

Fielded Output Explained

The -f (--fielded_output) option of SKR/MetaMap produces multi-line, tab-delimited MetaMap output. The content for this option is the same as -q (--machine_output) and, like the machine output option, it ignores any other option intended to control human-readable output. The output is organized by utterances as determined by the SPECIALIST parser. Each utterance has a header and one or more instances of a phrase, its candidates and its mappings:

```
<label> <l> u <utterance>
<label> <l> p <phrase> <parsed-phrase>
<label> <l> c <j> <m> <score> <matching term> <matching concept/preferred name> <matching word list> <semantic type list> <matchmap> <involves head flag> <is overmatch flag>
<label> <l> m <i> <n> <score>
<label> <l> mc <i> <n> <j> <m> <score> <matching term> <matching concept/preferred name> <matching word list> <semantic type list> <matchmap> <involves head flag> <is overmatch flag>
```

where fields are separated by tab characters;

<l> is a line number for all lines for <label> beginning with 1; u, p, c, m and mc are record types: utterance, phrase, candidate, mapping, and mapping concept; <parsed-phrase> and <matchmap> are currently shown as Prolog terms; mappings are numbered <j> of <n>; and candidates and mapping concepts are numbered <j> of <m>.

MatchMap List: The match map list consists of information on how the candidate concept matches up to words in the original phrase and if there is any lexical variation in the matching. NOTE: The span word counts don't include the following syntactic elements: aux, compl, conj, det, modal, prep, pron, and punc which are ignored by MetaMap. For example, in the phrase "of the drug therapy", the word "drug" would be counted as word #1 and the word "therapy" would be word #2.

```
[[[phrase word span begin,phrase word span end],[concept word span begin,concept word span end],variation]]
```

Example: This mapping shows word 1 of the phrase maps to word 1 of the concept with 0 lexical variation

```
[[[1,1],[1,1],0]]
  ^^^ Match up of words in TEXT
  ^^^ Match up of words in STRING
    ^ Variation
```

A partial example:

```
10700653.ti.1 1 u Molecular clock genes in man and lower animals: possible implications for circadian abnormalities in depression.
10700653.ti.1 2 p Molecular clock genes
  [mod([lexmatch([molecular]),inputmatch([Molecular]),tag(adj),tokens([molecular])),mod([lexmatch([clock]),inputmatch([clock]),tag(noun),tokens([clock])),head([lexmatch([genes]),inputmatch([genes]),tag(noun),tokens([genes]))])
10700653.ti.1 3 c 1 2 827 Genes Genes genes gngm [[[3,3],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 4 c 2 2 589 Molecule Molecule molecule sbst [[[1,1],[1,1],3]] no no
10700653.ti.1 5 m 1 1 766
10700653.ti.1 6 mc 1 1 1 2 589 Molecule Molecule molecule sbst [[[1,1],[1,1],3]] no no
10700653.ti.1 7 mc 1 1 2 2 827 Genes Genes genes gngm [[[3,3],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 8 p in man
  [prep([lexmatch([in]),inputmatch([in]),tag(prep),tokens([in]))],head([lexmatch([man]),inputmatch([man]),tag(noun),tokens([man]))])
10700653.ti.1 9 c 1 5 1000 MAN <1> Male gender man orga [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 10 c 2 5 1000 man <2> Male population group man popg [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 11 c 3 5 1000 Man <3> Homo sapiens man humn,popg [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 12 c 4 5 900 Mane <1> Animal mane mane bpod [[[1,1],[1,1],6]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 13 c 5 5 900 mane <2> Morning mane tmco [[[1,1],[1,1],6]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 14 m 1 3 1000
10700653.ti.1 15 mc 1 3 1 1000 Man <3> Homo sapiens man humn,popg [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 16 m 2 3 1000
10700653.ti.1 17 mc 2 3 1 1000 MAN <1> Male gender man orga [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 18 m 3 3 1000 man <2> Male population group man popg [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
10700653.ti.1 19 mc 3 3 1 1000 Depression <1> Mental Depression depression mobd [[[1,1],[1,1],0]] yes no
...
10700653.ti.1 58 mc 3 3 1 1 1000
```

Generated via "metamap02 -f" using 2002 UMLS Knowledge Source data