

Understanding Medical Data: Text Analysis and Coding with Semfinder Expert System

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Challenge Unstructured information represents the largest and most relevant source of information in hospitals

The Result Software solution in daily use for coding:

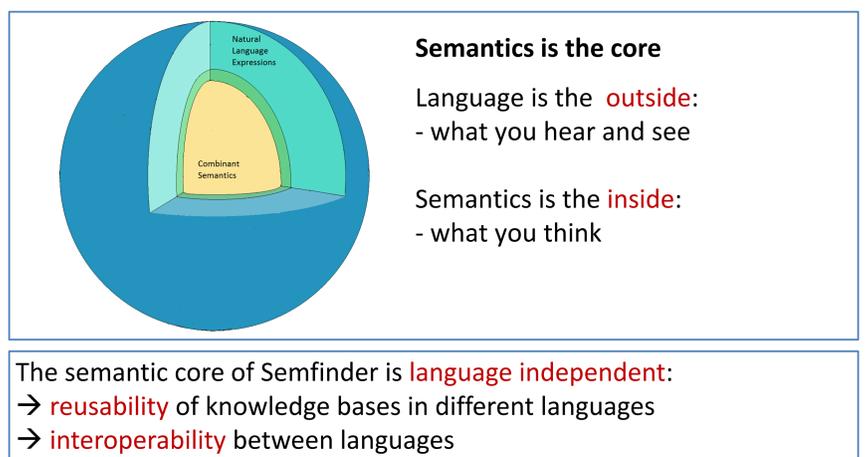
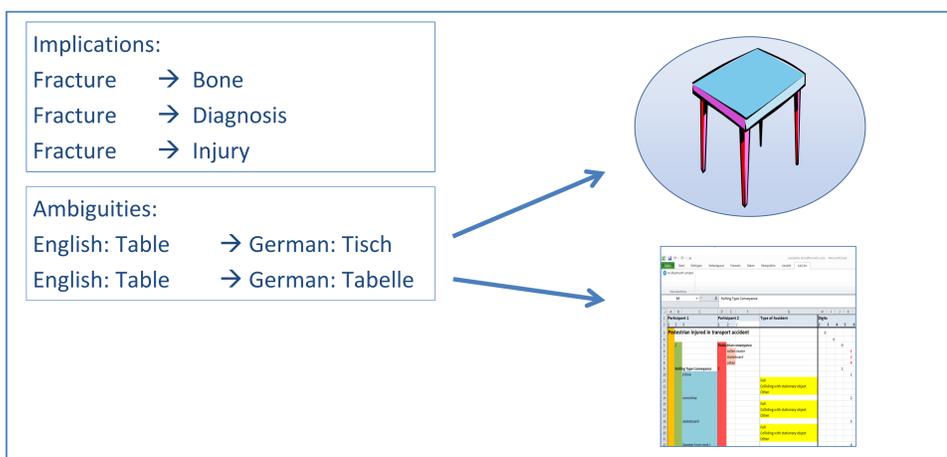
- 500+ hospitals in Germany, Switzerland and Spain
- Integration in IBM Insurance Service Hub for analysis of 2 Mio diagnoses / month in Germany

Sources of complexity in medical free texts

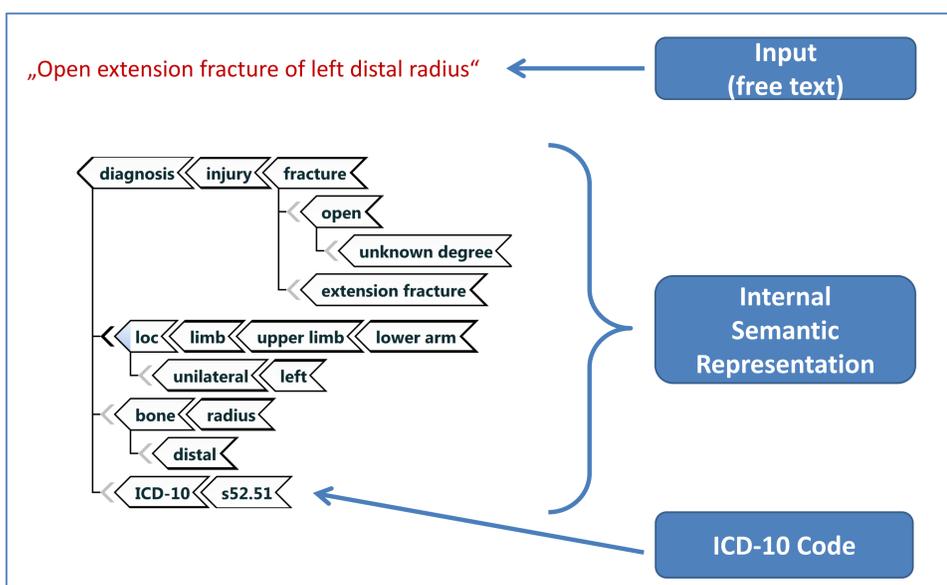
- Overlappings (*streptococcal pneumonia, postoperative*)
- Ambiguities (*heads in the shoulders and abdomen*)
- Negations (*diabetes, non-insulin-dependent, with complications*)
- Non-information (*diabetes, not otherwise specified*)
- Implications (*radius → bone, forearm*)
- Omissions (*fracture of humerus and radius*)
- Composite Diagnoses with mutual dependencies

Semantics: words ≠ concepts

Typical for semantics: → **Overlapping** of concepts
→ **Implicit** concepts
→ Resolvable **Ambiguities**



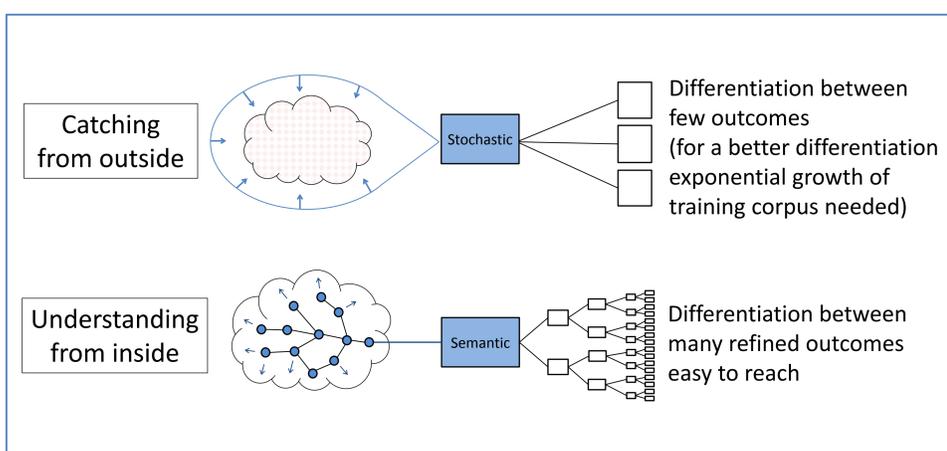
Concept Molecules Semfinder technology works with concept molecules (CMs) which capture the semantics. For coding, free text inputs are automatically processed to CMs. CMs are built of atomic concepts, arranged in a structure which represents the relations between the atomic concepts. The actual coding is derived from the information in the molecule.



Noun phrase ≠ diagnosis phrase (solved by Concept Molecules)	
Linguistics (Input phrase)	Semantics (Interpretation)
Adeno-CA, Colon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosis neoplasia carcinoma adenocarcinoma (1 molecule) malignant (1 diagnosis) ICD-10 c18.9 (1 ICD-10 code) loc intestine large intestine colon
Adeno-CA, Tinnitus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosis neoplasia carcinoma adenocarcinoma (2 molecules) malignant (2 diagnoses) ICD-10 c80.9 (2 ICD-10 codes) loc tinnitus (2 ICD-10 codes) ICD-10 h93.1 loc
Linguistically no difference	Semantically a clear difference

Stochastics and Semantics

Semantic and stochastic methods are complementary in nature.



	Stochastics	Semantics
Learning Phase	Long (much data)	Long (much expert work)
Recall	High	Very high
Noise	Robust	Sensitive (LDE, Vocabulary)
Precision	Medium to High	Very high
Outcomes	Few, simple	Detailed, rich
Multilinguality	Expensive	Easy access
Process transparency for maintenance /fine tuning	not transparent	transparent
Further Processing (apart from coding)	Needs prior work	Ready: → Semantic Data Repository → Alerts, Proposals in Clinics → Clinical Epidemiology