

Methods for Characterising and Designing Patient-Friendly Documents

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Objectives of the research

- Study and characterisation of patient-friendly documents
- Strategies to produce medical information in a language adapted to patients

Justification

- Access to medical information (internet, EHRs, legislations)
 - Difficulty of medical language
- ⇒ Need to empower patients with means to understand the information

Research Questions

- Specificities of documents for patients ?
Differences / correspondences between specialized language and lay language?
- Can the study of these documents help design ways to adapt medical information to patients?

Methodology

- 1 Acquisition of a comparable corpus**
(= specialized vs patient-friendly documents)
source: Web
language: French
domains: tobacco, obesity, diabetes
- 2 Corpus analysis**
comparative study through NLP techniques
→ differences, correspondences
- 3 Recommendations and rules for patient-friendly documents**
based on the results of step 2

Results

- French corpus acquired in the domains of tobacco, diabetes and obesity

Nb words	Tobacco	Diabetes	Obesity	All
Specialized	202,607	260,215	248,856	711,678
Lay	94,039	78,845	96,398	269,282
Total	<i>296,646</i>	<i>339,060</i>	<i>345,254</i>	<i>980,960</i>

- Analysis in progress