An Ontology-based System for Information Extraction, Reasoning and Cancer Registration from Pathology Reports

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NCIN-UKACR. June 2012













Background

- Cancer Registry targets
 - o 70% cancers staged
 - o Timeliness
 - More electronic data captured



- Electronic sources increasingly available
 - o MDTs
 - o Radio & Chemo
 - Pathology
 - GPs
- nformation Extraction (IE): a growing issue!

Project - Focus

- Surgical pathology
 - o The most accurate source of information on a patient's cancer
 - Narrative or almost-narrative form
- Difficult to read by a machine
 - o Requires visual inspection in almost all scenarios of information extraction
- ≈ ~1000 breast cancer reports in NI, in 2006
 - o ~47,000 cases in UK

Semistructured reports

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START_OF_REPORT
Secretary:- GN
Locally advanced Ca breast - Right T4, N1. Total mastectomy and axi 2 please. Tumour with inverted nipple.
PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT
GROSS DESCRIPTION
TYPE OF SPECIMEN: Right total mastectomy.
Precumen Size:
Dimensions:13 x 10 x 5 cm with an NBSE 13 x 7 cm.
HISTOLOGY
HISTOLOGICAL TYPE: Infiltrating lobular carcinoma.
SIZE OF INVASIVE COMPONENT: Estimated as at least 5 cm in diameter.
MARGINS: DISTANCE:
InvasiveIn Situ
Superficial:1 cm
Deep:<1 mm
Medial:2.5 cm
Lateral:4.5 cm
Superior:2.5 cm
Inferior:7 mm
LYMPHOVASCULAR INVOLVEMENT: Present, widespread.
AXILLARY LYMPH NODES:NumberInvolved
Level 1 (Part 2)1515
Level 2 (Part 3) 1212
Level 3 (Part 4) 77
                                                                                                   4
EXTRANODAL DEPOSITS: Yes
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Unstructured reports

CLINICAL HISTORY SECRETARY: GN Long-standing microcalcification. Felt to be benign. USS - R4. Core - blood++. Open biopsy. Palpable nodularity. Progressive calcification - core C5. Nodule UIQ separate from previous biopsy.

- 1. Right breast
- 2. Level III nodes

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT :-

1. The specimen consists of a right mastectomy with attached axillary nodes. The specimen has been marked with 2 orientation beads. The red bead marks the axillary vein level and the purple bead marks the medial apex of axilla (level II). The mastetomy weighs 1033 g at d measures 21 x 16 x 5.7 cm with a nipple-bearing skin ellipse measuring 20 x 13 cm. A horizontal healed scar measuring ocm in length is present in the region of the upper inner quadrant.

On sectioning the breast, a firm cumour module is identified within the upper inner quadrant measuring $2.3\times2.0\times1.5$ cm. The tumour lies deep and superior to the healed scar. The tumour lies 13 mm away from the deep margin, 20 mm from the superior margin and 40 mm from the medial margin. The attached axillary fat from level I weighs 30~g - the attached axillary fat from level II weighs 25~g.

Histological examination of multiple representative sections shows the features of a grade III infiltrating ductal carcinoma (tubules 3, pleomorphism 3, mitoses 2). There is an area of high grade DCIS (comedo and cribriform) lying directly adjacent to the tumour but this does not increase the overall diameter

5

Project — Objectives and Tasks

50 Objectives

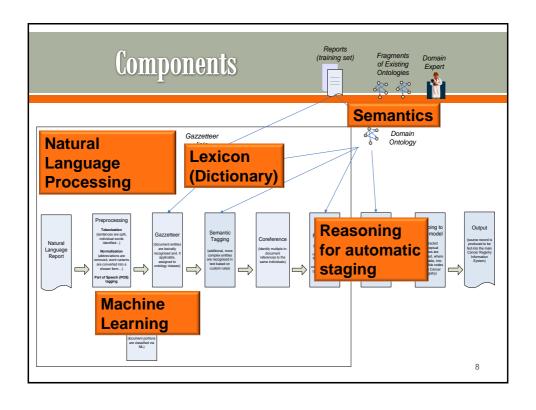
- Automated staging from pathology reports
- o Enhance IE, by means of an ontology-based approach
 - · Additional fields: site, HER2 status...
- Attempt to design a complete document-to-registration system

Tasks

- Produce a suitable ontology
- o Integrate with an Information Extraction (IE) system
- o Implement and test in the NI Cancer Registry
- o Integrate with the existing Cancer Registry system

Project - Benefits

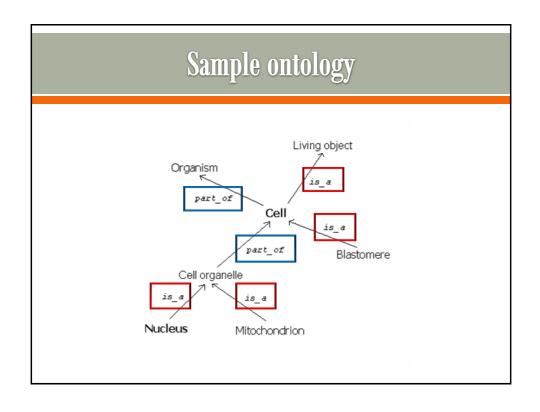
- Enhanced completeness and accuracy of cancer data
 - Stage at diagnosis, to improve
 - · Assessment of treatment
 - · Survival analysis
 - o Diagnostic information, to improve
 - · Incidence figures
 - · Epidemiological research
- Provide further insight for general IE of fragmental biomedical text

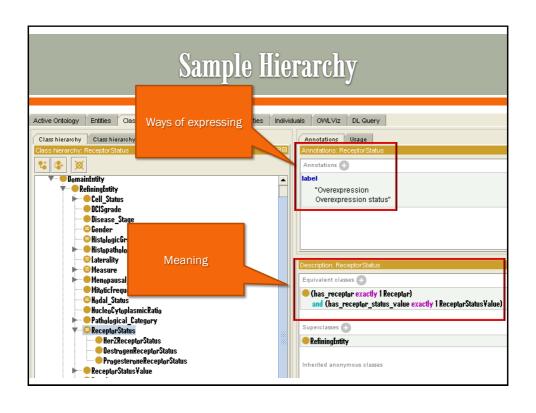


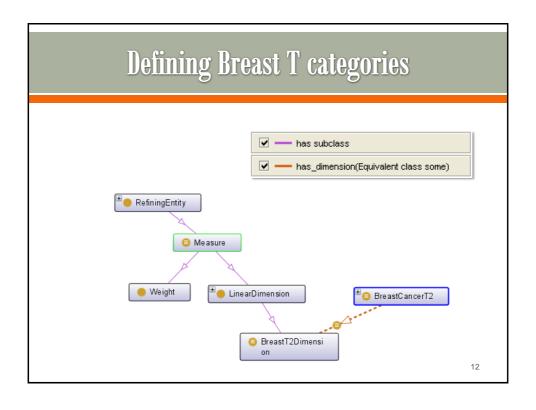
What is an ontology?

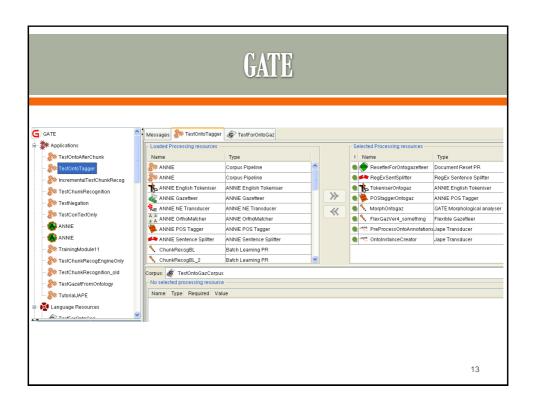
- ntology 50
 - o A philosophical concept
 - o Going back to ancient Greece
- ntology in Computer Science
 - Model of a domain of the world
 - o Classes, individuals and properties
 - Hierarchical
- Machine-readable but also human-friendly

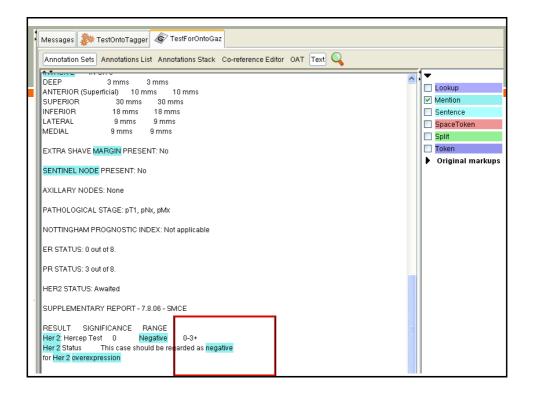












Evaluation protocol (training/test)

- 1. Is the system working as required?
- 2. Is the system producing the desired results?
- 3. Does the system work better than the existing procedure it will replace?
- 4. Is the system cost-effective?
- 5. What are the likely long-term impacts of the system?
 - E.g. recall/precision and specificity/sensitivity measures against performance of other tools and HUMANS
- 6. Further applications?
 - 1. MDT reports
 - 2. GP documents

Why do this?

- Interoperability
- Reusability
- Stability
- Versatility



16

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17

Still awake?

Duestions...





18

