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# INTEROPERATION OF SNOMED CT PROBLEM LIST WITHIN THE AMERICAS

# Semantic interoperability

- *“The ability to automatically interpret exchanged information meaningfully and accurately in order to produce useful results as defined by the end users of both systems”*
- *Tag level interoperation employs only coded concepts published by a standard developer such as the IHTSDO*
- *Taxonomic interoperation employs a concept code supplemented by one or more subtype (IS\_A) relationships to more general concepts*
- *Full ontologic interoperation employs a reference conceptual model to define meaning and shares complete description logic computable definitions for all new content*
- Full ontologic semantic interoperability is the ultimate business case for SNOMED CT; this includes requirements for health care information exchange as well as decision support in the sending and recipient system
- Let's try it...
  - ▣ Tested in 2007 (Presented in Medinfo)
  - ▣ New test in 2015

# Objectives

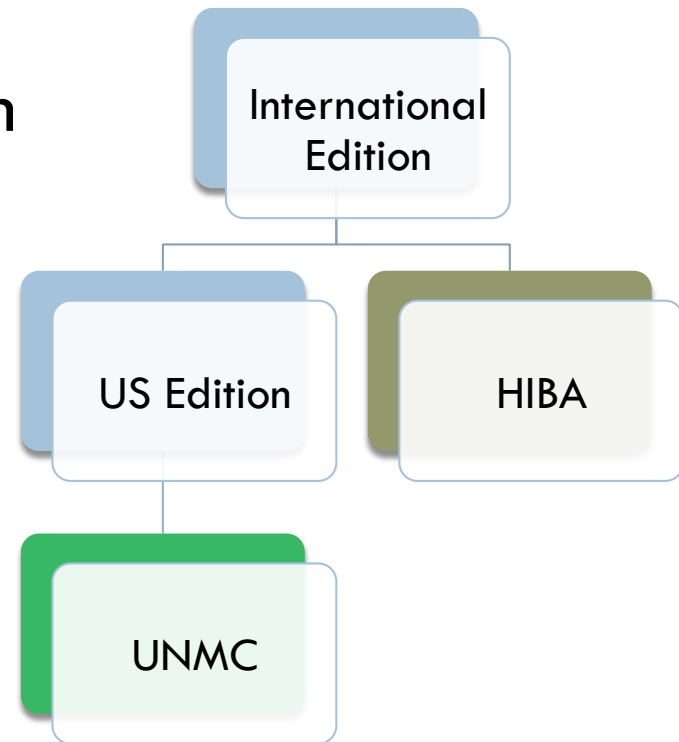
- Characterize interoperation between two similar health centers
  - Hospital Italiano of Buenos Aires, Argentina
  - University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, USA
- Both are academic hospitals with problem oriented electronic medical records
- Both have created local terminology enhancements modeled and maintained as SNOMED CT Extensions

# Methodology

- Describe the general composition of the local interface terminologies in each center
- Select the top 1,000 concepts by frequency of use in the problem list of each center
- Evaluate the semantic interoperability of each extension using the SNOMED CT concept model and a Description Logic classifier
- Perform exhaustive analysis on ~250 extension concepts from each site to evaluate for compliance with SNOMED CT concept model and identification of modeling errors

# Interoperation pre-conditions

- Extension content definitions are asserted dependent upon the international module and sometimes national modules
- Extension meaning also depends on the publication date since modules change content over time



# Interoperation

- Pre-coordinated concepts may be:
  - ▣ Fully defined concepts – support full ontologic interoperation; hierarchy and equivalency can be inferred by the classifier
  - ▣ Primitive concepts – support only taxonomic interoperation
- Post-coordinated concepts likewise may be:
  - ▣ Primitive concepts – supporting taxonomic interoperation
  - ▣ Fully defined concepts - DL Classifier can check and adjust hierarchy but also identify semantically equivalent concepts

# Interoperation Level

## H I B A

U  
N  
M  
C

|                  | Pre-coordinated                            | Pos-coordinated                            |
|------------------|--|--|
| Pre-Coordinated  | Tag Level                                  | Primitive → Taxonomic<br>Suff. Def. → Full |
| Post-Coordinated | Primitive → Taxonomic<br>Suff. Def. → Full | Primitive → Taxonomic<br>Suff. Def. → Full |

# Definitions – Exhaustive analysis

- True positive: Concepts from different modules that are identified by DL as equivalent and are subsequently confirmed as semantically identical on detailed terminological analysis

Interoperation errors that can occur:

- False positive: Concepts that classify as equivalent but are semantically different on analysis
- False negative (masked synonymy): Two concepts that classify as not equivalent but are identical in meaning on terminological analysis



# Descriptive stats from 2007

|                         | <b>Nebraska</b>     | <b>H Italiano</b>    | <b>Merged</b>        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pre-coordinated</b>  | <b>9734 (94.3%)</b> | <b>7666 (23.7%)</b>  | <b>14069 (35.7%)</b> |
| <b>Post-coordinated</b> | <b>585 (5.7%)</b>   | <b>24727 (76.3%)</b> | <b>25312 (64.3%)</b> |
| <b>Total concepts</b>   | <b>10319</b>        | <b>32393</b>         | <b>39381</b>         |

Problem list subsets at the two institutions were notably different in concept inventory, frequency of post-coordination and semantics. This table summarizes the number of concepts at each institution that were pre- and post-coordinated.

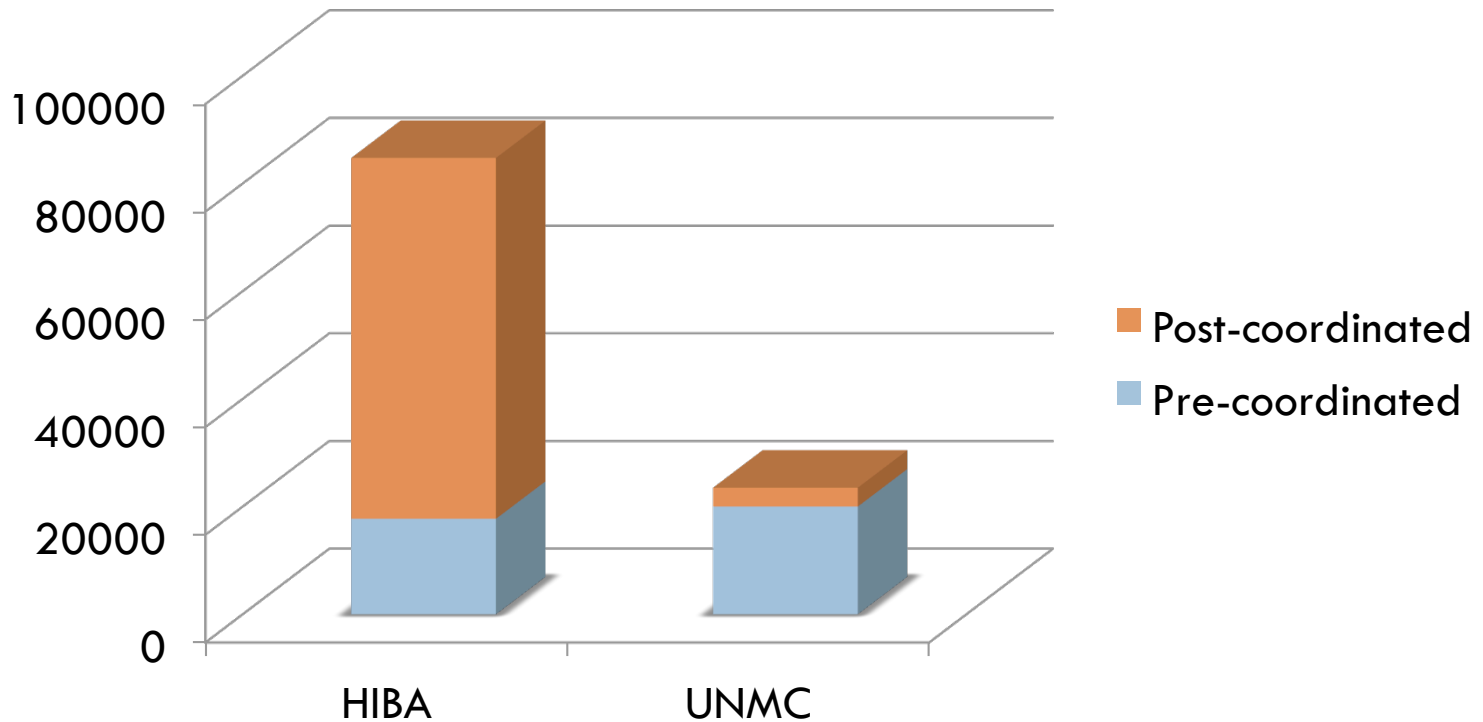
# Results from 2007

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>Failure of post-coordination</b>             |                   |
| Vague source concept utterance                  | 3 (1.2%)          |
| Limited expressiveness of SNOMED model          | 3 (1.2%)          |
| Conflict of SNOMED guidance                     | 9 (3.6%)          |
| Non-compliance with SNOMED editorial guidelines | 72 (28.85)        |
| <b>Subtotal of classification errors</b>        | <b>87 (34.8%)</b> |
| <b>Masked synonymy</b>                          | <b>3 (1.2%)</b>   |

We sampled 250 concepts classified as unique from the merged subset and systematically evaluated the post-coordination and classification output for accuracy. Our review supported reasonable and accurate performance of semantic equivalency testing in 64.8% of cases. This table summarizes the problems we identified during detailed study of the classifier analysis of post-coordinated concepts.

# Descriptive stats 2015

## □ Extension composition



# Results 2015

- HIBA Top 1,000 concepts in use:
  - ▣ 759 Pre-coordinated concepts
  - ▣ 241 Post-coordinated concepts
    - 35% Primitive 65% Fully defined
  
- UNMC Top 1,000:
  - ▣ 980 Pre-coordinated concepts
  - ▣ 5 Neb+15 US Post-coordinated concepts
    - 16% Primitive 84% Fully defined



# Exhaustive Analysis

# DL Equivalence (True positive HIBA - Neb)

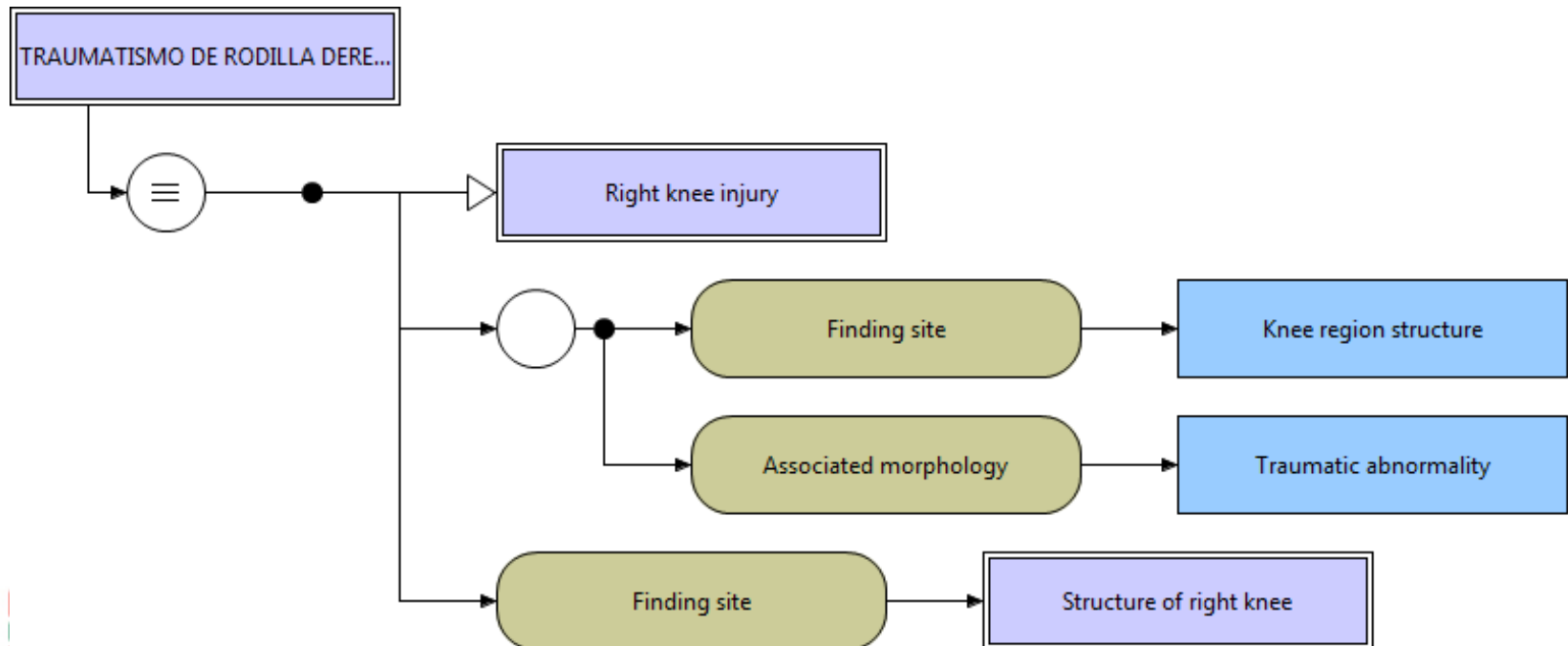
187351000999104 | Traumatismo de rodilla derecha |

13260001000004107 | Right knee injury |:

363698007 | Finding site | = 6757004 | Structure of right knee |

{ 363698007 | Finding site | = 72696002 | Knee region structure |,

116676008 | Associated morphology | = 19130008 | Traumatic abnormality | }



# DL Equivalence

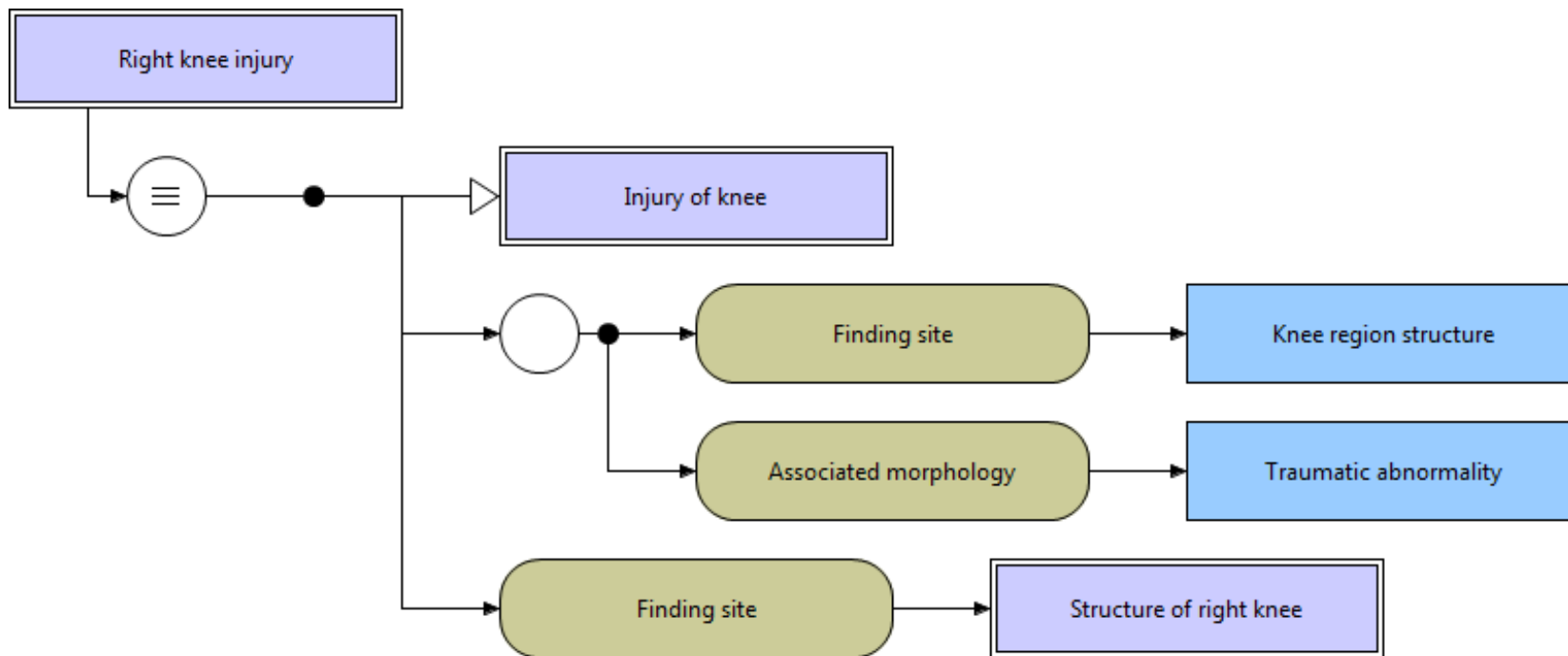
13260001000004100 | Right knee injury |

125601008 | Injury of knee |:

363698007 | Finding site | = 6757004 | Structure of right knee |

{ 363698007 | Finding site | = 72696002 | Knee region structure |,

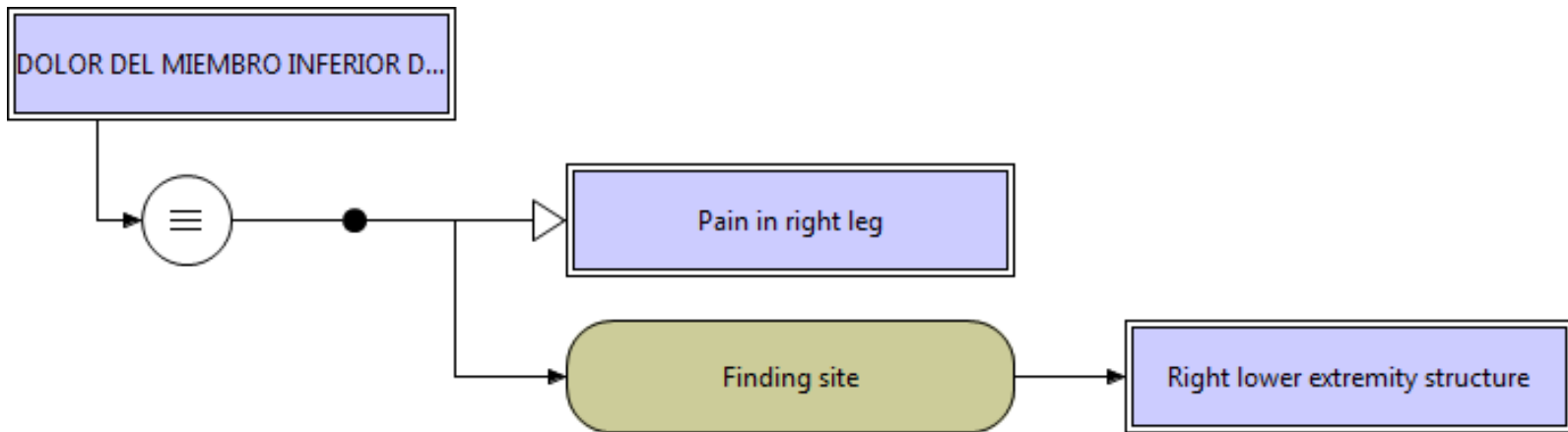
116676008 | Associated morphology | = 19130008 | Traumatic abnormality | }



# DL Equivalence (True positive HIBA – Intl)

512071000999102 | Dolor del miembro inferior derecha |

287048003 | Pain in right leg | :363698007 | Finding site | = 62175007 | Right lower extremity structure |

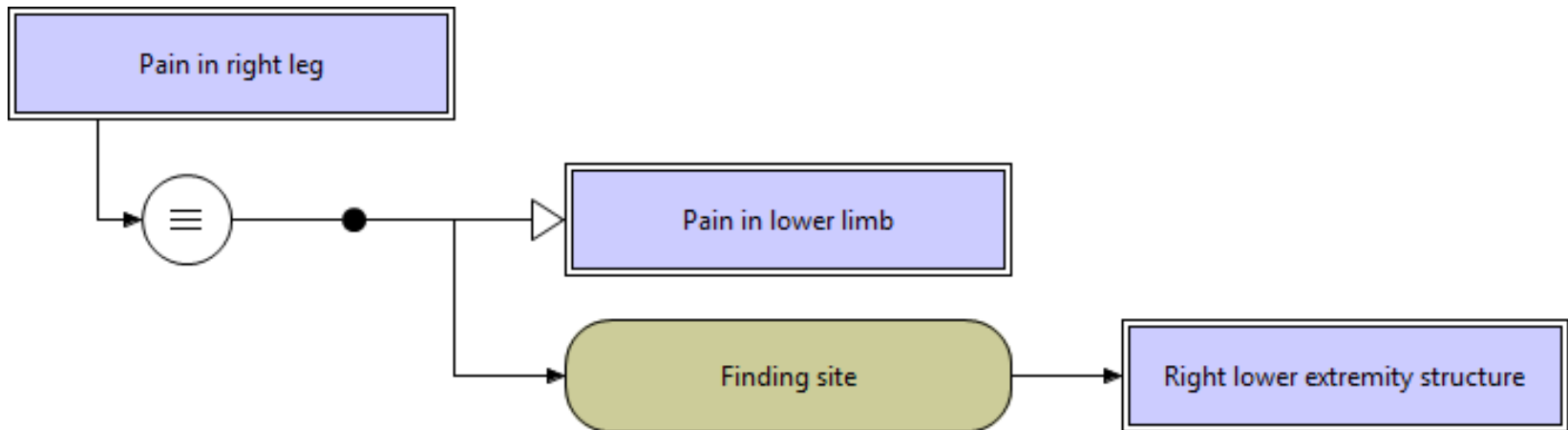




# DL Equivalence

## 287048003 | Pain in right leg |

10601006 | Pain in lower limb | :363698007 | Finding site | = 62175007 | Right lower extremity structure |

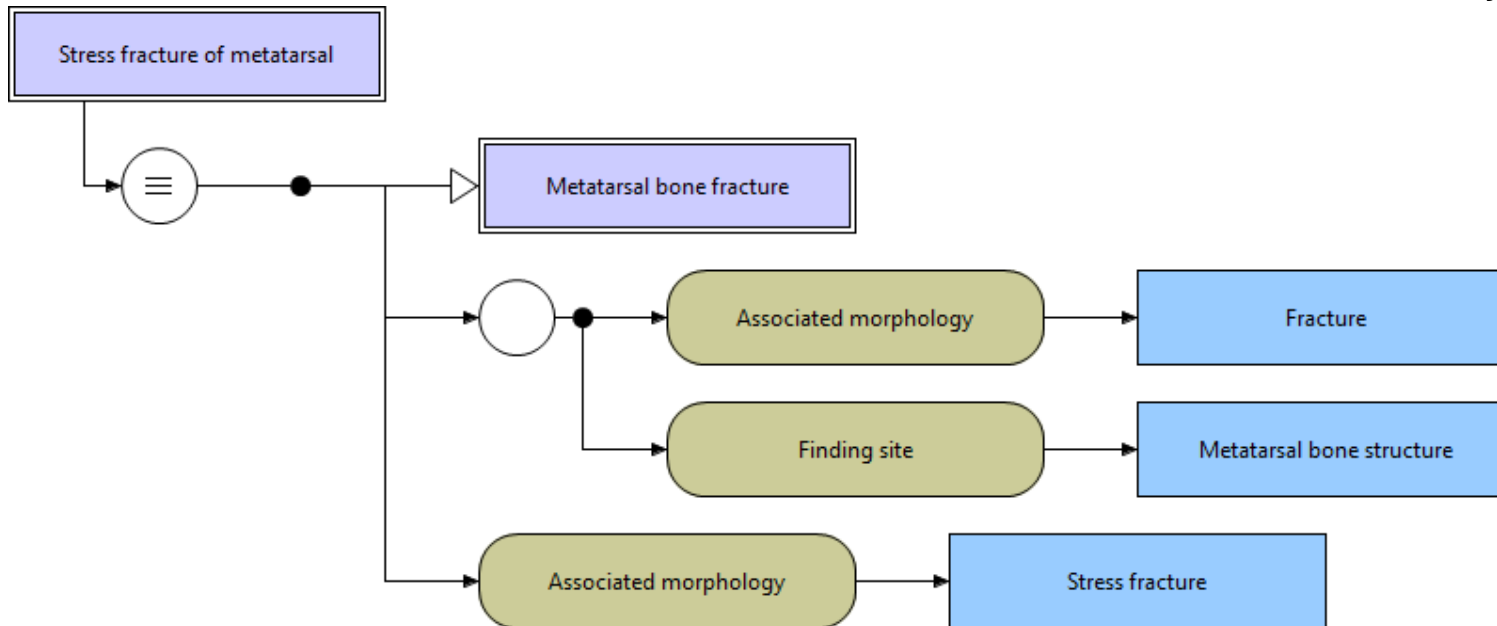


# Masked synonymy - False negative

## Fractura de stress de metatarso

263251009 | Metatarsal bone fracture |:

116676008 | Associated morphology | = 23382007 | Stress fracture  
{ 116676008 | Associated morphology | = 72704001 | Fracture |,  
363698007 | Finding site | = 53884002 | Metatarsal bone structure | }

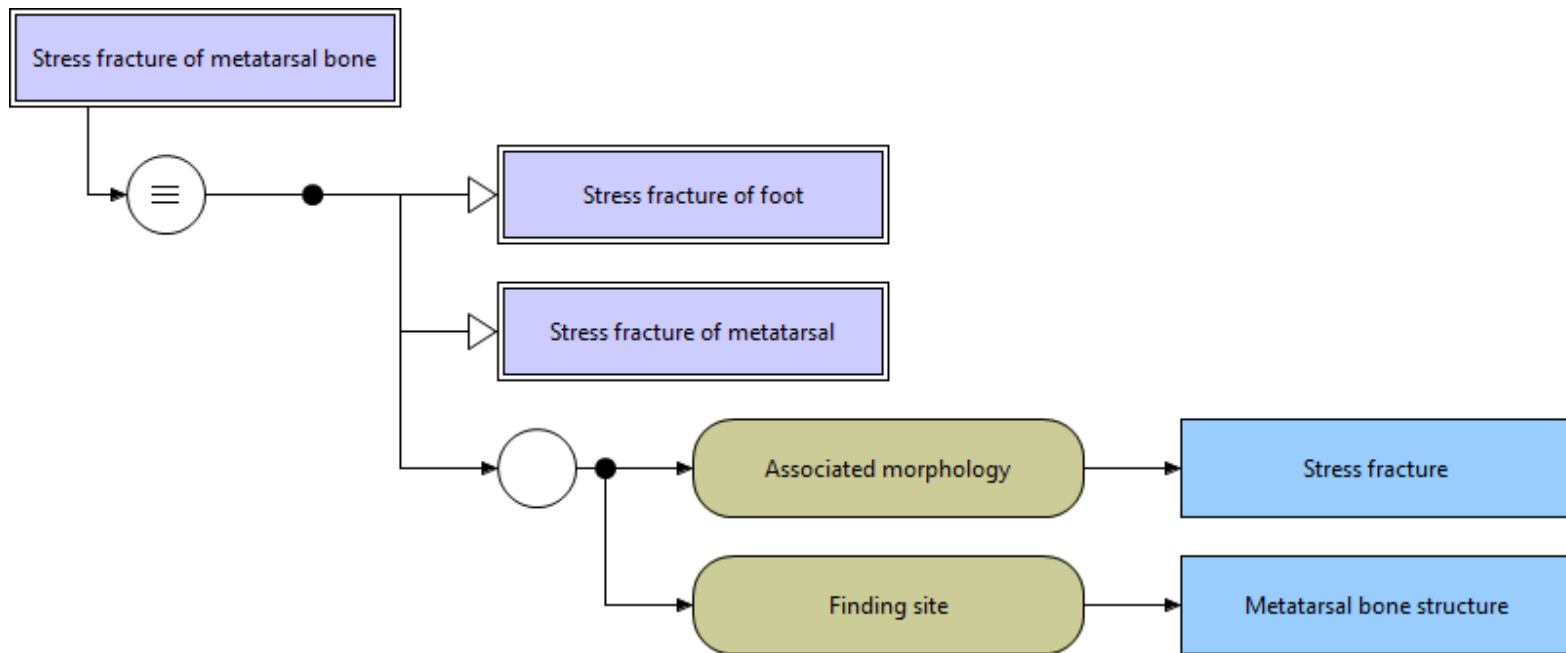


# Stress fracture of metatarsal bone

704065008 | Stress fracture of foot | +

17340001000004100 | Stress fracture of metatarsal |:

{ 116676008 | Associated morphology | = 23382007 | Stress fracture |,  
363698007 | Finding site | = 53884002 | Metatarsal bone structure | }



# Concept definition employs inactive concept: “Right facial palsy”

## Parents

No parents

● Peripheral nerve facial nerve paralysis (disorder) ☆

SCTID: 46382007

46382007 | Peripheral nerve facial nerve paralysis (disorder) |

Peripheral nerve facial nerve paralysis (disorder)

Facial nerve paralysis

Peripheral nerve facial nerve paralysis

Seventh nerve paralysis

No attributes

## Children (0)

No children

# Outdated concept definition: “Right facial palsy”

## Attribute Value Refset name

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● Concept inactivation indicator attribute value reference set (foundation metadata concept)

● Ambiguous component (foundation metadata concept)



## Association Refset name

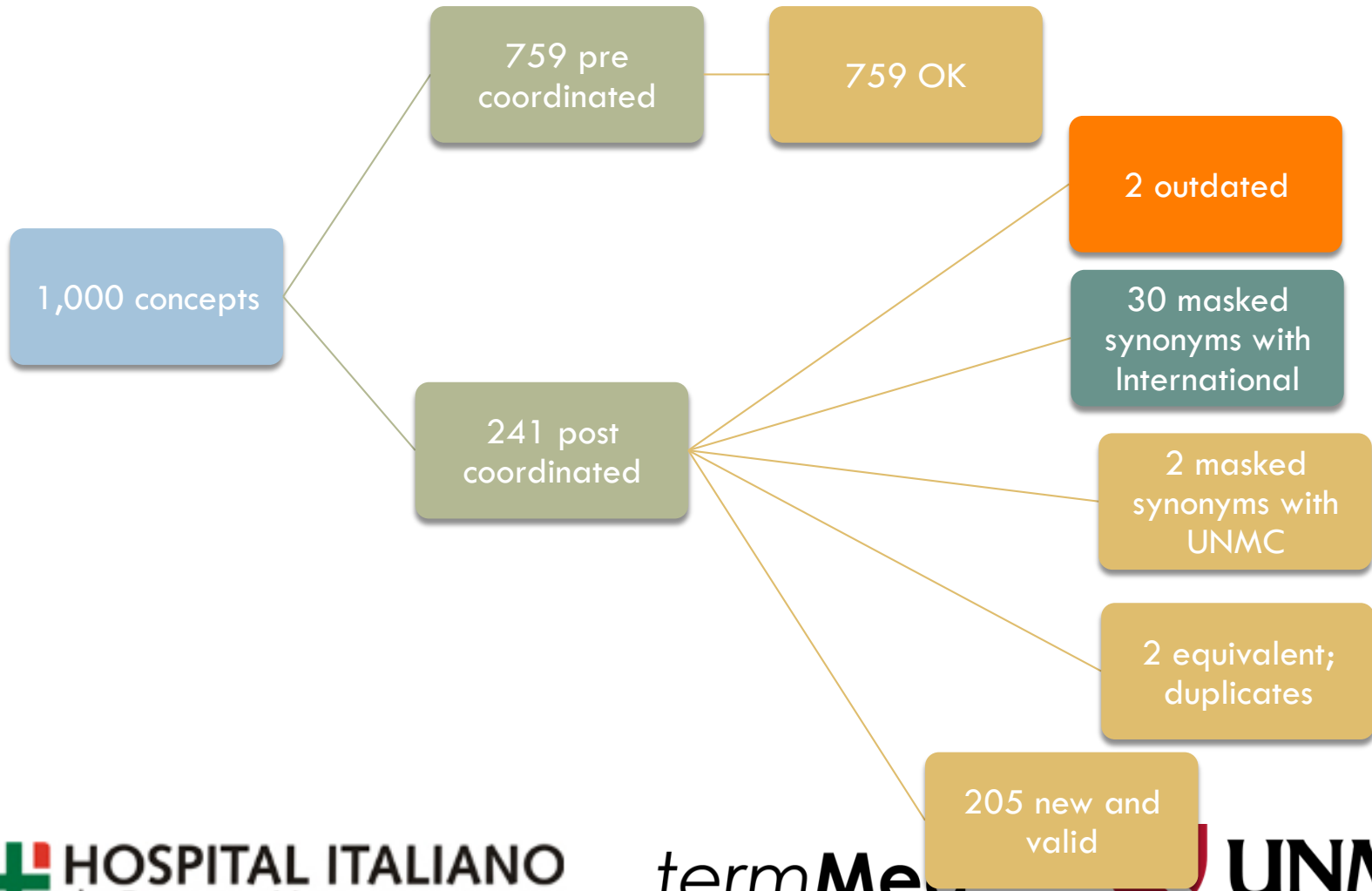
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● POSSIBLY EQUIVALENT TO association reference set (foundation metadata concept)

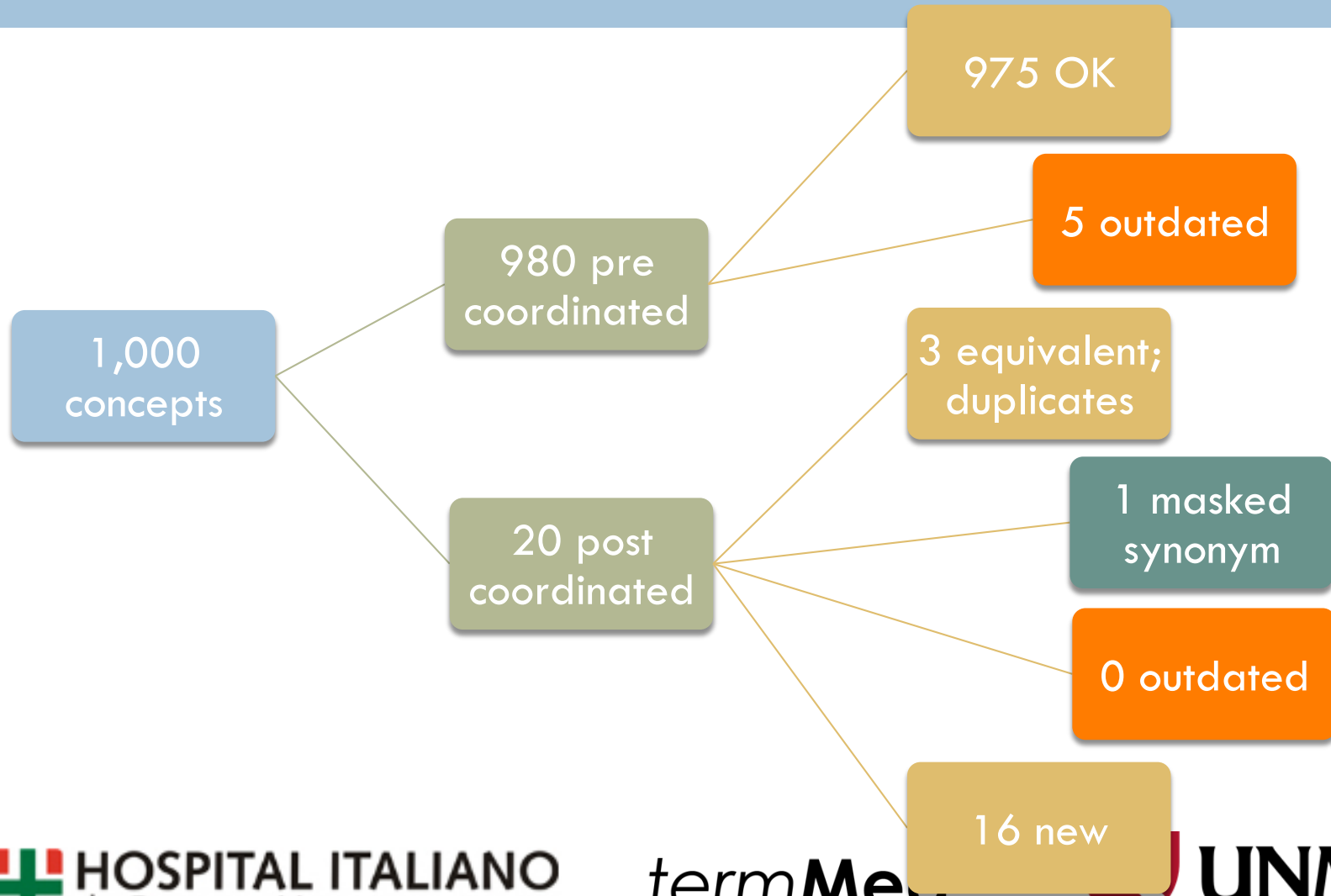
● Facial palsy (disorder)



# HIBA → UNMC



# UNMC → HIBA



# Interoperation scorecard

Taxonomic level score = % of valid definitions

Ontological level score = Taxonomic level - % of primitives

|                        | Tag level | Taxonomic level | Ontological level |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| HIBA Extension - Neb   | 100%      | 99.8%           | 64.8%             |
| Neb Extension - HIBA   | 100%      | 99.5%           | 83.5%             |
| Intl Clinical Findings | 100%      | 100%            | 37.5%             |
| Intl Situations        | 100%      | 100%            | 60.2%             |



# Root causes of DL classification failure

- Primitive concepts in the international release; these change DL classification of extension concept
- International concepts inactivated or moved to other hierarchies; release date discrepancies
- Extension concepts modeled as primitive
- Inconsistent use of role groups in concept definitions
- Ambiguity in proper application of concept model including degree of complexity of concept definition

# Discussion

- Editorial management of international release and all extensions are critical to interoperability
- What should be the protocol for arbitrating between different editorial release dates when sharing content?
  - ▣ Using historical associations for inactive content
- Do we have reference for the best way to communicate post-coordinated concept definitions? RF2 has limitations!
  - ▣ SNOMED CT Expressions, nested definitions
- The importance of local Quality Assurance

THANKS!  
GRACIAS!

