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NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES - A CHALLENGE TO BIOMEDICAL ONTOLOGY ENGINEERING

SUMMARY

- ✘ Domain description
 - + Diseases, actions, institutions involved
- ✘ Use cases envisaged
- ✘ Ontologies and their connections
- ✘ Challenges

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NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDs)

- ✘ They have been hardly heard of in richer countries ...
- ✘ ... but cause severe disability in the world's poorest regions in over **1 billion people** [WHO]

- ✘ Lymphatic filariasis,
- ✘ Onchocerciasis,
- ✘ Schistosomiasis,
- ✘ Leishmaniasis
- ✘ Chagas disease(American trypanosomiasis)
- ✘ Trachoma
- ✘ Dengue
- ✘ Malaria
- ✘ ...

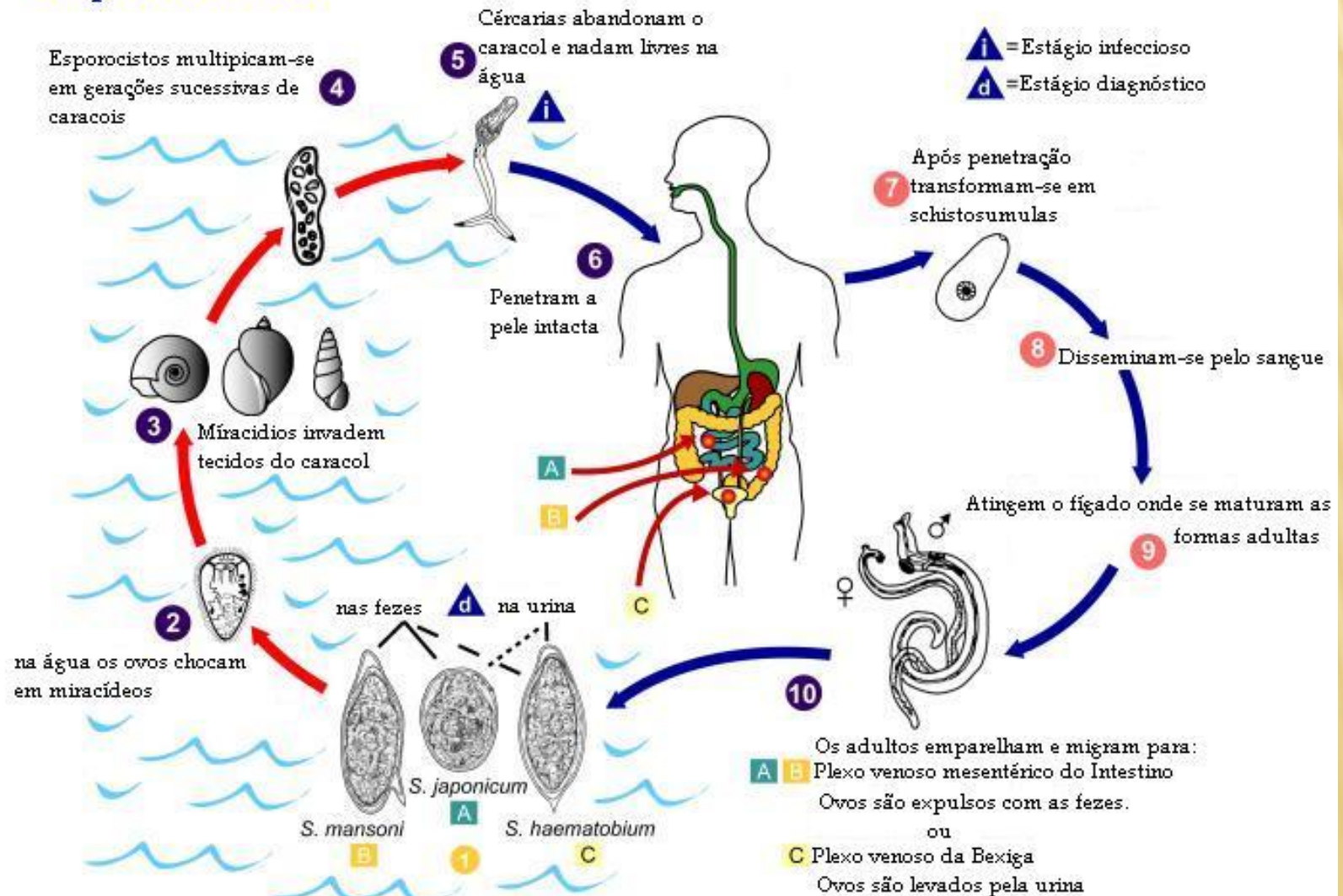


COMMON FEATURES OF THESE DISEASES

- ✘ In most (if not all) of them, biological organisms play these different roles:
 - + Pathogens: complicated organisms with different relevant lifecycles that cause disabilities in humans
 - + Vectors: transmit the pathogens if their habitat is comfortable for them to reproduce
 - + Hosts: are also a means of transmission (e.g. dogs)
- ✘ Each of them possess their own set of :
 - + manifestations,
 - + symptoms,
 - + phases,
 - + prophylactic, detection and treatment actions

AN EXAMPLE: SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Esquistossomose



ACTIONS AGAINST NTDs IN BRAZIL

- ✘ Prophylactic: To prevent their transmission
 - + Improvement of basic sanitation (long term)
 - + Educational programs
 - + Field operations
 - ✘ In the environment, by avoiding a comfortable habitat for the organisms
 - ✘ E.g. cover river parts with small polystyrene balls
 - ✘ Against vectors, to reduce their population
 - ✘ E.g., a chemical smoke to kill dengue's mosquitoes
- ✘ Detection: To check individuals' and populations' prevalence
- ✘ Treatments

INVOLVED INSTITUTIONS

- × Municipalities

 - + Actions, treatment, registration

- × States

 - + Inter-municipality action coordination, policy and guidelines definitions, database analysis

- × Federal Government

 - + State coordination of the actions, policy and guidelines definitions, database analysis

- × Oswaldo Cruz Foundation's instances

 - + Study, research on the disease as well as its actions, campaign planning and creation of treatment and diagnosis new methods

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INTENDED USE CASES FOR THE ONTOLOGIES I

- ✘ Decision support systems (DSS) for neglected diseases
 - + Stakeholders: governments on the 3 levels
 - + Phase 1: ontology-based information integration that allows querying heterogeneous neglected diseases-related databases from different governmental sources (county, state and country).
 - ✘ Integration with OTICSSS [], an emerging health information integration initiative in Brazil.
 - + Phase 2: Diagnoses of the situation
 - + Phase 3: Assessment of actions' effectiveness

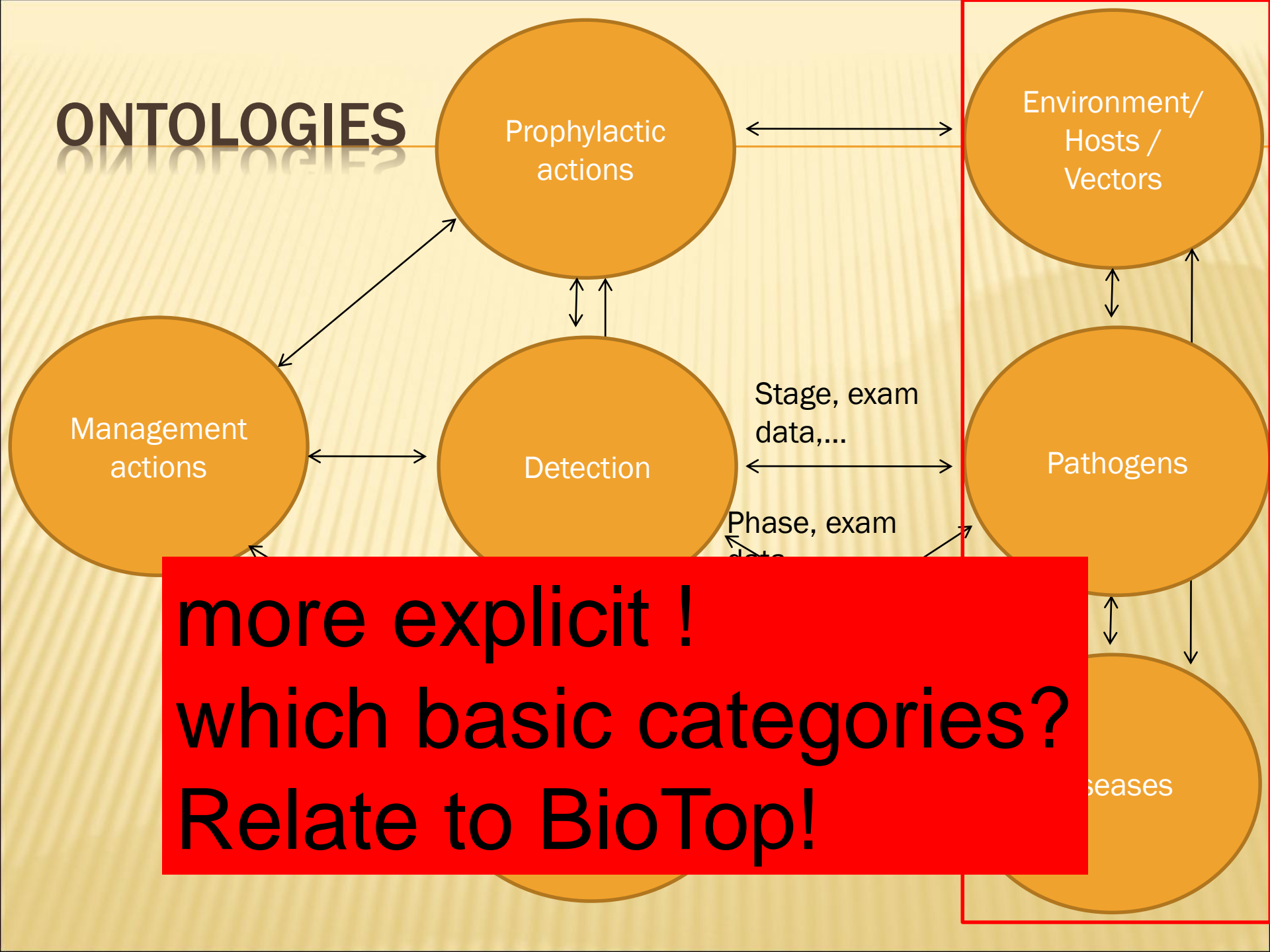
INTENDED USE CASES FOR THE ONTOLOGIES II

- ✘ A search engine for information on NTDs in biomedical documents
 - + Averbis GmbH (www.averbis.de)
 - + Semantic search: takes advantage not only of keywords, but also from the ontological relations, structure, axioms, etc
- ✘ Intelligent agents/ decision support systems
 - + provide support on diagnosis and prognosis of the neglected diseases in patients and populations.
 - + serve for instruction

SUMMARY

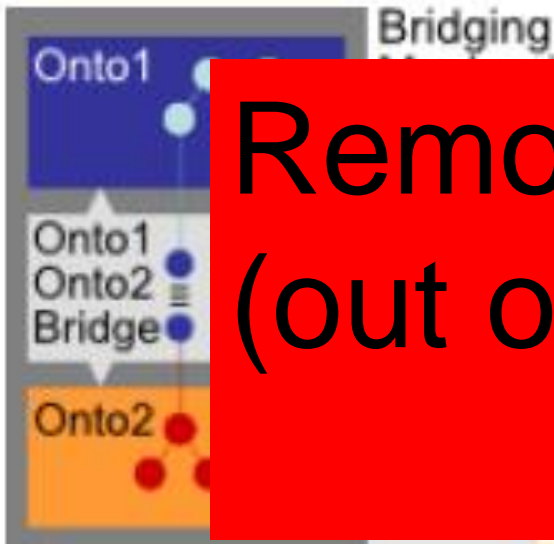
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- ✘ **Ontologies and their connections**
- ✘ Challenges

ONTOLOGIES

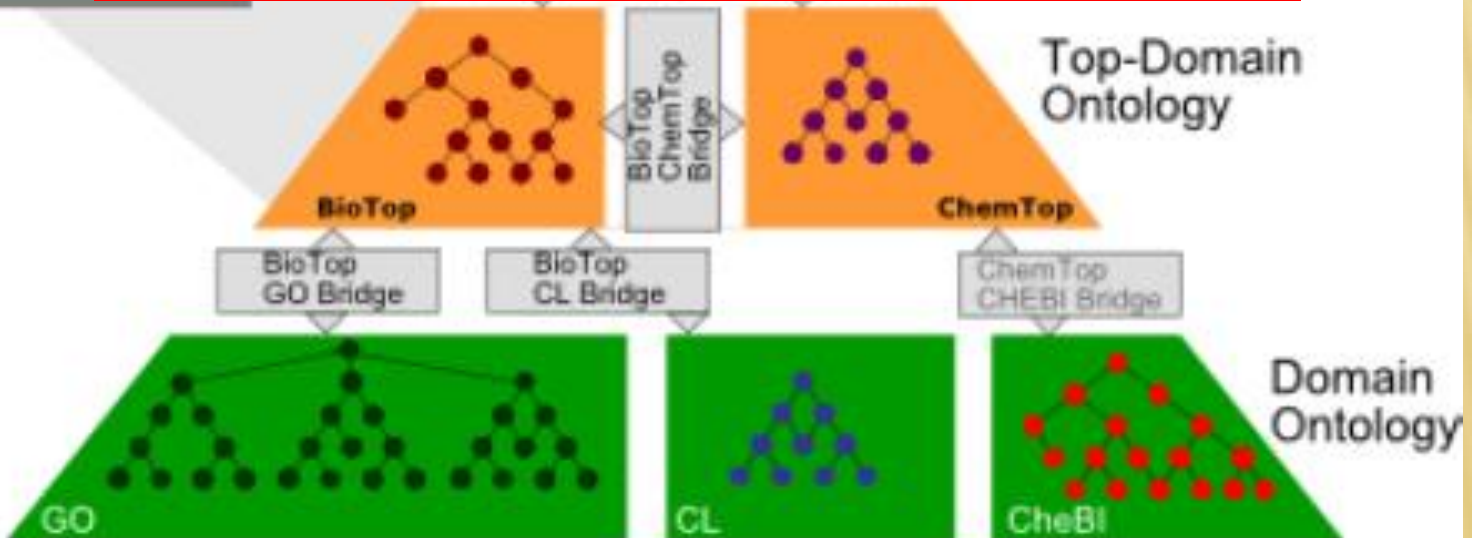


**more explicit !
which basic categories?
Relate to BioTop!**

BIOLOGICAL PART STRUCTURE



Remove this picture
(out of context)



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POLITICAL X VECTORS' HABITATS

- ✘ Regions are politically defined for management

we need an ontology
of habitats and geographical
entities

- ✘ They vary according to the disease
 - + Schistosomiasis: hydrographic basins
 - + Dengue/Malaria/Filariasis: sources of still water
 - + Bubonic plague: mounds
 - + ...

what do you mean by
“mounds” ?

MODELING CHALLENGES

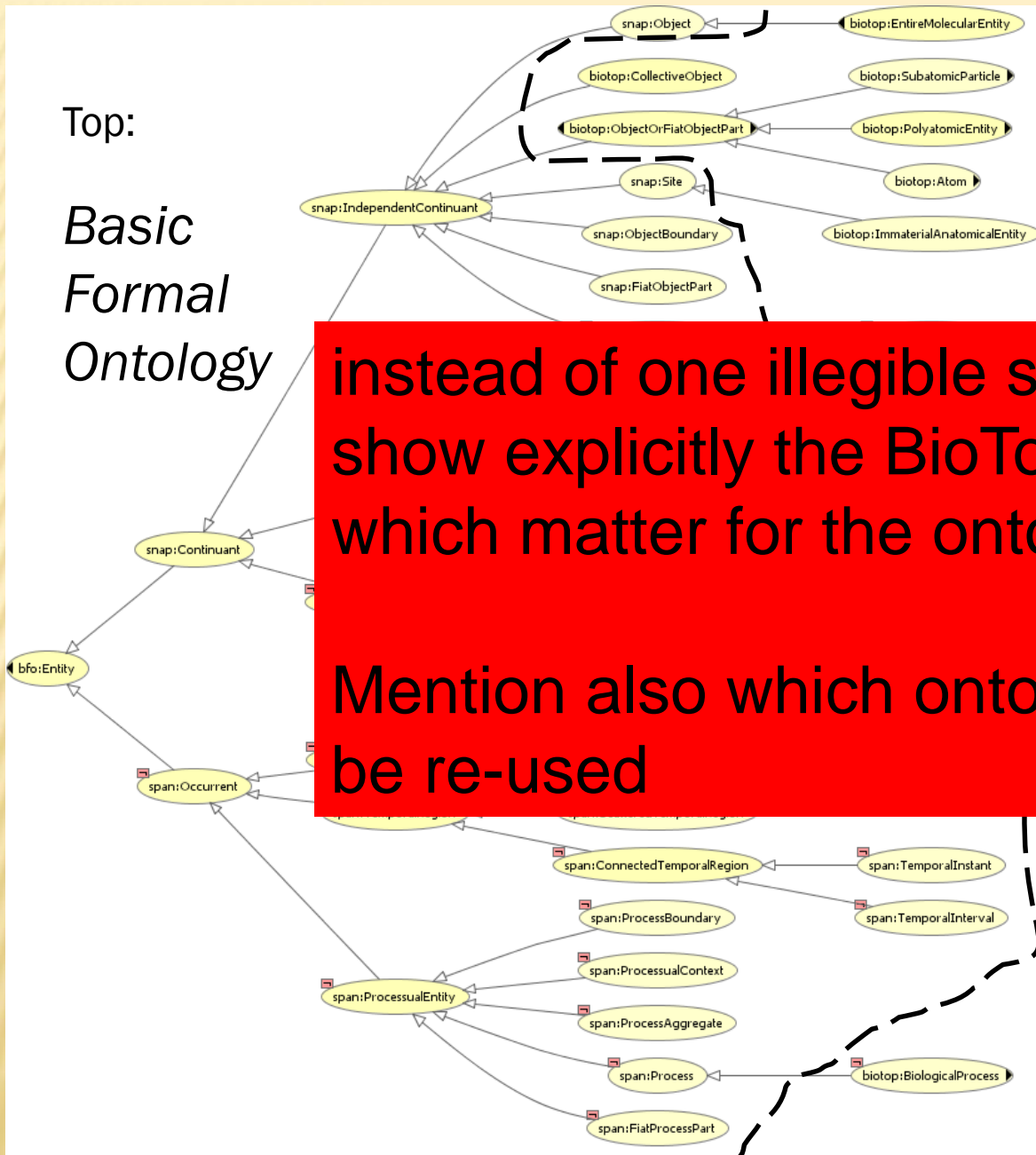
- ✘ Different granularities
 - + individual disease vs. affected populations
- ✘ Linking very different types of entities (e.g., socioeconomic factors, housing, mobility,...)
- ✘ Public health authorities and their roles in the process
- ✘ Temporal management of data, according to what is defined in the ontology (phases, stages, action sequences, ...)
- ✘ Complicated organisms with different relevant lifecycles
- ✘ Broad spectrum of disease manifestations

- ✘ Benefit: the different standpoints (health researchers, managers, workers) hopefully can live in harmony

REFERENCES

Top:

*Basic
Formal
Ontology*



Middle downwards:

Biotop

instead of one illegible screenshot
show explicitly the BioTop classes
which matter for the ontology

Mention also which ontologies can
be re-used