



RAPPORT DE PROJET

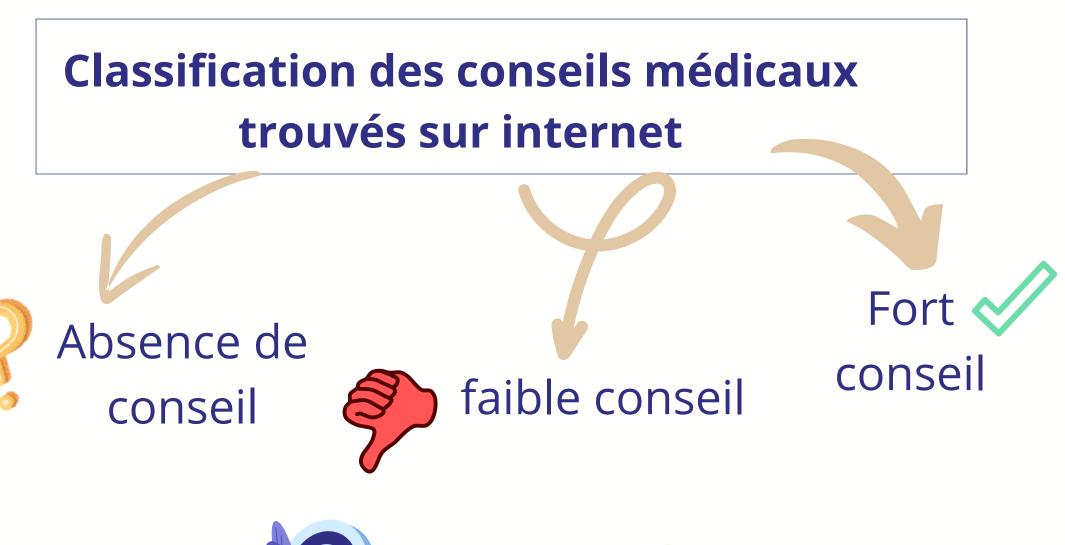
Classification de conseils médicaux



Enseignant: Naima Oubenali

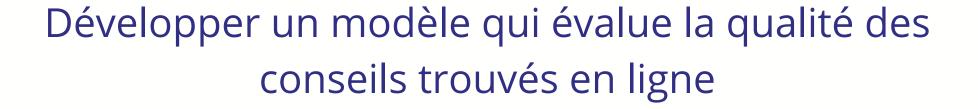
Nene sidibe BAKARY
Imane ELMISSAOUI
Ezéchiel DJOHI

APERÇU DU PROJET











ÉTAPES



O

Collecte de données et preprocessing



Fine tuning du modèle Bert





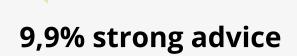




DONNÉES UTILISÉES

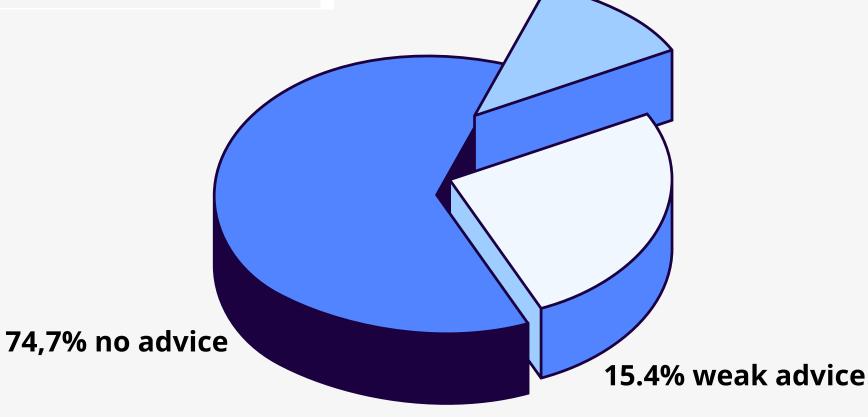


| | instruction | output | input | label |
|---|---|-------------------|--|-------|
| 0 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | As we have previously shown an additional effe | 0 |
| 1 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | Furthermore, gut microbiota analysis in mice t | 0 |
| 2 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | Further research is recommended that may be he | 0 |
| 3 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | Further study will be necessary to test if pos | 0 |
| 4 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | On the other hand, rheumatoid factor and Epste | 0 |
| 5 | Question: is this a 2) strong advice, 1) weak | This is no advice | Interestingly, within this context, it has bee | 0 |

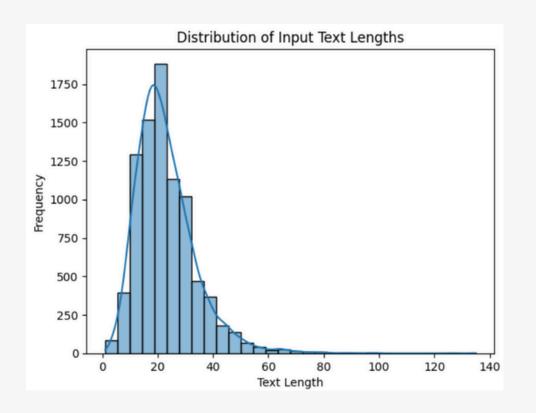


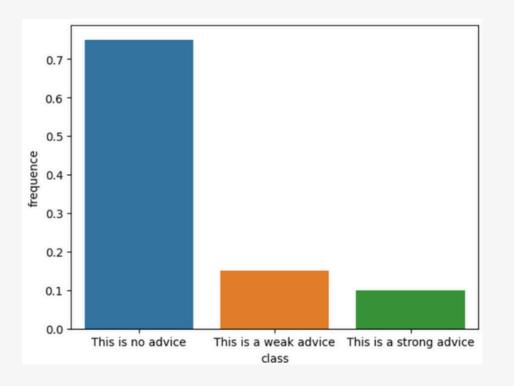
Etapes du Prétraitement

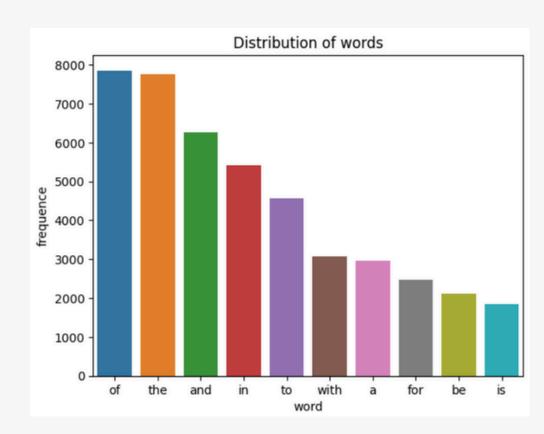
- Suppression des liens
- Suppression des emojis
- Remplacement de certains caractères

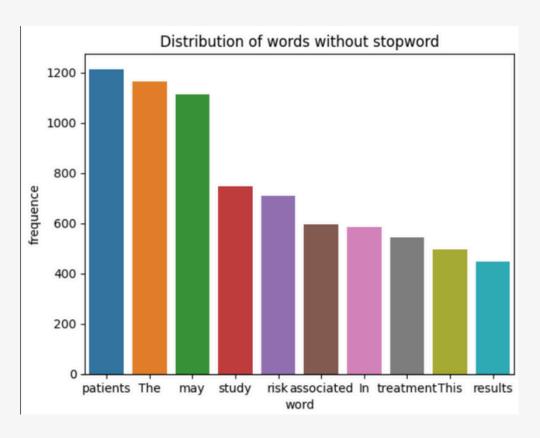


ANALYSE EXPLORATOIRE DES DONNÉES:









Données entraînés :

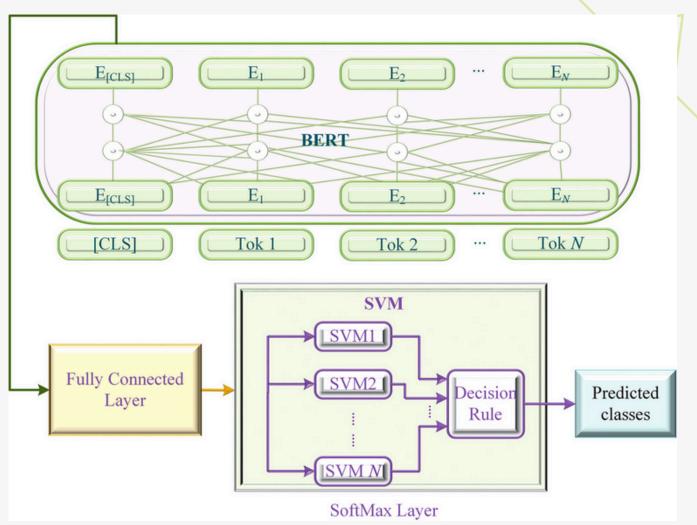
medical_meadow_health_advice de Hugging face

| Indicateurs | Valeurs | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| nb_ligne | 8676 | |
| nb_class | 3 | |
| nb_token_total | 199711 | |
| nbtoken_unique | 26111 | |
| short_token_len | 1 | |
| long_token_len | 55 | |
| long_text_len | 135 | |
| short_text_len | 1 | |

MODÈLE DE CLASSIFICATION:

Il existe différents types de classification multiclass

- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
- Random Forest
- Logistic Regression
- Transformers :Bert,Roberta,etc



Architecture de notre modèle de classification

Implémentation du modèle Hybride Bert-SVM(Transfer-Learning)

Prétraitement des données



Extraction des embeddings de Bert



Entraînement d'un classificateur SVM



Évaluation du modèle

Tokénization des données textuelles à l'aide d'un tokenizer BERT

Utilisation d'un modèle BERT pré-entraîné pour extraire les embeddings.

Utilisation de ces embeddings comme caractéristiques d'entrée pour le classificateur SVM.

Test du modèle sur un ensemble de données de test et évaluez ses performances.

ENVIRONNEMENT





12.4

```
Projet NLP /
  Data /
     medical_meadow_health_advice.json
     Tain.csv
     Test.csv
     Validation.csv
  Documentation/
     Models_description.txt
     SVM/
  Models/
     BERT/
     SVM/
  Function_utiles/
     exploration.py
     preprocessing.py
  App.py
  example.py
  README.md
```

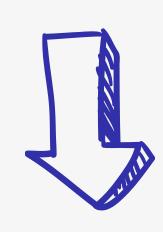
FINE TUNING DU MODELE BERT





Entrainement avec le modèle Bert_base_uncased

🙎 google-bert/bert-base-uncased





A Nécessité des ressources de calcul très importantes

Modèle prajjwal1/bert-tiny de Hugging face

Choix de ce modèle qui a pu tourner sur le GPU disponible



RÉSULTATS

EVALUATION DU MODELE:

| Test set clas | sification | report: | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|--|
| | precision | recall | f1-score | support | |
| | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.80 | 0.98 | 0.88 | 644 | |
| 1 | 0.67 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 145 | |
| 2 | 0.75 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 79 | |
| | | | | | |
| accuracy | | | 0.79 | 868 | |
| macro avg | 0.74 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 868 | |
| weighted avg | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 868 | |
| | | | | | |
| Validation set classification report: | | | | | |
| | precision | | f1-score | support | |
| | - | | | | |
| 0 | 0.78 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 629 | |
| 1 | 0.64 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 146 | |
| 2 | 0.70 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 93 | |
| | | | | | |
| accuracy | | | 0.76 | 868 | |
| macro avg | 0.70 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 868 | |
| weighted avg | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 868 | |
| | | | | | |

nepochs=5

| Test set class | ification | report: | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
| | | | | |
| 0 | 0.81 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 644 |
| 1 | 0.68 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 145 |
| 2 | 0.44 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 79 |
| | | | | |
| accuracy | | | 0.78 | 868 |
| macro avg | 0.64 | 0.49 | 0.53 | 868 |
| weighted avg | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 868 |
| | | | | |
| Validation set | classitic | | | |
| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
| | | | | |
| 0 | 0.81 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 629 |
| 1 | 0.64 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 146 |
| 2 | 0.55 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 93 |
| | | | | |
| accuracy | | | 0.78 | 868 |
| macro avg | 0.67 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 868 |
| weighted avg | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 868 |
| | | | | |

DÉPLOIEMENT DU MODÈLE:

Classification of medical advice

This application allows for the classification of medical advice as weak, strong, or no advice.

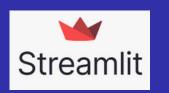
Enter the medical advice

Such a program should integrate referral to an eye care professional for confirmation and management of vision disorders of at-risk children found on screening.

Classify

Classification: This is a weak advice

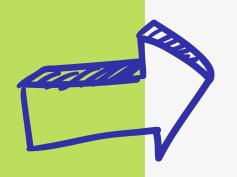
Streamlit de python



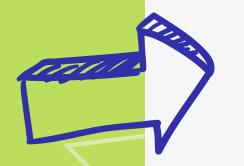
DISCUSSION

Performance du modèle à améliorer

Distribution déséquilibrée des classes des labels



Nombre d'épochs, batch_size, et autres paramètres à changer pour optimizer le modèle



Re-sampling

Répétition des exemples existants (dans les classes minoritaires) ou l'utilisation de techniques comme SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique)

Class Weights

Ajustement des poids des classes dans la fonction de perte du modèle

MERCI!