Emergency Assistance Chatbot

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Abstract

The sudden injury and illness do bring deadly consequences and exposed the limitations of the current process at the time of emergency staff to reach the scene, and the personnel at the scene lacked first aid skills.

In this work, let's develop an intelligent general chat robot to help the victims to help avoid worsening the condition of the victim and maintain its physical integrity, and opportunities for survival. Therefore, even people without first aid skills can help the victims survive through the implementation of the execution of emergency support. In addition, because it relies on emergency medical processing data and experience, it is trustworthy.

The proposed chatbot is based on the two methods. First, we are building our model from scratch using TensorFlow deep neural networks. And another method is fine-tuning existing pre-trained models like Biobert.

KEY WORDS: Emergency Chatbot, DNN, Fine-tuning, pre-trained, Biobert.

1 Introduction

For the sudden injury and illness, proper assistance in the early few minutes of an accident can help save a life. Also, for every minor problem, it is not necessary to see a medical expert. A proper and efficient working chatbot is very much in demand in the medical sector.

In this case study, we want to automate some of these queries. If a patient asks a question, our chatbot that has been trained on the question-answering model and dataset can give a proper answer. If the patient doesn't get his or her answer, we forward him to an actual doctor.

In this way, we can ensure the emergency rescue time for patients. And because they are filtered out at every stage of the chatbot, the number of patients calling emergency services is drastically reduced. At the same time, enable the patient to take quick action to solve their problems.

2 Methodology

In this project we are using two methods to build the chatbot, first, we are building our model from scratch using TensorFlow deep neural networks and another method is fine-tuning existing pre-trained models like Biobert.

2.1 Method-1

We searched for relevant articles in literature databases (IEEE, ACM, Springer, ScienceDirect, Embase, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Google Scholar) [1]. After extensive research, we decided that we would develop the backend of the chatbot using two methods. The first method is based on the concept of the bag of the word [2]. After understanding the method, we researched the dataset. We found two datasets. The dataset for method 1 and method 2 is different. The dataset was loaded into google drive and we imported all the libraries used in this project like nltk and TensorFlow [3].

i) Load data:

Our dataset in JSON format, it is kind of python dictionary format. So, the access of this kind of data is bit tricky because each data set is paired key and value format. So, it was very important to be aware of

our key and value pair when we were trying to access the data.

i) Data preparations:

Once the data and library are imported, the next step was pre-processing the data.

Data preparations involve extracting a list of classes from input data. We created a stemmatized and lemmatized [4] list of vocabulary from input data.

```
print(w1)
print(lb)
print(d_x)
print(d_y)

['a', 'abdonomin', 'abras', 'allergy', 'am', 'an', 'anim', 'apply', 'bet', 'bit', 'blee', 'block', 'bring', '
['Abdonominal Pain', 'Abrasions', 'Broken Toe', 'Bruises', 'CPR', 'Chemical Burn', 'Choking', 'Cold', 'Cough'
[['What', 'to', 'do', 'if', 'Cuts', '?'], ['How', 'to', 'cure', 'Cuts', '?'], ['Which', 'medicine', 'to', 'apple 'Cuts', 'Cuts', 'Cuts', 'Cuts', 'Abrasions', 'Abrasio
```

After that, we created a bag of words for training [5] and split it into a training and test that is used during model training and evaluation but the performance got was not very good as the data was very small [5]. So, we used the complete dataset for training considering the size of our data set [6].

ii) Model Creation and Training:

We used a very simple neural network [7]. Our neural networks have an input layer, two linear fully connected layers and the output layer has a SoftMax activation function [8]. The network is trained over 1000 epochs [9].

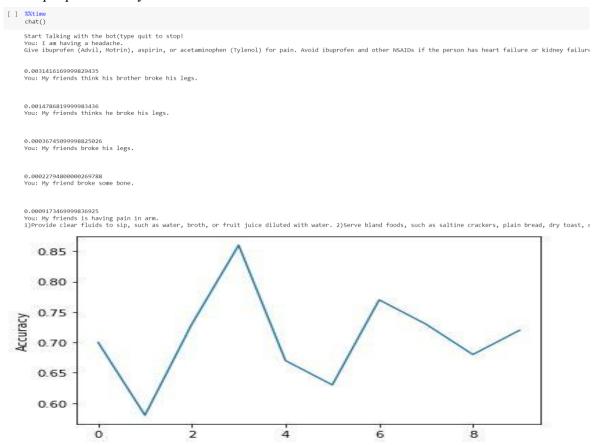
```
!pip install tflearn
tensorflow.compat.v1.reset default graph()
net = tflearn.input data(shape=[None, len(training[0])])
net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 8)
net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 8)
net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, len(output[0]), activation="softmax")
net = tflearn.regression(net)
model = tflearn.DNN(net)
  model.load("model.tflearn")
except:
  model = tflearn.DNN(net)
  model.fit(training, output, n_epoch=1000, batch_size=8, show_metric=True)
  model.save("model.tflearn")
Training Step: 23999 | time: 0.094s
      | epoch: 1000 | loss: 0.00000 - acc: 0.9466 -- iter: 184/188
Training Step: 24000
                      l time: 0.098s
| Adam | epoch: 1000 | loss: 0.00000 - acc: 0.9519 -- iter: 188/188
INFO:tensorflow:/content/model.tflearn is not in all model checkpoint paths. Manually adding it.
```

Finally created a user-defined function that takes user input pre-processes it and predicts the respective tag using our trained model and collects the information associated with the tag and displays the result to the user [10].

iii) Model Test and Results:

The model is based on a bag of words and trained on a neural network to predict the right tag from the bag of words so that the correct response can be provided to the user.

The output performed by the trained DNN model is showed at the below:



The model has a swift response and a good accuracy for now. But there are a lot works to do in the future to improve the model.

2.2 Method-2

In this method, we aim to automate some of these query resolutions with automation. This way when the user asks a question, the chatbot itself that has been trained on such question-answer pairs can try to come up with an answer. If the user doesn't get his or her answer, then we may redirect him to an actual doctor.

There are main components to solve the problem which might include many sub-components. Since at first, we are trying to generate an answer to the patient's query we can pose this problem as a seq2seq task trained in supervised fashion from previously answered question-answer pairs.

Dataset Analysis: we have already gathered data and described it. we will be using same data for this method as well along with this new data. We use the medical question answer dataset prepared by Lasse Regin Nelson. This dataset is uploaded in his GitHub https://github.com/LasseRegin/medical-question-answer-data. He has gathered such question answer pairs from prominent medical websites such as eHealth Forum, iCliniq, Question Doctors, WebMD where real doctors have provided public answers to

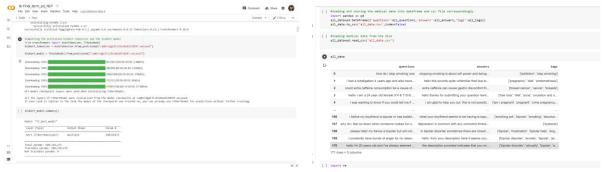
the questions asked by patients. We thank the above websites and Lasse Regin for helping us with the dataset and enabling us to help the medical community further.

There are different components in this task which require different performance metrics. For the task of seq2seq generation, instead of relying on bleu score for measuring the efficiency of our model, we rather evaluate it by the manual interpretation of the quality of answers generated. The reason for not using bleu score is, even though it is generally used for evaluating seq2seq tasks, it is still not highly reliable for us to judge our model on this bleu score, at least for our biomedical task, as for some sentences it may give a very good bleu score and for some others it might give very low bleu scores. To better judge the model, the answers generated by the model should be open sourced to be judged by medical experts, only then we can come up with a correct evaluation of the model. For the task of semantic search although we do not have a labelled dataset indicating which questions are like calculate the overall metric, we use cosine similarity to evaluate the embeddings of question and answer returned by the model. This link refers to the BIOBERT: a pre-trained biomedical language representation model for biomedical text mining proposed by Jinhyuk Lee et.al.[1]. This link refers to the "Language Models are Unsupervised Multi task Learners" paper proposed by Alec Radford et.al.[12]. The above link refers to the GitHub page of Doc Product: Medical Q&A with deep learning models[13]. This encoding of question and answers is done by using the same pre-trained BioBert model that encodes both the given question and the given answer of the training dataset separately, whose output is passed to two separate fully connected neural networks to get final question and answer representations. These FCNN are trained using the dataset whose positive samples are created by taking question and answer from the same pair and negative samples are created by taking question and answer from different pairs. Our overall architecture is inspired from our reference DocProduct, from which we use the idea of using pretrained BioBert model to extract embeddings for previously answered question and answer pairs and use these embeddings to do a semantic search on the existing question-answer pairs. We compared the cosine similarities returned by the model for the validation dataset for both correctly classified negative and positive points, as well as the cosine similarities returned by the model for misclassified points that are originally negative and positive points. Please have a look at the below plots for the same. Now given that we trained the model, let us look at how we extract the question-and-answer embeddings from the mode. We pass the question and answers to the fine-tuned BioBert model and pass it to both the residual blocks of question and answer and then we store both these embeddings along with the question and answers to be used for semantic search.

We generated answers for 5 questions each from both train and validation dataset using the model that gave least train loss. Although the bleu score is high for some of the answers and low for some other, overall, we were able to generate decent looking answers for most of the questions. Please have a looks at both the training and validation answers that have been generated. Note: The first line is the entire context, the second line is the actual answer, and the third line is the generated answer in each paragraph. In the future, we can experiment on how a transformer model can work on solving this problem directly as a seq2seq problem. Even if transformer model can directly generate answers to the given question, we still need BioBert to extract similar patient question-answer pairs. We can also work on gathering more biomedical data so that the model doesn't overfit to the given data and can generate more appropriate answers. As we tried to implement this process with online reference, we had faced certain issues which are described below:

i) Dataset Preparation:

We installed transformers and loaded the datasets.



After that we imported the pretrained biobert tokenizer and the biobert model. We defined function to extract question, answer, and tags from the json objects.

ii) Data Pre-processing:

We defined another function to preprocess tags. Preprocessing of the given question and answer data consisted of deconstructing some of the words such as "won't" to "will not", remove unnecessary symbols such as: !, etc. We also do not want to pad most of the question and answer with the padding constant.

After that we preprocessed all the questions and answers. We also extracted the positive and negative samples using tags.



After that we concatenated the positive and negative labelled dataset to get the final labelled dataset which is split into train and validation dataset.

```
[] #concatenating the positive and negative labelled dataset to get the final labelled dataset.
all_data_with_labels=pd.concat([all_dataset,negative_labels],axis=0)
all_data_with_labels.shape

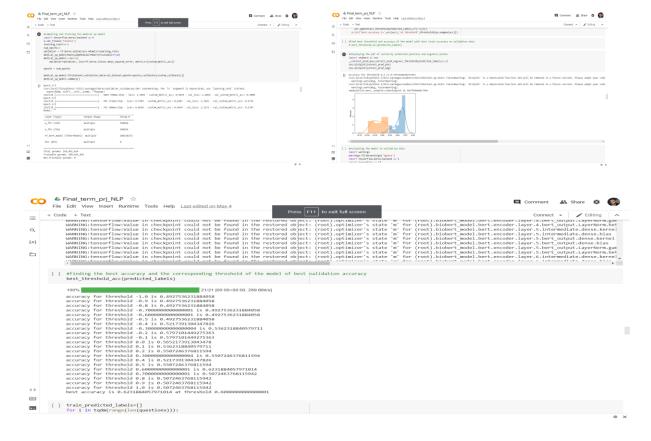
(342, 4)

[] #splitting the data into train and validation
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
train, validation = train_test_split(all_data_with_labels, test_size=0.2,random_state=42,shuffle=True,stratify=all_data_with_labels.label)
```

Now, we have our data ready let us see how we have defined the question extractor model, answer extractor model and how we fine-tuned the pre-trained hugging-face BioBert transformer to achieve the task of classifying whether a given question and answer relate to the same context.

iii) Model Creation and Training:

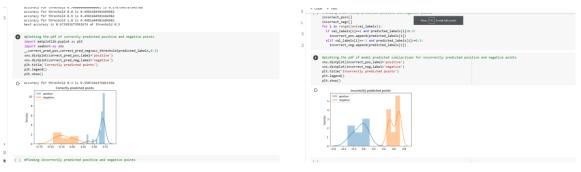
We designed the feed forward neural network. We also created a custom-made medical Bert model.



After that we created a custom metric accuracy. Finally compiling and training of the medical QA model.

iv) Model Evaluation on Validation Data:

We compared the cosine similarities returned by the model for the validation dataset for both correctly classified negative and positive points, as well as the cosine similarities returned by the model for misclassified points that are originally negative and positive points. Please have a look at the below plots for the same.



Correctly Classified Cosine Similarities

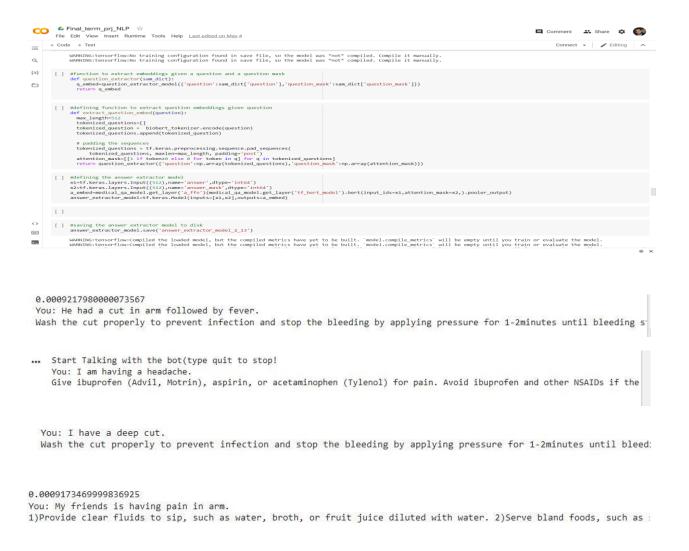
Incorrectly Classified Cosine Similarities

From the plot above, we can observe that the correctly classified negative and positive points are well separated from each other. The threshold of 0.25 of model gave the best accuracy. We defined function to print the best accuracy and at the threshold which it is occurring.

Now, we got the trained model, then we should extract the question and answer embeddings that both of them will be used for the semantic search.

v) Questions and Answers test results:

Please see the outcomes of our model at the below:



Research limitation

According to the survey, almost all chatbot development team have the medical expertise. However, we have no expert in this field. As a result, a lack of professional advice to provide us the expertise consulting may be one of the limitations of our project.

Conclusion

This time, we got a good performance of DNN model and pre-trained BioBert model. The DNN model has a decent performance of 75% accuracy. And we tried to use the pre-trained BioBert model which give us a good outcome. But we need to do more improvements to modify our model.

In the future, we can collect more related medical data and use more strategy to optimize our parameter so that the model doesn't overfitting to the training data and can get a better performance.

Find explanations: https://youtu.be/qPfvVoBay1E

Find more information: https://github.com/ChunwangYuan/Emergency-assistance-chatbot

Acknowledgement

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