Figure 11: Example generalisation and instantiation for ?cluster_1. The cluster includes 50 classes with the word “present” in their name described by 16 generalisations. The example generalisation and instantiation show the pattern that is used for describing these entities, which is the usage of particular roles.

axioms, as it is not clear in which cases the ‘RoleGroup’ attribute should be used more than once in the same axiom [25] and when a relationship should be grouped with an existing role group. Table 3 shows that 3 clusters were detected with 4 “present” classes using multiple role groups in their axioms. Likewise, 3 clusters were detected with 3 “absent” classes whose axioms used multiple role groups. Our aim is to highlight such cases, which should be further assessed by experts.

“Chronic” and “Acute” cases.

Table 4 summarises the results of the regularities that were found in the entities containing the words “acute” and “chronic” in their label. The results showed that most of the entities do not follow a general pattern. Therefore, the entities are distributed in many clusters and are described by many generalisations. From the technical guide, a general pattern that is expected in these terms is the explicit reference to the chronic or acute qualifiers in equivalent or subclass axioms [?]. An example description is shown in Figure 13.

However, only 50(5%) of the generalisations for the “Chronic” module were found to abstract axioms