

# **Criteria for distinguishing parthood from spatial inclusion in biological objects**

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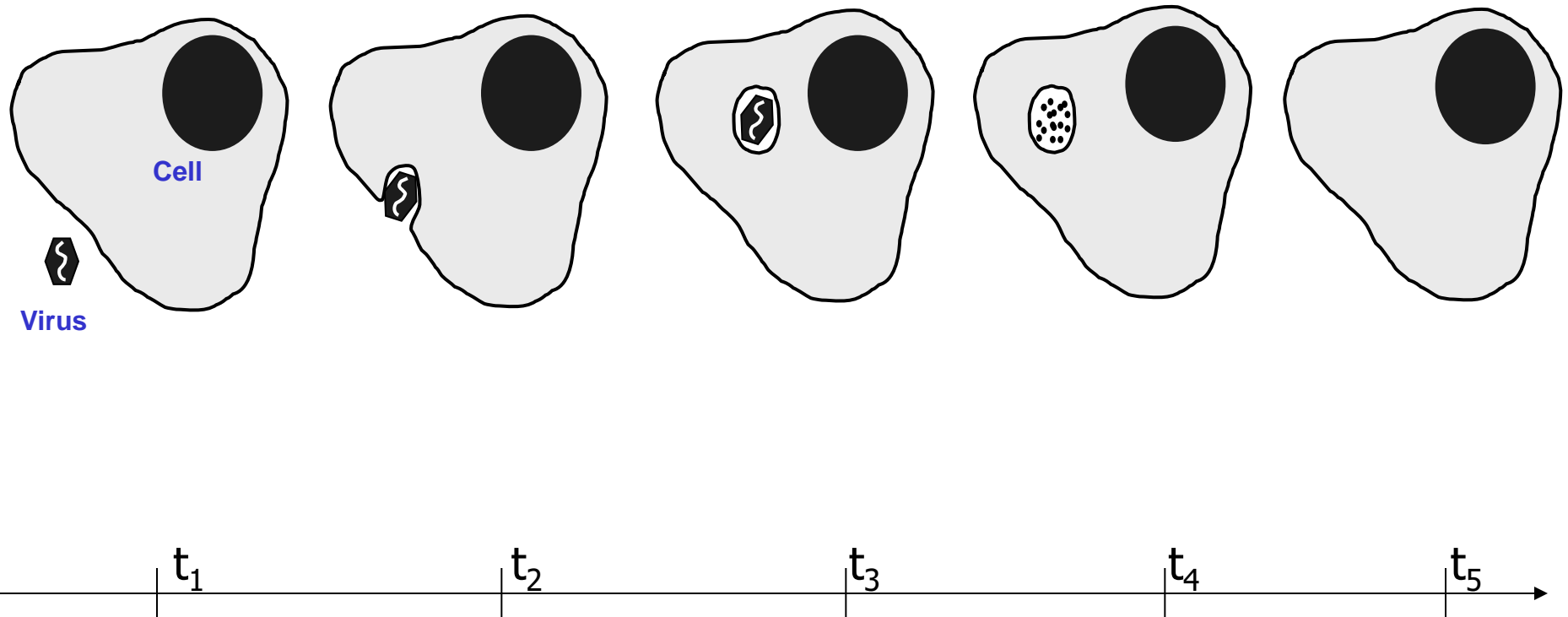
# Beyond Part-Of

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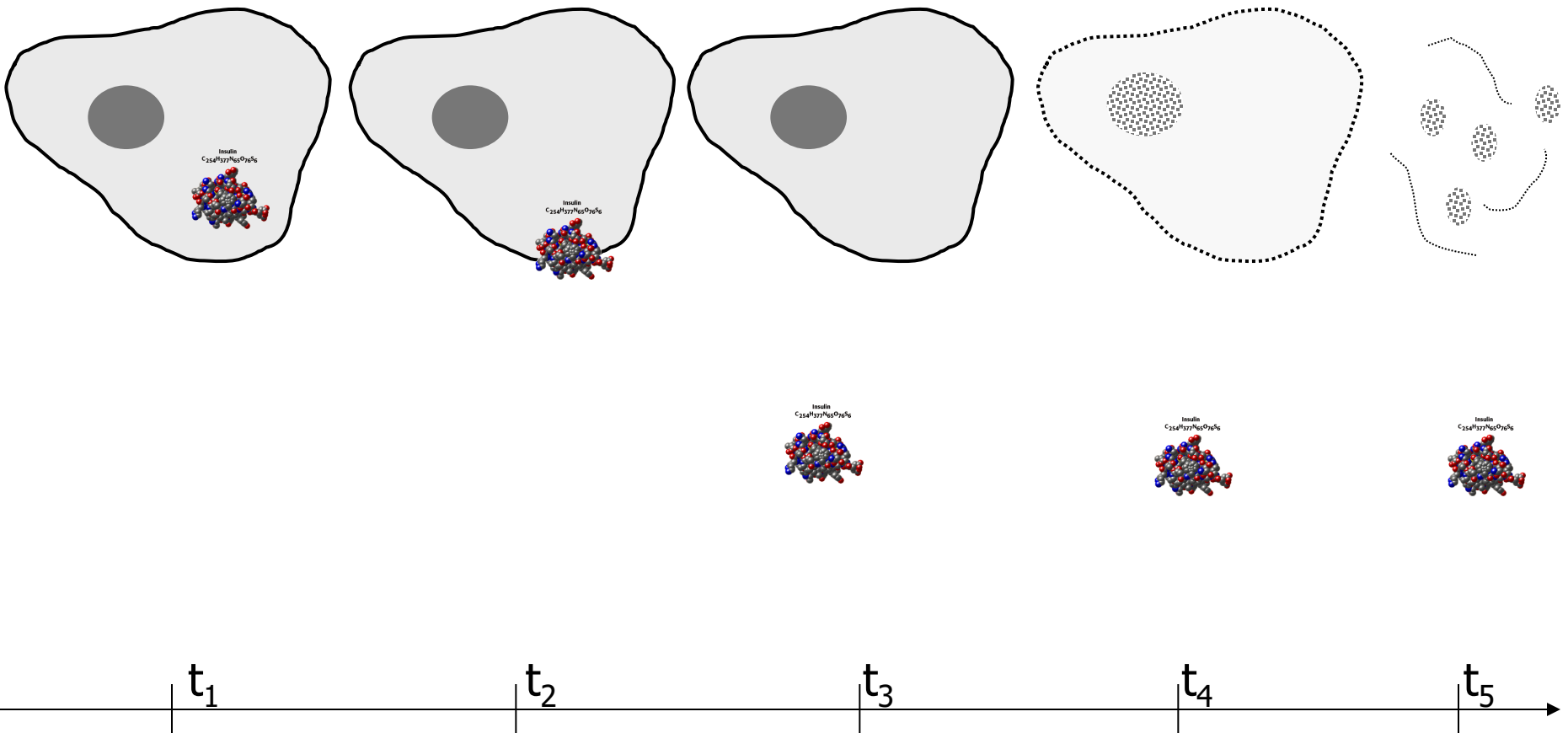
- Part-of / has-part: Generally accepted foundational relation to describe the spatial composition of biological organisms
- Can the generic part-of be clearly distinguished from other relations by non-discretionary criteria ?
- Is the part-of relation suitable for an ontology of biological systems ?

# Phagocytosis / Digestion

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# Secretion



# Parthood and Spatial Inclusion

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<i>part-of :</i>	$p(x, y, t)$	generic <b>parthood</b> relation between objects
<i>Region:</i>	$R(z)$	z is a region in (Euklidean) space
	$z = r(x, t)$	z is the region where x is located at t
	$p(x, y, t) \rightarrow p(r(x, t), r(y, t))$	

(Donnelly, IJCAI 03)

Spatial **inclusion** (coverage, (partly) location,... )

*si* **spatially included by:**

$si(x, y, t) =_{def} p(r(x, t), r(y, t))$

# When does inclusion imply parthood ?

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- Under which circumstances  $\phi$  can we infer parthood from spatial inclusion ?

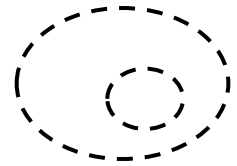
$$si(x, y, t) \wedge \phi \rightarrow p(x, y, t)$$

- Sortal constraints
- Life cycle
- Ontological Dependence
- Function

# 1. Sortal Constraints

- x and y are regions: +

$$R(x) \wedge R(y) \wedge si(x, y) \rightarrow p(x, y)$$



- x is material, y is immaterial: -

$$Solid(x) \wedge Hole \rightarrow (y) \wedge si(x, y) \rightarrow \neg p(x, y)$$

- $si(myBrain, myCranialCavity) \rightarrow \neg p(myBrain, myCranialCavity)$

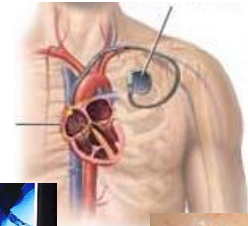


- x is a non-biological artifact: -

- $si(myPacemaker, myBody) \rightarrow \neg p(myPacemaker, myBody)$

- $si(myInlay, myTooth) \rightarrow \neg p(myInlay, myTooth)$

- $si(aBullet, myArm) \rightarrow \neg p(aBullet, myArm)$



# 1. Sortal Constraints

## ■ Alien organisms (and what they spatially include)

### ■ Symbionts: —

- $si\ (anEcoliBacterium, myIntestine) \rightarrow \neg p\ (anEcoliBacterium, myIntestine)$



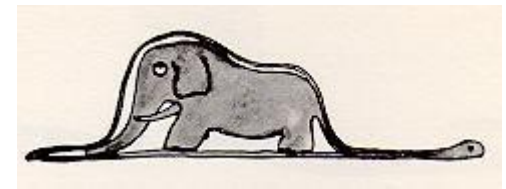
### ■ Parasites: —

- $si\ (anEchinococcus, myLiver) \rightarrow \neg p\ (anEchinococcus, myLiver)$



### ■ Preys: —

- $si\ (anElephant, aSnake) \rightarrow \neg p\ (anElephant, aSnake)$



### ■ Embryos, Fetuses: —

- $si\ (Leonardo, Caterina) \rightarrow \neg p\ (Leonardo, Caterina)$





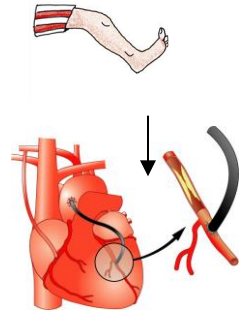
# 1. Sortal Constraints

## Borderline cases (I)

### ■ Grafts, transplants, transfusions

#### ■ autologous:

- $si (mySaphenousVein, myHeart) \xrightarrow{?} \neg p (mySaphenousVein, myHeart)$



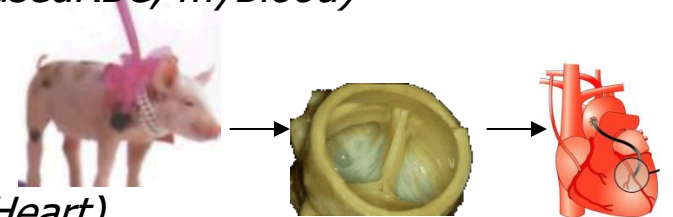
#### ■ homologous:

- $si (thisTransfusedRBC, myBlood) \xrightarrow{?} \neg p (thisTransfusedRBC, myBlood)$



#### ■ heterologous:

- $si (thisPigValve, myHeart) \xrightarrow{?} \neg p (thisPigValve, myHeart)$



# 1. Sortal Constraints

## Borderline cases (II)

### ■ Masses and Collections

- Body Fluids (constant exchange but few discharge)  
... as a whole (endure over time)

■  $si(myCSF, myCNS) \rightarrow p(myCSF, myCNS)$

?

... ad hoc (momentaneous existence)

■  $si(thisAmountOfCSF, myFourthVentricle) \rightarrow \neg p(thisAmountOfCSF, myFourthVentricle)$

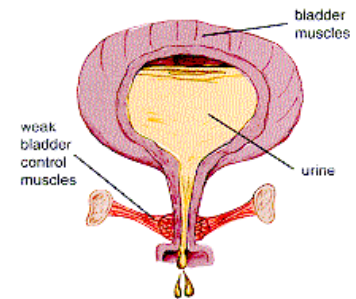
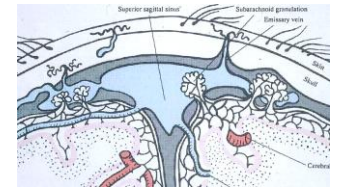
■ Body Secretions (periodic discharge):

■  $si(thisAmountOfUrine, myBladder) \rightarrow \neg p(thisAmountOfUrine, myBladder)$

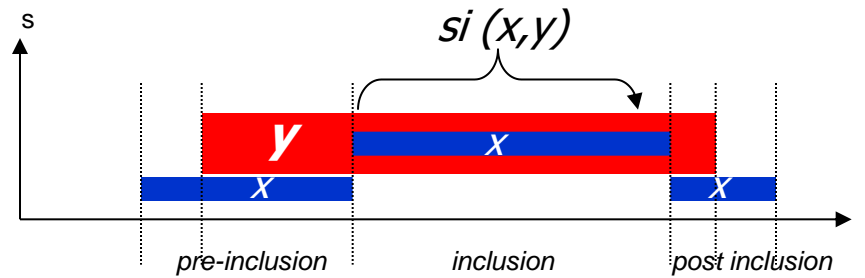
■ Other cases:

■  $si(myLung, thisVolumeOfAir)$

■  $si(thisCollectionOfLeukozytes, myGastricMucosa)$



## 2. Life Cycle





  $+ p(aFingertip, aFinger)$

  $+ p(myHead, myBody)$

  $- p(aK^+ Ion, aHeartMuscleCell)$

  $+ p(aCaHA\ crystal, aBone)$

  $? p(anInsuline\ Molecule, aPancreaticBetaCell)$

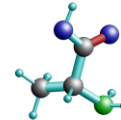
  $- p(aLung, anN_2Molecule)$

  $? p(anAlaninMolecule, myBody)$

Which patterns  
allow the inference  
from inclusion to part ?

## 2. Life Cycle: Case study

*si (anAlaninMolecule, anAnimalBody)*



Ingested contained as ingredient of vegetal fibers, excreted by feces without digestion



Ingested contained as ingredient of a bone, digested and used for albumin synthesis. Albumin excreted by urine



Ingested, metabolized and used for collagen synthesis. Integrated in the structure of a bone



Synthesized in the liver, built in a hemoglobin molecule, leaves body by bleeding



Synthesized in the liver, built into a globulin molecule, then catabolized in a cell



Included in the zygote and the early embryo. Then catabolized in the maternal organism

# 3. Ontological Dependency

## ■ Individual level

x can only exist when y exists:

- Boundaries, non-detachable objects:

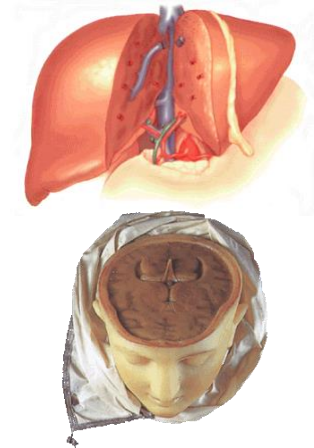
- $si(myLiverSurface, myLiver) \rightarrow p(myLiverSurface, myLiver)$
- $si(mySkull, MyHead) \rightarrow p(myLiverSurface, myLiver)$

- Identity-bearing Objects

- $si(myBrain, MyHead) \rightarrow p(myBrain, myHead)$

+

+



## ■ Class level

x can only exist if an instance of the class Y exists

- $\forall x: is-a(x, Cell) \rightarrow \exists y: is-a(y, H_2O) \wedge si^1(x, y)$  —

Does not allow the inference from inclusion to part!

# 4. Function

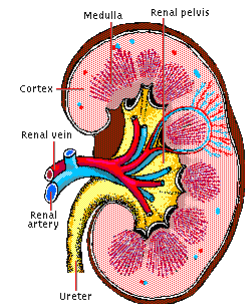
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- Preliminary sketch:
- If  $x$  is missing, then a function of  $y$  cannot be realized:

Example:

If a kidney is missing, then the filtration function of the body cannot be realized.

Hence, a transplanted kidney, which has this function, can be considered *part-of* the receptor organism.



Microsoft Illustration

# Conclusion

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- Parthood implies Spatial inclusion
- What differentiates Parthood in biological organisms ?
- Workflow of analyses needed:
  1. Check sortal constraints
  2. Analyze life cycle
  3. Analyse ontological dependency
  4. Analyse function (?)
- Unclear cases remain !
- Implication for biological ontologies:
  - Use Spatial inclusion as primitive instead of Parthood
  - Automatic Refinement to Parthood where the above workflow yields unambiguous results

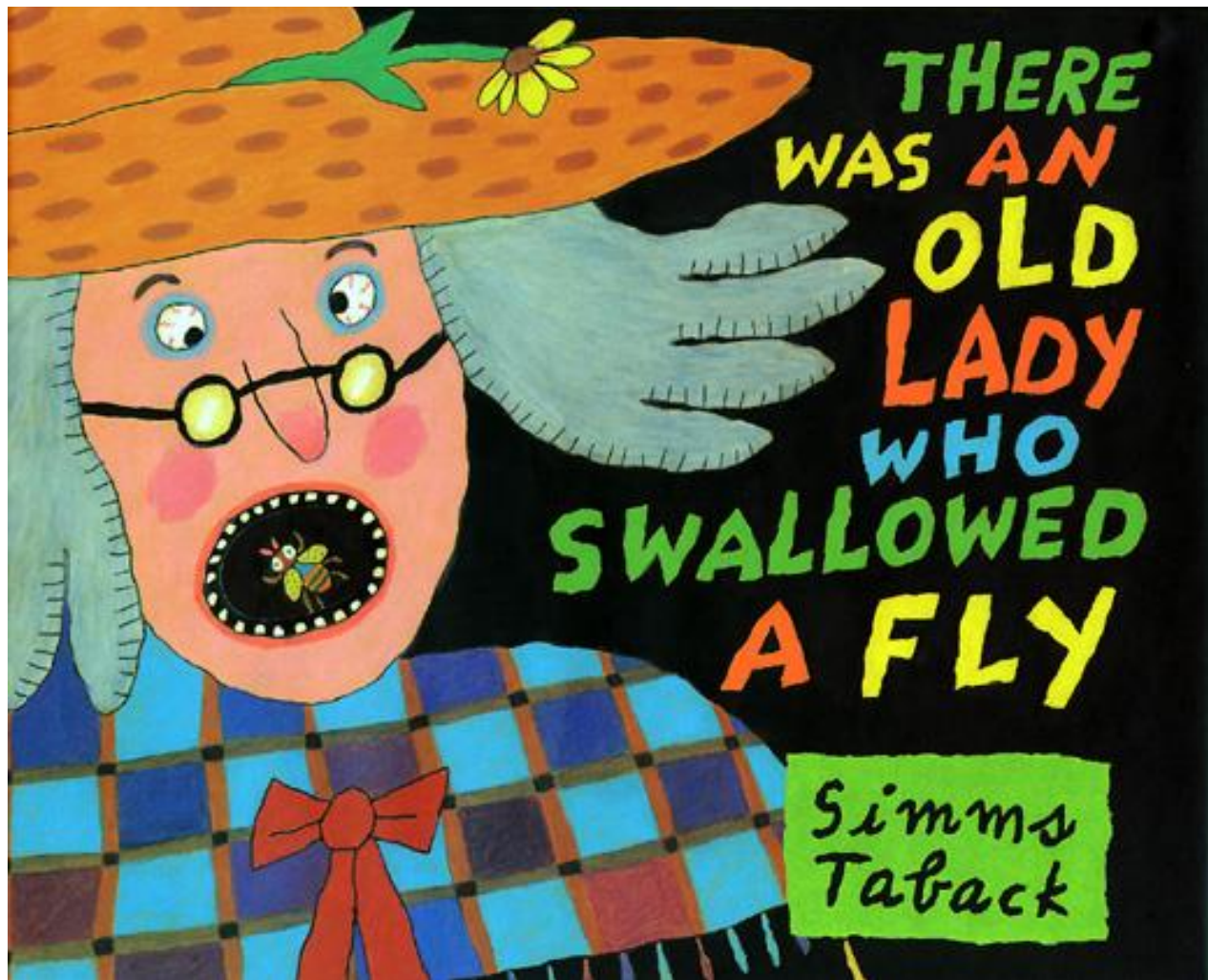




# **Anatomical boundaries and immaterial objects**

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Is the fly inside or outside her body ?

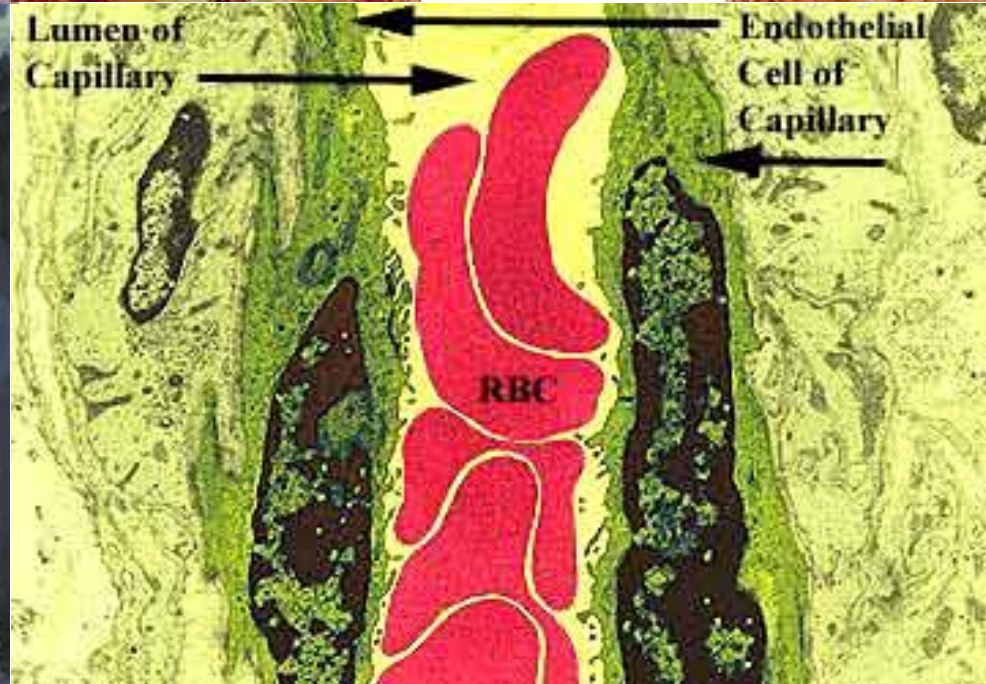
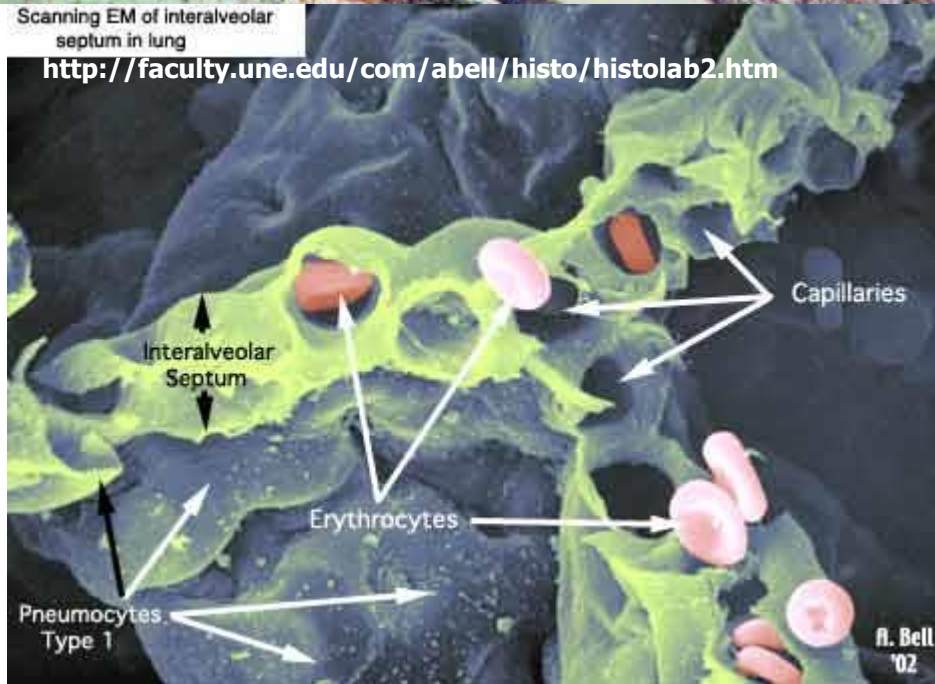
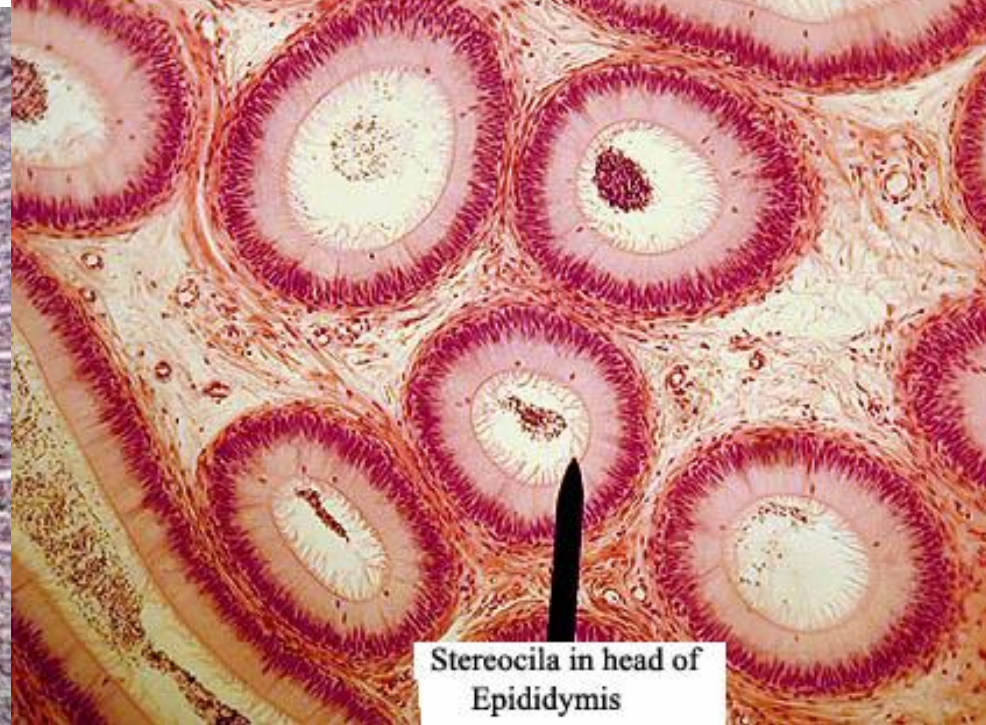
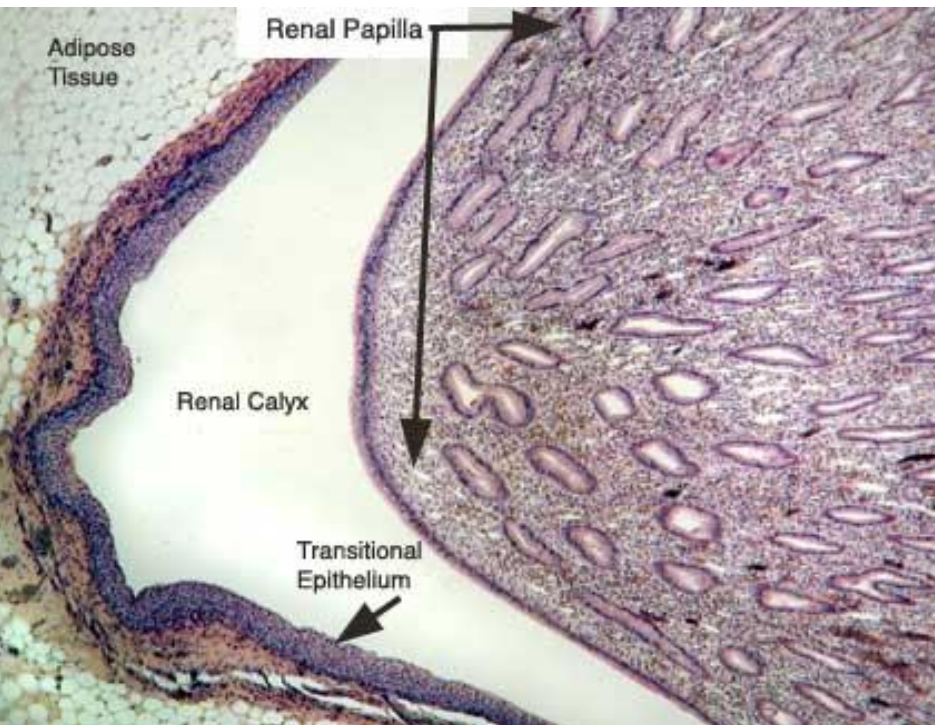
# Problem (I)

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- Biological objects need clearly defined boundaries to enable assertions parthood and location
- Most Biological objects are sponge-like (full of vessels, capillaries, cavities, holes and other hollow spaces)









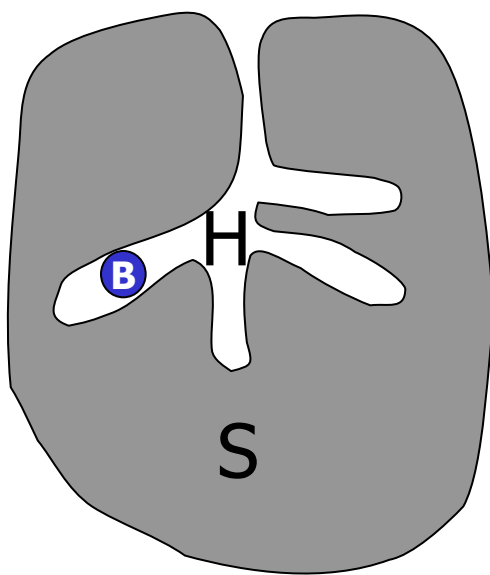
# Problem (II)

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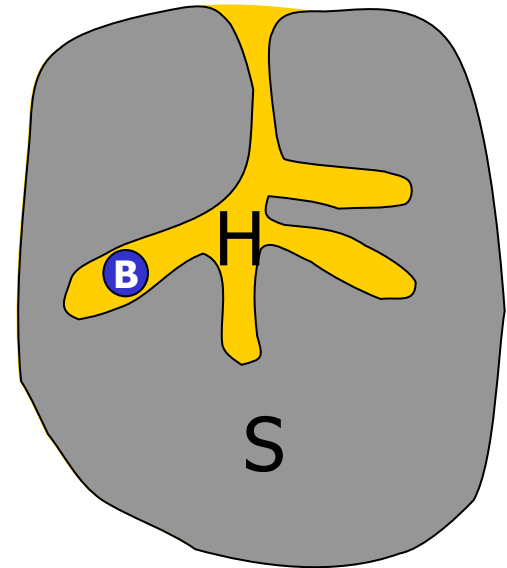
- Many cavities communicate with the exterior space (e.g. respiratory system)
- Common conceptualization (cf. biomedical terminologies): biological objects have immaterial parts, eg. Lumen of esophagus, alveolar lumen, many cavities and holes in bones, ...

# How to deal with hollow spaces ?

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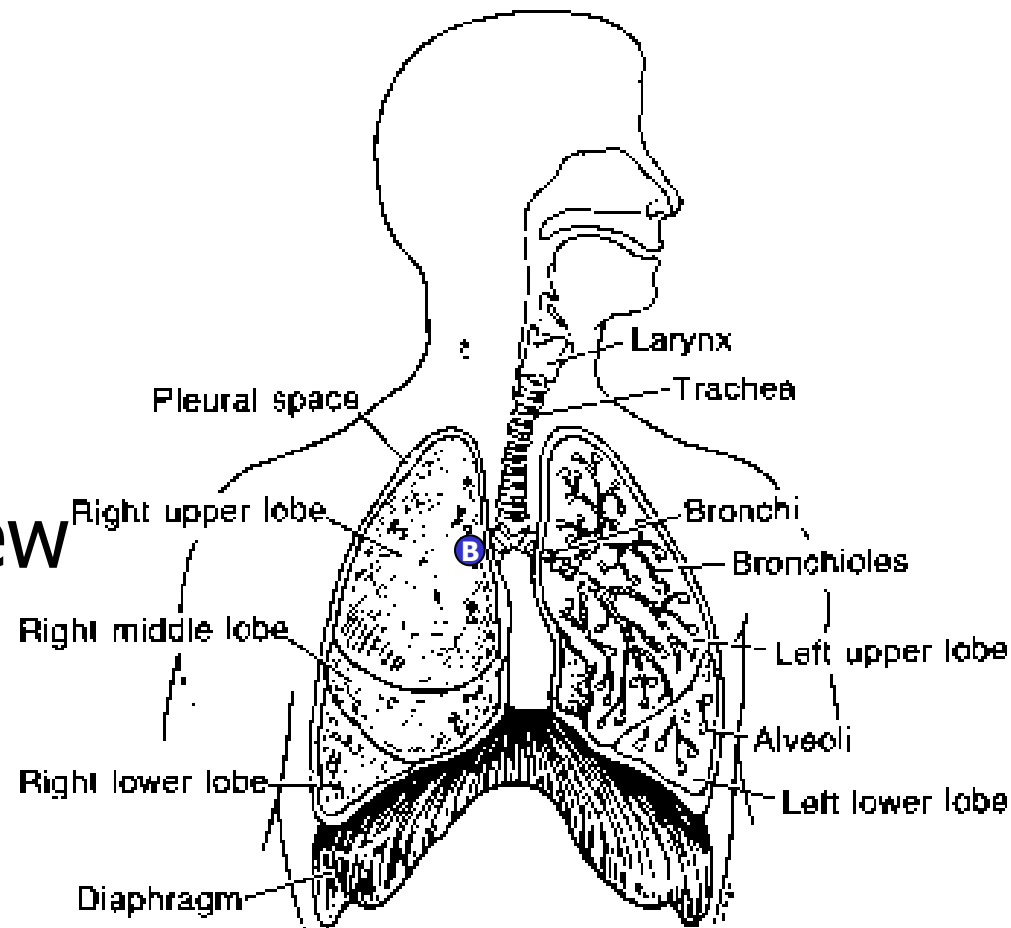
H is part of E, hence B is located **outside** of S



H is part of S, hence B is located **inside** of S

# Problem

- Inside or outside ?
- Example: Bronchi  
A foreign body in a bronchus is in the lung
- Strict topological view conflicts with shared conceptualization



# Where to delimit ?

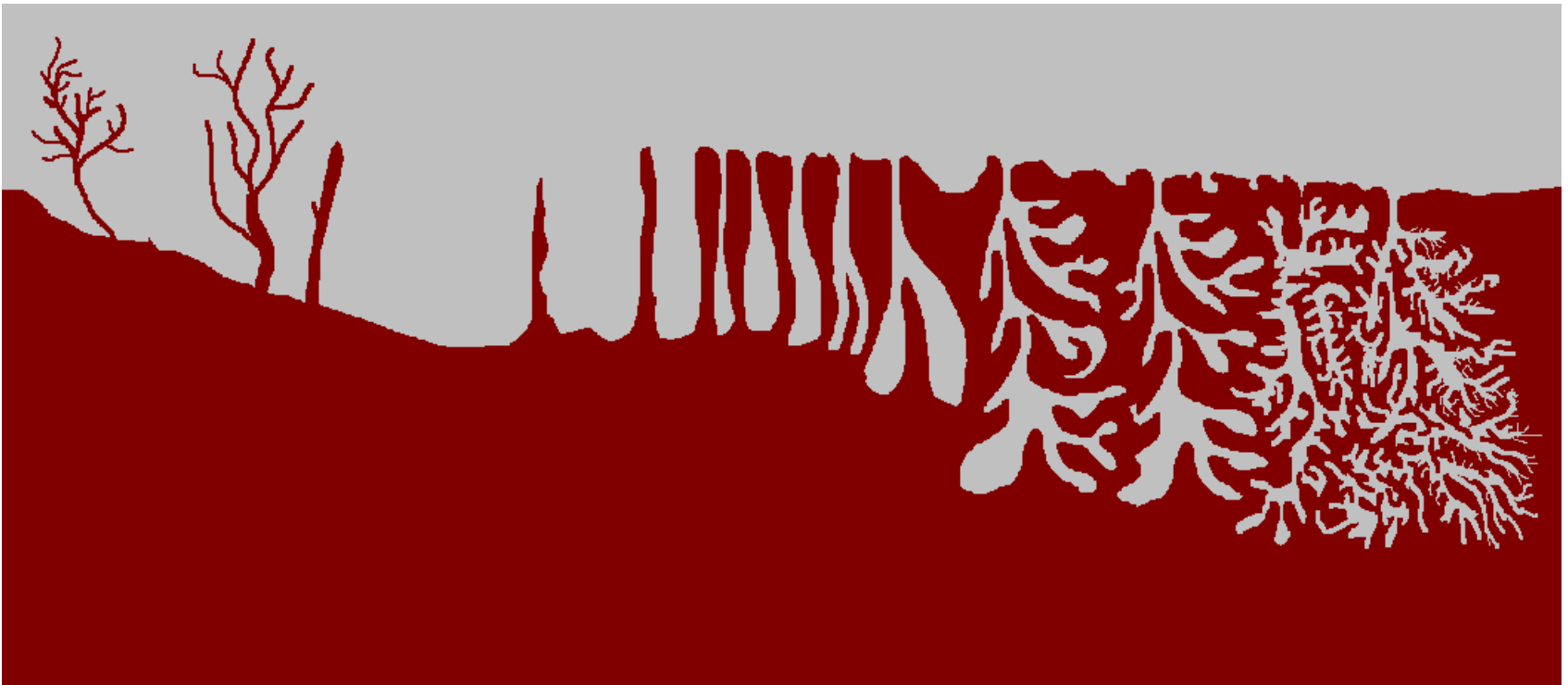
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# 1. All hollow spaces are part of the exterior...

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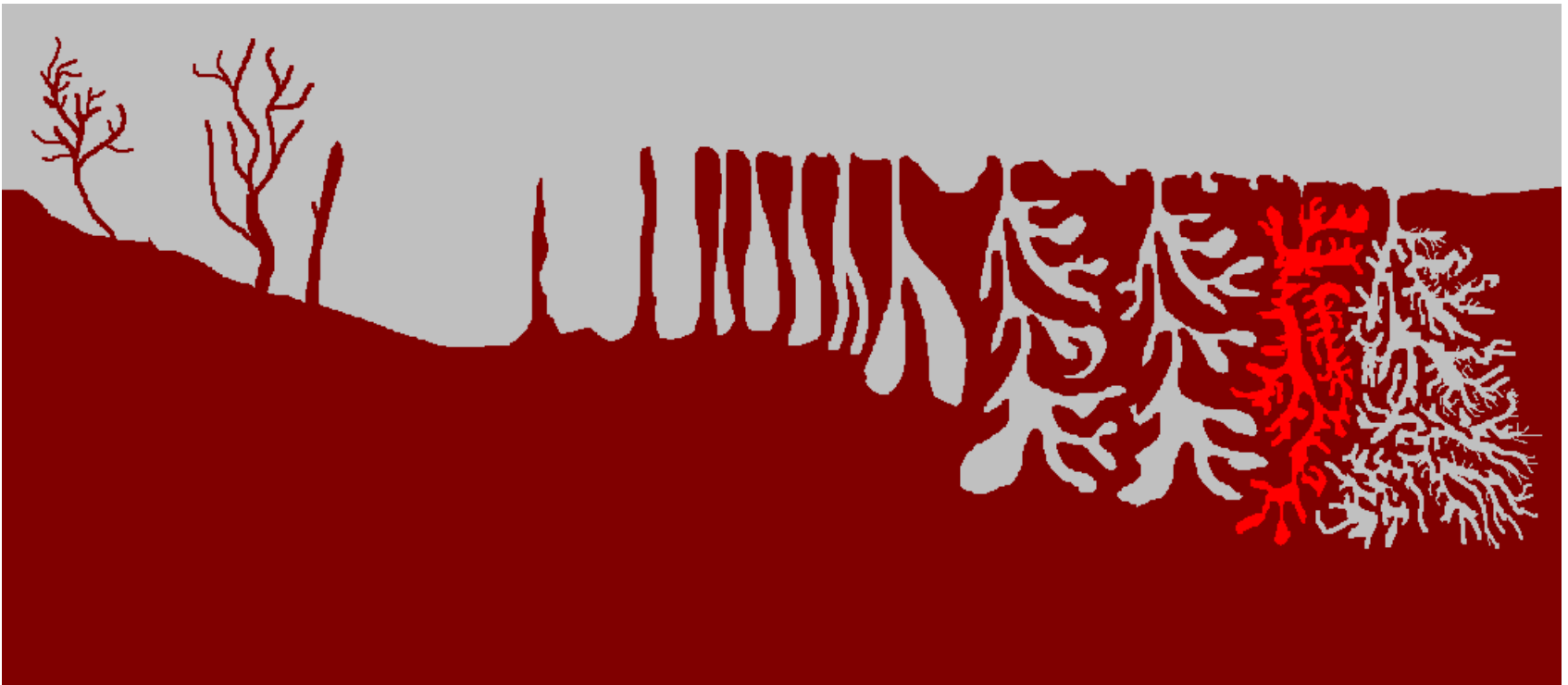
... but nothing can be located inside...



## 2. Those hollow spaces which communicate with the exterior are part of the exterior space...

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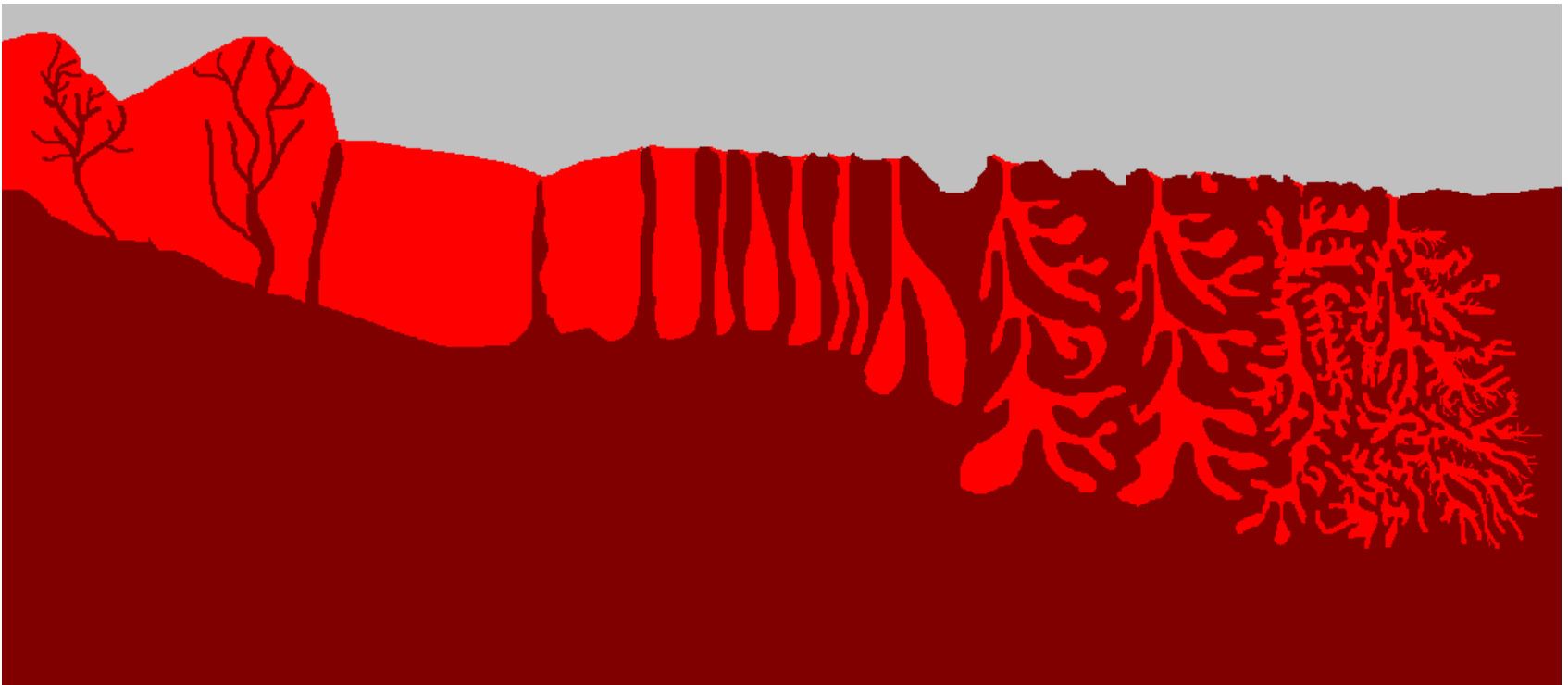
... what if some spaces only temporarily communicate ?



## 4. The complete convex hull is part of the object...

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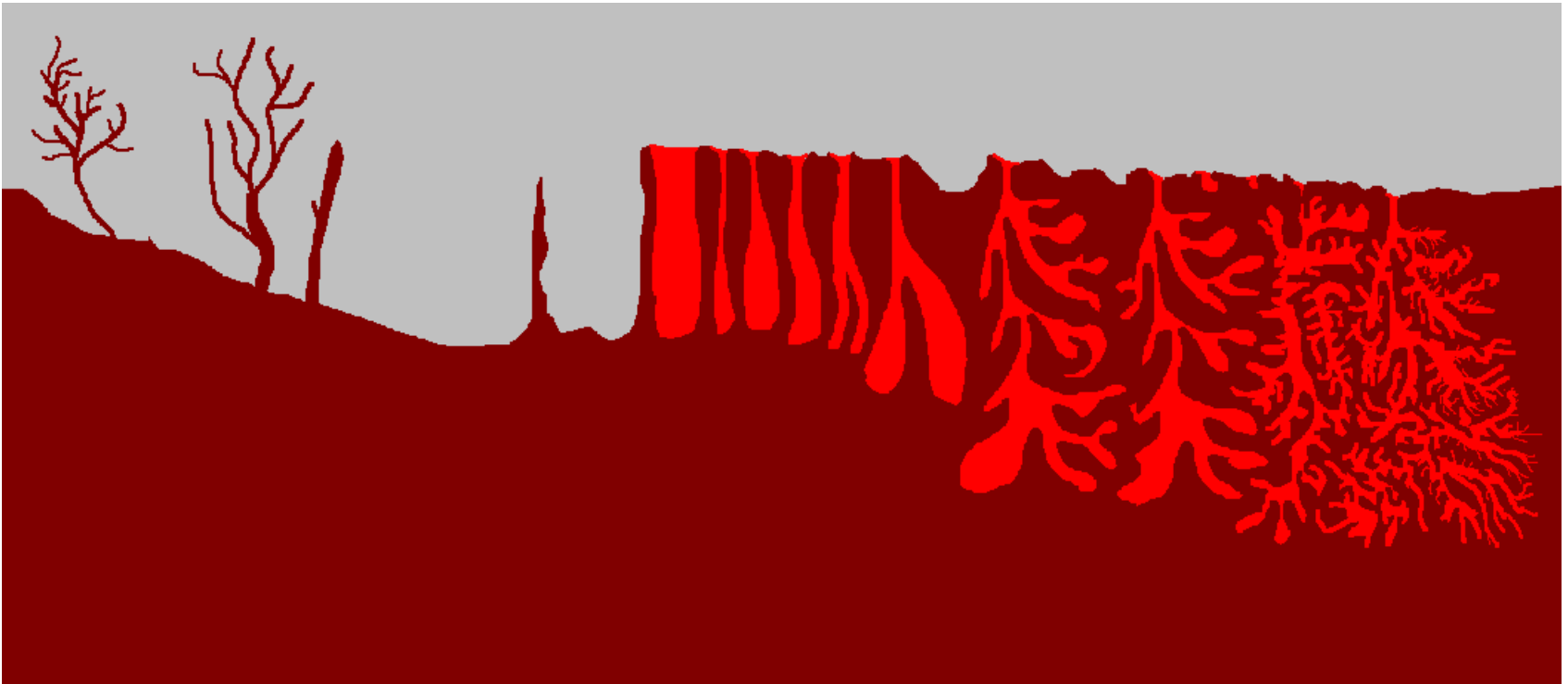
... then the body would practically spatially coincide with the vascular system !



### 3. Only those hollow spaces which are containers something are part of the exterior space...

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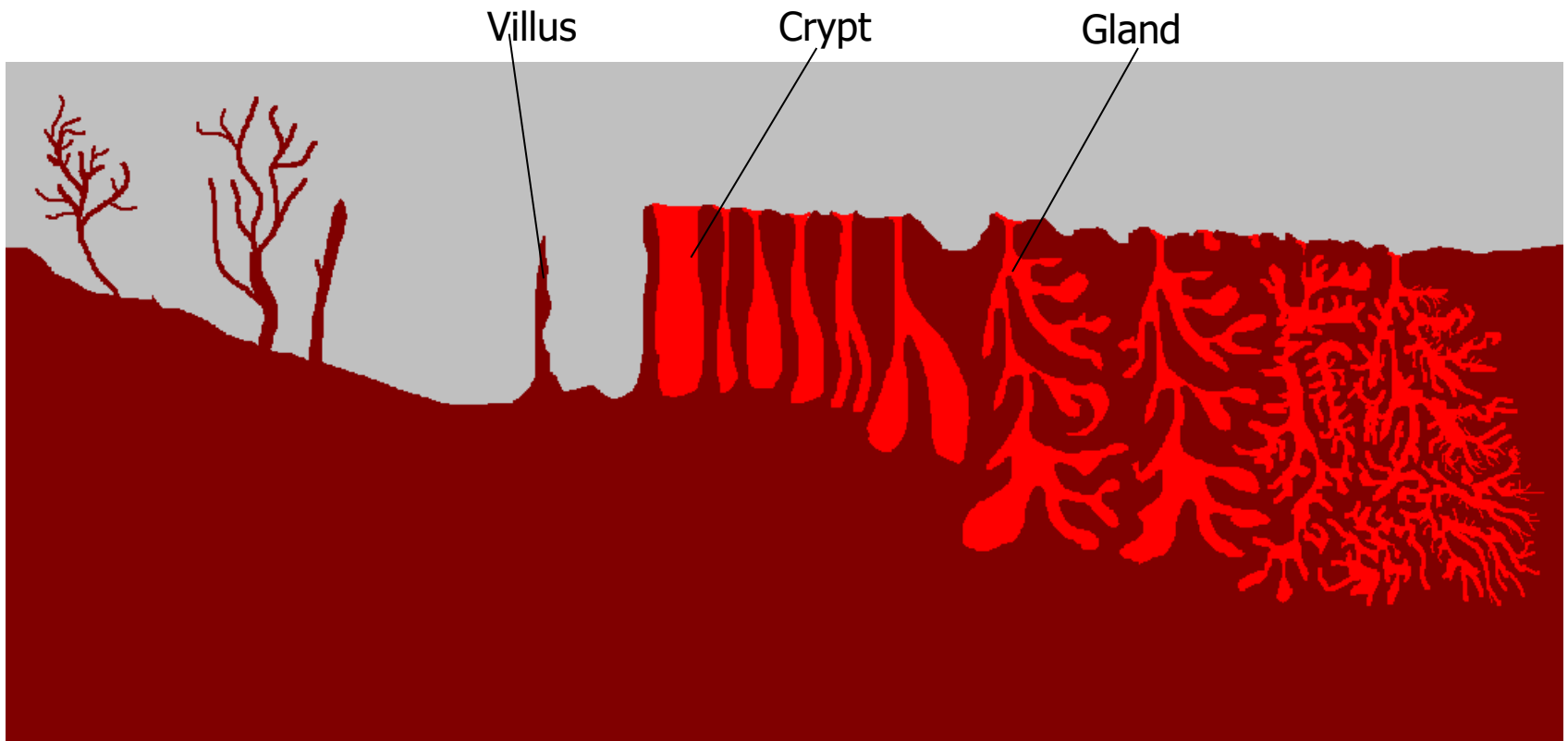
... how to ascertain whether they are containers ?





# Solution

... how to ascertain whether they are containers ?



# Algebraic Properties: *Part-Of / Has-Part vs. part-of / has-part*

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## ■ Instance level :

$part-of(a, b), part-of(b, c) \rightarrow part-of(a, c)$  **Transitivity ?**

$part-of(a, b) \rightarrow \neg part-of(b, a)$  **Asymmetry**

$part-of(a, b) \rightarrow a \neq b$  **Irreflexivity ?**

$part-of(a, b) \rightarrow has-part(b, a)$  **Inverse Relation**

## ■ Class level\*:

$Part-For(A, B), Part-For(B, C) \rightarrow Part-For(A, C)$

$Part-For(A, B) \rightarrow \neg Part-For(B, A)$

$Part-For(A, B) \rightarrow \neg Is-A(A, B)$  **?**

$Part-For(B, A)$  does not necessarily imply  $Has-Part(A, B)$

$Possible-Part(B, A)$  implies  $Has-Possible-Part(A, B)$

(...)

# Part-Of in Anatomies:

## Consensus required about

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- Domain and range of part-of relations
- Algebraic properties of part-of relations
- Intended meaning of part-of relations in the domain of biology and medicine



# Different notions of part-of

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- Time-independent:
  - Compositional
  - Functional
  - Topological
- Time-dependent:
  - *a part-of b* at any point of time →  
*a part-of b* at every point of time
  - *a part-of b* at one point of time,  
*a NOT part-of b* at another point of time

# Different notions of part-of

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# Parts as Components

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Parts “build”  
the whole

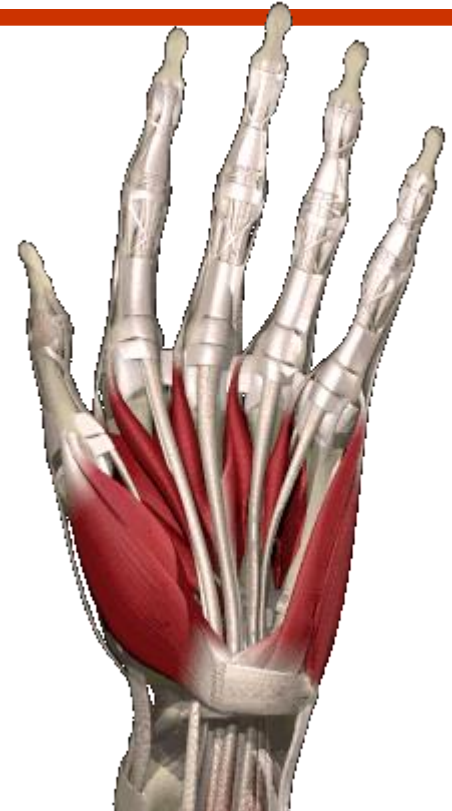
*part-of (Finger, Hand)*

*part-of (Bone Marrow, Bone)*

*part-of (Sodium Ion, Cytoplasm) ?*

*part-of (Sarcomer, Muscle)*

*part-of (Heart, Human Body)*



“Intuitive” notion of part. Controversial

# Different notions of part-of

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# Parts as Functional Components

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Part contributes to the  
function of the whole

*part-of (Finger, Hand)*

*part-of (Lymph Node, Lymphatic System)*

*part-of (Cell Nucleus, Cell)*

*part-of (Tendon, Muscle )*

*part-of (Tooth, Jaw)*



More restricted, may conflict with  
notions of connection

# Different notions of part-of

---

## ■ Time-independent:

- Compositional

- Functional

- Topological

**no clear distinction !**

## ■ Time-dependent:

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# Different notions of part-of

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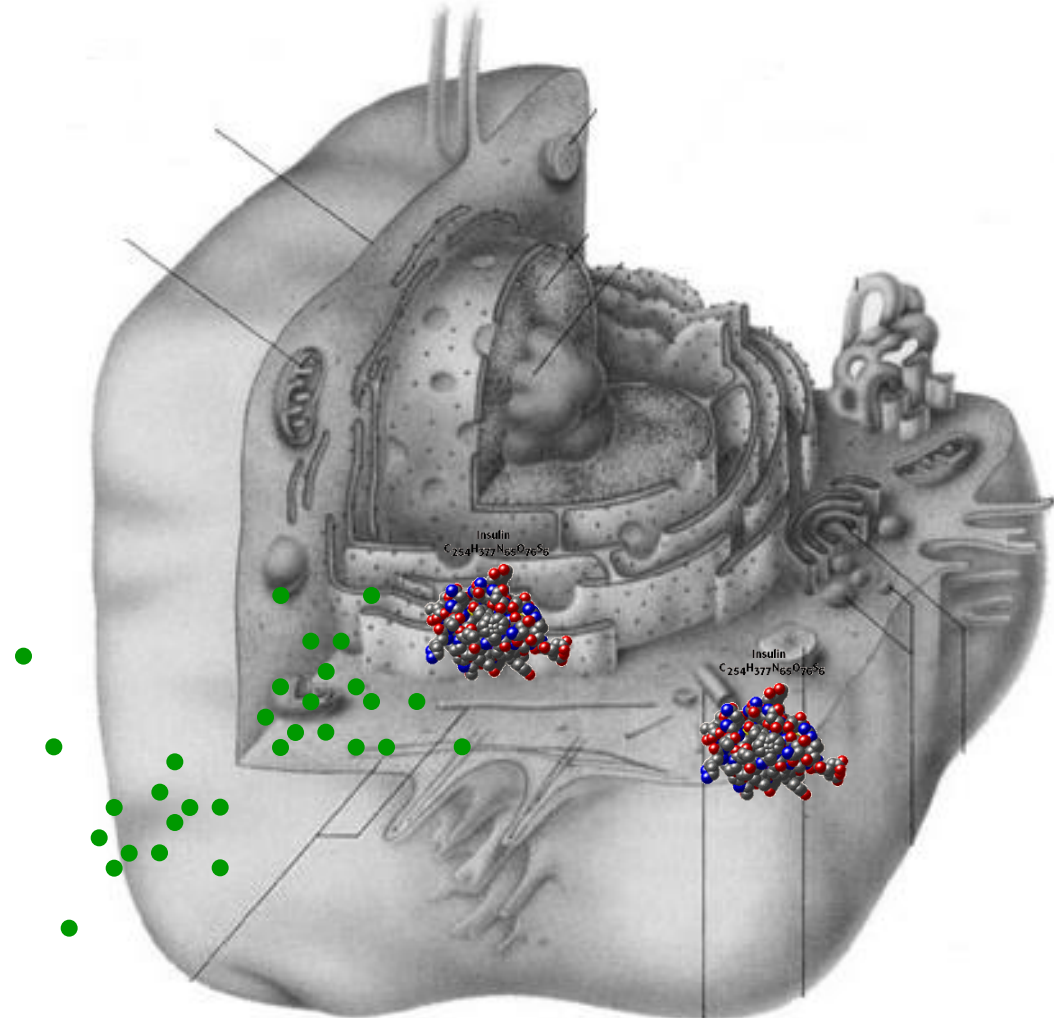
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# Continuous exchange of matter

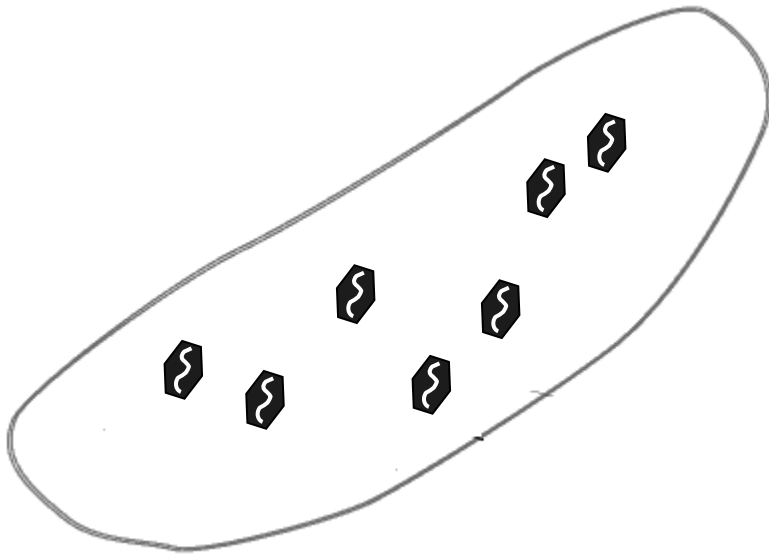




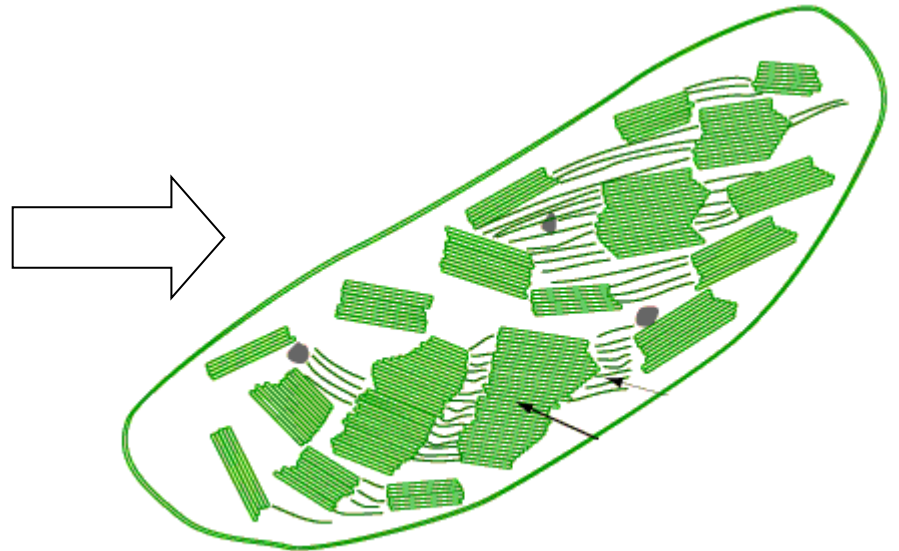
# Endosymbiont Hypothesis

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2.5 billion years ago:  
Primitive cell with  
bacterium-like symbionts

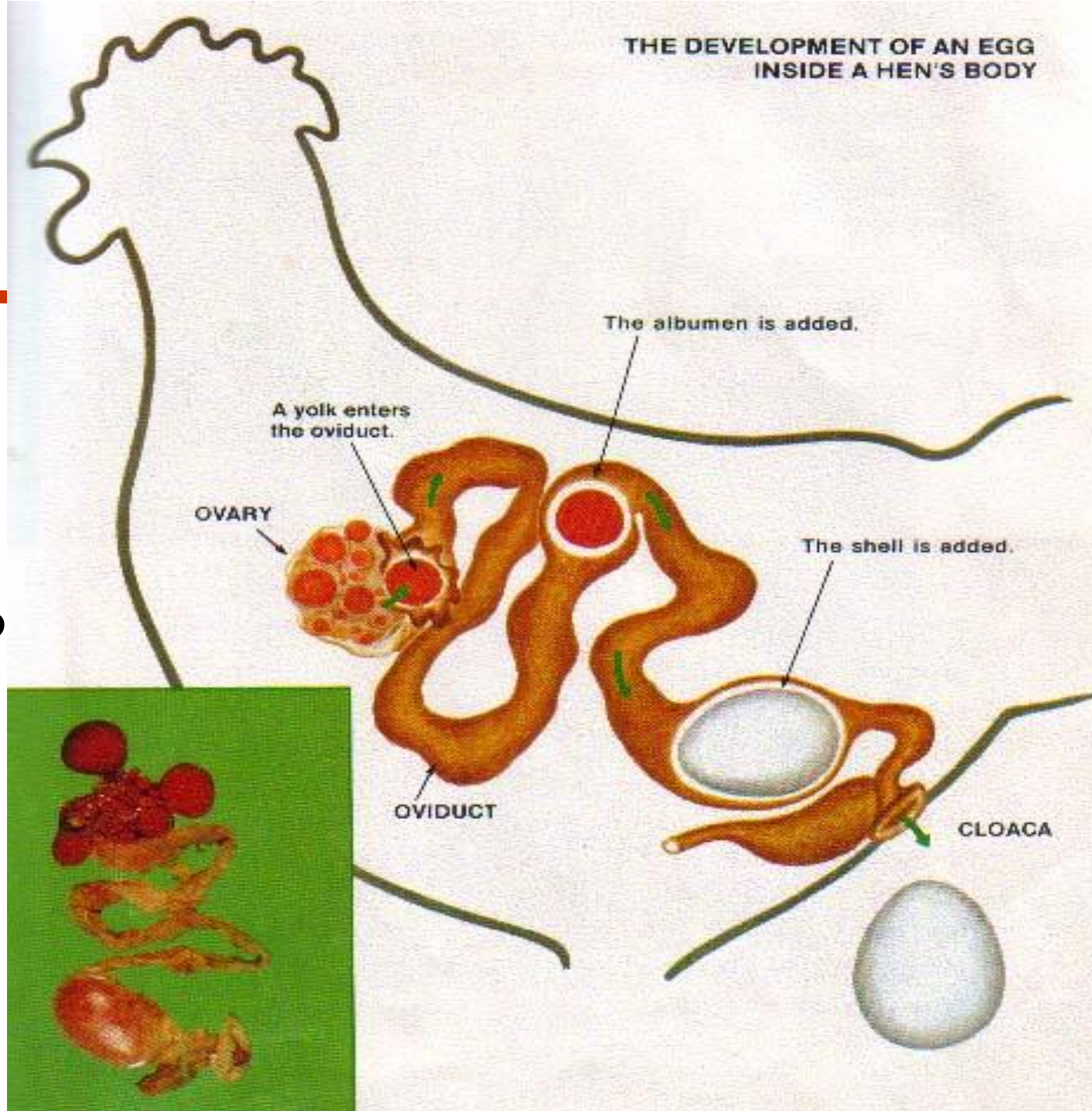


Today:  
Chloroplasts (Plants)  
Mitochondria



Are the organelles part of the cell

■ Which eggs are part of the body ?



# Topological parts

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Located within the boundaries  
of an object

*part-of (Mitochondrion, Cell)*

*part-of (Brain, Head)*

*part-of (Brain, Cranial Cavity) ?*

*part-of (Ovum, Oviduct) ?*

*part-of (Finger, Hand)*

*part-of (Amount of Blood, Right Ventricle) ?*

*has-location* instead of *part-of* ?

# Topological parts

---

Located within the boundaries  
of an object

*has-location (Mitochondrion, Cell)*

*has-location (Brain, Head)*

*has-location (Brain, Cranial Cavity)*

*has-location (Ovum, Oviduct)*

*has-location (Finger, Hand)*

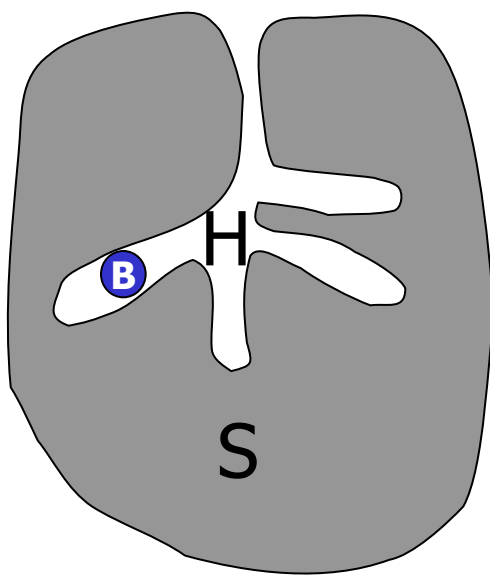
*has-location (amount of Blood, Right Ventricle)*

*has-location* as a mereotopological primitive ?

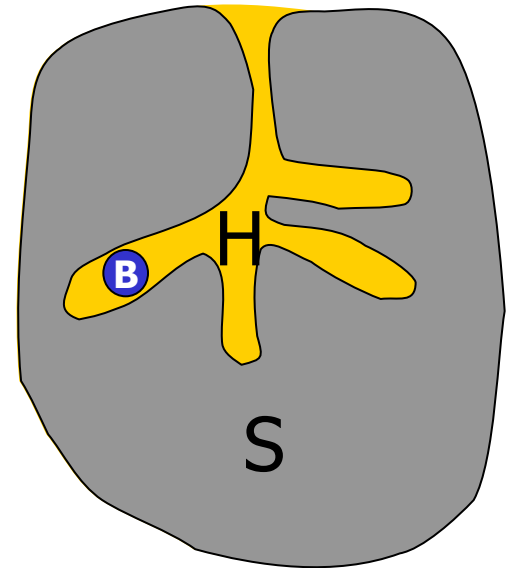
# Topological parts

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How to deal with hollow spaces ?



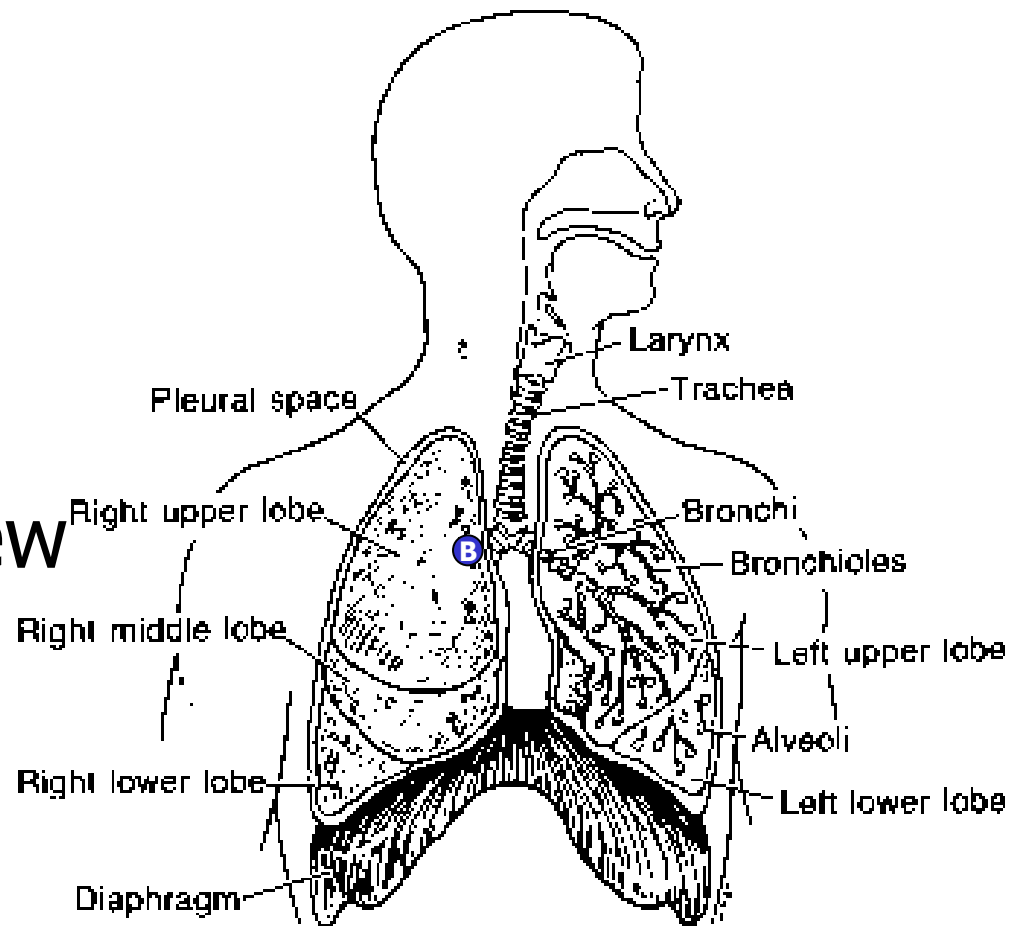
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# Example

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# Different notions of part-of

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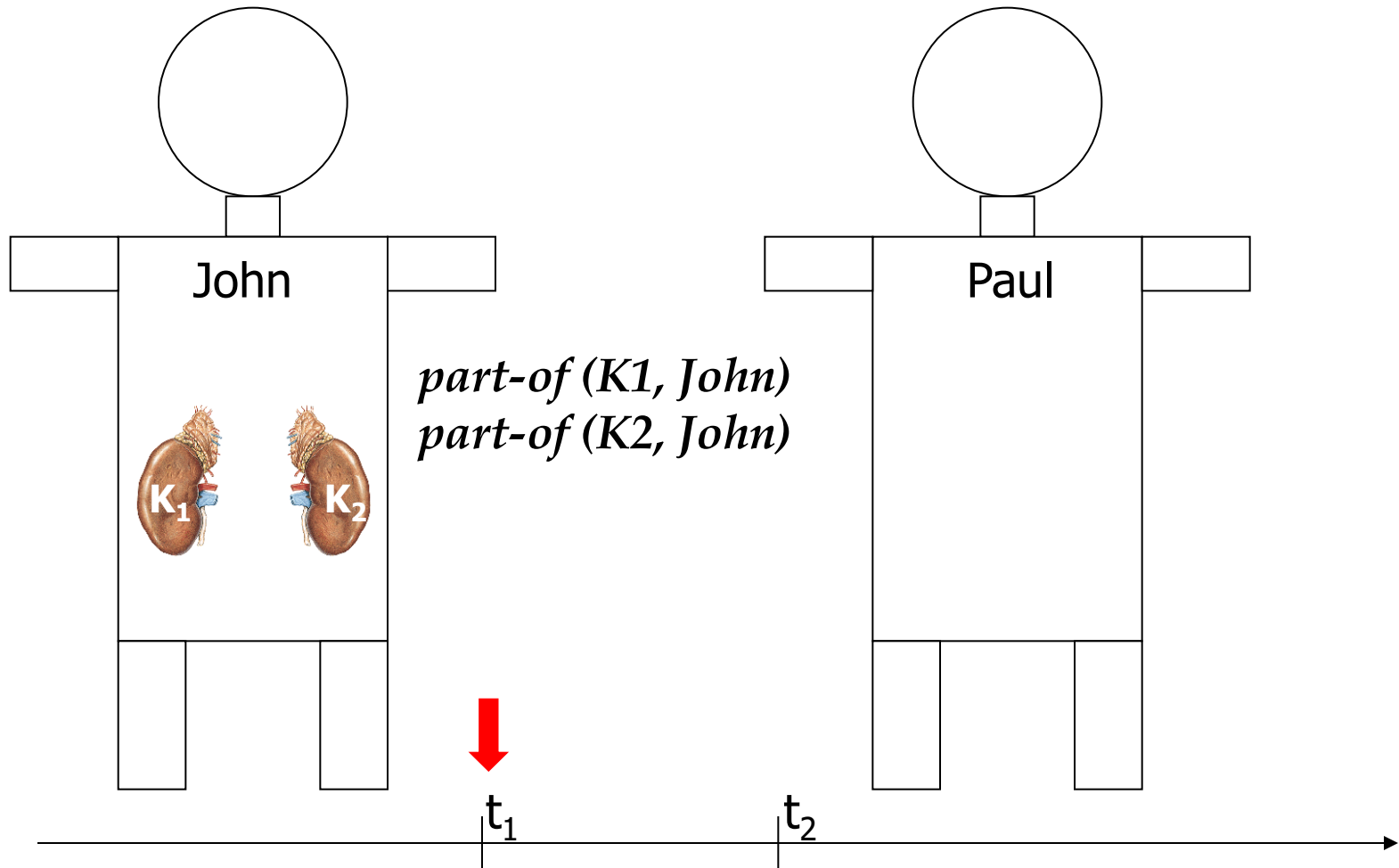
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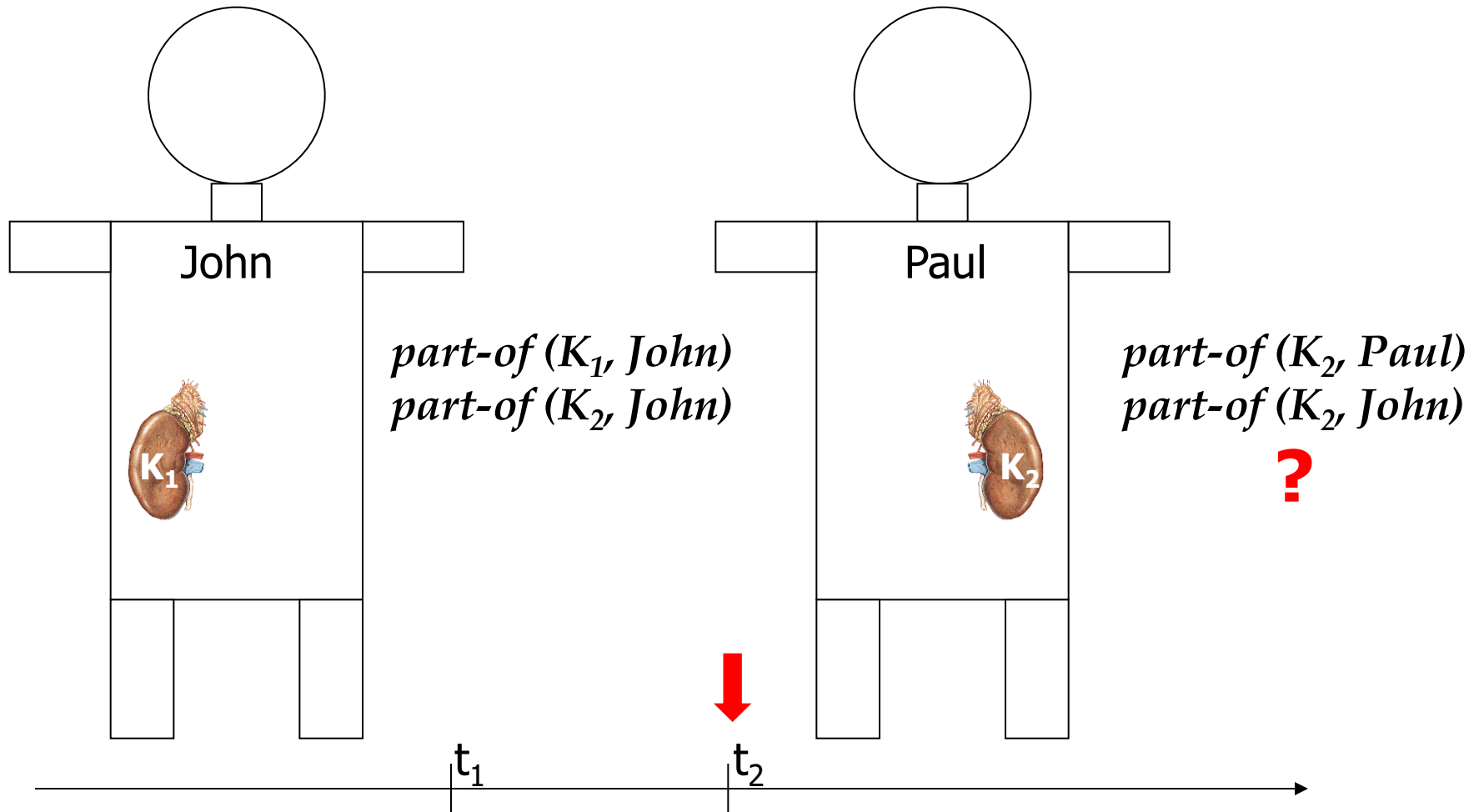
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# Example: Transplantation



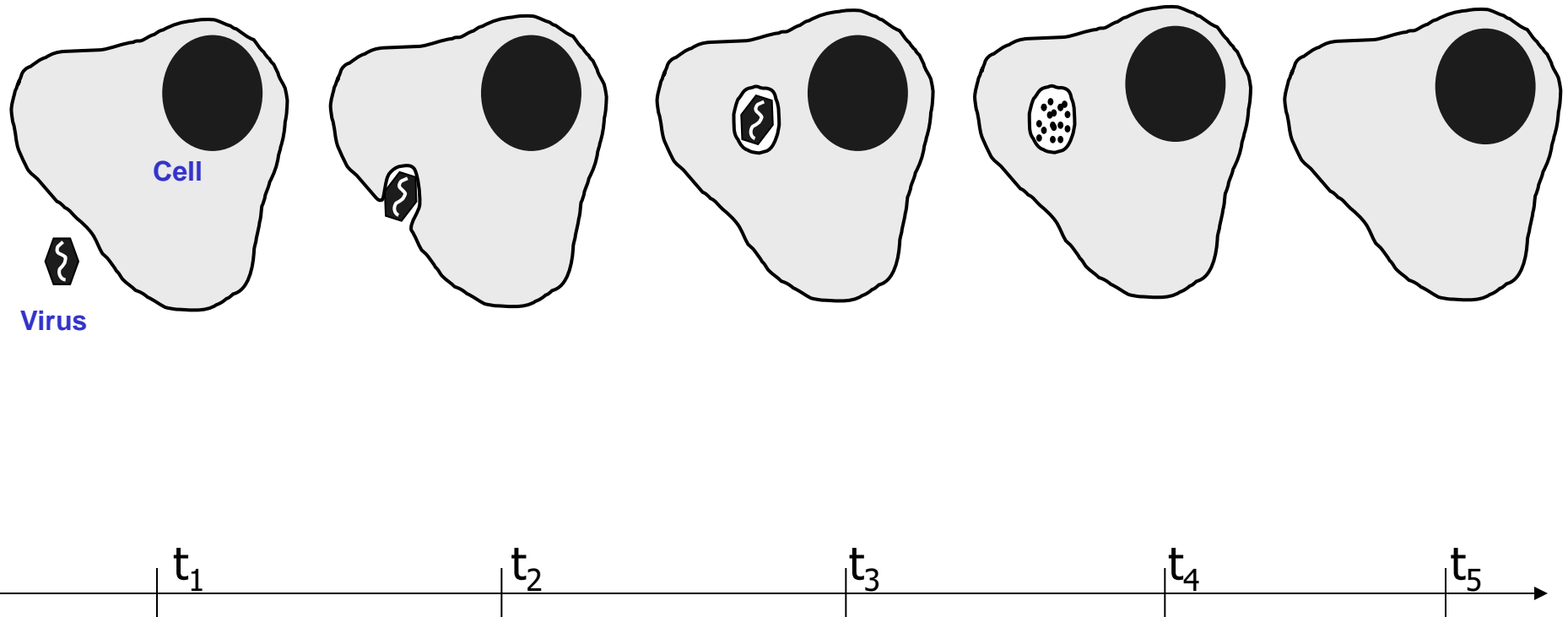


# Example: Transplantation

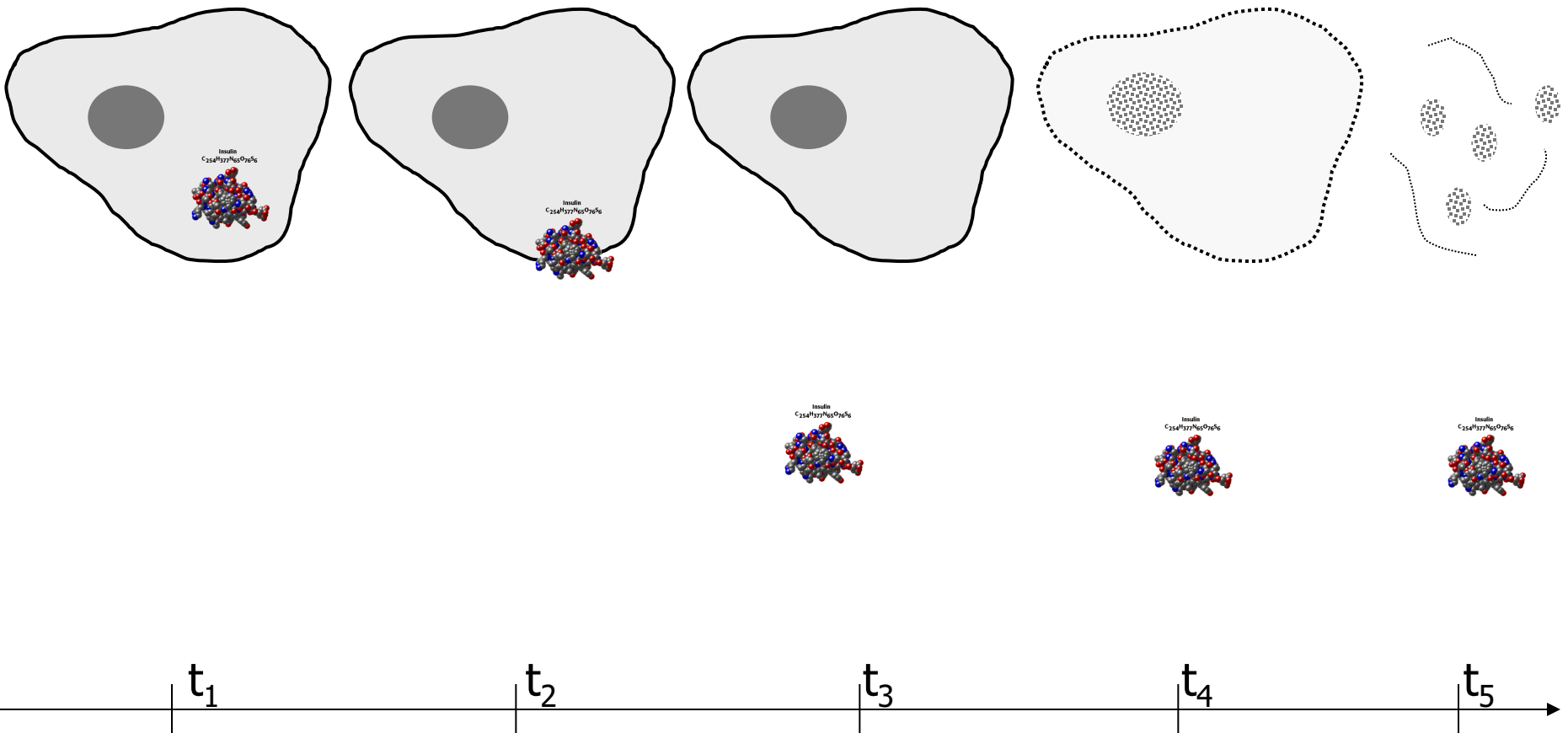


# Phagocytosis / Digestion

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# Secretion



# Conclusion

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- Part-of: example, how many different interpretations co-exist
- Standardization: need to eliminate ambiguity by precise characterization of foundational primitives (properties, relations)
- Solid theoretical basis is needed, e.g. mereotopology: Simons, Casati, Smith, Varzi,...

