SPERA

Artificial Intelligence & Cybersecurity

Generative AI in Healthcare: Applications and Evaluation of Effectiveness

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Background

- Generative AI goal: derive a probability distribution from data to generate new synthetic data.
- Masked Multi-Head Self Attention: captures global dependencies, process sequences in parallel and generates embeddings that improve performance on a wide range of tasks.



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Motivations

- Generative AI can be integrated within workflows to help clinicians.
- Absence of a complete evaluation framework in the literature

 → new framework that combines human feedback and
 metric based feedback.



Salesforce

- Enables companies to manage relationships with customers, prospects and employees through customizable interaction rules.
- Integrates with modules such as Health Cloud and Einstein.



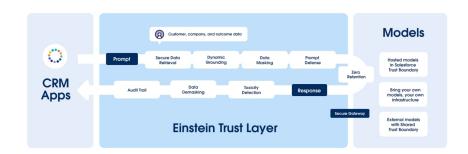
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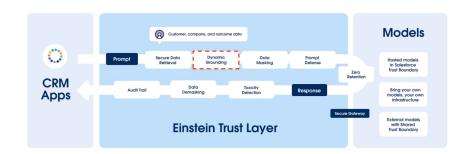
Einstein 1

- Enables the use of genAI models within Salesforce.
- Allows for the creation of reusable prompts with database integration (RAG).
- Trust Layer framework to ensure data security during information exchange with LLMs.

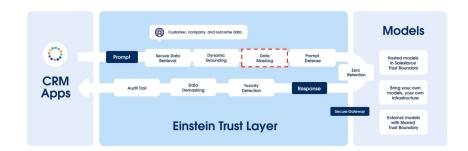




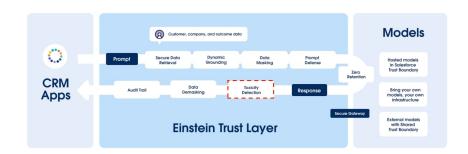




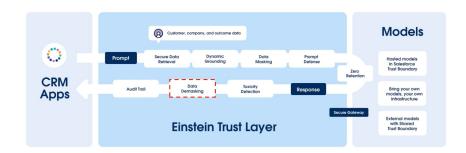












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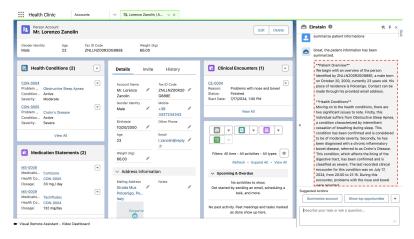
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- Tasks to be implemented with Copilot:
 - Patient Summary
 - List Possible Problems
 - Send Visit Details

Invoked by the doctor before receiving the patient: quick and detailed overview of all the patient's conditions.



Patient Summary

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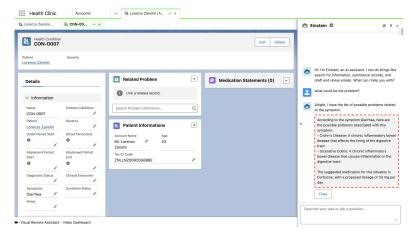


Identifies potential conditions based on the patient's symptoms, providing a list of possible diagnoses and medications, with dosage calculations for of them.



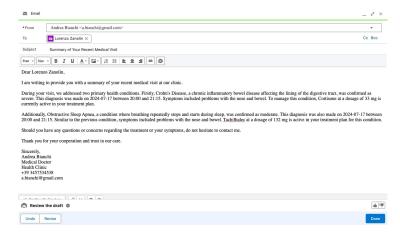
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Automatic Evaluation:

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Human Evaluation:

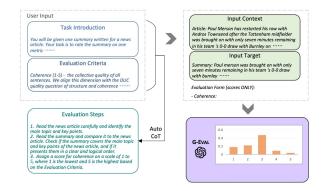
- A sample of 20 physicians tested the system, providing feedback via a Likert scale (1-5) on four aspects:
 - Accuracy: alignment with clinician notes
 - Relevance: appropriateness to the query
 - Coverage: completeness of information
 - Clarity: syntax and overall quality



Evaluation Framework - cont'd

G-Eval Evaluation:

- Framework used to evaluate model outputs, consistently using the clinician's notes as a reference.
- Compared against human evaluation.





Automatic Evaluation

Model	Rouge1	Rouge2	RougeL	BLEU	METEOR	Word2Vec	BERTscore	
Patient Summary								
GPT4	0.3966	0.1139	0.2380	0.1470	0.2198	0.9035	0.8458	
GPT4 32k	0.3963	0.1043	0.2439	0.1742	0.2349	0.9150	0.8428	
GPT4 Omnni	0.4286	0.1438	0.2857	0.2013	0.2692	0.8987	0.8572	
Anthropic	0.3761	0.1073	0.2222	0.1054	0.1905	0.8702	0.8504	
List Possible Problems								
GPT4	0.4444	0.1649	0.3838	0.1851	0.3690	0.8496	0.9007	
GPT4 32k	0.4228	0.1322	0.2927	0.2180	0.2726	0.8819	0.8881	
GPT4 Omni	0.3800	0.0612	0.2600	0.1366	0.2709	0.8529	0.8789	
Anthropic	0.3579	0.0645	0.2526	0.1221	0.2480	0.8325	0.8810	
Email Generation								
GPT4	0.3697	0.0845	0.2129	0.1704	0.2991	0.9164	0.8510	
GPT4 32k	0.3371	0.0460	0.1771	0.1153	0.2811	0.8801	0.8443	
GPT4 Omni	0.4536	0.1295	0.2526	0.2345	0.3605	0.9295	0.8735	
Anthropic	0.4375	0.1166	0.2321	0.2037	0.3037	0.9219	0.8739	



Mean and standard deviation of Human Evaluation scores.

Model	Accuracy	Relevance	Coverage	Clarity			
Patient Summary							
GPT4	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 0.62$	$\mu = 3.72, \sigma = 0.75$	$\mu = 3.06, \sigma = 0.73$	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 0.71$			
GPT4 32k	$\mu = 3.72, \sigma = 0.67$	$\mu=$ 3.78, $\sigma=$ 0.81	$\mu = 3.22, \sigma = 0.94$	$\mu=$ 4.06, $\sigma=$ 0.54			
GPT4 Omni	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 0.86$	$\mu = 3.50, \sigma = 1.10$	$\mu = 3.33, \sigma = 0.77$	$\mu = 3.89, \sigma = 0.76$			
Anthropic	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 1.04$	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 0.99$	$\mu=$ 3.67, $\sigma=$ 0.59	$\mu = 4.17, \sigma = 0.86$			
List Possible Problems							
GPT4	$\mu =$ 3.95, $\sigma =$ 0.87	$\mu = 4.00, \sigma = 0.84$	$\mu = 3.61, \sigma = 0.85$	$\mu = 3.94, \sigma = 0.73$			
GPT4 32k	$\mu = 3.83, \sigma = 0.79$	$\mu = 3.94, \sigma = 0.73$	$\mu = 3.50, \sigma = 0.86$	$\mu = 4.17, \sigma = 0.79$			
GPT4 Omni	$\mu = 3.90, \sigma = 1.08$	$\mu = 4.00, \sigma = 0.97$	$\mu = 3.72, \sigma = 1.02$	$\mu = 4.05, \sigma = 0.80$			
Anthropic	$\mu = 3.90, \sigma = 0.90$	$\mu=$ 4.06, $\sigma=$ 0.80	$\mu = 3.72, \sigma = 1.02$	$\mu = 3.94, \sigma = 0.94$			
Email Generation							
GPT4	$\mu = 3.17, \sigma = 0.98$	$\mu = 3.22, \sigma = 0.88$	$\mu = 2.94, \sigma = 0.99$	$\mu = 3.28, \sigma = 0.89$			
GPT4 32k	$\mu = 3.00, \sigma = 1.08$	$\mu = 3.56, \sigma = 0.92$	$\mu = 3.33, \sigma = 1.00$	$\mu = 3.44, \sigma = 1.20$			
GPT4 Omni	$\mu = 3.78, \sigma = 0.94$	$\mu=$ 4.06, $\sigma=$ 0.64	$\mu=$ 3.72, $\sigma=$ 0.67	$\mu = 3.94, \sigma = 0.94$			
Anthropic	$\mu = 4.06, \sigma = 0.80$	$\mu = 4.11, \sigma = 0.76$	$\mu = 3.90, \sigma = 0.90$	$\mu = 4.06, \sigma = 0.97$			



Human Evaluation - cont'd

Inter-rater agreement

for all pairs of raters

$$P = \{\{R_i = [r_{i,1}, \dots, r_{i,n}], R_j = [r_{j,1}, \dots, r_{j,n}]\} | R_i, R_j \in R, R_i \neq R_j\}$$

the corresponding $\kappa_{w_{i,j}}$ values were calculated.

Subsequently, the average $\kappa_w = \frac{1}{|P|} \sum_{(i,j) \in P} \kappa_{w_{i,j}}$ was computed.

GPT4	GPT4 32K	GPT4 Omni	Anthropic				
Patient Summary							
$\kappa_w = 0.25$	$\kappa_w = 0.29$	$\kappa_w = 0.37$	$\kappa_w = 0.52$				
List Possible Problems							
$\kappa_w = 0.61$	$\kappa_w = 0.63$	$\kappa_w = 0.63$	$\kappa_w = 0.57$				
Email Generation							
$\kappa_w = 0.53$	$\kappa_w = 0.61$	$\kappa_w = 0.69$	$\kappa_w = 0.72$				



References I