



HAL
open science

Ontology-based Medical Decision Support System to Enhance Chronic Patients' Lifestyle within E-care Telemonitoring Platform

Lamine Benmimoune, Amir Hajjam, Parisa Ghodous, Emmanuel Andres, Samy Talha, Mohamed Hajjam

► **To cite this version:**

Lamine Benmimoune, Amir Hajjam, Parisa Ghodous, Emmanuel Andres, Samy Talha, et al.. Ontology-based Medical Decision Support System to Enhance Chronic Patients' Lifestyle within E-care Telemonitoring Platform. International Conference on Informatics, Management and Technology in Healthcare ICIMTH, Jul 2015, Athènes, Greece. pp.279-282. hal-01263682

HAL Id: hal-01263682

<https://hal.science/hal-01263682>

Submitted on 28 Jan 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Ontology-based Medical Decision Support System to Enhance Chronic Patients' Lifestyle within E-care Telemonitoring Platform

Lamine BENMIMOUNE^{a,b,1}, Amir HAJJAM^a, Parisa GHODOUS^c, Emmanuel ANDRES^d, Samy TALHA^d and Mohamed HAJJAM^b

^a *IRTES-SET/UTBM, 90000 Belfort, France*

^b *Newel, 68100 Mulhouse, France*

^c *LIRIS/Université Lyon 1, 69100 Villeurbanne, France*

^d *Hôpital Civil, 67000 Strasbourg, France*

Abstract. The aim of this paper is to describe an original approach which consists of designing ontology based Medical Decision Support System (MDSS) to enhance the patients' lifestyle. This system is composed of two main parts: data collector which collects relevant lifestyle-related patient data by prompting the only significant questions in connection with the patient's medical background, and advices provider which provides personalized lifestyle advices to the patients regarding their lifestyle changes. The proposed MDSS is integrated within E-care home health monitoring platform in order to: (i) improve the patient's healthy lifestyle; (ii) educate the patients towards their disease; (iii) increase the early detection of risky situation.

Keywords. Medical Decision Support System, Ontology, Lifestyle, Monitoring

Introduction

Poor lifestyle choices, such as smoking, overuse of alcohol, poor diet, and lack of physical activity are factors contributors in the development and progression of chronic diseases including hypertension, heart failure, obesity, diabetes, etc. [7].

Home telemonitoring is a branch of telemedicine which aims to provide a way to monitor patients and their needs within the comfort of their own homes [8]. Often the monitoring of patients requires tools such as Medical Decision Support Systems to warn clinicians of potential anomalies in patients' health status, and to provide recommendations to enhance patients' health status.

In this paper, we present an original approach for designing Ontology based Medical Decision Support System. The proposed system gathers the most relevant information related to the patient and his lifestyle and then provides individual

¹ Corresponding Author. Lamine BENMIMOUNE; IRTES-SET, UTBM, 12 Rue Thierry Mieg, 90000 Belfort, France; E-mail : lamine.benmimoune@utbm.fr

advices for patients to enhance their lifestyle. Our MDSS is based on the use of ontologies that offer an easy way for the representation of patient data and domain knowledge.

The proposed MDSS is integrated within E-care home health monitoring platform [1], [5] in order to educate the patients towards their disease and to improve their lifestyle.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. In the next section we present E-care platform. Section 2 describes our approach within E-care health monitoring platform and we conclude our paper with the section 3.

1. E-care platform

E-care is a home health monitoring platform for patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart failure, high blood pressure, etc. [1], [5]. The aim is to educate patients to maintain a healthy lifestyle, and reduce emergency by ensuring an early detection of any anomalies in patient health status.

For this purpose, the patient is invited daily to collect his physiological data (heart rate, blood pressure, pulse, weight, etc.) using medical sensors (Blood Pressure Monitor, Pulse Oximeter, Weighing Scale, etc.) and to answer on lifestyle questionnaires for gathering his lifestyle data (tobacco-use, eating habits, physical activity, sleep, stress, etc.).

The collected data (lifestyle data and physiological data) is retrieved through a mobile device (tablet or smart-phone) and then sent via the Internet to the medical server. The medical server processes the collected data using an inference engine by taking into account the patient profile and then triggers alerts to notify physicians if dangerous situations are detected. Moreover, the collected data is also used to provide customized advices that the patient should follow to improve his lifestyle and his medical conditions.

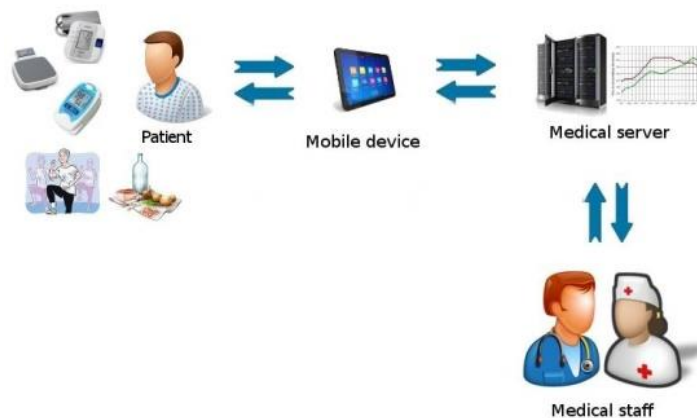


Figure 1. E-care platform

2. Methodology

The proposed approach consists of designing a knowledge based MDSS to educate the monitored patient towards his disease by providing useful advices. To achieve this goal, the proposed MDSS collects relevant information about the lifestyle of the patient. The collected information is treated by the advices provider and then provides customized lifestyle advices. These advices are inferred from medical guidelines using an inference engine and adapted to the patient profile.

The proposed MDSS is based on the use of ontologies and is composed of three main parts:

2.1. Knowledge Base

Considering the advantages of using ontologies as mentioned in [6], the knowledge base is structured in an ontological format using the Web Ontology Language (OWL). It is composed of four ontologies as follows:

2.1.1. Patient Profile Ontology (PPO)

PPO is used to represent data that accurately captures the state of the patient at all time. It is crucial in E-care platform as it contains relevant information about the patient including general information (age, sex, job, ethnic group, etc.), medical information (pathologies, allergies, treatments, surgical history, etc.), medical measurements (blood pressure, weight, heart pulse, etc.) and lifestyle information (physical activity, eating habits, smoking, sleep, etc.).

2.1.2. Questionnaire Ontology (QO)

QO introduces concepts representing generic components of a questionnaire (sub-questionnaires, questions, potential answers, etc.) and relations between them. It was designed based on works done in [2, 3, 4].

2.1.3. Lifestyle Ontology (LSO)

LSO is a domain ontology which is designed to drive the creation of the questionnaires by offering sense for each question. The lifestyle ontology contains a generic representation of lifestyle concepts and relation between them. It is created based on the recommendations proposed by Haute Autorité de Santé (HAS).

2.1.4. Guidelines Ontology (GO)

GO is designed to model the medical guidelines which are used to derive the lifestyle advices. The guidelines ontology is created based on the guidelines document proposed by accredited organizations such as European Society of Cardiology (ESC) for cardiovascular diseases.

2.2. Data Collector

The data collector is used to collect lifestyle-related patient data. The Data Collector employs the Questionnaire Ontology to provide daily questions. These questions aim

to gather relevant information about the lifestyle changes (tobacco-use, lack of physical activity, poor eating habits, etc.). The data collector adapts the posed questions to the patient profile by taking into account the medical conditions (Medical history, treatments, etc.) and the answers given by the patient.

2.3. Advices Provider

The advices provider used to provide personalized lifestyle advices to patients for healthy lifestyle. Basing on the collected data and the patient profile, the advices are inferred from the Guidelines Ontology using the inference engine. These advices are then sent to the patient through his mobile device.

3. Conclusion

In this paper, we presented a novel approach, which consists of designing ontology based Medical Decision Support System to enhance patients' lifestyle. This system permits gathering the most relevant information by providing personalized questionnaires regarding to the patient profile and then provides customized advices depending on the information collected and the medical background of the patient.

The proposed system is integrated within E-care health monitoring platform in order to: (i) improve the patient's healthy lifestyle; (ii) educate the patients towards their disease; (iii) increase the early detection of risky.

4. References

- [1] A.A. Benyahia, A. Hajjam, V. Hilaire, M. Hajjam, E-care Ontological architecture for telemonitoring and alerts detection. 5th IEEE International Symposium on Monitoring & Surveillance Research (ISMSR), Healthcare-Safety-Security, 2012.
- [2] M.M. Bouamrane, A. Rector, M. Hurrell, Ontology-Driven Adaptive Medical Information Collection System, 17th International Symposium, ISMIS 2008 Toronto, Canada, May 20-23, 2008.
- [3] M.M. Bouamrane, A. Rector, M. Hurrell, Gathering Precise Patient Medical History with an Ontology-driven Adaptive Questionnaire. Computer-Based Medical Systems, 2008. CBMS '08. 21st IEEE International Symposium on 17-19 June 2008.
- [4] M.M. Bouamrane, A. Rector, M. Hurrell, Using Ontologies for an Intelligent Patient Modelling, Adaptation and Management System. OTM 2008 Confederated International Conferences, CoopIS, DOA, GADA, IS, and ODBASE 2008, Monterrey, Mexico, November 9-14, 2008.
- [5] A.A. Benyahia, A. Hajjam, V. Hilaire, M. Hajjam, E. Andres, E-care telemonitoring system: Extend the platform. Information, Intelligence, Systems and Applications (IISA), 2013 Fourth International Conference on 10-12 July 2013.
- [6] N.F. Noy, D.L. McGuinness, Ontology Development 101: A Guide to Creating Your First Ontology. Stanford University, 2005.
- [7] M. Golubic, Lifestyle Choices: Root Causes of Chronic Diseases, January 14, 2013 http://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/transcripts/1444_lifestyle-choices-root-causes-of-chronic-diseases
- [8] P. Barralon, Classification et fusion de données actimétriques pour la télé-vigilance médicale. Projet de thèse, Université Joseph Fourier. 2005.