

Clinical data characteristics and processing challenges

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- Limited availability of patient records prior to EMR usage
- Noisy
 - Missing data
 - Unavailable/scanned patient history
 - Patient privacy concerns in sensitive departments like psychiatry
 - EMR format to raw text conversion errors
 - Spelling and typing errors
- Limited availability of structured data for evaluation

- Error prone and noisy
- Abbreviated and coded language use
 - Abbreviations and acronyms
 - Symptom presence: Stress+, Stress- (Hyphen or negation?)
 - Symptom intensity indicators
 - Stress++
 - >stress
 - Approximation: +/- 4 weken, +- 1 week
 - Comparison/Interval indicator: >10u

- Dutch compounding: possibly very long
 - Example: *breedspectrumantibioticabehandeling*
- Language switching
 - Certain terms in e.g. English, French
 - Complete documents in different language

Points for Discussion

- Question: Adapt data to tools or tools to data?
 - Data adaptation: Text cleanup – how much?
 - Losing data-specific properties
 - Limiting transferability to real-world applications
 - Cleaned data quality?
 - Tool adaptation
 - Retrain modules on clinical data – data annotation requirements

- Assuring language independence
 - Using common resources/ontologies
 - Making languages compatible
 - Decompose Dutch terms?
 - Different word orders?

- What to annotate?
 - Linguistic: Tokens, POS tags, syntactic structure
 - Medical concepts and their types
 - Negation, modality and their scope
 - Temporal entities and relations
 - Spatial entities and relations
 - Relations between medical concepts
 - Abbreviations and acronyms with full forms
 - Spelling errors

- Which documents to annotate?
- How much to annotate?
- Which guidelines to follow?
 - English vs. Dutch guidelines

- Application requirements
 - High precision – minimum misleading information
 - Goal: support systems for medical professionals
 - Outside clinical workflow – minimize quality control requirements
 - Minimum hassle for them – ensure usability

- Some valorization potentials
 - Efficient clinical data visualization
 - Patient profiling and recruitment for clinical trials
 - Improving clinical hypothesis generation using mined data – exploratory analysis
 - Clinical NLP tools