Editorial

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1 Introduction

Modern electronic computers were invented around 1945, and the DNA double helix structure was discovered in 1953. This century promises to integrate these areas, computer science and biology, to understand the mystery of life. *The First International Workshop on Biomedical Data Engineering* was held in Tokyo in conjunction with IEEE International Conference on Data Engineering, 2005. The workshop focused on data engineering aspects of life science and medical data, and on related areas such as image processing and pattern recognition. One of its goals was to facilitate collaboration between researchers and engineers in the data engineering field and the ones in bioinformatics, biomedical literature mining, data mining, DB migration, DB integration, digital human DB, graph data analysis, high-performance computing, human body simulation, image analysis, image databases, indexing and retrieval techniques, medical databases, medical image diagnostic, pattern recognition and visualisation.

The workshop attracted 32 submissions, out of which 19 were selected for presentation. After the workshop, three papers were selected for inclusion in this special issue on the best papers of the *International Workshop on Biomedical Data Engineering*.

2 Papers in this special issue

The paper by Parvini and Shahabi (2006) describes a new approach to recognise both static and dynamic hand gestures. They collect raw data from sensors attached to human hands, and extract unique signatures for various static and dynamic gestures across different users. Their approach is calibration-free and training-tree. They show how to recognise gestures from the American Sign Language, resulting in over 75% accuracy.

Morse et al. (2006) motivate the need for a new kind of indexing structure called the Target Tree, which enables efficient results for the so-called radial queries, which retrieve all objects that intersect rays emanating from a central target point. They show that for radial queries, traditional index structures like R^* -trees and quad-trees do not work as well as the target tree. They apply the new index structure for surgical planning applications in neurosurgery.

In the paper by Cheung et al. (2006), they address the problem of mining coherent clusters from micro-array gene expression datasets. They propose a new algorithm for mining order preserving sub-matrices, which can be generalised to several approaches for mining pattern-based biclusters. They demonstrate the effectiveness of their approach on several real datasets.

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