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Biomedical Ontologies

What are they good for?



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Outline

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

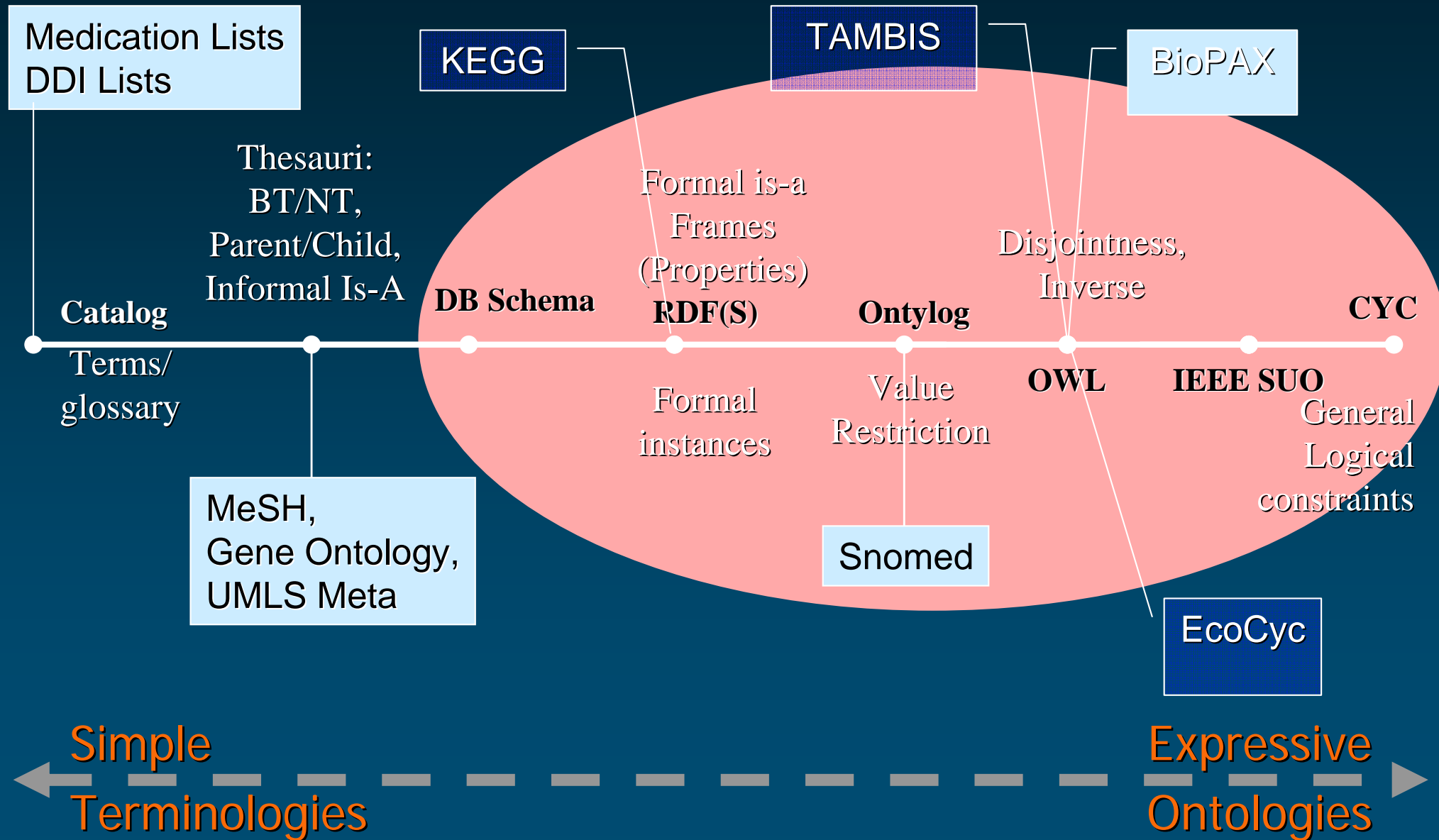


Biomedical ontologies

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



Ontology Dimensions based on McGuinness and Finin

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)



The screenshot shows the OBO Ontology Browser website. At the top is a navigation bar with links: Main, Criteria, Ontologies, Browse (highlighted in red), Project, CVS, Subscribe, and Contact. Below the navigation bar is the title "OBO Ontology Browser". A paragraph of text reads: "Browse the tree by clicking on the category names; click on an ontology name to view more information on it." Below this text is a list of categories, each preceded by a small square icon with a plus sign. The categories are: anatomy, animal natural history and life history, chemical, development, ethology, evidence codes, experimental conditions, genomic and proteomic, metabolomics, OBO relationship types, phenotype (which is highlighted with a dashed border), taxonomic classification, and vocabularies.

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

Lexical
resources

◆ Metathesaurus

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

Terminological
resources

◆ Semantic Network

- 135 high-level categories
- 7000 relations among them

Ontological
resources



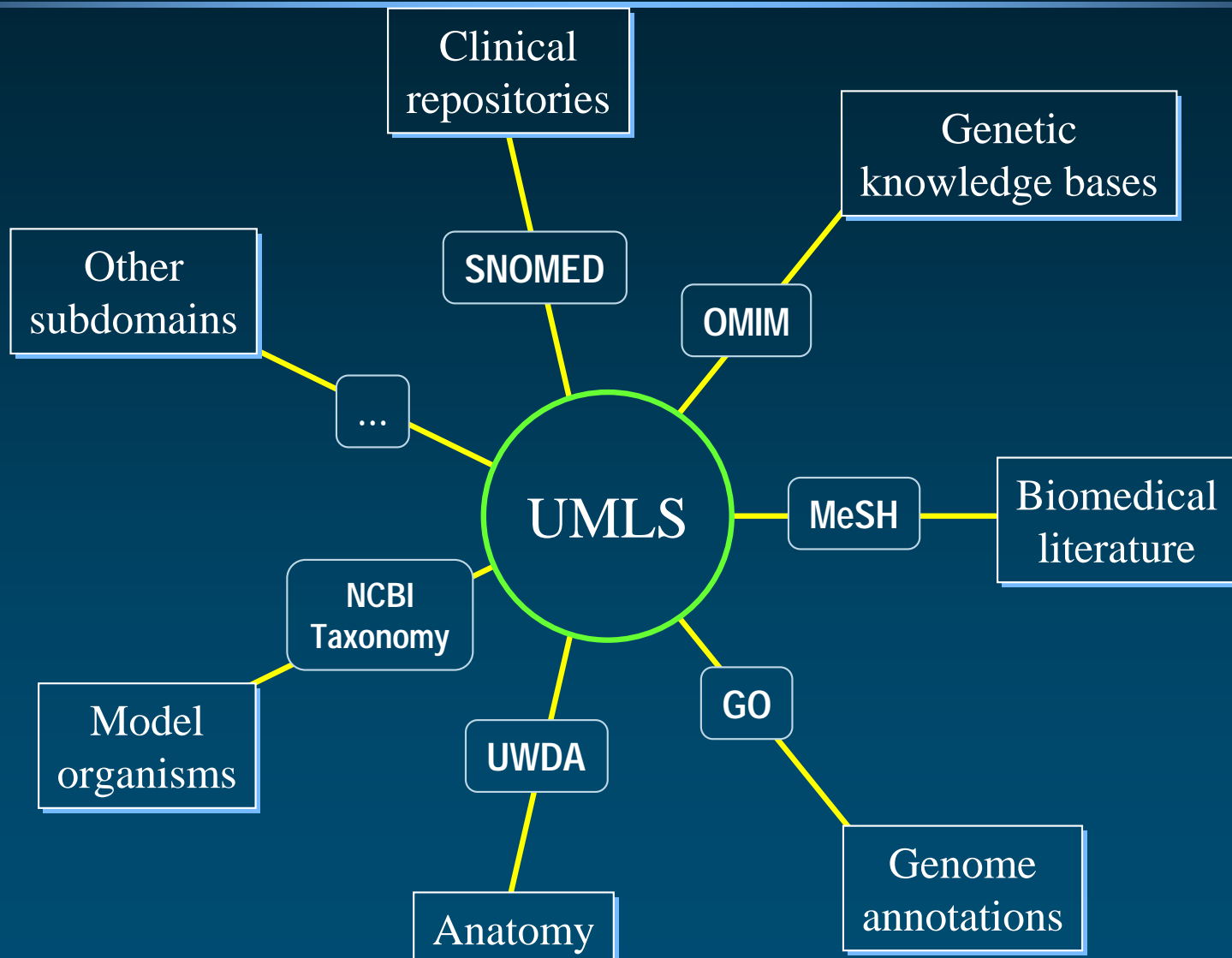


Source Vocabularies

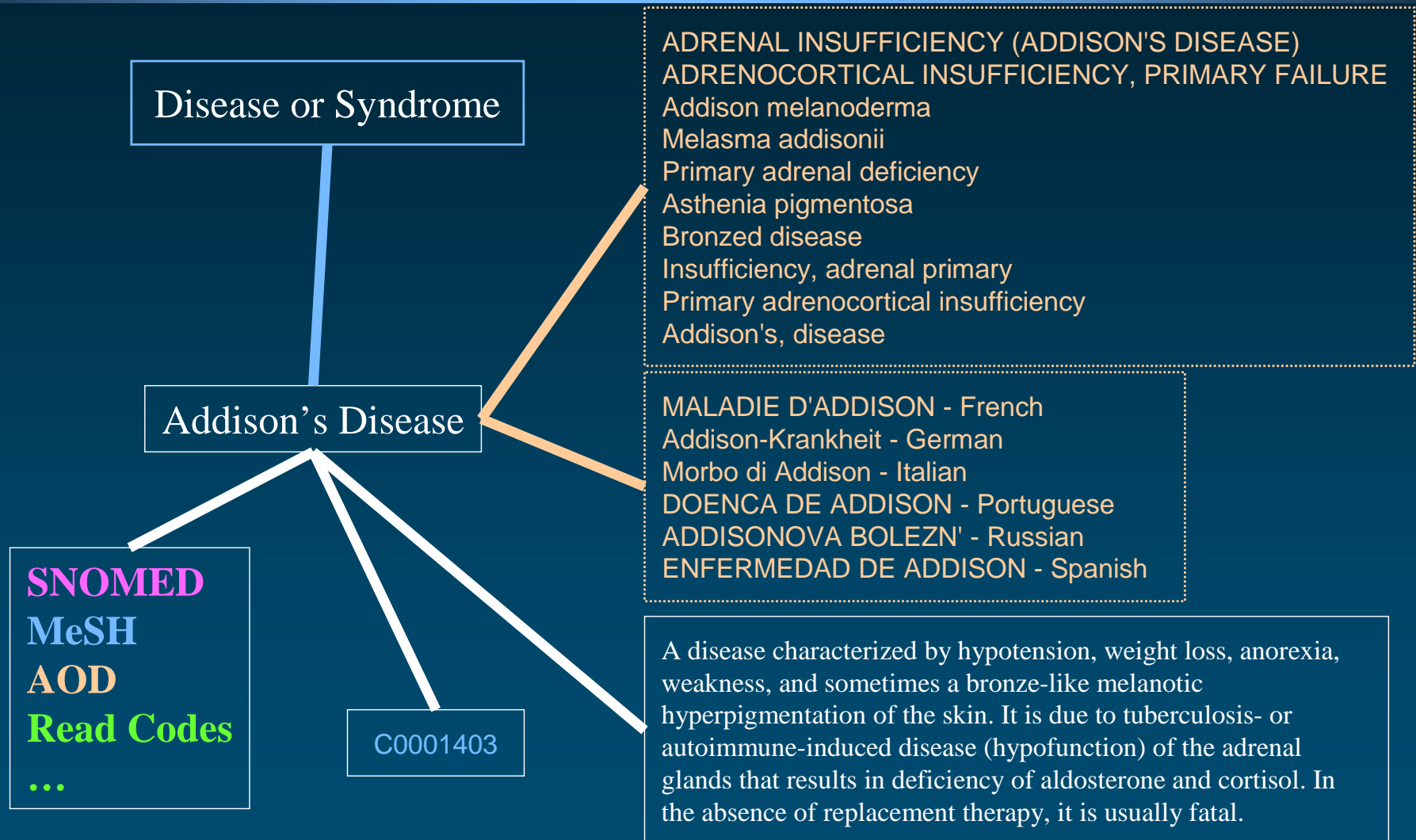
(2006AD)

- ◆ 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

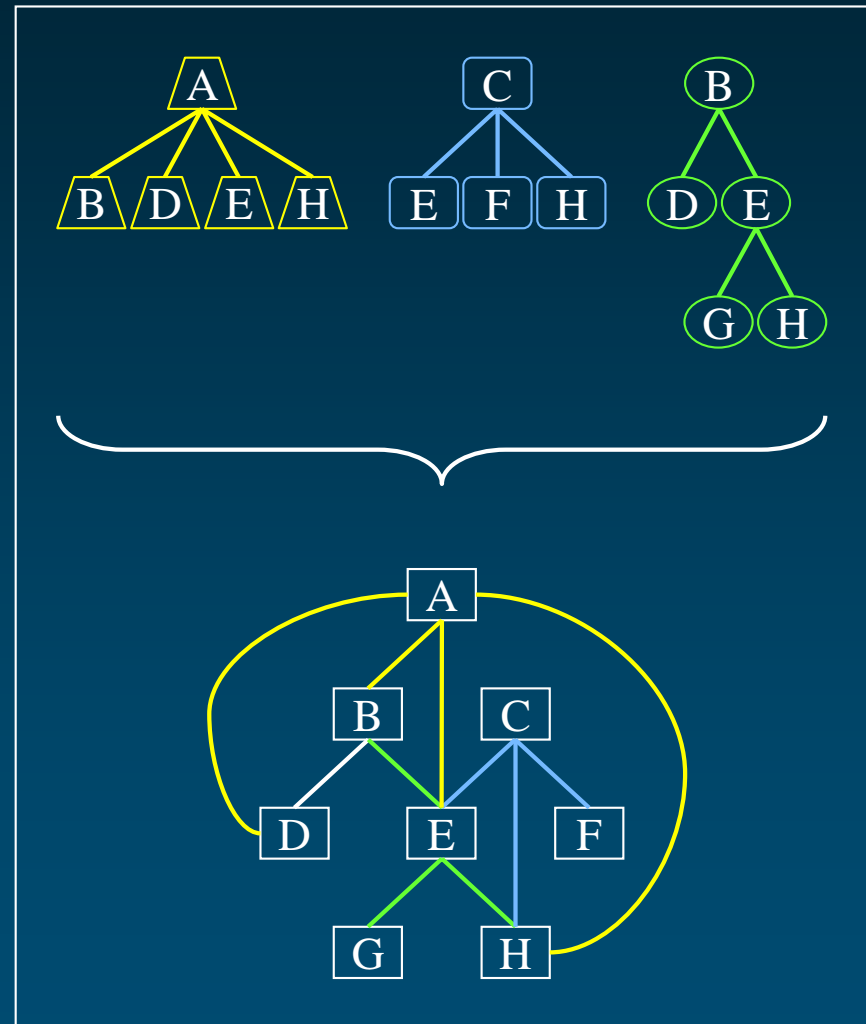
L0000002

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

Disease or
Syndrome

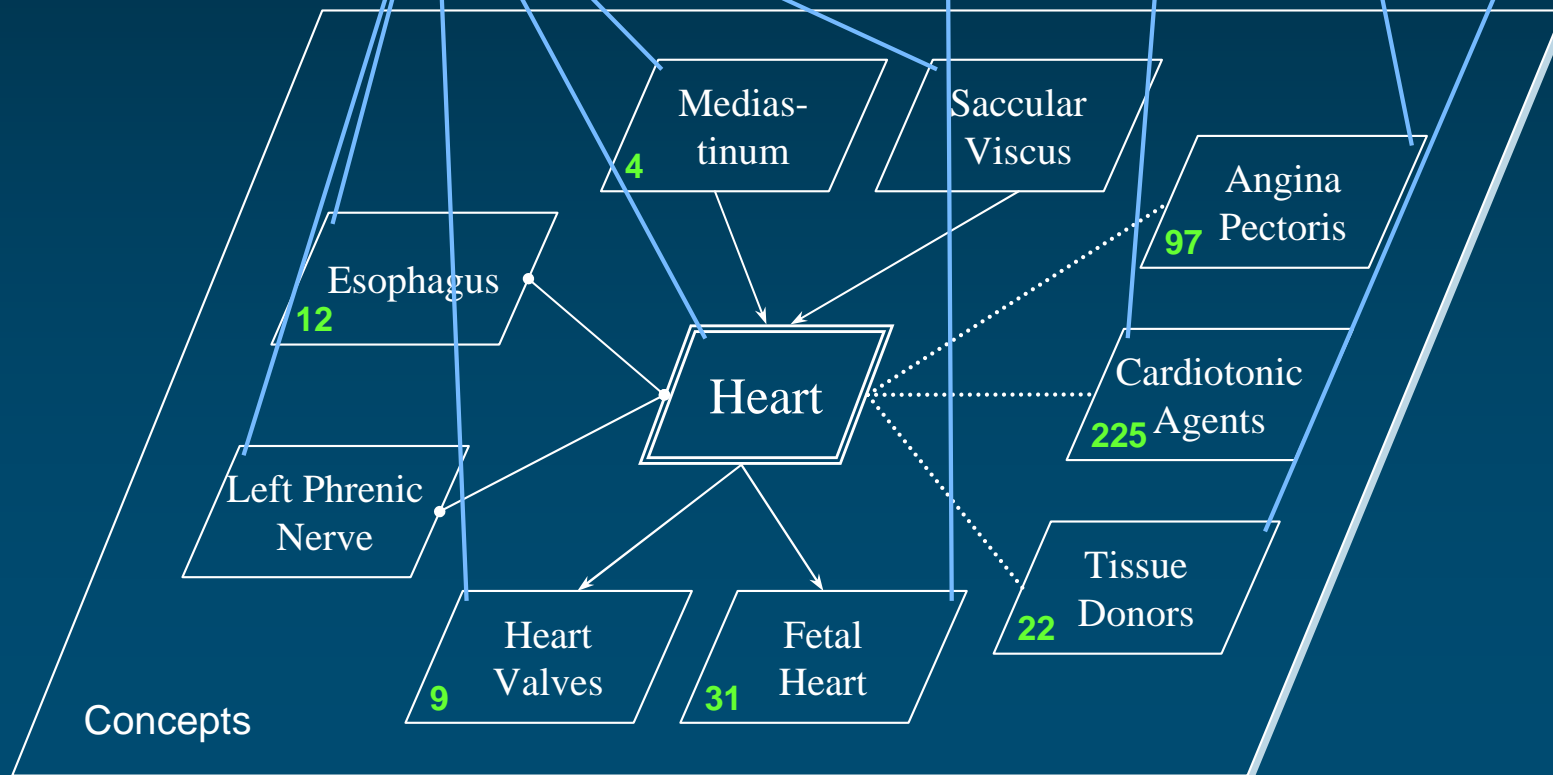
Body Part, Organ or
Organ Component

Pharmacologic
Substance

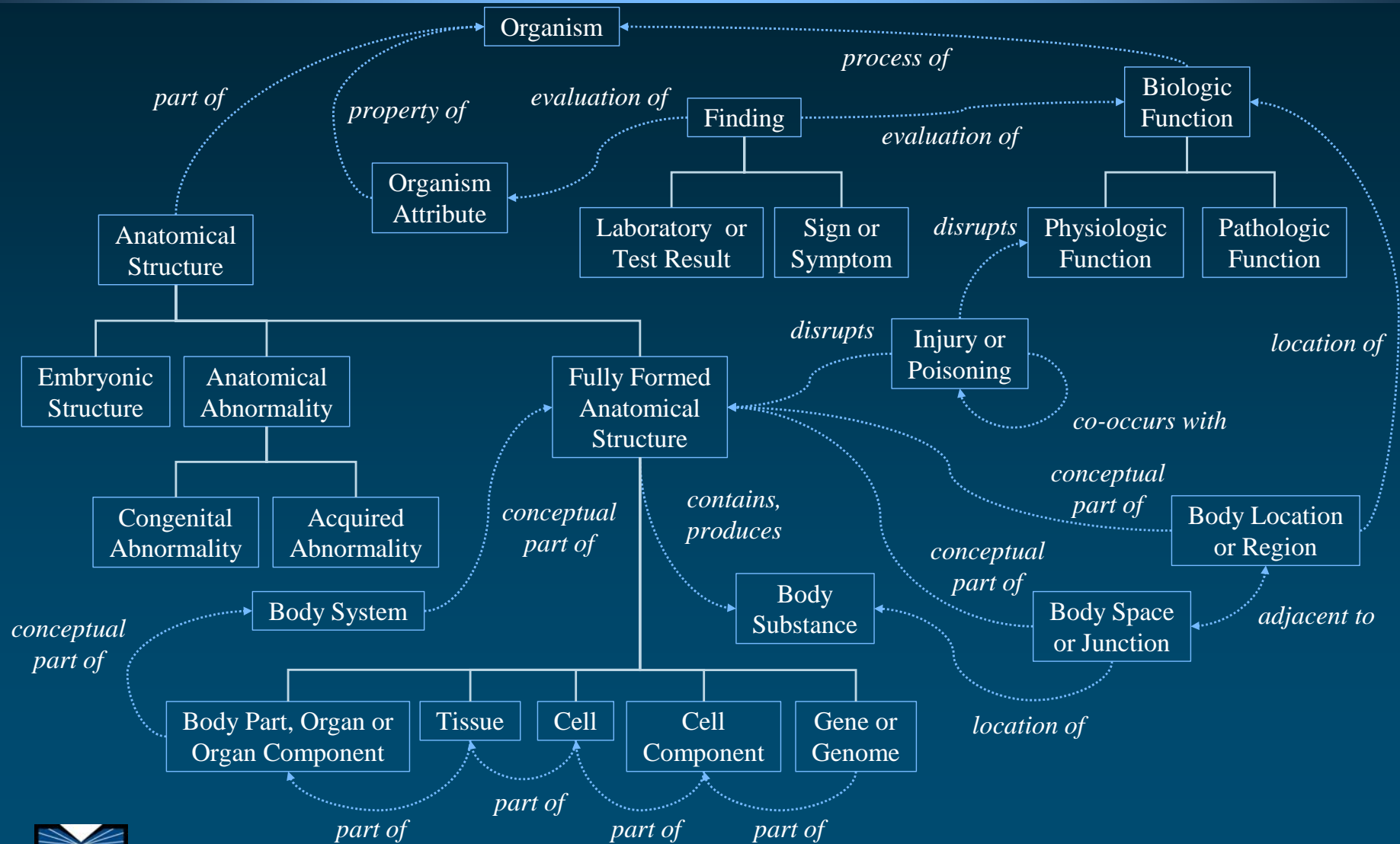
Population
Group

*Semantic
Network*

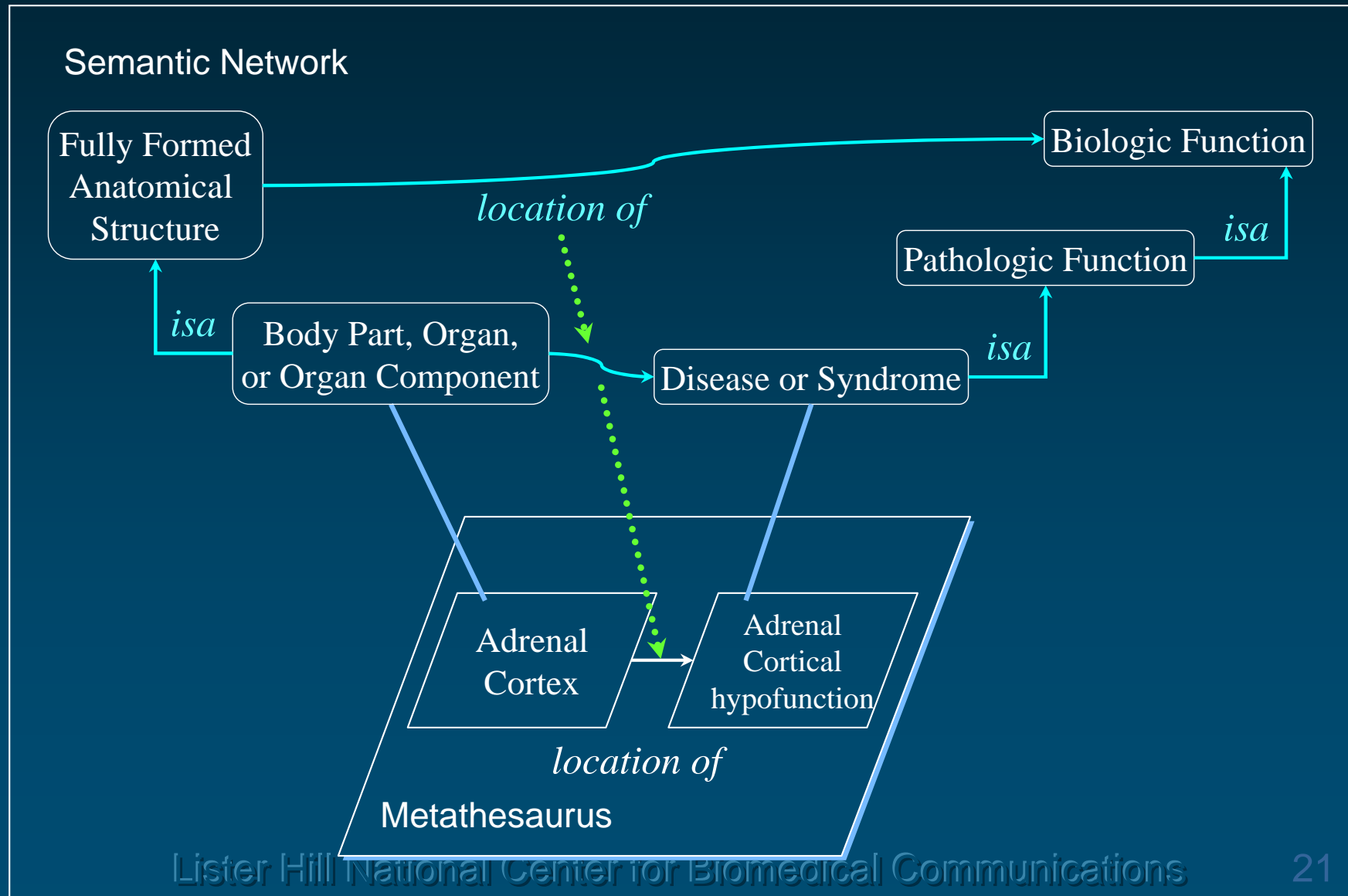
Metathesaurus



Semantic Network relations



Relationships can inherit semantics



UMLS Semantic Navigator

The screenshot displays the UMLS Semantic Navigator interface, centered on a semantic network for "Addison's disease".

Siblings

- Concepts & Ideas
 - Clinical Syndromes
- Disorders
 - Aarskog syndrome
 - Abstinence Syndrome
 - Achard Syndrome
 - Acroparesthesia Syndrome
 - ACTH deficiency
 - Addisonian crisis
 - Adie Syndrome
 - Adrenal cortex atrophy
 - Adrenal insufficiency due to adrenal

Central Semantic Network:

- Non-Neoplastic Adrenal Gland Disorder
- Metabolic disorders NEC
- Adrenal cortical dysfunction
- Dysfu
- Adrenal gland hypofunction
- Adrenal cortical hypofunction
- Addison's disease (Central Node)

Right Panel:

- Cortex
- Chemicals & Drugs
 - Acetaminophen 25 MG/ML / Dextromethorphan 1 MG/ML / Guaifenesin 10 MG/ML / Pseudoephedrine 3 MG/ML Oral Solution
- Co-occurring Concepts
 - Anatomy
 - Adrenal Cortex [14]
 - Adrenal Glands [18]
 - Liver [2]
 - Chemicals & Drugs

Bottom Panel:

- BCI
- Addison's disease
- LEGEND
- Start again
- Apply new parameters
- Restrict to vocabulary: Show all
- Highlight vocabulary: Nothing
- Similar Concepts
 - Adrenal cortical hypofunction
- Closest MeSH Terms
 - Main Headings

Done

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
- ◆ ...

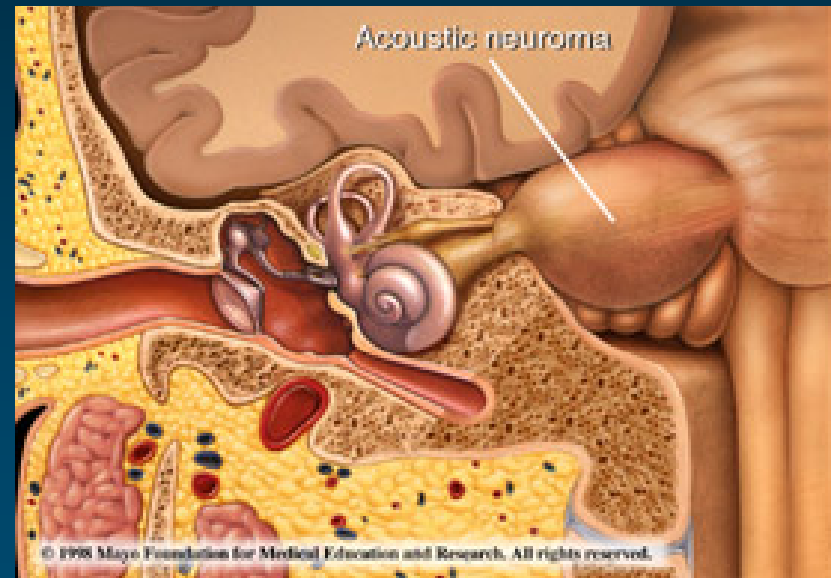
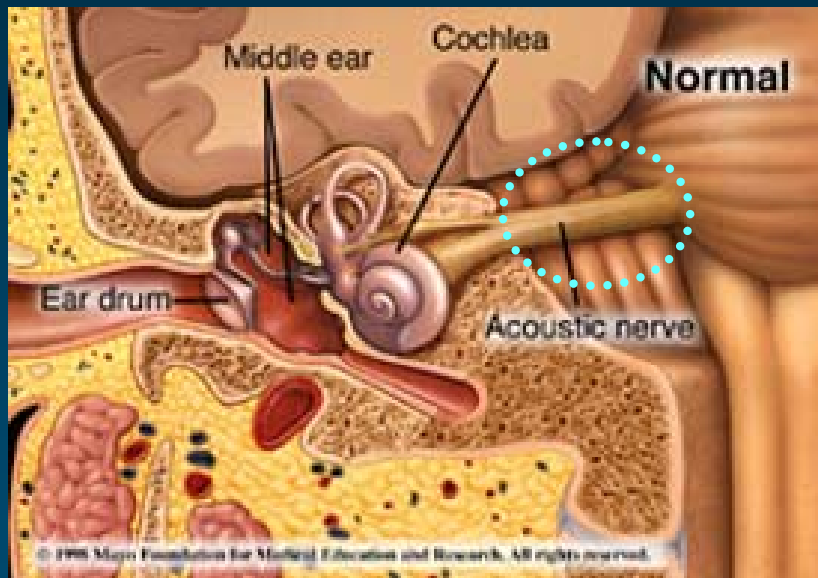
Information integration

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>

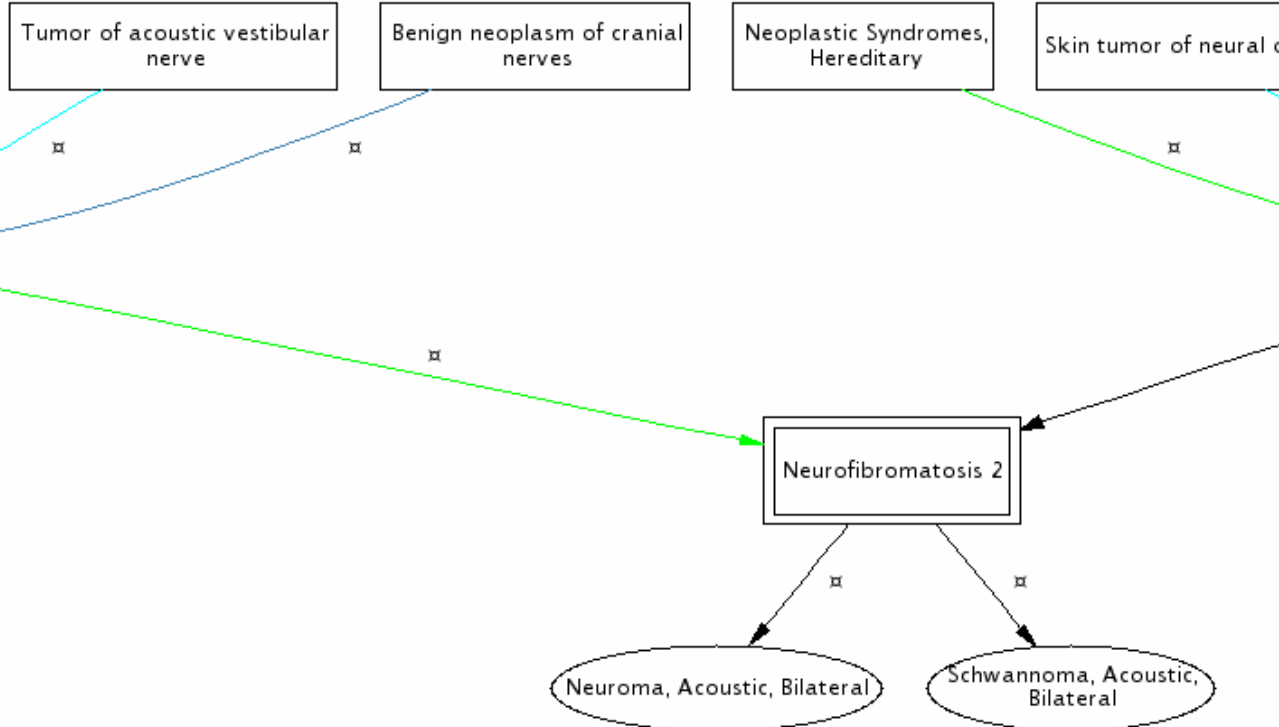
Siblings

Disorders

- Cerebellopontine Angle Acoustic Neuroma
- Diffuse neurofibroma
- Melanocytic Vestibular Schwannoma
- Neurofibromatosis (nonmalignant) 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)

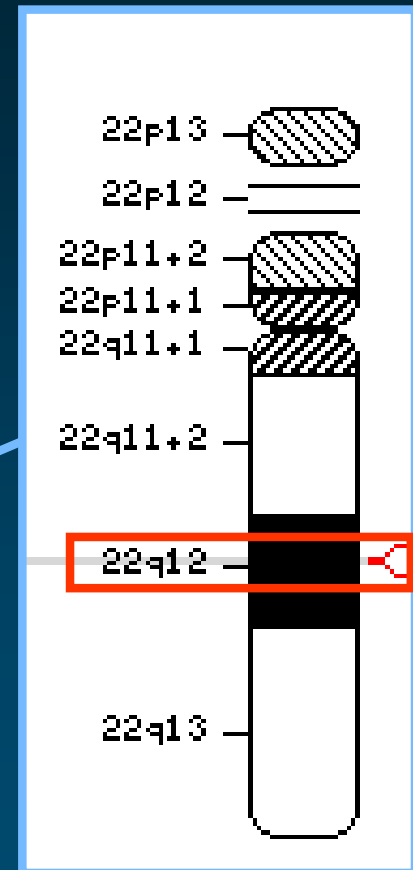
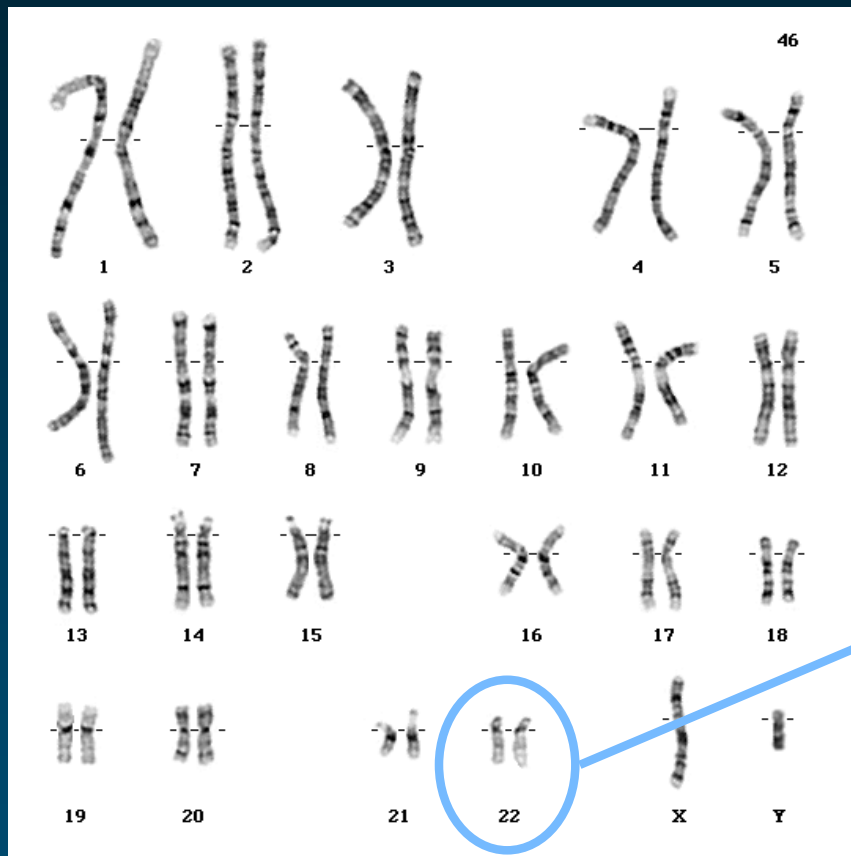
Closest MeSH Terms

Main Headings

- Neurofibromatosis 2

Subheadings

NF2 gene



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

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

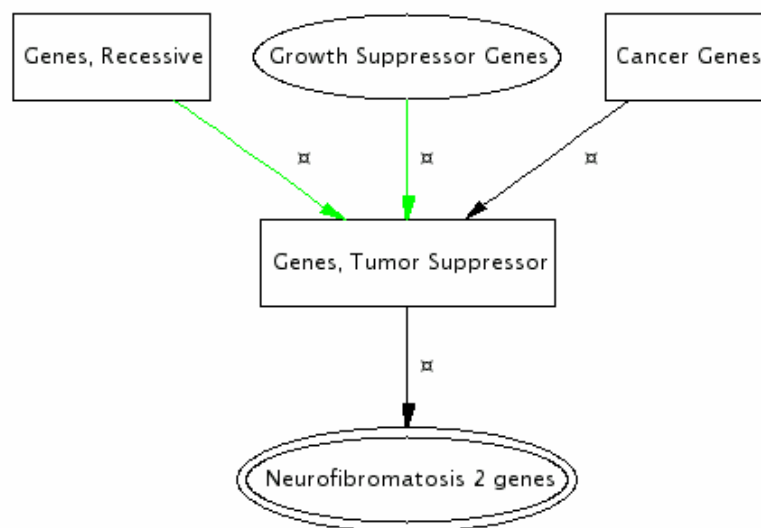
Siblings

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 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] ✖
- Neurofibromatoses
- Neurofibromatosis 2 [64] ✖
- Neuroma, 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

- Neoplasms [4]
- Neurilemmoma [20]
- Neurofibromatoses
- Neurofibromatosis 2 [64]
- Neuroma, Acoustic [5]
- Spinal Cord Neoplasms [3]

Merlin

◆ Synonyms

- Neurofibromin 2
- Schwannomin
- Schwannomerlin
- Neurofibromatosis-2

◆ 10 isoforms

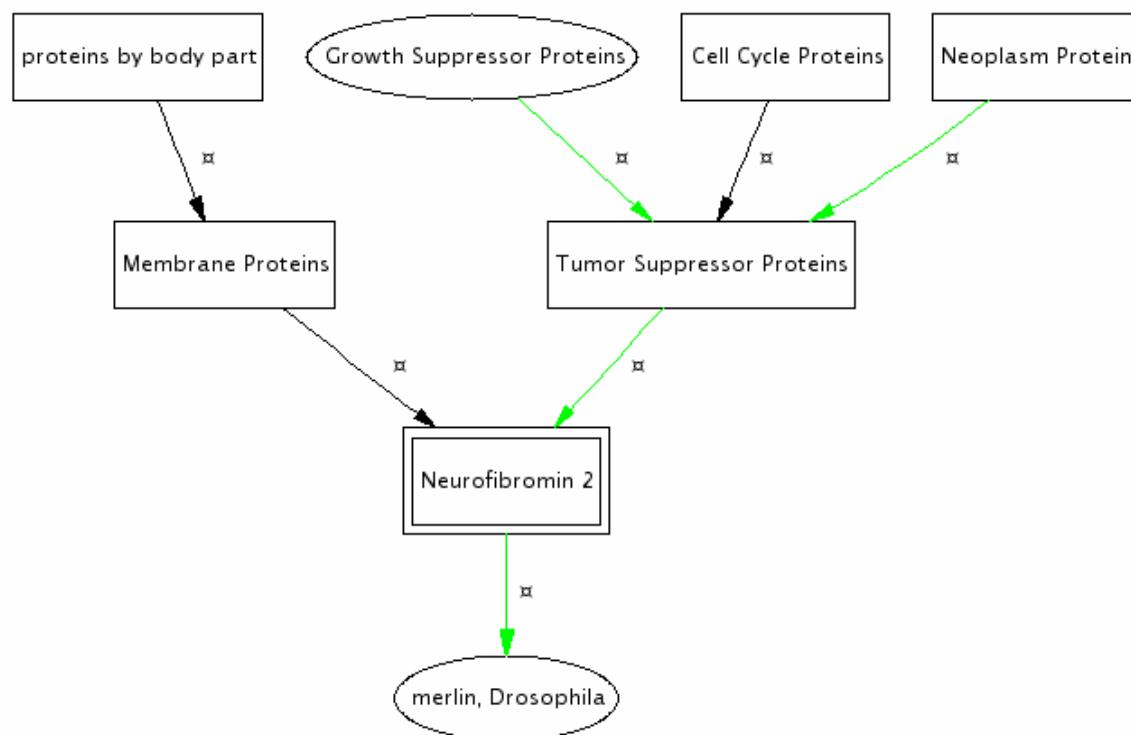
◆ Annotations

- 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)

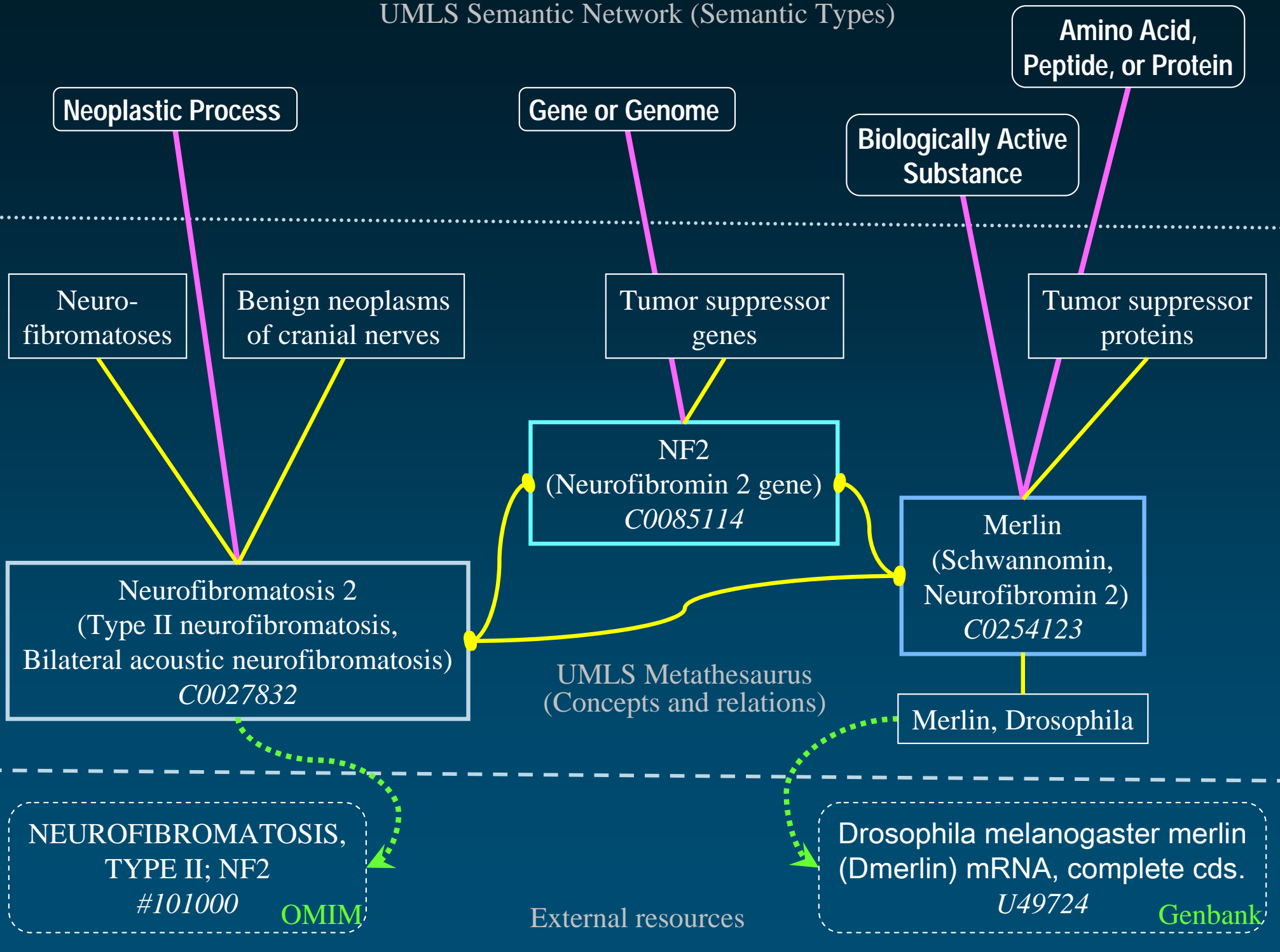
Closest MeSH Terms

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

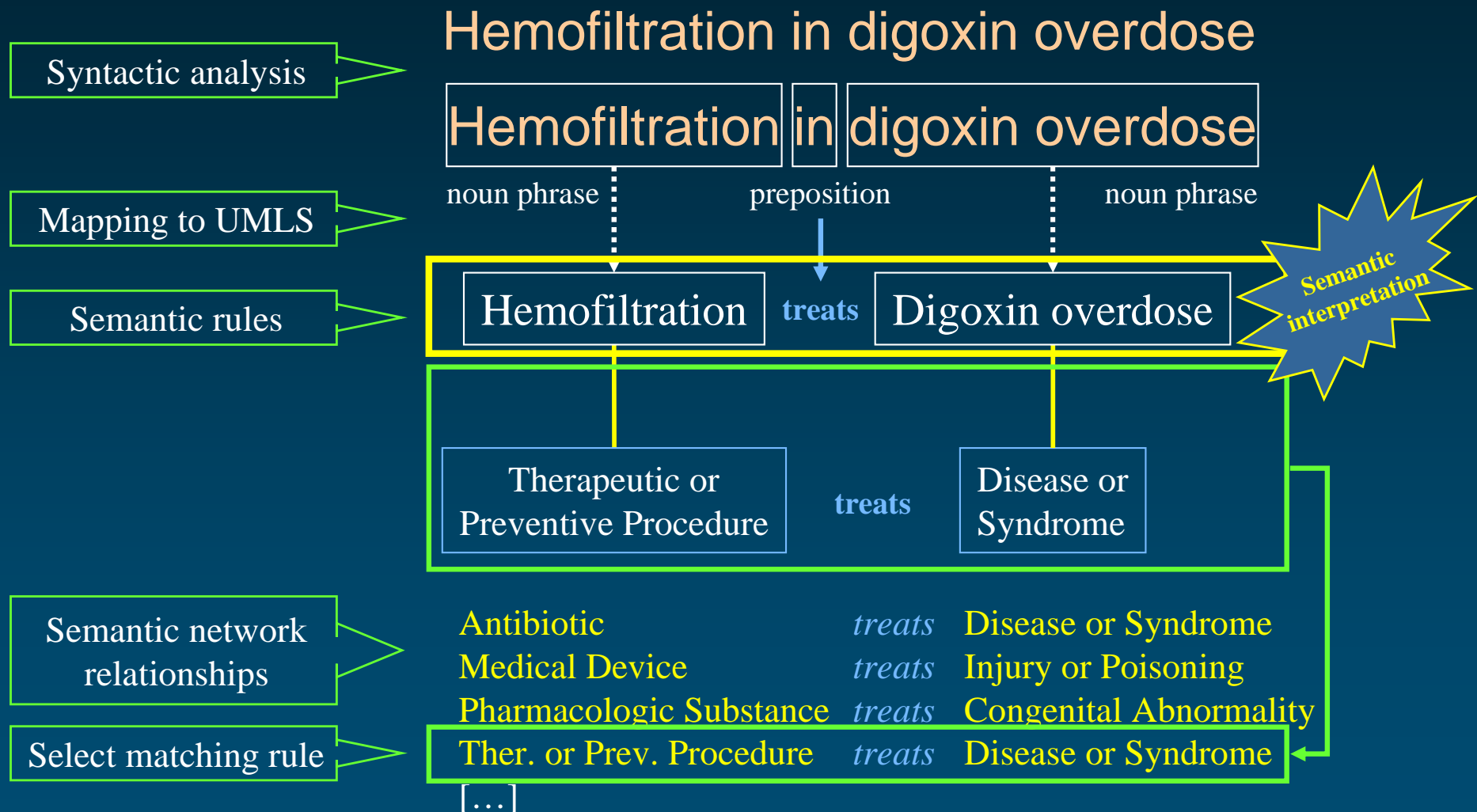
[Navigli & al., TKE, 2002]

[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

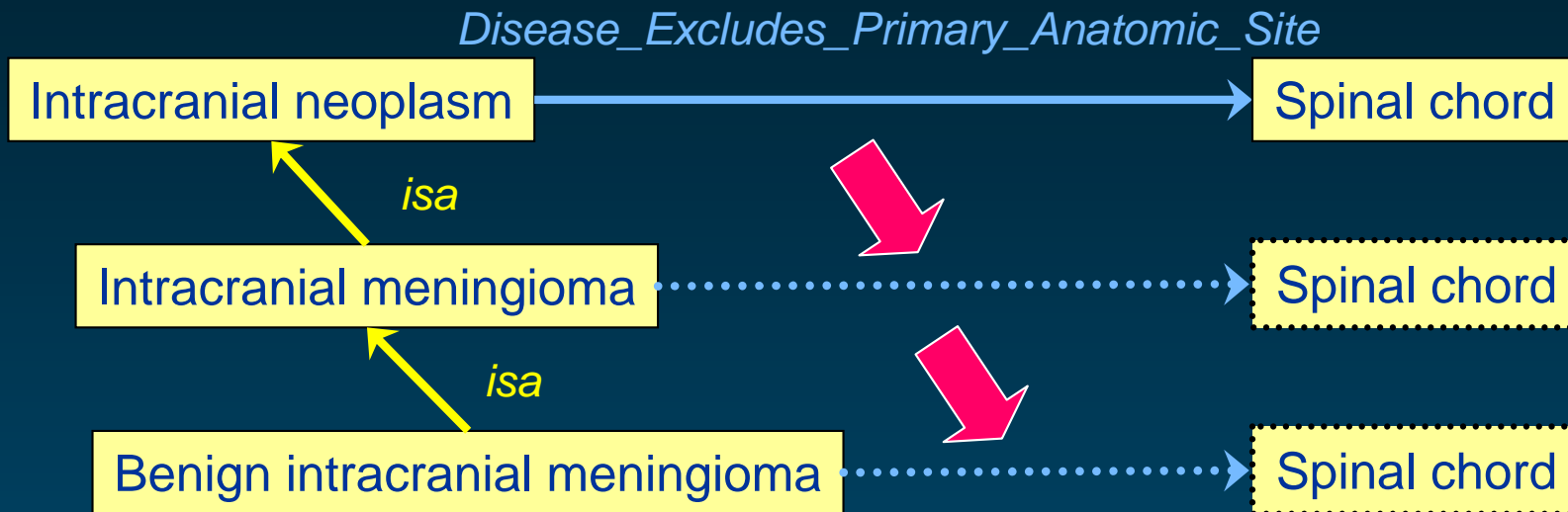
◆ Reasoners

- 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



The screenshot shows a biomedical ontology browser. On the left, a tree view lists various concepts, with 'Intracranial_Meningioma' selected. On the right, a table lists 'Asserted Conditions' for this concept. The table has columns for the condition name, its source, and a status column with checkboxes.

Asserted Conditions		
NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT		
Benign_Intracranial_Neoplasm		<input type="checkbox"/>
Benign_Meningioma		<input type="checkbox"/>
Intracranial_Meningioma		<input type="checkbox"/>
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_Neoplasms]	<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/>

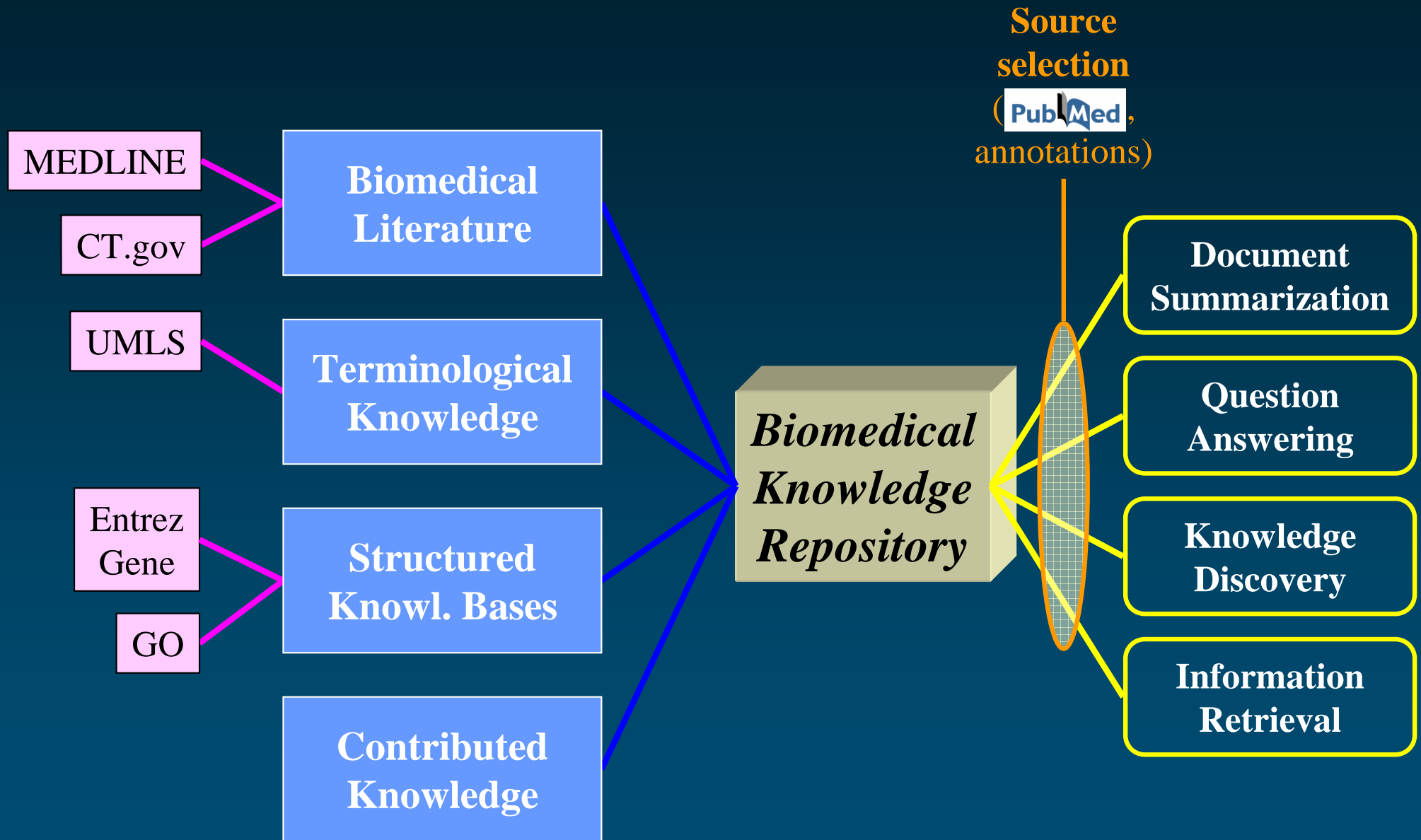


Support for knowledge discovery

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

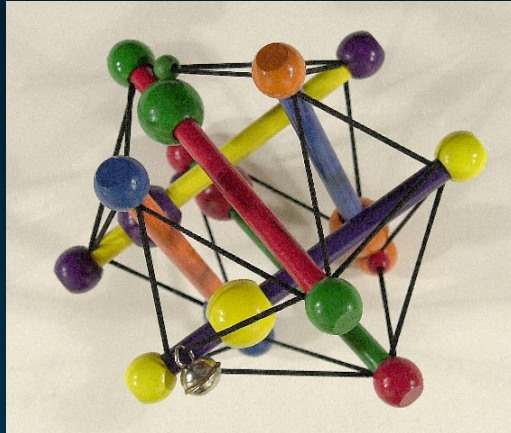
Bio-ontologies: current trends and future directions

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/>