Using NLP in Clinical Data Analytics

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Agenda

- 1. Goals
- 2. Lifecycle of a clinical note
- 3. Natural language processing (NLP)
 - a. Named-entity recognition
 - b. Information extraction
 - c. Search
 - d. Classification
- 4. Contact
- 5. References

Goals

Explain what types of problems can be solved with NLP

Show examples of applied NLP for clinical research / notes

Provide an understanding of what applications we can build for you to aid you in your research

Lifecycle of a clinical note

Order Comment: ...

Exams: ...

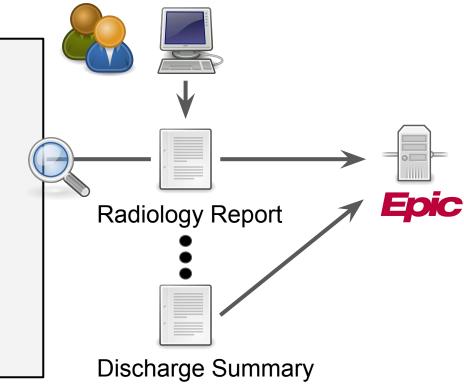
CLINICAL DATA: ...

COMPARISON: ...

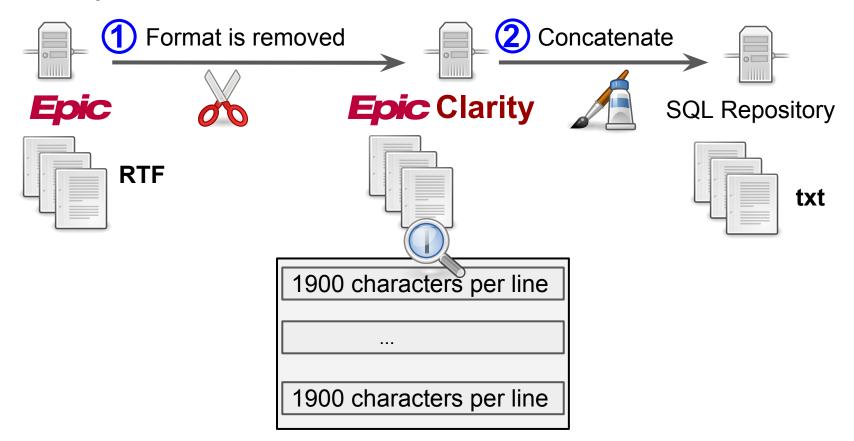
FINDINGS: ...

RESULT ID / ADDENDUM: ...

Ordering Physician: ...



Lifecycle of a clinical note



Natural language processing - NLP

Why NLP?

Vast and growing number of unstructured clinical notes

NLP enables computations with natural (human) languages

- Retrieve hidden information and turn it into knowledge
- Harness untapped project-specific textual data sources

Supervised machine learning or rule-based approach

Identify and classify named entities in text

- PHI (names, dates, locations, ...)
- Document sections

In general, **find** project-specific tokens/phrases in unstructured text which might not all necessarily be known **a priori**

Identify and classify Synthetic note (fabricated patient info) named entities in text

History of Present Illness

Peter Miller is a 65 year old white male from New York with a past medical history significant for an MI and depression who presents today complaining of sharp, epigastric abdominal pain of 3-4 months duration. The pain is located in the epigastric region and left upper quadrant of the abdomen. [...]

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY

Surgeries/procedures: Cardiac catheterization, post-MI, 10/11/2012 at

Famous Hospital, RI [...]

History and Physical conducted by: Jeff York, MD

Identify: PHI (names, locations ...)

Identify and classify named entities in text

History of Present Illness

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Identify: PHI (names, locations ...)

Identify and classify named entities in text

In practice, de-identification systems can History of Present Illness mark all ages, not only > 89 Peter Miller is a 65 year old white male from New York with a past medical history significant for an MI and depression who presents today complaining of sharp, epigastric abdominal pain of 3-4 months duration. The pain is located in the epigastric region and left upper quadrant of the abdomen. [...] Not likely to be found in a dictionary PAST MEDICAL HISTORY Surgeries/procedures: Cardiac catheterization, post-MI, 10/11/2012 at Famous Hospital RI ...] Same token, History and Physical conducted by: Jeff York MD different NE

Redact named-entities

Identify and classify named entities in text

```
History of Present Illness
**NAME<AAA> is a **AGE<in 60s> year old white male from **LOCATION
with a past medical history significant for an MI and depression who
presents today complaining of sharp, epigastric abdominal pain of 3-4
months duration. The pain is located in the epigastric region and left upper
quadrant of the abdomen. [ ... ]
PAST MEDICAL HISTORY
Surgeries/procedures: Cardiac catheterization, post-MI.
**DATE<[**2015-07-08**]> at **HOSPITAL **LOCATION [ ... ]
History and Physical conducted by: **NAME<CCC>
```

Identify and classify named entities in text

History of Present Illness

Peter Miller is a 65 year old white male from New York with a past medical history significant for an MI and depression who presents today complaining of sharp, epigastric abdominal pain of 3-4 months duration. The pain is located in the epigastric region and left upper quadrant of the abdomen. [...]

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Identify: Document sections

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History of Present Illness

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Identify: Document sections

Identify and classify named entities in text

History of Present Illness

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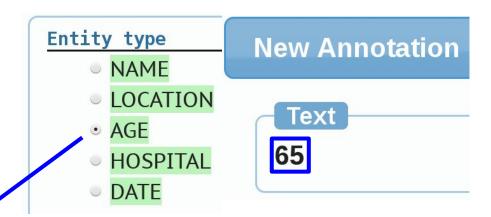
PAST MEDICAL HISTORY

Surgeries/procedures Cardiac catheterization, post-MI, 10/11/2012 at Famous Hospital, RI [...] Ambiguity, NEs are project-specific

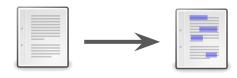
History and Physical conducted by Jeff York, MD

Named-entity recognition - Annotate

Browser based tool to accelerate the project-specific manual annotation process







Named-entity recognition - Generate training data

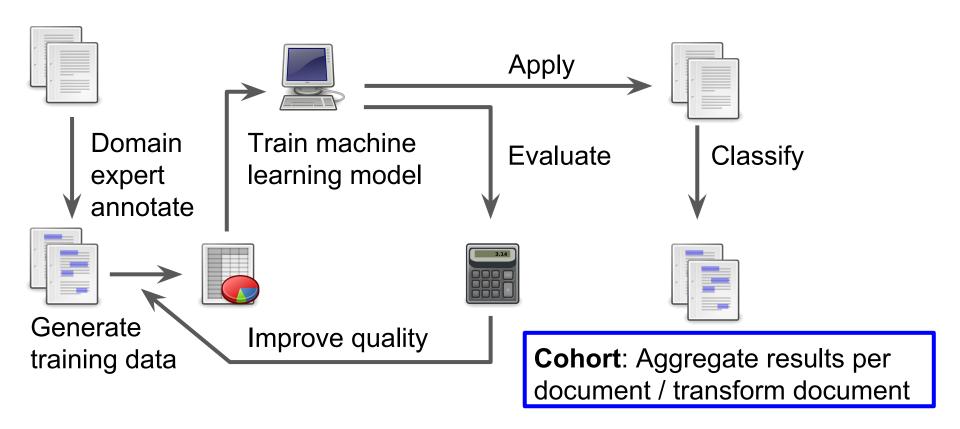
NER-TYPE	BEGIN END INDICES	NER-TEXT
NAME	28 40	Peter Miller
AGE	46 48	65
LOCATION	74 82	New York
DATE	410 420	10/11/2012
		Famous
HOSPITAL	424 439	Hospital
LOCATION	441 443	RI
NAME	487 496	Jeff York

Example features generated for each token

- The token itself
- The previous token
- The next token
- The last k-character token suffixes
- The first k-character token prefixes
- The token shape (upper or lower cases of each token character)
- The token gazetteer membership

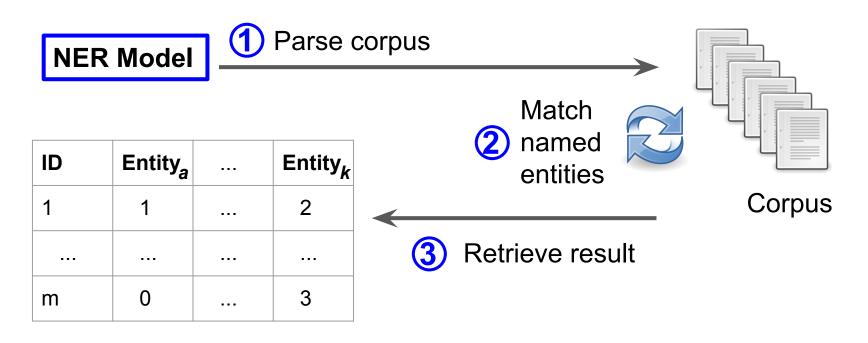


Named-entity recognition - Train and apply



Information Extraction

Generate document-entity count matrix from a corpus



Rule-based approach for risk-factor extraction

List of risk-factors

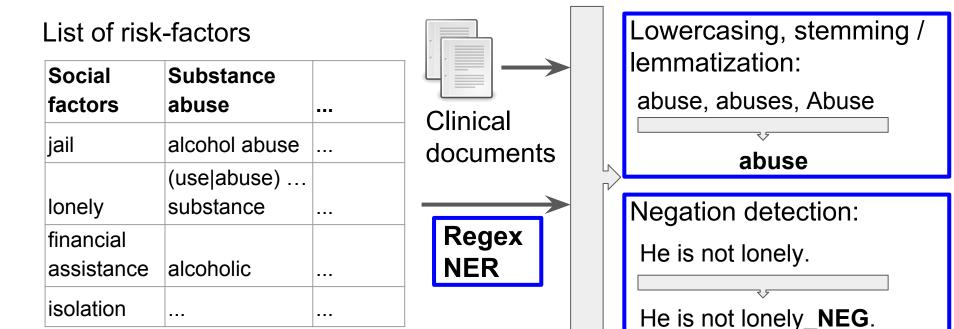
Social factors	Substance abuse	
jail	alcohol abuse	
lonely	(use abuse) substance	
financial assistance	alcoholic	
isolation		



Clinical documents

Regex NER

Rule-based approach for risk-factor extraction:



Token matching pitfalls:



List of risk-factors

Social factors	Medical factors	Others
aid	AIDS	hearing aids





Lowercasing, stemming: Looking to match financial aids but specifying only aid, falsely match AIDS.

Regex NER Lowercasing, stemming / lemmatization:

AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome

... aid ...

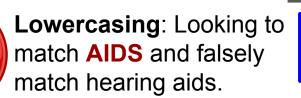
Financial aids ...

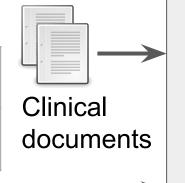
Token matching pitfalls:



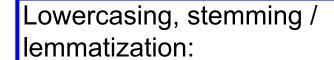
List of risk-factors

Social factors	Medical factors	Others
		hearing
aid	AIDS	aids





Regex NER



AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome

... aid ...

hearing aids ...

Document-term/phrase risk-factor matrix:

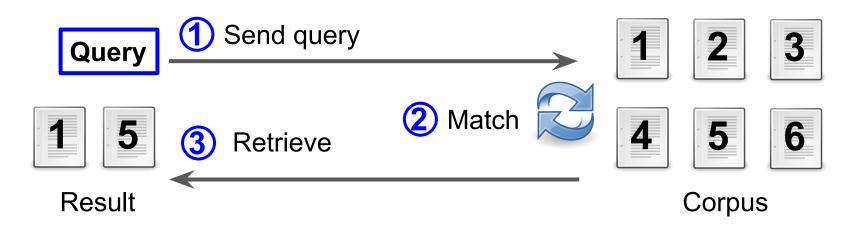
Document-ID	Text	abuse alcohol	abuse_NEG alcohol_NEG	
1		2	0	
2		0	1	
3		0	1	

Information Extraction - Hybrid example with NER

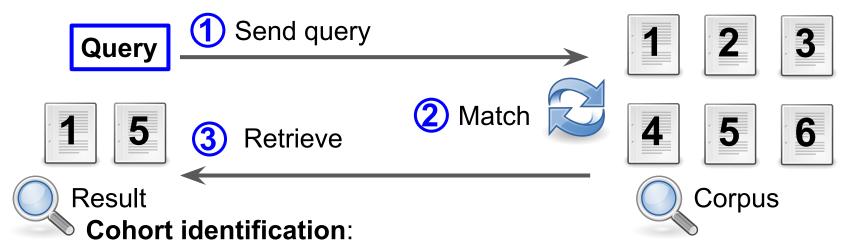
Document-term/phrase risk-factor matrix:

Document-ID	Text	abuse alcohol	abuse_NEG alcohol_NEG	•••	Named entities of class-1
1		2	0		0
2		0	1		2
3		0	1		0

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents



Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents



- Full document text
- Anonymized patient ID
- Associated discrete attributes

- Radiology reports
- Discharge summaries
- External project-specific corpus

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

Synthetic note (fabricated patient

- Token match info)
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain





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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: leg





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain AND epigastric





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain AND leg





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain OR leg





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
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region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain AND (NOT leg)

Absence, not negation of





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: pain AND (NOT duration)





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: "abdominal pain"





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
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3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: "abdominal pain" AND

region





History of Present Illness
Pt is complaining of sharp,
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3-4 months duration. The pain
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region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: "epigastric pain"





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of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: "epigastric pain"~1





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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: complaining





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epigastric abdominal pain of
3-4 months duration. The pain
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region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: complain





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region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: complains





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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query:

PAST_MEDICAL_HISTORY: cardiac AND surgery





History of Present Illness
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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query:

History_of_Present_Illness: cardiac AND surgery





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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

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- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: cardiac OR heart OR coronary OR cor







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Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Token match
- Boolean operators
- Proximity phrase match
- Word stem match
- Section search
- Concept search

Query: concepts:"C0018787"







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3-4 months duration. The pain
is located in the epigastric
region and left upper quadrant
of the abdomen.

Query arbitrary corpus to retrieve matching documents

- Custom-build browser-based search applications
- Allow interactive data-driven exploration of project texts
- Expose NLP and machine learning results for queries

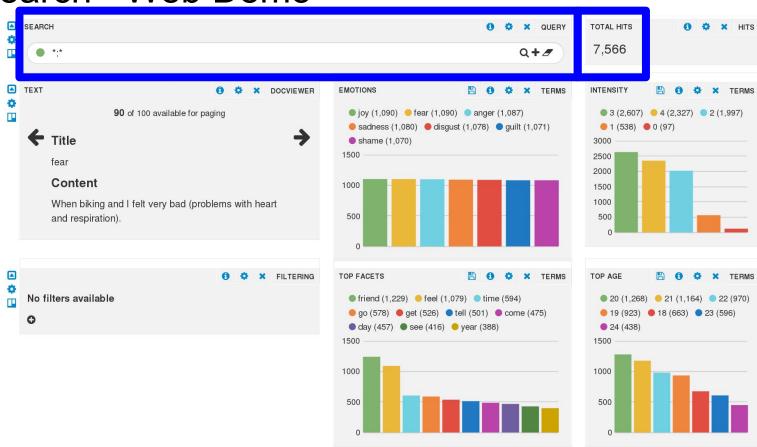
ISEAR corpus - Survey to report situations of **emotions**:

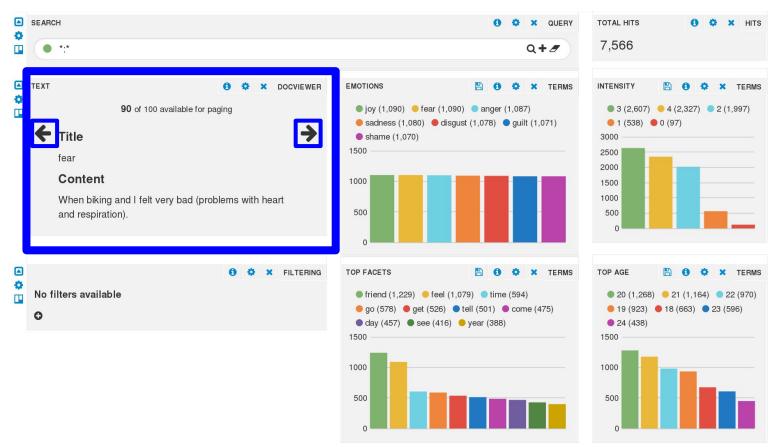
• joy, fear, anger, sadness, disgust, shame, and guilt

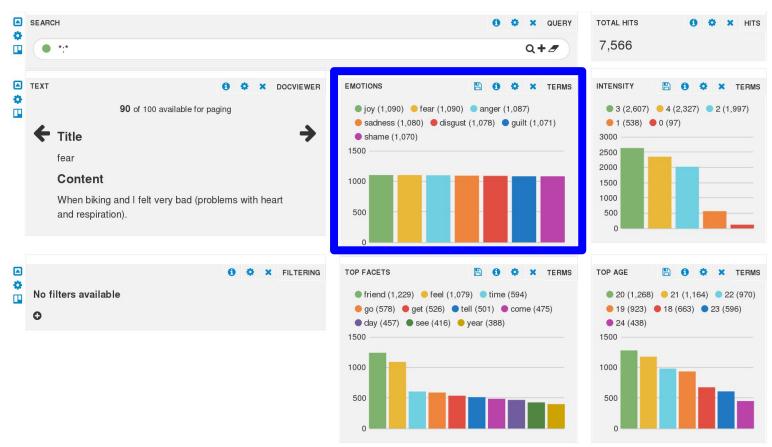
Additionally reported:

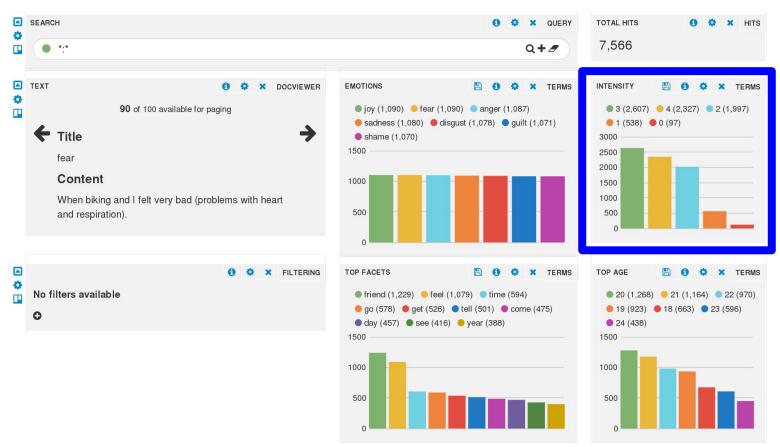
intensity, ergotropic arousal, coping, expected, fairness, ...

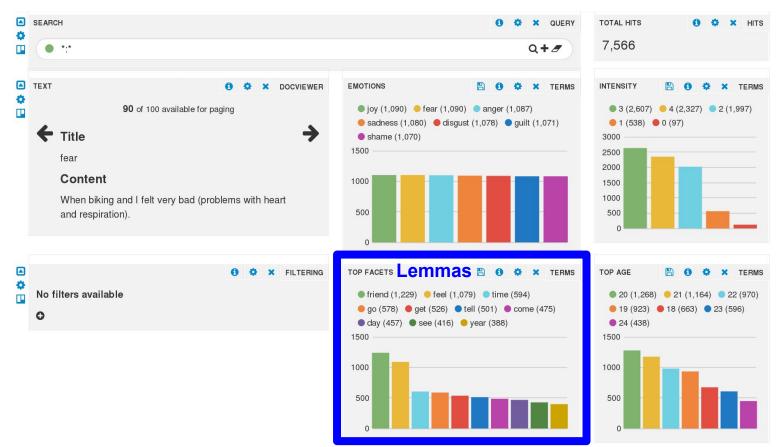
ld	Text	Emotion	Intensity	
	I am the secretary of an association, and during the			
1	last meeting I forgot to take the minutes.	guilt	2	
2	Walking in the dark and thinking about ghost stories.	fear	3	
3	Fighting with my father while drunk.	shame	4	
	•••			

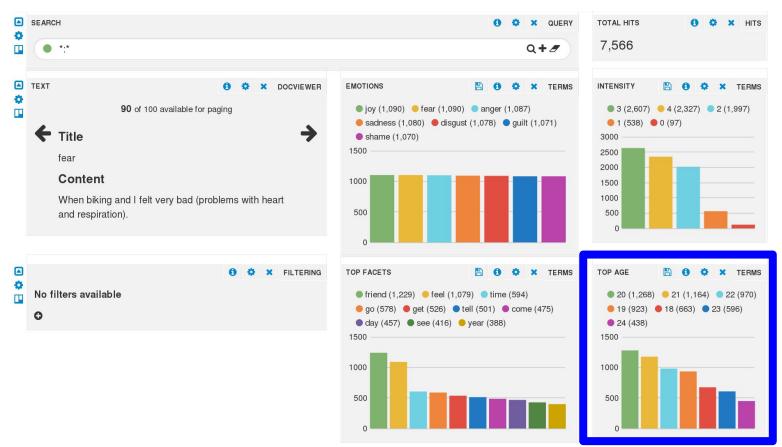


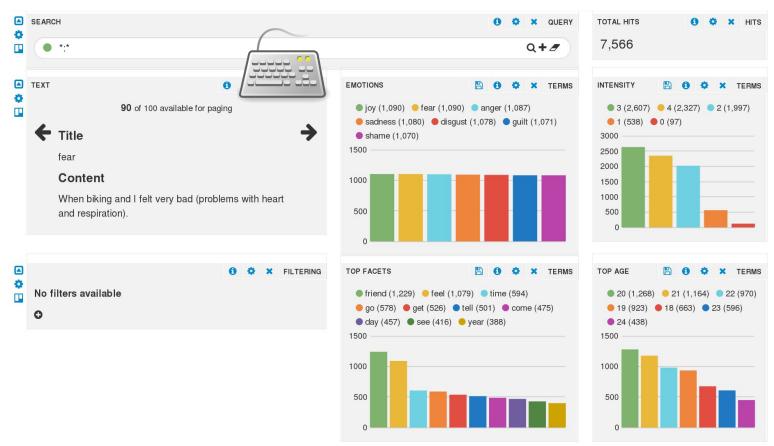


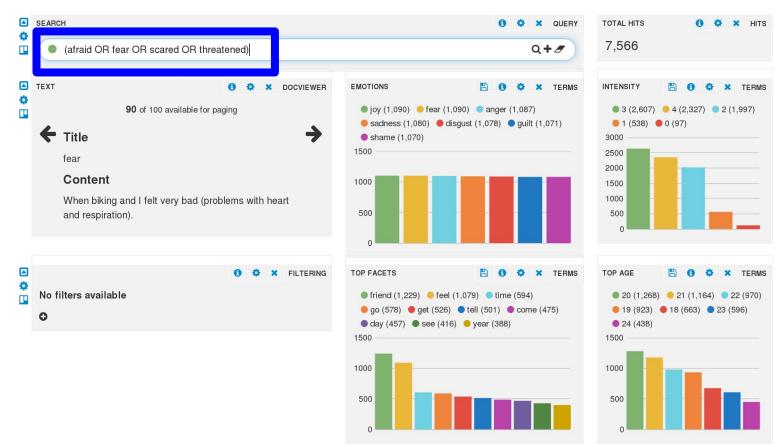


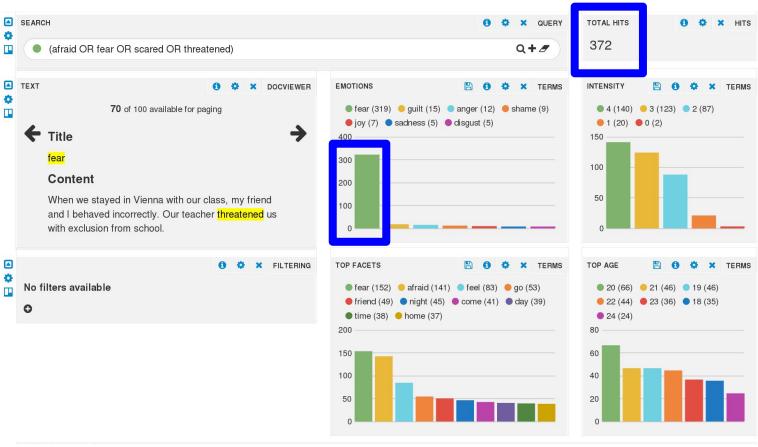


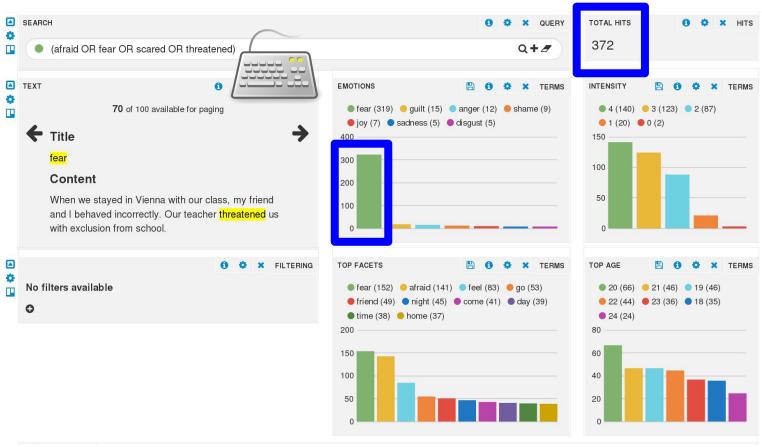


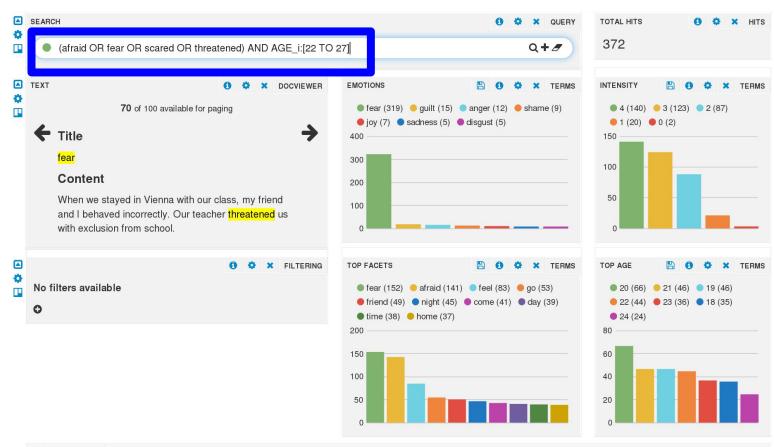


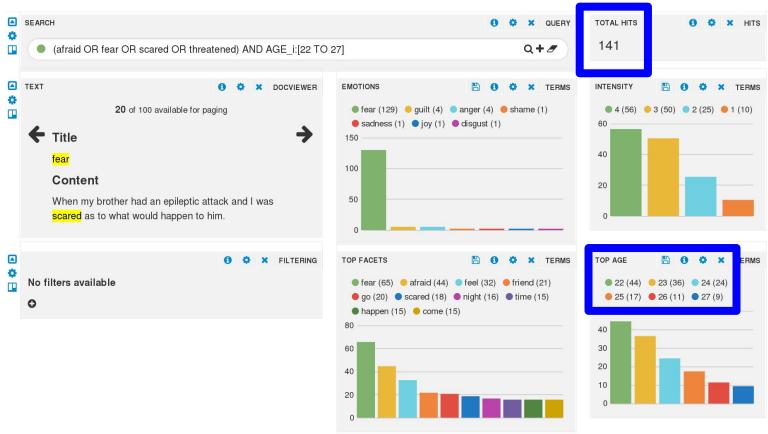


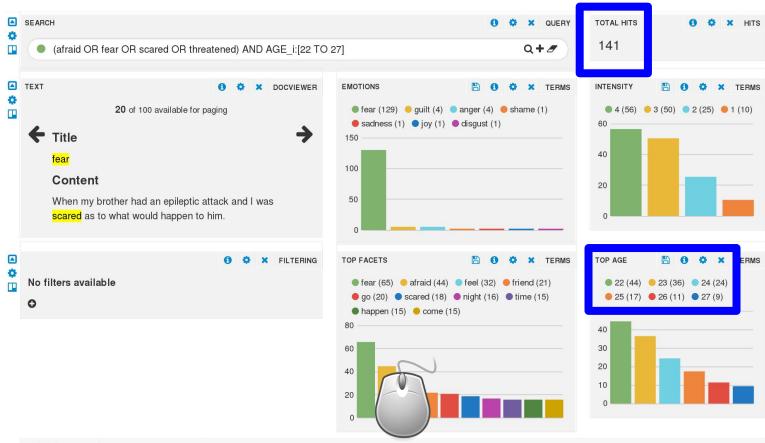


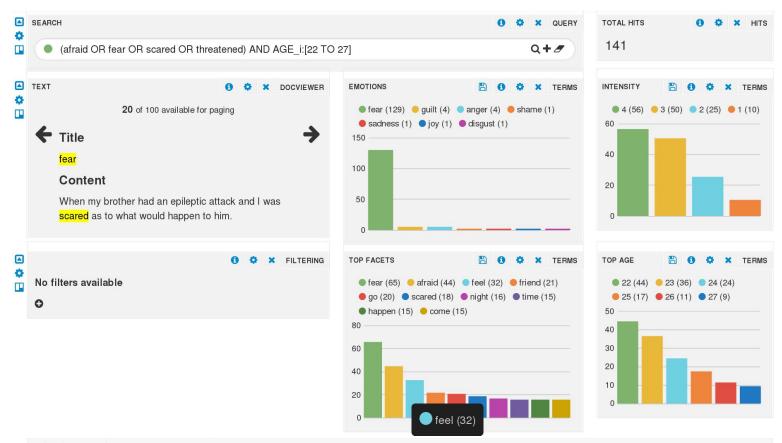


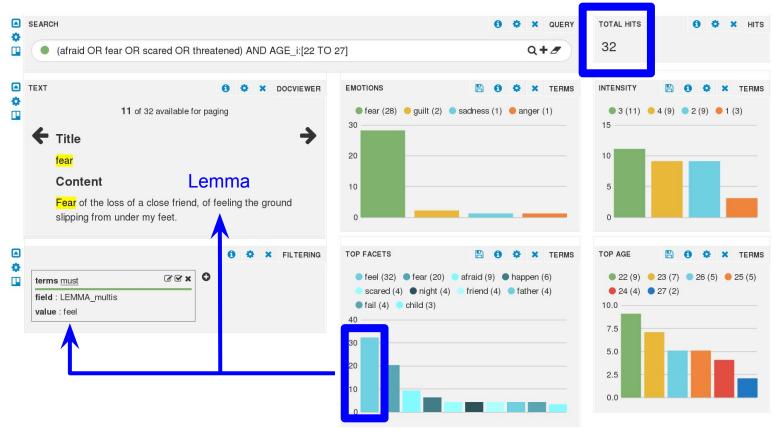




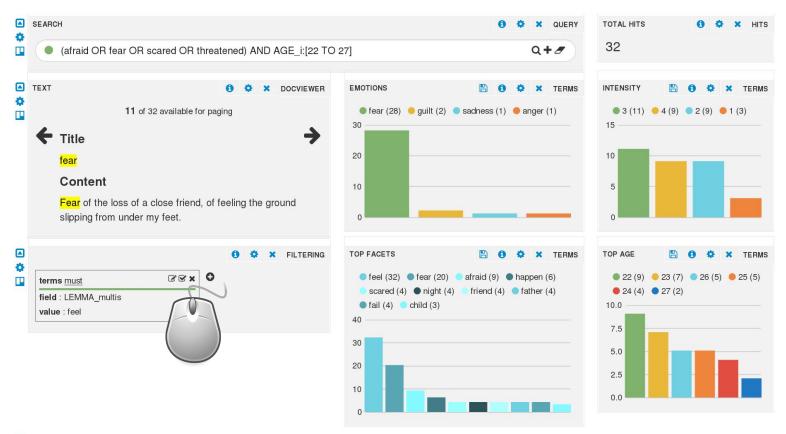




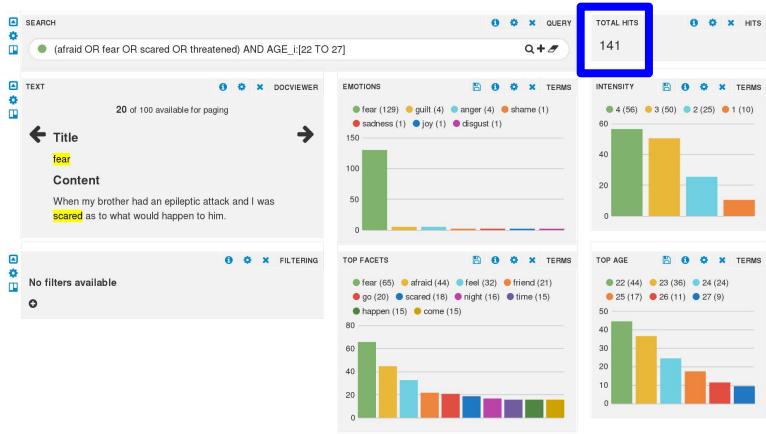


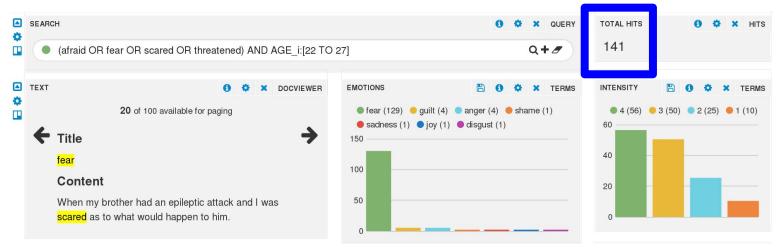








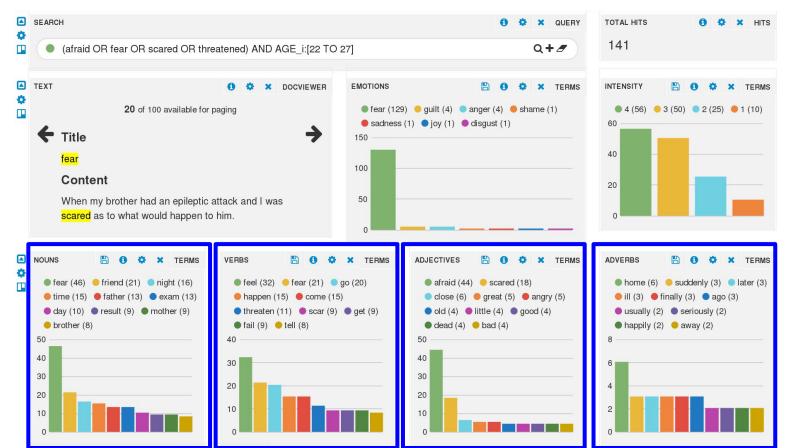




Remove previous panels

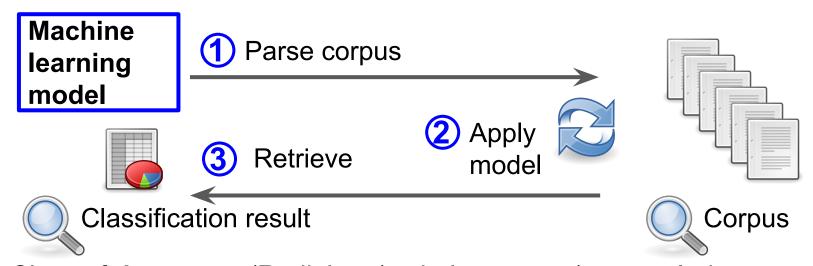


Add part-of-speech lemma facet panels

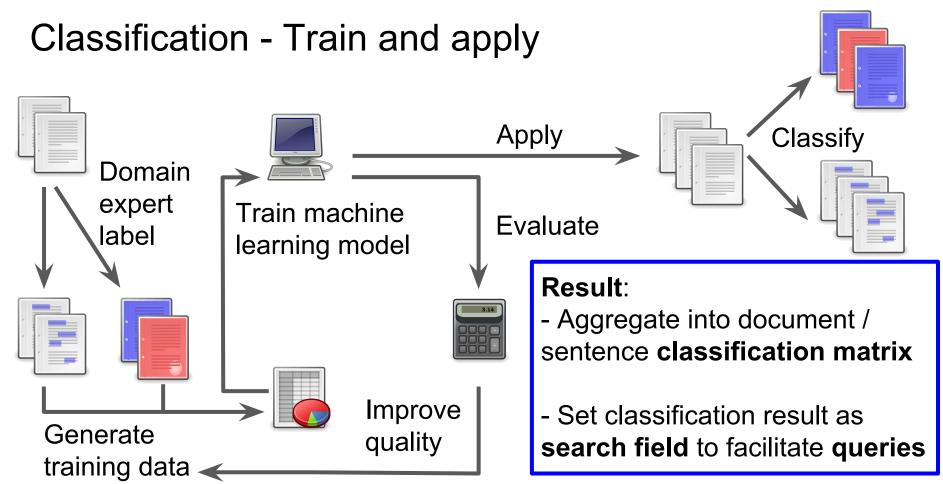


Classification

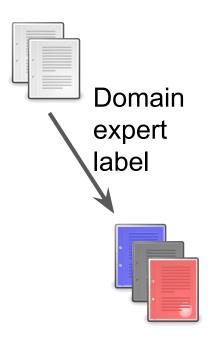
Assign labels to sentences/documents from a corpus



- Class of **document** (Radiology/pathology report)
 Sentiment of **sentences** (negative, neutral, positive)
 Emotions of **sentences** (anger, fear, joy, disgust, ...)
- In-house medical
- Project-specific



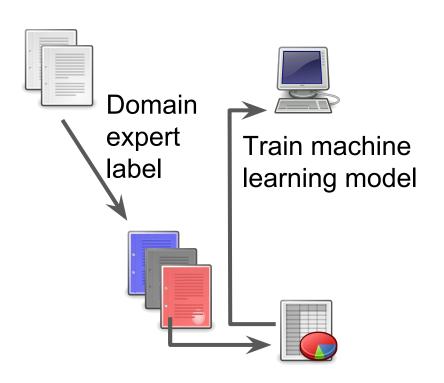
Classification - Example



Ohsumed (medical abstracts from *MeSH* categories) collection subset:

- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
- Eye Diseases

Classification - Example



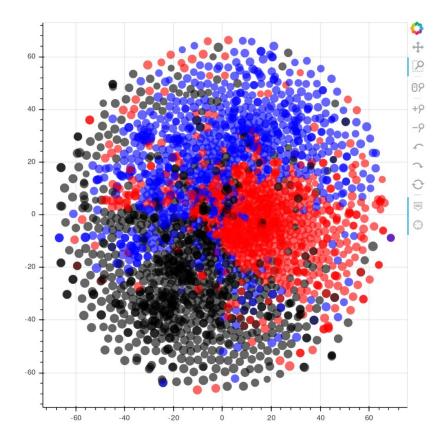
Ohsumed (medical abstracts from *MeSH* categories) collection subset:

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- Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
- Eye Diseases

Train machine learning model:

- Data: Abstract text
- Labels: Category

Classification - Example



Ohsumed (medical abstracts from *MeSH* categories) collection subset:

- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
- Eye Diseases

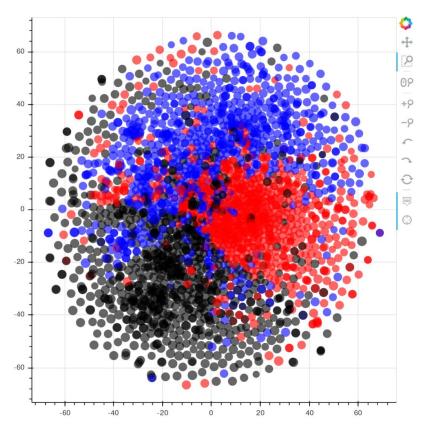
Train machine learning model:

- Data: Abstract text
- Labels: Category

Reduce the dimensionality:

- t-SNE

Classification - Example

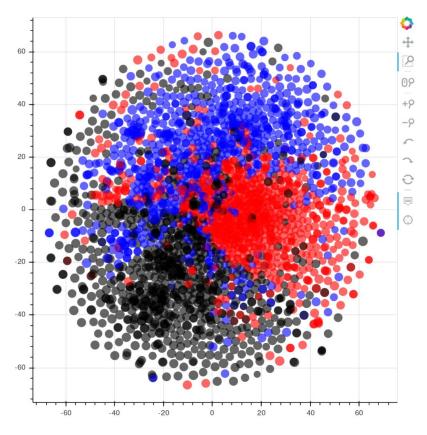


Top predictive features per category:

Musculoskeletal Diseases: bone arthritis osteomyelitis synovial pain lumbar myopathy scoliosis joint spine

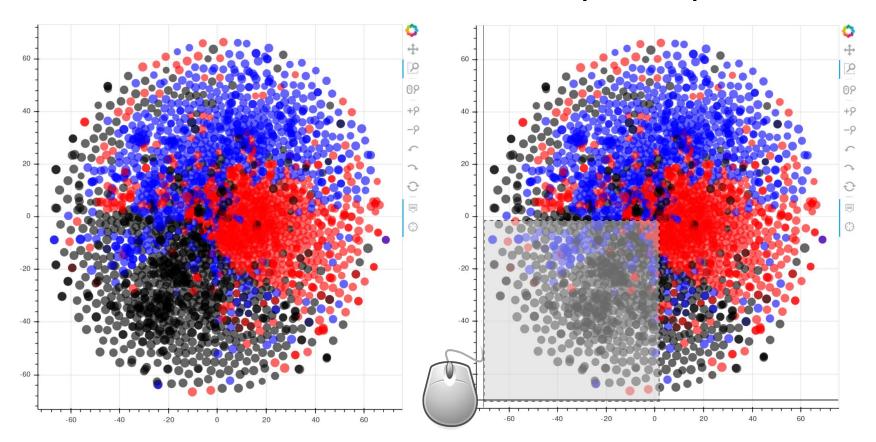
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases: diabetic diabetes insulin obese glucose malnutrition nutritional coronary renal cholesterol

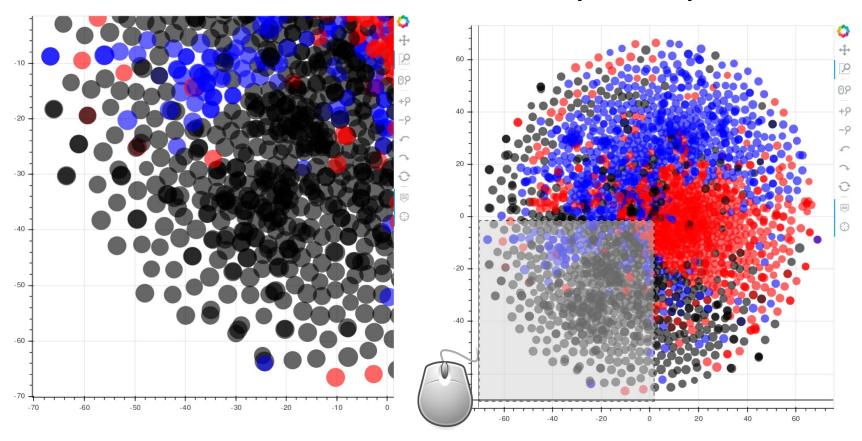
Eye Diseases: ocular retinal eye corneal eyes uveitis graves glaucoma visual cataract

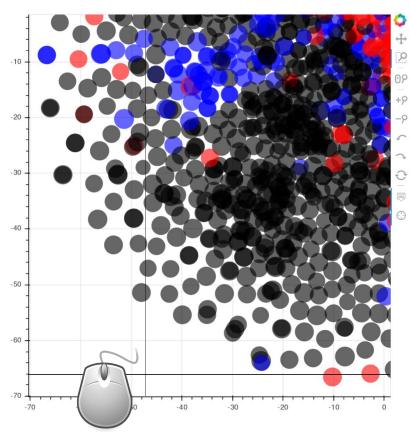


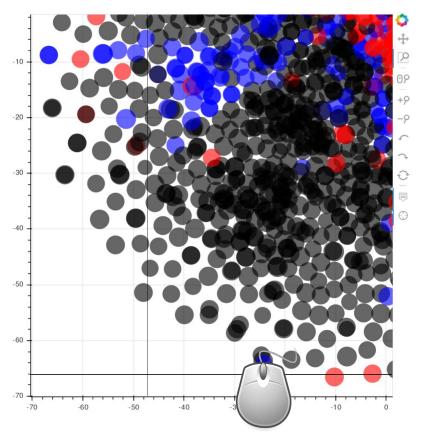
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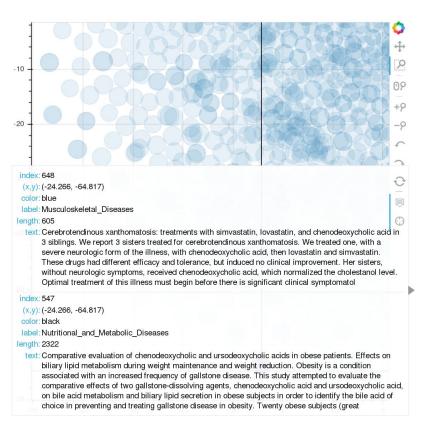
- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
- Eye Diseases



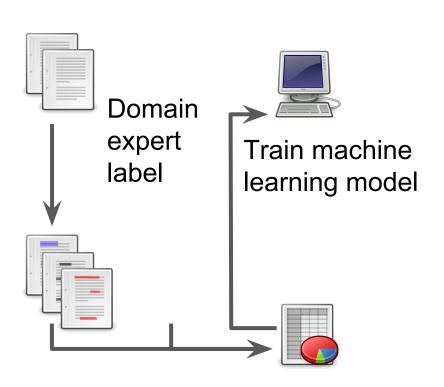








Classification - Sentence/short text example



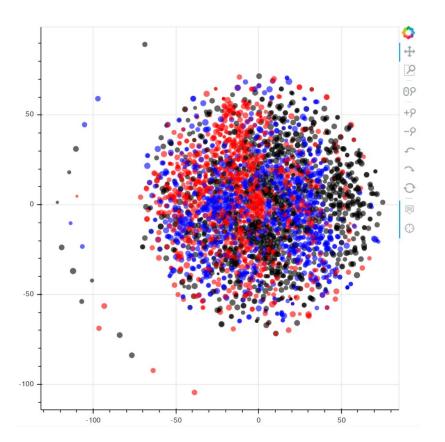
ISEAR corpus (sentences/short text) subset:

- Joy
- Fear
- Sadness

Train machine learning model:

- Data: Sentences/short text
- Labels: Emotion

Post-classification - Sentence/short text exploration



ISEAR corpus (sentences/short text) subset:

- Joy
- Fear
- Sadness

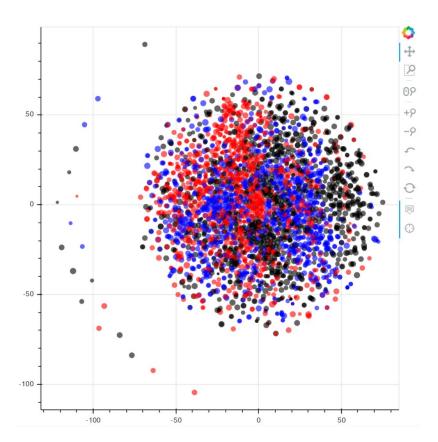
Train machine learning model:

- Data: Sentences/short text
- Labels: Emotion

Reduce the dimensionality:

- t-SNE

Post-classification - Sentence/short text exploration



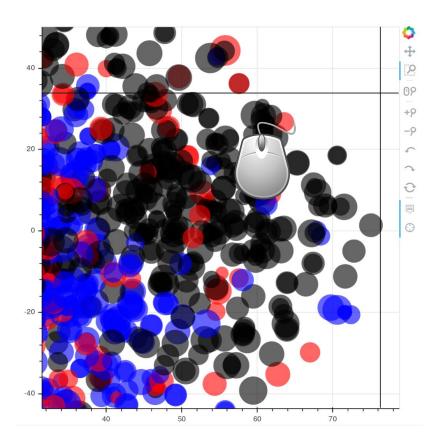
Top predictive features per category:

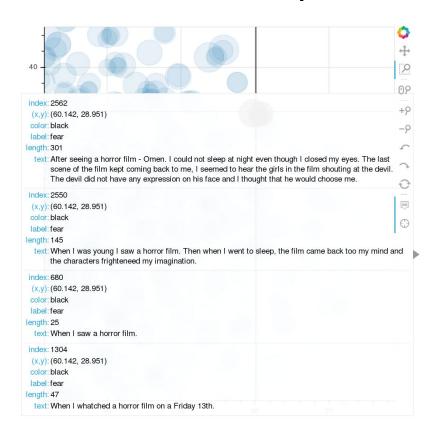
Joy joy happy passed glad won got accepted birthday admitted wedding

Fear afraid fear scared night feared dark threatened frightened friend_love house

Sadness sad died passed_away sadness failed death separated left leave relationship

Post-classification - Sentence/short text exploration





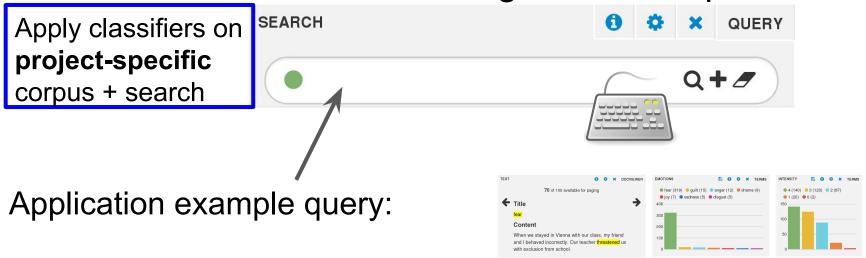


Apply trained classifiers on corpus

Augment document with classifier outputs

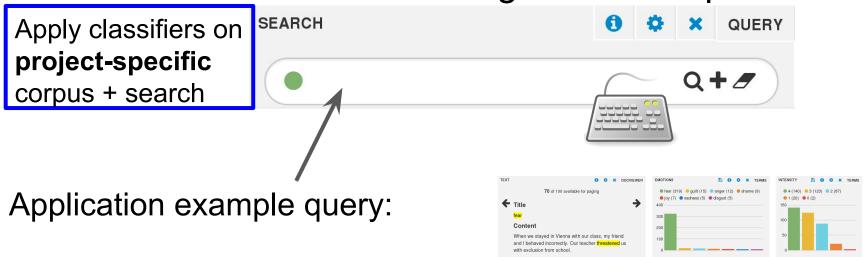
Index augmented corpus in search engine

Explore corpus and shape queries data-driven/interactively



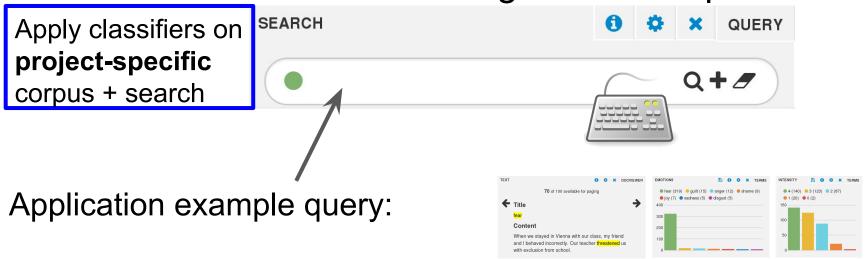
sadness_sentences_count:[2 TO *] AND document_type:"A"

Give me all documents with at least two sad sentences AND being of document type A



afraid OR fear OR scared OR night OR dark OR threatened

Give me all documents that contain at least one of my domain-specific top predictive class features (Fear)



predicted_label:"class_A" **OR** predicted_label:"class_B" **AND** document_date:[2012-01-01 TO 2014-12-31] **AND** "some phrase"

Queries involving date-ranges are also possible

Summary

Research problems involving clinical notes cast as NLP tasks:

NER, information extraction, search, classification, (others ...)

We illustrated what can be done, now we would like you to bring us some interesting cases

We can help you with your research

Contact

Thank you for your attention!

We can help you with your research

You are encouraged to get in touch with us now or via email:

Tomasz Oliwa, PhD | toliwa@bsd.uchicago.edu

Brian Furner | bfurner@bsd.uchicago.edu

Center for Research Informatics

Biological Sciences Division

University of Chicago



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References 1

- Epic, http://www.epic.com/
- Note text modified from example: http://www.med.unc.edu/medselect/resources/sample-notes/sample-write-up-1 and at the bottom of this page:

Source

Rubin, R. and Strayer, D. Rubin's Pathology. 5th edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2008.

- brat rapid annotation tool, http://brat.nlplab.org/
- UMLS, https://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/
- Apache cTAKES, http://ctakes.apache.org/
- Apache Solr, http://lucene.apache.org/solr/
- Banana for Solr, https://github.com/lucidworks/banana
- Bokeh https://bokeh.pydata.org/en/latest/
- scikit-learn and t-SNE: http://scikit-learn.org and https://lvdmaaten.github.io/tsne/

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References 2

Ohsumed dataset obtained from: http://disi.unitn.it/moschitti/corpora.htm

See also http://trec.nist.gov/data/filtering/README.t9.filtering for source:

(A) Description of the OHSUMED document collection (files: ohsumed.*)

The OHSUMED test collection is a set of 348,566 references from MEDLINE, the on-line medical information database, consisting of titles and/or abstracts from 270 medical journals over a five-year period (1987-1991). The available fields are title, abstract, MeSH indexing terms, author, source, and publication type. The National Library of Medicine has agreed to make the MEDLINE references in the test database available for experimentation, restricted to the following conditions:

- 1. The data will not be used in any non-experimental clinical, library, or other setting.
- 2. Any human users of the data will explicitly be told that the data is incomplete and out-of-date.

The OHSUMED document collection was obtained by William Hersh (hersh@OHSU.EDU) and colleagues for the experiments described in the papers below:

Hersh WR, Buckley C, Leone TJ, Hickam DH, OHSUMED: An interactive retrieval evaluation and new large test collection for research, Proceedings of the 17th Annual ACM SIGIR Conference, 1994, 192-201.

Hersh WR, Hickam DH, Use of a multi-application computer workstation in a clinical setting, Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 1994, 82: 382-389.

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References 3

ISEAR attribution:

Copyright, disclaimer, license, author's website:

http://www.affective-sciences.org/home/research/materials-and-online-research/research-material/

License notice on website: All these materials are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.:

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

Title: International Survey On Emotion Antecedents And Reactions (ISEAR)

Short description

Over a period of many years during the 1990s, a large group of psychologists all over the world collected data in the ISEAR project, directed by Klaus R. Scherer and Harald Wallbott. Student respondents, both psychologists and non-psychologists, were asked to report situations in which they had experienced all of 7 major emotions (joy, fear, anger, sadness, disgust, shame, and guilt). In each case, the questions covered the way they had appraised the situation and how they reacted. The final data set thus contained reports on seven emotions each by close to 3000 respondents in 37 countries on all 5 continents.

References

The following publications describe the procedures and report the major patterns of results:

Wallbott, H.G., & Scherer, K. R. (1986). How universal and specific is emotional experience? Social Science Information, 24, 763-795.

Matsumoto, D., Kudoh, T., Scherer, K. R., & Wallbott, H.G. (1988). Antecedents of and reactions to emotions in the US and Japan. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 19, 267-286.

Wallbott, H.G., & Scherer, K. R. (1988). Emotion and economic development - Data and speculations concerning the relationships between economic factors and emotional experience. European Journal of Social Psychology, 18, 267-273.

Scherer, K. R., & Wallbott, H.G. (1994). Evidence for universality and cultural variation of differential emotion response patterning. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 66, 310-328.

Scherer, K. R. (1997). Profiles of emotion-antecedent appraisal: testing theoretical predictions across cultures. Cognition and Emotion, 11, 113-150.

Scherer, K. R. (1997). The role of culture in emotion-antecedent appraisal. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 73, 902-922.

Mikula, G., Scherer, K. R., & Athenstaedt, U. (1998). The role of injustice in the elicitation of differential emotional reactions. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 24(7), 769-783.