# The Role of Common Data Elements in Artificial Intelligence

June 4, 2025
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#### What if ...

Doctors *confidently* use AI to specialize treatment for each patient?



Your Common Data Elements (CDEs) were key to enabling this capability?

#### Al Potential in Biomedical Research ...

\* Drug Discovery – Faster access to life-saving treatments (15+ → 5-7 years); Identify new targets; Better prediction of efficacy and safety before expensive trials start; New uses for approved drugs

Precision Medicine and Personalized Treatments – Therapies Individualized based on comprehensive patient profiles Including genetic, environmental, lifestyle and medical history; Better predict outcomes and reduce risk at individual patient level

\*\* Medical Imaging and Diagnostics – "Superhuman" accuracy and speed leading to earlier detection; Automate Pathology image interpretation: Accuracy, consistency, speed and scalable to areas where experts are scarce

<sup>•</sup> Jaskaran Preet Singh Saini Al-driven innovations in pharmaceuticals: optimizing drug discovery and industry operations, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1039/D4PM00323C">https://doi.org/10.1039/D4PM00323C</a>
and Alberto Ocana, A, et al, Integrating artificial intelligence in drug discovery and early drug development: a transformative approach <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s40364-025-00758-2">https://doi.org/10.1186/s40364-025-00758-2</a>
\*\* Chang Min Park, MD, PhD Radiological Society of North America <a href="https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.222976">https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.222976</a> ©RSNA 2023

# High Accuracy Al Improves Lung Cancer Detection

Radiographer w/16 Suggestion Years Experience **SUSPICIOUS NORMAL** CT Scan With Contract 6.8 cm Lung Mass

Chang Min Park, MD, PhD Radiological Society of North America <a href="https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.222976">https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.222976</a> ©RSNA 2023

Radiographer

2nd Reading

**LUNG CANCER** 

# Categories of AI

#### Hybrid Al

#### Symbolic Al

 Uses logic and rules, leveraging ontologies, knowledge graphs, rule-based inference e.g. rule based expert system for medical diagnostics

#### Statistical/Machine Learning (includes LLMs)

Supervised,
unsupervised,
reinforcement learning,
e.g. Classification
systems, Spam
detection, Decision
trees, hierarchical
clustering, self-driving
cars

#### Neural Network/Deep Learning

 Analyzes and Interprets speech, visual input, audio e.g. Facial recognition, medical imaging, GPT-4 with vision, DALL-E

# Data Quality and Availability

#### Garbage In, Garbage Out

- Manual data cleaning time consuming and resource intensive 70-80% of AI project time
- Incorrect labels, inconsistent terminology usage, missing data validation
- e.g. Gestational Diabetes vs Diabetes in Pregnancy
- Reduces machine readability and impairs model performance
- Insufficient high quality training data produces poor quality models

#### Format and Structure

- Inconsistent data formats
- Heterogenous data models
- e.g. e.g. "blood pressure" vs "Systolic + Diastolic", Observation vs Personal Characteristic
- Lack of Interoperability reduces reuse in Al pipelines

Cannot be overcome by algorithms or compute power

## LLM Hallucinations

#### What are "Hallucinations"?

- Factually incorrect information
- Made-up Details
- Wrong information presented "confidently"

#### Why does it happen?

- Sophisticated pattern matching
  - Predicts what should come next based on statistical patterns
- Insufficient or poor quality data can lead to incorrect responses

#### How to prevent it?

- Use higher-quality data for AI training
- Provide verified datasets to augment the LLM
  - Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
  - Vector Databases with Embedding
  - Knowledge graphs

#### "Guardrails"

#### What is a Common Data Element (CDE)?

Metadata

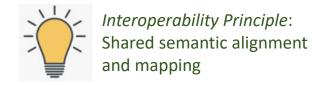
Information describe the meaning and format of data

# What is unique about CDEs?

Deeper Characteristics and Benefits:

- Standard Terminology Concepts → unambiguous, shared, and computable meaning
- 2. Standardized Structure → machine computability
- Independent Semantics → reusable across physical data models, forms, datasets for interoperability
- **4. Persistent Unique Identifier →** identifiable, outside specific data collection systems
- 5. Supports FAIR data → rich metadata, web accessible repository (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

Facilitate high performing AI models



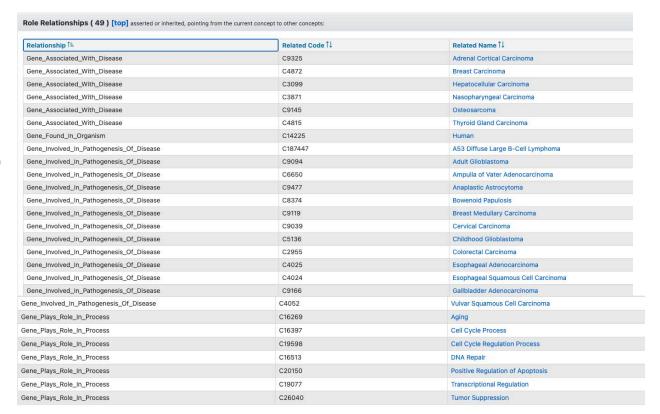
#### What Do You Mean?

- Context is important in conveying meaning
  - Words have different meanings depending on words around it.
- Some examples:
  - Agent: chemical compound or government employee?
  - Alcohol: disinfectant or a drink?
  - Colon: sentence punctuation or biological organ?
  - Mole: animal, blemish, unit of measure, or spy?
  - **Probe:** examination, investigation, or instrument?
  - → The above words are SEMANTICALLY AMBIGUOUS.
- Words can mean different things in different contexts.
- CDEs linked to standard concepts codes provide domain specific context

#### **About Ontologies**

#### → Domain Specific Knowledge Expansion

- "TP53 Gene" Code C17359
- Concept Relationships
  - Gene\_Plays\_Role\_In\_Process
  - Gene\_Associated\_With\_Disease
  - Gene\_Involved\_In\_Pathogensis\_Of\_D isease
  - Gene Has Abnormality
  - Gene Found In Organism
- Knowledge represented through Concept Relationships
  - Enhances LLM's
  - Provides Semantic Context
  - Helps Reduce Hallucinations



#### Characteristics of Well-Curated CDEs

#### **Machine Readable**

 Computers can easily process and interpret the meaning of data

#### **Standardized**

Consistent
 structure supports
 reuse for data
 validation, semi automated
 mapping and
 transformation

#### **Semantic Clarity**

 Standard concepts eliminate ambiguity, ensure consistent understanding

#### Key messages about CDE Concepts

01

Words can have different meanings

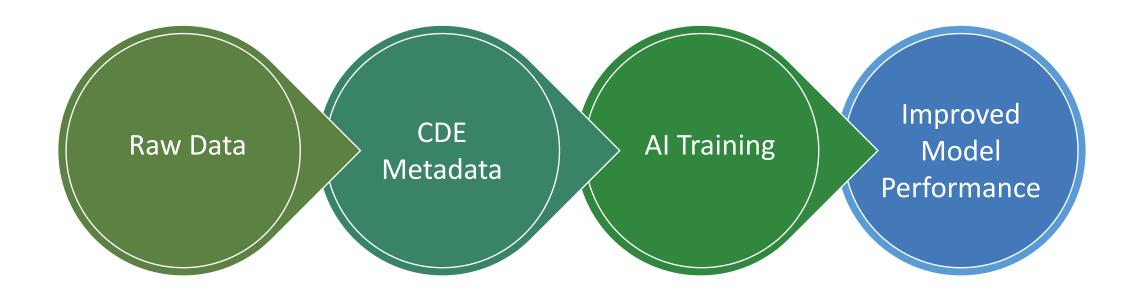
02

CDEs use standard concepts codes providing unambiguous, shared meaning

03

Concepts provide domain specific context, linked to knowledge, expanding human and machine understanding

#### Enhancing Al Models with CDEs



#### CDEs Help Address Al challenges

#### Improve Data Quality

- Consistent, computable semantics and labeling
- Structured data collection and validation

Unambiguous data collection methods reduces uncertainty improves supervised learning accuracy

#### Increase Data Availability

- Common data formats increase interoperability and pooling of datasets
- Rich CDE metadata facilitates automated mapping reducing labor intensive data preparation across different sources

More high quality data with less effort speeds up AI-pipeline for AI Model development and training

#### **Reduce LLM Hallucinations**

- Improve retrieval quality
- Provide semantic grounding
- Enable ontology and knowledge graph integration

Contextualized CDE-metadata based training and standardized data support more factual results



#### **Expand CDE Usage**

## Future Directions



Integrate with Emerging Al Technologies



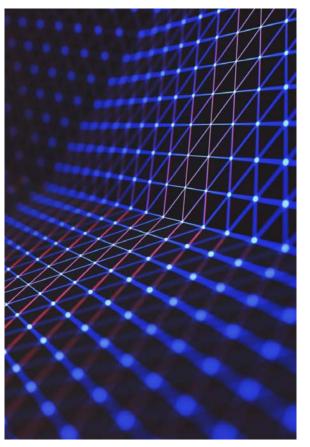
**Continuous Improvement** 

#### Call to Action:

#### Adopt CDEs to Help Make Data Al Ready

→ Advance Research and Improve Healthcare

Improve	Support	Enhance
Improve data semantics and consistency	Support harmonization, mapping and transformation	Enhance knowledge acquisition to accelerate discoveries
Data Quality	Data Availability	Data analytics



### Thank you!