

OBI Data Quality Framework

Stage 2 – Recommended Vocabularies

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1. Recommended Vocabularies

The following is a list of health research-related controlled vocabularies and ontologies that *should* be used for OBI related data descriptions, study descriptions, and data management descriptions. Adopting vocabularies and ontologies will support the findability, accessibility, interoperability, reusability (FAIR) of the data that are collected and stored on OBI's Brain-CODE platform.

Name	Description	URL	Use cases	Use on Brain- CODE
Disease Ontol				
MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)	MedDRA is an international medical terminology with an emphasis on use for data entry, retrieval, analysis, and display.	https://bioportal.bio ontology.org/ontolo gies/MEDDRA	 Diagnosis labelling in medical history forms 	• Medical History
MONDO (Mondo Disease Ontology)	Mondo Disease Ontology by the Monarch Initiative. The Mondo Disease Ontology (Mondo) aims to harmonize disease definitions across the world. It is a semi-automatically constructed ontology that merges in multiple disease resources to yield a coherent merged ontology.	<u>https://bioportal.bio</u> ontology.org/ontolo gies/MONDO	• Adopted by GA4GH Phenopackets ¹	

¹ GA4GH Phenopackets Recommended Ontologies: <u>https://phenopacket-schema.readthedocs.io/en/latest/recommended-ontologies.html</u>



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LOINC (Logical Observations Identifier Names and Codes)	Laboratory and Clinical Observations. LOINC is used to code questions in electronic medical records (e.g., "what organism is in this blood sample?")	<u>https://bioportal.bio</u> ontology.org/ontolo gies/LOINC	 Used for lab information 		
SNOMED Clinical Terms	SNOMED Clinical Terms. SNOMED is Typically used to code for clinical terminology values (e.g., "Proteus mirabilis")	https://bioportal.bio ontology.org/ontolo gies/SNOMEDCT	 Used to code clinical diagnoses and other clinical terminology where MedDRA cannot be used (LOINC to be used for lab results) 		
CDISC Controlled Terminology	Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium (CDISC) collection of controlled terminology (CT) primarily used for registered clinical trials.	https://www.cdisc.o rg/standards/termin ology/controlled- terminology	 CDISC CT for Protocol Representation Model (PRM) for registered trial planning. CDISC CT for CDASH to store data for registered trial submissions. CDISC CT for Standard Data Tabulation Model (SDTM) for registered trials reporting. CDISC CT for ADaM for registered trial analysis reporting 		
Phenotype Ontologies					
HPO (Human Phenotype Ontology)	The HPO provides a comprehensive logical standard to describe and computationally analyze phenotypic abnormalities found in human disease.	<u>https://hpo.jax.org/</u> app/	 Phenotypic abnormalities in human disease Adopted by GA4GH Phenopackets 		
Genetics Ontologies					
HGNC	The HGNC provides standard names,	https://www.genen ames.org/	A comprehensive collection of gene		

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(HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee)	symbols, and IDs for human genes.		names, symbols, and ids for human genes • Adopted by GA4GH
NCBI Gene	NCBI gene vocabulary.	https://www.ncbi.nl m.nih.gov/gene/	PhenopacketsAn NIH catalogue of genes
NIH GDC Schemas	Standard field descriptors from the NIG Genomic Data Commons (GDC).	https://docs.gdc.can cer.gov/Data Dictio nary/viewer/	 Lab protocol standard field descriptors for genomic data
		Units	
UO (Units of Measurement Ontology)	The Units of Measurement Ontology (UO) provides terms for units commonly encountered in medical data. The following table shows some typical examples. https://pubmed.ncbi. nlm.nih.gov/2306043 2/	<u>https://bioportal.bio</u> ontology.org/ontolo gies/UO	 A comprehensive collection of unit terms Adopted by GA4GH Phenopackets
	N	ledications	
DrugCentral	DrugCentral integrates a broad spectrum of drug resources related to chemical structures, biological activities, regulatory data, pharmacology and drug formulations. <u>https://pubmed.ncbi.</u> nlm.nih.gov/3315128 7/	<u>https://drugcentral.</u> org/	 A comprehensive collection of medication information Adopted by GA4GH Phenopackets
		Tasks	
Cognitive Atlas - Tasks	The Cognitive Atlas is a collaborative knowledge building project that aims to develop a knowledge base (or ontology) that characterizes the	<u>https://www.cogniti</u> <u>veatlas.org/tasks</u>	 A comprehensive collection of cognitive tasks commonly used in neuroscience, psychology, and cognitive science



state of current		
thought in cognitive		
science. The project is		
led by Russell		
Poldrack, Professor of		
Psychology at		
Stanford University.		

2. Recommended Tools to Support Semantic Coding

Please find below a list of tools that can help with semantic concepts and code lookups to support coding.

• Athena by OHDSI

- o https://athena.ohdsi.org/
- Athena is a powerful tool to reverse look up terms and concepts and find controlled vocabularies or ontologies that have definitions for them. It can also expand the term to show related concepts in its contextual hierarchy.

• SciCrunch & Interlex

- o SciCrunch General: <u>https://scicrunch.org/scicrunch/data/search#all</u>
- Interlex: <u>https://scicrunch.org/scicrunch/interlex/dashboard</u>
- Neuroimaging: <u>https://scicrunch.org/nidm-terms</u>
- Interlex on SciCrunch (by the FAIR data informatics lab) is another powerful tool to look up terms and concepts to find appropriate vocabularies. Various research communities have generated vocabularies now listed on Interlex. Interlex has its own "ilx" coded terms but also shows mapping terms to other vocabularies. Neurolex was integrated into Interlex and contains a large number of brain-related concepts.

3. Ontology Databases

Please find below a list of useful ontology concept databases. Additional databases will be added in the future.

- Ontobee: <u>https://ontobee.org/</u>
- Bioportal: <u>https://bioportal.bioontology.org/</u>
- EBI OLS: <u>https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ols/</u>