



# Automated Event Extraction and Named Entity Recognition in the Domain of Veterinary Medicine

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## MOTIVATION

Global epidemic surveillance is an essential task for national biosecurity management and bioterrorism prevention.

### Animal Infectious Disease Outbreaks



influence on international travel and trade



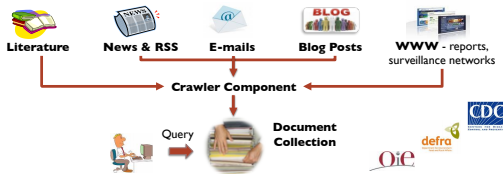
cause economic crises, political instability



can cause loss of human life (61% of animal disease)

The goal is to protect the public from major health threats by developing the framework for epidemiological analytics that allows automated data collection, sharing, management, modeling and analysis in the domain of emerging infectious diseases.

## DATA



## PROBLEM FORMULATION

- Introduce the following functionality to the framework for epidemiological analytics:
  - Domain-specific and domain-independent named entity recognition: **ontology-based and using syntactic features**:
    - disease names (e.g. "foot and mouth disease");
    - viruses (e.g. "picornavirus") and serotypes (e.g. "Asia-1");
    - species (e.g. "sheep", "cattle");
    - locations (e.g. "United Kingdom", "eastern provinces of Shandong and Jiangsu, China" – different level of granularity);
    - dates in different formats including special cases (e.g. "last Tuesday", "two month ago").
  - Automated animal **disease event extraction and classification** from unstructured web data.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How do we **construct an ontology** of animal disease names, their synonyms and corresponding viruses and learn **semantic relationships** between them?
- How should we resolve location disambiguation "Rabies in Isle of Wight", geo-tag in Virginia, USA or UK?
- How should we **merge extracted entities** into corresponding event tuples?
- How do we **classify extracted event tuples** in order to reason about event confidence?

## ONTOLOGY-BASED RECOGNITION

### Synonym relationships

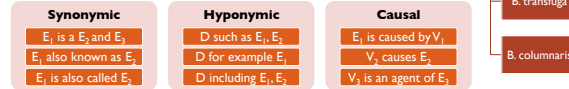
<E<sub>1</sub> is a kind of E<sub>2</sub>>  
E<sub>1</sub> = "swine influenza" is a kind of  
E<sub>2</sub> = "swine fever"

### Hyponym relationships

<E<sub>3</sub> and E<sub>4</sub> are diseases>  
E<sub>3</sub> = "anthrax", E<sub>4</sub> = "yellow fever"  
are diseases

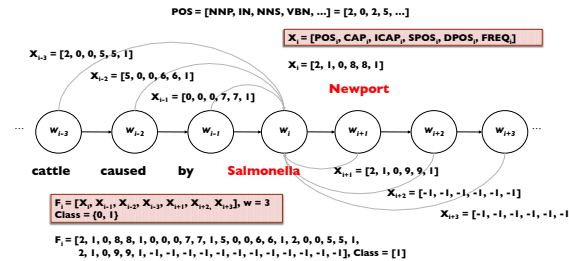
### Causal relationships

<E<sub>5</sub> is caused by V<sub>5</sub>>  
E<sub>5</sub> = "Ovine epididymitis" is caused by V<sub>5</sub> = "Brucella ovis"

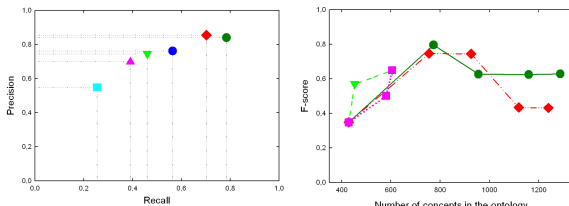


## APPLYING SYNTACTIC FEATURES

"Severe disease in dairy cattle caused by Salmonella Newport"



## RESULTS



Classifier	W +1	W -1	W +/-1	W +/-3	W +5	W -5	W +/-5	W +/-7
Random Forest	0.771	0.773	0.782	0.775	0.764	0.771	0.757	0.745
AdaBoost	0.758	0.759	0.759	0.758	0.761	0.761	0.761	0.761
Naive Bayes	0.700	0.706	0.685	0.661	0.662	0.600	0.647	0.639
Logistic	0.738	0.739	0.739	0.739	0.734	0.736	0.753	0.735

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## EVENT EXTRACTION

### Type 1: Emergent Outbreak-Related Events

"On 2 Jun 2010, a total of 35 individuals infected with a matching strain of salmonella"

### Type 2: Non-Emergent Outbreak-Related Events

"The US saw its latest FMD outbreak in Montebello, California in 1929"

### Type 3: Disease Outbreak Non-Related Events

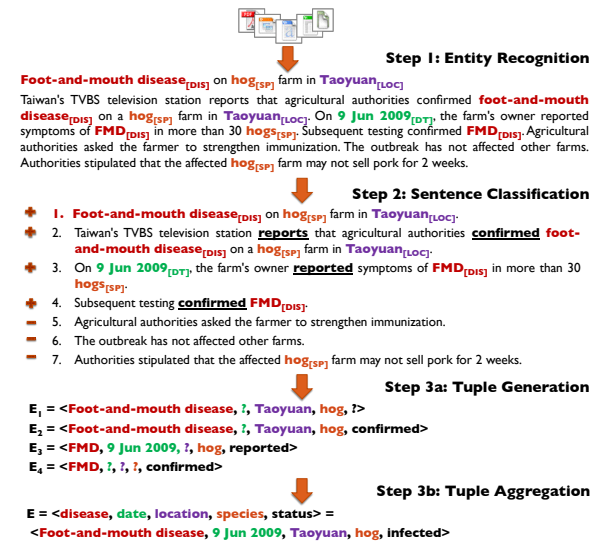
"A meeting on foot and mouth disease was held in Brussels on Oct 17, 2007"

### Types 4 & 5: Hypothetical Events or Negation of the Events

## EVENT TUPLE

Event<sub>i</sub> =< disease; date; location; species; status >

Class 1 – Susceptible Status							
healthi	popul	open	vulner	expos	respons	sign	separ
Class 2 – Infected Status							
outbreak	infect	report	confirm	affect	sick	diagnos	readi
inciner							
Class 3 – Recovered Status							
destrui	burn	erad	dispos	dead	burial	slaughter	elimin
cull							



## EVENT VISUALIZATION



2001 foot-and-mouth disease outbreak over time in United Kingdom: February, March, April