# Intro to Applied Data Science

MMCi Weekend 1
Matthew Engelhard

### Course Objectives

#### You might not be building models, but you'll use them. You should know:

- 1. What they can and can't do (capabilities, limitations)
- 2. When and how much to trust their predictions (evaluation)
- What's inside the black box (interpretation, understanding)

#### Equip you to:

- (a) design and manage data science research and/or QA/QI projects
- (b) collaborate and communicate effectively with data scientists
- (c) add rigor to model development and validation



# Introductions!

#### your name

- + your role either just before MMCi or outside of MMCi
- + any other fact about yourself (e.g. a typical breakfast, last tv show you watched)
- + how you feel about the effects DS/ML/AI will have on health (excited, worried, both, something else)

#### Course Overview

We will learn about state-of-the-art data science techniques that have changed or will change clinical practice.

- How are these techniques different from what has come before?
- How are they the same?
- What do you need to know to use them effectively and responsibly?

#### I know that most of you are NOT going to be data scientists.

But you will work with data scientists, and you will have to make decisions about what models to use and how to use them. It is important to know enough to get in the weeds with the data scientists, because if applied/evaluated incorrectly, these models are certain to be unhelpful and likely to be harmful.

# A Brief Tour of DS in 2023

General Application -> Biomedical Application

## 10,000-foot view of machine learning in 2023

Computer vision (self-driving)

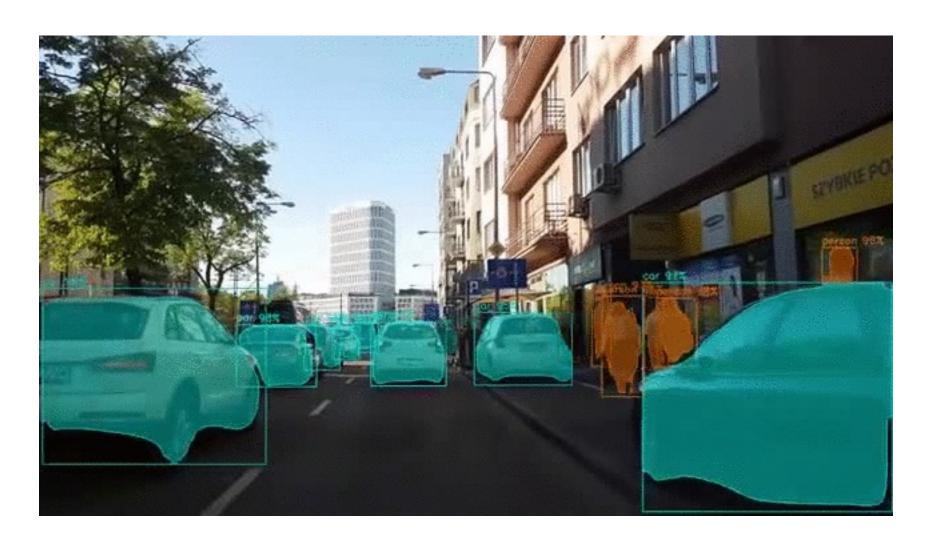
Natural language processing (NLP) (ChatGPT)

Reinforcement learning (AlphaGo)

Each of these has high clinical relevance

- ML for large, high-dimensional biomedical data
  - electronic health record
  - -omics
  - digital health

# Computer Vision: Real-Time Object Detection (& segmentation)



Real-time polyp detection:

a second set of eyes during colonoscopy



# NLP: Text Generation



I'm giving a lecture to our first-year medical students introducing them to AI and its applications to clinical medicine. What should I tell them about natural language processing, and about you (ChatGPT) specifically?



Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a subfield of artificial intelligence that focuses on enabling machines to understand and process human language. It has numerous applications in clinical medicine, including but not limited to clinical documentation, medical coding, clinical decision support, and patient communication.



As for ChatGPT, you can introduce me as a state-of-the-art NLP model trained by OpenAl. I can answer a wide range of questions and engage in natural language conversations with humans, which has numerous potential applications in the medical field. For example, I can be used to provide virtual assistants for patients to answer their medical questions, to help physicians with documentation and coding, and to analyze large amounts of medical records to identify patterns and insights that might not be immediately apparent to human analysts.

However, it's important to note that while AI and NLP models like ChatGPT have great potential, they are not a substitute for human expertise in the medical field. It's important to use these technologies in conjunction with human clinicians to improve patient care and outcomes.

G Regenerate response



## Text Generation via GPT-3 (ChatGPT precursor)

### SYSTEM PROMPT (HUMAN-WRITTEN)

A train carriage containing controlled nuclear materials was stolen in Cincinnati today. Its whereabouts are unknown.

#### "Better Language Models and Their Implications" 2/14/19 OPENAI

#### **MODEL COMPLETION (MACHINE-WRITTEN, FIRST TRY)**

The incident occurred on the downtown train line, which runs from Covington and Ashland stations.

In an email to Ohio news outlets, the U.S. Department of Energy said it is working with the Federal Railroad Administration to find the thief.

"The theft of this nuclear material will have significant negative consequences on public and environmental health, our workforce and the economy of our nation," said Tom Hicks, the U.S. Energy Secretary, in a statement. "Our top priority is to secure the theft and ensure it doesn't happen again."

The stolen material was taken from the University of Cincinnati's Research Triangle Park nuclear research site, according to a news release from Department officials. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission did not immediately release any information.

According to the release, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Security is leading that team's investigation.

"The safety of people, the environment and the nation's nuclear stockpile is our highest priority," Hicks said. "We will get to the bottom of this and make no excuses.

### Natural Language Processing: Find Predictive Text in Notes

Passage (from note)	Change in predicted autism dx log	-odds
subjective intake chief complaint proble ioral concerns both in the home and scho and recent tic like behavior	ems with sleep, inattention, and behavool setting. DATE, recently more anger	+6.95
psychologist presenting problem NAM was referred for a neurodevelopmental her overall development, behavior, and assess for autism spectrum disorder	assessment due to concerns regarding	+6.82
problem list diagnosis • disruptive behave tion • daytime enuresis • other subjective of both eyes • adhd attention deficit		+6.81
problem list diagnosis • anemia of prem tox for the • extreme immaturity of no congestion of newborn • presumed		+6.78
motor delay DATE • hypotonia DATE DATE • developmental	• clasped thumb DATE    • polydactyly	+6.74
therapy NAME was seen for development the	ntal support during rop eye exam today.	+6.65

Developmental and behavioral concerns are highly predictive

<u>Premature birth and perinatal</u> complications are also highly predictive

Subramanian V, Engelhard MM, Berchuck SI, Chen L, Carin L. SpanPredict: Extraction of Predictive Document Spans with Neural Attention. Submitted to NAACL.

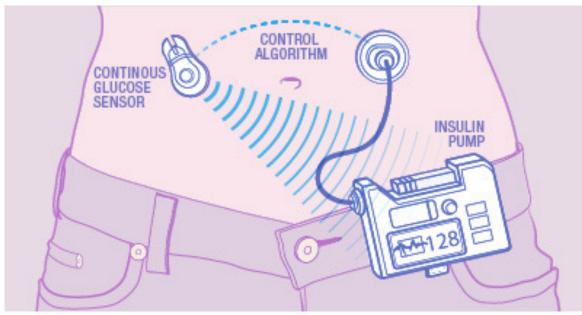
# Reinforcement Learning: goal-directed sequential decision-making



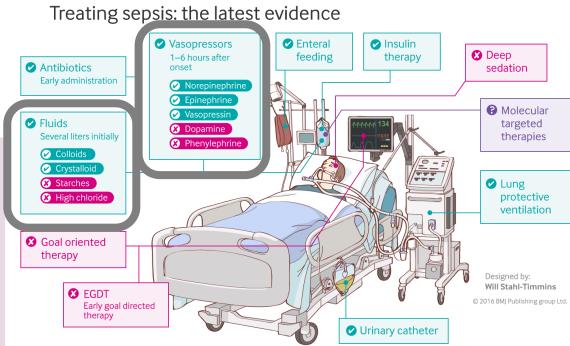


## Reinforcement Learning in Medicine

Closed-loop blood glucose control ("artificial pancreas")



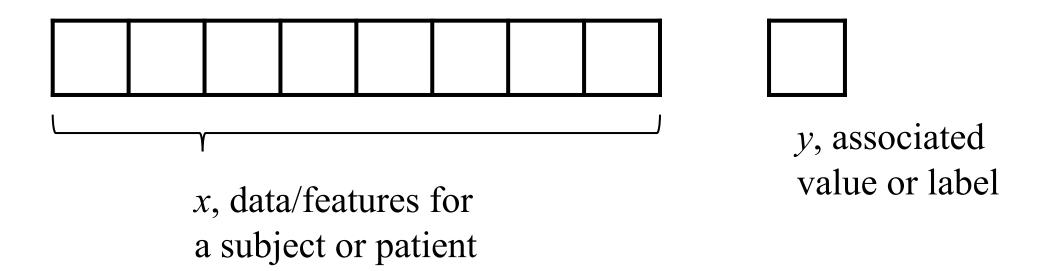
https://www.mayo.edu/research/labs/artificial-pancreas/overview



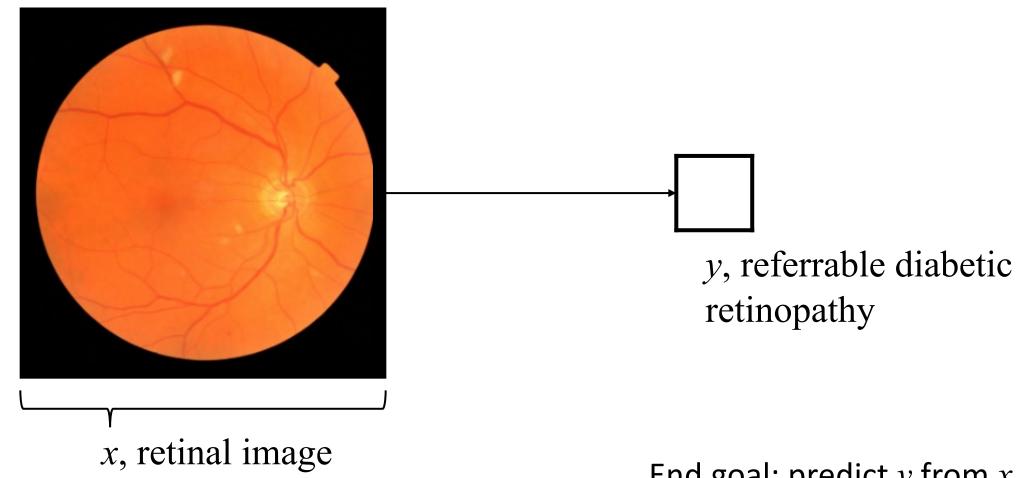
Fluid and vasopressor administration for sepsis treatment

Gotts JE, Matthay MA. Sepsis: pathophysiology and clinical management. bmj. 2016 May 23;353(i1585).

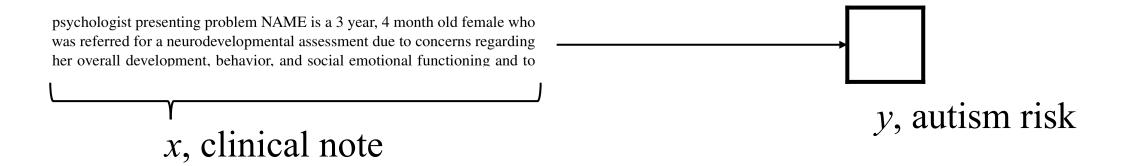
# All of these have, at their core, a predictive model



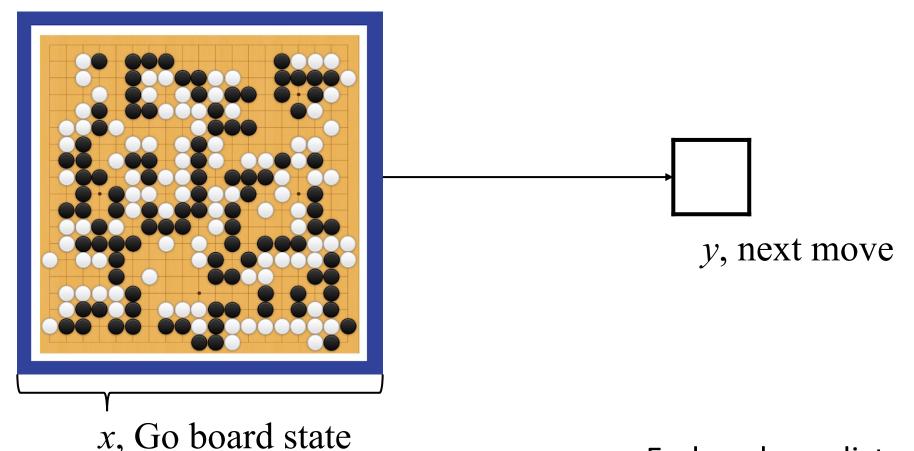
## Computer Vision: prediction via convolutional neural network



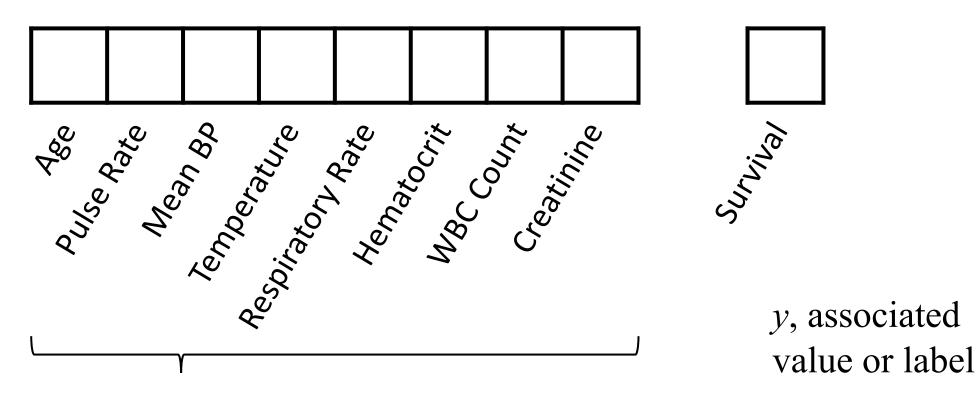
# Natural Language Processing: prediction via stacked attention networks



# Reinforcement Learning: state to action predictions via multilayer perceptron



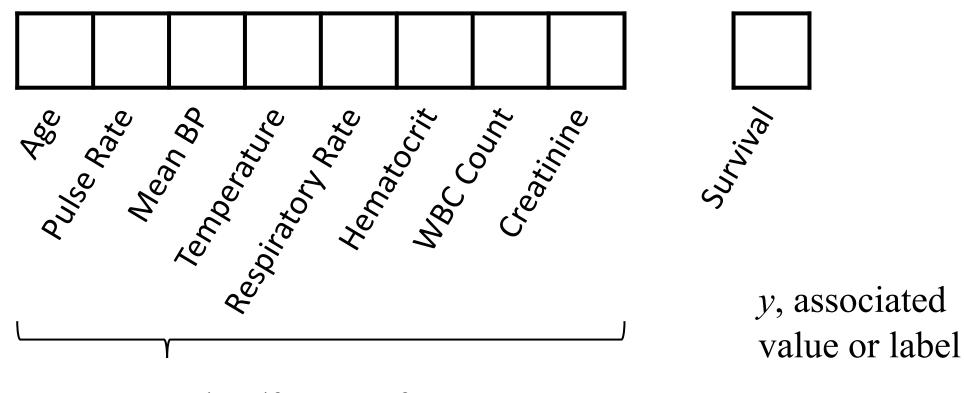
## APACHE III: A model for predicting ICU mortality



x, data/features for a subject or patient

End goal: predict odds of hospital mortality

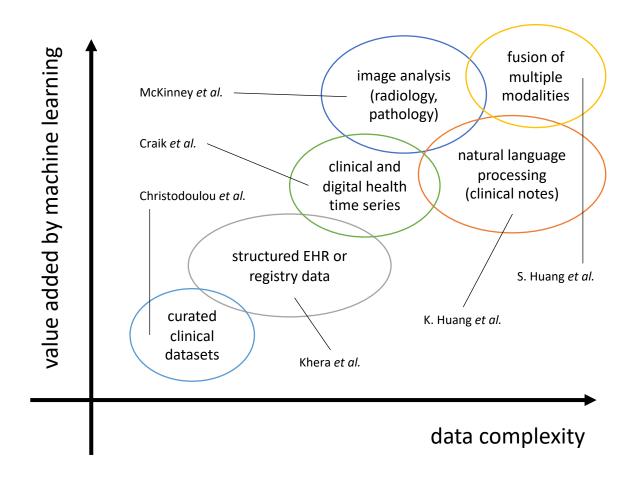
Traditional models (e.g. logistic regression) tend to work well for data like this.



x, data/features for a subject or patient

End goal: predict odds of hospital mortality

# As the complexity of the underlying data increases, so too does the probable value added by machine learning



**Simple models** based on clinical variables remain highly relevant \*Use the simplest model that gets the job done\*

### Course Logistics

• Let's take a look at the website

 Questions & discussion about course requirements, materials, or activities

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