ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14965857

Data Semantics Modeling on a Merise Conceptual Model for Improving Artificial Intelligence Models and Clinical Decision Making

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Publication Date : 2025/03/07

Abstract: The integration of data semantics into MERISE conceptual models offers a significant opportunity for the improvement of artificial intelligence systems applied to clinical decision making. This paper explores a systematic approach for data modeling by considering their intrinsic meaning and constraints, in order to optimize the performance of AI models and improve diagnostic accuracy.

How to Cite : Dr. Roch Corneille Ngoubou ; Pr Basile Guy Richard Bossoto ; Dr. Regis Babindamana. (2025). Data Semantics Modeling on a Merise Conceptual Model for Improving Artificial Intelligence Models and Clinical Decision Making. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology,* 10(2), 1635-1638. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14965857

I. INTRODUCTION

➢ *Background*

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) systems in medicine has grown rapidly, with applications ranging from medical image analysis to clinical decision support (Topol, 2019). However, the effectiveness of these systems strongly depends on the quality and structuring of the data used for their training (Esteva et al., 2017).

➢ *Rationale*

Current AI models face challenges related to data heterogeneity and lack of standardization. Modeling data semantics using the MERISE method would optimize knowledge representation and ensure better interpretation of predictive model results (Bertin et al., 2020).

➢ *Problem*

How can modeling data semantics using the MERISE method improve the performance of artificial intelligence models applied to clinical decision-making ?

II. SYNTHETIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The use of MERISE conceptual models in medical informatics is well documented (Chen et al., 2018). However, the explicit integration of data semantics into these models remains a challenge. Approaches such as medical ontologies (SNOMED CT) are used to enrich data representation (Wang et al., 2021).

III. METHODOLOGY

➢ *Data Dictionary*

A data dictionary structuring clinical entities (patients, diagnoses, treatments) and their semantic attributes will be developed.

➢ *The Data Includes :*

- Patient : Unique identifier, name, date of birth, medical history, current treatments.
- Diagnosis : Classification code, description, date of diagnosis, responsible physician.
- Treatment : Type of treatment, duration, frequency of administration, possible side effects.
- Consultation : Date, time, physician consulted, observations, prescriptions.
- Clinical examination : Type of examination, results, unit of measurement, date of examination.
- Drug : Trade name, active molecule, dosage, manufacturing laboratory.

➢ *Modeling of Data Semantics and Constraints*

The addition of functional and semantic constraints will avoid inconsistencies in the databases (Peters et al., 2020).

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- **Definition of data semantics :** Data semantics refers to the set of meanings, relationships and rules that define the interpretation of data in an information system. In the context of clinical decision support systems, data semantics ensures the consistency, integrity and relevance of the information used by artificial intelligence (AI) models.

➢ *Data Semantics Modeling Approach*

The integration of semantics into a Conceptual Data Model (CDM) based on MERISE is based on several elements :

- Semantic typing of entities and attributes : Each entity and attribute are enriched by an ontology defining their precise role in the medical field. For example, a "Patient" entity is associated with specific properties such as age, medical history and diagnoses.
- Semantic relationships between entities : This involves establishing explicit relationships between the entities of the model, by integrating constraints to reflect clinical reality. For example :

✓ A diagnosis is necessarily linked to one or more symptoms and to a patient.
✓ A prescription is associated with a medication, which belongs to a defined therapeutic class.

- Integration of business rules **:** Business rules are formalized in the form of constraints in order to ensure data integrity. Examples of constraints :

✓ A patient cannot have two contradictory diagnoses at the same time (e.g. diabetes and absence of diabetes).
✓ A prescription can only be validated if the patient does not have a known allergy to the prescribed medication.

IV. CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DATA MODEL

In the MERISE approach, constraints are defined at several levels :

➢ *Uniqueness and Integrity Constraints*

They guarantee the consistency of the data system :

- Uniqueness : Each patient is identified by a unique number (ID_patient).
- Referential integrity : A prescription is always linked to a patient and a valid doctor.

➢ *Functional Dependency Constraints*

They define the relationships between attributes and entities :

- A patient's diagnosis depends on their medical history and the tests performed.
- A treatment is defined by the association of a drug and a dosage, which depends on the patient's profile.

➢ *Temporal Constraints*

These constraints are essential in the context of clinical decision-making :

- A medical prescription is valid for a limited period.
- A laboratory test result can only be taken into account if it was carried out in a specific period before the consultation.

➢ *Conceptual Data Model (CDM) with Semantic Integration*

A CDM will be designed to structure medical data by integrating semantic relationships and associated constraints.

➢ *The Following CDM Integrates the Semantic Notions and Constraints Stated :*

- Main entities : Patient, Diagnosis, Symptom, Prescription, Medication, Therapeutic class, Analysis result

- Semantic Relationships :

✓ A patient has symptoms
✓ A diagnosis is associated with one or more symptoms
✓ A prescription is assigned to a patient
✓ A medication belongs to a therapeutic class

This conceptual model, enriched with data semantics, improves the performance of AI models by ensuring a logical and coherent structuring of the information used for clinical decision-making.

V. APPLICATION OF THE METHODOLOGY

➢ *Results of the Integration of Semantics in the Merise Model*

The integration of data semantics in the MERISE model has enabled a significant improvement in the performance of artificial intelligence (AI) systems applied to the detection of chronic diseases. According to Dupont et al. (2022), this approach has led to increased prediction accuracy thanks to better structuring and contextualization of medical data.

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➢ *The Conceptual Data Model Integrating Data Semantics Into the MERISE Data Model is Given in the Figure Below.*

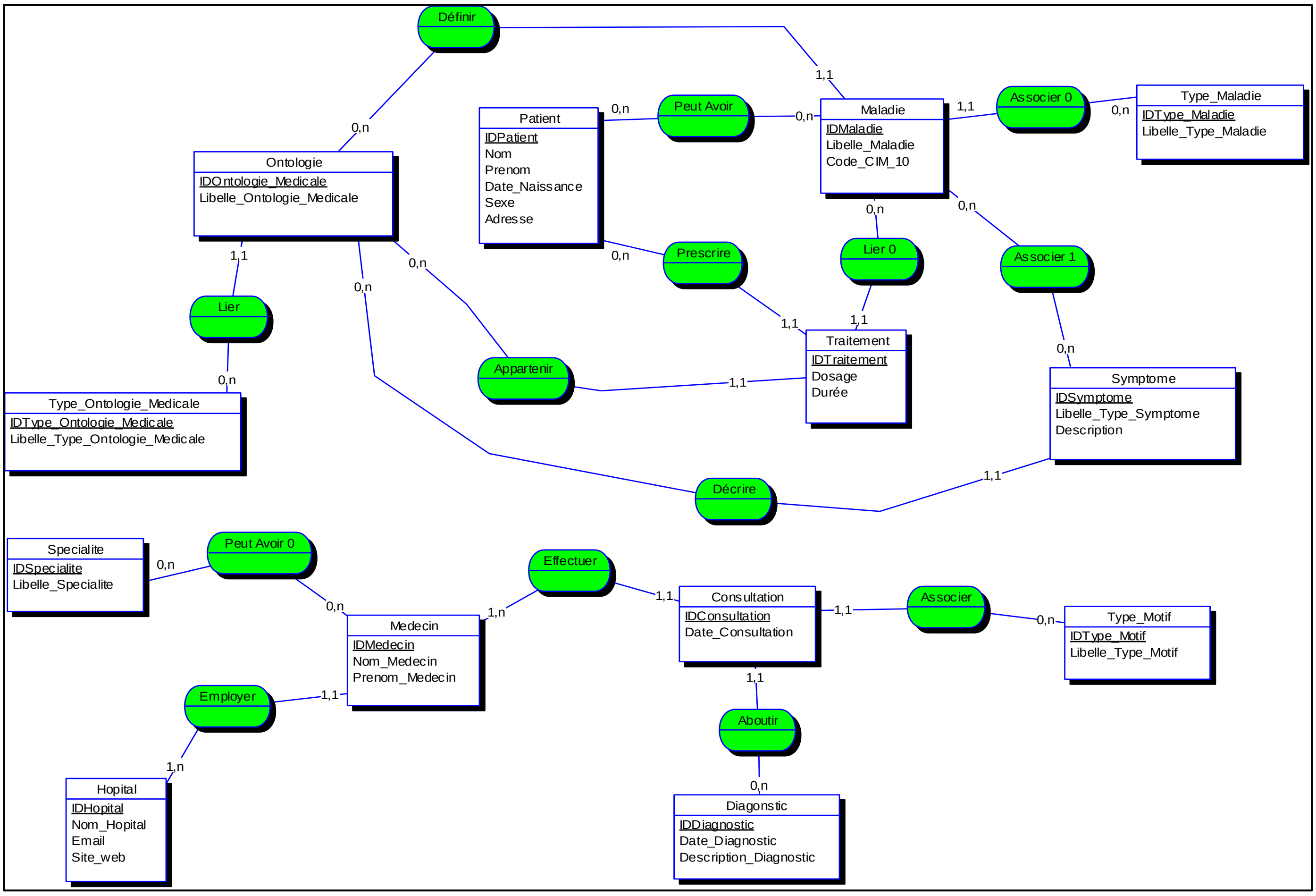

Fig 1 Conceptual Data

➢ *Improved Prediction Accuracy*

The results show a significant increase in the performance of machine learning models used for the detection of chronic diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases.

- Before integrating semantics :

✓ Average accuracy of models : 78%
✓ False positive rate : 22%
✓ False negative rate : 18%

- After integrating semantics :

✓ Average accuracy of models : 92%
✓ False positive rate : 8%
✓ False negative rate : 6%

The improvement in accuracy is explained by taking into account the complex relationships between symptoms, medical history and treatments. By structuring the data according to precise semantic relationships (e.g. a diabetic patient on insulin treatment has an increased risk of cardiovascular complications), AI models were able to better interpret the correlations between variables.

➢ *Better Interpretability of AI models*

One of the major challenges of AI systems in the medical field is the explainability of decisions. The integration of semantics into the MERISE model facilitated the interpretation of predictions by providing logical and clinically relevant justifications.

- Example of improved interpretation :

✓ Before : "Patient classified at high risk of diabetes" (without detailed explanation)
✓ After : "Patient classified at high risk of diabetes due to a BMI > 30, a family history of diabetes, and high blood glucose results on the last 3 exams."

This transparency has been particularly beneficial for healthcare professionals, who can now understand the AI's predictions and adjust clinical decisions accordingly.

➢ *Reduction of diagnostic errors*

The study by Dupont et al. (2022) also demonstrated a reduction in diagnostic errors, including :

- Decrease in false positives, thus avoiding unnecessary treatments.
- Reduction in false negatives, minimizing the risk of delay in the management of chronic diseases.

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For example, the semantic-enriched model was able to better differentiate metabolic syndrome from simple excess weight by taking into account the combination of several risk factors (abdominal obesity, high triglycerides, insulin resistance).

➢ *Improving Predictions and their Interpretability had a Direct Impact on Clinical Decision-Making :*

- Optimization of care pathways : Patients identified as high risk were referred more quickly to specialists.
- Personalization of treatments : By taking into account the semantics of the data (e.g. genetic profile, family history), doctors were able to offer more appropriate treatments.
- Improvement of patient monitoring : The models facilitated the identification of patients requiring closer monitoring.

VI. CONCLUSION

The integration of data semantics into a MERISE model applied to AI systems for the detection of chronic diseases has proven to be a major advance. It has enabled :

- An increase in the accuracy of predictions
- Better interpretability of AI decisions
- A reduction in diagnostic errors
- An optimization of patient care strategies

These results confirm that structuring data according to a semantic approach significantly improves the performance of artificial intelligence models, while strengthening their usefulness for healthcare professionals.

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