

# MedInfo 2007 Workshop: MedSemWeb 2007



What Semantics Do We Need for A  
Semantic Web for Medicine?

## How much formality do we need ?

Stefan Schulz

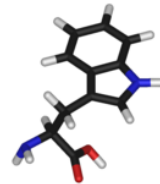
University Medical Center Freiburg, Medical Informatics, Freiburg, Germany

# Example

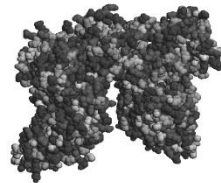
- Using Semantic Web standards (OWL-DL)
- Using Biomedical Ontology standards (OBO)
- Terminological Inference

# Classes

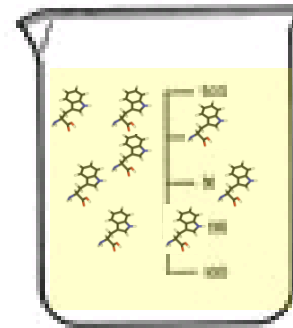
- Amino Acid



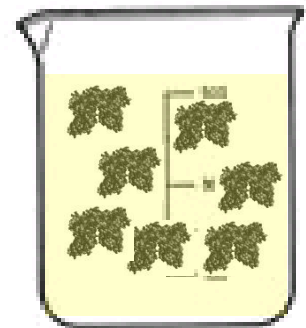
- Protein



- Aminoaciduria



- Proteinuria



# Relations (OBO RO)

- *hasPart / partOf*  
(parthood in a broad sense):  
relates continuants
- *hasLocation / locationOf*  
relates continuants or occurrents with  
continuants
- transitive, reflexive, antisymmetric

# Description Logic $\mathcal{EL}^+$

- Subsumption  $\sqsubseteq$
- Equivalence  $\equiv$
- Existential quantification  $\exists$
- Conjunction  $\sqcap$
- transitive roles

# Axioms

*Protein*  $\sqsubseteq \exists hasPart.AminoAcid$

*Aminoaciduria*  $\equiv Disorder \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasLocation.(Body \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasPart.(PortionOfUrine \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasPart.AminoAcid))$

*Proteinuria*  $\equiv Disorder \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasLocation.(Body \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasPart.(PortionOfUrine \sqcap$   
 $\exists hasPart.Protein))$

# Inference

false!



*Proteinuria*  $\sqsubseteq$  *Aminoaciduria*

(since Proteins have Amino Acids as parts, and partOf is transitive)

- Is this error due to formal underspecification ?
- Is *hasPart* not always transitive?

# Formal correctness but ontological sloppyness

AminoAcid: hidden ambiguity:

- AminoAcidSingleMolecule
- AminoAcidResidue
- AminoAcidSingleMoleculeCollection
  - AminoAcidSingleMoleculeCollectionLowConc
  - AminoAcidSingleMoleculeCollectionHighConc



# Corrected Axioms

*Aminoaciduria*  $\equiv$  *Disorder*  $\sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasLocation.}( \text{Body} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasPart.}( \text{PortionOfUrine} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasPart.AminoAcidSingleMoleculeCollectionHighConc}))$

*Proteinuria*  $\equiv$  *Disorder*  $\sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasLocation.}( \text{Body} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasPart.}( \text{PortionOfUrine} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasPart.ProteinMoleculeCollectionHighConc}))$

# Two sides of the same coin



Formal Correctness

assures consistency



Ontological Correctness

assures adequacy

# Conclusion

- Even little formality must be rooted in a correct ontological foundation to prevent unintended models with inadequate inferences
- If we do not know **exactly** what we are formalizing we cannot rely on machine reasoning. In this case we should give preference to informal, thesaurus-like knowledge representations