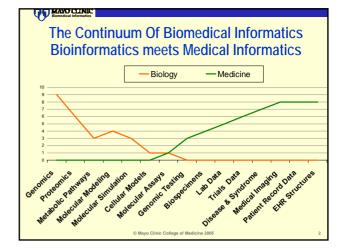


Reference Ontologies in Biomedicine

Christopher G. Chute, MD DrPH Professor and Chair, Biomedical Informatics Mayo Clinic College of Medicine Rochester, Minnesota, USA AMIA, Washington DC, 2005

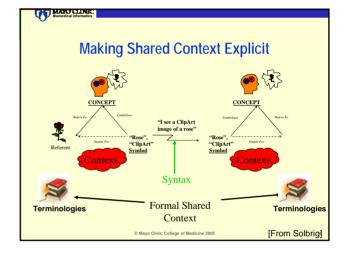


Biomedical Informatics

Big Science Collaboration and Semantics

- Communication of findings and results
 - Human publication
 - Sharing of data resources as building blocks
 - Foundation for incremental, big-science
- Harnessing computing requires formalization
 - Data format and structures
 - Discrete terms, vocabulary, ontology
 - · Non-ambiguous concepts, non-overlapping terms
 - Information models and problem architectures
 - Standards, conventions, and shared context

© Mayo Clinic College of Medicine 200



Biomedical Informatics

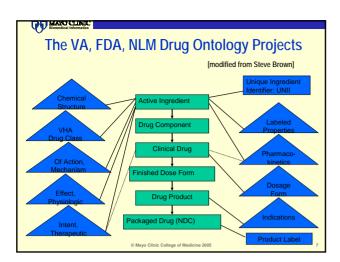
If science is communication what is its language?

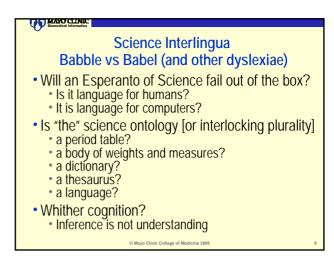
- Most ontologies and vocabularies are created to meet a specific application or use-case
- Despair their re-use in alternative contexts
- Virtually all terminologies invoke concepts "out of domain"
 - LOINC drugs
 - SNOMED, MeSH anatomy, drugs
- · Identifying common "atoms" an elusive goal
- Fraught with composition
 Micro-information models (sentences and ¶'s)
 ⁽¹⁾ Mayo Clinic College of Medicine 2005

Science Interlingua Interlocking Reference Terminologies

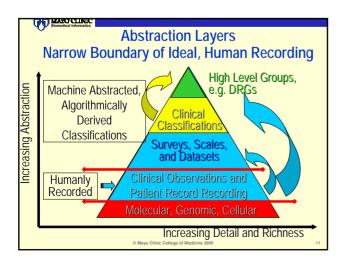
Reference Terminology

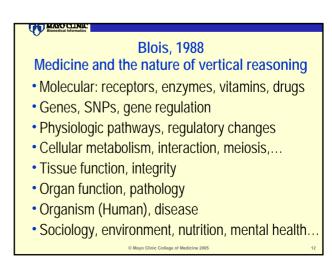
- A coherent organization of concepts about a well-characterized domain, e.g.
 - Units of Measure
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Anatomy
 - Cellular processes
- Reference concepts that underpin scientific expression
- Abstract concept space that serves no application need (with or without the real world)





Biomedical Information Biomedical Information What are factors that erode Familiar Points Along Continuum shared context in biomedicine Modern Health Vocabularies Concept granularity (specificity) • Nomenclature – Highly Detailed Descriptions (SNOMED) Vertical scope (molecules to society) Classification – Organized Aggregation of Divergent concept content (codes) Descriptions into a Rubric (ICDs) Divergent information models Groupings – High Level Categories of Rubrics (DRGs) Terminology – Information model boundary Human use of "machine" concepts Nomenclature Human orneriness Detailed

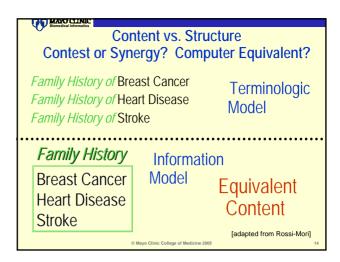




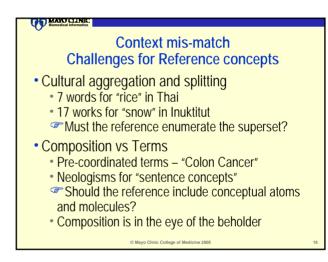
Classification Groups

Grouped

| Biomedical Informatics | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Domain-specific | expansion of "MS" |
| Semantics by | domain context |
| Cardiology | mitral stenosis |
| Neurology | multiple sclerosis |
| Anesthesia | morphine sulfate |
| Obstetrics | magnesium sulfate |
| Research science | manuscript |
| Physics | millisecond |
| Education | Master of Science |
| U.S. Postal Service | Mississippi |
| Computer science | Microsoft |
| Correspondence | female name prefix |
| © Mayo Clinic Col | llege of Medicine 2005 13 |



Biomedical Informaties Information Model (HL7) Terminology Model (SNOMED) HL7 RIM **SNOMED CT Attribute** targetSiteCode(Observation) "finding site" targetSiteCode(Procedure) "procedure site" methodCode (Observation & Procedure) "method" approachSiteCode(Procedure) "approach," "access" priorityCode(Act) "priority" [adapted from Markwell]



Reference Truth: Variations in Identity On orthologs, paralogs, and SNPs

- Identity in context of resolving to same concept in a reference terminology
- Enzymes that share function: Sulfotransferase
- Orthologs across primates
- Paralogs (including pseudogenes) in humans
- · Polymorphisms between individuals

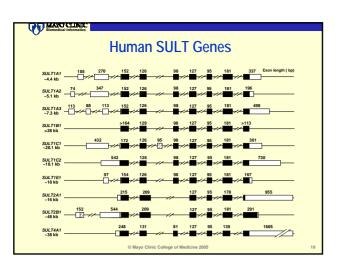
Biomedical Informatics

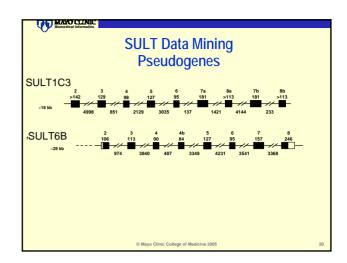
SULT6B1 Sequence Differences Between Primates

| Location in Hun | nan SULT6B1 | Nuc | leotide Sequ | ence |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|
| Nucleotide | Amino Acid | Human | Gorilla | <u>Chimpanzee</u> |
| A148G | LYS50GLU | А | А | G |
| G274A | GLU92LYS | G | А | A |
| A314C | LYS105THR | А | С | A |
| A321G | THR107THR | А | G | G |
| G336C | LEU112PHE | G | С | С |
| C390G | PHE130LEU | С | G | С |
| T400C | PHE134LEU | т | т | С |
| G429C | ARG143SER | G | С | С |
| GCT(538-540)CCC | ALA180PRO | GCT | CCC | GCT |
| C609A | ALA203ALA | С | А | A |
| C636T | HIS212HIS | С | С | т |
| A651C | PRO217PRO | А | С | A |
| A697G | SER233GLY | А | А | G |

Mayo Clinic College of Medicine 2005

в





| | ons on <u>Sl</u> | JETTA | 1 | | | | | Wel | b Services |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | Comparative | Genomics |
| | | | | Intron Exon | | | | | |
| | | (Jan | awi mwa | n-ee din g-Unkn ewn | Non-synonymo | us 🖬 Synonym | 045 | | |
| | | | | 1.1 | 1 . | | | | .6 15 Variant |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | enomio Seg |
| 28626702 284 | 626568 | 28626344 | 2862 | 6120 28624 | 906 286246 | 72 20524 | 148 28524 | | |
| | | | | Golden Pa | th Position | | | | |
| | | | | Click To: 🔘 | Move 💿 Magni | fy | | | |
| | Current Po | atel and [| 2005 2 4005 | | e: < 50 | D Ma | ignify: | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Currentit | istuon: | 20524035 | Mov | 6: 0 20 | Ma 🕑 Ma | ignity: | | |
| | Carrent v | rsition: p | 20524035 | Mov | e: 💽 50 | Ma 🕑 1964 | | | |
| | | isition: p | 20024035 | Mov | e: 💽 50 | | Legend | | |
| | | | | Mov | e: 💽 50 | | Legend - deletion | | |
| Number of varian | | | | Mov | e: 💽 50 | M 🖒 🖬 | Legend - deletion | rived from N | CBI RefSeq |
| | | | | Mov | e: 💽 50 | M 🕑 ma | Legend - deletion | | CBI RefSeq |
| | t positions | visible: | | ٨٨ | Frequency (%) | Sample Size | Legend - deletion | | |
| Number of varian 19 Golden Path | t positions | visible: Strand | 12 | ۸۸ | Frequency | Sample | Legend - deletion * feature de | rived from NG Submitted By | Submittee |
| Number of varian ම Golden Path Position | t positions Variant | visible: Strand | 12 Feature Exon* | AA Translation | Frequency (%) | Sample Size | Legend - deletion * feature de | rived from NG Submitted By PPII | Submitte |
| Number of varian Golden Path Position chr16:28525053 | t positions Variant G/C | visible: Strand minus | 12 Feature Exon* Exon* | AA Translation Pro/Pro | Frequency (%) 64.58/35.42 | Sample Size 240 | Legend - deletion * feature de | rived from NG Submitted By PPII SERM | Submittee Position 74 |
| Number of varian Golden Path Position chrl6.20525053 chrl6.20525015 | Variant G/C G/A | visible: Strand minus minus | 12 Exon* Exon* Exon* | AA Translation Pro/Pro Arg/His | Frequency (%) 64.58/35.42 68.18/31.82 | Sample Size 240 22 | Legend - deletion * feature de | rived from NG Submitted By PPII SERM PPII | Submitter Position 74 167 |
| Number of varian Odden Path Position chrl6 20525053 chrl6 20525015 chrl6 20525015 | Variant G/C G/A G/A | visible: Strand minus minus minus | 12 Exon* Exon* Exon* Exon* Exon* | AA Translation Pro/Pro Arg/His Arg/His | Frequency (%) 64.58755.42 68.16731.62 69.17730.63 | Sample Size 240 22 240 | Legend - deletion * feature de | rived from NG Submitted By PPII SERM PPII PPII | Submittee Position 74 167 112 |

Discriminate Differences of Kind Reference Terminology At what level of granularity? What is a Sulfotransferase? What level of detail should a reference terminology of enzymes convey? Is the logical limit of all reference terminologies a basis on types of quark?

LexGrid as a Terminology Interchange

- Proliferation of ontologies and vocabularies
- · Varieties of formats and terminology models
- Various versions over time
- Hard to find appropriate resource
- Establish "web of terminology" to link content
- Extension of Semantic Web concept
- Common tools, formats, and interfaces

LexGrig.org & HL7 CTS integrated into cBIO