

Applying Text Analytics to the Patent Literature to Gain Competitive Insight

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Lessons Learnt

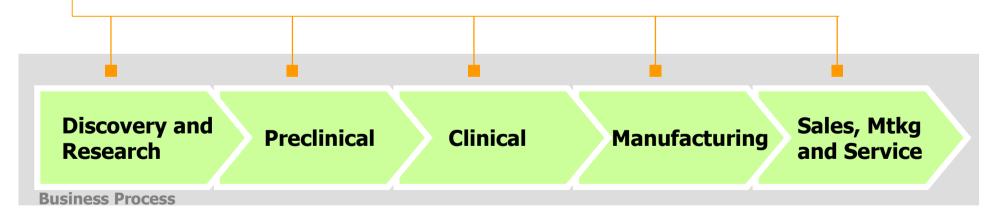


- TEMIS has been working with Life Science and other industry clients for many years
- Naturally, requests, comments and suggestions which were made in these projects led us to gradually refine and extend our approaches
- The following slides attempt to consolidate some of these aspects

Text Mining for Life Sciences Organizations



- Improve information discovery through the chain
 - Drug discovery & lead identification
 - Patent analysis
 - Safety & adverse event detection
 - Competitive Intelligence
 - Sentiment Analysis



Patent Analysis



- Questions TEMIS solutions are asked to solve:
 - Bibliometric questions
 - Who is active on a topic?
 - Who is rather product-oriented or process-oriented?
 - In which country is this company active?
 - ...
 - Specific and technical questions
 - Is this device effective againts this disease?
 - Which metals from the family of rare earths are used?
 - What is the unique aspect of a given patent?
 - ...
- Patent literature deliberately uses knew terms which are hard to find by classical means
- How Text Analytics can help?



- 1. Language analysis ⇔ Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - TNF is a protein,
 - Diabetes Mellitus type2 is a disease
 - Aspirin is a chemical substance



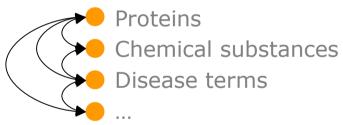
- 1. Language analysis ⇔ Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - Recognition of variants
 - Tumor necrosis factor is the same thing as TNF
 - NIDDM is the same thing as Diabetes Mellitus type 2
 - Acecylsalicylic acid is the same thing as aspirin



- 1. Language analysis ⇔ Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - Recognition of variants
 - Linking (canonical information)
 - Proteins
 database identifiers
 - Chemical substances
 structures
 - Disease terms
 thesaurus identifiers



- 1. Language analysis Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - Recognition of variants
 - Linking (canonical information)
 - Cross-linking between entities



based on detailed syntactic analysis or 'just' proximity



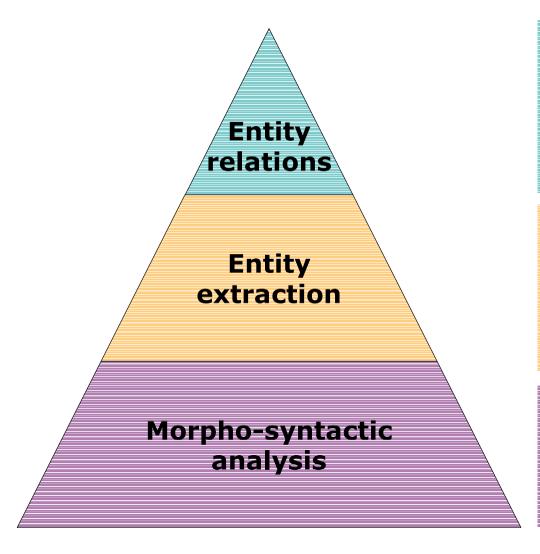
- 1. Language analysis ⇔ Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - Recognition of variants
 - Linking (canonical information)
 - Cross-linking between entities
 - Relevance
 - So many hits! Which ones are "interesting"?
 - Which ones are new?



- 1. Language analysis ⇔ Domain & scenario specific
 - Recognition of the semantic type
 - Recognition of variants
 - Linking (canonical information)
 - Cross-linking between entities
 - Relevance
 - Openness: Black boxes won't do the job
 - No thesaurus/entity recognizer is complete: → "guessing" semantic types
 - Foresee user-defined extensions
 - Recognition of new terms

Text Analytics Levels





Roles and Relationships

- a company in an acquisition event
- a compound in a chemical equations

The recognition of distinct entities

Examples: proteins, chemical compounds, diseases, companies, person names ...

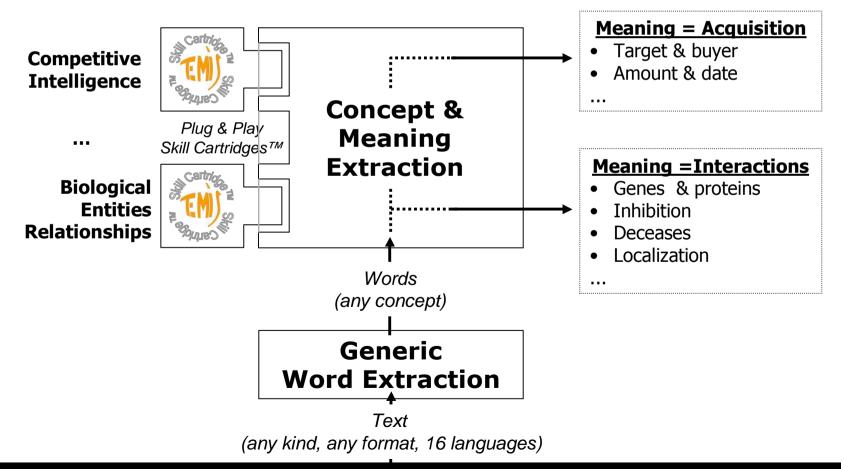
General linguistic preprocessing

Results: nouns, verbs, adjectives, noun phrases, etc.

Semantic Knowledge Modeling

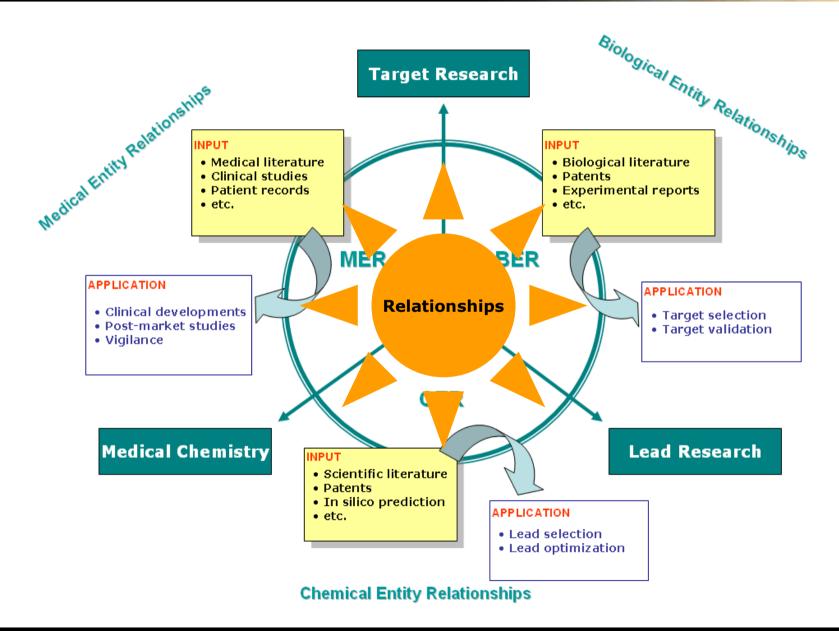


- Building Skill Cartridges
 - Each of one define a specific domain of interest
 - Syntactic and semantic rules



Life Sciences Skill Cartridges™





Current situation



The Skill Cartridge™ concept is a powerful and successful model, allowing TEMIS to communicate and apply a known flexible approach to a wide range of scenarios

However:

- Skill Cartridge of the BER- and CER-type is costly to build and very specific
- What about if you want to allow the users to analyze and explore content not only with predefined known terms but with "open" terms in a cross domain
- Potentially any term can be of interest but the most frequent item is not always the most interesting

Solution n°1: Open Terms



- Need to allow the user to analyze and explore content not only with predefined known terms but with "open" terms.
 - Important information can be discovered using the simple extraction of domain independent term candidates
 - Open terms doesn't mean simple terms
- Doing a little math we can restrict the analysis to only the (presumably) relevant information
 - Make a statistically guided guess about which terms are relevant (keep only a small number)
 - Assign confidence score to each term
 - Set of parameters to customize the results

Solution n°1: Open Terms with RTF



- RelevantTermFinder (RTF)
 - Allows to work cross-domain
 - Without the need to manually adapt to new domains
 - Separates important from unimportant information

Advantages:

- Approach is very replicable
 - Can be applied in many different contexts with minor or no variation
- Approach technically very simple
 - RTF is fast, multilingual
- Approach allows to address exploratory scenarios
 - Finding "new" information on issues that were not modeled before

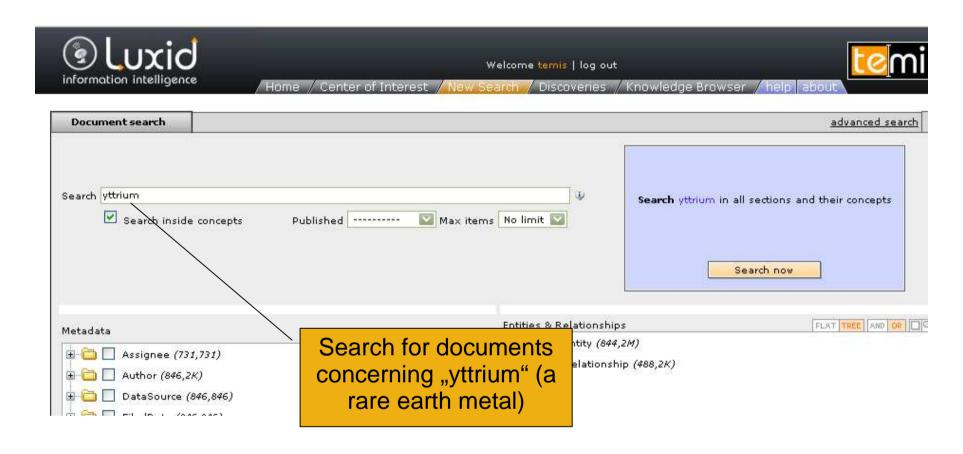
Solution n°1: Example with RTF



- One real-world example on patent data (there are many others...)
- Scenario
 - Corpus of ~2000 Patents on « Stents » (bioresorbing stents)
 - Answer one specific question:
 - why in a set of patent documents people used « Yttrium » in their products?
 - → There is no specific Cartridge for this question and there will never be one, because the question came up ad hoc
- Question: Can Luxid® guide me towards the really interesting issues?

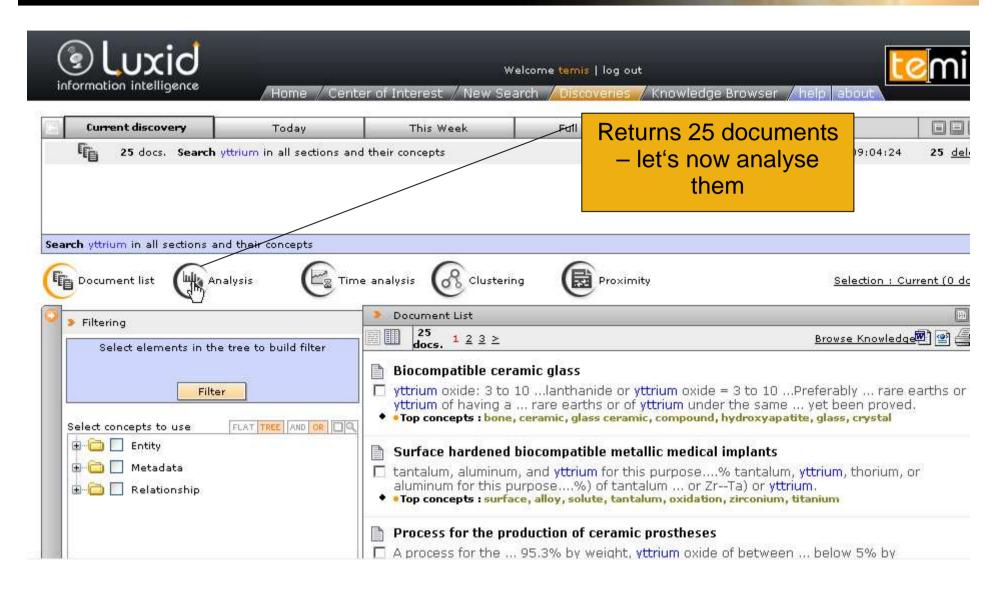
Search





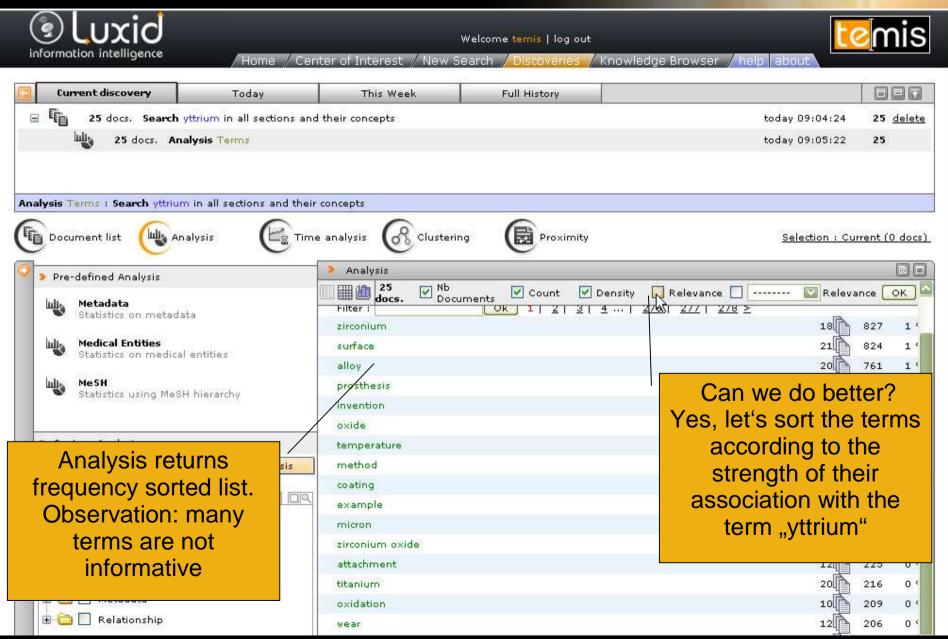
Analysis





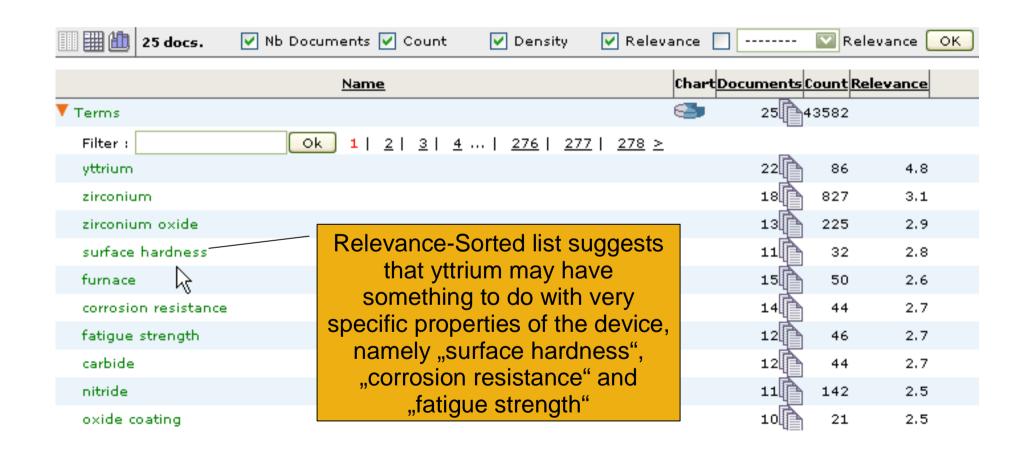
From Frequency to Relevance





Discovering relevant topics





RTF applications:



- Similar documents:
 - Show standards similar documents to one document
- Deduplication
 - Remove real duplicates and near duplicates
- Categorization
 - Classify documents automatically according to ontologies
- Clustering:
 - Classify documents automatically

Conclusion:



- RTF is a Skill Cartridge™
 - Use and deploy like any other Skill Cartridge™
 - "Self-contained", internal DB, no external dependency
- Working with open terms is a very useful complement to our existing Skill Cartridges™
 - Combined with appropriate sorting it allows to reach high relevant results
 - It improves replicability and broadens the range of context in which Luxid® can be used
- RTF is available
 - Luxid®

Solution n°2: Easing the Skill Cartridge™ Model



Goals

- Better support Patent Analysts in setting vocabularies
- Ease the customization

How?

- Improve our Skill Cartridge™ Development Studio
- Develop new customization tools/products

"Social Tagging"

- Make Knowledge Workers contribute to Skill Cartridge™ development
- Keep centralized control & monitoring

Solution n°2: Easing the Skill Cartridge™ Model



Skill Cartridge™ Builders

Luxid® Administrators

Luxid® Users

3 profiles

- Skill Cartridge™ Builders
- Solution administrators & customizers
- Business Users

3 environments

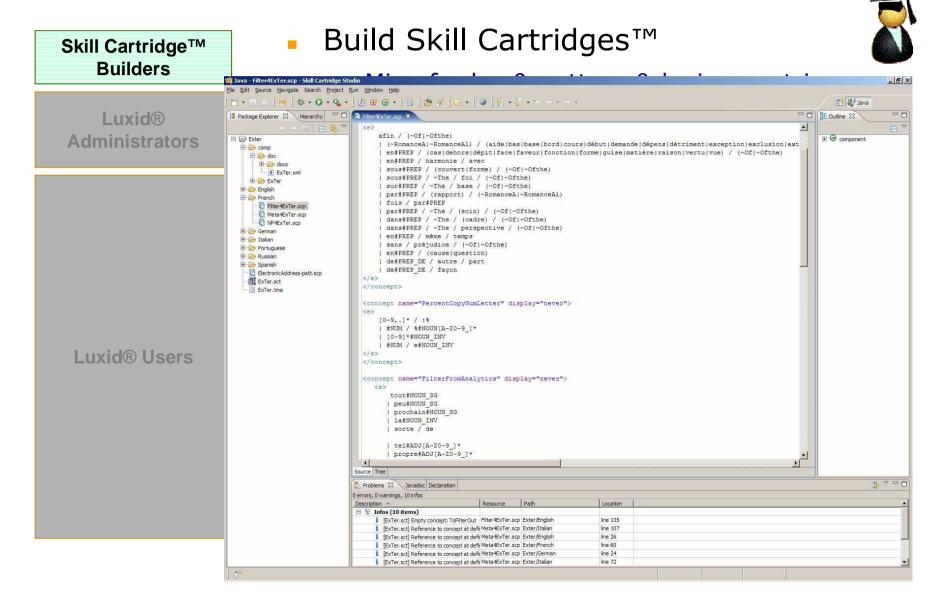
- Development
- Customization & test
- Production

3 product stacks

- Development Studio®
- Lexicon Manager®
- Dynamic Mapping Editor®

Skill Cartridge™ Builders





Luxid® Administrators & Customizers





Skill Cartridge™ Builders

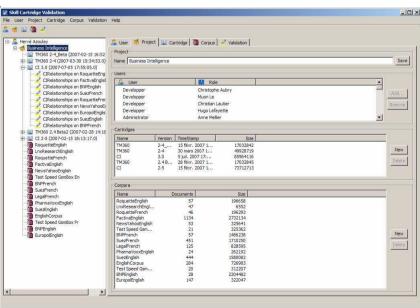
Luxid® Administrators

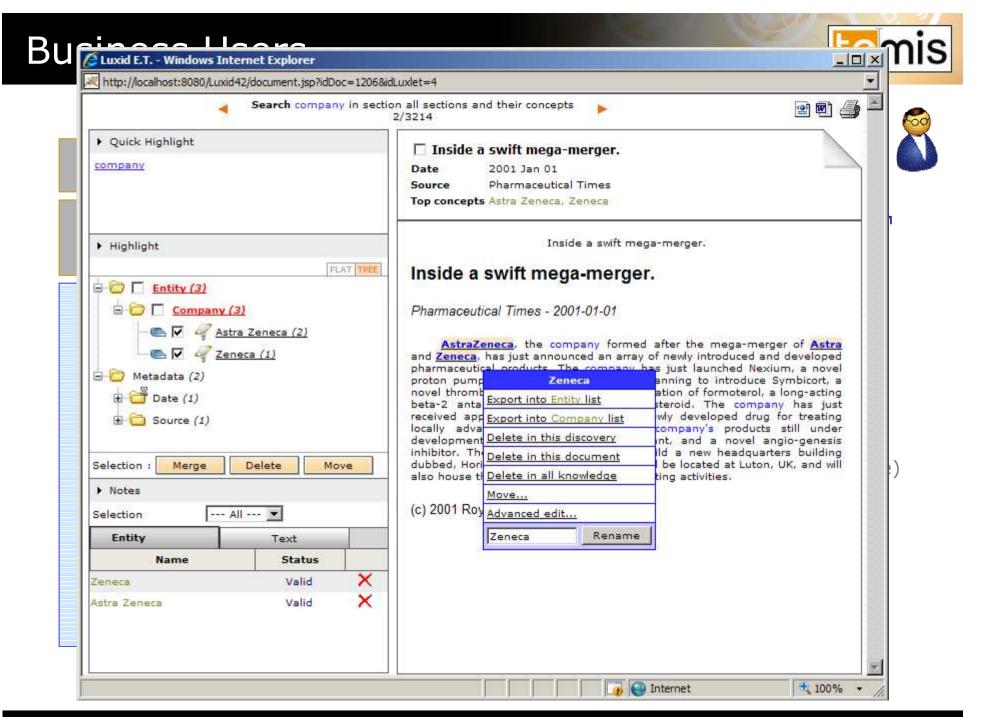
Luxid® Users

- Enrich Skill Cartridge™
 - Tailor with project/customer taxonomy
- How? Lexicon Manager®
 - Import taxonomy
 - Adjust lexicons (add/remove/edit entries)
 - Check consistency

Re-compile Stall Cartridge Validation
 File User Project Cartridge

- Who?
 - TEMIS Prof
 - Certified pa
 - IT & Inform





Conclusion



- Patent Literature uses terms which are hard to find by classical means
- The powerful approach of building Skill Cartridges™ needs to completed by new approaches and tools:
- Using "Open Terms" like RTF allows to discover specific information and answer open questions
- 2. Allowing Knowledge workers and Patent Analysts to easily set up new vocabularies increases productivity and serendipity

Thank You

Beyond Search >> Luxid® for Life Sciences



Gracias!

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