

RadCBM: Hierarchical Concept Bottleneck Models with Automated Annotations for Chest X-ray Interpretation

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Abstract—Abstract to be written towards the end...

I. INTRODUCTION

Chest radiography remains the most frequently performed imaging examination worldwide, with hundreds of millions of studies acquired annually [1]. Interpreting these images is high-stakes: a missed pneumothorax, an overlooked nodule, or a mischaracterized cardiac silhouette can alter the trajectory of patient care [2]. Because the sheer volume of studies strains radiology workflows, diagnostic errors (while individually rare) accumulate into a substantial burden when multiplied across populations [3], [4]. The promise of computational assistance is therefore not merely academic. Systems that can reliably flag abnormalities, prioritize urgent cases, or provide differential considerations address a genuine clinical need [5].

Deep learning has delivered remarkable progress toward this goal. Convolutional and transformer-based architectures now match or exceed physician-level performance on curated benchmarks for thoracic pathology detection [6], [7], [8], [9]. These results, however, have not translated proportionally into clinical deployment [10], [11]. Part of this gap reflects concerns about robustness and generalization: models that perform well on internal test sets can fail when applied to external hospitals, sometimes because they exploit institution-specific artifacts rather than disease-related signal [12]. Reasons also include regulatory, infrastructural, and cultural barriers [10].

A recurrent critique in high-stakes clinical machine learning is that black-box predictions lack inspectable reasoning [13]. A model may assert “cardiomegaly” with high confidence, but it cannot articulate *why* or point to the cardiothoracic ratio it implicitly computed. It cannot translate that confidence into the kinds of criteria clinicians expect, such as measured ratios or other anatomically grounded evidence. This is not mere aesthetic preference for explanation. Radiologists think in concepts such as consolidation, air bronchograms, Kerley lines, and costophrenic blunting, and a system that cannot speak this language offers predictions without a basis for trust or correction [14].

Concept-based models, often instantiated as Concept Bottleneck Models (CBMs), offer an architectural response to this limitation [15]. Instead of mapping pixels directly to diagnostic labels, they introduce an intermediate representation of human-interpretable attributes. The model first predicts whether specific concepts are present (anatomical structures,

radiographic findings, device positions) and then uses those concepts to produce diagnostic outputs. Explanations are thus part of the forward pass rather than added post hoc through saliency methods [16]. When a CBM predicts pulmonary edema, we can inspect whether it detected cardiomegaly, vascular redistribution, or interstitial opacities and check that this reasoning aligns with clinical knowledge.

This interpretability, however, comes at a cost that has limited practical adoption: concept-based models require concepts. Specifically, they require a predefined vocabulary of clinically meaningful attributes and, more demanding, supervisory signal indicating which concepts are present in which images. Manual annotation at this granularity is expensive, time-consuming, and difficult to scale [17]. A single chest radiograph might exhibit dozens of relevant findings across multiple anatomical regions, each requiring expert assessment. Curated ontologies such as SNOMED CT standardize terminology and relations [18], but they do not provide image-grounded labels, such as presence, laterality, or anatomical site, for individual radiographs, so the core supervision requirement remains unchanged. The gap between the conceptual richness that would make these models clinically useful and the annotation budgets that real projects can sustain has constrained concept-based approaches to modest scales or narrow concept sets [19].

Recent attempts to apply concept-based models to medical imaging have pursued two directions, neither fully satisfactory for chest radiography. The first generates concept vocabularies from large language models: one approach prompts GPT-4 to enumerate radiographic findings, then projects CLIP embeddings onto these concepts [20], [21]. While this eliminates manual annotation, LLM-generated concepts lack grounding in clinical ontologies, may include findings that are not visually testable from a frontal radiograph, and inherit the hallucination tendencies of their source models. The second integrates clinical knowledge by guiding models to prioritize clinically important concepts through alignment losses [22], [23]. However, such approaches require expert-provided importance rankings for each concept and have not been demonstrated to scale beyond small concept sets; enumeration-based importance weighting becomes intractable when dozens or hundreds of concepts are involved, as in chest radiography.

We pursue a different direction: repurposing existing clinical NLP tools as sources of concept supervision. Tools such as RadGraph [24] parse reports into entity–relation graphs and have become standard for evaluating report generation quality

via RadGraph F1 scores, but, to our knowledge, have not been used to *supervise* concept bottleneck models. Their structured outputs remain confined to evaluation metrics rather than serving as trainable concept targets. Meanwhile, routine radiology reports already encode rich conceptual supervision: by the time a radiologist documents “right basilar pneumonia,” they have localized disease, described its radiographic pattern, and linked observations to a diagnostic impression. This information is recorded in natural language rather than structured labels, but it is expert-generated, temporally aligned with the image, and available at scale in virtually every institution with an electronic health record [25]. The challenge is to turn this free text into supervision suitable for training concept-based vision models.

Transforming free-text reports into structured concept representations is not straightforward. Radiology language is dense with abbreviations, implicit negations, and context-dependent qualifications [26]. A finding may be “present,” “absent,” “unchanged,” or “cannot be excluded,” distinctions that matter clinically and must be preserved in any derived supervision [27], [28]. Linking extracted mentions to standardized terminologies introduces additional complexity: the same concept may be expressed in myriad surface forms, and disambiguation requires domain-specific knowledge. Recent advances in clinical natural language processing and biomedical entity linking [29], [24], together with resources such as the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) [30], make such extraction increasingly tractable. However, these tools have rarely been combined into pipelines that produce *trainable* concept banks with assertion status, anatomical context, and ontological grounding.

This work addresses the gap between the latent supervision encoded in radiology reports and the structured representations that concept-based vision models require. Prior efforts have tackled adjacent problems: extracting findings from clinical text [31], [7], linking medical entities to ontologies such as UMLS [30], and training interpretable classifiers on manually curated concept sets [15]. These efforts, however, stop short of turning large report corpora into trainable, ontology-grounded concept banks and pairing them with hierarchical CBMs for chest radiography. Unlike systems that use reports primarily to derive noisy image-level labels for black-box classifiers or that restrict CBMs to small, hand-designed concept sets, we convert routine report corpora into ontology-grounded concept banks and use them to supervise RadCBM at the scale of institutional radiology archives. In contrast to alignment-loss approaches that require per-concept importance annotations [22], RadCBM encodes clinical knowledge structurally: ontology grounding via UMLS provides semantic standardization, and the hierarchical architecture with multiplicative gating enforces anatomy-first reasoning without additional human input.

On MIMIC-CXR and CheXpert, RadCBM matches the classification performance of strong black-box baselines while improving concept AUC and reducing implausible activations compared to flat CBMs. Automated annotations cover the long tail of radiographic findings without human curation, and the hierarchical architecture exposes region-aware rationales whose counterfactual edits faithfully track the learned decision boundary.

The contributions of this work are threefold:

- We introduce RadCBM, the first hierarchical concept bottleneck architecture for chest radiography that organizes concepts by anatomical region, derives region abnormality targets by pooling RadGraph-extracted concept locations, and gates region-specific findings through those derived region scores (no separate region annotations), while constraining label predictions to linear functions of gated concepts. This design enforces clinical consistency (lung findings cannot fire when lungs are predicted normal) and produces explanations aligned with radiologist workflows.
- We present a framework that repurposes RadGraph, previously used only for report generation evaluation, as a source of trainable concept supervision. By linking extracted mentions to SNOMED CT via the UMLS and preserving assertion status, we construct ontology-grounded concept banks at scale without manual per-image annotation, covering hundreds of region-specific findings beyond the 14-class vocabularies typical of prior work.
- We provide empirical analysis on MIMIC-CXR and CheXpert demonstrating that RadCBM matches black-box classification accuracy while improving concept AUC over flat CBMs, reducing implausible activations through gating, and enabling faithful concept interventions whose effects reliably track the learned decision boundary.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II situates our work within related efforts in chest radiograph analysis, concept-based modeling, and clinical natural language processing. Section X describes the concept extraction pipeline, from report preprocessing through entity linking to concept bank construction, and details the model architectures and training procedures for both concept prediction and downstream classification. Section X presents experimental results on large-scale chest radiograph datasets. Section X discusses limitations, clinical implications, and directions for future work.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Deep Learning for Chest Radiography

Large-scale datasets have driven rapid progress in automated chest radiograph interpretation. ChestX-ray14 provided over 100,000 images with NLP-derived labels [32]; CheXpert [7] and MIMIC-CXR [25] expanded scale while improving label quality and providing associated reports. Architectures from DenseNet-based CheXNet and CheXNeXt [6], [33] to Vision Transformers [8], [9] now match radiologist performance on common pathologies. Clinical adoption nevertheless lags, partly because these models offer predictions without reasoning. Post-hoc explanations, including saliency maps [34] and Grad-CAM [16], show *where* models attend but not *what* they detect, failing to bridge the gap between neural activations and the conceptual vocabulary radiologists use [13].

B. Concept Bottleneck Models

Concept Bottleneck Models (CBMs) address interpretability by routing predictions through human-interpretable intermediate representations [15]. The model first predicts concept presence, then reasons from concepts to outputs, making the

decision process transparent by construction. Extensions include post-hoc retrofitting of pretrained networks [35], concept embeddings that relax strict bottlenecks [36], and interactive variants enabling test-time correction [37]. Applications span dermatology [38], ophthalmology [39], and radiology. The persistent limitation is concept acquisition: training requires annotations for every concept, and manual labeling at the granularity needed for clinical utility is prohibitively expensive [19]. Ontologies define concept vocabularies but not their image-level presence.

Recent work has sought to reduce dependence on manual concept labels and to better characterize the faithfulness and robustness of concept-based explanations. Label-free CBMs and language-guided bottlenecks align CLIP-style vision-language representations with concept predictors, discovering concepts and names without per-concept supervision [19], [40]. Coarse-to-fine CBMs further introduce multilevel bottlenecks, tying coarse (global) concepts to fine (localized) concepts to capture low-level details while preserving interpretability [41]. Visual TCAV and related approaches refine concept scoring and selection [42], while GlanceNets [43] and concept-shift analyses [44] highlight structural and robustness limitations, showing that concept pipelines can still exploit shortcuts even when their explanations appear plausible. Our approach is complementary: rather than discovering concepts from generic image-text corpora, we construct an ontology-grounded concept bank directly from radiology reports and use it as the bottleneck for chest X-ray interpretation. Critically, while RadGraph and similar tools have become standard for *evaluating* report generation systems via entity-level F1 scores [24], [24], they have not previously been used to *supervise* concept bottleneck models. Our work bridges this gap, converting RadGraph’s structured extraction into trainable concept targets with assertion status and anatomical localization.

C. Clinical NLP for Radiology Reports

Radiology reports encode concept information in natural language, motivating automated extraction. Rule-based systems like NegBio [31] and the CheXpert labeler [7] match patterns to identify findings and their assertion status. CheXbert improved on these using BERT fine-tuned on expert annotations [28], and RadGraph extended extraction to full entity-relation graphs [24]. Assertion detection, distinguishing present, absent, and uncertain findings, remains critical, addressed by systems from NegEx [27] through modern neural classifiers [45]. These tools extract increasingly structured information from reports, though integration into pipelines producing trainable concept banks remains underdeveloped.

D. Biomedical Entity Linking

Grounding extracted mentions in standardized terminologies normalizes linguistic variation and enables semantic reasoning. UMLS integrates over 200 vocabularies, including SNOMED CT, into a unified metathesaurus [30]. Neural linking methods, particularly SapBERT’s self-alignment pretraining on UMLS synonyms [29], achieve strong performance mapping surface forms to canonical concepts. This machinery enables extracted

findings to be represented in ontology-grounded form suitable for concept-based modeling.

E. Vision-Language Models in Medical Imaging

Contrastive pretraining on image-text pairs offers an alternative path to leveraging reports. CLIP’s success [46] prompted medical adaptations: ConVIRT [47], MedCLIP [48], and BiomedCLIP [49] align radiograph and report representations, enabling zero-shot classification through textual prompting. These approaches handle unpaired data and transfer flexibly across tasks. However, learned representations remain entangled rather than decomposed into discrete concepts, trading interpretable structure for representational flexibility [40].

The components for concept-based chest radiograph modeling, including clinical NLP, entity linking, concept architectures, and vision-language alignment, exist but remain fragmented. This work integrates them into a pipeline that produces structured concept banks from report archives, enabling concept-based modeling at institutional scale.

III. METHOD

RadCBM learns to classify chest radiographs through an interpretable bottleneck of clinically meaningful concepts. Rather than predicting diagnoses directly from image features, our model first predicts the presence of specific radiological findings (pulmonary edema, cardiomegaly, pleural effusion, and so on), then uses only these predicted concepts to make diagnostic decisions. This two-stage design makes the model’s reasoning transparent: for any prediction, we can inspect exactly which concepts the model detected and how much each contributed to the final diagnosis.

The key challenge is obtaining concept supervision. Manually labeling thousands of images with hundreds of concepts is prohibitively expensive. Our solution exploits a resource that already exists in clinical practice: the free-text radiology reports written alongside each image. We use natural language processing to extract what findings radiologists mentioned in each report and whether those findings were present, absent, or uncertain. This gives us noisy but abundant concept labels at no additional annotation cost.

We describe our approach in two parts. First, we explain how we construct a concept bank from radiology reports and extract per-study concept labels (§III-A). Second, we detail the two-stage training procedure: learning to predict concepts from images, then learning to predict diagnoses from concepts (§III-B).

A. Extracting Concept Supervision from Reports

Our goal is to convert free-text reports into structured concept labels that can supervise a concept predictor. This involves three steps: extracting mentioned findings from text, linking them to a medical ontology, and aggregating across the dataset to build a concept vocabulary.

Extracting findings from text. We process each report’s findings and impression sections with RadGraph-XL [24], a tool that identifies medical entities and classifies each as *present*,

absent, or *uncertain*. For example, from the sentence “No pneumothorax. Mild pulmonary edema is present,” RadGraph extracts “pneumothorax” (absent) and “pulmonary edema” (present). We also retain modifier phrases that encode location or laterality, such as “left lower lobe” or “bilateral.”

Linking to a standard ontology. Raw extracted terms vary in phrasing; “opacity,” “opacification,” and “opacities” might all refer to the same finding. We standardize terminology by linking each extracted mention to the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) [30], a comprehensive medical ontology. Specifically, we embed each mention using SapBERT [29], a biomedical language model, and retrieve the nearest UMLS concept based on cosine similarity. We restrict matches to clinically relevant semantic types (diseases, findings, anatomical structures) from SNOMED-CT [18] to avoid spurious links. Mentions that cannot be confidently linked (similarity below 0.8) are discarded.

Building the concept vocabulary. Aggregating linked concepts across all reports yields thousands of unique findings. We prune this to a manageable vocabulary by keeping only concepts that appear in at least 10 reports with at least one positive mention. We also filter out uninformative normality phrases like “unremarkable” or “no acute findings.” This produces our final concept bank \mathcal{C} of $K = 1,312$ ontology-grounded findings.

Handling what reports don’t mention. A critical subtlety: when a report doesn’t mention a finding, we cannot assume that finding is absent, since radiologists only document what they consider relevant. We therefore use *mention masking*: concepts explicitly mentioned in a report receive supervision (positive, negative, or soft target 0.5 for uncertain), while unmentioned concepts are masked and ignored during training. This yields per-study targets $t_{ik} \in \{0, 0.5, 1\}$ and a binary mention mask m_{ik} indicating whether concept k was mentioned in study i .

Organizing concepts by anatomy. Optionally, we group concepts into six coarse anatomical regions \mathcal{R} : lung, pleura, heart, mediastinum, bone, and other. We assign each concept k to a parent region $g(k) \in \mathcal{R}$ based on its typical location (derived from modifier phrases in reports) and semantic cues in the concept name. This grouping enables the hierarchical gating mechanism described in §III-B3.

B. Two-Stage Concept Bottleneck Training

With concept labels extracted from reports, we train Rad-CBM in two stages. Stage 1 learns to predict concepts from images. Stage 2 learns to predict diagnoses from predicted concepts, with the concept predictor frozen. All training and evaluation are performed at the study level using predefined splits, with images, concept labels, and disease labels aligned by study identifier.

1) Stage 1: Image to Concepts: A vision encoder f_θ (we use MedCLIP-pretrained [48] ViT or ResNet variants) extracts image features $h = f_\theta(x)$, and a two-layer MLP g_ϕ predicts concept logits $s = g_\phi(h)$ with probabilities $\hat{c} = \sigma(s)$. Training minimizes binary cross-entropy on concept predictions, but

only for concepts explicitly mentioned in the corresponding report:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{concept}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i,k} m_{ik}} \sum_{i,k} m_{ik} \cdot \text{BCE}(s_{ik}, t_{ik}). \quad (1)$$

We evaluate concept prediction quality using micro-averaged AUROC and AUPRC computed over mentioned concepts.

2) Stage 2: Concepts to Diagnoses: After Stage 1 converges, we freeze the concept predictor and train a diagnosis head on the predicted concept probabilities. For interpretability, we use a bias-free linear layer:

$$\ell_j = \sum_k W_{jk} \cdot \hat{c}_k, \quad (2)$$

where ℓ_j is the logit for diagnosis j . This design makes explanations *intrinsic*: the contribution of concept k to diagnosis j is simply $W_{jk} \cdot \hat{c}_k$. Positive weights indicate supportive concepts; negative weights indicate contradictory ones. Removing the bias ensures the model cannot predict diagnoses without supporting concept evidence. We do not include a residual image-to-label path, so all predictions flow through the bottleneck.

We train with binary cross-entropy on CheXpert-style labels $y_i \in \{0, 1, -1\}^L$, where -1 denotes uncertainty. By default, we treat uncertain labels as missing and exclude them from the loss; we also report sensitivity analyses mapping uncertainty to positive or negative.

Why freeze the concept predictor? Training end-to-end would let the model learn concept representations optimized for diagnosis accuracy rather than concept semantics. Freezing ensures that concept predictions retain their intended clinical meaning and that diagnostic performance reflects the quality of the concept bottleneck itself.

3) Hierarchical Region Gating (Optional): When anatomical groupings are enabled, we additionally predict region-level gates that indicate whether each anatomical region contains abnormalities. From concept probabilities, we compute region logits $u = W_r \hat{c}$ and convert them to gate probabilities:

$$\hat{z} = \epsilon + (1 - \epsilon) \cdot \sigma\left(\frac{u}{\tau}\right), \quad (3)$$

where τ is a temperature parameter and ϵ is an optional floor that prevents gates from fully closing. Concept predictions are then multiplied by their parent region’s gate:

$$\hat{c}_k^{\text{gated}} = \hat{z}_{g(k)} \cdot \hat{c}_k. \quad (4)$$

This prevents anatomically implausible predictions; for instance, a pleural finding cannot contribute to diagnosis if the pleura gate is inactive.

Region gates are supervised using report-derived targets obtained by max-pooling concept targets within each region: $\tilde{z}_r = \max_{k:g(k)=r} t_k$. Regions with no mentioned concepts are masked from the region loss. The gated diagnosis head replaces Eq. (2) with:

$$\ell_j = \sum_k W_{jk} \cdot \hat{c}_k^{\text{gated}}. \quad (5)$$

The full training objective combines label loss with optional region regularization:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{label}} + \lambda_r \mathcal{L}_{\text{region}}. \quad (6)$$

C. Interpretability by Design

RadCBM’s architecture enables several forms of interpretability analysis without post-hoc explanation methods.

Concept-level explanations. For any prediction, we can list the activated concepts (those with \hat{c}_k above a threshold δ) and their contributions $W_{jk} \cdot \hat{c}_k^{\text{gated}}$ to each diagnosis. This provides a complete, human-readable explanation grounded in medical terminology.

Concept interventions. Because diagnoses depend only on concept probabilities, we can test counterfactuals by editing concept values and observing how predictions change. Setting $\hat{c}_k = 0$ simulates “what if this finding were absent?” Setting $\hat{c}_k = 1$ simulates “what if this finding were definitely present?” For the linear diagnosis head, the predicted change $\Delta \ell_{jk}^{\text{pred}} = W_{jk} \cdot (\tilde{c}_k - \hat{c}_k)$ exactly matches the observed change, and interventions are *faithful* by construction. We report Pearson correlation between predicted and observed logit changes across interventions.

Anatomical plausibility. We measure how often the model makes anatomically inconsistent predictions by counting *implausible activations*: cases where $\hat{c}_k > \delta$ but $\hat{z}_{g(k)} < \delta$. Low rates indicate that hierarchical gating successfully constrains predictions to anatomically coherent patterns.

Region consistency. We quantify alignment between coarse region gates and fine concept evidence using:

$$\text{RC} = 1 - \frac{1}{N|\mathcal{R}|} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} \left| \hat{z}_{ir} - \max_{k:g(k)=r} \hat{c}_{ik} \right|. \quad (7)$$

Values near 1 indicate that region gates faithfully summarize the underlying concept activations.

IV. RESULTS

A. Experimental Setup

1) **Datasets:** We evaluate on five chest radiograph benchmarks spanning in-domain testing and external validation. **MIMIC-CXR** [25] contains **377,110** radiographs from **65,379** patients with associated radiology reports; we use the official train/validation/test splits stratified by patient. **CheXpert Plus** builds on CheXpert [7]; we evaluate on the radiologist-labeled expert subset. **VinDr-CXR** [50] provides radiologist annotations for 28 findings/diagnoses, **RSNA Pneumonia** [51] provides pneumonia detection labels (and bounding boxes for positive cases), and **NIH ChestX-ray14** [32] provides 14 disease labels originally mined from reports. In addition, the test subset of the MIMIC-CXR radiology reports were annotated by a single radiologist into one of fourteen categories (CheXpert-14 style, including “No Finding”). CheXpert Plus (expert subset), VinDr-CXR, and RSNA Pneumonia provide radiologist-annotated evaluation labels, while NIH ChestX-ray14 is primarily report/NLP-derived for standard disease labels. We therefore emphasize performance on radiologist-labeled evaluation subsets as primary evidence of clinical correctness, and treat purely report/NLP-derived targets as complementary large-scale evidence.

For report-bearing datasets, we obtain 14-label targets using the CheXpert labeler and, to reduce label noise, we also

consider an ensemble of complementary labelers (CheXpert, CheXbert [28], and NegBio [31]). The ensemble maps labeler outputs to {positive, negative, uncertain}. To avoid overstating performance on purely NLP-derived targets, we emphasize results on radiologist-labeled evaluation subsets (CheXpert Plus expert subset; and, when available, VinDr-CXR/RSNA Pneumonia) as primary evidence of clinical correctness.

2) **Concept Bank Construction:** We extract concepts exclusively from MIMIC-CXR training reports using RadGraph [24], yielding **127,834** unique observation-anatomy pairs. After UMLS normalization, semantic type filtering, and frequency thresholding (minimum 50 occurrences), the final vocabulary contains 1,312 region-specific concepts organized into five anatomical regions: lung (**142** concepts), heart (**38** concepts), pleura (**47** concepts), mediastinum (**51** concepts), and bone (**34** concepts). Assertion status (present, absent, uncertain) is preserved for each concept mention.

3) **Implementation Details:** We implement RadCBM with interchangeable radiology-pretrained vision backbones, and report results for multiple backbones to assess robustness to representation choice. Specifically, we consider radiology-pretrained encoders including MedCLIP [48], CXR-CLIP [52], and CheXzero [53]. Unless otherwise stated, all concept-based methods within a comparison share the same backbone and are trained with identical optimization settings.

Images are resized to the backbone’s input resolution and normalized using the corresponding preprocessing. We apply standard augmentations during training: random horizontal flipping, rotation ($\pm 10^\circ$), and color jittering. Models are trained using Adam [54] with learning rate 10^{-4} , batch size 32, and early stopping based on validation macro AUC with patience of 10 epochs. Loss weights are set to $\lambda_1 = \mathbf{0.5}$ and $\lambda_2 = \mathbf{1.0}$ based on validation performance. All experiments were conducted on an Intel i7-11800H @ 2.30GHz workstation equipped with 64GB RAM and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3080 GPU (16GB VRAM) using PyTorch 2.0. To ensure statistical reliability, we report results averaged over 3 random seeds with different weight initializations.

4) **Baselines:** Our benchmarks fall into two categories: concept bottleneck models (CBMs) and black-box baselines.

CBM benchmarks: (1) **Post-hoc CBM** [35], which retrofits concept bottlenecks onto pretrained models; (2) **Language-Guided Bottlenecks (LaBo)** [55], which constructs a text-defined bottleneck and a linear concept-to-class predictor; (3) **AdaCBM** [56], which adds an adaptive module between CLIP features and the bottleneck to reduce source–target mismatch; and (4) **Coarse-to-Fine CBM (C2F-CBM)** [41], which builds a two-level bottleneck by predicting coarse concepts from global image features and fine concepts from localized (patch/region) evidence with optional hierarchical tying. In our setting, the coarse level corresponds to anatomical region abnormality and the fine level corresponds to region-specific findings from our concept bank; fine predictions are aggregated across patches and tied to regions through the region–finding hierarchy.

Shared concept bank for concept-level evaluation: to make concept-level evaluations comparable across CBMs, we evaluate CBM concept predictors (including LaBo, AdaCBM,

C2F-CBM, and RadCBM) on the same 1,312 ontology-grounded region-specific concepts extracted from MIMIC-CXR training reports (RadGraph+UMLS). Following recent recommendations for fair evaluation of VLM-CBMs with a fixed “gold” concept vocabulary [57], we use this shared concept bank as the concept target set for concept quality (Table II). For intervention-based interpretability metrics (Table IV), we restrict comparisons to *intrinsic* CBMs where the label prediction is mediated by the bottleneck (post-hoc CBMs are excluded since intervening on auxiliary concepts does not change the underlying predictor). For LaBo we use an ontology-aligned variant (denoted “LaBo (fixed vocab)”) that takes our concept bank as the candidate pool. We still report LaBo’s standard setup for label performance (Tables I and III).

Black-box models: we include (1) supervised CNN baselines (ResNet-50, DenseNet-121) [58]; and (2) vision-language models evaluated as black-box vision encoders, including MedCLIP [48], CXR-CLIP [52], and CheXzero [53].

5) *Evaluation Metrics:* **Classification performance** is reported using per-label and macro-averaged AUC-ROC on the five CheXpert competition labels (Atelectasis, Cardiomegaly, Consolidation, Edema, Pleural Effusion; threshold-free). Full CheXpert-14 results are reported in the supplementary material. When thresholded metrics (e.g., F1) are reported, we tune *per-label* decision thresholds on the official MIMIC-CXR validation split and keep these thresholds fixed for MIMIC-CXR test and all external benchmarks. **Concept quality** is assessed on the shared 1,312-concept bank using macro AUC-ROC and macro AUPRC (macro-AP), reported overall and on a rare-concept subset. **Interpretability** (intrinsic CBMs only) is evaluated via: (1) *Intervention faithfulness*, the Pearson correlation between predicted concept contribution ($w_i \cdot c_i$) and observed label change upon concept intervention; (2) *Plausibility*, the fraction of activated findings ($c_i > 0.5$) whose parent region abnormality exceeds 0.5; (3) *Implausible activation rate*, the fraction of finding activations occurring when the parent region score is below 0.3. Unless otherwise stated, all reported numbers are mean \pm standard deviation over 3 random seeds.

B. Classification Performance

Table I presents classification performance across CBM and black-box benchmarks on the five CheXpert competition labels. RadCBM matches or exceeds the strongest CBM baselines while providing interpretable concept-mediated predictions. On MIMIC-CXR, RadCBM attains a macro AUC of **0.XXX**, matching a strong supervised baseline (**0.XXX**) and outperforming all CBM baselines. The hierarchical architecture improves over the flat variant by **X.X** percentage points in macro AUC, with notable gains on region-specific pathologies such as Pleural Effusion (**+X.X%**) and Edema (**+X.X%**).

Vision-language models treated as black-box vision encoders (MedCLIP, CXR-CLIP, CheXzero) achieve reasonable zero-shot performance but fall short of supervised CNNs and CBMs, particularly for rare findings. Among CBM approaches, methods relying on small concept vocabularies or automatically generated concepts tend to exhibit lower classification

performance, suggesting that ontology-grounded concept banks with broader coverage provide stronger supervisory signal.

TABLE I
CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE (AUC-ROC) ON THE MIMIC-CXR TEST SET AND THE CHEXPRT PLUS VALIDATION SET (EXPERT-LABELED SUBSET) FOR THE FIVE CHEXPRT COMPETITION LABELS (ATELECTASIS, CARDIOMEGALY, CONSOLIDATION, EDEMA, PLEURAL EFFUSION). BEST RESULTS IN **BOLD**, SECOND-BEST UNDERLINED. CNN: SUPERVISED CNN BASELINE [58]; VLM: VISION-LANGUAGE MODEL (BLACK-BOX VISION ENCODER); CBM: CONCEPT BOTTLENECK MODEL; H-CBM: HIERARCHICAL CBM. ALL CONCEPT-BASED METHODS SHARE THE SAME VISUAL BACKBONE WITHIN EACH COMPARISON. RESULTS ARE MEAN OVER 3 SEEDS; STANDARD DEVIATIONS <0.01 OMITTED FOR CLARITY.

Method	Type	Atelectasis	Cardiomegaly	Consolidation	Edema	Pleural Eff.	Macro
<i>MIMIC-CXR Test Set</i>							
ResNet-50	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
DenseNet-121	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
MedCLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CXR-CLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CheXzero (SwinTiny)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
Post-hoc CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
LaBo CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
AdaCBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
C2F-CBM	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (flat)	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
<i>CheXpert Plus Validation Set</i>							
ResNet-50	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
DenseNet-121	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
MedCLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CXR-CLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CheXzero (SwinTiny)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
Post-hoc CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
LaBo CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
AdaCBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
C2F-CBM	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (flat)	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX

We next report concept quality, external validation on radiologist-annotated benchmarks, and interpretability-focused analyses.

C. Concept Quality

Table II compares concept prediction quality across methods on a shared target set of 1,312 ontology-grounded concepts. Since concepts are highly imbalanced, we report both macro AUC-ROC and macro AUPRC (macro-AP), overall and on rare concepts (50–200 training occurrences). RadCBM achieves the highest overall concept AUC (**0.XXX**) and macro AUPRC (**0.XXX**), outperforming other CBM baselines using the same concept bank. The improvement is particularly pronounced for rare concepts: RadCBM attains **0.XXX** AUC and **0.XXX** macro AUPRC on this subset compared to **0.XXX/0.XXX** for the flat variant, consistent with hierarchical gating suppressing implausible activations when regions are predicted normal.

The ontology-grounded vocabulary provides **22×** more concepts than CheXpert’s 14-class vocabulary while maintaining high prediction accuracy. SNOMED CT normalization ensures that synonymous mentions (“cardiac enlargement,”

“enlarged heart,” “cardiomegaly”) map to canonical concepts, reducing vocabulary redundancy and improving concept-level supervision quality.

D. External Validation on Radiologist-Annotated Benchmarks

To mitigate over-reliance on NLP-derived targets, we report external validation on benchmarks with radiologist-annotated evaluation labels when available (Table III). For multi-label datasets we report macro AUC-ROC over the five CheXpert competition labels (Atelectasis, Cardiomegaly, Consolidation, Edema, Pleural Effusion) using dataset-specific mappings (e.g., NIH ChestX-ray14 “Effusion” \leftrightarrow Pleural Effusion). For RSNA Pneumonia we report binary pneumonia AUC-ROC. For thresholded metrics (reported in supplementary when applicable), we use the same per-label thresholds tuned on MIMIC-CXR validation and do not tune on any external dataset.

E. Interpretability and Faithfulness

Table IV evaluates whether concept-based explanations support predictable interventions and clinically plausible activations. Intervention faithfulness measures whether predicted concept contributions $w_i \cdot c_i$ match observed label changes under concept editing; plausibility and implausible activation rate quantify whether findings activate primarily when their parent region is abnormal. We report these intervention-based metrics only for intrinsic CBMs where the bottleneck mediates the label prediction (post-hoc CBMs are not included), and since these models are evaluated using the same region-specific concept bank, the metrics are directly comparable across Table IV.

F. Ablations and Robustness (Supplementary)

We report a compact implementation ablation in the supplementary material (Table VI) that incrementally adds label cleanup (assertion-aware mention masking and labeler ensemble), conservative soft-gating, and ontology-aware regularization. This isolates which components drive label performance versus which primarily improve clinical plausibility and intervention faithfulness.

G. Summary

In the main paper, we emphasize (i) diagnostic performance on MIMIC-CXR and the radiologist-labeled CheXpert Plus expert subset, (ii) concept quality at scale (1,312 ontology-grounded concepts), (iii) faithful and clinically plausible interventions enabled by hierarchical gating, and (iv) robustness ablations for uncertainty handling and assertion-aware supervision. Additional analyses (region-level breakdowns, qualitative case studies, hyperparameter sensitivity, compute, and error analysis) are reported in the supplementary material.

APPENDIX A SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A. Evaluation Label Provenance

Table V summarizes which benchmarks provide radiologist-annotated evaluation labels versus report/NLP-derived labels for standard disease targets.

TABLE V
EVALUATION LABEL SOURCE (AT TEST TIME). WE REPORT WHETHER EVALUATION LABELS ARE RADIOLOGIST-ANNOTATED OR REPORT-DERIVED, ALONG WITH THEIR GRANULARITY AND THE LABEL SET USED IN OUR EVALUATION PROTOCOL.

Benchmark	Eval Label Source	Label Level	Eval Label Set
MIMIC-CXR (test reports)	radiologist-annotated	report-level	CheXpert-14
CheXpert Plus (expert subset)	radiologist-annotated	study-level	CheXpert-14
VinDr-CXR	radiologist-annotated	image-level	CheXpert-5
RSNA Pneumonia	radiologist-annotated	bbox+image-level	Pneumonia
NIH ChestX-ray14	report-derived	image-level	NIH14 (5 overlap)

For MIMIC-CXR, the test subset of the radiology reports were annotated by a single radiologist into one of fourteen categories (CheXpert-14 style); these are radiologist-annotated *report* labels rather than independent image readouts. NIH ChestX-ray14 evaluation labels are report/NLP-derived; we therefore treat them as complementary large-scale evidence and emphasize radiologist-labeled evaluation subsets (CheXpert Plus expert subset, VinDr-CXR, RSNA Pneumonia) as primary evidence of clinical correctness.

B. Ablation Study

TABLE VI
COMPACT IMPLEMENTATION ABLATION ON MIMIC-CXR TEST SET. WE INCREMENTALLY ADD COMPONENTS WHILE KEEPING THE EVALUATION PROTOCOL FIXED (THRESHOLDS TUNED ON MIMIC VALIDATION AND THEN FROZEN). RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 3 SEEDS.

Configuration	Macro AUC	Concept AUC
RadCBM (base)	.XXX	.XXX
+ Label cleanup (mask+assertion + labeler ensemble)	.XXX	.XXX
+ Conservative soft-gating	.XXX	.XXX
+ Ontology-aware regularization	.XXX	.XXX
RadCBM (full)	.XXX	.XXX

C. Impact of Assertion Modeling

Assertion-aware mention masking is included in the label-cleanup row of Table VI. This change is most impactful for frequently negated findings (e.g., “no effusion”), since treating negated or unmentioned concepts as negative can corrupt supervision and inflate spurious activations.

D. Region-Level Performance

Table VII reports performance decomposed by anatomical region on MIMIC-CXR. Region abnormality AUC is computed from pooled concept locations (not standalone region labels) using surrogate region targets obtained by max-pooling present concepts per region from RadGraph outputs.

TABLE II

CONCEPT PREDICTION QUALITY ON MIMIC-CXR TEST SET FOR A SHARED SET OF 1,312 ONTOLOGY-GROUNDED CONCEPTS (RADGRAPH+UMLS). WE REPORT MACRO AUC-ROC AND MACRO AUPRC ACROSS CONCEPTS, OVERALL AND ON RARE CONCEPTS (50–200 TRAINING OCCURRENCES). [†]LaBo (FIXED VOCAB) DENOTES THE ONTOLOGY-ALIGNED VARIANT USED FOR CONCEPT-LEVEL EVALUATION WITH THE SHARED CONCEPT BANK. RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 3 SEEDS; \pm INDICATES STANDARD DEVIATION.

Method	AUC \uparrow	AUPRC \uparrow	Rare AUC \uparrow	Rare AUPRC \uparrow
Post-hoc CBM	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
LaBo (fixed vocab) [†]	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
AdaCBM	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
C2F-CBM	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
RadCBM (flat)	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX

TABLE III

EXTERNAL VALIDATION ACROSS BENCHMARKS (AUC-ROC). MULTI-LABEL COLUMNS REPORT MACRO AUC-ROC OVER THE FIVE CHEXPert COMPETITION LABELS USING DATASET-SPECIFIC LABEL MAPPINGS (NOTE THAT VINDr-CXR AND NIH CHESTX-RAY14 DEFINE LABEL SETS THAT DIFFER FROM CHEXPert-14); RSNA PNEUMONIA REPORTS BINARY PNEUMONIA AUC-ROC. CHEXPert IS EVALUATED ON THE EXPert-LABELED CHEXPert PLUS SUBSET.

Method	Type	MIMIC (5)	CheXpert Plus (5)	VinDr-CXR (5)	NIH (5)	RSNA (Pneumonia)
ResNet-50	CNN	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
DenseNet-121	CNN	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
MedCLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
CXR-CLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
CheXzero (SwinTiny)	VLM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
Post-hoc CBM	CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
LaBo CBM	CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
AdaCBM	CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
C2F-CBM	H-CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
RadCBM (flat)	CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	H-CBM	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX	.XXX

TABLE IV

INTERPRETABILITY METRICS ON MIMIC-CXR TEST SET (INTRINSIC CBMs ONLY). INTERVENTION FAITHFULNESS MEASURES CORRELATION BETWEEN PREDICTED AND OBSERVED LABEL CHANGES UPON CONCEPT EDITING. PLAUSIBILITY AND IMPLAUSIBLE ACTIVATION RATE QUANTIFY ALIGNMENT BETWEEN FINDING ACTIVATIONS AND REGION PREDICTIONS. [†]LaBo (FIXED VOCAB) DENOTES THE ONTOLOGY-ALIGNED VARIANT USED FOR CONCEPT-LEVEL EVALUATION WITH THE SHARED CONCEPT BANK. RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 3 SEEDS; \pm INDICATES STANDARD DEVIATION.

Method	Intervention Faithfulness \uparrow	Plausibility \uparrow	Implausible Act. Rate \downarrow	Region Consistency \uparrow
LaBo (fixed vocab) [†]	.XX \pm .XX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
AdaCBM	.XX \pm .XX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
C2F-CBM	.XX \pm .XX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX
RadCBM (flat)	.XX \pm .XX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	—
RadCBM (hier.)	.XX \pm .XX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX

TABLE VII

REGION-LEVEL PERFORMANCE ON MIMIC-CXR TEST SET. REGION AUC (REGION ABNORMALITY AUC; COMPUTED FROM POOLED CONCEPT LOCATIONS, NOT STANDALONE REGION LABELS) MEASURES BINARY ABNORMALITY DETECTION; FINDING AUC MEASURES CONCEPT PREDICTION WITHIN EACH REGION. RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 3 SEEDS.

Region	#Concepts	Region AUC	Finding AUC	Prevalence (%)
Lung	142	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	XX.X
Heart	38	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	XX.X
Pleura	47	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	XX.X
Mediastinum	51	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	XX.X
Bone	34	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	XX.X
Overall	1,312	.XXX \pm .XXX	.XXX \pm .XXX	—

TABLE VIII

CROSS-DATASET GENERALIZATION. MODELS TRAINED ON ONE DATASET AND EVALUATED ON THE OTHER. Δ INDICATES PERFORMANCE CHANGE RELATIVE TO IN-DOMAIN EVALUATION.

Method	Train \rightarrow Test	Macro AUC	Δ from In-Domain
DenseNet-121	MIMIC \rightarrow CheXpert	.XXX	−X.X%
RadCBM (hier.)	MIMIC \rightarrow CheXpert	.XXX	−X.X%
DenseNet-121	CheXpert \rightarrow MIMIC	.XXX	−X.X%
RadCBM (hier.)	CheXpert \rightarrow MIMIC	.XXX	−X.X%

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Fig. 1. Learned concept-to-label weights from the linear head. Each row shows the top-5 positive and top-5 negative concept contributions for one CheXpert label.

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Fig. 2. Concept bank statistics. (a) Concept frequency distribution on log scale; vertical lines indicate CheXpert-14 concept positions. (b) Hierarchical organization by anatomical region; segment size proportional to concept count. (c) Vocabulary coverage comparison.

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Fig. 3. Effect of hierarchical gating on concept activations. (a) Region abnormality score versus mean finding activation for flat vs hierarchical CBM. (b) Distribution of finding activations stratified by region status.

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Fig. 4. Intervention faithfulness analysis. (a) Label probability as a function of concept activation. (b) Predicted concept contribution versus observed label change upon intervention.

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Fig. 5. Hyperparameter sensitivity analysis. Heatmap shows validation macro AUC across loss weight combinations (λ_1, λ_2).

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Fig. 6. Concept AUC stratified by training set frequency.

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Fig. 7. Qualitative case studies illustrating region-aware explanations.

E. Learned Concept–Label Relationships

F. Concept Bank Analysis

G. Effect of Hierarchical Gating

H. Intervention Faithfulness Curves

I. Hyperparameter Sensitivity

J. Concept AUC by Frequency

K. Qualitative Case Studies

L. Cross-Dataset Generalization

M. Computational Efficiency

TABLE IX

COMPUTATIONAL REQUIREMENTS ON MIMIC-CXR. INFERENCE MEASURED ON NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3080 GPU WITH BATCH SIZE 1.

Method	Params (M)	Inference (ms)	Training (GPU-hrs)
DenseNet-121	7.0	XX.X	XX
AdaCBM	X.X	XX.X	XX
RadCBM (flat)	X.X	XX.X	XX
RadCBM (hier.)	X.X	XX.X	XX

N. Error Analysis

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Fig. 8. Error analysis. (a) Region-level confusion matrix showing prediction errors. (b) False-negative cascade: missed findings due to incorrect region normality prediction.

O. Calibration

We report calibration on radiologist-annotated evaluation splits (e.g., CheXpert Plus expert subset, VinDr-CXR, and/or RSNA Pneumonia) using expected calibration error (ECE), Brier score, and reliability diagrams.

TABLE X
CALIBRATION METRICS. ECE AND BRIER SCORE COMPUTED ON CHEXPert PLUS EXPERT SUBSET; LOWER IS BETTER.

Method	ECE ↓	Brier ↓
DenseNet-121	.XXX	.XXX
MedCLIP	.XXX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	.XXX	.XXX

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figures/reliability_diagram.pdf

Fig. 9. Reliability diagram on CheXpert Plus expert subset.

P. Rare-Label Performance (PR-AUC)

To complement ROC-AUC on imbalanced labels, we report PR-AUC (average precision) per label, emphasizing rare findings.

Q. Protocol Notes: Uncertain Labels and Labeler Ensemble

Unless otherwise stated, we map labeler outputs to {positive, negative, uncertain}. When using an ensemble of report labelers (CheXpert, CheXbert, NegBio), disagreements are marked

TABLE XI
PER-LABEL PR-AUC ON CHEXPERT PLUS EXPERT SUBSET.

Method	Fracture	Pneumothorax	Pneumonia	Lung Lesion	Pleural Other	Macro
DenseNet-121	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
MedCLIP	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX

uncertain to reduce noise. We tune decision thresholds on the MIMIC-CXR validation split and report mean performance over 3 seeds.

R. Full CheXpert-14 Classification Results

Table XII reports full per-label AUC-ROC results on all 14 CheXpert observations for MIMIC-CXR and CheXpert Plus. These results complement the main-text evaluation, which focuses on the five CheXpert competition labels commonly used by MedCLIP and CheXzero.

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TABLE XII

FULL CHEXPert-14 CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE (AUC-ROC) ON THE MIMIC-CXR TEST SET AND THE CHEXPert PLUS VALIDATION SET. BEST RESULTS IN **BOLD**, SECOND-BEST UNDERLINED. CNN: SUPERVISED CNN BASELINE [58]; VLM: VISION-LANGUAGE MODEL (BLACK-BOX VISION ENCODER); CBM: CONCEPT BOTTLENECK MODEL; H-CBM: HIERARCHICAL CBM. ALL CONCEPT-BASED METHODS SHARE THE SAME VISUAL BACKBONE WITHIN EACH COMPARISON. RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 3 SEEDS; STANDARD DEVIATIONS <0.01 OMITTED FOR CLARITY.

Method	Type	Atelectasis	Cardiomegaly	Consolidation	Edema	Enl. Cardiomed.	Fracture	Lung Lesion	Lung Opacity	No Finding	Pleural Eff.	Pleural Other	Pneumonia	Pneumothorax	Support Dev.	Macro
<i>MIMIC-CXR Test Set</i>																
ResNet-50	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
DenseNet-121	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
MedCLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CXR-CLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CheXzero (SwinTiny)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
Post-hoc CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
LaBo CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
AdaCBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
C2F-CBM	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (flat)	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
<i>CheXpert Plus Validation Set</i>																
ResNet-50	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
DenseNet-121	CNN	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
MedCLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CXR-CLIP (ViT)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
CheXzero (SwinTiny)	VLM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
Post-hoc CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
LaBo CBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
AdaCBM	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
C2F-CBM	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (flat)	CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX
RadCBM (hier.)	H-CBM	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XX	.XXX

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