

## Information Retrieval for Precision Oncology

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**Abstract:** Diagnosis and treatment decisions in cancer increasingly depend on a detailed analysis of the mutational status of a patient's genome. This analysis relies on previously published information regarding the association of variations to disease progression and possible interventions. Clinicians to a large degree use biomedical search engines to obtain such information; however, the vast majority of search results in the common search engines focuses on basic science and is clinically irrelevant. We developed the *Variant-Information Search Tool*, a search engine designed for the targeted search of clinically relevant publications given a mutation profile. VIST indexes all PubMed abstracts, applies advanced text mining to identify mentions of genes and variants and uses machine-learning based scoring to judge the relevancy of documents. Its functionality is available through a fast and intuitive web interface. We also performed a comparative evaluation, showing that VIST's ranking is superior to that of PubMed or vector space models.

### 1 Introduction

Precision oncology denotes treatment schemes in cancer in which medical decisions depend on the individual molecular status of a patient [Ga13]. The most relevant molecular information is the set of variations (mutations) each individual carries. When faced with the variant profile of a patient, clinicians critically depend on accurate, up-to-date, and detailed information regarding the clinical relevance of the present variations. Finding such information is highly laborious and time-consuming, often taking hours or even days [Do17]. We demonstrate Variant-Information Search Tool (VIST), a search engine specifically developed to aid clinicians in precision oncology in their search for clinically relevant information for a (set of) variations or mutated genes. The core of VIST is its ranking function which, given a (set of) variation or a (set of) gene and a cancer entity, ranks those documents of its corpus highest which contain clinically relevant information. The main difficulty when developing a ranking function for such a novel and quickly emerging field are (a) the lack of gold standard data and (b) the complexity of the concept "clinical relevance", encompassing, among other, information about gene-mutation-drug associations, frequencies of variations within populations, mode of action of drugs and molecular functions. VIST copes with this

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complexity by using: (1) advanced information extraction to pre-filter documents based on the genes and variations they mention, and (2) machine learning (ML) document classifiers trained on a silver-standard corpus of clinically related documents. VIST furthermore offers several metadata filters (journal, year of publication), highlights key phrases (i.e., the clinically most important sentences) and mentions of query entities when displaying documents, links out to external databases, and allows mixing of entity and classical keyword search. VIST was developed in close interaction with medical experts and is freely available at <https://trriage.informatik.hu-berlin.de:8080/>. It is the first search engine directly targeting clinical relevance of documents which required the integration of ML methods into the ranking. This discerns it technically from other biomedical IR systems, such as GeneView [Th12] or DigSee [Ki13]. The algorithmic problem of finding clinically relevant documents for variation data was also studied in the recent TREC Precision Medicine evaluation [Ro17]. However, the precise task was different from what we target in VIST, as also general medical data and comorbidities of patients were included, which would be very sensitive to implement in a public search engine like VIST.

## 2 VIST

VIST is a document retrieval system which ranks PubMed abstracts according to their clinical relevance for (a set of) queried variation(s) and/or gene(s) and a cancer entity. When inserted into the index, documents undergo a comprehensive processing pipeline including textual preprocessing, metadata extraction, named entity recognition, classification regarding cancer-relatedness, cancer type, and clinical relevance, and keyphrase detection [Še18]. We detect gene mentions using GNormPlus, variations using tmVar, and drugs using tmChem. All documents and annotations are indexed using Solr. To rank documents against a query, we pre-rank all documents according to two scores: one for their relatedness to cancer in general, and one for clinical relevance. In both cases, we use supervised document classification trained on CIViC [Gr17] and OncoKB [Ch17] with tf-idf weighting. Results are computed by first retrieving all documents containing any of the given variants / genes and filtering for cancer type. Remaining documents are ranked according to a linear combination of "keyword score"(cosine similarity to query), "cancer score"(confidence of the cancer-relatedness classifier), and "clinic score"(confidence of the classifier for clinical relevance).

## 3 Evaluation

VIST was extensively evaluated to assess and optimize its performance. First, we used a prototype version of VIST to curate a new corpus of clinically (ir-)relevant documents for performing evaluation, resulting in 188 individual scores., of which 119 are used for evaluation; the others were removed due to inconsistent ratings. We assessed the accuracy of the clinical-relevance classifier on this data set using cross-validation. Finally, we used

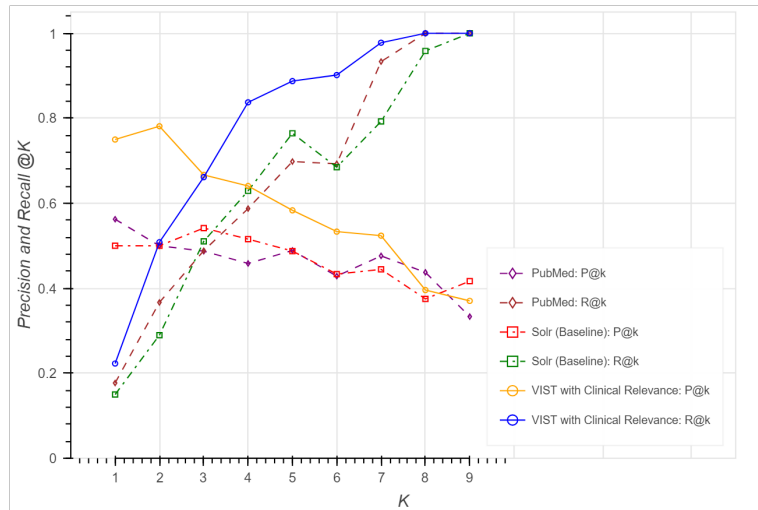


Fig. 1: Precision/Recall @  $k$  averaged over all queries.  $k$  denotes the  $k$ 'th document in the result set that is also contained in the test set.

this set to compare the ranking performance of VIST with that of PubMed and a pure VSM. Due to lack of space, we here only report on the third evaluation. In this comparison we cannot compare absolute ranks of results as VIST performs result filtering, leading to different result set sizes. Instead, we use two metrics which are robust to different result set sizes. Regarding the ratio of the average rank of all relevant documents from our test data to the average rank of all irrelevant documents, VIST performs best in 11 out of the 16 queries and very close to the best in 5 out of 16 queries. Second, Figure 1 shows average precision@ $k$  and recall@ $k$  for all three systems; therein,  $k$  denotes the  $k$ 'th document in the ranked result that is also contained in the test set. Clearly, VIST outperforms VSM-ranking and PubMed in both regards.

#### 4 Web Interface and Demonstration

The VIST web interface allows users to define queries and inspect matching documents. Additionally, it offers entity highlighting, various document filters, and a help page. The query shown below is taken from the evaluation queries, also available in the user interface as example query.

**Starting a New Search.** The initial query is of the format  $Q: [keyword(s), gene(s), variant(s)]$ . At least one item has to be specified. Matching abstracts are presented in a ranked order based on VIST relevance score. For each document, its title, PMID, publication year and ranking score are shown. The basic interface is shown in Figure 2.

The screenshot displays the VIST web interface. On the left, there is a search interface with a 'Query Results' section. It includes a 'New Query' button, a 'Simple Query' input field, and a 'Medline' section with a table of search results. The table has columns for 'Score', 'Title', and 'Year'. The results are as follows:

Score	Title	Year
6.58	Recent advances in malignant melanoma.	2017
2.91	Value of a molecular screening program to support clinical trial enrollment in Asian cancer patients: The Integrated Molecular Analysis of Cancer (IMAC) Study.	2017
1.67	Initial Variant of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma: A Literature Review.	2017
1.64	Thyroid Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology Practice in India.	2017
1.27	Natural and Unnatural Small Molecules as Pharmacological Chaperones and Inhibitors in Cancer.	2017

Below the table, there are filters for 'Journal', 'Year', and 'Publication Year'. The 'Apply Filters' button is at the bottom.

On the right, a detailed search result is shown for the article 'Value of a molecular screening program to support clinical trial enrollment in Asian cancer patients: The Integrated Molecular Analysis of Cancer (IMAC) Study'. The title is highlighted in yellow. Below the title, the abstract is displayed, with several key sentences highlighted in yellow. The abstract text is as follows:

**ABSTRACT** STATISTICS

The value of precision oncology initiatives in Asian contexts remains unexplored; here, we review the institutional implementation of prospective molecular screening to facilitate accrual of patients into genome-driven clinical trials, and to explore the mutational landscape of advanced tumors occurring in a prospective cohort of Asian patients ( $n = 316$ ) with diverse cancer types. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) plus routine cytogenomical assays, such as immunofluorescence, copy number analysis and in situ hybridization tests, were performed on tumor samples. Archival Molecular tests were used to quantify response for non-plasma, biomarker-driven clinical trials. Overall, NGS was successful in 345 of 396 patients (87%), achieving a mean depth of 1,643x and coverage uniformity of 96%. The median turnaround time from sample receipt to return of genomic results was 29.5 days (95% CI: 20.0-39.0 days). Repeatable mutations were found in 300 of 300 patients (100%), whereby one percent of patients at study enrollment indicated consent to receive incident findings and subjected to onco-genetic counseling if required. The most commonly mutated oncogenes included *BRCA2* (19%), *PIK3CA* (19%), *EGFR* (19%), *KRAS* (19%) and *RET* (17%), while the most frequently mutated tumor suppressor genes included *TP53* (47%), *SMAD4* (17%), *APC* (17%), *PTEN* (17%) and *SMAD7* (7%). Among 23 patients enrolled in genotype-matched trials, twelve progressed to the primary end point (52.2%); 11 (47.8%) achieved complete response (43% 95% CI: 23.1-68.5%) derived clinical benefit, including 3 partial responses and 6 with stable disease lasting  $\geq 6$  weeks.

Below the abstract, there is a 'Reference' section with a star icon and a link to the original publication.

Fig. 2: VIST web interface: Left: Search interface and result overview. Right: Detailed search result with entity and keyphrase highlighting.

**Filtering and highlighting of retrieved documents.** Enabled as soon as a search yields a non-empty result. VIST allows narrowing returned results by (a) journals, (b) year of publication, and (c) cancer type.

**Viewing Document Details.** Key sentences and annotated entities are visually highlighted. Key sentences are represented with yellow background with varying transparency levels corresponding to confidence of the detection method. Found genes and drugs are linked to relevant databases (NCBI Genes and DrugBank, respectively). The interface also shows MeSH keywords and a link to the original publication.

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