基础模型推进医疗健康: 挑战、机遇和未来

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摘要--基础模型在大规模的数据上进行预训练进而获得了 适应大量潜在任务的能力,正在推动医疗健康的发展。它通过打 破了有限的人工智能模型和多种多样的医疗任务之间的矛盾,从 而促进医疗人工智能模型的发展。更广泛的医疗场景将从医疗基 础模型 (Healthcare foundation model, HFM) 的发展中 受益,促进智能医疗服务在这些场景的应用。尽管 HFM 已经 展现出了广泛部署和应用的潜力,但目前人们对其在医疗领域的 发展情况、当前的挑战以及未来的发展方向还缺乏清晰的理解。 为了回答这些问题,本文对 HFM 的挑战、机遇和未来方向进 行了全面深入的调查。我们首先对 HFM 进行了全面概述,包 括方法、数据和应用,以便快速掌握当前的进展情况。然后,我 们深入探讨了 HFM 在数据、算法和计算基础设施方面的挑战, 以便人们了解当下的发展困境,指明了医疗健康领域构建和广泛 应用基础模型的困难。本文最后展望了 HFM 在未来的新兴和 有前途的发展方向。我们相信,这篇文章将增强社区对 HFM 当前进展的理解,并为该领域未来发展提供有价值的指导。最新 的 HFM 论文和相关资源将在我们的网站上进行长期维护。

Index Terms—基础模型, 人工智能, 医疗健康

I. 介绍

在过去的十年中,随着人工智能(Artificial intelligence, AI)[1] 特别是深度学习(Deep learning, DL)[2] 的发展,医疗技术已经得到了颠覆性的进展 [3]—[5]。受益于对医疗数据的学习,AI 模型能够解耦数据中的相关信息,并进而辅助医疗实践。在一些具有影响力的临床疾病中,包括胰腺癌 [6]、视网膜疾病 [7]、皮肤癌 [8]等,AI 模型已经获得了近似医疗专家的专业性能,展现出了在该领域光明的应用前景。然而,在此之前,专用于特定医疗任务的专家 AI 模型与多样的医疗场景和需求之间仍存在着巨大的矛盾,阻碍了它们在广泛的医疗实践中的应用 [5]。因此,一个开放问题长期困扰着

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健康保健领域: "我们能否构建通用的 AI 模型来惠及各种医疗任务?"

如图1所示,基础模型的最新研究使得 AI 模型能 够学习通用能力并应用于各种医疗场景,为这个问题 提供了一个充满希望的答案 [9]-[12]。在包括语言、视 觉、生物信息和多模态在内的医疗健康 AI 的相关子 领域中,医疗基础模型(Healthcare foundation model, HFM) 已经展现出令人印象深刻的成功。a) 语言基础 模型 (Language foundation model, LFM) 或称大语言 模型 (Large language model, LLM) [13], [14] 已经引 起了患者和临床医生广泛关注[13]。它能够学习大规 模的医疗语言数据,并在医疗文本处理 [15]、对话 [16] 这类语言任务中展现出了非凡的性能。b) 视觉基础模 型 (Vision foundation model, VFM) 在医学图像领域 展现出了巨大潜力。针对不同模态 [17], [18]、器官 [19] 和任务 [20], [21] 的 VFM 已经展现出了它们的适应性 和对潜在的多种医疗场景的通用性。c) 生物信息基础 模型 (Bioinformatics foundation model, BFM) 帮助研 究人员揭示生命的秘密,为人们在蛋白质序列、DNA、 RNA 等方面的研究提供了巨大的帮助 [22]-[26]。d) 多 模态基础模型(Multimodal foundation model, MFM) [27]-[29] 为通用的 HFM [10], [30], [31] 提供了一种有效 的方法。它同时学习了多个模态的信息,获得了理解多 种医学模态的能力,从而能够执行多模态相关任务并获 得更好的性能 [11], [31], [32]。因此, 这些模型拥有了解 决复杂临床问题的能力,为提高医疗实践的效率和效果 构建了模型基础,从而推进医疗健康领域的发展 [11]。

HFM 的出现源于医疗数据的持续积累、AI 算法的发展和计算基础设施的提升 [9], [12]。然而目前在数据、算法和计算基础设施方面仍然存在巨大缺陷,然是 HFM 所面对的各种挑战的根源。医疗数据的伦理需求、多样性、异质性和高成本使得难以构建足够大的数据集来训练能够在各种医疗实践中有效应用 HFM [12], [33]。对于 AI 算法,对适应性、模型容量、可靠性和责任性的需求进一步使 HFM 难以应用于真实场景 [34],

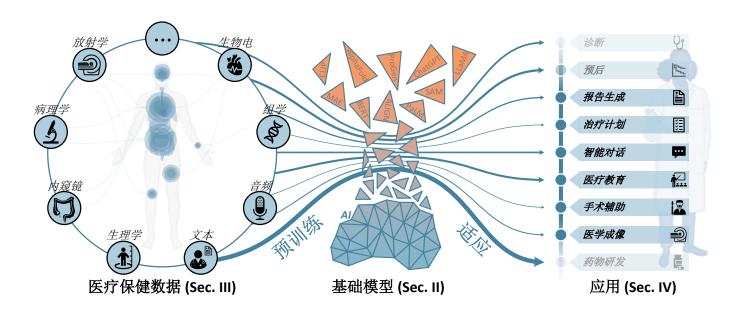


图 1. 医疗健康基础模型 (HFM) 的流程包括方法 (第II节)、数据 (第III节) 和应用 (第IV节).

[35]。由于医疗数据的高维性和大尺度(例如 3D CT 图像、全切片图像(Whole slide image, WSI)等),HFM对计算基础设施的需求远高于其他领域,这导致非常昂贵的计算成本 [10], [12] 和环境成本 [36]。

总的来说,基础模型正在推进医疗健康的发展,展 现了一个充满机遇与挑战的新未来。在本综述中, 我们 提出了以下问题: 1) 尽管基础模型已经取得了显著的 成功,它们在医疗健康方面的当前进展是什么? 2) 随 着基础模型的发展,它们正面临哪些挑战? 3) 为了推 动 HFM 的进一步发展, 哪些潜在的未来方向值得我 们关注和探索?本文通过对上述问题的探索,概述了 HFM 的当前进展情况,并为其未来发展提供清晰的愿 景。由于 HFM 的巨大潜力,在近年来已经产生了数百 篇论文。因此, 在有限的论文空间内审查所有这些论文 和各个方面是具有挑战性的。在本文中, 我们关注 2018 年(基础模型时代的开始[9])至 2024 年间基础模型在 医疗健康领域(包括语言、视觉、生物信息和多模态方 面)的进展,以及 HFM 所面临的挑战和未来方向。我 们希望这项调查能够帮助研究人员快速掌握 HFM 的进 展情况,并激发其创造力的火花,进一步推动医疗健康 领域的发展。

A. 医疗健康基础模型简史

本综述根据 Bommasani 等人 [9] 的定义,"基础模型"是指任何在大规模数据上进行预训练,并具有适应到各种任务能力的模型。基础模型时代的另一个社

会学特征 [9] 是人们广泛接受将某种基础 AI 模型应用于大量不同的任务。基础模型时代的代表性转折点是 2018 年末,自然语言处理(Natural language processing, NLP) 领域提出 BERT 模型 [37],在这之后,预训练模型作为基础模型被广泛应用于 NLP 领域,而后逐渐扩展到其他相关领域。

随着基础模型的快速发展, 医疗健康中的人工智 能也逐渐从专家模型转向通用模型 [10]。在 2019 年 初,BioBERT [38] 基于 BERT [37] 随之问世,实现了 医疗健康领域的基础模型。2022 年底, ChatGPT [39] 以其强大的通用性,使更多与医疗健康相关的从业人 员受益于基础模型,从而吸引了他们的关注,并进一 步引发了 HFM 的研究热潮。仅在 2023 年 8 月,就发 表了 200 多篇与 ChatGPT 在医疗健康方面相关的研 究 [12]。对于 VFM, 许多初步的工作 [40], [41] 都集中 在预训练或迁移学习上。由于分割一切模型(Segment anything model, SAM) [20] 的巨大影响,通用视觉模 型也在医疗健康中 [42]-[44] 引发了一股研究热潮。在 领域, AlphaFold2 [25] 在 2020 年的蛋白质结构预测 CASP14 中获得了第一名,引发了人们对 BFM 的巨 大兴趣, 并进一步推动了 RNA [45]、DNA [46]、蛋白 质 [25] 等方面的研究。在 2021 年初, OpenAI 构建了 CLIP [47] 模型,实现了视觉和语言的大规模学习,取 得了显著的性能。由于医疗健康数据天然的多模态特 性,这项技术很快就被应用于医疗健康中[48],从而融 合图像、组学、文本等多模态数据,构建强大的通才模



图 2. 2018 年到 2024 年 1-2 月期间医疗健康基础模型的代表性论文数量

型。截至 2024 年 2 月,在四个子领域的代表性论文数量呈指数增长(图2),除了上述典型技术和事件外,一些新兴的范式和技术也在 HFM 中快速发展。

B. 与相关综述的对比以及本文的贡献

通过广泛检索,我们发现了17篇与医疗健康基础 模型相关的代表性综述,值得注意的是,现有的综述提 供了关于 HFM 的不同方面的深刻见解 [10]-[14], [32], [48]-[58]。与这些工作相比,本综述对 HFM 进行了更 为全面的概述和分析,包括方法、数据和应用,并对挑 战和未来方向进行了深入讨论和展望。具体来说,它具 有以下独特优势: 1) 对 HFM "子领域"的系统分类和 研究。本综述涵盖了与 HFM 相关的四个子领域,包括 语言、视觉、生物信息和多模态。与现有的综述 [11], [13], [14], [32], [48], [49], [51]-[54] 相比, 它提供了更全 面的 HFM 领域视角。2) 对 HFM "方法"的深入分析。 本综述从预训练到适应深入分析了不同子领域中的方 法, 贯穿了在医疗健康中构建通用 AI 模型的完整过程。 与现有的综述 [32], [48], [49], [55], [58] 相比, 它提供了 HFM 方法上的系统综述。3) 对 HFM "属性"的广泛 探讨。本综述并不局限于一些 HFM 的特殊属性,如 "大"[12], 完整介绍了 HFM 的不同特点。与现有的综 述 [12], [56] 相比, 它提供了对不同属性的 HFM 的广 泛视野。4) 对 HFM 中"人们关注点"的全面深入探 索。本综述探讨了包括方法、数据、应用、挑战和未来 方向在内的全面内容。与现有的综述 [10], [56], [57] 相 比,它为 HFM 提供了一个完整的视野,使读者能够更 深入地理解。

本综述为当前医疗健康基础模型相关领域提供了 深入洞察,因此本文的贡献如下:

- 1) 方法的系统综述 (第II节): 本综述收录了 2018 年 到 2024 年 (1-2 月) 与 HFM 相关的 200 篇技术 论文。我们提出了一种新颖的分类法,并对语言、 视觉、生物信息和多模态子领域中的论文进行了 预训练和适应的综述,为医疗健康基础模型的潜 在技术创新提供了参考。
- 2) 数据集的全面调查 (第III节): 我们调查了在 HFM 的四个子领域中能够用于模型训练的 114 个大规模数据集/数据库,明确了当前医疗健康数据集的局限性,并为研究人员提供了数据资源指导。
- 3) 应用的全面概述 (第IV节): 我们概述了当前 HFM 工作中的 16 个潜在医疗应用,展示了 HFM 技术 在医疗实践中的当前发展,为未来更多场景中的 应用提供了参考。
- 4) **关键挑战的深入探讨** (第V节): 我们讨论了与数据、算法和计算基础设施相关的关键挑战,指出了HFM 的当前缺陷,为研究人员进一步探索 HFM 提供了参考。
- 5) 未来方向的远见探索(第VI节): 我们展望了 HFM 的未来方向,包括其角色、实施方式、应用和关注点,展示了医疗健康 AI 从传统范式向基础模型时代的转变,指明了潜在的未来发展前景。

II. 方法

图1展示了 HFM 从大规模、多样化的医疗健康数 据中学习对信息的表征,然后适应于各种医疗健康应 用路线。因此, 在本节中, 我们从预训练和适应的角度 概述了 LFM、VFM、BFM 和 MFM。在本综述中,我 们将预训练范式分为以下几类: 生成学习 (Generative learning, GL) 学习对数据的表征, 使模型能够从特征 中生成有意义的信息;对此学习(Contrastive learning, CL) 学习数据的表征, 使相似的实例在特征空间中彼此 靠近, 而不相似的实例远离; 混合学习 (Hybrid learning, HL) 混合不同的学习方法来学习数据的表征; 监督学习 (Supervised learning, SL) 使用带标签的数据训练模型 以预测指定的结果。我们将适应范式分为以下几类: 微 调 (Fine-tuning, FT) 调整预训练模型内部的参数; 适 配器微调 (Adapter tuning, AT) 在预训练模型中添加 新的参数(适配器),并仅训练这些额外的参数;提示 工程 (Prompt engineering, PE) 将设计或学习的提示 输入到预训练模型中以引导模型执行所需的任务。

A. 用于医疗健康的语言基础模型 (LFM)

LFM [37], [59] 在医疗健康领域的自然语言处理 (NLP) 任务中取得了非常显著的进展 [60]-[62]。如表I所示,大多数 LFM 在预训练中采用生成学习方法,并在适应中利用微调和提示工程。

- 1) 预训练: 在大规模、多样化的医疗文本数据集上的预训练对于 LFM 来说至关重要。它能够使得模型学习对通用特征的表征能力, 从而实现对下游任务的迁移。
- a) 基于 GL 的预训练是 LFM 中最广泛使用的预 训练范式, 它从大规模的医学语料库中学习生成医学 文本,从而获得对语言的表征能力。其中著名的 GL 方法之一是下一 token 预测法 (Next token prediction, NTP) [61], [63]-[78]。该方法训练模型通过先前的 token 来预测序列中的下一个 token。其中具有代表性工作是 GatorTronGPT [61], 它混合了医学文本和一般文本, 通过 NTP 来预训练一个 GPT (Generative pre-trained transformer)模型,从而在多个医学 NLP 任务上取得 了有效的性能。PMC-LLaMA [65] 基于一个已经被预 训练过 LLaMA 模型 [79],构建了一个以数据为中心的 知识注入过程,同样通过 NTP 学习并构建了医学领域 的语言基础模型。另一个被广泛使用的 GL 方法是掩 码语言建模 (Masked language modeling, MLM) [38], [62], [80], 它随机掩盖句子中的一部分 token 作为输入 数据,并训练模型从这些输入中预测被掩盖的 token。 其中, AlphaBERT [81] 和 BEHRT [82] 是基于 MLM 的两种典型的方法,它们同样将医学和一般文本结合起 来,在 BERT [37] 架构中使用 MLM 预训练 LFM。
- b) 其他预训练范式,类似于 CL 和 HL,研究利用其他方法来学习捕捉医学语言中的结构和关系。MedCPT [60] 是一种代表性的基于 CL 的方法,它利用 PubMed搜索日志,通过查询-文档对和批内负样本学习对比损失,在六个生物医学任务上取得了 SOTA (State-of-theart)性能。受 BERT [37] 启发,一些其他方法还融合了下一句子预测法 (Next sequence prediction, NSP) 方法,即训练网络判断一个句子对是否为相邻的前后关系,与 MLM 一起学习,构造了一种混合的学习方法。一些典型的方法,如 PubMedBERT [62]、BioBERT [38]和 ClinicalBERT [80],都构建了类似 BERT 的预训练算法,并通过 MLM 和 NSP [37]的组合来学习医疗健康 LFM。尽管面临着计算成本和数据质量方面的挑战,但这些方法为医疗健康 LFM 的发展提供了多样化的策

略。

- 2) 适应:适应方法使用带标签数据或自然语言提示,将通用的 LFM 迁移到具体任务或领域中,从而实现其在医疗健康中的广泛应用。如表I所示,随着基础模型在语言领域的快速发展,医疗健康领域的许多工作都集中在预训练基础语言模型的适应上。大多数 LFM 在适应中使用基于 FT 和 PE 的范式。
- a) 基于 FL 的适应是一种微调预训练网络内部参 数的方法,从而在不增加额外参数的情况下适应下游 任务。大量工作 [16], [63]-[65], [67]-[71], [89], [90] 使 用全参数 FT 方法, 他们使用现有的训练数据集或人 类/LLM 生成的指令来调整模型内所有的参数,以提高 LFM 在目标下游任务上的性能。例如, BenTsao [63] 使 用来自 CMeKG-8K [103] 中的 8K 个中文指令数据进 行微调。HuatuoGPT [64] 使用了 226k 个医学咨询对 话和指令数据进行微调。PMC-LLaMA [65] 进一步在 医学书籍和论文上使用 LLaMA [79] 模型进行预训练, 然后在从医学对话 [71]、医学问答 [104] 和医学知识图 谱提示 [105] 中收集的构建指令数据上进行微调。另一 种 FT 方法 [72]-[77], [84]-[87] 是参数高效的 FT, 该 方法只调整模型内部的部分参数,从而在保留预训练 模型的一部分表征能力的同时降低了模型适应的成本。 一些早期的 LFM [106] 通过微调通用自然语言领域中 预训练模型的一部分参数来实现适应。而最近, 低秩 适应 (Low-rank adaptation, LoRA) [107] 作为一种新 的参数高效的 FT 方法, 在医疗健康 LFM 中取得了成 功。它将可训练秩分解矩阵注入到 Transformer 的每一 层中,并训练这部分参数,在部署时将这些新参数通过 重参数方式融合到模型的原始参数中, 大大降低适应时 需要训练的参数数量的同时, 无需增加额外的参数。包 括 Taiyi [73]、GPT-doctor [74] 和 DoctorGLM [75] 在 内的许多医疗健康 LFM 都使用了 LoRA 技术, 在多个 医学语言任务上实现了低成本适应。
- b) 基于 PE 的适应 [108] 是一种设计高效提示或指令来指导模型预测或调整的方法,由于其强大的任务适应能力,已经在 LFM 中广泛应用。其中一种 PE 方法是手工提示法 [91], [92], [95]—[98],通过手工构造自然语言提示从而激发通用 LFM 在医疗领域的应用能力。DelD-GPT [95] 使用 ChatGPT 或 GPT-4 作为骨干模型,并采用思维链 (Chain of Thought, CoT) [109] 技术生成提示,从而识别医学数据中的敏感信息,如姓名、日期或病灶位置。Dr. Knows [96] 同样使用

表 I

在医疗健康领域的 LFM 研究。这里的缩写是 CL: 对比学习(CONTRASTIVE LEARNING),GL: 生成学习(GENERATIVE LEARNING),HL: 混合学习(HYBRID LEARNING),FT: 微调(FINE-TUNING),PE: 提示工程(PROMPT ENGINEERING),IR: 信息检索(INFORMATION RETRIEVAL),NER: 命名实体识别(NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION),RE: 关系提取(RELATION EXTRACTION),QA: 问答,VQA: 视觉问答(VISUAL QUESTION ANSWERING),DIAL: 对话(DIALOGUE),NLI: 自然语言推理(NATURAL LANGUAGE INFERENCE),TC: 文本分类(TEXT CLASSIFICATION),STS: 文本语义相似性(SEMANTIC TEXTUAL SIMILARITY),SUM: 摘要提取(SUMMARIZATION),REC: 推荐(RECOMMENDATION),CLS: 图像分类(IMAGE CLASSIFICATION),RG: 报告生成(REPORT GENERATION),SEG: 图像分割(IMAGE SEGMENTATION)。

方法	预训练	适应	骨干网路	下游任务	年份	代码
MedCPT [60]	CL	FT	PubMedBERT	IR	2023	✓
AlphaBERT [81]	GL	FT	BERT	NER, RE, QA	2020	\checkmark
BEHRT [82]	GL	FT	BERT	NER, RE, QA	2020	\checkmark
BioBART [83]	GL	FT	BART	NER, RE, QA	2020	✓
PMC-LLaMA [65]	GL	FT	LLaMA	QA	2023	✓
BioMistral [78]	GL	FT	Mistral	QA	2024	✓
Zhongjing [84]	GL	FT	Ziya-LLaMA	QA, DIAL	2024	✓
Me LLaMA [85]	GL	FT	LLaMA2	NER, RE, QA, NLI, SUM, CLS	2024	✓
OncoGPT [86]	GL	FT	LLaMA	DIAL	2024	✓
JMLR [87]	GL	FT	LLaMA-2	QA	2024	
MEDITRON-70B [67]	GL	FT	LLaMA-2	QA	2023	✓
Qilin-Med [72]	GL	FT	Baichuan	QA	2023	✓
HuatuoGPT-II [66]	GL	FT	Baichuan2	QA	2023	✓
ANTPLM-Med-10B [77]	GL	FT	AntGLM	QA	2023	
GatorTronGPT [61]	GL	FT	Transformer	NER, RE, QA, NLI, STS	2023	/
BioBERT [38]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	NER, RE, QA	2019	/
PubMedBERT [62]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	NER, RE, QA, STS	2021	/
ClinicalBERT [80]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	NLI	2019	/
GatorTron [15]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	Transformer	NER, RE, QA, NLI, STS	2022	/
BenTsao [63]	_	FT	LLaMA	QA	2023	/
ChatDoctor [70]	_	FT	LLaMA	QA	2023	/
MedAlpaca [71]	_	FT	LLaMA	QA	2023	/
Alpacare [68]	_	FT	LLaMA/LLaMA-2	QA	2023	/
MedPaLM [88]	_	FT	PaLM	QA	2023	
MedPaLM 2 [89]	_	FT	PaLM-2	QA	2023	
HuatuoGPT [64]	_	FT	Baichuan	QA, DIAL	2023	/
GPT-Doctor [74]	_	FT	Baichuan2	DIAL	2023	
DoctorGLM [75]	_	FT	ChatGLM	QA	2023	/
Bianque [69]	_	FT	ChatGLM	QA	2023	/
Taiyi [73]	_	FT	Qwen	NER, RE, TC, QA	2023	/
BiMediX [90]	_	FT	Mistral	QA	2024	<i>\</i>
ClinicalGPT [76]	_	FT	BLOOM	QA, DIAL	2023	•
Visual Med-Alpaca [91]	_	FT, PE	LLaMA	VQA	2023	/
OphGLM [92]	_	FT, PE	ChatGLM	CLS, SEG	2023	/
ChatCAD [93]	_	PE	ChatGPT	CLS, RG	2023	
ChatCAD+ [94]	-	PE	ChatGPT	CLS, RG	2023	/
DeID-GPT [95]	_	PE	ChatGPT	NER	2023	
Dr.Knows [96]	_	PE	ChatGPT	TC, SUM	2023	•
Medprompt [97]	-	PE	ChatGPT-4	QA	2023	/
HealthPrompt [98]	-	PE	ChatGPT	TC	2023	•
	-	PE PE	ChatGPT / Flan-PaLM		2022	./
MedAgents [99]	-			QA TC		./
SPT [100] PBP [101]	-	PE	MedRoBERTa.nl	TC	2023	V
	-	PE	SciBERT	TC	2022	/
NapSS [102]		PE	GPT-2	REC	2023	V

ChatGPT 作为骨干模型,并利用零样本提示技术生成 诊断的提示。Medprompt [97] 使用 GPT-4 作为骨干模能够回答医学问题并根据患者的症状和情况进行自动 型,结合 CoT 和集成提示技术生成提示,从而执行多

种医疗任务。HealthPrompt [98] 使用六种不同的预训练 LFM 作为骨干模型,并采用手动模板零样本方法生成提示,从而实现医学文本分类的功能。Visual Med-Alpaca [91] 和 OphGLM [92] 将 LFM 与专用的视觉模型集成在一起,从而在不产生视觉-语言基础模型开发成本的前提下,实现了超越语言模态的医学任务。另一种 PE 方法是可学习的提示 [100],它利用可学习的软提示来学习特定任务的自然语言提示参数,已有一些工作 [59], [101], [102], [110], [111] 使用该方法实现了医学文本分类。PBP [101] 使用 SciBERT [110] 作为骨干模型,并学习可以分类医学文本的自然语言提示。NapSS [102] 使用 GPT-2 [59] 作为骨干模型,利用可学习提示学习可以为临床场景生成个性化推荐的自然语言提示。MedRoBERTa.nl [111] 同样使用软提示来实现医学文本分类。

B. 用于医疗健康的视觉基础模型 (VFM)

基础模型的革命性影响也来到了视觉领域,VFM 通过广泛的学习获得了强大的通用能力,从而在多种下 游医疗任务中获得了出色的表现 [112]。如表II所示,它 们在广泛的带标签或无标签医疗数据集上进行预训练, 从而适应众多的下游任务。

- 1) 预训练:与语言不同,视觉信息的连续性使得解耦视觉上下文中的语义变得非常困难 [113]。因此,除了自监督学习 (Self-supervised learning, SSL) 外, VFM [52], [57], [114] 还利用监督学习 (SL) 进行特定任务的预训练。
- a) 基于 SL 的预训练范式利用标签来解耦医学图像内部的语义信息,从而学习在特定任务的广泛适用的模型。Med3d [115] 利用 8 个三维医学图像分割数据集来预训练了一个 ResNet,用于下游任务的迁移学习。最近,大多数方法旨在通过大规模监督学习某些特定任务(如分割),从而获得在该任务上具有通用能力的模型。一个典型的工作是 STU-Net [116],它在TotalSegmentator 数据集 [117] 上进行大规模预训练,从而实现了人体内 104 个器官的通用分割。由于标注分割标签的高成本性,一些工作通过混合了多个公共带标签数据集来构建大规模监督学习数据集。UniverSeg [118] 在53 个公开医学图像分割数据集上进行训练,从而实现了通用的医学图像分割能力。最近,SAM [20] 显著推动了交互式医学图像分割基础模型的发展,在医学图像上也展现出了巨大的潜力。它的一些变体,

如 SAM-Med3D [119] 和 SAM-Mad2D [120],进一步将 SAM 的预训练参数迁移到医学图像上,并在由多个公共医学图像分割数据集所混合的大规模数据集上进行 微调,实现医学图像的通用交互式分割。虽然这些特定任务的 VFM 已经展示了出色的性能,但高昂的标注成本使得构建大规模预训练数据集变得极其具有挑战性。大多数现有的监督预训练工作仍然只在缺乏任务多样性的医学图像分割任务上进行探索。

由于医学图像标注的高成本,自监督预训练(Self-supervised pre-training, SSP) [40], [121] 已成为在 VFM 中被广泛研究的范式。它通过学习一个代理任务,从而在不需要手工标注的前提下,在大规模数据上进行学习,使模型学习到通用的特征表示。因此,它为构建能够适应到不同下游医学图像任务的 VFM 创造了一种有潜力的范式,有望进一步推动模型多种医疗场景中进行广泛应用。

- b) 基于 GL 的预训练通过预测或重构原始输入 来学习通用视觉表示,已经在医学图像上被广泛研究, 包括 RETFound [19]、VisionFM [122]、SegVol [123]、 DeblurringMAE [124]、USFM [125] 和 Models Genesis [41], [126]。一种常用的代理任务是掩码图像建模 (Masked image modeling, MIM) [127]-[129]。它与语 言领域中的 MLM 类似,采用编码器-解码器架构来编 码损坏的图像并解码预测被损坏的图像,从而学习图 像的上下文依赖。例如, RETFound [19] 和 VisionFM [122] 是基于 MIM 开发的用于视网膜图像和眼科临床 任务的模型。SegVol [123] 同样基础 MIM, 实现了对 三维医学图像的自监督预训练。DeblurringMAE [124] 将去模糊任务引入到预训练中, 而 USFM [125] 提出了 一种空间频率双遮蔽 MIM 方法。Models Genesis [41], [126] 通过多种方式破坏图像,并将图像恢复作为代理 任务, 使预训练模型能够有效地捕捉了细粒度的视觉信 息。
- c) 基于 CL 的预训练通过对比图像之间的相似性或差异性来学习具有区分性的视觉表示。随着 CL 在自然图像中的成功,一些工作也被应用到了医学图像上,他们利用 MoCo [113] 或 SimCLR [130] 算法,并且在病理学 [131], [132] 和 X 射线 [133] 图像中取得了成功。C2L [134] 通过构建同质和异质数据对,同学学习对比来自不同的图像表示来学习通用和稳健的视觉表征。Endo-FM [18] 通过空间-时间匹配在多种视频视图上使用教师-学生模型进行预训练。他们通过教师和

学生模型来编码视频序列,并在特征空间进行相互预测。LVM-Med [135] 通过二阶图匹配法,在由 55 个公共数据集混合而成的包含 130 万张图像的大数据集上进行预训练,从而获得了涵盖大量器官和模态表征能力的 VFM。Wu 等人 [136] 提出了一个简单而有效的 VoCo 框架,利用上下文位置先验进行 CL 预训练。此外,MIS-FM [137] 引入了基于伪分割的代理任务,他们通过拼贴来自不同图像的块来生成成对的图像和伪分割标签以预训练 3D 分割模型。Ghesu 等人 [138] 提出了一种基于 CL 和在线特征聚类的自监督学习方法。

- d) 基于 HL 的预训练将多种预训练方法结合起来,通过联合训练的方式融合多种学习的优点。Virchow [139]、UNI [140] 和 RudolfV [141] 利用了DINOv2 [142] 训练范式,融合了 MIM 和 CL 实现了强大而有效的预训练。BROW [143] 在自我蒸馏框架中融合了颜色增强、补丁洗牌、MIM 和多尺度输入等学习方式,以预训练基础视觉模型。TransVW [144] 混合了自分类和自恢复学习,从多个信息源中学习表征。GVSL [40] 通过配准学习以训练模型表征医学图像之间的相似性,并通过自恢复学习来获得图像内容的上下文依赖。
- 2) 适应: 在预训练之后, VFM 进一步构建适应方法从而将基础模型应用到各种下游任务中。除了经典的微调(FT)方法外,最近的一些新方法也被广泛地应用到基础模型中,包括适配器微调(AT)和提示工程(PE)。
- a) 基于 FT 的适应范式通过优化预训练 VFM 内 部的参数,以适应下游任务。一些工作对预训练 VFM 的所有参数进行微调 [40], [42], [148], [151]-[153], 从而 在特定任务上表现出明显的性能提升。这些研究更接 近于数据驱动的模型参数初始化方法, 利用预训练权 重作为更好的初始化参数来学习目标任务。然而,这些 方法不仅耗时, 当数据不足时还容易发生过拟合问题。 一些其他的工作通过仅微调模型内部的部分参数 [149], [150], [154]-[157], 从而减少微调成本, 提高计算效率, 并且能够保持预训练权重中的通用表示。但是, 微调的 参数位置需要通过手动的设置,由于不同位置参数所表 征的信息差异, 手动的选择也限制了模型的适应性。因 此, 最近, 受 LFM 中基于 LoRA 的自适应方法 [107] 的 启发, VFM 也利用低秩的方法来低成本且有效地适应 预训练模型到下游任务。例如,一些 VFM [154], [156], [161] 在保持预训练的 SAM 参数的情况下, 采用 LoRA 进行参数高效的微调适应。

- b) 基于 AT 的适应范式将一些适配器添加到预训 练的 VFM 中,并仅优化这些适配器以适应下游任务。 与 FT 不同,它不会改变原始参数,从而保留了 VFM 从大规模数据中学习的通用表示。一种早期的称为"线 性评估"的方法被广泛用于评估预训练的骨干网路的泛 化能力 [40], [41], [126], [133]。它在骨干网路的末端添加 一个线性层作为适配器,并在自适应时优化该层,从而 评估预训练模型的表示能力。最近,为了获得更好的迁 移性能,适配器被进一步添加到网络的内部层中。大量 基于 SAM 的实践 [148]-[150], [158]-[160], [163]-[167] 已经证明了 AT 在医学图像分割方面的出色性能。它们 通过训练适配器中非常少的参数, 在保持 SAM 从大规 模自然图像中学习的图像分割能力的同时, 有效地将其 迁移到医学图像领域。All-in-SAM [174] 进一步构建了 一种基于弱监督的适应方法,通过 SAM 构建伪标签, 然后采用类似于 SAM-adapter [185] 的方式利用 AT 进 行适应 SAM。MA-SAM [147] 进一步将 3D 适配器嵌 入到原始的 2D SAM 模型中,构建了一个用于 3D 医 学图像的 SAM。
- c) 基于 PE 的适应范式 [108] 也在 VFM 上取得了 强大的适应性能。继 SAM 的成功后,许多基于 SAM 的 VFM 在医疗健康领域 [42], [119], [157], [162], [169], [170], [172] 也利用点、边界框或文本作为医学图像分 割的提示,实现交互式分割。Baharoon 等人 [44] 在 DINO v2 上研究了适用于医学图像的提示模板。此外, 少样本提示利用少量的图像-标签对作为提示数据,也 被用于提示工程。UniverSeg [118] 利用支持集作为提 示,从而实现对查询图像上任意目标的分割。Anand 等 人 [181] 提出了一个一样本定位和分割框架,利用与模 板图像的对应关系来提示 SAM。一些 VFM 研究 [148], [169], [170], [184] 进一步设计了自动提示生成的方法。 如 AutoSAM [169] 构造了一个辅助提示编码器,通过 输入图像的特征生成一个代理提示, 从而驱动 SAM 的 分割,消除了手动提示的交互过程。PUNETR [184] 进 一步研究了提示微调方法, 它将一些可学习的提示嵌入 到预训练网络中,通过学习这些提示以适应不同的医学 图像任务。

C. 用于医疗健康的生物信息基础模型 (BFM)

基础模型在生物信息领域也在迅速发展 [53],正如最近的综述 [53] 所讨论的,随着高通量测序技术的发展 [214],现有的 BFM 已经在组学数据中取得了显著的成

表 II

在医疗健康领域的 VFM 研究。这里的缩写是 SL:监督学习(SUPERVISED LEARNING),GL:生成学习(GENERATIVE LEARNING),CL:对比学习(CONTRASTIVE LEARNING),HL:混合学习(HYBRID LEARNING),FT:微调(FINE-TUNING),PE:提示工程(PROMPT ENGINEERING),AT:适配器微调(ADAPTER TUNING),CLS:分类(CLASSIFICATION),SEG:分割(SEGMENTATION),DET:检测(DETECTION),PR:预后(PROGNOSIS),RET:检索(RETRIEVAL),以及 IE:图像增强(IMAGE ENHANCEMENT)。

方法	与训练	适应	骨干网路	模态	下游任务	年份	代码
Med3D [115]	SL	FT	ResNet	CT, MRI	SEG, CLS	2019	√
STU-Net [116]	SL	FT, PE	nnU-Net	CT	SEG	2023	✓
UniverSeg [118]	SL	PE	U-Net	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	✓
SAM-Med3D [119]	SL	PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	✓
RETFound [19]	GL	FT	ViT (MAE)	CFP, OCT	CLS, PR, DET	2023	
VisionFM [122]	GL	FT	-	Multimodal images	CLS	2023	
SegVol [123]	GL	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	✓
Models Genesis [41], [126]	GL	FT, AT	U-Net	CT, X-ray	CLS, SEG	2019	✓
DeblurringMAE [124]	GL	FT, AT	ViT (MAE)	US	CLS	2023	✓
USFM [125]	GL	AT	-	US	SEG, CLS, IE	2024	
C2L [134]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet/DenseNet	X-ray	CLS	2020	/
Endo-FM [18]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ViT	Endoscopy	SEG, CLS, DET	2023	/
Ciga et al. [132]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet (SimCLR)	Pathology	CLS, SEG	2022	/
CTransPath [131]	CL	$_{ m FT}$	ViT (MoCo v3)	Pathology	RET, CLS	2022	/
LVM-Med [135]	CL	$_{ m FT}$	ResNet, ViT	Multimodal images	SEG, CLS, DET	2024	/
MIS-FM [137]	CL	FT	Swin	CT	SEG	2023	/
VoCo [136]	CL	FT	Swin	CT	SEG, CLS	2024	
MoCo-CXR [133]	CL	FT, AT	ResNet, DenseNet	X-ray	CLS	2024	•
TransVW [144]	HL	FT	U-Net	CT, X-ray	CLS, SEG	2021	
Ghesu et al. [138]	HL	FT	ResNet	X-ray, CT, MRI, US	DET, SEG	2021	
UNI [140]	HL	FT	ViT (DINOv2)	Pathology	CLS, SEG	2024	/
BROW [143]	HL	FT	VII (DINOV2) ViT	Pathology	CLS, SEG	2024	v
Campanella et al. [145]	HL	FT	VIT (MAE, DINO)		CLS, SEG	2023	
		FT		Pathology			
RudolfV [141]	HL	FT	ViT (DINOv2)	Pathology	CLS SEG	2024	/
Swin UNETR [146]	HL		Swin	CT MPI		2022	√
GVSL [40]	HL	FT, AT	U-Net	CT, MRI	SEG, CLS	2023	V
Virchow [139]	$^{ m HL}$	AT AT DE	ViT (DINOv2)	Pathology	CLS	2023	,
MA-SAM [147]	-	FT, AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT, MRI, Endoscopy	SEG	2023	√
Pancy et al. [148]	-	FT, AT, PE	YOLOv8, ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	,
3DSAM-adapter [149]	-	FT, AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	\sim
SP-SAM [150]	-	FT, AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Endoscopy	SEG	2023	\sim
Baharoon et al. [44]	-	FT, AT, PE	ViT (DINOv2)	X-ray, CT, MRI	SEG, CLS	2023	\sim
MedSAM [42]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	√
Skinsam [151]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Dermoscopy	SEG	2023	,
Polyp-SAM [152]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Endoscopy	SEG	2023	\sim
SAM-OCTA [153]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	OCT	SEG	2023	\checkmark
SAMed [154]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	√
SAM-LST [155]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	√
Feng <i>et al.</i> [156]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT, MRI	SEG	2023	
SemiSAM [157]	-	FT, PE	ViT (SAM)	MRI	SEG	2023	
AFTer-SAM [158]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2024	
Mammo-SAM [159]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	
ProMISe [160]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	√
Med-SA [161]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	✓.
SAM-Med2D [162]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	√
Adaptivesam [163]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2024	✓
MediViSTA- SAM [164]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	US	SEG	2023	\checkmark
SAMUS [165]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	US	SEG	2023	
SegmentAnyBone [166]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	MRI	SEG	2024	\checkmark
Swinsam [167]	-	AT, PE	ViT (SAM)	Endoscopy	SEG	2024	
SAMAug [168]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	✓

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AutoSAM [169]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	
DeSAM [170]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	\checkmark
CellSAM [171]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Multimodal images	SEG	2023	\checkmark
Sam-u [172]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Fundus	SEG	2023	
Sam-path [173]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Pathology	SEG	2023	
All-in-sam [174]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Pathology	SEG	2023	
SurgicalSAM [175]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Endoscopy	SEG	2024	\checkmark
Polyp-SAM $++$ [176]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	Endoscopy	SEG	2023	\checkmark
UR-SAM [177]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	
MedLSAM [178]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	\checkmark
nnSAM [179]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT	SEG	2023	\checkmark
EviPrompt [180]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT, MRI	SEG	2023	
Anand <i>et al.</i> [181]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT, MRI, US	SEG	2023	
SAMM [182]	-	PE	ViT (SAM)	CT, MRI, US	SEG	2023	\checkmark

ViT (SAM)

果,包括单细胞 RNA 测序(single-cell RNA sequencing, scRNA-seq) [188]、DNA [191]、RNA [193] 和蛋白质数据 [25]。如表II-C所示,BFM 中的方法受到 LFM 的大量启发,大多数方法都按照 LFM 中的基本架构构建的,例如 BERT 和 Transformer 解码器。它们同样采用了在 VFM 和 LFM 中被广泛使用的预训练和自适应范式,以获得生物信息任务的通用能力。

PE

PE

SAMPOT [183]

PUNETR [184]

- 1) 预训练: 受 LFM 的启发, BFM 中大量的预训 练策略也基于 GL 范式 (表II-C), 拥有捕捉特征上下 文依赖的强大能力, 这对于理解生物系统至关重要。
- a) 基于 *GL* 的预训练范式训练 BFM 学习对特征的上下文依赖的表征,从而使得模型能够自我发现组学特征之间的潜在关系。

与 LFM 和 VFM 中的 GL 方法类似, 掩码组学建 模 (Masked omics modeling, MOM) [188] 和下一 token 预测 (NTP) 是 BFM 中最受欢迎的 GL 预训练任务。 MOM 随机遮盖生物数据中的表达值或序列,并训练模 型重构被遮盖的信息。对于单细胞 RNA 测序数据,一 些 BFM 工作 [188], [200], [201], [203] 利用 MOM 对表 达值和基因名称进行编码,从而从高维稀疏数据中提取 代表性信息。例如, scBERT [188] 将 BERT 中的 MLM 从 LFM 应用到 BFM 作为 MOM, 并在 110 万个人类 单细胞 RNA 测序数据上训练其模型以有效表示表达 值。此外,对于 DNA 和 RNA 数据, MOM 还学习了 核苷酸内部序列之间的依赖关系,从而建模基因之间的 关系 [190]-[194]。例如,基于 BERT [37], GENA-LM [191] 和 SpliceBERT [193] 分别通过 MOM 预训练了对 人类 DNA 序列和 RNA 序列的表征,从而在它们的目 标下游任务上实现了强大的迁移能力。在一些蛋白质 预训练工作中 [196], [197], MOM 也通过学习重构蛋白质序列或结构而取得了成功。BFM 中的 NTP 学习基于先前标记或序列预测下一个标记或序列,在序列数据(如 DNA、RNA 和蛋白质序列)上取得了巨大成功[46], [186], [187], [199]。HyenaDNA [199] 利用单个核苷酸作为标记,并在每个层引入全局上下文以预测下一个核苷酸。DNABERT [46] 使用 3-mer 到 6-mer token 共计 2.75 亿个核苷酸碱基上训练了四个模型。然而,由于该方法对数据的序列特性要求,在 seRNA-seq 数据中仍未得到研究。

X-ray

CT

SEG

SEG

2023

2024

除了最初在 LFM 中设计的 MLM 和 NTP 之外,一些工作 [25], [205], [206] 基于生物数据的特性构建了新的基于 GL 的预训练任务。UTR-LM [206] 提出了一个二级结构和最小自由能预测预训练任务,实现了高效的 RNA 数据预训练。Alphafold [25] 还将自蒸馏学习与掩码多序列对齐学习相结合,利用无标签的蛋白质序列实现下游高精度蛋白质结构预测任务。

b) 其他预训练范式也已经被研究用于表征生物信息 [204], [207]-[210]。受到 GPT [215] 的启发, scGPT [203] 将 MOM 与 NTP 相结合,构建了一个单细胞多组学基础模型。RNABERT [204] 设计了一个结构对齐学习,学习两个 RNA 序列之间的关系,以获得同一列中的碱基的更紧密的嵌入。DNAGPT [202] 利用三个预训练任务,包括 NTP、鸟嘌呤-胞嘧啶含量预测和序列顺序预测,预训练了 DNA 序列的表示。GeneBERT [208] 遵循 BERT 中的基本学习范式,将两个任务 (MOM 和NSP)结合在一起,构建了一个 DNA 基础模型。CellLM [207] 将 MOM 与细胞类型鉴别和 CL 任务相结合以实施模型的预训练。CodonBERT [209] 构建了一种同源序

表 III

在医疗健康领域的 BFM 研究。这里的缩写是 CL: 对比学习(CONTRASTIVE LEARNING), GL: 生成学习(GENERATIVE LEARNING), HL: 混合学习(HYBRID LEARNING), FT: 微调(FINE-TUNING),AT: 适配器微调(ADAPTER TUNING),PE: 提示工程(PROMPT ENGINEERING),SA: 序列分析(SEQUENCE ANALYSIS),IA: 交互分析(INTERACTION ANALYSIS),SFA: 结构和功能分析(STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION ANALYSIS),以及 DR: 疾病研究和药物反应(DISEASE RESEARCH AND DRUG RESPONSE)

方法	预训练	适应	骨干网路	模态	下游任务	年份	代码
ProGen [186]	GL	FT	Transformer Decoder	Protein	SA	2023	✓
ProGen2 [187]	GL	FT	Transformer Decoder	Protein	SA, SFA	2023	✓
scBERT [188]	GL	FT	BERT	scRNA-seq	SA	2022	\checkmark
Geneformer [189]	GL	FT	BERT	scRNA-seq	IA, DR	2023	\checkmark
DNABERT [46]	GL	FT	BERT	DNA	SA, SFA	2021	\checkmark
DNABERT-2 [190]	GL	FT	BERT	DNA	SA, DR	2023	\checkmark
Nucleotide Transformer [23]	GL	FT	BERT	DNA	SA, SFA	2023	\checkmark
Gena-LM [191]	GL	FT	BERT	DNA	SA	2023	\checkmark
RNA-FM [26]	GL	FT	BERT	RNA	SA, IA, SFA	2022	\checkmark
RNA-MSM $[192]$	GL	FT	BERT	RNA	SFA	2024	\checkmark
SpliceBERT [193]	GL	FT	BERT	RNA	SA, SFA	2023	\checkmark
3UTRBERT [194]	GL	FT	BERT	RNA	SA	2023	\checkmark
ESM-2 [195]	GL	FT	BERT	Protein	SFA	2023	\checkmark
ProtTrans [196]	GL	FT	BERT	Protein	SFA	2021	\checkmark
MSA Transformer [197]	GL	FT	BERT	Protein	SFA	2021	\checkmark
ESM-1b [198]	GL	FT	BERT	Protein	SFA	2021	\checkmark
AlphaFold [25]	GL	FT	Evoformer	Protein	SFA	2021	\checkmark
HyenaDNA [199]	GL	FT, PE	Transformer Decoder	DNA	SA	2023	\checkmark
scFoundation [200]	GL	PE, AT	Asymmetric Encoder-decoder	scRNA-seq	DR	2023	\checkmark
UCE [201]	GL	AT	BERT	$\operatorname{scRNA-seq}$	SFA	2023	\checkmark
DNAGPT [202]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	Transformer Decoder	DNA	SA	2023	\checkmark
scGPT [203]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	Transformer Decoder	scRNA-seq	IA, SFA	2023	\checkmark
RNABERT [204]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	RNA	SA, SFA	2022	\checkmark
AminoBERT (RGN2) [205]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	Protein	SFA	2022	\checkmark
UTR-LM [206]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	RNA	SA, SFA	2023	\checkmark
CellLM [207]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	scRNA-seq	SFA, DR	2023	\checkmark
GeneBERT [208]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	DNA	SA, DR	2021	\checkmark
CodonBERT [209]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	BERT	RNA	SFA	2023	\checkmark
xTrimoPGLM [210]	$_{ m HL}$	FT, AT	GLM [211]	Protein	SFA	2023	
GenePT $[212]$	-	PE	GPT	DNA	IA, DR	2023	\checkmark
scELMo [213]	-	PE	GPT	scRNA-seq	SFA, DR	2023	\checkmark

列预测方法,直接建模序列表示,并理解 mRNA 序列之间的进化关系。xTrimoPGLM [210] 通过使用 MOM和通用语言模型 (general language model, GLM) [211] 预训练任务,在 1 万亿个标记中训练了一个具有超过1000 亿参数的模型,成为当前最大的蛋白质基础模型。

- 2) 适应:如表II-C所示,BFM 进一步在如功能分析、序列分析等下游任务中适应预训练模型,从而将其应用于特定的生物信息应用。
- a) 基于 FT 的适应是 BFM 中最广泛使用的范式。与 LFM 和 VFM 一样,在 BFM 中使用的 FT 方法调整预训练模型的内部参数以适应不同的特定下游任务。这些工作 [23], [25], [26], [186]-[189], [191]-[198], [202]-[209] 直接调整网络的所有参数以适应特定的下游任务,

从而评估预训练模型的泛化能力和其在生物信息中的应用潜力。例如,scBERT [188] 利用预训练模型未见过的和用户特定的单细胞 RNA 测序数据,将模型微调到的 9 个细胞类型注释任务,在多种基准测试中超过了现有的先进方法。BFM 领域中也研究了参数高效的FT,试图设计更大的模型并利用 LoRA 来调整部分参数 [46], [210],从而实现高效的适应性。DNABERT-2 [46] 就是这样一种模型,它引入了 LoRA,并在几乎不损失性能的情况下显著降低了计算和内存成本。

b) 其他适应范式,包括 AT 和 PE,也已经在 BFM 中得到了应用。由于 BFM 在预训练期间学习了大规模的生物信息,因此基于 AT 的方法通过在特定位置添加并训练少量参数来有效降低适应的计算成本 [25], [200],

[201]。其中具有代表性的工作是 xTrimoPGLM [25] 和 UCE [201],它们在预训练的骨干网络后添加和训练额外的 MLP 层,从而使模型适应下游任务。该方法提供了一种新的编码生物数据的方式,因此利用预训练模型所提取的特征,只需训练一个简单的分类器,就可以在多种任务上获得良好的性能。在 BFM 中,基于 PE 的适应范式仍然研究较少,只有少数几个工作 [199], [200], [212], [213] 尝试利用 PE 方法实现对下游任务的适应。例如,GenePT [212] 探索了一种 PE 的简单的方法,它利用基于文献从 ChatGPT 中获得对基因的提示嵌入,并利用了零样本的方法来预测潜在的基因功能。

D. 用于医疗健康的多模态基础模型 (MFM)

医疗健康数据本身天然是多模态的(图1),因此在 医疗实践中将语言、视觉、生物信息等多种模态数据集 成起来,构建多模态基础模型(MFM)具有很大的潜 力。与单模态模型不同,MFM能够理解每种模态内在 的特征以及它们之间的相互关系,从而增强基础模型处 理医疗复杂场景的能力。由于模态和它们之间的组合类 型的多样性,MFM的预训练和适应具有其独特的设计。

- 1) 预训练: MFM 涉及多种模态的学习, 因此在 LFM、VFM 和 BFM 中对于不同模态的典型学习范式 也被广泛应用与 MFM。然而,多模态预训练需要模型 理解和融合来自多种模态的信息, 因此也存在着一些新的独有挑战。
- a) 基于 GL 的预训练范式通过引导网络预测或重 构图像、文本或其他类型的数据, 使模型获得更强的 生成能力。类似于 MLM, MIM, MOM 的掩码表征建 模被单独使用或在不同模态之间进行组合, 进行模型 预训练。例如, MMBERT [216] 将图像特征融合到一 个 BERT 架构中, 利用 MLM 训练模型对医学图像和 文本的理解能力。MRM [217] 通过结合 MLM 和 MIM 进一步提高了视觉表示。这些生成式预训练提供了一 种直接的方法来促进跨模态交互, 使得模型可以基于 更通用的多模态表示来恢复被遮蔽的多模态数据。随 着 MFM 的发展,一大趋势是研发更具有通用性的 AI 模型,这些模型在更大、更多样化的多模态数据集上 进行训练,从而以在单一架构内处理多个任务。在这 些方法中, RadFM [27] 针对放射学数据训练了一个视 觉条件自回归语言生成模型,实现了大量的医学任务。 BiomedGPT [29] 采用单模态表示建模和任务特定的多 模态学习,预训练了一个统一的序列到序列模型。
- b) 基于 CL 的预训练范式利用对比损失来学习多 模态数据,从而增强 MFM 的跨模态理解能力。例如 CLIP [47] 用于图像和文本之间的对比学习,实现不同 模态之间的特征对齐。在 CLIP 之前, ConVIRT [218] 在胸部 X 光和肌肉骨骼图像中开创了视觉-语言的对 比学习,而 ETP [224]、MI-Zero [236]、BiomedCLIP [230] 和 MoleculeSTM [233] 进一步将这种策略扩展到 心电图信号、病理图像、生物医学图像和分子结构信息 中,展示了 CL 范式在医学领域的有效性。此外,一些 后续研究尝试通过改进训练策略来扩展视觉-语言对齐 预训练。考虑到关键的语义信息可能集中在医学数据的 特定区域, GLoRIA [225]、LoVT [219]、MGCA [222] 和 IMITATE [226] 专注于探索不同图像子区域和文本 标记嵌入之间的细粒度语义对齐,展示了细粒度对齐在 捕捉微妙的语义信息方面的有效性。为了增强预训练数 据的使用效率, MedCLIP [227] 将预训练扩展到包括大 型不成对的图像和文本,以组合方式扩展训练数据的数 量。CXR-CLIP [229] 和 UCML [231] 采用提示模板从 图像标签数据集中生成图像-文本对。考虑到医学语言 的专业性质, MedKLIP [223]、KAD [232]、CLIP-Lung [234] 和 UniBrain [220] 进一步融合了医学数据集中的 领域特定知识。BioBRIDGE [271] 利用知识图谱学习一 个单模态基础模型到另一个单模态基础模型的迁移, 而 不需要微调任何单模态基础模型即可实现多模态功能。 总的来说, CL 方法使模型能够更好地理解复杂的关系, 而不需要特定任务的微调。
- c) 基于 HL 的预训练范式也被用于融合不同的学习范式的优点并激发模型的学习能力。Clinical-BERT [237]、Li 等人 [272]、M³AE [238]、MedViLL [239] 和 ARL [241] 利用了掩码表征建模和图像-文本匹配学习的组合进行模型预训练。PMC-CLIP [240]、PIROR [247]、MaCo [242] 和 BioViL [246] 利用了掩码表征建模和对比学习。MUMC [243] 同时融合了上述的三种学习方法。T3D [244] 在两个以文本为驱动的预设任务上进行了预训练,即文本驱动的图像恢复和文本驱动的对比学习。CONCH [248] 联合了图像-文本对比损失和字幕预测损失 [273] 进行学习。GIMP [245] 设计了一个MIM 和基因诱导的三元组学习。ProteinDT [249] 结合了对比学习、自回归和扩散生成范式。这些方法涉及将模态间和内模态的生成或对比任务相结合,以相互增强彼此的有效性。

表 IV

在医疗健康领域的 VFM 研究。这里的缩写是 GL: 生成学习(GENERATIVE LEARNING),CL: 对比学习(CONTRASTIVE LEARNING),HL: 混合学习(HYBRID LEARNING),FT: 微调(FINE-TUNING),AT: 适配器微调(ADAPTER TUNING),PE: 提示工程(PROMPT ENGINEERING),CLS: 分类(CLASSIFICATION),DET: 检测(DETECTION),SEG: 分割(SEGMENTATION),RG: 报告生成(REPORTS GENERATION),VQA: 视觉问答(VISUAL QUESTION ANSWERING),CMR: 跨模态检索(CROSS-MODAL RETRIEVAL),CMG: 跨模态生成(CROSS-MODAL GENERATION),PG: 短语定位(PHRASE-GROUNDING),NLI: 自然语言推理(NATURAL LANGUAGE INFERENCE),PPP: 蛋白质属性预测(PROTEIN PROPERTY PREDICTION),TS: 文本 摘要(TEXT SUMMARIZATION),GVC: 基因组变异检测(GENOMIC VARIANT CALLING),GMG: 凝视图生成(GAZE MAP GENERATION),以及 MPP: 分 子属性预测(MOLECULAR PROPERTY PREDICTION)

方法	预训练	适应	骨干网路	模态	下游任务	年份	代码
MMBERT [216]	GL	FT	ResNet+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2021	✓
MRM [217]	$_{ m GL}$	FT	ViT+Transformer	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG	2023	✓
BiomedGPT [29]	$_{ m GL}$	FT, PE	Transformer	Multimodal images, Text	VQA, CMG, CLS, NLI, TS	2023	✓
RadFM [27]	$_{ m GL}$	FT, PE	ViT+Transformer	Multimodal images, Text	VQA, RG	2023	✓
ConVIRT [218]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	X-ray/Musculoskeletal images, Text	CLS, CMR	2022	1
LoVT [219]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	DET, SEG	2022	
UniBrain [220]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	MRI images, Text	CLS	2023	1
M-FLAG [221]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, DET, SEG	2023	1
MGCA [222]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	FT	ResNet/ViT+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, DET, SEG	2022	/
MedKLIP [223]	CL	FT	ResNet/ViT+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, PG	2023	1
ETP [224]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	ECG signals, Text	CLS	2024	
GLoRIA [225]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, CMR	2021	1
IMITATE [226]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, DET	2023	
MedCLIP [227]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet/ViT+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, CMR	2022	1
Med-UniC [228]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet/ViT+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, DET	2024	/
							<i>\</i>
CXR-CLIP [229]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet/Swin+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, CMR	2023	<i>\</i>
BiomedCLIP [230]	CL	FT, PE	ViT+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	CMR, CLS, VQA	2023	V
UMCL [231]	CL	FT, PE	Swin+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, CMR	2023	
KAD [232]	CL	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS	2023	,
MoleculeSTM [233]	CL	FT, PE	MegaMolBART/GIN+BERT	Molecule, Text	CMR, CMG, MPP	2023	√
CLIP-Lung [234]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	PE	ResNet+Transformer	CT images, Text	CLS	2023	
BFSPR [235]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	PE	ResNet+Transformer	X-ray images, Text	CLS	2022	,
MI-Zero [236]	$_{\mathrm{CL}}$	PE	CTransPath+BERT	Pathology images, Text	CLS	2023	√
Clinical-BERT [237]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	DenseNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	RG, CLS	2022	
$M^{3}AE$ [238]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ViT+Transformer	Multimodal images, Text	VQA, CLS, CMR	2022	√
MedViLL [239]	$_{\mathrm{HL}}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	CLS, CMR, VQA, RG	2022	✓
PMC-CLIP [240]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ResNet+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	VQA, CLS, CMR	2023	\checkmark
ARL [241]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ViT+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	VQA, CLS, CMR	2022	\checkmark
MaCo [242]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ViT+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, PG	2023	✓
MUMC [243]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ViT+BERT	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2023	✓
T3D [244]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	Swin+BERT	CT images, Text	CLS, SEG	2023	
GIMP [245]	$_{ m HL}$	FT	ResNet+Transformer	Pathology images, Genomic	CLS	2023	1
BioVil [246]	$_{ m HL}$	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	NLI, CLS, SEG, PG	2022	
PIROR [247]	$_{ m HL}$	FT, PE	ResNet+BERT	X-ray images, Text	CLS, SEG, DET, CMR	2023	1
CONCH [248]	$_{ m HL}$	FT, PE	ViT+Transformer	Pathology images, Text	CLS, CMR, SEG, CMG	2024	
ProteinDT [249]	HL	PE	ProtBERT+SciBERT	Protein sequences, Text	CMG, PPP	2023	1
PubMedCLIP [250]	-	FT	CLIP	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2023	/
Med-PaLMM [31]	_	FT	PaLM-E	Multimodal images, Text, Genomic	VQA, RG, CLS, GVC	2023	/
Med-Flamingo [251]	-	FT	Flamingo	Multimodal images, Text, Genomic Multimodal images, Text	VQA, RG, CLS, GVC VQA	2023	/
LLaVA-Med [252]		FT	-	-			/
	-		LLaVA	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2024	/
CheXZero [253]	-	FT, PE	CLIP	X-ray images, Text	CLS	2022	100
QUILTNET [254]	-	FT, PE	CLIP	Pathology images, Text	CLS, CMR	2024	\checkmark
PLIP [255]	-	FT, PE	CLIP	Pathology images, Text	CLS, CMR	2023	\sim
CoOpLVT [256]	-	FT, PE	CLIP	Ophthalmology images, Text	CLS	2023	√
RoentGen [257]	-	FT, PE	Stable diffusion	X-ray images, Text	CMR	2022	,
Van Sonsbeek et al. [258]	-	FT, AT, PE	CLIP-ViT+GPT-2/BioMedLM/BioGPT	X-ray images, Text	VQA	2023	V
Chambon et al. [259]	-	FT, AT, PE	Stable diffusion	X-ray images, Text	CMR	2022	
Qilin-Med-VL [260]	-	FT, AT, PE	CLIP-ViT+Chinese-LLaMA	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2023	√
PathAsst [261]	-	FT, AT	PLIP-ViT+Vicuna	Pathology images, Text	CLS, DET, SEG, CMR, CMG	2024	✓
PathChat [262]	-	FT, AT	CONCH-ViT+LLaMA-2	Pathology images, Text	VQA	2023	
Lu et al. [263]	-	FT, AT	${\tt ResNet+GPT/OpenLLaMA}$	X-ray images, Text	RG	2023	
$M^{3}AD$ [264]	-	AT	M^3AE	Multimodal images, Text	VQA	2023	
I-AI [265]	-	AT	BiomedCLIP	X-ray images, Text	GMG, CLS	2024	✓
CITE [266]	_	AT, PE	CLIP-ViT+BioLinkBERT	Pathology images, Text	CLS	2023	/
XrayGPT [267]	_	AT, PE	MedCLIP+Vicuna	X-ray images, Text	VQA	2023	1
Xplainer [268]	_	PE	BioViL	X-ray images, Text	CLS	2023	/
Qin et al. [269]	_	PE	GLIP	Multimodal images, Text	DET	2022	1
Guo et al. [270]	_	PE	GLIP	Multimodal images, Text	DET	2022	•

- 2) 适应: MFM 也采用 FT、AT 和 PE 范式进行模型适应,从而促进 MFM 在医疗实践中的广泛应用。
- a) 基于 FT 的适应使用特定领域或任务的数据来 调整 MFM 预训练模型的参数。一些方法尝试将通用领 域的 MFM 结合 FL 适应到医疗领域。如, CheXZero [253]、PubMedCLIP [250]、QUILTNET [254] 和 PLIP [255] 是 CLIP [47] 专门针对胸部 X 光、放射学图像和组 织病理学图像的微调版本。RoentGen [257] 和 Chambon 等人 [259] 基于 Stable Diffusion [21], 通过微调实 现了医学领域的扩散模型。LLaVA-Med [252]、Med-Flamingo [251] 和 Med-PaLMM [31] 遵循了 LLaVA [274]、Flamingo [275] 和 PaLM-E [276] 模型,通过匹 配或交错的医学图像-文本数据进行微调。具体来说, LLaVA-Med [252] 引入了一个两阶段课程学习策略, 先 后学习生物医学词汇对齐和开放式对话学习进行模型 微调。MFM 还激发了探索视觉条件语言模型的兴趣通 过微调实现统一的生物医学 AI 模型。例如, PathAsst [261]、PathChat [262]、Qilin-Med-VL [260] 和 XrayGPT [267] 将强大的视觉编码器骨干与开源大型语言模型相 结合,实现了视觉语言交互式 AI 助手。然而,基础模 型通常具有大量的参数、完全微调模型权重会导致训 练时间长、过拟合风险和潜在的领域偏差。因此、Van Sonsbeek 等人 [258] 探索了 LoRA 和前缀微调方法,用 于视觉语言交互模型的语言骨干,从而实现资源和数据 高效的微调。Lu 等人 [263] 也利用 LoRA 将 LLM 适 应到放射学报告生成任务中。
- b) 基于 AT 的适应方法将适配器集成到预训练基础模型中,并微调这些适配器以适应特定领域或任务。MFM 中的适配器作为将一种模态中的特征转换为另一种模态的桥梁,发挥了独特的作用,从而以低成本融合多模态数据。一些方法 [258], [260]-[263], [267] 仅利用简单的投影层便将医学视觉特征转换为文本嵌入,能够作为文本编码器的视觉软提示。特别地,M³AD [264]将适配器嵌入两个单模态编码网络,并采用模态融合适配器增强多模态交互。总的来说,MFM 中的适配器可以轻量级且高效地实现不同模态间迁移。
- c) 基于 PE 的适应方法也在 MFM 上被广泛。一些手工设计的提示 [224]-[227], [229], [235], [253], [267] 能够引导预训练模型与下游任务对齐。特别地,在提示设计的方法方面,BFSPR [235] 发现更详细的提示设计可以提高性能,因此它使用了来自小类别集合的各种组合来探索不同的设置。Qin 等人 [269] 的研究还表明,

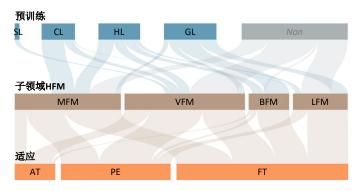


图 3. 医疗健康基础模型的桑基图展示了预训练范式、HFM 子领域和适应范式之间的关联。"Non"代表该工作直接将现有的预训练模型用于其任务,而不是自行预训练其模型。

与默认的类别名称相比,一些基本属性,如颜色、形状和位置,可以进一步增强领域迁移能力。此外,Guo等人 [270] 利用多个提示融合来全面描述识别对象的信息。Xplainer [268] 利用 ChatGPT 生成提示,然后请经验丰富的放射科医师对齐进行优化,以获得更好的提示性能。与其他子领域一样,MFM 也引入了可学习提示方法 [231], [234], [256], [258], [266], 利用提示微调来将预训练模型适应到不同的下游任务中,减少可训练的参数数量,同时提高对未知任务的性能。CoOpLVT [256] 和 CLIP-Lung [234] 利用提示微调来增强模态间对齐的准确性。CITE [266] 将可学习的提示 token 添加到视觉输入中,以更有效地进行病理图像分类。

E. 对 HFM 中的范式分析

如图3所示,桑基图可视化了从预训练范式到各子 领域再到适应范式的论文数量流,展示了它们的各自属 性和彼此关联。从这张图中我们可以得出五个对于当前 HFM 进展的观察结果:

- 1) 通用领域的基础模型能够适应到部分医疗健康领域。超过 1/3 的工作直接将现有的预训练模型适应于语言、视觉和多模态领域的任务,除了生物信息领域。与生物信息相比,医疗健康和通用领域中的视觉和语言相对统一,因此一些在通用领域中成功的预训练模型也拥有被推广到医疗健康任务中的能力。生物信息缺乏针对其非常特定的组学数据的通用预训练模型,因此只有两个工作 [212], [213] 研究了从 LFM 预测嵌入的适应方法。
- 2) 大多数 *LFM* 直接将现有的预训练语言模型适应于医疗健康任务。因为语言是由人类创造的,具有很

强的可迁移性。在通用领域预训练的 LFM 拥有这种可 迁移性,获得了适应到医疗健康领域任务的能力。

- 3) 大多数预训练工作集中在无需标签的学习上。由于预训练数据量巨大,使用监督学习需要大量人工标注的标签,成本较大。因此大多数工作集中于自监督范式,即 GL、CL 或 HL,以低标注成本学习通用的表征。
- 4) 监督学习仍然用于 VFM 预训练。因为视觉信息的连续性使得仅通过自监督范式难以解耦图像上下文中的语义 [113]。因此,仍有一些工作尝试利用监督学习为模型提供更直接的优化目标,从而驱动模型解耦图像内部的语义并学习有意义的特征。
- 5) 微调仍然广泛用于适应。超过一半的工作利用 微调范式,因为微调可以带来稳定的学习过程。一些新 的微调技术,如 LoRA,正在探索以实现低参数、高效 率的适应方法。

III. 数据集

A. 语言

医疗健康 LFM 的快速进展归功于不同的医疗健康 文本数据集。尽管这些文本数据中积累了丰富的信息, 但在规模和针对性方面仍然具有挑战性。许多 LFM 工 作结合了多种数据集,从而创建更加全面的训练语料 库,其中详细的组成部分可以在其文章中获得。[64], [66], [67], [72], [74], [76], [77]. 如表V所示,我们描述了 文献、健康记录和对话中的大规模医疗健康语言数据 集,这些数据集对于 LFM 在理解和处理医学术语方面 非常重要。这些数据集的实例数超过 4K 或 token 数超 过 10 亿,适用于 LFM 的训练和评估。

1) 医疗健康文献:由于医学知识浓缩在文献文本中,医疗健康文献数据对 LFM 非常重要,一些大型数据集已经公开提供。它们涵盖的内容通常是广泛的,为通用领域语言基础模型注入了丰富的医学知识。PubMed¹是一个大规模的数据库,主要包括生命科学和生物医学主题的 MEDLINE 数据库的参考文献和摘要,为开发医疗健康 LFM 提供了全面的医疗健康文献数据。MedC-I [65] 从论文、书籍、对话、Rationale QA 和知识图谱中收集了超过 79B 个 token。Guidelines [67]由来自 17 个高质量在线医学源的 47K 个临床实践指南组成。PMC-Patients [277] 则由从 PubMed Central的病例报告中提取的 167K 个患者摘要组成。

- 2) 电子病历: 电子病历包含了大量有临床价值的疾病描述和诊断信息。这些数据将使 LFM 获得理解临床场景和患者预后的能力,从而增强模型在具有挑战性的医疗健康实践中的性能。由于电子病历数据中包含大量隐私信息,它们的数据集通常比医疗健康文献数据集小得多。MIMIC-III [278] 包含了来自四万名住院于重症监护单位的患者的超过 122K 条健康记录,提供了重症监护实践中的详细临床知识,而更新版本MIMIC-IV [279] 包含了 299K 条临床记录。EHRs [15]包含了来自 UF Health IDR 的超过 2.9 亿条临床笔记。MD-HER [76]包含了 100K 条记录,涵盖了一系列疾病组,而 eICU-CRDv2.0 [280]则包含了 208 家美国医院的 ICU 和步进单元中的 200,859 个住院记录。然而,电子病历数据集仍然很少,EHRs [15] 和 MD-HER [76]目前仍然尚未公开。
- 3) 医疗健康对话: 医疗健康对话数据记录了医生和患者或医生之间在医疗健康场景中的交互。这些对话对于提升模型的交流技巧和信息检索过程非常重要。已有许多公开可用的医疗健康对话数据集 [64], [68], [69], [71], [72], [84], [86], [90], [103], [104], [282]—[284], [284], [286], [288]—[291], 并且一些技术也可以将其他医疗健康文本数据或分类标签转化为对话 [292]。BianqueCorpus [69] 数据集基于包括 MedDialog [290]、IMCS-21 [281]、CHIP-MDCFNPC [293]、MedDG [285]、cMedQA2 [287]和 CMD 在内的多个现有数据集构建而成,合成了一个包含 2.4M 个实例的中文医学对话数据集。对于英语医学对话,Medical Meadow [71] 也融合了 11 个自创建数据集和 7 个外部数据集,合成了包含 160K 个实例的大型数据集。

B. 视觉

VFM 的成功同样依赖于大规模的医学图像数据集,因此许多最近的方法和 LFM 一样通过混合了多个公开或私有的数据集来构建一个大型医学图像数据集。这些工作的详细数据集列表可在它们的文章中找到 [19], [42], [118]-[120], [123], [125], [137], [137], [162], [294]。如表III-B3所示,我们回顾了公开可用且相对较大的数据集,其中包括数据量超过 1K 的 3D 医学图像、超过1K 的 2D 全切片图像(WSI)和超过 10k 的其他 2D 医学图像/视频帧。

1) 三维医学图像:三维医学图像,包括三维 CT、MRI、PET 等,可以可视化人体内部信息,在临床实

 $^{^1}$ https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/download/

表 V

具有代表性的语言数据集,其中三个数据集暂时无法获得。本文中,我们使用语言 TOKEN 数量或数据实例 (INSTANCE) 数量来表示数据集的规模。这里的缩写是 LM:语言建模 (LANGUAGE MODELING), DIAL:对话 (DIALOGUE), IR:信息检索 (INFORMATION RETRIEVAL), NRE:命名实体识别 (NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION), RE:关系提取 (RELATION EXTRACTION), STS:语义文本相似性 (SEMANTIC TEXTUAL SIMILARITY), NLI:自然语言推理 (NATURAL LANGUAGE INFERENCE), QA:问答 (QUESTION ANSWERING), VQA:视觉问答 (VISUAL QUESTION ANSWERING)。

数据集	文本类型	规模	任务	连接
PubMed	Literature	18B tokens	LM	✓
MedC-I [65]	Literature	79.2B tokens	DIAL	\checkmark
Guidelines [67]	Literature	47K instances	$_{ m LM}$	✓
PMC-Patients [277]	Literature	167K instances	IR	✓
MIMIC-III [278]	Health record	122K instances	$_{ m LM}$	\checkmark
MIMIC-IV [279]	Health record	299K instances	$_{ m LM}$	✓
eICU-CRDv2.0 [280]	Health record	200K instances	$_{ m LM}$	✓
EHRs [15]	Health record	82B tokens	NER, RE, STS, NLI, DIAL	
MD-HER [76]	Health record	96K instances	DIAL, QA	
IMCS-21 [281]	Dialogue	4K instances	DIAL	\checkmark
Huatuo-26M [282]	Dialogue	26M instances	QA	✓
MedInstruct-52k [68]	Dialogue	52K instances	DIAL	✓
MASH-QA [283]	Dialogue	35K instances	QA	\checkmark
MedQuAD [284]	Dialogue	47K instances	QA	\checkmark
MedDG [285]	Dialogue	17K instances	DIAL	\checkmark
CMExam [286]	Dialogue	68K instances	DIAL, QA	\checkmark
cMedQA2 [287]	Dialogue	108K instances	QA	\checkmark
CMtMedQA [84]	Dialogue	70K instances	DIAL, QA	\checkmark
CliCR [288]	Dialogue	100K instances	QA	\checkmark
web $MedQA$ [289]	Dialogue	63K instances	QA	\checkmark
ChiMed [72]	Dialogue	1.59B tokens	QA	\checkmark
MedDialog [290]	Dialogue	20K instances	DIAL	\checkmark
CMD	Dialogue	882K instances	$_{ m LM}$	\checkmark
BianqueCorpus [69]	Dialogue	2.4M instances	DIAL	\checkmark
MedQA [104]	Dialogue	4K instances	QA	\checkmark
${\it Healthcare Magic}$	Dialogue	$100 \mathrm{K}$ instancess	DIAL	\checkmark
iCliniq	Dialogue	10K instances	DIAL	\checkmark
CMeKG-8K~[103]	Dialogue	8K instances	DIAL	\checkmark
Hybrid SFT [64]	Dialogue	226K instances	DIAL, QA	\checkmark
VariousMedQA [91]	Dialogue	54K instances	VQA	\checkmark
Medical Meadow [71]	Dialogue	160K instances	QA	\checkmark
MultiMedQA [89]	Dialogue	193K instances	QA	
BiMed1.3M [90]	Dialogue	$250 \mathrm{K}$ instances	QA	\checkmark
OncoGPT [86]	Dialogue	$180 \mathrm{K}$ instances	QA	\checkmark

践中被广泛使用。医学分割十项全能挑战赛 [295] 共开放了 1,411 个 3D CT 和 1,222 个 MRI 图像,以评估 10 种器官或疾病的语义分割算法。ULS 挑战赛 [296] 进一步开放了 38,842 个 CT 图像,以评估通用病变分割,促进了病变分割的 VFM。一些其他的 CT 数据集,包括 LIDC-IDRI、TotalSegmentator [117], [297]、FLARE 2022、2023 [296]、AbdomenCT-1K [298]、CTSpine1K [299]、CTPelvic1K [300],也开放了超过 1K 个三维 CT 图像用于分割任务。BraTS [301]—[304] 挑战已经开放了超过 2K 个带有多种序列的脑 MRI 体积,用于脑 MRI 分析。ADNI [305] 和 PPMI [306] 数据库维护阿尔茨海

默病和帕金森病的脑 MRI 图像和其他临床数据,为这些疾病的临床研究做出了贡献。AutoPET 挑战 [307], [308] 开放了 1,214 个 PET-CT 对,促进了跨模态图像分析的研究。

2) 全切片图像 (WSI): WSI 是通过显微镜可视 化人体组织切片的图像,被广泛用于癌症或癌前病变诊断。与其他二维医学图像不同, WSI 具有非常的分辨率 (如 150,000×85,000 像素) [309],使得现有方法难以在全局视野上对其直接进行分析。TCGA 数据库 [310] 包含了几个 WSI 数据集,包括 NSCLC、Lung、BRCA、GBM、KIRC、LUAD、LUSC、OV等,涵盖了33种

癌症类型。PAIP [311] 和 TissueNet [309] 分别组织了公开挑战,用于肝癌和宫颈癌的病理分割和诊断,均包含超过 1K 的 WSI。一些其他数据 [312], [313] 从 WSI中裁剪出更小的图像块,用于分类相关任务的研究。

3) 其他二维图像和视频: 二维医学图像或视频在 医疗实践中也被广泛使用。X 射线成像被广泛用于疾 病筛查和手术辅助,整个社区中积累了大量数据,因此 有许多超过 10K 张图像的大型 X 射线数据集被公开 [314], [315]。ISIC 挑战 [316] 开放了超过 30K 张皮肤 镜图像,促进了皮肤病的诊断。AIROG 挑战 [317] 开 放了超过 100K 张眼底照片,用于青光眼筛查。Retinal OCT-C8 数据集 [318] 融合了多种来源的数据,开放了 24K 张眼底 OCT 图像, 用于视网膜疾病的诊断。对于 超声(Ultrasound, US)图像,超声神经分割挑战赛[319] 公开了 11K 张图像用于臂丛神经分割。Fetal planes 数 据集 [320] 开放了 12,400 张 US 图像, 用于胎儿筛查。 US 图像也用于心脏疾病分析, EchoNet-Dynamic [321] 构建了一个大型心脏 US 视频数据集, 用于心脏功能评 估。内窥镜视频广泛用于胃肠疾病检测和手术,已有多 个公开数据集 [322]-[327] 在内窥镜场景中开放了大量 的视频帧数据。

C. 生物信息

高通量测序已经成为生物领域的基本技术,已拥有超过十年的发展 [214]。因此,大量的 DNA、RNA、蛋白质和单细胞 RNA 测序数据被大规模扫描,为生物研究提供了丰富的数据信息。公开可用的测序数据在社区内被快速积累,使得研究人员能够用于训练 BFM。如表III-B3所示,我们列出了一些包含数百万表达值、序列或结构的大规模生物数据集。

1) 基因组学和单细胞组学数据:基因组学和单细胞组学数据提供了全面的遗传信息、基因表达模式和细胞功能的洞见。DNA 序列代表生物体的遗传地图,而单细胞 RNA 测序则在单个细胞中分析基因表达,揭示功能多样性和细胞响应。NCBI GenBank [339] 是所有公开可用 DNA 序列的带标签集合。目前,它包含了多达 37 亿条序列。GenCode [341] 是一个旨在注释整个人类基因组中所有基于证据的基因特征的科学项目。其目标是识别所有基因特征,包括编码蛋白质序列、非编码 RNA、假基因及其变异体。基因组序列也包含在该数据集中。CellxGene Corpus [338] 是一个影响广泛的单细胞语料库,包含来自 1,219 个数据集的 789 个细

胞类型,总细胞表达值数量超过7200万。UK Biobank [352] 提供了50万研究参与者的所有信息的摘要,包括成像、遗传学、健康联系、生物标志物、活动监测器、在线问卷、重复基线评估等。SCP [340] 汇总了来自645个不同研究的超过4千万个细胞。该平台由各种生物数据组成,包括14个物种、83种疾病、104个器官和160种不同的细胞类型。该数据集提供了对各种生物背景和条件下的细胞行为的宝贵洞见。其他数据集,如 Human Cell Atlas [342]、10x Genomics、Allen Brain Cell Atlas 等,也提供了丰富的生物基因组数据。

- 2) 转录组学和蛋白质组学数据: 转录组学和蛋白质组学共同阐明了从遗传信息到功能蛋白质的过程,揭示了复杂的细胞过程。转录组学关注 RNA 序列以了解基因表达,而蛋白质组学分析蛋白质结构,揭示了复杂的细胞机制。Ensembl 项目 [345] 提供了人类以及其他生物医学感兴趣的物种的自动标注的基因组序列。研究人员可以在该数据库中找到基因组序列和相应的蛋白质序列。RNAcentral [346] 是一个非编码 RNA (ncRNA) 序列数据库,汇集了多个用于 ncRNA 研究的数据集。该数据集提供了一个人口点,能够访问来自所有生物体的所有 ncRNA 类型的 ncRNA 序列。它目前包含来自 53 个数据库的超过 3600 万个 ncRNA 序列。AlphaFold 蛋白质结构数据库 [25] 公开了超过 2 亿个蛋白质结构。Protein Data Bank in Europe (PDBe) [347] 和 UniProt [348] 也提供了数百万个蛋白质结构。
- 3) 其他大规模生物数据库: 还有其他大规模的生 物数据库可用于疾病研究和药物反应。LINCS L1000 数据集 [349] 包括有关不同类型的人类细胞在对各种扰 动时作出的反应信息,例如暴露于药物、毒素或基因修 饰。它测量了约1,000个被精心选择以代表整个人类基 因组的标志性基因的表达水平,涵盖了超过 41k 个小分 子。Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC) 数据集 [350] 包含 1,000 个人类癌细胞系, 并使用大 约 400 种化合物对其进行筛洗。还有其他一些数据库 (表III-D2), 如 Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia (CCLE) [351] 和 The Cancer Genome Atlas Program (TCGA) [310],可用于验证癌症靶点和定义药物疗效,Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas (CGGA) [353] 可用于胶质瘤相 关疾病研究。UK Biobank [352] 是一个大规模的生物 医学数据库和研究资源,包含来自50万英国参与者的 深入遗传和健康信息。独特而丰富的数据资源,包括遗 传、生活方式和健康信息,为研究遗传、环境和生活方

表 VI 公开可获得的视觉数据集。这里的缩写是 CLS: 分类 (CLASSIFICATION), SEG: 分割 (SEGMENTATION), DET: 检测 (DETECTION), REG: 配准 (REGISTRATION), US: 超声 (ULTRASOUND)。"LINICAL STUDY" 意味着这是一个没有明确任务指导的综合数据集。

数据集	模态	规模	任务	连接
LIMUC [322]	Endoscopy	1043 videos (11,276 frames)	DET	✓
SUN [323]	Endoscopy	1018 videos (158,690 frames)	DET	\checkmark
Kvasir-Capsule [324]	Endoscopy	117 videos (4,741,504 frames)	DET	✓
EndoSLAM [325]	Endoscopy	1020 videos (158,690 frames)	DET, REG	✓
LDPolypVideo [328]	Endoscopy	263 videos (895,284 frames)	DET	✓
HyperKvasir [326]	Endoscopy	374 videos (1,059,519 frames)	DET	✓
CholecT45 [327]	Endoscopy	45 videos (90,489 frames)	SEG, CLS	✓
DeepLesion [329]	CT slices (2D)	32,735 images	RET, CLS	✓
LIDC-IDRI [330]	3D CT	1,018 volumes	SEG	✓
TotalSegmentator [117]	3D CT	1,204 volumes	SEG	✓
TotalSegmentatorv2 [297]	3D CT	1,228 volumes	SEG	✓
AutoPET [307], [308]	3D CT, 3D PET	1,214 PET-CT pairs	SEG	✓
ULS	3D CT	38,842 volumes	SEG	✓
FLARE 2022 [296]	3D CT	2,300 volumes	SEG	✓
FLARE 2023	3D CT	4,500 volumes	SEG	✓
AbdomenCT-1K [298]	3D CT	1,112 volumes	SEG	✓
CTSpine1K [299]	3D CT	1,005 volumes	SEG	✓
CTPelvic1K [300]	3D CT	1,184 volumes	SEG	✓
MSD [295]	3D CT, 3D MRI	1,411 CT, 1,222 MRI	SEG	✓
BraTS21 [301]–[303]	3D MRI	2,040 volumes	SEG	✓
BraTS2023-MEN [304]	3D MRI	1,650 volumes	SEG	✓
ADNI [305]	3D MRI	-	Clinical study	✓
PPMI [306]	3D MRI	-	Clinical study	✓
ATLAS v2.0 [331]	3D MRI	1,271 volumes	SEG	✓
PI-CAI [332]	3D MRI	1,500 volumes	SEG	✓
MRNet [333]	3D MRI	1,370 volumes	DET, SEG	✓
Retinal OCT-C8 [318]	2D OCT	24,000 imsges	CLS	✓
Ultrasound Nerve Segmentation [319]	US	11,143 images	SEG	✓
Fetal Planes [320]	US	12,400 images	CLS	✓
EchoNet-LVH [334]	US	12,000 videos	DET, Clinical study	✓
EchoNet-Dynamic [321]	US	10,030 videos	Function assessment	✓
AIROGS [317]	CFP	113,893 images	CLS	✓
ISIC 2020 [316]	Dermoscopy	33,126 images	CLS	✓
LC25000 [312]	Pathology	25,000 images	CLS	✓
DeepLIIF [335]	Pathology	1,667 WSIs	SEG	✓
PAIP [311]	Pathology	2,457 WSIs	SEG	✓
TissueNet [309]	Pathology	1,016 WSIs	CLS	✓
NLST [336]	3D CT, Pathology	26,254 CT, 451 WSIs	Clinical study	/
CRC [313]	Pathology	100k images	CLS	/
MURA [315]	X-ray	40,895 images	DET	/
ChestX-ray14 [314]	X-ray	112,120 images	DET	/
SNOW [337]	Synthetic pathology	20K image tiles	SEG	/

式在决定健康结果方面的复杂相互作用提供了前所未有的机会。

D. 多模态

多模态医疗数据的积累和大规模多模态数据集的 整理构建是医疗多模态框架成功的基础。然而,由于医 疗图像和文本数据的可访问性,目前大部分多模态医疗

数据集仍然局限于视觉和语言。如表III-D所示,我们总结了公开可用且相对较大的医疗多模态数据集,包括图像、文本描述、脑电图(EEG)信号、蛋白质和分子信息。在此,我们将讨论视觉语言数据集和超越视觉和语言的多模态数据集。

1) 视觉语言数据:由于医学图像模态间具有不同的特性,现有医疗视觉语言数据集的规模和组成也是多

表 VII 公开可获得的生物信息数据集。"研究"意味着这是一个没有明确任务指导的生物信息综合数据集。

Dataset	Modalities	Scale	Tasks	Link
CellxGene Corpus [338]	scRNA-seq	over 72M scRNA-seq data	Single cell omics study	✓
NCBI GenBank [339]	DNA	3.7B sequences	Genomics study	\checkmark
SCP [340]	scRNA-seq	over 40M scRNA-seq data	Single cell omics study	\checkmark
GenCode [341]	DNA	-	Genomics study	\checkmark
10x Genomics	scRNA-seq, DNA	-	Single cell omics and genomics study	\checkmark
ABC Atlas	scRNA-seq	over 15M scRNA-seq data	Single cell omics study	\checkmark
Human Cell Atlas [342]	scRNA-seq	over 50M scRNA-seq data	Single cell omics study	\checkmark
UCSC Genome Browser [343]	DNA	-	Genomics study	\checkmark
CPTAC [344]	DNA, RNA, protein	-	Genomics and proteomics study	\checkmark
Ensembl Project [345]	Protein	-	Proteomics study	\checkmark
RNAcentral database [346]	RNA	36M sequences	Transcriptomics study	\checkmark
AlphaFold DB [25]	Protein	214M structures	Proteomics study	\checkmark
PDBe [347]	Protein	-	Proteomics study	\checkmark
UniProt [348]	Protein	over 250M sequences	Proteomics study	\checkmark
LINCS L1000 [349]	Small molecules	1,000 genes with 41k small molecules	Disease research, drug response	\checkmark
GDSC [350]	Small molecules	1,000 cancer cells with 400 compounds	Disease research, drug response	✓
CCLE [351]	-	-	Bioinformatics study	\checkmark

表 VIII 公开可获得的多模态数据集。这里的缩写是 QA: 问答(QUESTION ANSWERING),VQA: 视觉问答(VISUAL QUESTION ANSWERING)。"MULTIMODAL LEARNING"表示这是一个没有明确任务指导的综合数据集。

数据集	模态	规模	任务	连接
MIMIC-CXR [354]	X-ray images, Medical report	377K images, 227K texts	Vision-Language learning	✓
PadChest [355]	X-ray images, Medical report	$160 \mathrm{K}$ images, $109 \mathrm{K}$ texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
CheXpert [356]	X-ray images, Medical report	224K images, 224K texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
ImageCLEF2018 [357]	Multimodal images, Captions	232K images, $232K$ texts	Image captioning	\checkmark
OpenPath [255]	Pathology images, Tweets	$208 \mathrm{K}$ images, $208 \mathrm{K}$ texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
PathVQA [358]	Pathology images, QA	4K images, 32K QA pairs	VQA	\checkmark
Quilt-1M [254]	Pathology images, Mixed-source text	1M images, 1M texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
PatchGastricADC22 [359]	Pathology images, Captions	991 WSIs, 991 texts	Image captioning	\checkmark
PTB-XL [360]	ECG signals, Medical report	21K records, 21K texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
ROCO [361]	Multimodal images, Captions	87K images, 87K texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
MedICaT [362]	Multimodal images, Captions	$217 \mathrm{K}$ images, $217 \mathrm{K}$ texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
PMC-OA [240]	Multimodal images, Captions	1.6M images, $1.6M$ texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
ChiMed-VL [260]	Multimodal images, Medical report	$580 \mathrm{K}$ images, $580 \mathrm{K}$ texts	Vision-Language learning	\checkmark
PMC-VQA [363]	Multimodal images, QA	$149 \mathrm{K}$ images, $227 \mathrm{K}$ QA pairs	VQA	\checkmark
SwissProtCLAP [249]	Protein Sequence, Text	$441\mathrm{K}$ protein sequence, $441\mathrm{K}$ texts	Protein-Language learning	\checkmark
Duke Breast Cancer MRI [364]	Genomic, MRI images, Clinical data	922 patients	Multimodal learning	\checkmark
I-SPY2 [365]	MRI images, Clinical data	719 patients	Multimodal learning	✓

样的。对于 X 射线成像,MIMIC-CXR [354] 是最常用的 MFM 预训练数据集。它包含 377,110 张胸部 X 射线图像和相应的 227,835 份医疗报告。PadChest [355] 和 CheXpert [356] 也包括胸部 X 射线图像和相应的医疗报告,丰富了胸部 X 射线图像的种类和数量。对于病理学成像,OpenPath [255] 爬取了 Twitter 上人们发出病理图像,构建了包含超过 200K 张由医疗专业人员描述的病理图像-文本数据集。PathVQA [358] 是一

个病理 VQA 数据集,包括 4,998 张图像和 32,799 个QA 对。Quilt-1M [366] 是一个大型组织病理学数据集,包括 1M 个图像-文本对。PatchGastricADC22 [359] 包括从 991 个 WSI 上提取的 262,777 个图像块,以及相关的诊断字幕。此外,还有一些具有多个医学图像模态的视觉语言数据集,包括 ROCO [361]、MedICaT [362]、PMC-OA [240]、ChiMed-VL [260]。这些数据集提供了各种图像模态,涵盖了放射学和组织学领域。其

中, PMC-VQA [363] 是一个多模态医学视觉问答数据集, 包含总共 227K 个视觉问答对和 149K 张图像。

2) 其他多模态数据:除了视觉语言数据,还有一些其他公开可用的医疗多模态数据集。SwissProtCLAP [249] 包括 441,000 个蛋白质序列-文本对。与视觉语言领域中的图像-文本对相比,它的规模相对较小。PTB-X [224] 包含 21,837 个 EEG 信号及其相应的医疗报告。Duke Breast Cancer MRI [364] 包括来自 922 名经活检确认的乳腺癌患者的多序列 MRI 图像和病理学、临床治疗和基因组数据。I-SPY2 [364] 包括来自 719 名乳腺癌患者的超过 4TB 的 MRI 和临床数据。此外,还有一些大规模的综合数据库(表III-D2)包含不同模态的大量医疗数据。TCGA [310] 是一个里程碑式的癌症基因组学计划,包括 2.5PB 的基因组、病理图像、病理报告和其他多模态数据。

IV. 应用

A. 语言

由于文本在医疗实践中的广泛应用,LFM 在诊断、教育、咨询等方面已经取得了显著的应用。特别是随着一些著名的 LLM 被广泛使用,如 ChatGPT [39], LFM 的临床应用潜力受到了广泛关注并被进一步探索。一些通用的医疗语言模型,如 BianQue [69] 和 Med-PaLMM [31],已经在医疗场景中取得了成功。

1) 医疗诊断:基于 LFM 的医疗诊断模型可以通过医疗测试和患者描述来预测最可能的疾病,对于治疗和预防并发症至关重要 [368]。最近, LFM 已被用于提升医学诊断,并在不同疾病上展现出了通用能力 [64], [75], [76], [92]。Ueda 等人 [369] 利用患者病史和影像检查结果通过 ChatGPT 诊断胸腔积液。Wu 等人 [370] 也在甲状腺结节的诊断中评估了三个 LFM,展示了 LFM 在提高医学影像诊断方面的应用潜力。尽管 LFM 已经展示了诊断能力,但临床医生需要追踪和理解每个诊断决策背后的逻辑,缺乏透明度仍然是一个巨大的挑战(在第V节中讨论)。

2) 报告生成: LFM 已经表现出了在生成医疗报告方面的潜力,包括放射学报告 [89]、出院总结 [39] 和转诊信 [371]。这些模型擅长从多种信息源(如电子病历、医学文献和临床指南)中融合信息,生成连贯和信息丰富的报告。医生通常认为写医疗报告是繁琐和耗时的工作,因此利用医学语言模型可以减轻他们的工作负担。一种方法是将诊断结果输入到语言模型中,然后将其作

为总结工具生成报告 [93]。因此,可以在不进行手动编辑的情况下生成合理的报告。另一些方法通过输入一些图像描述,使得放射科医生能够快速诊断 [370] 并生成报告。这样的模型包括 ChatCAD [93]、ChatCAD+ [94]、Visual Med-Alpaca [91] 和 MedAgents [99]。

3) 医疗健康教育:对于从业人员和普通公众来说,LFM 也在医疗健康教育中扮演着重要的角色 [372]。对于医学生,这些模型能够生成医学问题,增强他们对医学知识的理解 [373]。LFM 也可以扮演医学教师的角色,为学生的临床问题提供专业的答案。Kung 等人 [374]已经评估了 ChatGPT 在医学教育中的潜力。一些用于医学教育的模型,如专注于中医考试的 HuatuoGPT-II [66],也已经开发,帮助医疗教育的发展。对于普通公众,LFM 也可以将复杂的医学术语翻译成易于理解的语言,促进公共医疗教育 [373]。一项研究 [375] 探讨了 ChatGPT 和电子健康素养的结合,说明了 LFM 在提高健康服务的可访问性和质量方面的显着潜力。

4) 医疗咨询: LFM 可以提高医疗咨询的质量 [376],对于医疗健康来说十分重要。这些模型可以利用 其内部所学知识和医学网站(如健康论坛和教科书)的信息,为患者提供自我诊断或其他目的的医学信息。此外,这些模型还可以作为聊天机器人,为患者提供心理健康支持 [377],从而提高他们的情绪并减轻心理健康专业人员的负担。现有的几个用于医疗咨询的模型,包括 BenTsao [63]、MedPaLM [16]、MedPaLM 2 [89] 等 [68]—[70], [74], [74], [76],都展示了利用 LFM 提高医疗咨询和相关服务的质量和效率的可行性和有效性。

B. 视觉

VFM 在分割、分类、检测等任务中也取得了成功, 展示了它们在赋能放射科医生、外科医生或临床医生方 面,以及协助诊断、预后、手术或其他医疗实践的工作 流程中的巨大应用前景。

1) 医疗诊断: VFM 也在基于医学图像的诊断方面 展示了应用潜力 [27]。它们可以在一些低风险图像上进行自动疾病筛查,并协助检测和识别不清晰的目标解剖结构,从而减轻放射科医生的工作负担并提高他们的诊断准确性。分割和检测 VFM 提供医学图像中的位置信息,包括器官 [125],[135],[137],[156],[162],[177]、肿瘤 [42],[149] 和病变 [19],[135],[165],从而协助放射科医生将图像解耦成语义区域并发现感兴趣的区域。分类 VFM 也通过直接预测输入图像的类别来促进自动疾病

表 IX 包含来自多个子领域的大规模医疗健康综合数据库。

数据库	描述	连接
CGGA [353]	中华神经胶质瘤基因组图谱数据库(CGGA)包含来自中国的超过 2,000 个脑肿瘤样本的临床和测序数据。	✓
UK Biobank [352]	UK Biobank 是一个大规模的生物医学数据库,包含来自 50 万英国参与者的去识别化的遗传、生活方式、健康信息以及	\checkmark
	生物样本。	
TCGA [310]	癌症基因组图谱计划(TCGA)对超过 20,000 个原发性癌症和 33 种癌症类型的正常样本进行了分子表征,并生成了超过	\checkmark
	2.5PB 的基因组、表观基因组、转录组和蛋白质组数据。	
TCIA [367]	癌症影像档案库(TCIA)是一项用于识别和托管大型公共癌症医学影像地档案库。	\checkmark

诊断 [19], [41], [125], [126], [133], [134], [141], 从而有效降低像体检筛查这样的低风险图像的成本。然而,由于可信度的限制,对于一些高风险的诊断应用,如肿瘤分级,仍然具有挑战性。

- 2)疾病预后:一些 VFM 在疾病预后方面也取得了有前途的结果,能够提供一些生物标志物来预测疾病的可能性或预期发展。因此,临床医生或放射科医生能够根据预后结果为患者制定干预计划。一些大规模预训练的 VFM,如 RETFound [19]和 VisionFM [122],能够从视网膜图像中提取与眼科疾病相关的代表性特征,因此这些特征有可能作为生物标志物代表疾病的进展。一些分割或检测 VFM [42], [162] 也可以提供病变(例如肿瘤)的形状、大小和位置,作为潜在的生物标志物。然而,由于构建大规模随访数据集存在巨大困难,直接为生存预测等预后应用构建基础模型仍然具有挑战。
- 3) 手术计划和辅助: 手术是 VFM 的另一个潜在应用场景,它构建了即插即用的医学图像处理工具,用于手术规划或手术辅助,而无需在传统范式中进行额外的数据收集和模型训练。对于手术规划,外科医生能够通过一些 3D 分割 VFM (如 SAM-Med-3D [119]) 从医学图像 (如 CT 和 MRI) 中分割出三维物体,从而可视化感兴趣的物体进行规划。在手术过程中,像 SP-SAM [150] (一种分割 VFM) 这样的 VFM 也可以在内窥镜视野中分割工具或感兴趣的区域,从而协助手术并提高手术结果。然而,在外科医生手术时无法操作机器的情况下,医生和 VFM 之间的交互仍然存在挑战。
- 4) 其他应用: VFM 在医疗健康领域的应用不仅限于诊断、预后和手术。例如, CTransPath [131] 在检索和医疗软件原型开发方面表现出了有效性, 促进相关医学图像的高效检索, 并协助开发医疗设备和系统的原型。USFM [125] 则为图像增强技术做出了贡献, 提高了医学图像的质量、清晰度和可解释性, 从而协助精准的诊断和治疗计划的制定。通过它们多样化的应用,

VFM 在推动医学成像技术的发展和提高患者护理方面 发挥着关键作用,覆盖各种临床领域。

C. 生物信息

BFM 可用于多种下游任务,包括序列分析、交互分析、结构和功能分析以及疾病和药物研究。这些应用场景结合 BFM 的计算能力揭示了生命的复杂性,在生物学洞见方面发挥着重要作用。

- 1) 序列分析: BFM 在序列分析上得到了广泛的应用。研究人员利用 BFM 对 DNA 序列, RNA 序列和蛋白质序列进行分析,从而推进了对基因组和转录组的理解,揭示了复杂的生物过程和分子的相互作用。大量的工作通过 BFM 进行此类分析研究,推进了基因组和转录组学的进展 [23], [46], [186], [187], [190], [191], [193], [194], [199], [202], [204], [206], [208]。一些工作将 BFM用于启动子检测任务 [23], [46], [190], [191], [199], [208], 从而识别 DNA 序列中的启动子。这些启动子是启动基因转录的关键元素,是控制基因表达的关键调节序列。
- 2) 交互分析:交互分析是 BFM 的另一个潜在研究应用。它可以帮助人们了解细胞系统内复杂的相互作用和调节机制。目前,BFM 已经有效地分析了基因之间的相互作用 [189], [203], [212],蛋白质和 RNA 之间的相互作用 [26] 以及蛋白质之间的相互作用 [212]。例如,利用 RNA-FM [26] 编码的嵌入序列,研究者取得了交互分析的最佳性能。模型预测的性能可与带有真实二级结构的序列相媲美,这表明 RNA-FM 的嵌入提供了足够的信息,可以替代真实的二级结构。
- 3) 结构和功能分析: BFM 也已经在结构和功能分析中得到了应用,该应用揭示了分子结构和生物功能之间的复杂关系,增强了人们对细胞行为和遗传变异的理解。在基因组学 [23], [46]、转录组学 [26], [192], [193], [197], [204], [206], [209]、蛋白质组学 [25], [187], [195], [196], [198], [205], [210] 和单细胞组学 [188], [201],

[203], [207] 等领域,已经取得了显著的成功。蛋白质结构预测是蛋白质组学中最受欢迎的任务之一,著名的Alphafold [25] 在多序列比对数据集上预训练,从而指示了序列之间的功能、结构或进化关系。xTrimoPGLM [210] 模型也实现了蛋白质结构预测和生成,在大规模参数中显著优于其他先进的基线模型。

4) 疾病研究和药物反应:疾病研究和药物反应在推进医学知识方面起着关键作用,促进了创新疗法和治愈方法的发展,从而改善人类健康状况并延长了寿命。BFM 可以进行药物敏感性预测 [189], [200], [207]、转录因子剂量敏感性预测 [189], [212]、药物反应预测 [200]、疾病风险评估 [208]、细胞干扰响应预测 [200] 和 COVID 变异分类 [190],为基因因素和治疗结果之间复杂相互作用提供了洞见,从而促进了个性化医学和对疾病机制的认识。例如,scGPT [203] 利用已知实验中细胞响应所获得的知识,并将其推广到预测未知响应。在基因维度上利用自注意机制,可以对受扰动的基因和其他基因之间的复杂相互作用关系进行编码,从而预测在组合空间中潜在的基因扰动情况 [203]。

D. 多模态

MFM 能够融合来自不同模态的信息,从而提高基于单一模态的某些应用的性能(例如诊断),并且还实现某些模态间的跨模态生成(例如报告生成)。

1) 医疗诊断: 虽然 LFM 和 VFM 在医学诊断方面 展示了很有前途的应用潜力,MFM 进一步整合了来自 患者的多种数据来源,利用了 AI 模型在诊断方面的能力,协助医生做出更准确的诊断决策。特别是,一些基于 CLIP 的预训练 MFM (例如 Gloria [225]、ETP [224]、Expert [253] 和 Visual [255])能够通过提示实现零样本分类,适用于开放式的疾病诊断环境。与 VFM 相比,医疗文本中的上下文信息能够进一步丰富特征表示,尤其是在视觉特征不明显的情况下,实现有效的诊断。对于不同模态的医学图像,MFM (例如 RadFM [27]) 也已经实现了融合信息的能力,根据不同成像条件的特征促进诊断结果。像 Qilin-Med-VL [260]、Med-Flamingo [251]、LLaVA-Med [252] 这样的视觉语言 MFM 具有医疗对话能力,能够通过提问预测疾病描述,例如疾病类型和医学图像上的位置。

2) 报告生成:与 LFM 中的医学报告生成不同,视觉语言 MFM 从医学图像中生成放射学报告,加速了基于影像的诊断效率。一些大规模的 MFM,例如 RadFM

[27]、Clinical-BERT [237] 和 MedViLL [239] 利用图像 和文本信息,实现了对患者数据更全面的理解,并生成来自医学图像的报告。与传统的手工撰写相比,它展现出了解放放射科医师繁琐报告写作的能力。此外,最近一些 MFM 也尝试支持交互式报告生成,基于提示以按照特定模板和格式创建医学报告 [267]。因此,它进一步展现出减轻医疗专业人员工作负担和提高报告输出稳定性的双重优势。

3) 生物科学研究: MFM 提供了一个用于连接生命语言 (例如 DNA、RNA、蛋白质等) 和人类自然语言的解决方案,展示了其在生物科学中的潜在应用。分子-语言 MFM [233] 在不需要额外分子数据和注释的情况下,使得分子编辑可以通过文本提示实施,促进了生物化学研究。MFM (例如 BioMedGPT-10B [378]) 也能够扮演生物信息学专家的角色,并通过语言与人类进行生物医学研究和开发的对话。研究人员可以上传生物数据,例如分子结构和蛋白质序列,并用自然语言查询这些数据实例。基于与 MFM 的对话,它将激发研究人员的灵感,提高发现新型分子结构、阐明蛋白质功能和推进药物研究和开发的效率。

4) 医疗咨询:除了上述为专业医生或研究人员所构建的聊天机器人外,MFM 也可以应用为医疗咨询的患者聊天机器人。由于医疗健康信息通常分散且对没有医学背景的人难以理解,MFM 将为患者提供初步的医疗咨询。一些 MFM,例如 Qilin-Med-VL [260]、XrayGPT [258]、LLaVA-Med [252] 和 Med-Flamingo [251],具有文本和视觉的理解能力,可以基于患者输入的查询信息和图像提供初步的诊断和治疗建议,引导患者寻求治疗。由于医疗聊天机器人可以进行持续的对话,能够帮助患者更好地了解自己的病情,并对其日常生活、运动计划、饮食习惯和其他生活方式因素做出必要的调整,对于患有慢性疾病的患者展现出巨大的潜力。然而,医疗聊天机器人的应用仍然具有挑战性,因为一个错误的建议可能会对缺乏医学知识的患者造成危险。我们将在第V节中讨论这一挑战。

V. 挑战

如图4所示,数据、算法和计算基础设施作为 AI 的 三大支柱 [379],为 HFM 的产生提供了契机,但由于 其目前存在的不足,依然是 HFM 所面临的各种挑战的 根源。

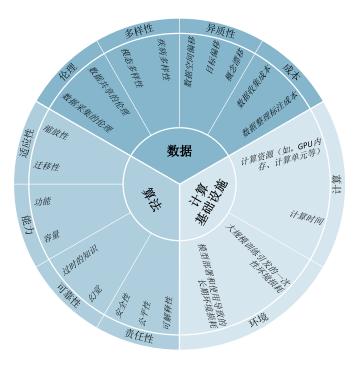


图 4. 医疗基础模型在数据、算法和计算基础设施方面的挑战。

A. 数据

数据缺乏是 HFM 面临的核心挑战。基础模型的通用能力依赖于对大规模、多样化数据集的学习 [9]。然而,医疗健康数据中存在的伦理、多样性、异质性、高成本等固有问题,阻碍了大规模数据集的构建,并且也带来了伦理、社会和经济上的挑战。因此,"如何构建大规模医疗健康数据集" [33] 是我们必须回答的第一个问题,以解决 HFM 所面临的挑战。

1) 伦理: 医疗健康数据的伦理问题使构建大型数据集的一个至关重要的挑战 [380]。具体而言, a) 医疗健康数据的获取必须符合伦理要求。医疗健康数据是从人体扫描获取的,而某些扫描协议或模态会对人体造成伤害,例如 CT 成像数据 [381]。尽管这些伤害对疾病的治疗可能并不重要,但为了构建 AI 训练集而扫描人体是不道德的。因此,这些特殊数据将无法像一些现有的数据收集方法 [20] 那样通过主动采集用于构建大型数据集,从而阻碍了某些 HFM 任务的训练。b) 医疗健康数据的使用和共享也受到伦理限制 [380]。医疗健康数据包含大量来自人体的私人信息,这些信息是敏感和有风险的,例如基因。这些数据的使用和共享受到法律和数据所有者的严格限制。一旦在没有治理的情况下大规模收集并用于基础模型的训练,将会很危险。在HFM 的进一步应用中,不可控的外部环境也会放大这

种风险。例如,语言模型可能会泄露或滥用敏感的医疗数据,如个人健康记录、测试结果、基因信息等。因此,这加剧了数据挑战,使得 HFM 和它们的应用的数据集构建面临着重重障碍。尽管社区已经做出了一些初步的努力 [380], [382], 但仍有很长的路要走。

2) 多样性: 由于医疗健康数据处于长尾分布 [57], 数据的多样性已成为 HFM 中的另一个重要挑战。a) 医疗实践的不断进步使得不同模态的医疗数据呈现出 长尾分布。例如, 在医学影像方面, 虽然广泛可用的胸 部 X 线和胸部 CT 图像可用于一般胸部疾病的诊断, 但其他像光学相干断层扫描 (OCT)、数字减影血管造 影(DSA)、正电子发射断层扫描(PET)等特定临床 任务所需的成像模态却很少且昂贵。这使得这些任务特 定的模态在大型数据集中相对于普通模态而言很少,限 制了训练 HFM 的泛化能力。b) 一些疾病的发生也呈 现出长尾分布 [383], 因此这些疾病的图像、生物信息 数据或文本记录很少。这意味着许多极为罕见的疾病数 据在 HFM 的训练数据集中无法被覆盖或者数量稀少, 限制了 HFM 在这些疾病上的泛化能力。因此,许多重 要但专业化的任务由于相关数据的多样性有限而无法 被 HFM 处理,限制了这些应用的潜在范围,成为其通 用化道路上的新障碍。

3) 异质性: 医疗健康数据的特征在不同人群、地 区和医疗中心间存在差异,这使得 HFM 在实际应用中 的数据具有异质性 [3], [384]。因此, 在 HFM 的测试 数据和训练数据之间存在潜在的分布不匹配问题 [385]。 a) 数据空间偏移是一个紧迫的问题。数据获取协议的 变化、传感器配置的变化等会导致收集到的医疗健康数 据分布的变化。因此,针对原始数据训练的 HFM 在变 化的情况下难以适应新的数据形式。b) 当数据从不同 的受试者、背景、人群等中采样时, 结果的异质性也会 出现,从而在 HFM 中出现目标偏移。不同疾病的发病 率会随着个人特征和行为方式的改变而改变 [386], 如 遗传疾病、吸烟、饮食习惯等,这将极大地限制 HFM 在个性化和精确医疗方面的能力。c) 从长期的角度来 看,概念漂移[387]是数据异质性的另一个重要因素。 随着医疗领域的发展,一些新的概念将出现,一些错误 的概念将被纠正。因此, HFM 很难跟随这些概念的变 化, 让输入和输出之间对应关系随之变化。

4) 成本:长期以来,数据成本一直是医疗健康 AI 面临的重要挑战,而基础模型对大规模数据的依赖进一步加大了 HFM 中的这一挑战 [10]。a) 在数据收集 [33]

方面,由于某些医疗健康数据模态的扫描方法专业和扫描设备昂贵,导致其获取成本极高。例如,在美国,CT扫描的价格可以从300美元到6750美元不等²。因此,这使得为了基础模型的训练而构建大规模的医疗健康数据集变得即为昂贵,产生难以想象的成本,使得一些机构难以独立实施。b)尽管许多HFM工作侧重于自监督学习而无需注释,但组织整理大规模数据集仍需要大量的专业人力,使其这成为了另一个重要挑战[388],[389]。医疗健康数据的专业性要求熟练的专业人员进行数据的过滤或标注。这使得利用众包[20]进行医疗健康数据集的标注和整理过程变得不切实际。因此,在这些重复任务上花费大量专业时间是低效且昂贵的。

B. 算法

尽管算法已经随着 AI 的发展研究了几十年 [2],但在基础模型时代 [9],前所未有的数据量、模型规模和应用范围暴露出了算法面临的新挑战。在这里,我们分析了医疗健康中四个最重要的算法挑战,包括责任性、可靠性、能力和适应性。

1) 责任性: 基础模型的问责问题仍然是一个重要 的关注点,特别是由于医疗健康与人类生命的密切关 系, 使其在 HFM 中变得尤为重要 [390]。a) 其中最重 要的方面之一是可解释性。由于神经网络的"黑盒"属 性 [391] 和更大量的隐藏层神经元数量,对 HFM 的行 为的解释变得极其困难 [392]。因此, 医疗健康专家将难 以理解 HFM 作出回答的基础,对伦理和安全问题有着 重要的担忧。b) 公平性 [393] 是责任性的另一个方面。 由于训练数据集中存在分布偏差, HFM 可能会受到数 据集固有偏见的影响,破坏结果的公平性。一些工作 已经揭示了 LFM 中普遍存在的偏见和刻板印象 [394], [395]。这是危险的,因为不公平的预测可能会增加潜在 的歧视, 并破坏医疗健康中人类生命的平等性, 引发潜 在的社会冲突。c) 安全性也是一个重要的问题。一些 LFM 已经被记录生成仇恨言论 [396],导致冒犯和心理 上的伤害,并在极端情况下煽动暴力。这对 HFM 的用 户来说非常危险,成为潜在的社会不稳定因素。一些越 狱攻击 [397] 甚至会导致 LFM 的输出包含私人和敏感 信息,对数据提供者构成威胁。尽管已经有一些关于负 责任的 AI 的研究 [398], 但基础模型的前所未有的大规 模和应用范围使得这些技术变得更加具有挑战性 [399]。

- 2) 可靠性: 可靠性在医疗健康中尤为关键 [400], 这对 HFM 的提出了巨大的可靠性要求, 使其成为了巨大的挑战。a) 基础模型中的幻觉 [401] 问题越来越受到关注。模型容易输出基于非事实或不准确信息的内容。例如, 在与 LFM 进行医疗对话时, 模型提供与事实相矛盾的临床知识或结论 [376]。这引发了人们对使用HFM 得出的结论可靠性的担忧。b) 另一个可靠性挑战来自于过时的知识。正如在数据异构性V-A3中所讨论的, 医疗健康领域的发展将构建一些新知识, 并纠正一些错误。因此, 一旦基础模型落后于该领域的发展, 它们可能潜在地基于过时的知识误导使用者 [402]。尽管一些现有的努力试图开发模型编辑技术来更新模型的具体行为或所学习到的知识 [403], 但这是昂贵的且缺乏针对性的, 可能会导致意想不到的副作用 [404]。因此这仍然是 HFM 长期可靠性的一个重要算法挑战。
- 3) 能力: HFM 的能力决定了它们在应用中的表 现,因此这是最受关注的挑战之一。a)基础模型的容量 [405] 近年来一直是研究人员的关注重点。它指的是模 型表示和记忆大量知识的能力[9]。一些先进的网络架 构,如 ViT [406]和 Swin Transformer [407],试图构建 一个大容量的骨干网络, 使得基础模型能够从大规模数 据集中学习大量的知识。然而,增加模型容量也会增加 计算和内存,导致成本和碳排放量增加[12]。特别是对 于医疗健康领域, 其数据可能非常庞大, 如 3D CT 体 积,因此如何在较少的计算消耗下提高 HFM 的容量仍 然是一个长期的问题。b) HFM 的功能仍然显得单调, 很难满足一些复杂的临床需求。例如,慢性病管理将涉 及多个部门和各种模态的信息 [408], 并需要实施多种 临床程序,如诊断、干预、预后等。尽管一些通才 HFM 在各种临床环境中表现出了很好的性能[10],[31],但它 们仍然难以满足这种复杂的多模态、多任务需求。
- 4) 适应性:基础模型的适应性决定了它们适应下游场景的能力,这仍然是 HFM 中的一个重要挑战。a) 一个方面是模型对下游任务的迁移能力。现有的 HFM 仍然难以解决现实世界中的数据异构性 (V-A3) 问题 [384],在某些非常特定的领域表现不佳 [43]。尽管一些方法利用 FT 或 AT 将基础模型应用于下游领域,但它们的适应性仍然受到原始预训练模型的限制,构建服务于下游任务的适应数据集仍然需要花费较大的成本 [42], [161]。因此,如何有效地激发 HFM 在现实场景中的潜在能力仍然是一个紧迫的问题。b) 另一个方面是 HFM 在下游设备上的可扩展性。在一些潜在的资源有

限的临床场景中,例如可穿戴医疗设备 [409],原始的非常大基础模型无法直接部署。因此,HFM 需要有效的缩放方法来适应潜在的操作环境。尽管已经研究了一些关于 AI 模型的模型压缩和加速技术 [410],但缩小这样的大型基础模型并保持其通用性仍然具有挑战性。

C. 计算基础设施

基础模型的大规模属性(包括参数量和数据量)[12] 使得训练和推理过程需要前所未有的大规模计算基础 设施,由此带来了新的挑战。在这里,我们分析了两个 最重要的计算基础设施挑战,包括计算和环境。

- 1) 计算: 在训练或者适应 HFM 时,模型训练所需的时间和计算资源成本过高,超出了大多数研究人员和组织的预算 [411]。a) 基础模型的大量参数需要大量的计算资源,如 GPU 内存和计算单元,进行训练或适应,这在大多数医院和机构中几乎不可行。举个例子,直接微调 GPT-3 需要训练大约 175,255 亿个参数 [411],将导致巨大的计算开销。b) 在大规模数据集上进行 HFM 训练也会消耗大量的计算时间。例如,LLaMA使用 2048 个 A100 GPU 和 80GB 的 RAM 花费了大约 21 天的时间,才实现从 1.4T 的 token 中训练 65B 参数的模型 [79]。这大大延长了 HFM 产品的开发周期,并极大地增加了试错的时间成本,最终增加了软件构建的风险。研究人员迫切需要先进的 GPU 设备来推进 HFM 的探索,但当前 GPU 芯片仍然严重短缺 [412]。
- 2) 环境: 开发如此大规模的基础模型会产生相当大的环境成本 [36]。a) 由于 HFM 的规模极大,它们在大规模数据上的训练将消耗大量的电力,从而产生重大的一次性环境成本。一项研究估计,基于 BERT 的模型一次训练所产生的碳排放需要通过种植 40 棵树花费10 年时间来抵消 [9]。增加的碳排放 [413] 将对环境产生负面影响。b) 在广泛的部署和推理运行过程中,这样巨大的模型将进一步带来巨大的长期环境成本 [414]。因此,在基础模型的构建和部署中减少环境影响,促进可持续发展已成为一个重要需求。然而,相关技术和政策仍然滞后。

VI. 未来方向

HFM 的发展代表了模型应用从具体任务到通用任务的进步 [10]。它使得 AI 具备了更通用的能力,能够应对现实世界中各种需求和复杂环境。如图5所示,我们探索了 HFM 在角色、实施方式、应用和关注点的四个未来方向。

A. 超越人工智能替代人类的模式

尽管传统范式侧重于利用人工智能自动完成某些 医疗健康任务,从而取代人工手动工作 [7], [8], 但在 HFM 时代, AI-人类协作的设置 [5] 展示了它们的新的 机会和实际应用价值。特别是,在 HFM 中, AI-人类协 作有三个重要的目标。

- 1) 提高医疗健康能力:它的目标是让人工智能与医生扮演协作角色,而不是取代人类,从而激发人们在人工智能的支持下完成更具挑战性的医疗健康任务。这创造了一种协作过程,在这个过程中,人工智能协助人类快速完成复杂任务中繁琐和耗时的部分,而人类提供专业判断并纠正人工智能可能犯的错误。因此,它将使人类和人工智能能够高效准确地完成更具挑战性的医疗健康任务。与传统的独立人工智能范式和单个人类专家相比,AI-人类协作具有更强大的能力 [415], [416],在具有挑战性的医疗任务中展现出了潜力。
- 2) 符合医疗健康需求:它的目标是使人工智能在人类专家的监督下运行,从而满足实际医疗健康实践的责任性要求 [398]。由于医疗健康实践与人类生命密切相关,因此对于与健康相关的事件需要有问责机制。尽管人工智能已经在某些临床场景中展示了巨大的潜力[6],[8],甚至超越了人类专家,但在现实生活中应用仍然很困难。因为在一些临床突发事件发生时,独立的人工智能模型是无法对其负责。而与人类专家的协作将增加了人们对人工智能决策的信任,使得人工智能在临床场景中拥有更大的应用机会。潜在的临床突发事件也将实现问责机制,为患者提供更多的法律保障。
- 3) 优化合作过程: 它的目标是通过 HFM 的支持来改善协作方法。基于人类的提示,HFM 的涌现能力将能够输出从大规模数据中学习到的广泛而合理的反馈 [108]。因此,设计协作方法以有效地挖掘 HFM 内部的广泛知识并减少人类交互成本非常重要。其中一个重要的未来工作是人工智能和人类之间的分工。一些研究发现,分配不当会导致 AI-人类协作的表现比独立的人工智能更差 [417],而相比于高级医生,初级医生可以从人工智能中获益更多 [418]。因此,如何在协作中制定合理的任务分配规则以最大化医疗健康任务的性能仍不清楚。提示的设计是另一个未来的工作。仍有许多医疗健康场景缺乏有效的提示或交互方法。一些提示策略,如 SAM 中的点或边界框 [20],在用户必须保持专注的临床场景中(如手术期间)很难应用。因此,设计更多适应场景的提示以实现更高效的交互非常重要。

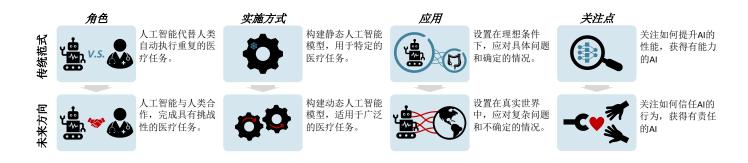


图 5. 医疗健康基础模型的未来方向,本文中,我们将讨论未来 HFM 在角色、实施方式、应用和关注点方面的转变。

B. 从静态模型到动态模型

尽管静态人工智能模型已经在特定的医疗健康任务中表现出了有效性,但现实世界的医疗健康实践总是需要协调来自多个部门的不同临床要求和多样化的数据模态。因此,构建动态人工智能模型是 HFM 中一个重要的未来方向 [419]。具体来说,

- 1) 表征能力:由于现实世界中数据分布的变化,HFM的内在表征能力对它们适应医疗健康场景非常重要。因此需要构建强大的动态神经网络结构,例如最近非常著名的注意力机制(例如 Transformer)[420]、专家混合模型(例如 MoE)[421],[422]、选择性状态空间模型(例如 Mamba)[423]等,以表征更广泛的数据分布。它将使 HFM 能够动态适应各种数据分布和临床情况 [419],推动 HFM 在医疗健康应用中实现复杂的设计。此外,为了解决幻觉和过时知识可能带来的挑战,进一步研究持续学习和模型编辑 [403],[424] 从而更新模型表征也非常重要。这将有助于 HFM 在其生命周期内保持长期的有效性。
- 2) 任务适应能力:在医疗健康实践中,为了将模型应用于各种医疗健康场景和任务,HFM的任务适应能力非常重要。其中一个重要方面是降低适应成本,使用更少的数据和计算来提高基础模型的灵活性 [388], [389], [411]。一旦成功,用户将更容易将这些模型应用于他们的任务中,这对于 HFM 获得更广泛的适用性至关重要。另一方面,设计更有效的方法提高 HFM的涌现能力 [9],以激发从大规模数据中学习到的丰富知识 [108] 非常重要。现有的研究已经表明,无需进行任何额外的训练 [425],精心设计的提示模板即可显著提高LFM 模型在中目标任务上的性能。然而,在其他子领域中,更强大和灵活的提示方法仍然是紧迫的需求。

非常重要。特别是,在医疗中心已经拥有大量昂贵但计算受限的设备的情况下,将 HFM 运行在这些设备上成为了一个巨大的挑战。因此,开发类似于学习基因 [426] 的针对基础模型的有效的缩放方法非常重要,从而动态适应计算环境并在这些设备上实现高效推理。

C. 从理想设置到复杂的真实世界

以往的医疗健康人工智能应用 [3]-[5] 是在特定问题和一些确定的理想条件下运行的,无法应对现实世界的复杂性和不确定性。因此,探索 HFM 在实际医疗健康实践中的应用已成为一个重要的未来方向。

- 1) 从单域到多域:正如在V-A3中讨论的那样,由于人口、地区和医疗中心的差异,医疗健康数据面临着严重的异质性挑战,即"域"[384]。因此,HFM必须拥有学习和推广到多个域的能力,以实现广泛的应用。尽管一些域适应 [384] 和域泛化 [256] 算法已经被研究以帮助模型适应数据异质性,但是他们在基础模型上的研究仍让需要进一步推进。同时,它们在实际医疗健康应用中的有效性仍需要验证。此外,由于医疗健康数据的隐私性,越来越多研究关注用于 HFM [427], [428] 的联邦学习,从而构建隐私保护的大规模跨域学习系统。这些研究采用分布式训练机制,使 HFM 能够在受保护的情况下学习多个域的医疗健康数据,避免了隐私泄露的风险。然而,对于基础模型来说,进行如此大规模的分布式训练(大参数和数据量)是极具挑战性的。
- 2) 从单/封闭任务到多/开放任务: 由于医疗场景的多样性,实际应用中需要 HFM [10] 能够满足广泛的医疗健康任务。与为单一任务设计的传统范式不同,HFM 面临着具有多个任务的医疗健康场景,例如不同的器官、疾病、临床目标等。因此,HFM 需要在不同的医疗健康场景中获得更强大的多任务能力。一些动态模型技术,例如 MoE [421],已经证明了它们在基础模

型的多任务预测中的有效性,展现出一条迈向通用人工智能的潜在途径 [429]。另一方面,现实世界的不确定性进一步引入了 HFM 的开放集问题 [430]。由于在医疗健康任务上,模型的不负责任的预测可能会危及人们生命安全,因此该问题尤为重要。对于一些潜在的未知的输入,HFM 必须建立机制来处理超出其能力的要求,以获得合理和安全的医疗健康预测结果 [401]。

3) 从单模态到多模态: 在现实世界中, 医疗健康 场景往往同时运用多种模态[3],因此为在多模态设置 下构建统一的 HFM 提出了巨大需求。与传统的单模态 范式相比, 多模态设置将融合来自不同模态的具有代表 性的特征,从而使模型能够输出精确可靠的结果[30]。 正如在II-D中讨论的那样,虽然 HFM 在多模态设置中 取得了初步的成功,但大部分的努力仍然集中在语言和 视觉模态上。因此,如何将更多的模态整合到实际的医 疗健康实践中,仍然是一个开放的问题。此外,多模态 数据的学习算法已经成为一个研究热点。一些现有的研 究尝试通过跨模态生成 [378]、跨模态自监督学习 [48]、 多模态知识蒸馏 [431] 等方式来刺激模态之间的学习能 力。然而, 当更多的模态被纳入大规模 HFM 的学习时, 如何利用不同模态的优势和互补性仍然是一个长期的 问题。在多模态设置中, 缺失模态的挑战 [432] 也引起 了关注。因为在真实世界中,案例之间处于不同的模态 情况,例如对于不同的患者,由于其治疗计划不同,数 据也将从不同的模态组合情况下被采集。因此,多模态 HFM 难以通过完整的数据模态以进行推理,需要适应 不同的模态组合。

D. 从关注能力到关注信任

随着基础模型在医疗健康中的发展,人工智能的角色、实施方式和应用也将不断发展,因此人们的关注点也将随之从探索它们的能力转向信任它们的行为。正如在第V节中讨论的那样,在医疗健康中信任并深入地应用 HFM 仍然具有挑战性。在这里,我们讨论三个重要方面。

1) 可解释地 HFM: 如第V-B1节所讨论地,神经网络的"黑匣子"属性使人们难以理解它们的行为。因此,在医疗健康中,解释 HFM 结果背后的内在意图对于人们信任其行为至关重要 [391]。未来的任务之一是促进基础模型的机器学习理论研究 [433]。通过分析基础模型的机器学习属性能够揭示它们的独特行为模式,从而为研究人员设计更加可理解的模型并提高研究效率提

供指导。然而,由于 HFM 的巨大参数和数据量极大地超出了机器学习理论的理想设置,现有的表征、优化或泛化理论仍然难以适用于 HFM [434]。另一个有前途的方向是发现更有效的证据。尽管现有的工作利用了一些热力图 [391],包括注意力图、类激活图、不确定性图等,用于解释个体行为,但仍亟需进一步探索更高层次的解释证据来帮助人们理解模型地行为。此外,进一步利用可解释的 HFM 进行科学探索,如药物发现 [435],也是一个具有潜力的未来方向。

2) 安全的 HFM: HFM 的安全性是人们信任和使用它们的基础,因此这也是重要的未来方向之一 [436]。安全性的一个方面是 HFM 抵御外部攻击的能力。例如,一些越狱攻击 [397] 会导致 LFM 输出一些隐私和敏感的信息,对数据提供者构成威胁。因此,应建立防御机制,如对抗攻击 [437],以应对潜在的恶意用户,从而在生命周期内保护 HFM 安全。另一个方面是 HFM本身的安全性。在医疗健康任务中,只有安全的输出值得信任,因为它们与人类生命的关系密切。因此,除了构建探索方法 [391] 来衡量可靠性之外,还需要引入更多的数据和设计更强大的方法来增强鲁棒性和准确性。最后,应在 HFM 的应用过程中建立合理的问责机制 [438],以增强用户的使用过程中谨慎性和医疗健康实践中的法律安全性。

3) 可持续的 HFM: HFM 需要采用一种可持续的方式来进一步地深入发展 [36], [439]。能源和环境危机正伴随着基础模型的一起发展。大规模的训练会导致大量的能源消耗和碳排放,使得基于环境代价的 HFM 的发展变得不可持续 [440]。因此,迫切需要研究低功耗的基础模型训练和部署策略,包括构建更环保的芯片技术和模型架构。随着 HFM 应用范围的扩大,成本问题也是限制可持续性的另一个重点(在第V-A4节和第V-C1节中讨论)。因此,进一步研究高效的学习算法 [441] 和硬件设施对于 HFM 未来发展至关重要。减少成本,包括数据收集和处理 [33], [388], [389],模型训练和推断 [411],将刺激基础模型的商业优势,从而增强它们的可持续性。

VII. 结论

本文对于"我们能否构建 AI 模型来惠及多种医疗健康任务?"这个问题提供了一个潜在的答案。更多的医疗健康实践将从 HFM 的发展中受益,实现先进的智能医疗健康服务。尽管 HFM 正在逐渐展示其巨大的应

用价值,但人们仍缺乏对于基础模型在医疗健康实践中所面临的挑战、新机遇以及潜在未来方向的清晰认识。因此,本文首先对 HFM 进行了全面的概述和分析,包括方法、数据和应用,有助于理解 HFM 的当前进展。然后,我们对数据、算法和计算基础设施中的关键挑战进行了深入讨论,阐明了 HFM 的不足之处。最后,我们展望关于角色、实施方式、应用和关注点的未来方向,展望了未来 HFM 在推进医疗健康方面的巨大前景。

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