

# **From Patients to Information and Back**

**How semantic technologies support this round trip**

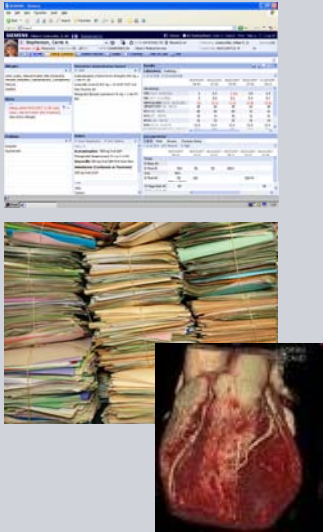
**Steffen Lamparter**

**Siemens AG**

**Corporate Technology**

**Global Technology Field Autonomous Systems**

## Towards information overload...



### Patient Records



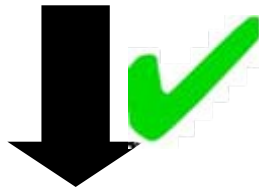
### Activity Monitoring



### Vital Data

# How can we use patient information to improve quality and efficiency of medical services?

From patients to information...

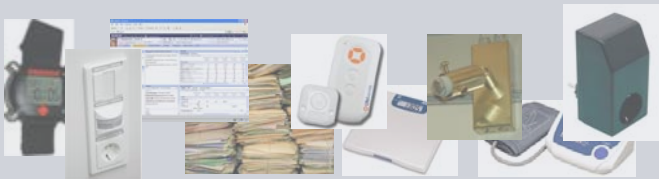
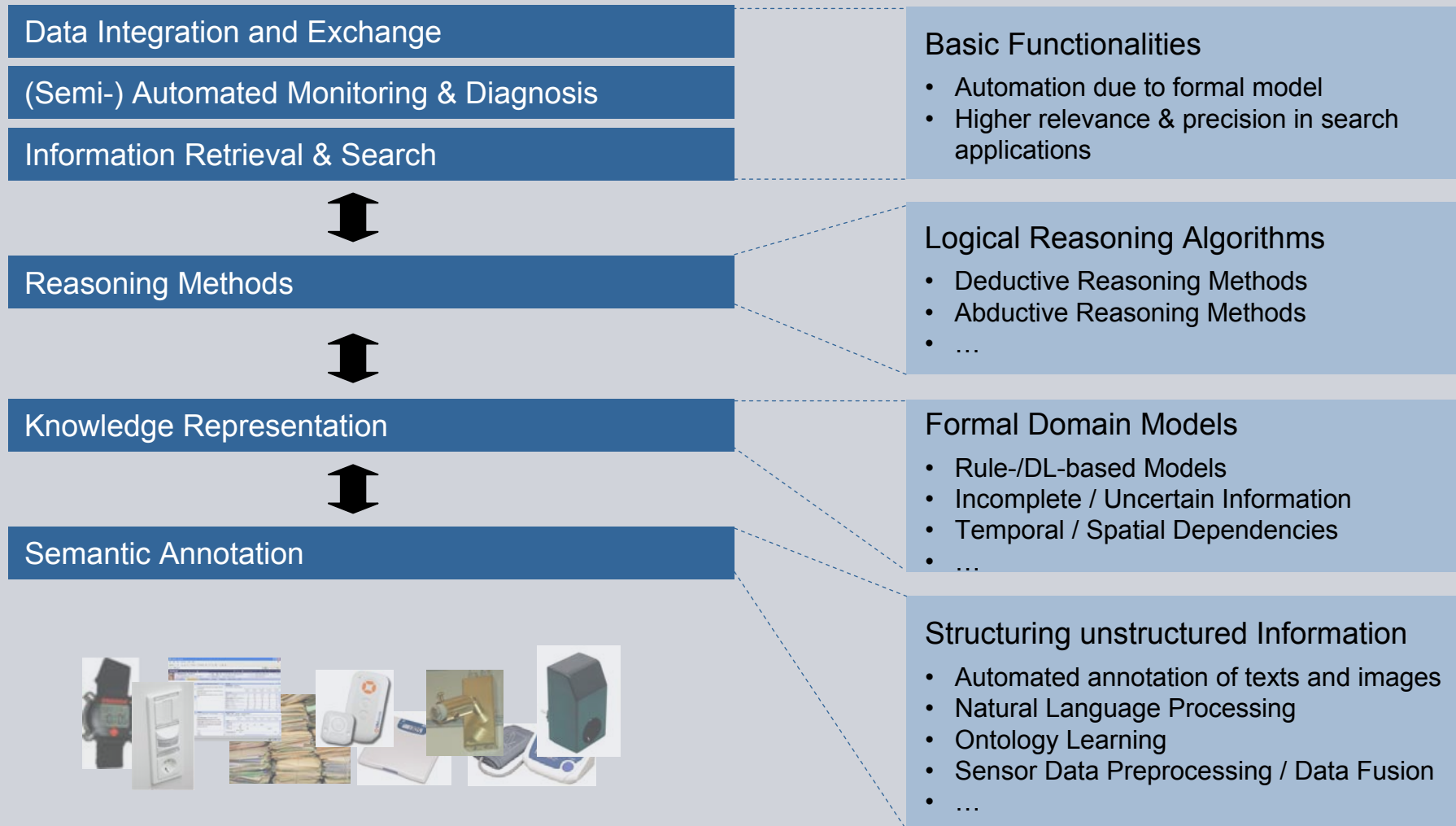


...and back???



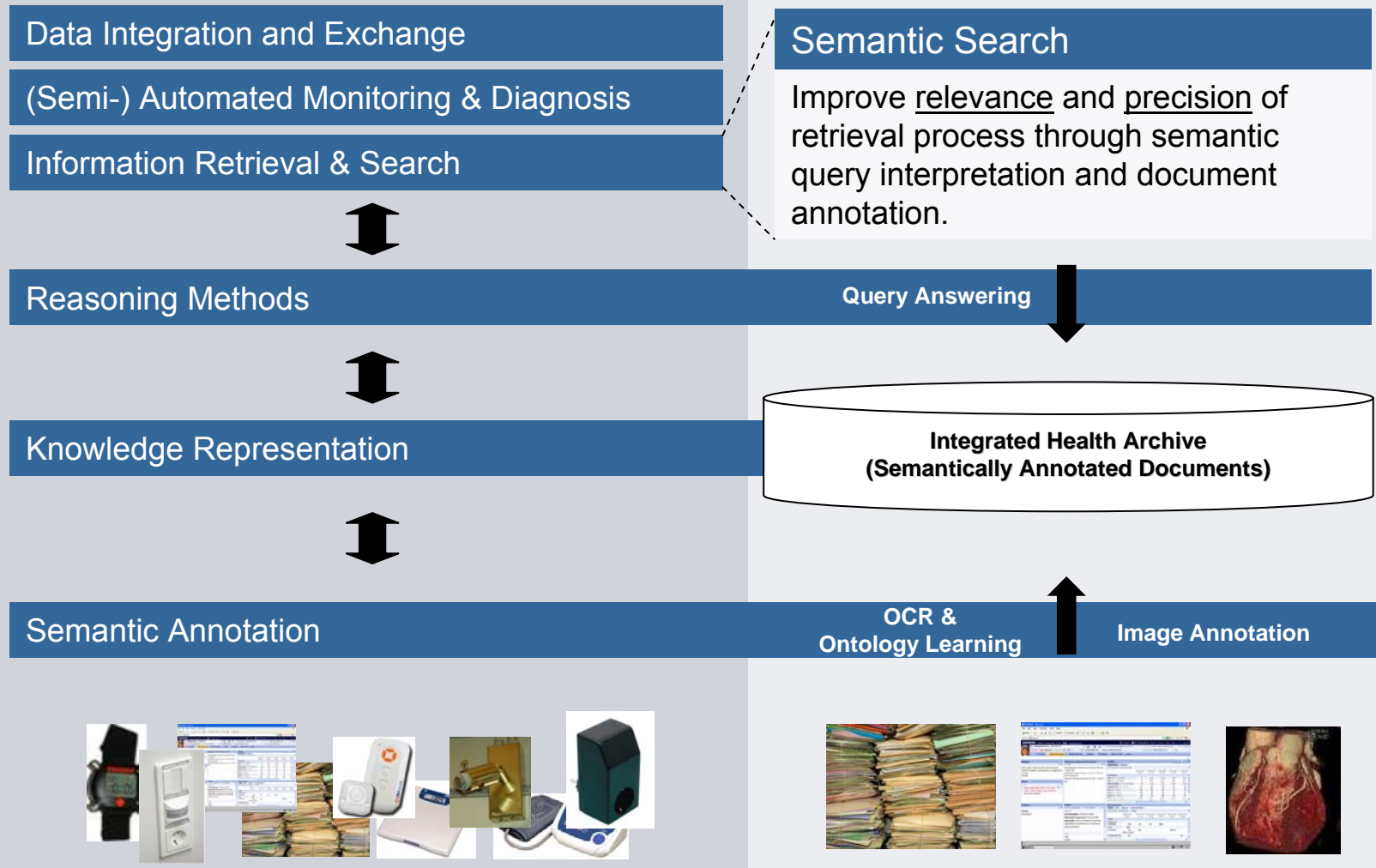
The word "Agenda" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, positioned in the top left corner of the slide.The word "Motivation" in a black, sans-serif font, centered in a white rectangular block.The words "Semantic Technologies" in a white, sans-serif font, centered in a dark blue rectangular block.The words "Patient Data Management" in a black, sans-serif font, centered in a white rectangular block.The words "Ambient Assisted Living" in a black, sans-serif font, centered in a white rectangular block.The word "Summary" in a black, sans-serif font, centered in a white rectangular block.

## Semantic Technologies



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# Semantic Search for Patient Data Management



Patient Data Management

# Semantic Search for Patient Data Management

How do we represent semantic annotation of documents?

## Semantic Search

Improve relevance and precision of retrieval process through semantic query interpretation and document annotation.

Query Answering ↓



OCR & Ontology Learning ↑ Image Annotation

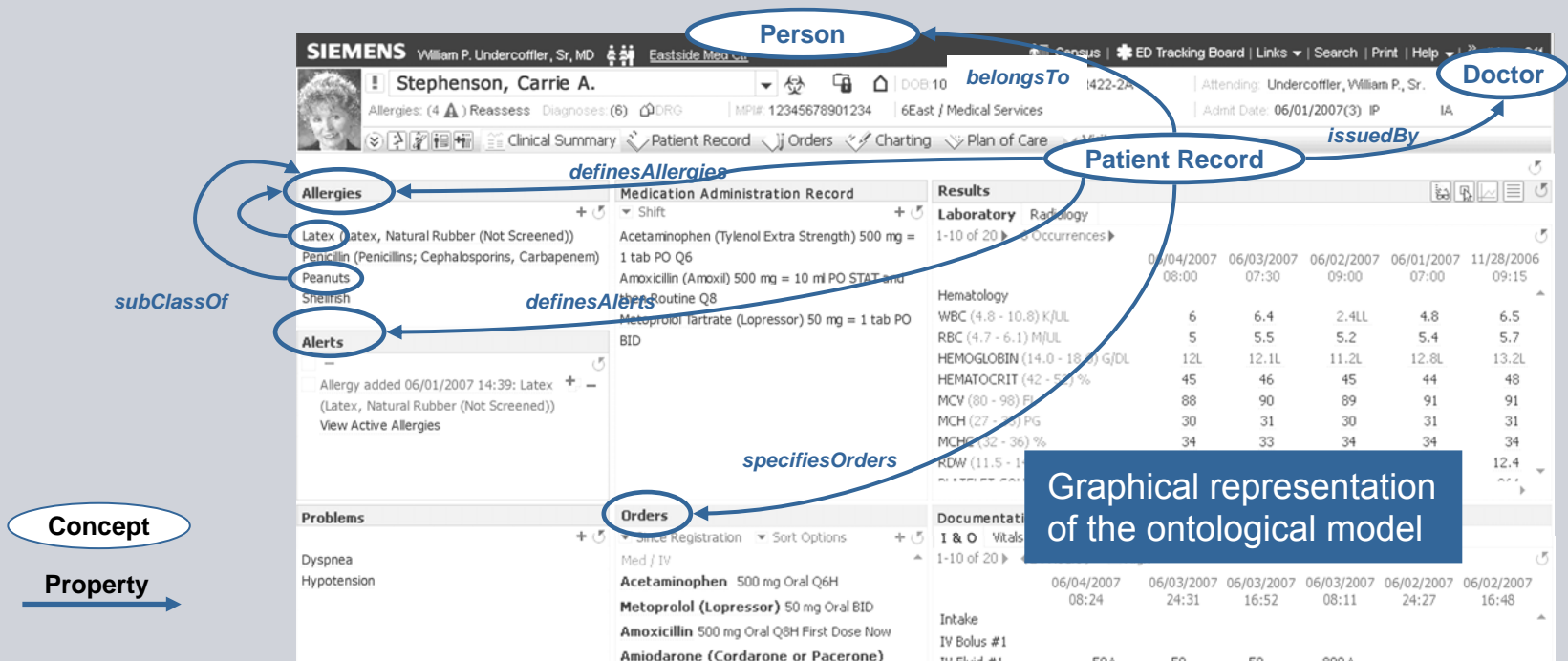


Patient Data Management

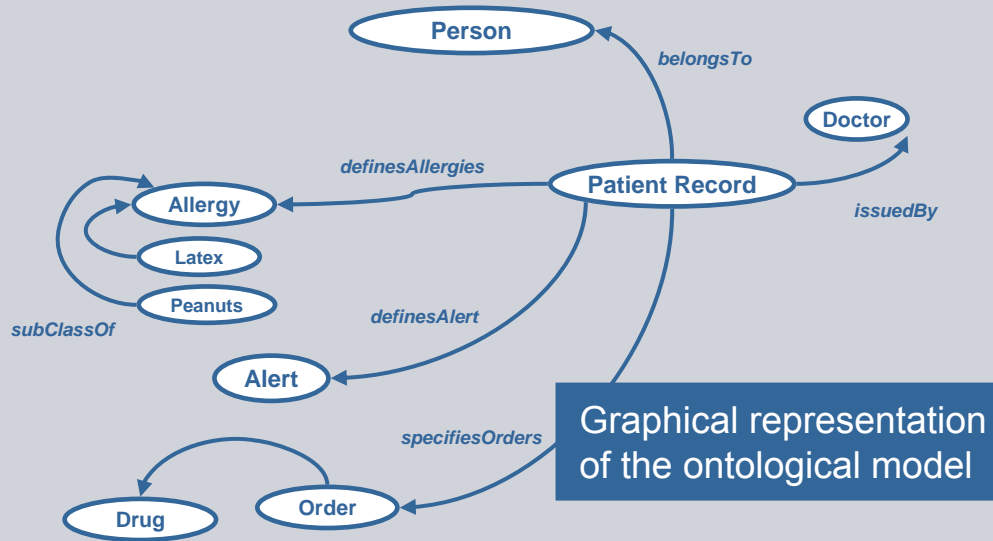


# Ontologies can be used for annotating documents and images

**Ontology = Shared model that formally describes arbitrary entities („concepts“, „classes“) and their interrelationships („roles“, „properties“).**



# Ontology Representations



```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<owl:Ontology rdf:about=""/>
  <owl:Class rdf:about="#PatientRecord">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&owl;Thing"/>
  </owl:Class>
  <owl:Class rdf:about="#Name">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&owl;Thing"/>
  </owl:Class>
  <owl:Class rdf:about="#Allergy">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&owl;Thing"/>
  </owl:Class>
  <owl:Class rdf:about="#Orders">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&owl;Thing"/>
  </owl:Class>

```

OWL/XML representation of the ontological model

Underlying logical model

**PatientRecord**  $\equiv =_1$  belongsTo.Person  $\sqcap \forall$  specifiesOrders.Order  $\sqcap \forall$  definesAllergies.Allergy

**Allergy**  $\equiv$  LatexAllergy  $\sqcup$  PeanutAllergy  $\sqcup$  ..

...

## Many ontologies exist in the healthcare domain...

### Existing Ontologies

- Medical ontologies
  - SNOMED: 379.000 Concepts, 52 Roles
  - GALEN: 2740 Concepts, 413 Roles
  - RadLex: 1500 Concepts
  - ...



→ Existing large taxonomies/ontologies are a big advantage of the medical domain

# Semantic Search for Patient Data Management

## Semantic Search

Improve relevance and precision of retrieval process through semantic query interpretation and document annotation.

Query Answering

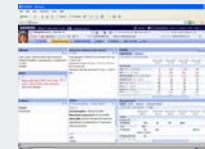


Integrated Health Archive  
(Semantically Annotated Documents)

OCR &  
Ontology  
Learning



Image  
Annotation

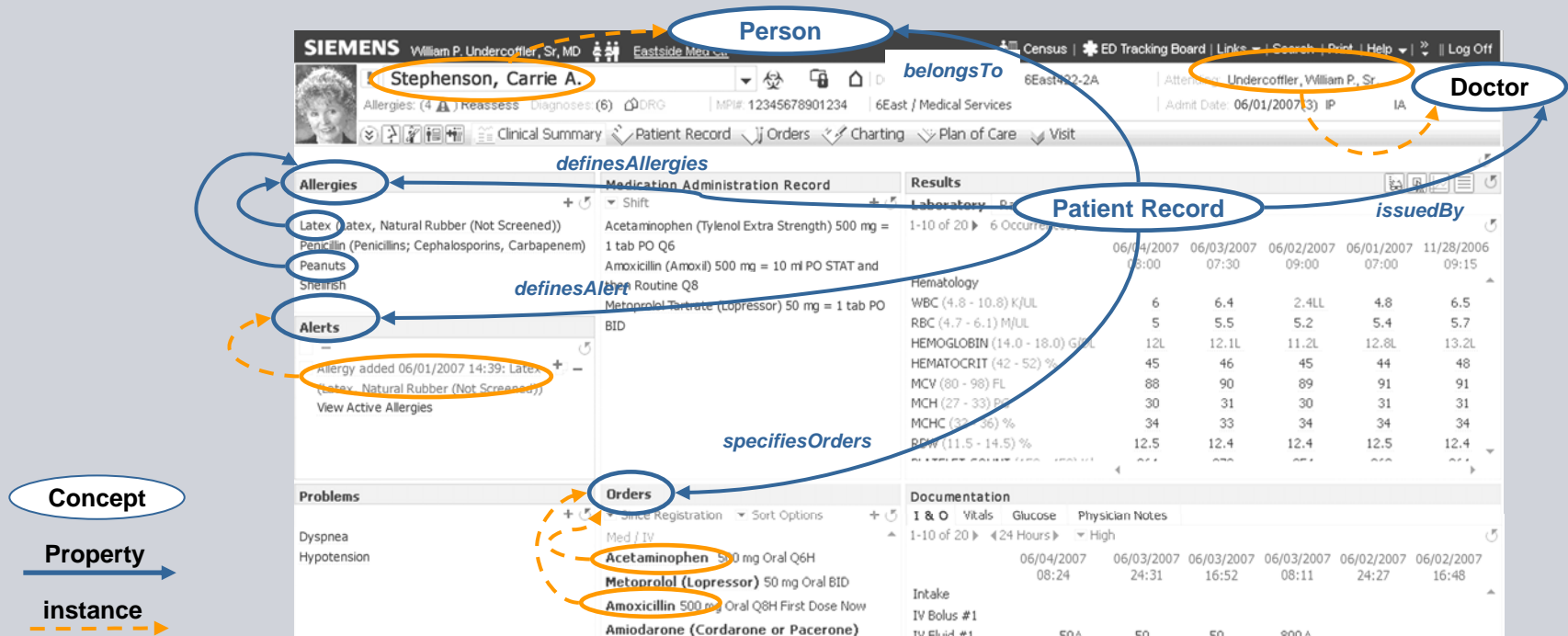


How do we automatically derive semantic annotations?

Patient Data Management

# Semantic Annotation

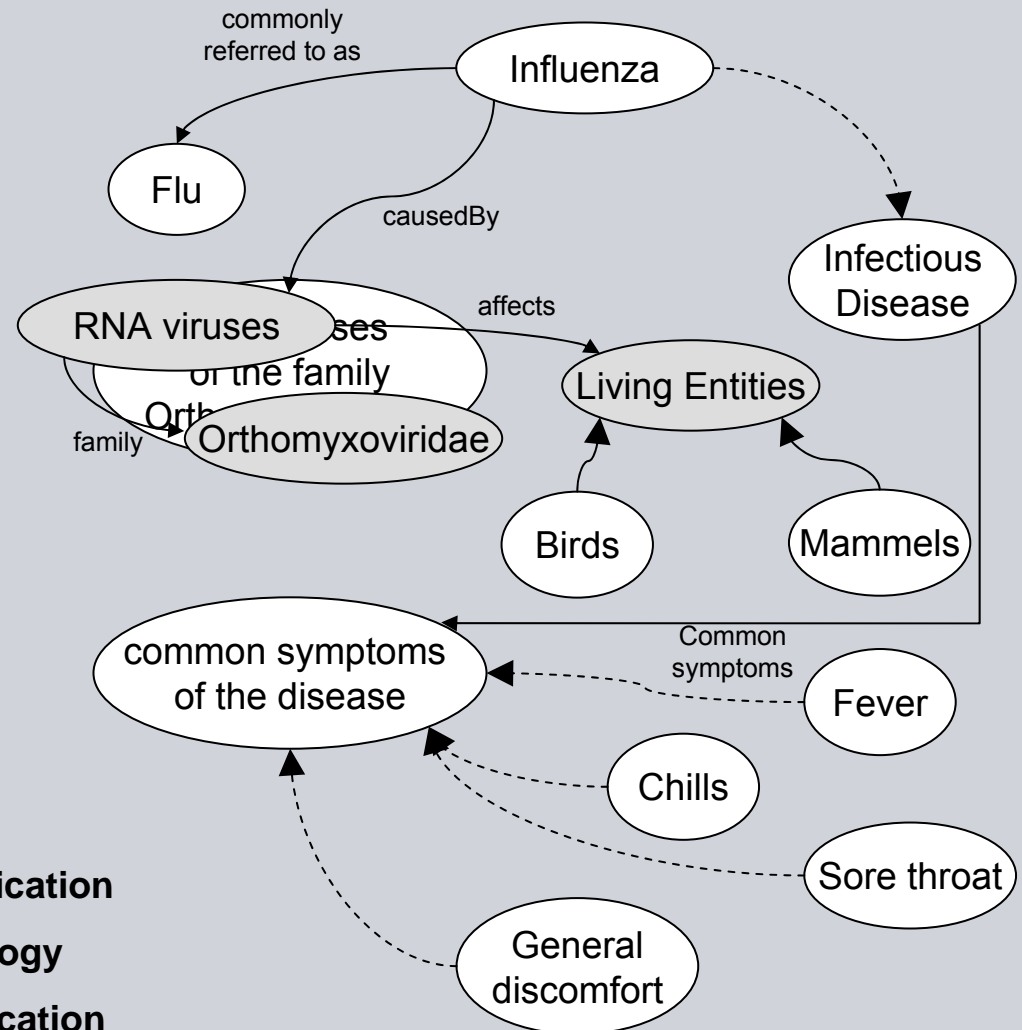
Generate structured, semantically annotated information from unstructured information such as texts



Example: Semantic annotation of patient record

## Semantic Annotation from Texts: Simple Example

Influenza, commonly referred to as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae, that affects birds and mammals. The most common symptoms of the disease are chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pains or general discomfort.



### Ontology learning steps:

- Part of speech tagging
- Apply patterns for concept label identification
- Complete taxonomy from domain ontology
- Apply patterns for relation label identification

# Semantic Annotation from Texts

## Examples of basic linguistic methods

### Available Tools

**Basic Linguistic Processing:** Many free and commercial tools available

- GATE (Univ. Sheffield)
  - <http://gate.ac.uk/>
- Alvey Natural Language Tools (Univ. Cambridge, Edinburgh and Lancaster)
  - <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/research/nl/anlt.html>

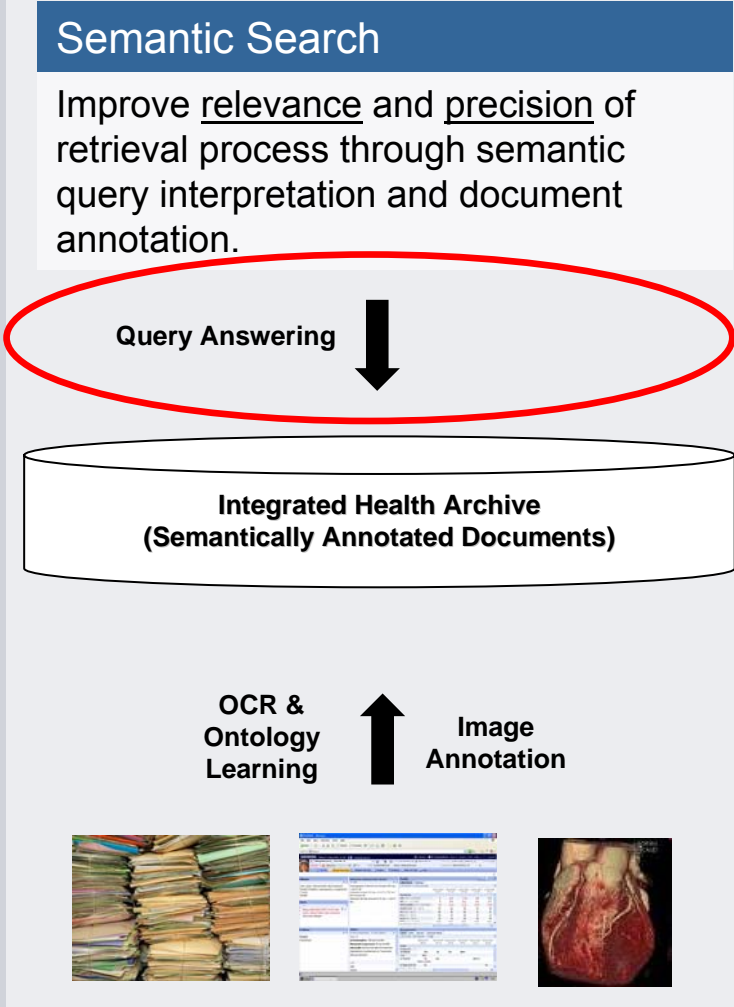
**Term/Taxonomy/Relation Extraction**

- Text2Onto (Univ. Karlsruhe)
  - <http://ontoware.org/projects/text2onto/>
- OntoLT/RelExt (DFKI)
  - <http://jatke.opendfki.de>
  - <http://olp.dfki.de/OntoLT/OntoLT.htm>
- OntoGen (JSI, Ljubljana)
  - <http://www.textmining.net>
- ASIUM (Univ. Paris)
- OntoLearn (Univ. Rome)
  - <http://www.dsi.uniroma1.it/~navigli/>

# Semantic Search for Patient Data Management

Patient Data Management

How do we understand the user information need?



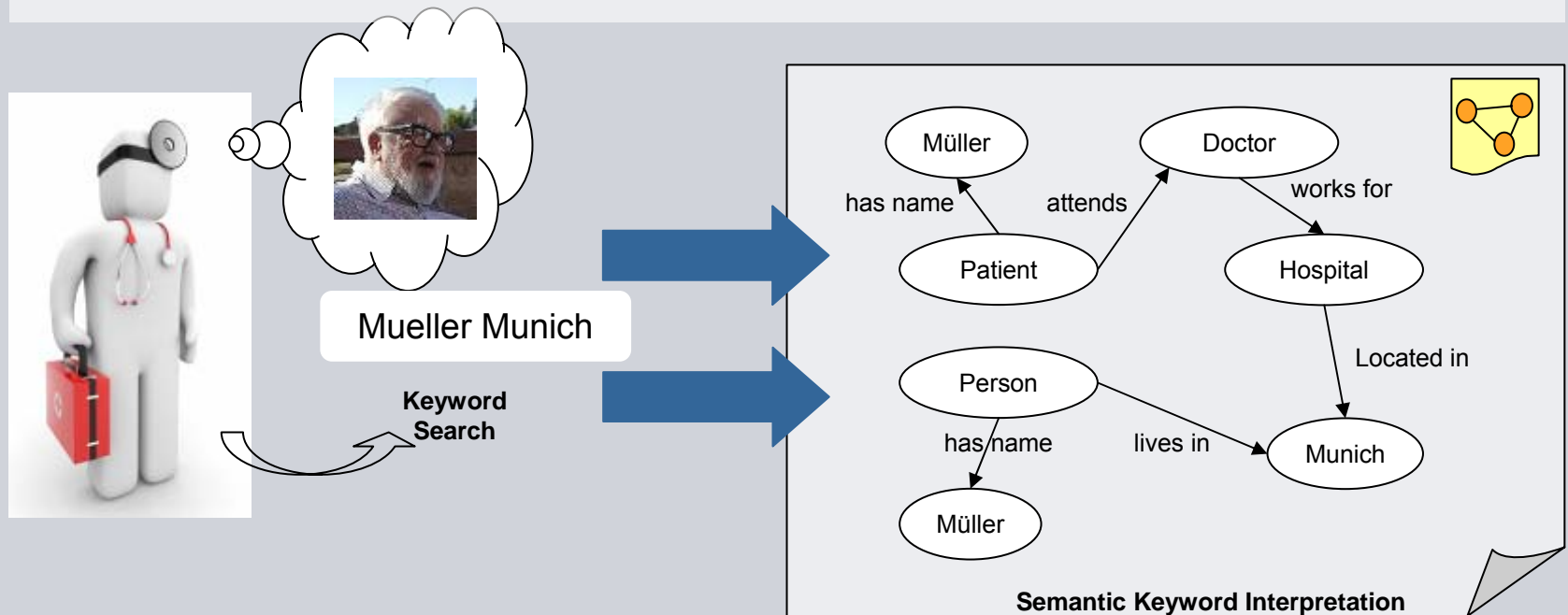


# Query Answering: Interpretation of Keywords

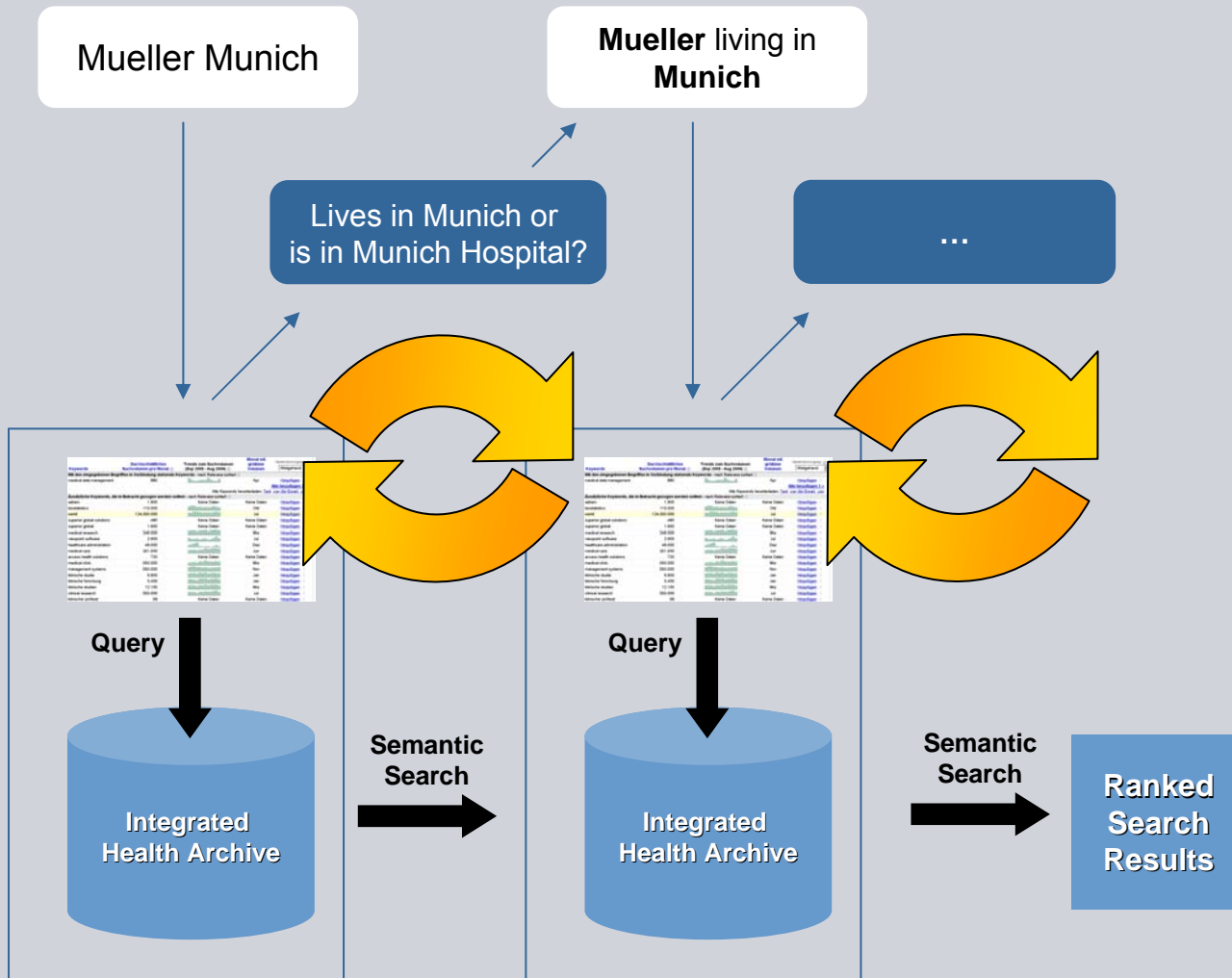
## Identify user's real need

- Linguistic analysis of query (Word Sense Disambiguation, etc.)
- Context (other queries/tasks)
- Rewrite query (e.g. synonyms)

→ Map query to the source schemata (e.g. select shortest path)



# Query Answering: Iterative user-based query refinement



## Proactive Search

- Assist the user in specifying the query
- Questions disambiguate keywords in query
- Avoids trail & error approach

# Summary: Semantic Search for Patient Data Management

## State of the art

- **Semantic annotation** of patient records and **semantic query interpretation** can be used for improving patient record retrieval
- Rather **mature semantic search engines** available (TrueKnowledge, Powerset, Hakia,...)
- **Medical ontologies/taxonomies** already available (SNOMED CT, GALEN, RadLex)

## Future Challenges

- **Scalability** for huge health archives (approx.  $10^6$  concepts, terabytes of data)
- **Robustness** of semantic annotation approaches (for texts, images, etc.)

## Semantic Search

Improve relevance and precision of retrieval process through semantic query interpretation and document annotation.

Query Answering

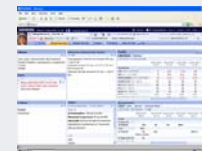


Integrated Health Archive  
(Semantically Annotated Documents)

OCR &  
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Learning



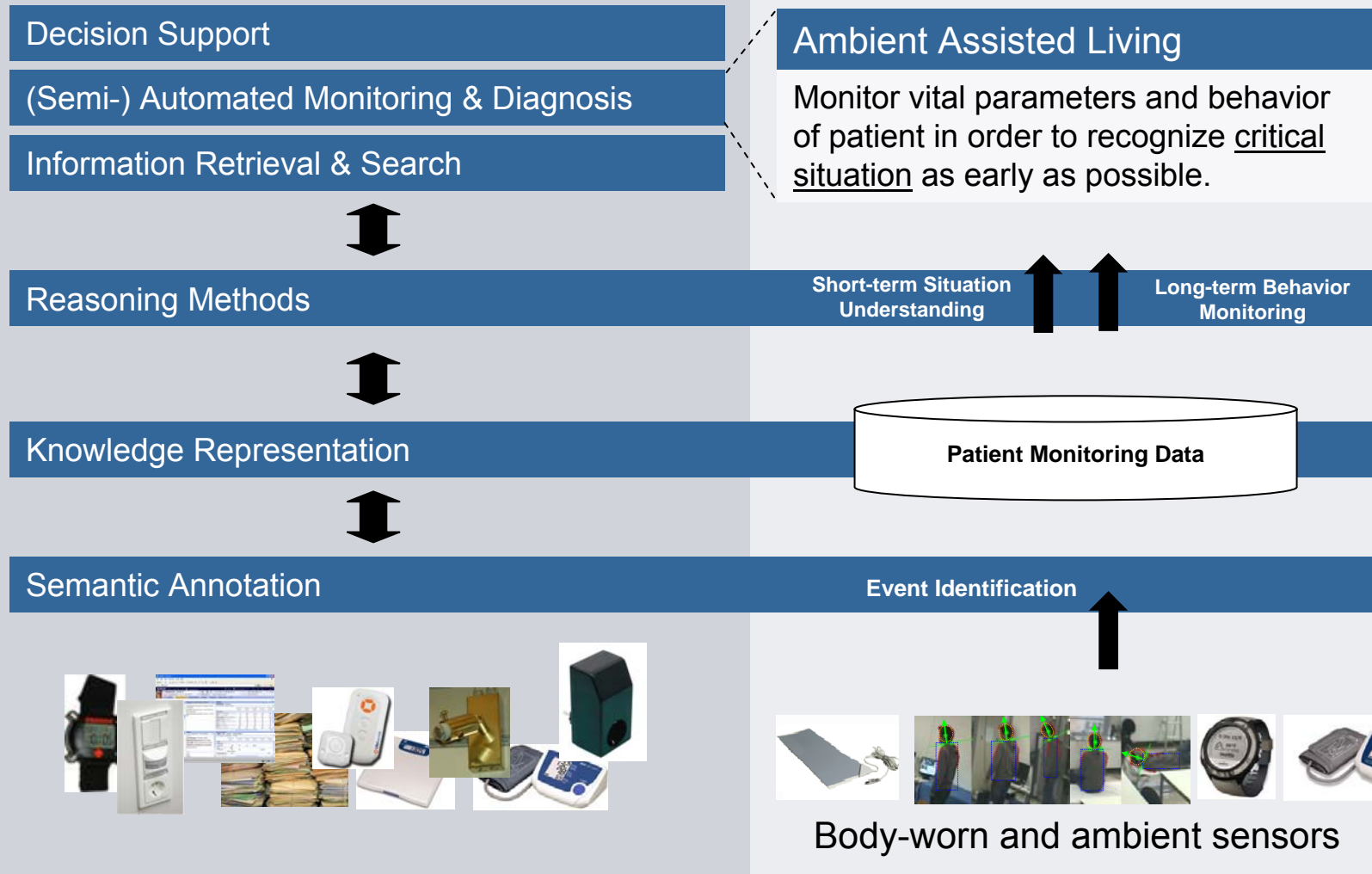
Image  
Annotation



Patient Data Management

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# Situation Understanding for Ambient Assisted Living



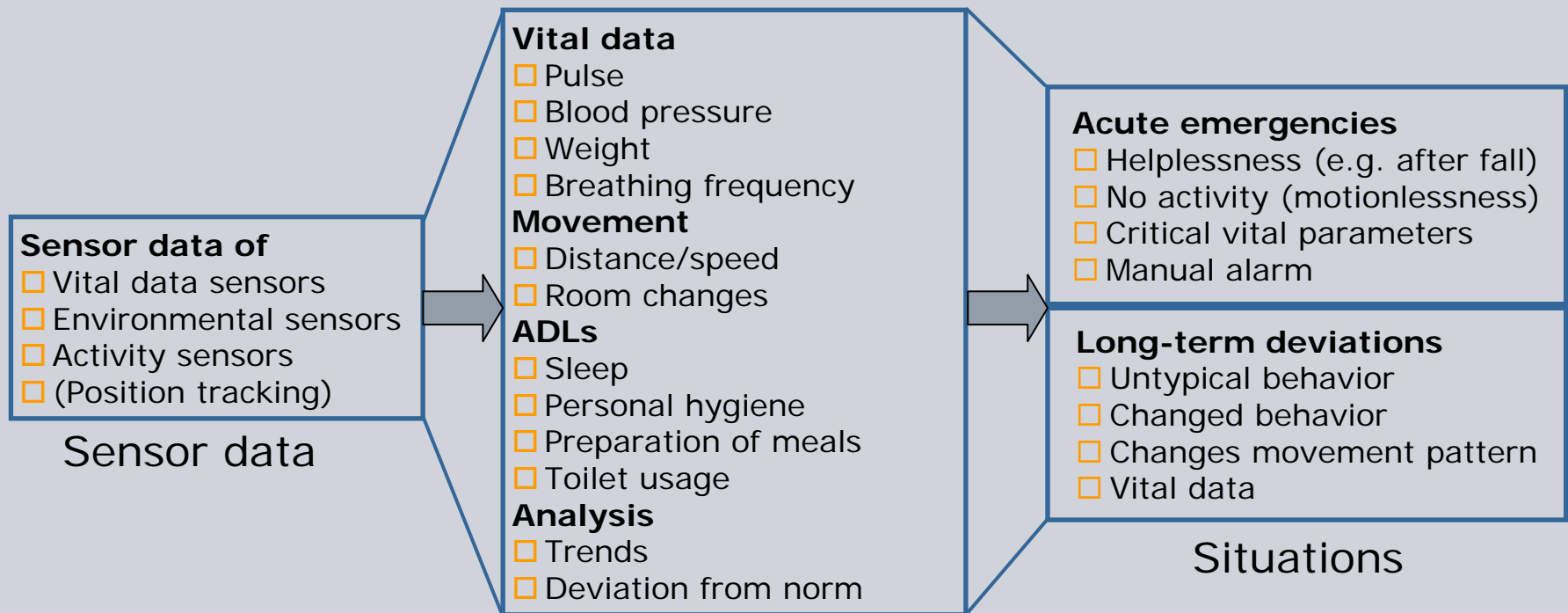
## Automated detection of critical situations

EU Research Project EMERGE



EMERGE: Emergency Monitoring and Prevention

Partners: Fraunhofer IESE (Coordinator), Westpfalz Klinikum Kaiserslautern, Siemens, Microsoft EMIC, Art of Technology, Demokritos, e-ISOTIS, Bay Zoltan Foundation



HCM Parameter

Situations

# Interpretation of Human Behavior enables Services for Ambient Assisted Living

Assistance Services



**Short-term Situation Understanding**

- Activity Recognition
- Emergency Detection

**Long-term Behavior Monitoring**

- "Untypical" behavior
- Changes in activity patterns

Knowledge Base

**Human Capability Model**

**Vital data**

- Pulse rate
- Blood pressure
- Body weight, ...

**Behavior parameters**

- Activities of Daily Living
- Physical Activity
- Motion, ...

**User Model**

**User Information**

- Medical pre-conditions and deficits
- User specific reference values

Information Integration and Interpretation

Body-worn and ambient sensors

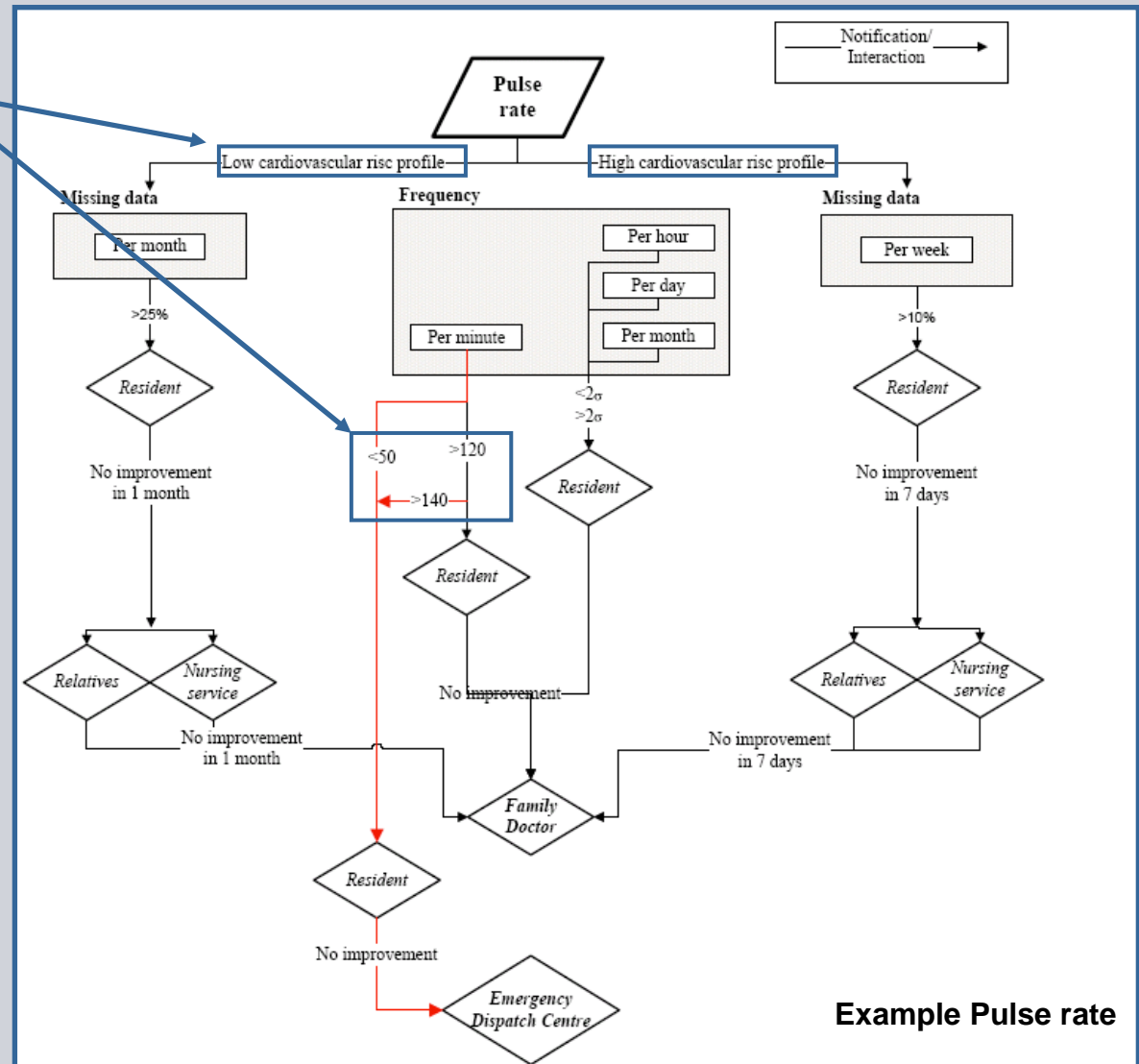


## Rule-based Situation Understanding

Customized through User Model

Rules describes how

- Acute critical situations
  - Long-term deviations
- are derived from
- Vital data
  - Activities of daily live
    - Sleep (day, night)
    - Personal Hygiene
    - Toilet Usage (day, night)
    - Prep. Meals
    - General Mobility





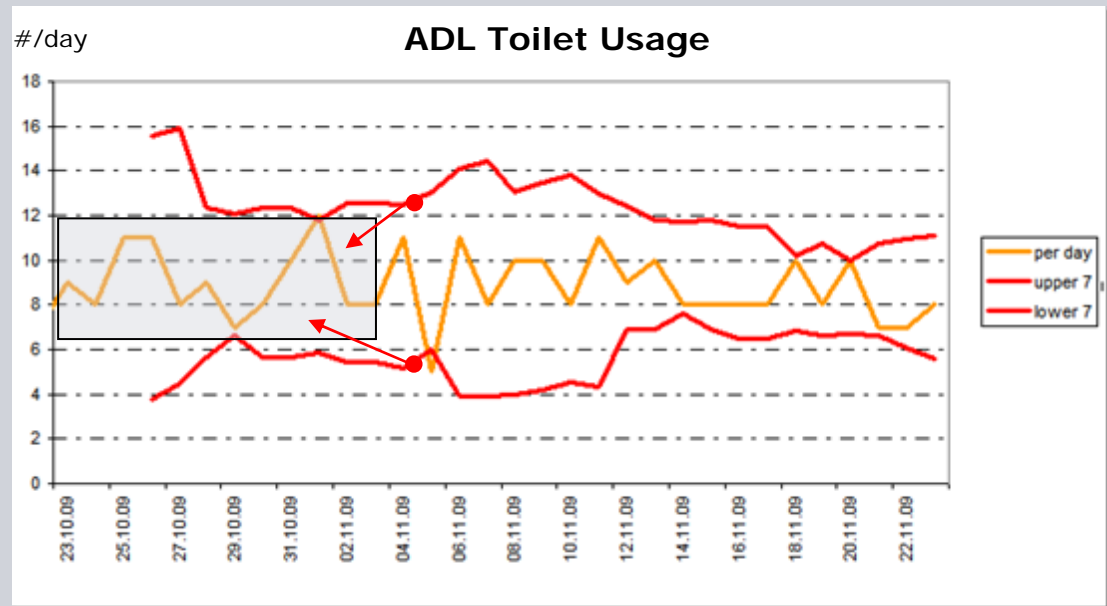
# Rule-based Situation Understanding: Dynamic thresholds

## Activity of daily live assessment

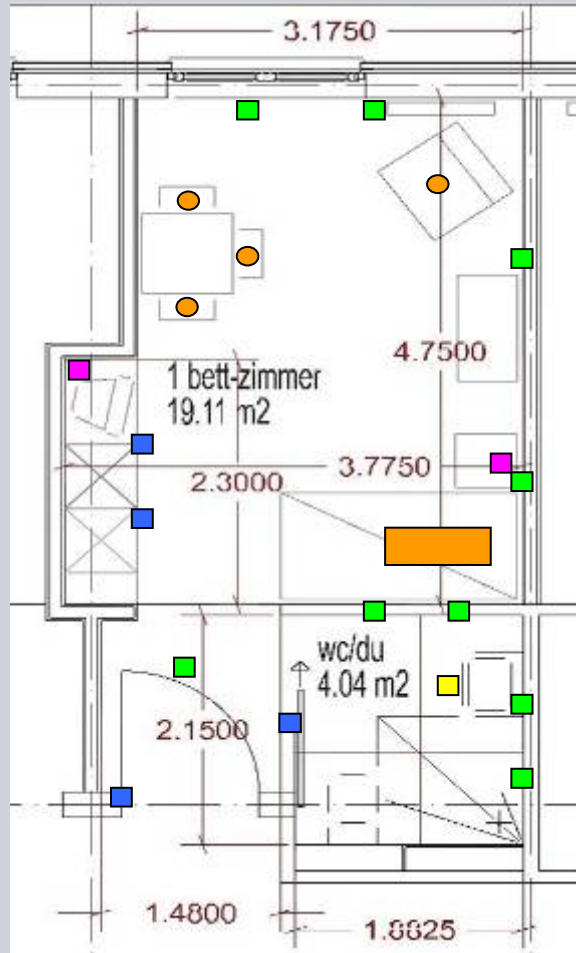
- Example: Parameter “Toilet Usage”
- Daily measure (orange)

## Personalized region of normality (red)

- Calculated dynamically
  - day -> last week
  - week -> last month
  - month -> last half year
- Upper limit
- Lower limit



## Project EMERGE: Field Trial & Evaluation



- Power
- Contact
- Pressure
- Presence

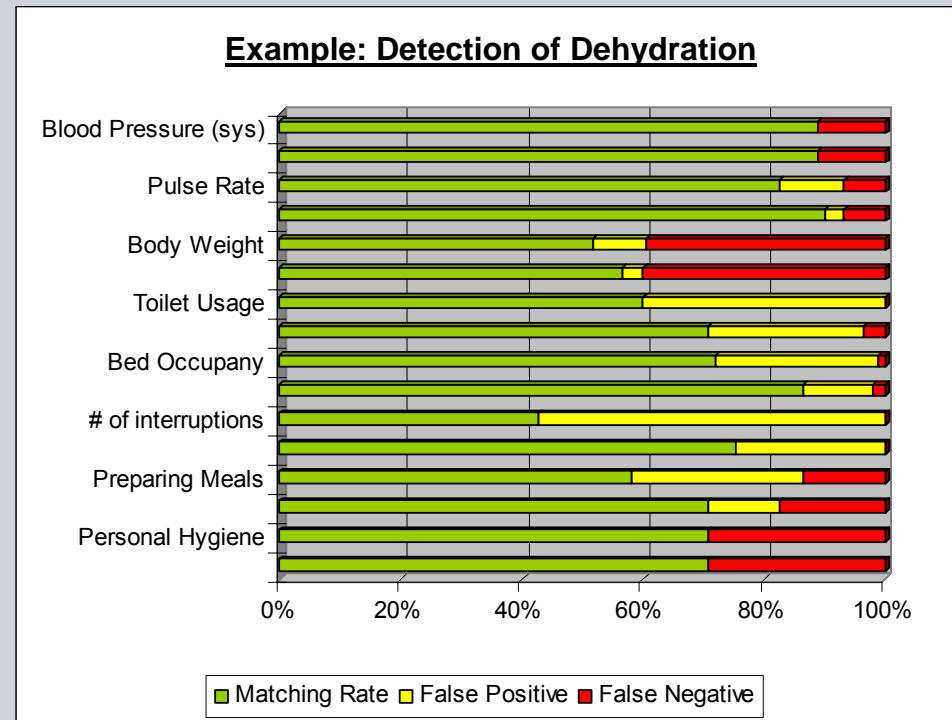
- Duration: 09/2009 – 11/2009
  - 2 test apartments at a retirement home (Westpfalz Seniorenresidenz in Kaiserslautern)
- Field Trial:**
- Four types of sensors
  - Emergency detection with rule-based formalization of Human Capability Models (10 parameters, ~120 rules)
  - Implementation of movement monitoring component

Results are currently evaluated...

## Evaluation of Human Capability Model

Simulation of persons with different defects over 250 days

Comparison of expected alarms set by non-biased physician to alarms provided by HCM assessment



# Situation Understanding for Ambient Assisted Living

## State of the art

- Level of maturity: First prototypes available
- Monitoring of “simple” situations
- Evaluation phase to be continued

## Future Challenges

- More complex and robust situation understanding algorithms
  - Leverage combinations of sensors
  - User-specific and activity-specific parameterization of rules
- User acceptance requires minimal number of false positives and negatives
- Legal regulations (privacy,..)

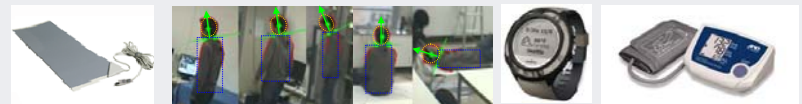
## Ambient Assisted Living

Monitor vital parameters and behavior of patient in order to recognize critical situation as early as possible.

Short-term Situation Understanding      Long-term Behavior Monitoring



Event Identification



Body-worn and ambient sensors

Ambient Assisted Living

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## Summary

- Information overflow in healthcare systems can be addressed by leveraging **semantic models**
- Semantic Search
  - increases **precision and recall** of patient record retrieval
- Rule-based patient monitoring
  - automates the recognition of **critical situations** and thus enables **faster response** on emergencies

...and back???



**Thank you for your attention!**



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