

Package ‘LBDiscover’

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Title Literature-Based Discovery Tools for Biomedical Research

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Description A suite of tools for literature-based discovery in biomedical research. Provides functions for retrieving scientific articles from 'PubMed' and other NCBI databases, extracting biomedical entities (diseases, drugs, genes, etc.), building co-occurrence networks, and applying various discovery models including 'ABC', 'AnC', 'LSI', and 'BITOLA'. The package also includes visualization tools for exploring discovered connections.

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URL <https://github.com/chaoliu-cl/LBDiscover>,
<https://liu-chao.site/LBDiscover/>

BugReports <https://github.com/chaoliu-cl/LBDiscover/issues>

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Contents

abc_model	3
abc_model_opt	4
abc_model_sig	5
abc_timeslice	6
anc_model	7
bitola_model	8
calc_bibliometrics	9
calc_doc_sim	9
clear_pubmed_cache	10
cluster_docs	10
compare_terms	11
create_citation_net	11
create_comat	12
create_report	13
create_sparse_comat	13
create_tdm	14
create_term_document_matrix	15
detect_lang	15
diversify_abc	16
enhance_abc_kb	16
eval_evidence	17
export_chord	18
export_chord_diagram	18
export_network	19
extract_entities	20
extract_entities_workflow	21
extract_ner	22
extract_ngrams	23
extract_terms	23
extract_topics	24
filter_by_type	25
find_abc_all	25
find_similar_docs	26
find_term	26
gen_report	27
get_dict_cache	27
get_pmc_fulltext	28
get_term_vars	28
get_type_dist	29
is_valid_biomedical_entity	29
load_dictionary	30
load_results	31
lsi_model	31
map_ontology	32
merge_entities	33
merge_results	34

min_results	34
ncbi_search	35
parallel_analysis	36
perm_test_abc	37
plot_heatmap	37
plot_network	38
preprocess_text	39
prep_articles	40
pubmed_search	41
query_external_api	42
query_mesh	42
query_umls	43
run_lbd	43
safe_diversify	44
sanitize_dictionary	45
save_results	46
segment_sentences	47
validate_abc	47
validate_biomedical_entity	48
validate_entity_comprehensive	48
validate_entity_with_nlp	49
validate_umls_key	50
valid_entities	50
vec_preprocess	51
visualize_abc_network	52
vis_abc_heatmap	53
vis_heatmap	54
vis_network	55
Index	56

abc_model	<i>Apply the ABC model for literature-based discovery with improved filtering</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function implements the ABC model for literature-based discovery with enhanced term filtering and validation.

Usage

```
abc_model(  
  co_matrix,  
  a_term,  
  c_term = NULL,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  n_results = 100,  

```

```

    scoring_method = c("multiplication", "average", "combined", "jaccard"),
    b_term_types = NULL,
    c_term_types = NULL,
    exclude_general_terms = TRUE,
    filter_similar_terms = TRUE,
    similarity_threshold = 0.8,
    enforce_strict_typing = TRUE,
    validation_method = "pattern"
  )

```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_comat().
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
c_term	Character string, the target term (C). If NULL, all potential C terms will be evaluated.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.
scoring_method	Method to use for scoring.
b_term_types	Character vector of entity types allowed for B terms.
c_term_types	Character vector of entity types allowed for C terms.
exclude_general_terms	Logical. If TRUE, excludes common general terms.
filter_similar_terms	Logical. If TRUE, filters out B-terms that are too similar to A-term.
similarity_threshold	Numeric. Maximum allowed string similarity between A and B terms.
enforce_strict_typing	Logical. If TRUE, enforces stricter entity type validation.
validation_method	Character. Method to use for entity validation: "pattern", "nlp", "api", or "comprehensive".

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

abc_model_opt	<i>Optimize ABC model calculations for large matrices</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function implements an optimized version of the ABC model calculation that's more efficient for large co-occurrence matrices.

Usage

```
abc_model_opt(
  co_matrix,
  a_term,
  c_term = NULL,
  min_score = 0.1,
  n_results = 100,
  chunk_size = 500
)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_cooccurrence_matrix().
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
c_term	Character string, the target term (C). If NULL, all potential C terms will be evaluated.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.
chunk_size	Number of B terms to process in each chunk.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

abc_model_sig	<i>Apply the ABC model with statistical significance testing</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function extends the ABC model with statistical significance testing to evaluate the strength of discovered connections.

Usage

```
abc_model_sig(
  co_matrix,
  a_term,
  c_term = NULL,
  a_type = NULL,
  c_type = NULL,
  min_score = 0.1,
  n_results = 100,
  n_permutations = 1000,
  scoring_method = c("multiplication", "average", "combined", "jaccard")
)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_cooccurrence_matrix().
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
c_term	Character string, the target term (C). If NULL, all potential C terms will be evaluated.
a_type	Character string, the entity type for A terms. If NULL, all types are considered.
c_type	Character string, the entity type for C terms. If NULL, all types are considered.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.
n_permutations	Number of permutations for significance testing.
scoring_method	Method to use for scoring ABC connections.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results and p-values.

abc_timeslice	<i>Apply time-sliced ABC model for validation</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function implements a time-sliced ABC model for validation. It uses historical data to predict connections that will appear in the future.

Usage

```
abc_timeslice(
  entity_data,
  time_column = "publication_year",
  split_time,
  a_term,
  a_type = NULL,
  c_type = NULL,
  min_score = 0.1,
  n_results = 100
)
```

Arguments

entity_data	A data frame of entity data with time information.
time_column	Name of the column containing time information.
split_time	Time point to split historical and future data.
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).

a_type	Character string, the entity type for A terms.
c_type	Character string, the entity type for C terms.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.

Value

A list with prediction results and validation metrics.

anc_model	<i>ANC model for literature-based discovery with biomedical term filtering</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function implements an improved ANC model that ensures only biomedical terms are used as intermediaries.

Usage

```
anc_model(
  co_matrix,
  a_term,
  n_b_terms = 3,
  c_type = NULL,
  min_score = 0.1,
  n_results = 100,
  enforce_biomedical_terms = TRUE,
  b_term_types = c("protein", "gene", "chemical", "pathway", "drug", "disease",
    "biological_process"),
  validation_function = is_valid_biomedical_entity
)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_cooccurrence_matrix().
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
n_b_terms	Number of intermediate B terms to consider.
c_type	Character string, the entity type for C terms. If NULL, all types are considered.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.
enforce_biomedical_terms	Logical. If TRUE, enforces strict biomedical term filtering.
b_term_types	Character vector of entity types allowed for B terms.
validation_function	Function to validate biomedical terms.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

bitola_model	<i>Apply BITOLA-style discovery model</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function implements a BITOLA-style discovery model based on MeSH term co-occurrence and semantic type filtering.

Usage

```
bitola_model(  
  co_matrix,  
  a_term,  
  a_semantic_type = NULL,  
  c_semantic_type = NULL,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  n_results = 100  
)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_cooccurrence_matrix().
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
a_semantic_type	Character string, the semantic type for A term.
c_semantic_type	Character string, the semantic type for C terms.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

calc_bibliometrics	<i>Calculate basic bibliometric statistics</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This function calculates basic bibliometric statistics from article data.

Usage

```
calc_bibliometrics(article_data, by_year = TRUE)
```

Arguments

article_data	A data frame containing article data.
by_year	Logical. If TRUE, calculates statistics by year.

Value

A list containing bibliometric statistics.

calc_doc_sim	<i>Calculate document similarity using TF-IDF and cosine similarity</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function calculates the similarity between documents using TF-IDF weighting and cosine similarity.

Usage

```
calc_doc_sim(  
  text_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  min_term_freq = 2,  
  max_doc_freq = 0.9  
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing text data.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to analyze.
min_term_freq	Minimum frequency for a term to be included.
max_doc_freq	Maximum document frequency (as a proportion) for a term to be included.

Value

A similarity matrix for the documents.

clear_pubmed_cache	<i>Clear PubMed cache</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Removes all cached PubMed search results

Usage

```
clear_pubmed_cache()
```

Value

NULL invisibly

cluster_docs	<i>Cluster documents using K-means</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function clusters documents using K-means based on their TF-IDF vectors.

Usage

```
cluster_docs(  
  text_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  n_clusters = 5,  
  min_term_freq = 2,  
  max_doc_freq = 0.9,  
  random_seed = 42  
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing text data.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to analyze.
n_clusters	Number of clusters to create.
min_term_freq	Minimum frequency for a term to be included.
max_doc_freq	Maximum document frequency (as a proportion) for a term to be included.
random_seed	Seed for random number generation (for reproducibility).

Value

A data frame with the original data and cluster assignments.

compare_terms	<i>Compare term frequencies between two corpora</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function compares term frequencies between two sets of articles.

Usage

```
compare_terms(
  corpus1,
  corpus2,
  text_column = "abstract",
  corpus1_name = "Corpus1",
  corpus2_name = "Corpus2",
  n = 100,
  remove_stopwords = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

corpus1	First corpus (data frame).
corpus2	Second corpus (data frame).
text_column	Name of the column containing the text to analyze.
corpus1_name	Name for the first corpus in the output.
corpus2_name	Name for the second corpus in the output.
n	Number of top terms to return.
remove_stopwords	Logical. If TRUE, removes stopwords.

Value

A data frame containing term frequency comparisons.

create_citation_net	<i>Create a citation network from article data</i>
---------------------	--

Description

This function creates a citation network from article data. Note: Currently a placeholder as it requires citation data not available through basic PubMed queries.

Usage

```
create_citation_net(article_data, citation_data = NULL)
```

Arguments

article_data A data frame containing article data.
 citation_data A data frame containing citation data (optional).

Value

An igraph object representing the citation network.

create_comat	<i>Create co-occurrence matrix without explicit entity type constraints</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function creates a co-occurrence matrix from entity data while preserving entity type information as an attribute without enforcing type constraints.

Usage

```
create_comat(
  entity_data,
  doc_id_col = "doc_id",
  entity_col = "entity",
  count_col = NULL,
  type_col = "entity_type",
  normalize = TRUE,
  normalization_method = c("cosine", "jaccard", "dice")
)
```

Arguments

entity_data A data frame with document IDs and entities.
 doc_id_col Name of the column containing document IDs.
 entity_col Name of the column containing entity names.
 count_col Name of the column containing entity counts (optional).
 type_col Name of the column containing entity types (optional).
 normalize Logical. If TRUE, normalizes the co-occurrence matrix.
 normalization_method Method for normalization ("cosine", "jaccard", or "dice").

Value

A co-occurrence matrix with entity types stored as an attribute.

create_report	<i>Generate a comprehensive discovery report</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function generates an HTML report summarizing discovery results without enforcing entity type constraints. It includes data validation to avoid errors with publication years and other data issues.

Usage

```
create_report(  
  results,  
  visualizations = NULL,  
  articles = NULL,  
  output_file = "discovery_report.html"  
)
```

Arguments

results	A list containing discovery results from different approaches.
visualizations	A list containing file paths to visualizations.
articles	A data frame containing the original articles.
output_file	File path for the output HTML report.

Value

The file path of the created HTML report (invisibly).

create_sparse_comat	<i>Create a sparse co-occurrence matrix</i>
---------------------	---

Description

This function creates a sparse co-occurrence matrix from entity data, which is more memory-efficient for large datasets.

Usage

```
create_sparse_comat(  
  entity_data,  
  doc_id_col = "doc_id",  
  entity_col = "entity",  
  count_col = NULL,  
  type_col = NULL,  
  normalize = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

entity_data	A data frame with document IDs and entities.
doc_id_col	Name of the column containing document IDs.
entity_col	Name of the column containing entity names.
count_col	Name of the column containing entity counts (optional).
type_col	Name of the column containing entity types (optional).
normalize	Logical. If TRUE, normalizes the co-occurrence matrix.

Value

A sparse matrix of entity co-occurrences.

create_tdm	<i>Create a term-document matrix from preprocessed text</i>
------------	---

Description

This function creates a term-document matrix from preprocessed text data.

Usage

```
create_tdm(preprocessed_data, min_df = 2, max_df = 0.9)
```

Arguments

preprocessed_data	A data frame with preprocessed text data.
min_df	Minimum document frequency for a term to be included.
max_df	Maximum document frequency (as a proportion) for a term to be included.

Value

A term-document matrix.

`create_term_document_matrix`*Create a term-document matrix from preprocessed text*

Description

This function creates a term-document matrix from preprocessed text data. It's a simplified version of `create_tdm()` for direct use in models.

Usage

```
create_term_document_matrix(preprocessed_data, min_df = 2, max_df = 0.9)
```

Arguments

<code>preprocessed_data</code>	A data frame with preprocessed text data.
<code>min_df</code>	Minimum document frequency for a term to be included.
<code>max_df</code>	Maximum document frequency (as a proportion) for a term to be included.

Value

A term-document matrix.

`detect_lang`*Detect language of text*

Description

This function attempts to detect the language of a text string. It implements a simple n-gram based approach that doesn't require additional packages.

Usage

```
detect_lang(text, sample_size = 1000)
```

Arguments

<code>text</code>	Text string to analyze
<code>sample_size</code>	Maximum number of characters to sample for language detection

Value

Character string containing the ISO 639-1 language code

diversify_abc	<i>Enforce diversity in ABC model results</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function applies diversity enforcement to ABC model results by:

- 1. Removing duplicate paths to the same C term
- 2. Ensuring B term diversity by selecting top results from each B term group
- 3. Preventing A and C terms from appearing as B terms

Usage

```
diversify_abc(  
  abc_results,  
  diversity_method = c("both", "b_term_groups", "unique_c_paths"),  
  max_per_group = 3,  
  min_score = 0.1  
)
```

Arguments

- abc_results A data frame containing ABC results.
- diversity_method Method for enforcing diversity: "b_term_groups", "unique_c_paths", or "both".
- max_per_group Maximum number of results to keep per B term or C term.
- min_score Minimum score threshold for including connections.

Value

A data frame with diverse ABC results.

enhance_abc_kb	<i>Enhance ABC results with external knowledge</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function enhances ABC results with information from external knowledge bases.

Usage

```
enhance_abc_kb(abc_results, knowledge_base = c("umls", "mesh"), api_key = NULL)
```

Arguments

`abc_results` A data frame containing ABC results.
`knowledge_base` Character string, the knowledge base to use ("umls" or "mesh").
`api_key` Character string. API key for the knowledge base (if needed).

Value

A data frame with enhanced ABC results.

eval_evidence	<i>Evaluate literature support for discovery results</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function evaluates the top results by searching for supporting evidence in the literature for the connections.

Usage

```
eval_evidence(  
  results,  
  max_results = 5,  
  base_term = NULL,  
  max_articles = 5,  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

`results` The results to evaluate
`max_results` Maximum number of results to evaluate (default: 5)
`base_term` The base term for direct connection queries (e.g., "migraine")
`max_articles` Maximum number of articles to retrieve per search (default: 5)
`verbose` Logical; if TRUE, print evaluation results (default: TRUE)

Value

A list containing evaluation results

export_chord	<i>Export interactive HTML chord diagram for ABC connections</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function creates an HTML chord diagram visualization for ABC connections.

Usage

```
export_chord(
  abc_results,
  output_file = "abc_chord.html",
  top_n = 50,
  min_score = 0.1,
  open = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results.
output_file	File path for the output HTML file.
top_n	Number of top results to visualize.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
open	Logical. If TRUE, opens the HTML file after creation.

Value

The file path of the created HTML file (invisibly).

export_chord_diagram	<i>Export interactive HTML chord diagram for ABC connections</i>
----------------------	--

Description

This function creates an HTML chord diagram visualization for ABC connections, properly coloring the arcs based on whether each term is an A, B, or C term.

Usage

```
export_chord_diagram(
  abc_results,
  output_file = "abc_chord.html",
  top_n = 50,
  min_score = 0.1,
  open = TRUE,
  layout_seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results.
output_file	File path for the output HTML file.
top_n	Number of top results to visualize.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
open	Logical. If TRUE, opens the HTML file after creation.
layout_seed	Optional seed for layout reproducibility. If NULL, no seed is set.

Value

The file path of the created HTML file (invisibly).

export_network	<i>Export ABC results to simple HTML network</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function exports ABC results to a simple HTML file with a visualization. If the visNetwork package is available, it will use it for a more interactive visualization.

Usage

```
export_network(
  abc_results,
  output_file,
  top_n = 50,
  min_score = 0.1,
  open = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results from apply_abc_model().
output_file	File path for the output HTML file. Must be specified by user.
top_n	Number of top results to visualize.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
open	Logical. If TRUE, opens the HTML file after creation.

Value

The file path of the created HTML file (invisibly).

Examples

```
# Create sample ABC results
abc_results <- data.frame(
  a_term = rep("migraine", 3),
  b_term = c("serotonin", "dopamine", "noradrenaline"),
  c_term = c("sumatriptan", "ergotamine", "propranolol"),
  a_b_score = c(0.8, 0.7, 0.6),
  b_c_score = c(0.9, 0.8, 0.7),
  abc_score = c(0.72, 0.56, 0.42)
)

# Export to temporary file
temp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "network.html")
export_network(abc_results, temp_file, open = FALSE)

# Clean up
unlink(temp_file)
```

extract_entities

Extract and classify entities from text with multi-domain types

Description

This function extracts entities from text and optionally assigns them to specific semantic categories based on dictionaries.

Usage

```
extract_entities(
  text_data,
  text_column = "abstract",
  dictionary = NULL,
  case_sensitive = FALSE,
  overlap_strategy = c("priority", "all", "longest"),
  sanitize_dict = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing article text data.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to process.
dictionary	Combined dictionary or list of dictionaries for entity extraction.
case_sensitive	Logical. If TRUE, matching is case-sensitive.
overlap_strategy	How to handle terms that match multiple dictionaries: "priority", "all", or "longest".
sanitize_dict	Logical. If TRUE, sanitizes the dictionary before extraction.

Value

A data frame with extracted entities, their types, and positions.

extract_entities_workflow

Extract entities from text with improved efficiency using only base R

Description

This function provides a complete workflow for extracting entities from text using dictionaries from multiple sources, with improved performance and robust error handling.

Usage

```
extract_entities_workflow(
  text_data,
  text_column = "abstract",
  entity_types = c("disease", "drug", "gene"),
  dictionary_sources = c("local", "mesh", "umls"),
  additional_mesh_queries = NULL,
  sanitize = TRUE,
  api_key = NULL,
  custom_dictionary = NULL,
  max_terms_per_type = 200,
  verbose = TRUE,
  batch_size = 500,
  parallel = FALSE,
  num_cores = 2,
  cache_dictionaries = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing article text data.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to process.
entity_types	Character vector of entity types to include.
dictionary_sources	Character vector of sources for entity dictionaries.
additional_mesh_queries	Named list of additional MeSH queries.
sanitize	Logical. If TRUE, sanitizes dictionaries before extraction.
api_key	API key for UMLS access (if "umls" is in dictionary_sources).
custom_dictionary	A data frame containing custom dictionary entries to incorporate into the entity extraction process.

max_terms_per_type	Maximum number of terms to fetch per entity type. Default is 200.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, prints detailed progress information.
batch_size	Number of documents to process in a single batch. Default is 500.
parallel	Logical. If TRUE, uses parallel processing when available. Default is FALSE.
num_cores	Number of cores to use for parallel processing. Default is 2.
cache_dictionaries	Logical. If TRUE, caches dictionaries for faster reuse. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data frame with extracted entities, their types, and positions.

extract_ner	<i>Perform named entity recognition on text</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function performs a simple dictionary-based named entity recognition. For more advanced NER, consider using external tools via reticulate.

Usage

```
extract_ner(
  text,
  entity_types = c("disease", "drug", "gene"),
  custom_dictionaries = NULL
)
```

Arguments

text	Character vector of texts to process
entity_types	Character vector of entity types to recognize
custom_dictionaries	List of custom dictionaries (named by entity type)

Value

A data frame containing found entities, their types, and positions

extract_ngrams	<i>Extract n-grams from text</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

This function extracts n-grams (sequences of n words) from text.

Usage

```
extract_ngrams(text, n = 1, min_freq = 2)
```

Arguments

text	Character vector of texts to process
n	Integer specifying the n-gram size (1 for unigrams, 2 for bigrams, etc.)
min_freq	Minimum frequency to include an n-gram

Value

A data frame containing n-grams and their frequencies

extract_terms	<i>Extract common terms from a corpus</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function extracts and counts the most common terms in a corpus.

Usage

```
extract_terms(  
  article_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  n = 100,  
  remove_stopwords = TRUE,  
  min_word_length = 3  
)
```

Arguments

article_data	A data frame containing article data.
text_column	Name of the column containing the text to analyze.
n	Number of top terms to return.
remove_stopwords	Logical. If TRUE, removes stopwords.
min_word_length	Minimum word length to include.

Value

A data frame containing term counts.

extract_topics	<i>Apply topic modeling to a corpus</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function implements a simple non-negative matrix factorization (NMF) approach to topic modeling, without requiring additional packages.

Usage

```
extract_topics(  
  text_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  n_topics = 5,  
  max_terms = 10,  
  n_iterations = 50,  
  seed = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing the text data
text_column	Name of the column containing the text
n_topics	Number of topics to extract
max_terms	Maximum number of terms per topic to return
n_iterations	Number of iterations for the NMF algorithm
seed	Optional seed for reproducibility. If NULL, no seed is set.

Value

A list containing topic-term and document-topic matrices

filter_by_type	<i>Filter a co-occurrence matrix by entity type</i>
----------------	---

Description

Filter a co-occurrence matrix by entity type

Usage

```
filter_by_type(co_matrix, types)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_typed_comat().
types	Character vector of entity types to include.

Value

A filtered co-occurrence matrix.

find_abc_all	<i>Find all potential ABC connections</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function finds all potential ABC connections in a co-occurrence matrix.

Usage

```
find_abc_all(  
  co_matrix,  
  a_type = NULL,  
  c_type = NULL,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  n_results = 1000  
)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_comat().
a_type	Character string, the entity type for A terms.
c_type	Character string, the entity type for C terms.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for results.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

find_similar_docs	<i>Find similar documents for a given document</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function finds documents similar to a given document based on TF-IDF and cosine similarity.

Usage

```
find_similar_docs(text_data, doc_id, text_column = "abstract", n_similar = 5)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing text data.
doc_id	ID of the document to find similar documents for.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to analyze.
n_similar	Number of similar documents to return.

Value

A data frame with similar documents and their similarity scores.

find_term	<i>Find primary term in co-occurrence matrix</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function verifies that the primary term exists in the co-occurrence matrix, and if not, attempts to find a suitable variation.

Usage

```
find_term(co_matrix, primary_term, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

co_matrix	The co-occurrence matrix
primary_term	The primary term to find
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

The found term (either exact match or variation)

gen_report	<i>Generate comprehensive discovery report</i>
------------	--

Description

This function creates a comprehensive HTML report from discovery results and visualizations.

Usage

```
gen_report(  
  results_list,  
  visualizations = NULL,  
  articles = NULL,  
  output_file = "discoveries.html",  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

results_list	A list of result data frames from different approaches
visualizations	A list with paths to visualization files
articles	Prepared article data
output_file	Filename for the output HTML report
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

Invisible output_file path

get_dict_cache	<i>Get dictionary cache environment</i>
----------------	---

Description

Get dictionary cache environment

Usage

```
get_dict_cache()
```

Value

The environment containing cached dictionary data

get_pmc_fulltext	<i>Retrieve full text from PubMed Central</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function retrieves full text articles from PubMed Central.

Usage

```
get_pmc_fulltext(pmids, api_key = NULL)
```

Arguments

pmids	Character vector of PubMed IDs.
api_key	Character string. NCBI API key for higher rate limits (optional).

Value

A data frame containing article metadata and full text.

get_term_vars	<i>Extract term variations from text corpus</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function identifies variations of a primary term within a corpus of articles.

Usage

```
get_term_vars(articles, primary_term, text_col = "abstract")
```

Arguments

articles	A data frame containing article data with text columns
primary_term	The primary term to find variations of
text_col	Name of the column containing the text to search

Value

A character vector of unique term variations, sorted by length

get_type_dist	<i>Get entity type distribution from co-occurrence matrix</i>
---------------	---

Description

Get entity type distribution from co-occurrence matrix

Usage

```
get_type_dist(co_matrix)
```

Arguments

co_matrix A co-occurrence matrix produced by create_typed_comat().

Value

A data frame with entity type counts and percentages.

is_valid_biomedical_entity	<i>Determine if a term is likely a specific biomedical entity with improved accuracy</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

Determine if a term is likely a specific biomedical entity with improved accuracy

Usage

```
is_valid_biomedical_entity(term, claimed_type = NULL)
```

Arguments

term Character string, the term to check
claimed_type Character string, the claimed entity type of the term

Value

Logical, TRUE if the term is likely a valid biomedical entity, FALSE otherwise

load_dictionary	<i>Load biomedical dictionaries with improved error handling</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function loads pre-defined biomedical dictionaries or fetches terms from MeSH/UMLS.

Usage

```
load_dictionary(
  dictionary_type = NULL,
  custom_path = NULL,
  source = c("local", "mesh", "umls"),
  api_key = NULL,
  n_terms = 200,
  mesh_query = NULL,
  semantic_type_filter = NULL,
  sanitize = TRUE,
  extended_mesh = FALSE,
  mesh_queries = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dictionary_type	Type of dictionary to load. For local dictionaries, limited to "disease", "drug", "gene". For MeSH and UMLS, expanded to include more semantic categories.
custom_path	Optional path to a custom dictionary file.
source	The source to fetch terms from: "local", "mesh", or "umls".
api_key	UMLS API key for authentication (required if source = "umls").
n_terms	Number of terms to fetch.
mesh_query	Additional query to filter MeSH terms (only if source = "mesh").
semantic_type_filter	Filter by semantic type (used mainly with UMLS).
sanitize	Logical. If TRUE, sanitizes the dictionary terms.
extended_mesh	Logical. If TRUE and source is "mesh", uses PubMed search for additional terms.
mesh_queries	Named list of MeSH queries for different categories (only if extended_mesh = TRUE).

Value

A data frame containing the dictionary.

load_results	<i>Load saved results from a file</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function loads previously saved results from a file.

Usage

```
load_results(file_path)
```

Arguments

file_path File path to load the results from.

Value

A data frame containing the loaded results.

lsi_model	<i>LSI model with enhanced biomedical term filtering and NLP verification</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function implements an improved LSI model that more rigorously filters out non-biomedical terms from the results to ensure clinical relevance. It adds NLP-based validation as an additional layer of filtering.

Usage

```
lsi_model(  
  term_doc_matrix,  
  a_term,  
  n_factors = 100,  
  n_results = 100,  
  enforce_biomedical_terms = TRUE,  
  c_term_types = NULL,  
  entity_types = NULL,  
  validation_function = is_valid_biomedical_entity,  
  min_word_length = 3,  
  use_nlp = TRUE,  
  nlp_threshold = 0.7  
)
```

Arguments

term_doc_matrix	A term-document matrix.
a_term	Character string, the source term (A).
n_factors	Number of factors to use in LSI.
n_results	Maximum number of results to return.
enforce_biomedical_terms	Logical. If TRUE, enforces strict biomedical term filtering.
c_term_types	Character vector of entity types allowed for C terms.
entity_types	Named vector of entity types (if NULL, will try to detect).
validation_function	Function to validate biomedical terms.
min_word_length	Minimum word length to include.
use_nlp	Logical. If TRUE, uses NLP-based validation for biomedical terms.
nlp_threshold	Numeric between 0 and 1. Minimum confidence for NLP validation.

Value

A data frame with ranked discovery results.

map_ontology	<i>Map terms to biomedical ontologies</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function maps terms to standard biomedical ontologies like MeSH or UMLS.

Usage

```
map_ontology(
  terms,
  ontology = c("mesh", "umls"),
  api_key = NULL,
  fuzzy_match = FALSE,
  similarity_threshold = 0.8,
  mesh_query = NULL,
  semantic_types = NULL,
  dictionary_type = "disease"
)
```

Arguments

terms	Character vector of terms to map
ontology	Character string. The ontology to use: "mesh" or "umls"
api_key	UMLS API key (required if ontology = "umls")
fuzzy_match	Logical. If TRUE, allows fuzzy matching of terms
similarity_threshold	Numeric between 0 and 1. Minimum similarity for fuzzy matching
mesh_query	Additional query to filter MeSH terms (only if ontology = "mesh")
semantic_types	Vector of semantic types to filter UMLS results
dictionary_type	Type of dictionary to use ("disease", "drug", "gene", etc.)

Value

A data frame with mapped terms and ontology identifiers

merge_entities	<i>Combine and deduplicate entity datasets</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function combines custom and standard entity datasets, handling the case where one or both might be empty, and removes duplicates.

Usage

```
merge_entities(
  custom_entities,
  standard_entities,
  primary_term,
  primary_type = "disease",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

custom_entities	Data frame of custom entities (can be NULL)
standard_entities	Data frame of standard entities (can be NULL)
primary_term	The primary term of interest
primary_type	The entity type of the primary term (default: "disease")
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

A data frame of combined entities

merge_results	<i>Merge multiple search results</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function merges multiple search results into a single data frame.

Usage

```
merge_results(..., remove_duplicates = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`...` Data frames containing search results.
`remove_duplicates` Logical. If TRUE, removes duplicate articles.

Value

A merged data frame.

min_results	<i>Ensure minimum results for visualization</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function ensures there are sufficient results for visualization, creating placeholder data if necessary.

Usage

```
min_results(
  diverse_results,
  top_results,
  a_term,
  min_results = 3,
  fallback_count = 15,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

diverse_results	Current diversified results
top_results	Original top results
a_term	The primary term for the analysis
min_results	Minimum number of desired results (default: 3)
fallback_count	Number of top results to use as fallback (default: 15)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

A data frame with sufficient results for visualization

ncbi_search	<i>Search NCBI databases for articles or data</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function searches various NCBI databases using the E-utilities API via the rentrez package.

Usage

```
ncbi_search(
  query,
  database = "pubmed",
  max_results = 1000,
  use_mesh = FALSE,
  date_range = NULL,
  api_key = NULL,
  retry_count = 3,
  retry_delay = 2
)
```

Arguments

query	Character string containing the search query.
database	Character string. The NCBI database to search (e.g., "pubmed", "pmc", "gene", "protein").
max_results	Maximum number of results to return.
use_mesh	Logical. If TRUE, will attempt to map query terms to MeSH terms (for PubMed only).
date_range	Character vector of length 2 with start and end dates in format "YYYY/MM/DD".
api_key	Character string. NCBI API key for higher rate limits (optional).
retry_count	Integer. Number of times to retry failed requests.
retry_delay	Integer. Delay between retries in seconds.

Value

A data frame containing the search results with IDs, titles, and other metadata.

parallel_analysis	<i>Apply parallel processing for document analysis</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function uses parallel processing to analyze documents faster.

Usage

```
parallel_analysis(  
  text_data,  
  analysis_function,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  ...,  
  n_cores = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing text data.
analysis_function	Function to apply to each document.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to analyze.
...	Additional arguments passed to the analysis function.
n_cores	Number of cores to use for parallel processing. If NULL, uses all available cores minus 1.

Value

A data frame with analysis results.

perm_test_abc	<i>Perform randomization test for ABC model</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function assesses the significance of ABC model results through randomization. It generates a null distribution by permuting the co-occurrence matrix.

Usage

```
perm_test_abc(abc_results, co_matrix, n_permutations = 1000, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results.
co_matrix	The co-occurrence matrix used to generate the ABC results.
n_permutations	Number of permutations to perform.
alpha	Significance level.

Value

A data frame with ABC results and permutation-based significance measures.

plot_heatmap	<i>Create heatmap visualization from results</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function creates a heatmap visualization from ABC results.

Usage

```
plot_heatmap(  
  results,  
  output_file = "heatmap.png",  
  width = 1200,  
  height = 900,  
  resolution = 120,  
  top_n = 15,  
  min_score = 1e-04,  
  color_palette = "blues",  
  show_entity_types = TRUE,  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

results	The results to visualize
output_file	Filename for the output PNG (default: "heatmap.png")
width	Width of the output image (default: 1200)
height	Height of the output image (default: 900)
resolution	Resolution of the output image (default: 120)
top_n	Maximum number of results to include (default: 15)
min_score	Minimum score threshold (default: 0.0001)
color_palette	Color palette for the heatmap (default: "blues")
show_entity_types	Logical; if TRUE, show entity types (default: TRUE)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

Invisible NULL (creates a file as a side effect)

plot_network	<i>Create network visualization from results</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function creates a network visualization from ABC results.

Usage

```
plot_network(
  results,
  output_file = "network.png",
  width = 1200,
  height = 900,
  resolution = 120,
  top_n = 15,
  min_score = 1e-04,
  node_size_factor = 5,
  color_by = "type",
  title = "Network Visualization",
  show_entity_types = TRUE,
  label_size = 1,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

results	The results to visualize
output_file	Filename for the output PNG (default: "network.png")
width	Width of the output image (default: 1200)
height	Height of the output image (default: 900)
resolution	Resolution of the output image (default: 120)
top_n	Maximum number of results to include (default: 15)
min_score	Minimum score threshold (default: 0.0001)
node_size_factor	Factor for scaling node sizes (default: 5)
color_by	Column to use for node colors (default: "type")
title	Plot title (default: "Network Visualization")
show_entity_types	Logical; if TRUE, show entity types (default: TRUE)
label_size	Relative size for labels (default: 1.0)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

Invisible NULL (creates a file as a side effect)

preprocess_text	<i>Preprocess article text</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function preprocesses article text for further analysis.

Usage

```
preprocess_text(
  text_data,
  text_column = "abstract",
  remove_stopwords = TRUE,
  custom_stopwords = NULL,
  stem_words = FALSE,
  min_word_length = 3,
  max_word_length = 50
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing article text data (title, abstract, etc.).
text_column	Name of the column containing text to process.
remove_stopwords	Logical. If TRUE, removes stopwords.
custom_stopwords	Character vector of additional stopwords to remove.
stem_words	Logical. If TRUE, applies stemming to words.
min_word_length	Minimum word length to keep.
max_word_length	Maximum word length to keep.

Value

A data frame with processed text and extracted terms.

prep_articles	<i>Prepare articles for report generation</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function ensures article data is valid for report generation, particularly handling publication years.

Usage

```
prep_articles(articles, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

articles	The article data frame (can be NULL)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

A data frame of articles with validated publication years

pubmed_search*Search PubMed for articles with optimized performance*

Description

This function searches PubMed using the NCBI E-utilities API via the rentrez package. The implementation includes optimizations for speed, memory efficiency, and reliability.

Usage

```
pubmed_search(  
  query,  
  max_results = 1000,  
  use_mesh = FALSE,  
  date_range = NULL,  
  api_key = NULL,  
  batch_size = 200,  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  use_cache = TRUE,  
  retry_count = 3,  
  retry_delay = 1  
)
```

Arguments

query	Character string containing the search query.
max_results	Maximum number of results to return.
use_mesh	Logical. If TRUE, will attempt to map query terms to MeSH terms.
date_range	Character vector of length 2 with start and end dates in format "YYYY/MM/DD".
api_key	Character string. NCBI API key for higher rate limits (optional).
batch_size	Integer. Number of records to fetch in each batch (default: 200).
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, prints progress information.
use_cache	Logical. If TRUE, cache results to avoid redundant API calls.
retry_count	Integer. Number of times to retry failed API calls.
retry_delay	Integer. Initial delay between retries in seconds.

Value

A data frame containing the search results with PubMed IDs, titles, and other metadata.

query_external_api	<i>Query external biomedical APIs to validate entity types</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Query external biomedical APIs to validate entity types

Usage

```
query_external_api(term, claimed_type)
```

Arguments

term	Character string, the term to validate
claimed_type	Character string, the claimed entity type

Value

Logical indicating if the term was found in the appropriate database

query_mesh	<i>Query for MeSH terms using E-utilities</i>
------------	---

Description

Query for MeSH terms using E-utilities

Usage

```
query_mesh(term, api_key = NULL)
```

Arguments

term	Character string, the term to query.
api_key	Character string. NCBI API key (optional).

Value

A data frame with MeSH information for the term.

query_umls	<i>Query UMLS for term information</i>
------------	--

Description

Query UMLS for term information

Usage

```
query_umls(term, api_key, version = "current")
```

Arguments

term	Character string, the term to query.
api_key	Character string. UMLS API key.
version	Character string. UMLS version to use.

Value

A data frame with UMLS information for the term.

run_lbd	<i>Perform comprehensive literature-based discovery without type constraints</i>
---------	--

Description

This function performs a comprehensive literature-based discovery analysis using multiple approaches without enforcing entity type constraints.

Usage

```
run_lbd(  
  search_query,  
  a_term,  
  max_results = 100,  
  discovery_approaches = c("abc", "anc", "lsi", "bitola"),  
  include_visualizations = TRUE,  
  output_file,  
  api_key = NULL,  
  dictionary_sources = c("local", "mesh", "umls"),  
  entity_categories = c("disease", "drug", "gene")  
)
```

Arguments

search_query	Character string, the search query for retrieving initial articles.
a_term	Character string, the source term (A) for discovery.
max_results	Maximum number of results to return for each approach.
discovery_approaches	Character vector, the discovery approaches to use.
include_visualizations	Logical. If TRUE, generates visualizations.
output_file	File path for the output report. Must be specified by user.
api_key	Character string. API key for PubMed and other services.
dictionary_sources	Character vector. Sources for entity dictionaries: "local", "mesh", "umls".
entity_categories	Character vector. Entity categories to include.

Value

A list containing discovery results from all approaches.

Examples

```
# Example with temporary output file
temp_report <- file.path(tempdir(), "discovery_report.html")

results <- run_lbd(
  search_query = "migraine treatment",
  a_term = "migraine",
  max_results = 10,
  discovery_approaches = "abc",
  include_visualizations = FALSE,
  output_file = temp_report
)

# Clean up
unlink(temp_report)
unlink(list.files(tempdir(), pattern = "*.png", full.names = TRUE))
unlink(list.files(tempdir(), pattern = "*.html", full.names = TRUE))
```

safe_diversify

Diversify ABC results with error handling

Description

This function diversifies ABC results to avoid redundancy, with error handling to ensure results are always returned.

Usage

```
safe_diversify(
  top_results,
  diversity_method = "both",
  max_per_group = 5,
  min_score = 1e-04,
  min_results = 5,
  fallback_count = 15,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

top_results	The top ABC results to diversify
diversity_method	Method for diversification (default: "both")
max_per_group	Maximum results per group (default: 5)
min_score	Minimum score threshold (default: 0.0001)
min_results	Minimum number of desired results (default: 5)
fallback_count	Number of top results to use if diversification fails (default: 15)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)

Value

A data frame of diversified results

sanitize_dictionary	<i>Enhanced sanitize dictionary function</i>
---------------------	--

Description

This function sanitizes dictionary terms to ensure they're valid for entity extraction.

Usage

```
sanitize_dictionary(
  dictionary,
  term_column = "term",
  type_column = "type",
  validate_types = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

dictionary	A data frame containing dictionary terms.
term_column	The name of the column containing the terms to sanitize.
type_column	The name of the column containing entity types.
validate_types	Logical. If TRUE, validates terms against their claimed type.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, prints information about the filtering process.

Value

A data frame with sanitized terms.

save_results	<i>Save search results to a file</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function saves search results to a file.

Usage

```
save_results(results, file_path, format = c("csv", "rds", "xlsx"))
```

Arguments

results	A data frame containing search results.
file_path	File path to save the results. Must be specified by user.
format	File format to use. One of "csv", "rds", or "xlsx".

Value

The file path (invisibly).

Examples

```
# Create sample results
results <- data.frame(
  pmid = c("12345", "67890"),
  title = c("Sample Title 1", "Sample Title 2"),
  abstract = c("Sample abstract 1", "Sample abstract 2")
)

# Save to temporary directory
temp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "results.csv")
save_results(results, temp_file, format = "csv")

# Clean up
unlink(temp_file)
```

segment_sentences	<i>Perform sentence segmentation on text</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function splits text into sentences.

Usage

```
segment_sentences(text)
```

Arguments

text	Character vector of texts to process
------	--------------------------------------

Value

A list where each element contains a character vector of sentences

validate_abc	<i>Apply statistical validation to ABC model results with support for large matrices</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function performs statistical tests to validate ABC model results. It calculates p-values using hypergeometric tests and applies correction for multiple testing. The function is optimized to work with very large co-occurrence matrices.

Usage

```
validate_abc(
  abc_results,
  co_matrix,
  alpha = 0.05,
  correction = c("BH", "bonferroni", "none"),
  filter_by_significance = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results.
co_matrix	The co-occurrence matrix used to generate the ABC results.
alpha	Significance level (p-value threshold).
correction	Method for multiple testing correction.
filter_by_significance	Logical. If TRUE, only returns significant results.

Value

A data frame with ABC results and statistical significance measures.

`validate_biomedical_entity`

Validate biomedical entities using BioBERT or other ML models

Description

Validate biomedical entities using BioBERT or other ML models

Usage

```
validate_biomedical_entity(term, claimed_type)
```

Arguments

<code>term</code>	Character string, the term to validate
<code>claimed_type</code>	Character string, the claimed entity type

Value

Logical indicating if the term is validated

`validate_entity_comprehensive`

Comprehensive entity validation using multiple techniques

Description

Comprehensive entity validation using multiple techniques

Usage

```
validate_entity_comprehensive(  
  term,  
  claimed_type,  
  use_nlp = TRUE,  
  use_pattern = TRUE,  
  use_external_api = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

term	Character string, the term to validate
claimed_type	Character string, the claimed entity type
use_nlp	Logical, whether to use NLP-based validation
use_pattern	Logical, whether to use pattern-based validation
use_external_api	Logical, whether to query external APIs

Value

Logical indicating if the term is validated

validate_entity_with_nlp

Validate entity types using NLP-based entity recognition with improved accuracy

Description

Validate entity types using NLP-based entity recognition with improved accuracy

Usage

```
validate_entity_with_nlp(term, claimed_type, nlp_model = NULL)
```

Arguments

term	Character string, the term to validate
claimed_type	Character string, the claimed entity type
nlp_model	The loaded NLP model to use for validation

Value

Logical indicating if the term is likely of the claimed type

validate_umls_key	<i>Validate a UMLS API key</i>
-------------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function validates a UMLS API key using the validation endpoint.

Usage

```
validate_umls_key(api_key, validator_api_key = NULL)
```

Arguments

api_key	UMLS API key to validate
validator_api_key	Your application's UMLS API key (for third-party validation)

Value

Logical indicating if the API key is valid

valid_entities	<i>Filter entities to include only valid biomedical terms</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function applies validation to ensure only legitimate biomedical entities are included, while preserving trusted terms.

Usage

```
valid_entities(
  entities,
  primary_term,
  primary_term_variations = NULL,
  validation_function = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  entity_col = "entity",
  type_col = "entity_type"
)
```

Arguments

entities	Data frame of entities to filter
primary_term	The primary term to trust
primary_term_variations	Vector of variations of the primary term to trust
validation_function	Function to validate entities (default: is_valid_biomedical_entity)
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, print status messages (default: TRUE)
entity_col	Name of the column containing entity names (default: "entity")
type_col	Name of the column containing entity types (default: "entity_type")

Value

A data frame of filtered entities

vec_preprocess	<i>Vectorized preprocessing of text</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function preprocesses text data using vectorized operations for better performance.
This function preprocesses text data using vectorized operations for better performance.

Usage

```
vec_preprocess(  
  text_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  remove_stopwords = TRUE,  
  custom_stopwords = NULL,  
  min_word_length = 3,  
  max_word_length = 50,  
  chunk_size = 100  
)  
  
vec_preprocess(  
  text_data,  
  text_column = "abstract",  
  remove_stopwords = TRUE,  
  custom_stopwords = NULL,  
  min_word_length = 3,  
  max_word_length = 50,  
  chunk_size = 100  
)
```

Arguments

text_data	A data frame containing text data.
text_column	Name of the column containing text to process.
remove_stopwords	Logical. If TRUE, removes stopwords.
custom_stopwords	Character vector of additional stopwords to remove.
min_word_length	Minimum word length to keep.
max_word_length	Maximum word length to keep.
chunk_size	Number of documents to process in each chunk.

Value

A data frame with processed text.
A data frame with processed text.

visualize_abc_network *Visualize ABC model results as a network*

Description

Create a network visualization of ABC connections using base R graphics.

Usage

```
vis_abc_network(
  abc_results,
  top_n = 25,
  min_score = 0.1,
  node_size_factor = 3,
  edge_width_factor = 1,
  color_by = "type",
  title = "ABC Model Network"
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results from apply_abc_model().
top_n	Number of top results to visualize.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
node_size_factor	Factor for scaling node sizes.

edge_width_factor	Factor for scaling edge widths.
color_by	Column to use for node colors. Default is 'type'.
title	Plot title.

Value

NULL invisibly. The function creates a plot as a side effect.

vis_abc_heatmap	<i>Create a heatmap of ABC connections</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function creates a heatmap visualization of ABC connections using base R graphics.

Usage

```
vis_abc_heatmap(  
  abc_results,  
  top_n = 25,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  show_labels = TRUE,  
  title = "ABC Connections Heatmap"  
)
```

Arguments

abc_results	A data frame containing ABC results from apply_abc_model().
top_n	Number of top results to visualize.
min_score	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, shows labels on the tiles.
title	Plot title.

Value

NULL invisibly. The function creates a plot as a side effect.

`vis_heatmap`*Create an enhanced heatmap of ABC connections*

Description

This function creates an improved heatmap visualization of ABC connections that can display entity type information when available, without enforcing type constraints.

Usage

```
vis_heatmap(  
  abc_results,  
  top_n = 25,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  show_significance = TRUE,  
  color_palette = "blues",  
  title = "ABC Connections Heatmap",  
  show_entity_types = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>abc_results</code>	A data frame containing ABC results.
<code>top_n</code>	Number of top results to visualize.
<code>min_score</code>	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
<code>show_significance</code>	Logical. If TRUE, marks significant connections.
<code>color_palette</code>	Character. Color palette to use for the heatmap.
<code>title</code>	Plot title.
<code>show_entity_types</code>	Logical. If TRUE, includes entity types in axis labels.

Value

NULL invisibly. The function creates a plot as a side effect.

`vis_network`*Create an enhanced network visualization of ABC connections*

Description

This function creates an improved network visualization of ABC connections that displays entity types when available, without enforcing type constraints.

Usage

```
vis_network(  
  abc_results,  
  top_n = 25,  
  min_score = 0.1,  
  show_significance = TRUE,  
  node_size_factor = 5,  
  color_by = "type",  
  title = "ABC Model Network",  
  show_entity_types = TRUE,  
  label_size = 1,  
  layout_seed = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>abc_results</code>	A data frame containing ABC results.
<code>top_n</code>	Number of top results to visualize.
<code>min_score</code>	Minimum score threshold for including connections.
<code>show_significance</code>	Logical. If TRUE, highlights significant connections.
<code>node_size_factor</code>	Factor for scaling node sizes.
<code>color_by</code>	Column to use for node colors. Default is 'type'.
<code>title</code>	Plot title.
<code>show_entity_types</code>	Logical. If TRUE, includes entity types in node labels.
<code>label_size</code>	Relative size for labels. Default is 1.
<code>layout_seed</code>	Optional seed for layout reproducibility. If NULL, no seed is set.

Value

NULL invisibly. The function creates a plot as a side effect.

Index

abc_model, [3](#)
abc_model_opt, [4](#)
abc_model_sig, [5](#)
abc_timeslice, [6](#)
anc_model, [7](#)

bitola_model, [8](#)

calc_bibliometrics, [9](#)
calc_doc_sim, [9](#)
clear_pubmed_cache, [10](#)
cluster_docs, [10](#)
compare_terms, [11](#)
create_citation_net, [11](#)
create_comat, [12](#)
create_report, [13](#)
create_sparse_comat, [13](#)
create_tdm, [14](#)
create_term_document_matrix, [15](#)

detect_lang, [15](#)
diversify_abc, [16](#)

enhance_abc_kb, [16](#)
eval_evidence, [17](#)
export_chord, [18](#)
export_chord_diagram, [18](#)
export_network, [19](#)
extract_entities, [20](#)
extract_entities_workflow, [21](#)
extract_ner, [22](#)
extract_ngrams, [23](#)
extract_terms, [23](#)
extract_topics, [24](#)

filter_by_type, [25](#)
find_abc_all, [25](#)
find_similar_docs, [26](#)
find_term, [26](#)
gen_report, [27](#)

get_dict_cache, [27](#)
get_pmc_fulltext, [28](#)
get_term_vars, [28](#)
get_type_dist, [29](#)

is_valid_biomedical_entity, [29](#)

load_dictionary, [30](#)
load_results, [31](#)
lsi_model, [31](#)

map_ontology, [32](#)
merge_entities, [33](#)
merge_results, [34](#)
min_results, [34](#)

ncbi_search, [35](#)

parallel_analysis, [36](#)
perm_test_abc, [37](#)
plot_heatmap, [37](#)
plot_network, [38](#)
prep_articles, [40](#)
preprocess_text, [39](#)
pubmed_search, [41](#)

query_external_api, [42](#)
query_mesh, [42](#)
query_umls, [43](#)

run_lbd, [43](#)

safe_diversify, [44](#)
sanitize_dictionary, [45](#)
save_results, [46](#)
segment_sentences, [47](#)

valid_entities, [50](#)
validate_abc, [47](#)
validate_biomedical_entity, [48](#)
validate_entity_comprehensive, [48](#)

`validate_entity_with_nlp`, [49](#)
`validate_umls_key`, [50](#)
`vec_preprocess`, [51](#)
`vis_abc_heatmap`, [53](#)
`vis_abc_network`
 (`visualize_abc_network`), [52](#)
`vis_heatmap`, [54](#)
`vis_network`, [55](#)
`visualize_abc_network`, [52](#)