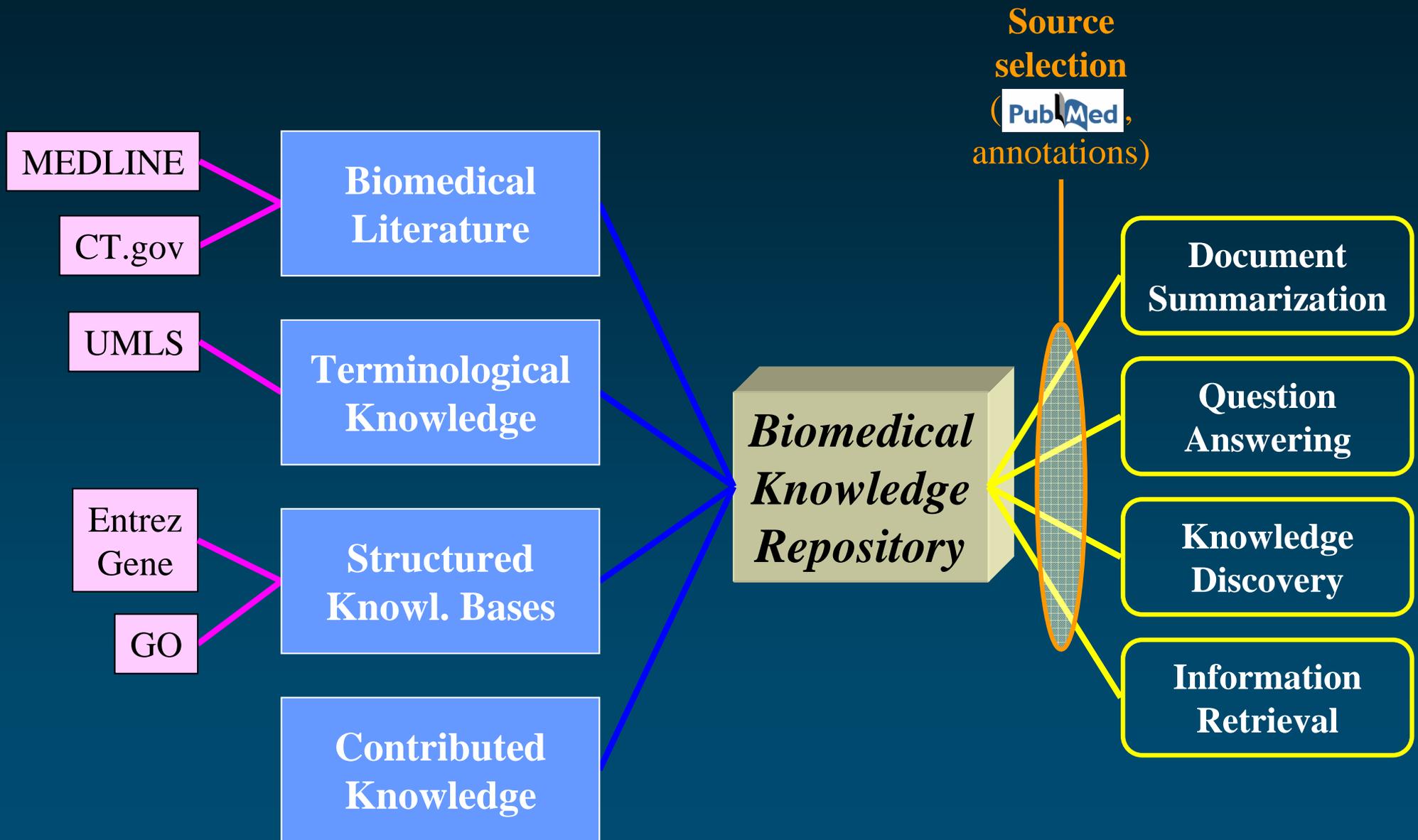
Support for knowledge discovery

Motivation

- ◆ Biomedical information is growing at an increasingly faster pace
 - High-throughput approach to knowledge processing
- ◆ Information retrieval is the starting point, not the end of the journey for the researcher
 - Towards “computable” knowledge
- ◆ Integration between literature and other resources is insufficient
 - Adequate for navigation purposes
 - Insufficient for knowledge processing



Advanced Library Services Summary



Some issues for discussion

Issues

- ◆ What is the right amount of semantics?
 - “A little semantics goes a long way” – Does it?
- ◆ What approach to building ontologies?
 - Top-down vs. bottom-up
- ◆ What formalism?
 - XML, RDF/S, OWL Lite/DL/Full, OBO?
- ◆ Semantic Web for Health Care and Life Sciences



Current trends and future directions

Briefings in Bioinformatics

BRIEFINGS IN BIOINFORMATICS. VOL 7. NO 3. 256–274

doi:10.1093/bib/bbl027

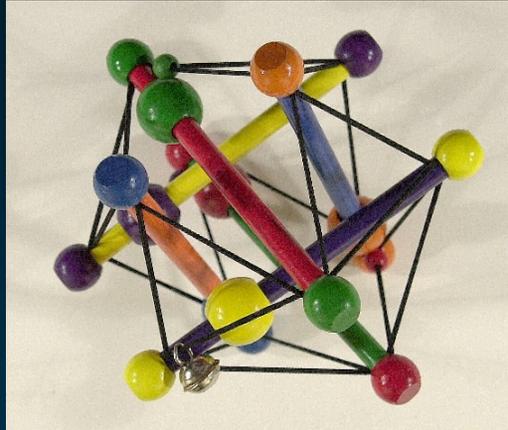
Bio-ontologies: current trends and future directions

Olivier Bodenreider and Robert Stevens

Submitted: 23rd June 2006; Received (in revised form): 10th July 2006

<http://bib.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/7/3/256?ijkey=1ejwW7ipyG1ASil&keytype=ref>





Medical Ontology Research

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Web: mor.nlm.nih.gov



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UMLS References

- ◆ UMLS

umlsinfo.nlm.nih.gov

- ◆ UMLS browsers

(free, but UMLS license required)

- Knowledge Source Server: umlsks.nlm.nih.gov

- Semantic Navigator:

<http://mor.nlm.nih.gov/perl/semnav.pl>

- RRF browser

(standalone application distributed with the UMLS)



UMLS References

◆ Gentle introduction

- Bodenreider O. (2004). The Unified Medical Language System (UMLS): Integrating biomedical terminology. *Nucleic Acids Research*; D267-D270.

◆ Seminal paper

- Lindberg, D. A., Humphreys, B. L., & McCray, A. T. (1993). The Unified Medical Language System. *Methods Inf Med*, 32(4), 281-91.



Semantic Web References

- ◆ World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
 - <http://www.w3.org/>
- ◆ W3C Health Care and Life Sciences Interest Group
 - <http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/hcls/>

