

CONTEXT-AWARE CASE-BASED REASONING

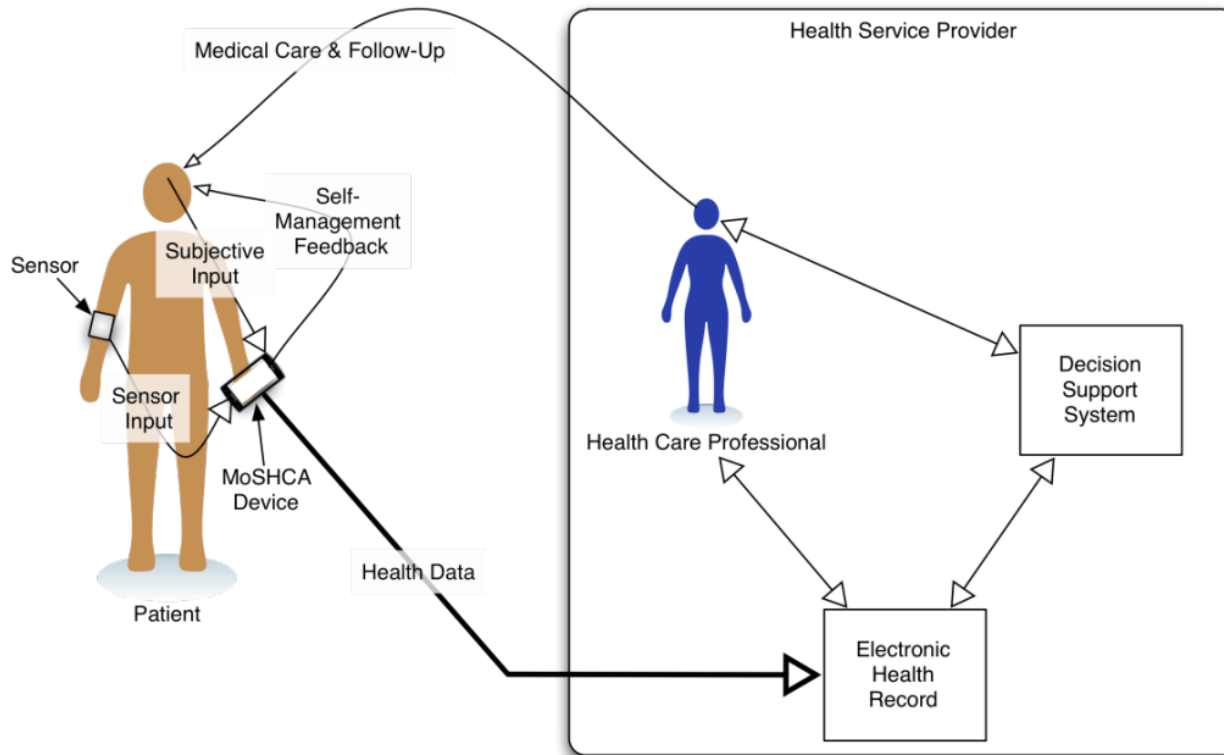
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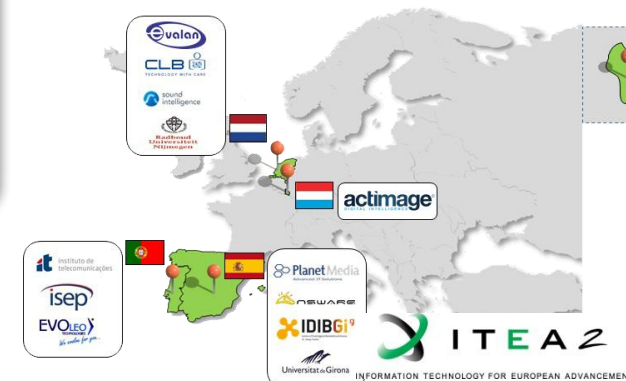
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○ Monitor & assist chronic disease patients



- COPD
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Epilepsy
- Premature-born babies
- Rehabilitation & Ageing

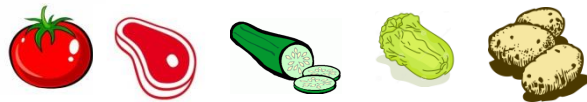


- ◎ Case-Based Reasoning
- ◎ Context-awareness / Ubiquitous computing

© Imitate human problem solving



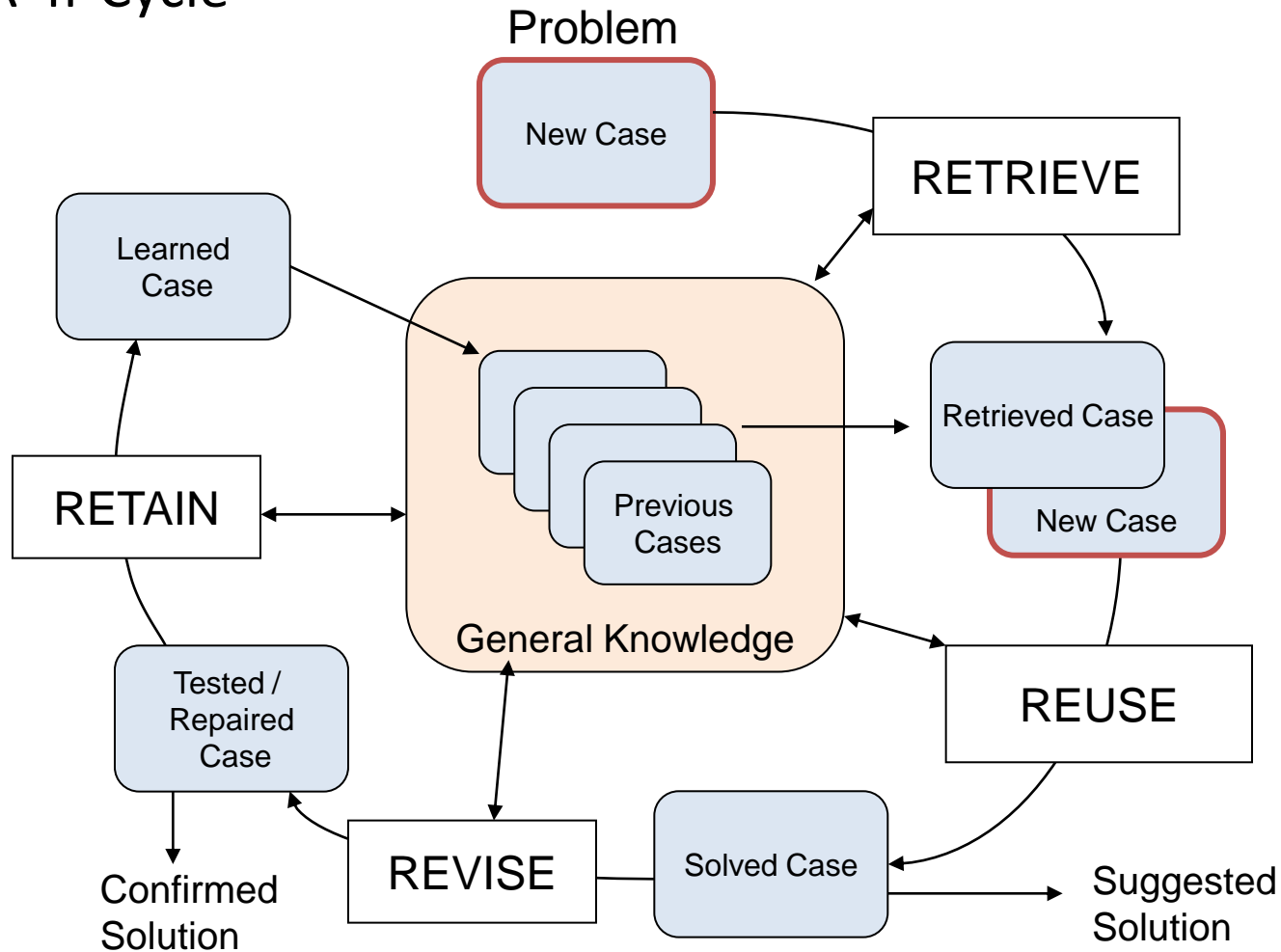
Remember (Retrieve)



Adapt (Reuse)



© CBR 4r Cycle

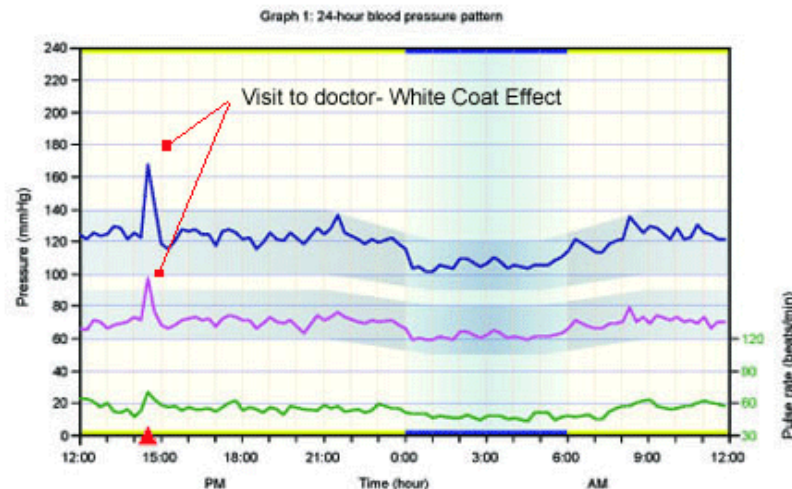


- ◎ Ability to change the behavior of a computing system depending on the context where it is being executed

- ◎ Information can have different meanings depending on the context it is placed

◎ An example: The white coat effect

Clinical environment: high pressure



Other environment: normal pressure



Context: Who & Where

◎ Heart rate frequency



+ High HRF = Normal Situation



+ High HRF = Problem?

Context: What & Where

⊙ How can CBR be improved with context-awareness?

Knowledge base

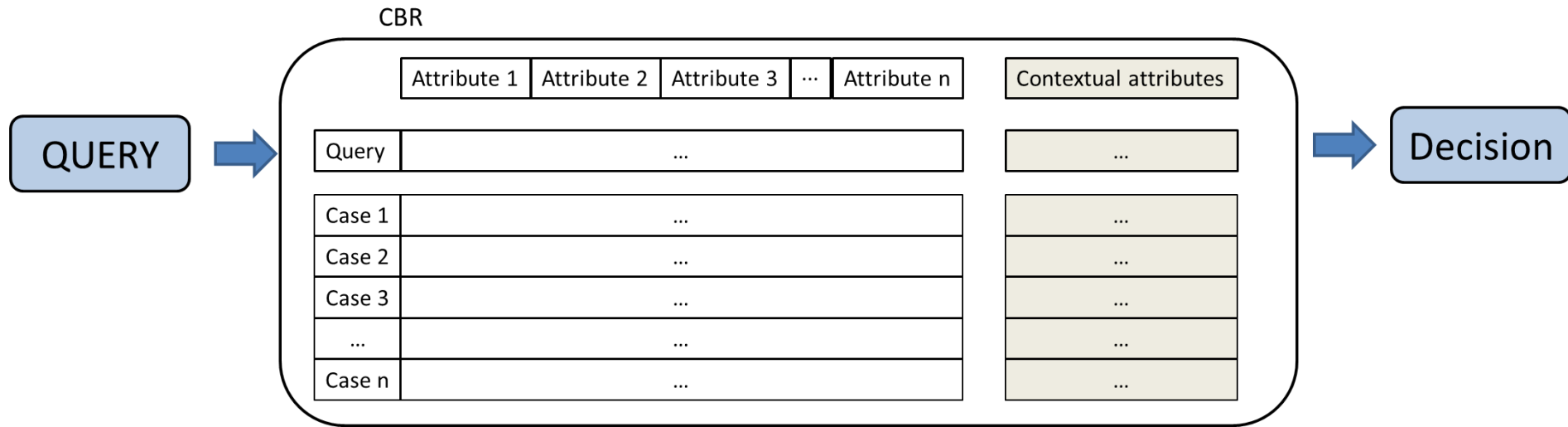
Case 1	...
Case 2	...
Case 3	...
...	...
Case n	...

Contextual attributes

Case 1	...
Case 2	...
Case 3	...
...	...
Case n	...

⊙ 4 Methods

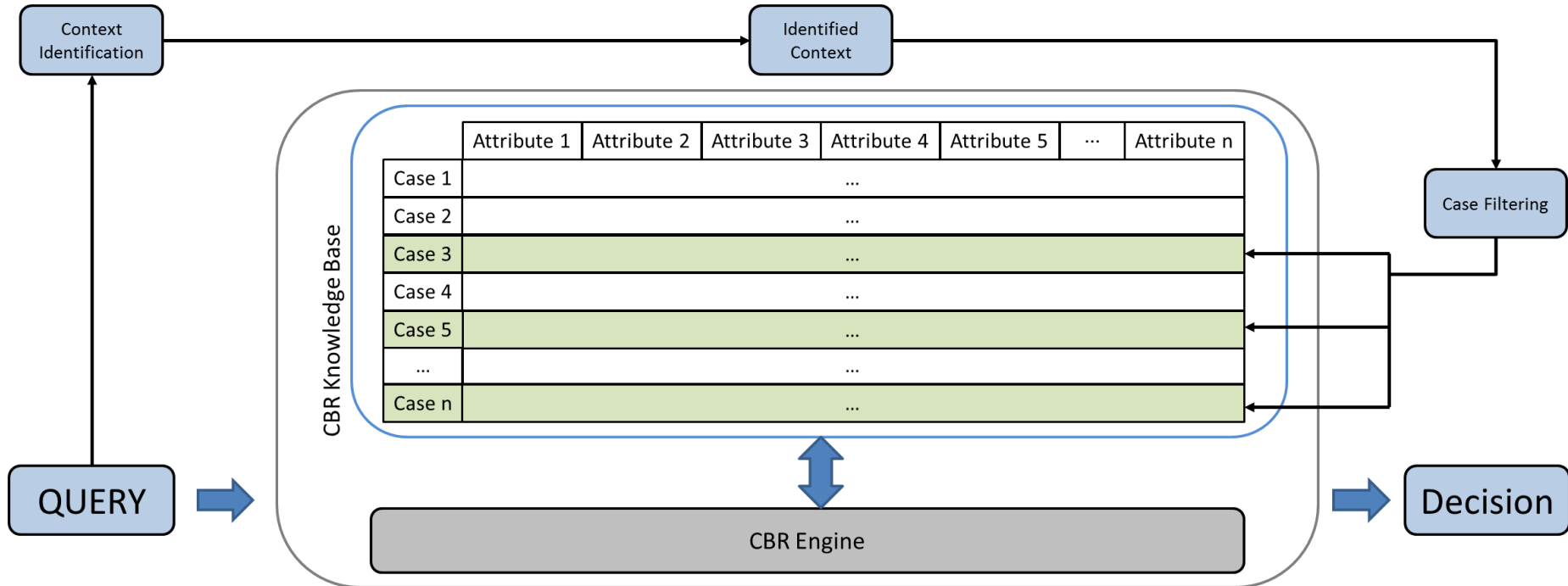
- Plain context CBR
- Case-base filtering
- Attribute filtering
- Context stacking



1. Context representation

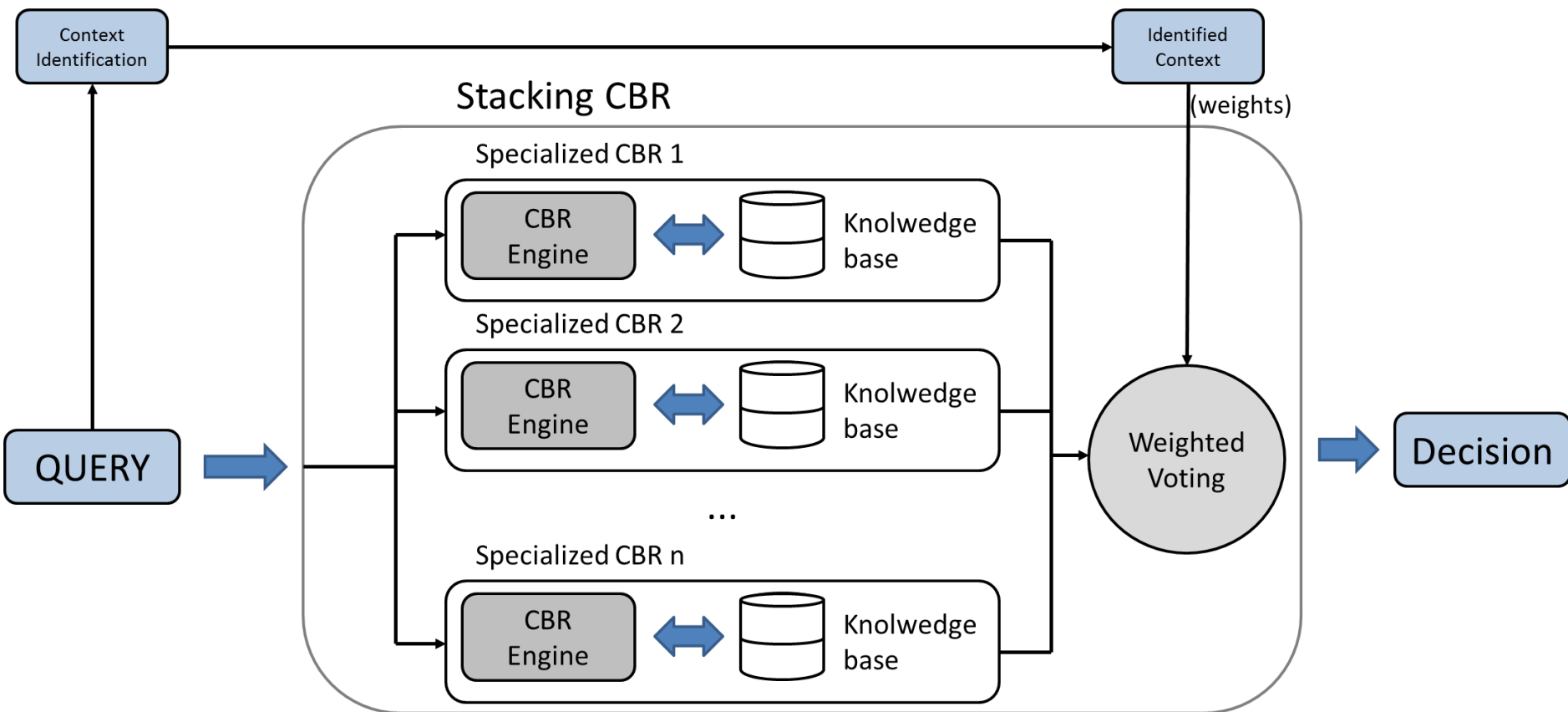
attributes: $\langle at_1, \dots, at_n \rangle$
 context: $\langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$
 case: $\langle at_1, \dots, at_n, c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$

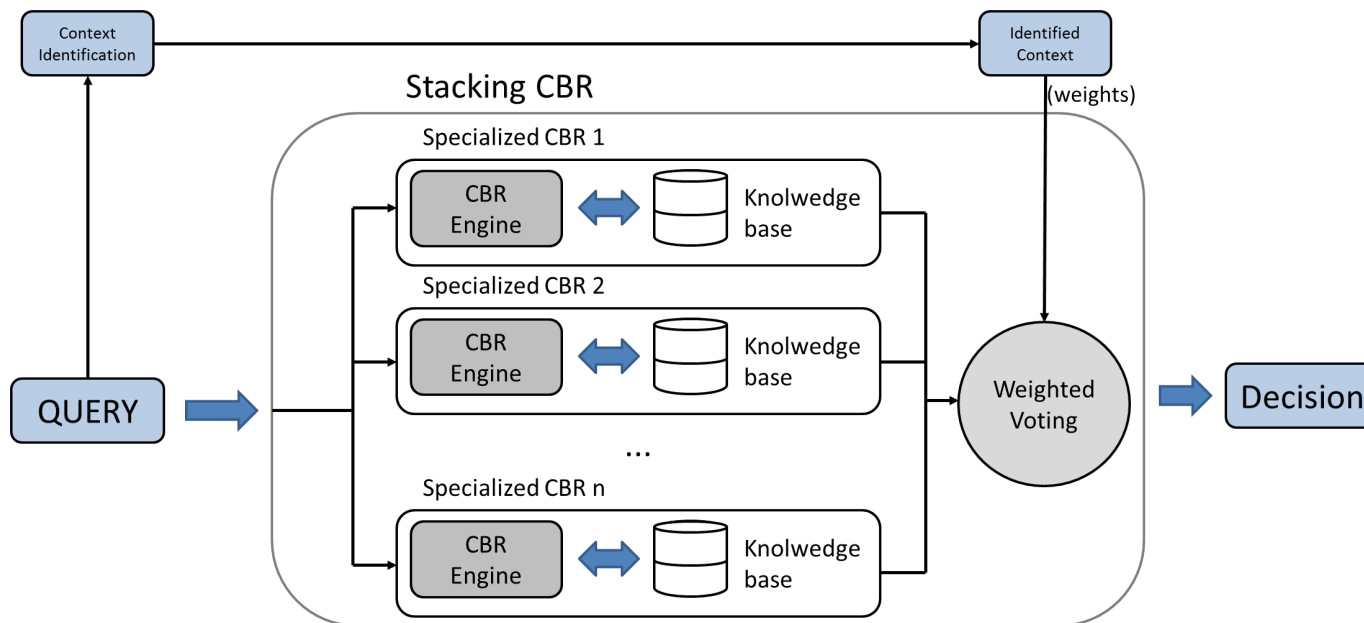
2. Context CBR



1. Context representation: identifying & labeling the KB
2. Query case representation identifying & labeling the query case
3. Context CBR only Consider cases with the same labels

$$sim(c, i_j) = \begin{cases} f(c, i_j) & \text{if } l_c = l_{i_j} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

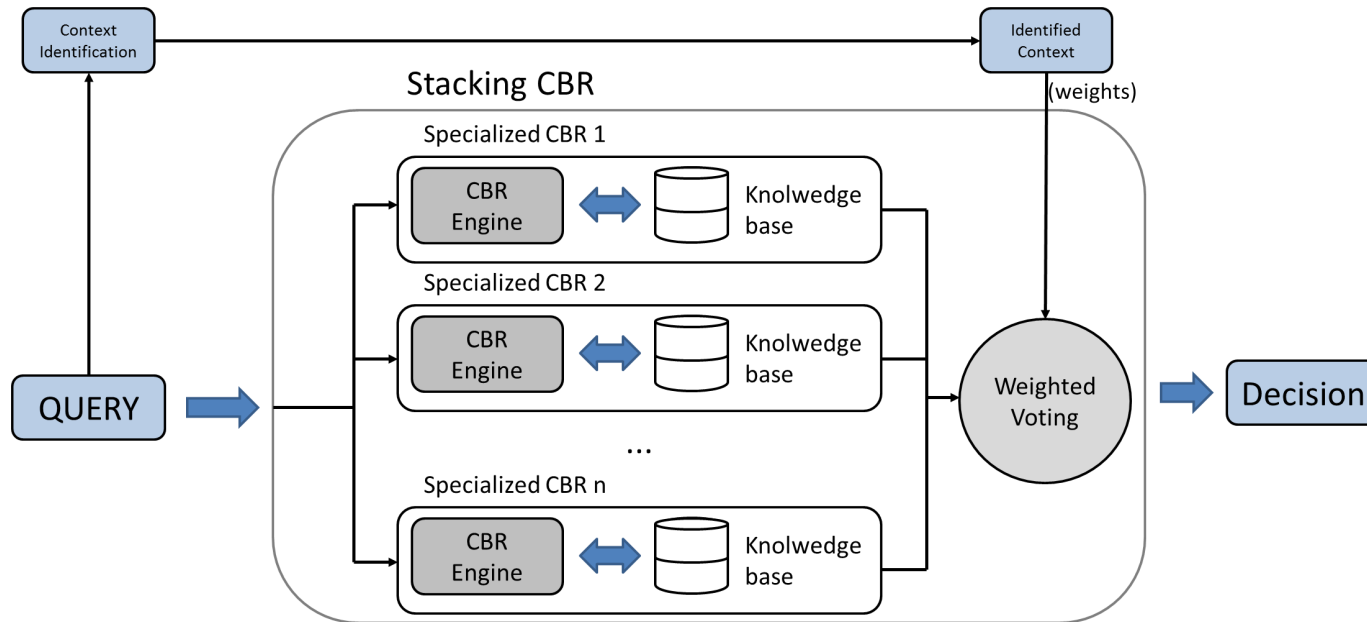




1. Context representation Identify & label the KB
2. Stacking CBR weighting Learn the weights for each CBR
(depending on the type of context)

$$WS^{l_m} = \langle ws_1^{l_m}, \dots, ws_k^{l_m} \rangle$$

3. Query case representation identifying & labeling the query case

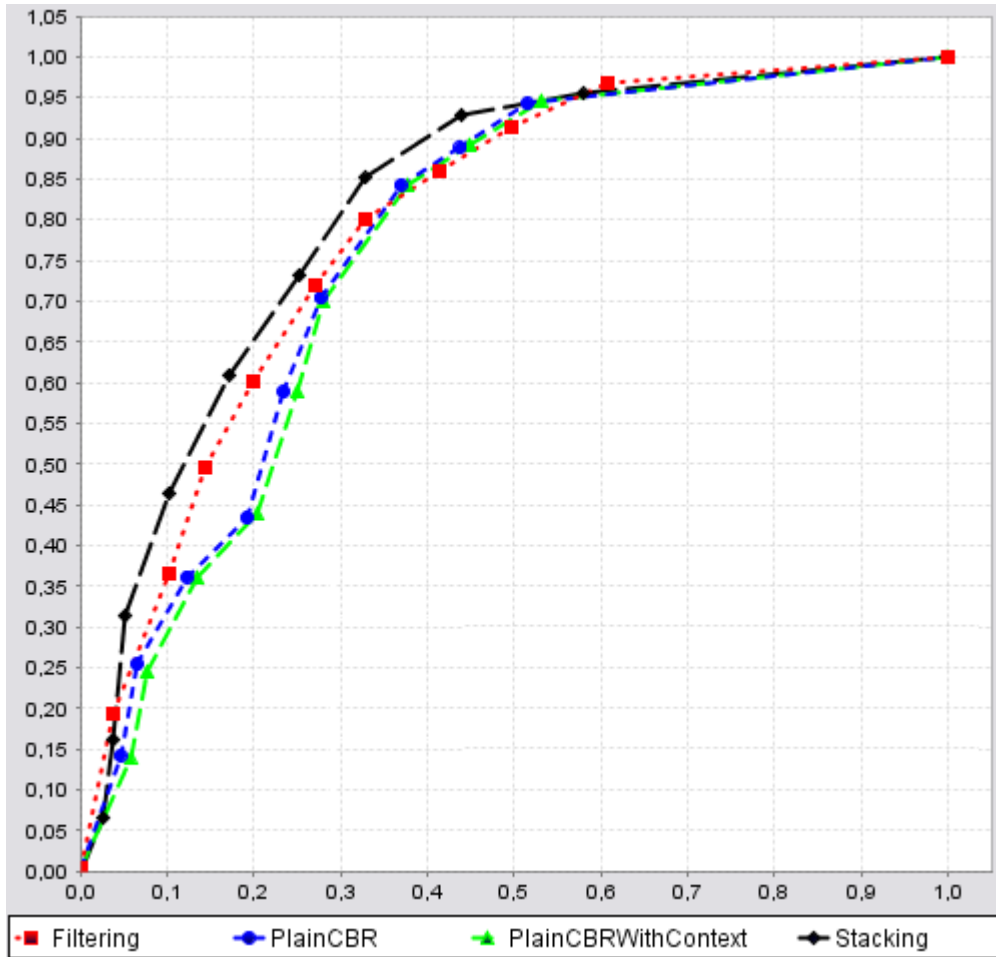


4. Context Stacking:
- Deliver the case to each existing CBR
 - Select the appropriate set of weights
 - Aggregate the CBR outputs using a MCDM

$$r^e = mcdm(S, W S^{l_m})$$

- ◎ Breast cancer data-base (Catalan Institute of Oncology, ICO)
 - 502 cases (270 with cancer)
 - 1197 attributes (37 geographical & environmental context)
 - 3 different contexts identified:
 - Context A: Big city, Mediterranean climate, Metropolitan area
 - Context B: Small cities, Cold climate, Mountain area
 - Context C: Small cities, Dry continental climate, Rural area





Method*	AUC
Simple CBR (Baseline)	0.774
Plain Context CBR	0.771
Case-base Filtering	0.795
Context Stacking	0.818

* All methods use the same retrieve & reuse configuration

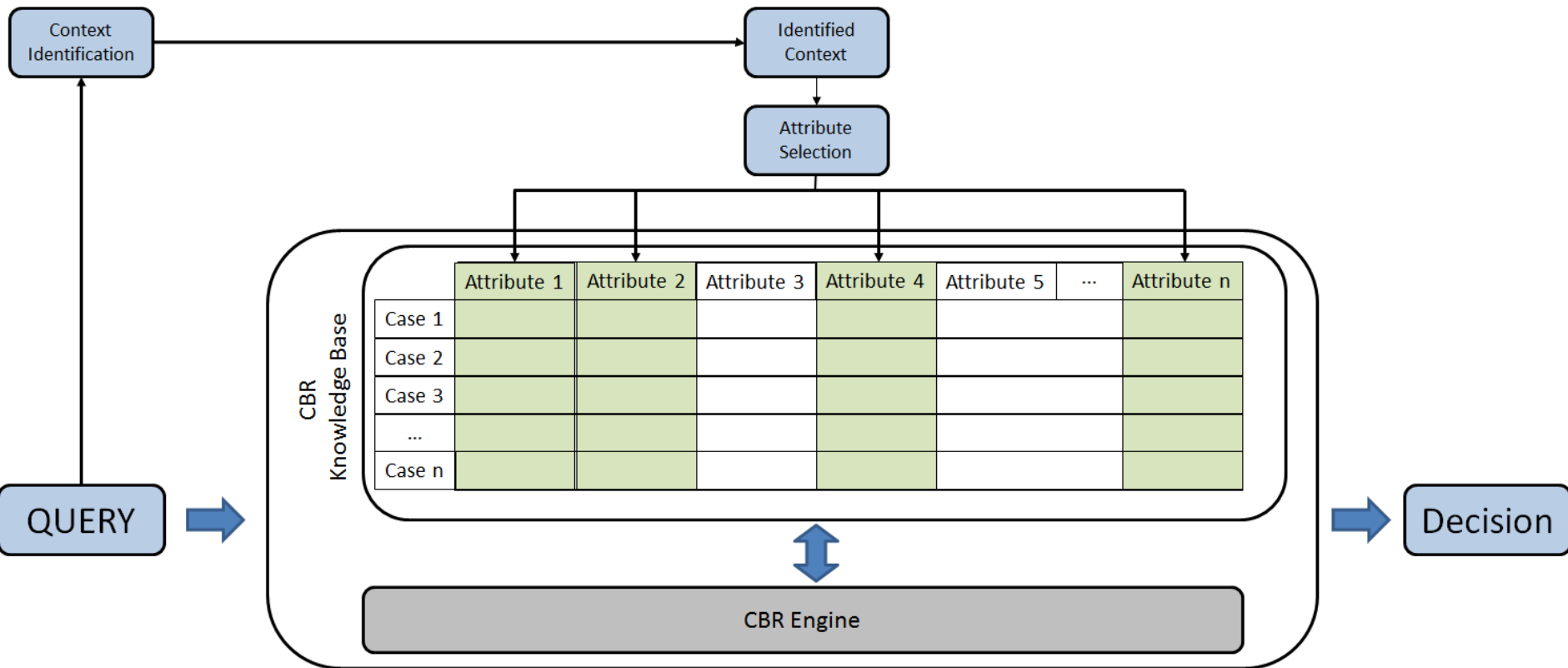
- ◎ Case-based Reasoning + Pervasive computing = Context-aware Case-based Reasoning
- ◎ 3 approaches:
 - Plain context CBR (natural handling of context)
 - Case-base filtering
 - Context stacking
- ◎ Tested with a breast-cancer database
- ◎ Contextual information can improve the outputs of case-based reasoning.

- ◎ Attribute weighting & context management
- ◎ How to integrate context-awareness in Revise & Retain cycles.
- ◎ Integrate the solution into a physical scenario
(Integration to MoSHCA project)

QUESTIONS?

CONTEXT-AWARE CASE-BASED REASONING

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Sensor-related Context

- **What** recorded the data?
 - Precision of the sensor
 - Calibration of the sensor
- **Who** recorded the data?
- ...



Geo-temporal Context

- **Where** the data is recorded?
 - GPS coordinates
 - Home vs. Hospital
- ...
- **When** the data is recorded?



Environmental Context

- **How** is the environment of the patient?
 - Environmental conditions
 - Habits of their relatives
 - Stressful or peaceful environment
- ...

