

How AI solve the social issue of the health care business

NLP In the Medical Field

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#sg_ai_world

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Personal Background

▶ Public Background :

- 15+ years USA/UK/EU/Tokyo Financial Industry (Tokyo/London) :
- Exotic Derivatives Trading Model Development and Analytics
- Managing Director / Researcher in the health care business (Tokyo)

▶ Winning Award:

- Kaggle : Top 8% **Bronze medal** (Zillow Properties Price Expectation)
- Tokyo University : Finalist research group at the 2018 Spring Laboratory Competition (Dr. Matuso Laboratory 2017 DeepLearning JP)
- Tokyo University : No1 Natural Learning Process(Translation) Competition (Dr. Matuso Laboratory 2017 DeepLearning JP)

Today's Topic

01

NLP

Technical
Briefing

02

AI impacts
Health care
Business

03

Conclusion

1.Linguistics model

Natural Language Processing

What is NLP(Natural Language Processing)?

Natural language processing (NLP) is a subfield of linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence concerned with the interactions between computers and human language, in particular how to program computers to process and analyze large amounts of natural language data. The result is a computer capable of "understanding" the contents of documents, including the contextual nuances of the language within them. The technology can then accurately extract information and insights contained in the documents as well as categorize and organize the documents themselves.

(From wikipedia)

Development Story

Low Level Approach
Mechanical method

Until 1990
Machine learning approach
Hybrid approach using the philosophy and the linear algebra etc.

From 2000s
Deep Learning Model to Recurrent Neural Network and LSTM (Long Term Short Memory, 1997)

Beyond 2017
Transformer model successfully gained the superb result to analyze the linguistic message. (Translation)
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

High Level Approach
Humanical method

Beyond 2018
BERT model
BioBert
SciBert
Clinical Bert

A
R
E
A

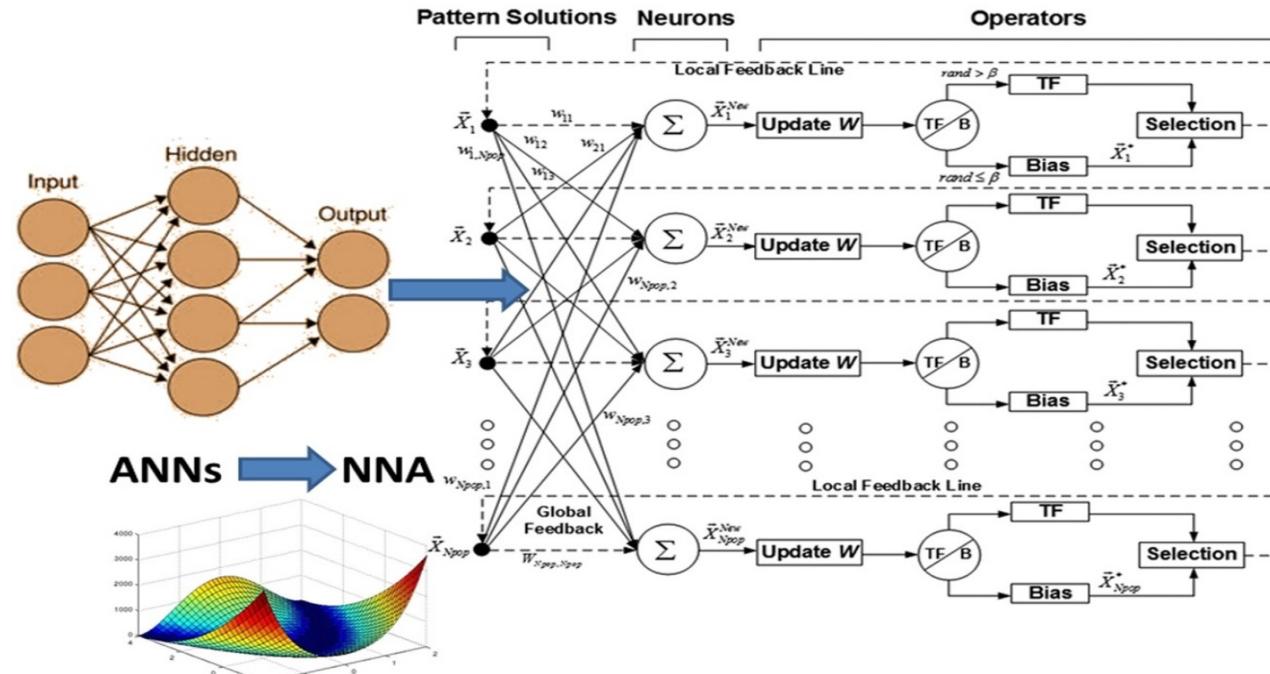
Classification

Classification
Automatic Linguistic Translation
Data Searching
Emotional Analysis
Building the structured sentence

NLP Technical Briefing 1 a

Neural Network

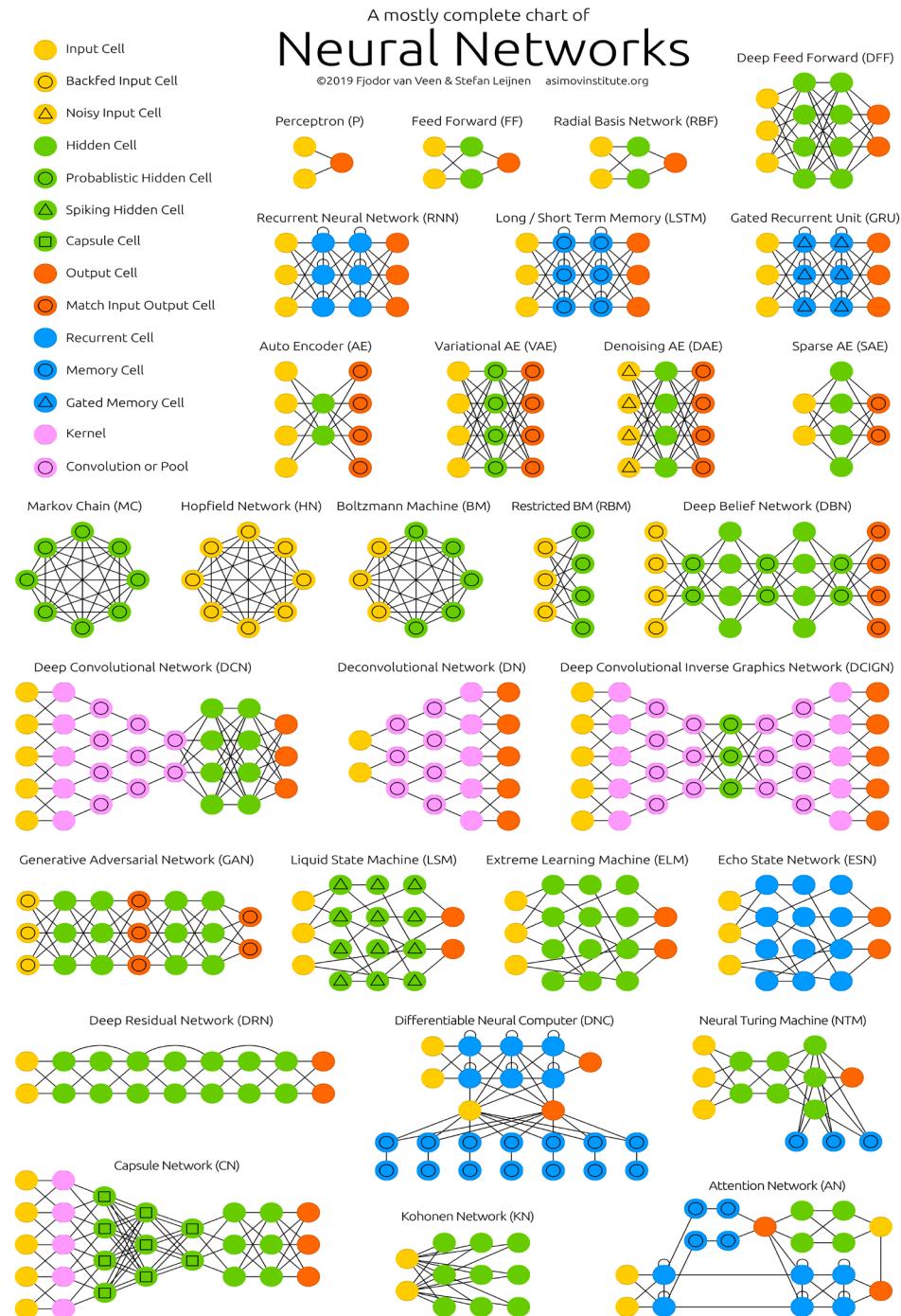
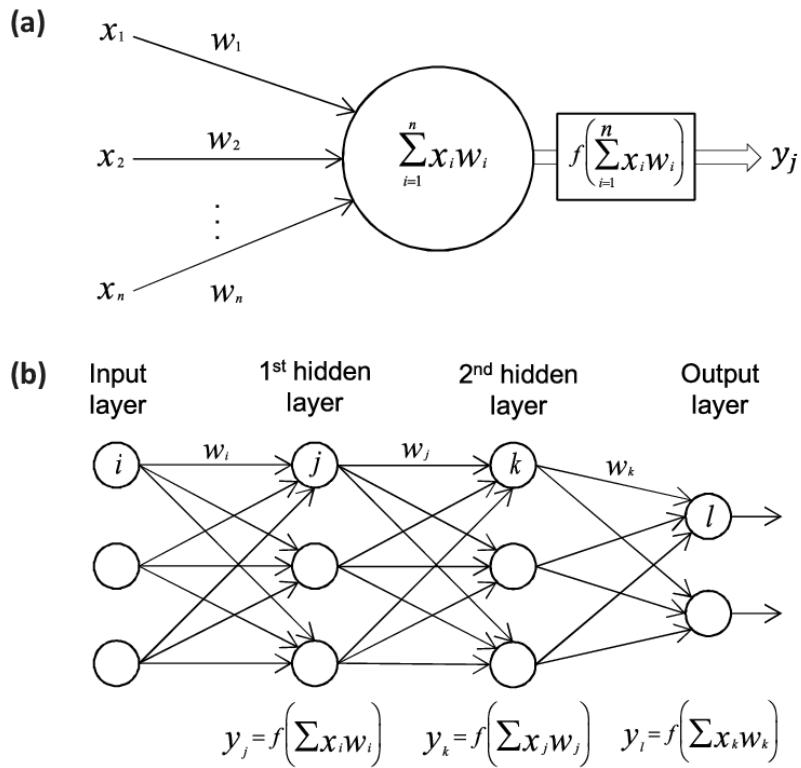
Neural Network Algorithm



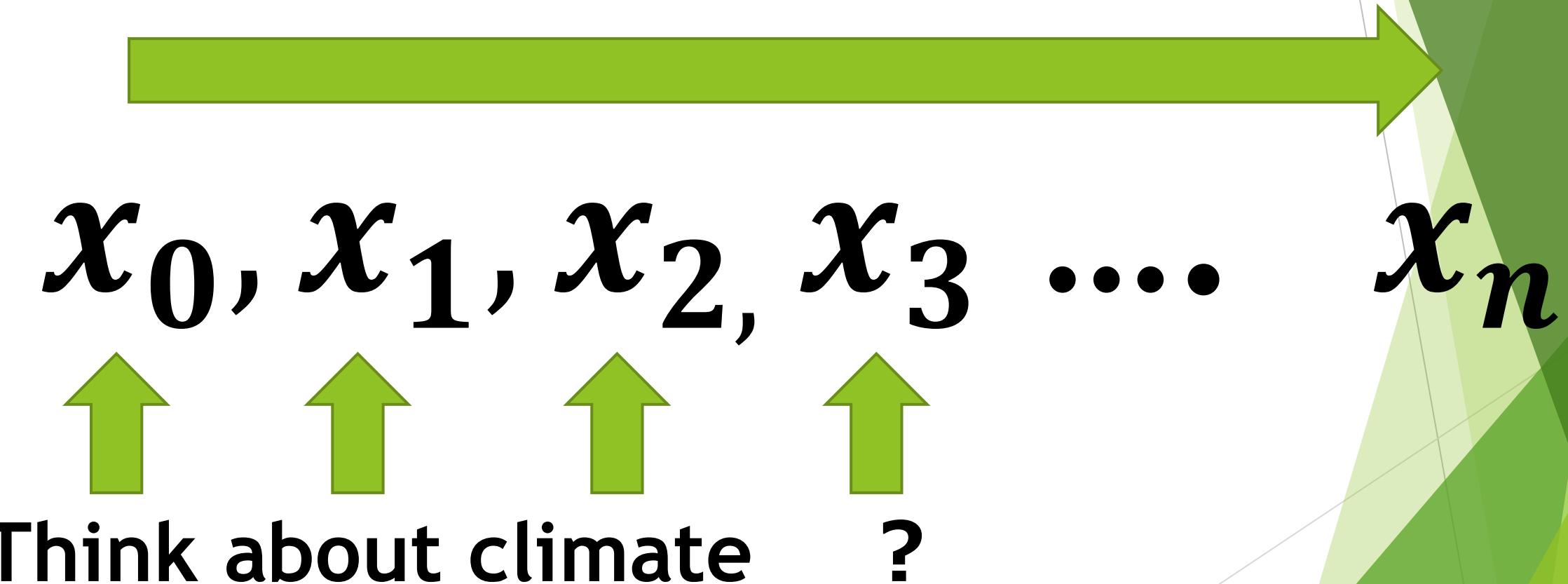
A neural network is a series of algorithms that endeavors to recognize underlying relationships in a set of data through a process that mimics the way the human brain operates. In this sense, neural networks refer to systems of neurons, either organic or artificial in nature. Neural networks can adapt to changing input; so the network generates the best possible result without needing to redesign the output criteria.

NLP Technical Briefing 1 b

Neural Network

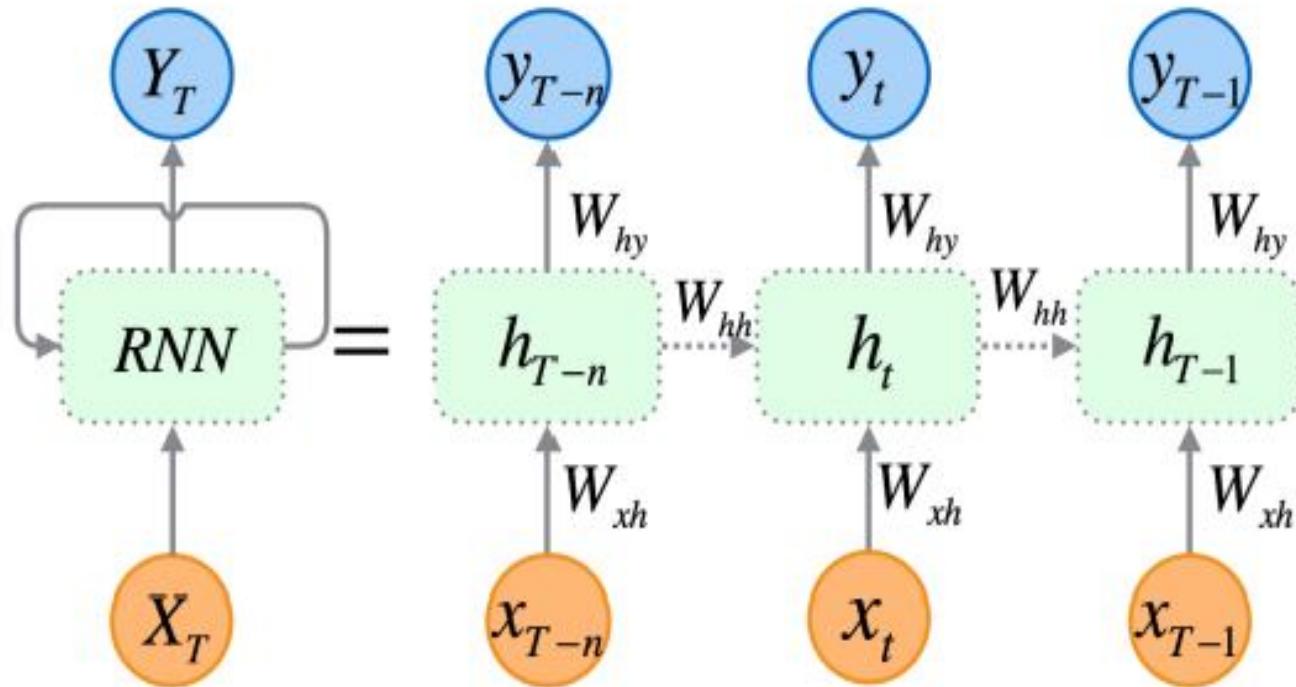


Sequence data



NLP Technical Briefing 1 b

RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)



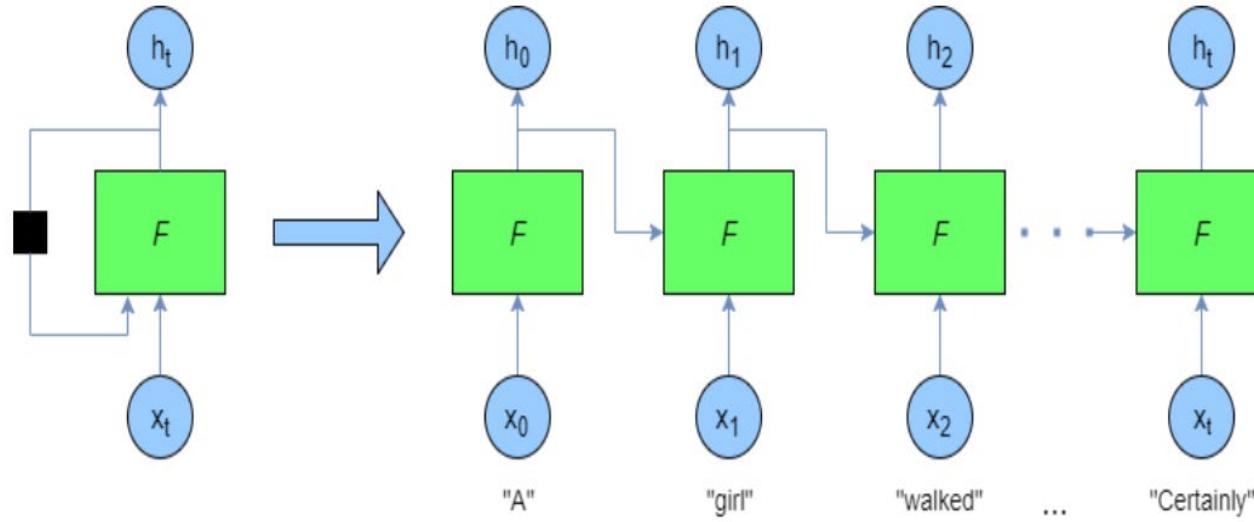
1 Standard RNN architecture and an unfolded structure with T time steps

Recurrent Neural Network(RNN) accepts the inputs of some state information data.

(Figure : MathWorks Wikipedia)

NLP Technical Briefing 1 c

RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)



A Sequence Model : Predict Next Word

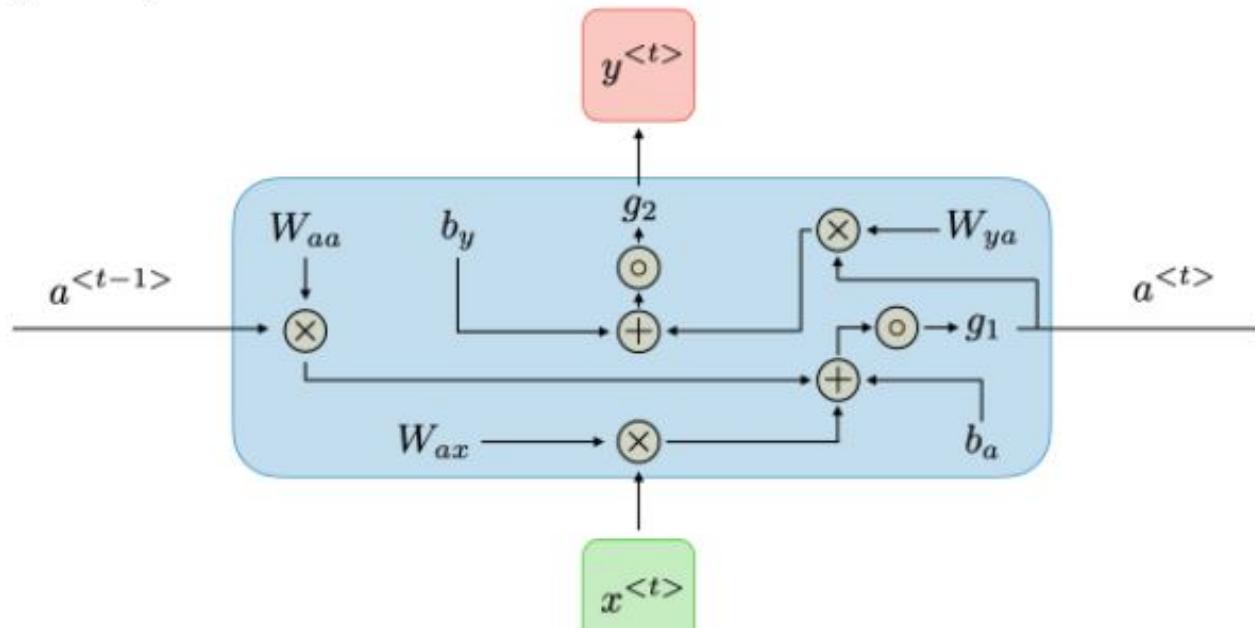
NLP Technical Briefing 1 d

RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)

For each timestep t , the activation $a^{<t>}$ and the output $y^{<t>}$ are expressed as follows:

$$a^{<t>} = g_1(W_{aa}a^{<t-1>} + W_{ax}x^{<t>} + b_a) \quad \text{and} \quad y^{<t>} = g_2(W_{ya}a^{<t>} + b_y)$$

where $W_{ax}, W_{aa}, W_{ya}, b_a, b_y$ are coefficients that are shared temporally and g_1, g_2 activation functions.



RNN Pro and Con

► Pro

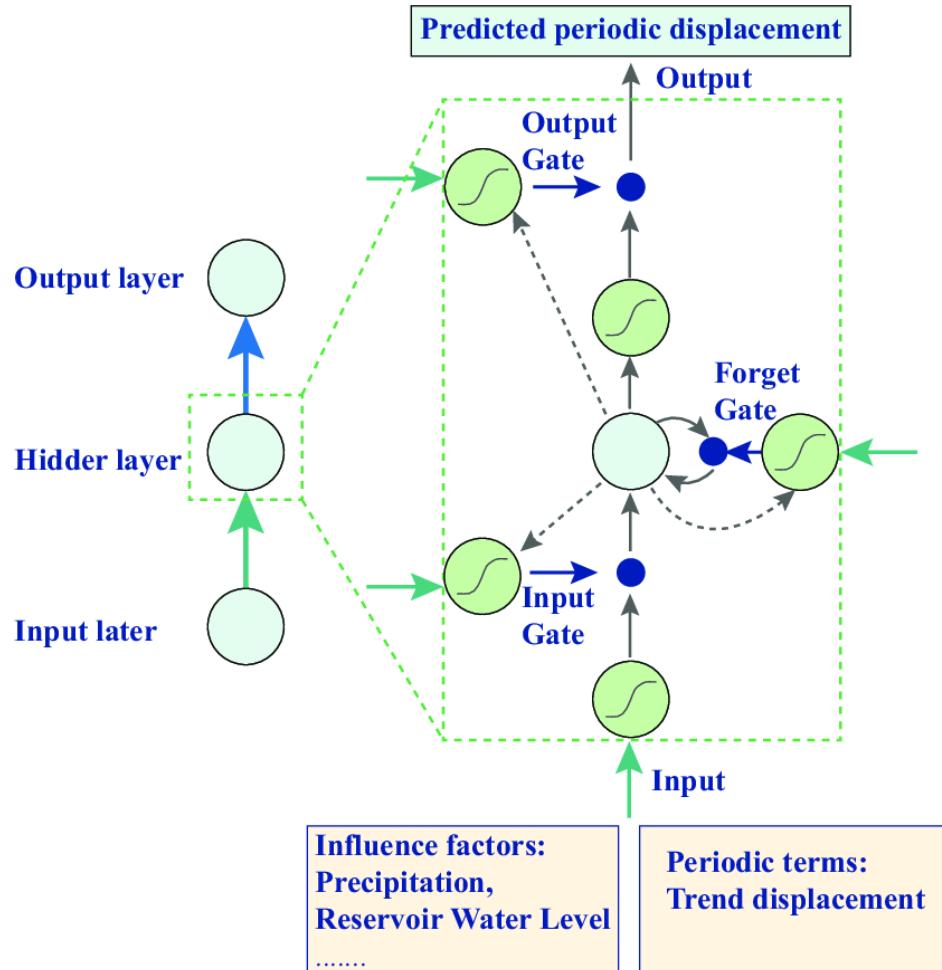
- Handle the essence of sentence
- Detect the linguistic pattern.

► Con

- Hard to maintain the Long sentence.
- Vanishing and Exploding Gradients

NLP Technical Briefing 2 a

LSTM(Long Short Term Memory)



Input gate

- Gate to adjust the input data in the previous time

Output gate

- Gete to adjust the output data in the previous time

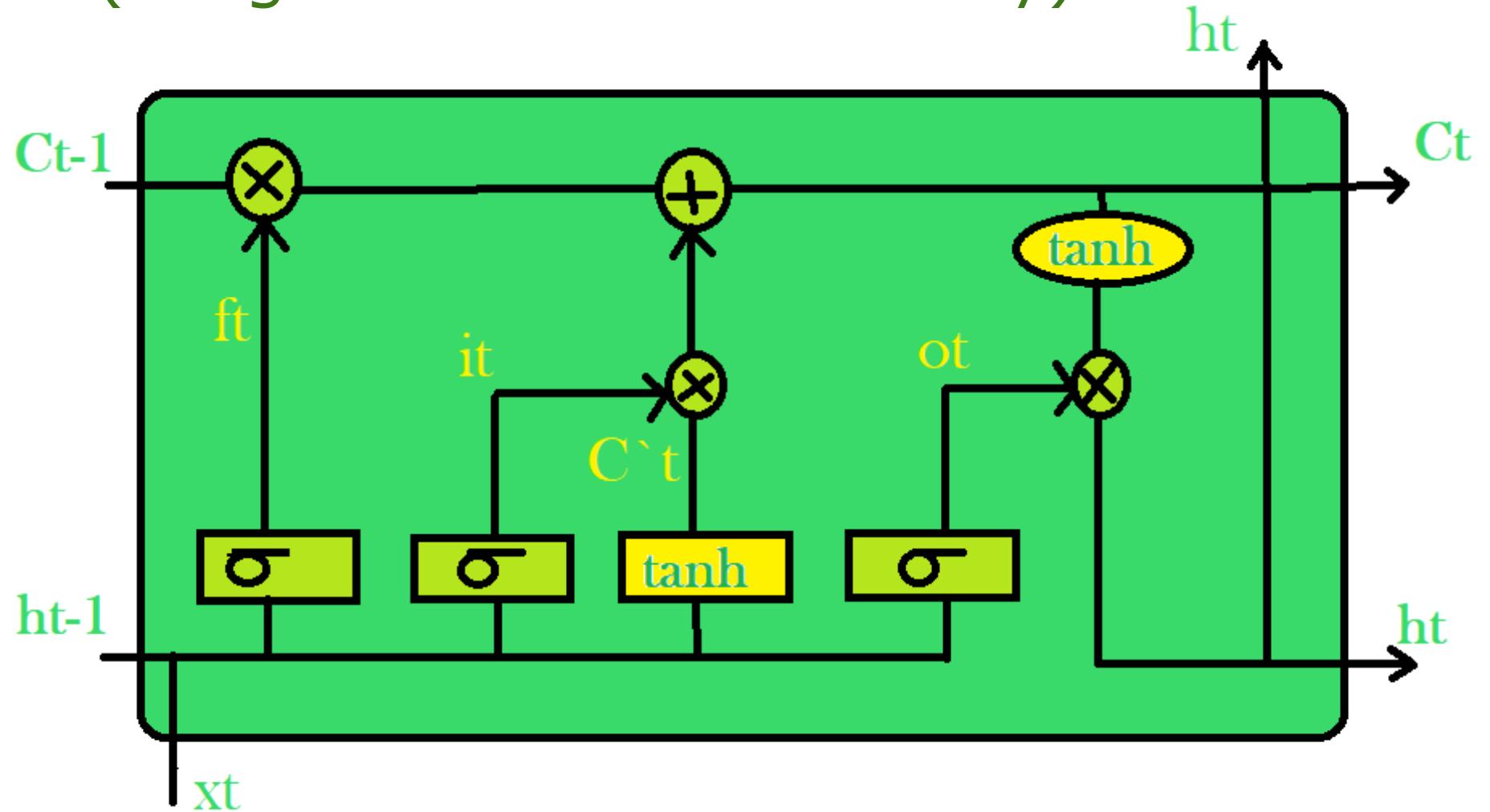
Foregotten gate

- Gate to adjust the past data

LSTM, Hochreiter & Schmidnuber, 1997
<http://www.bioinf.jku.at/publications/older/2604.pdf>

NLP Technical Briefing 2 b

LSTM(Long Short Term Memory)



LSTM Pro and Con

► Pro

- Long Sentence
- Effective Data Flow

► Con

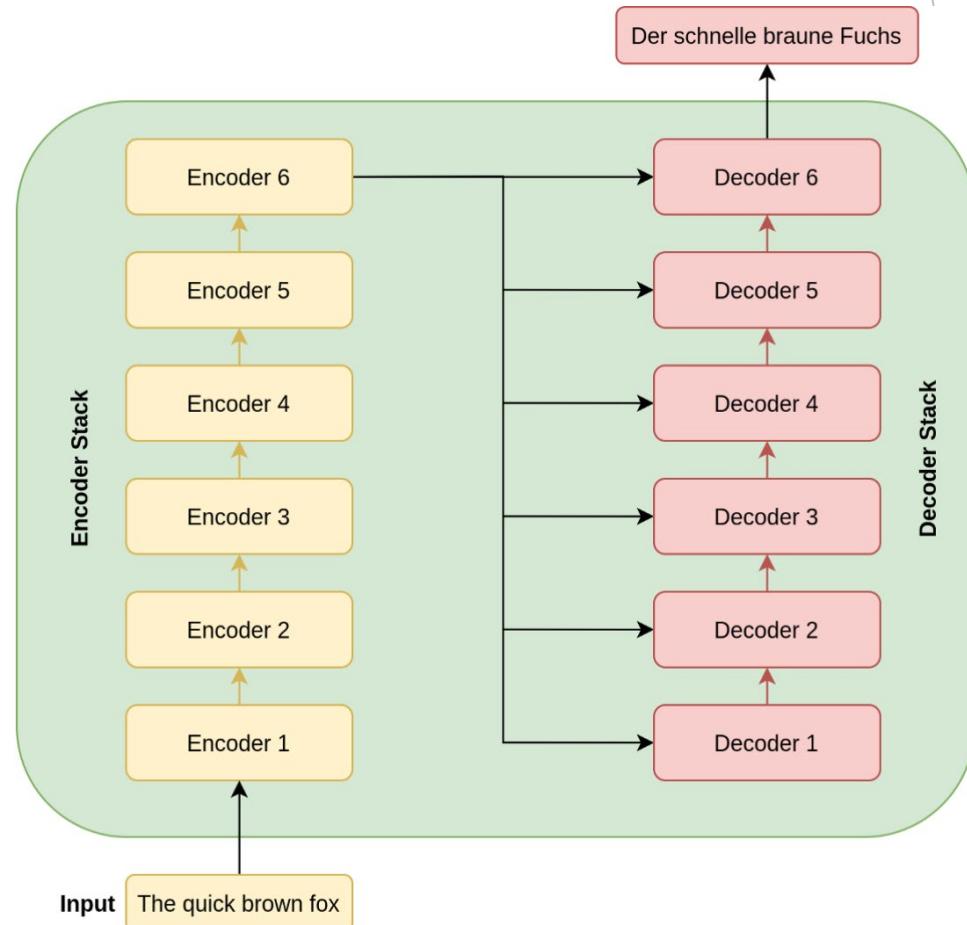
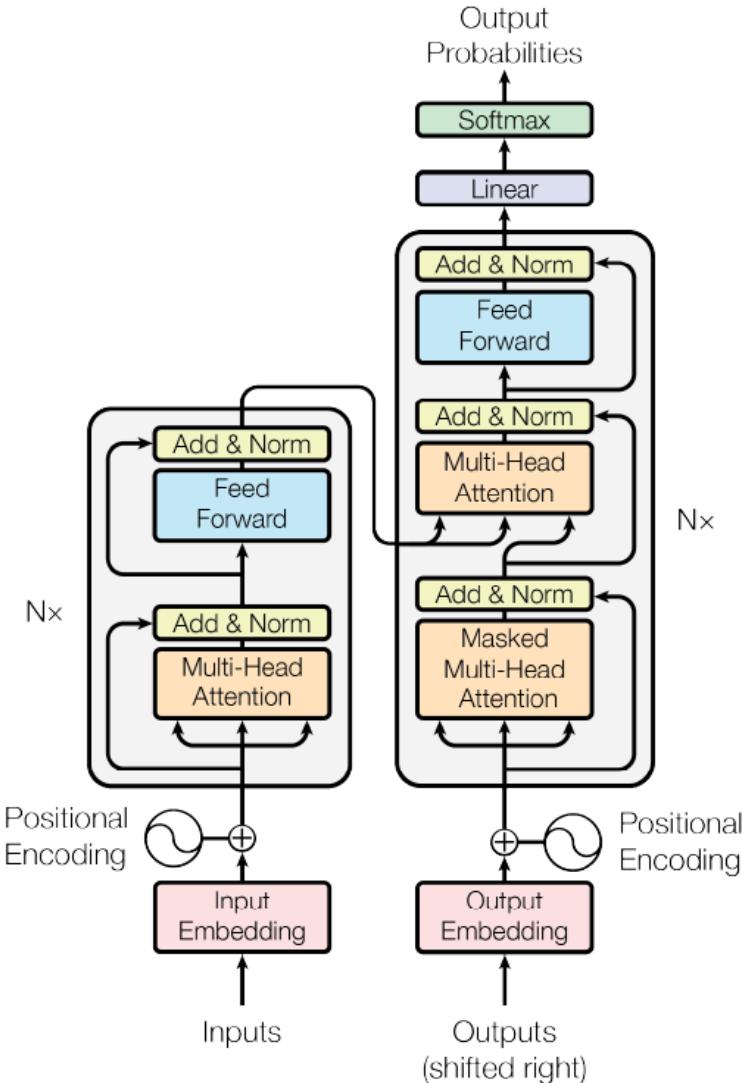
- Much Memory (Gate)
- Time Consuming (Training)
- Complex/Difficult train

NLP Technical Briefing 3a

Transformer

Features

Encoder and Decoder, but never applied CNN(Convolutional Neural Network).



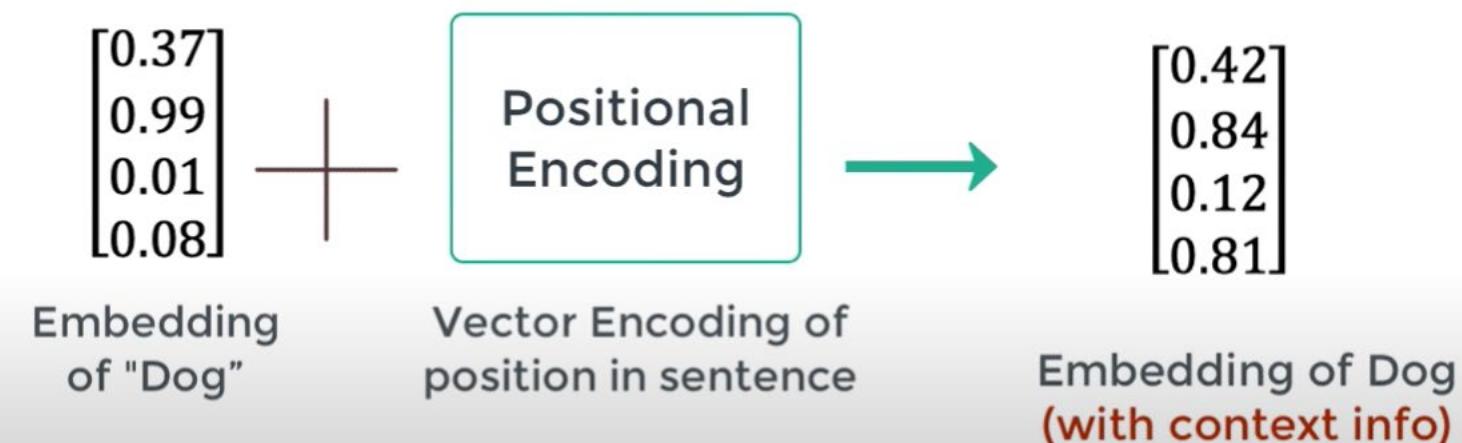
NLP Technical Briefing 3b

Transformer

AJ's **dog** is a cutie → Position 2

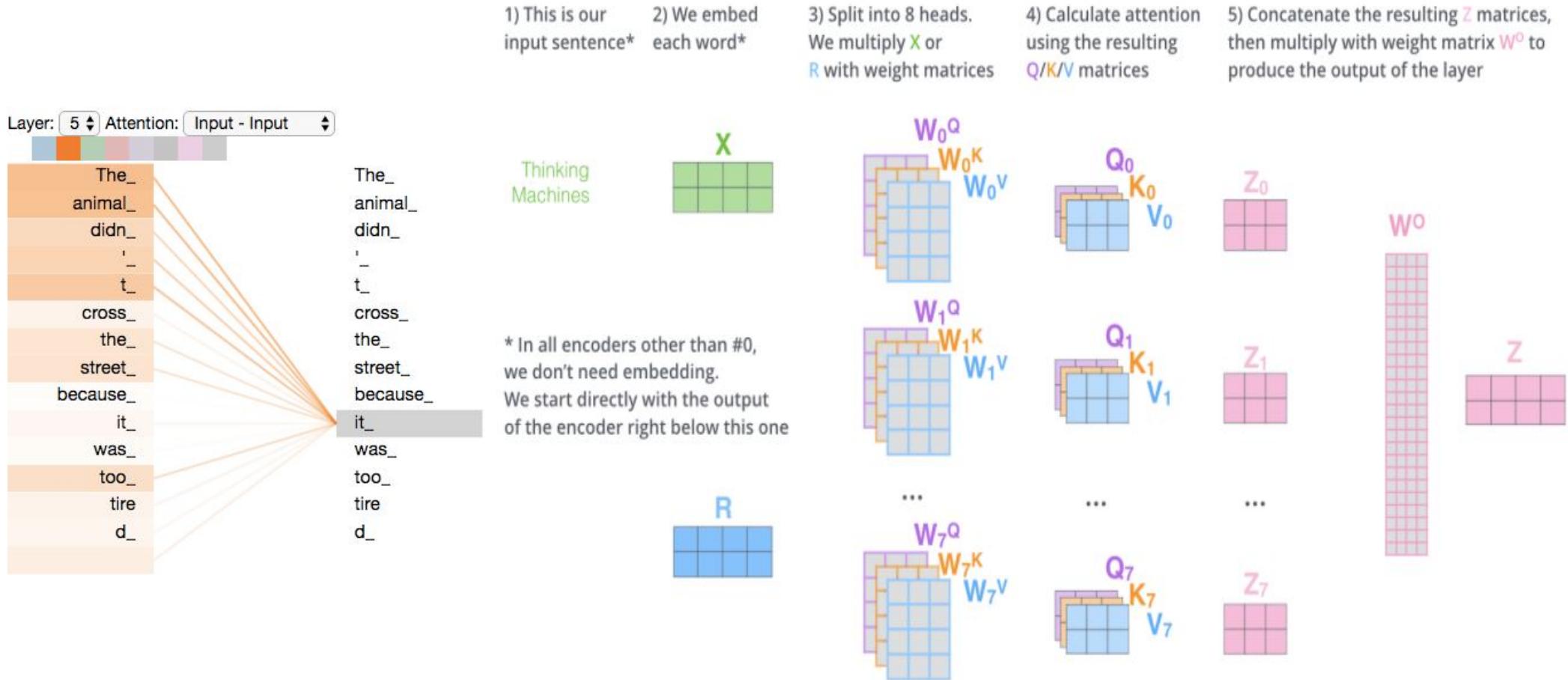
AJ looks like a **dog** → Position 5

Positional Encoder : vector that gives context based on position of word in sentence



NLP Technical Briefing 3c

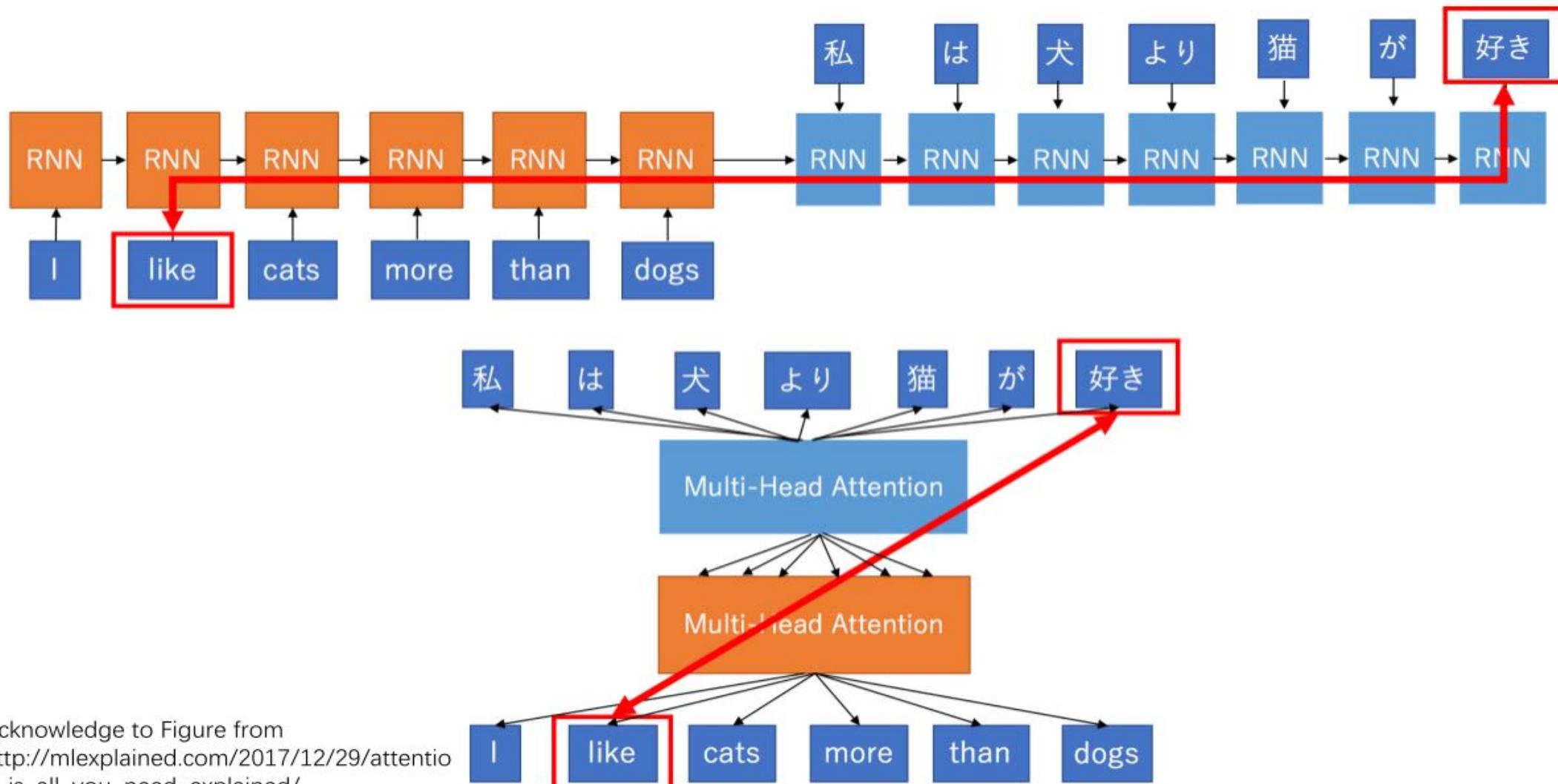
Transformer – Self Attention



NLP Technical Briefing 3d

Transformer – Paradigm Shift

Maximum Path Length in RNN and Self-attention



Transformer Pro and Con

▶ Pro

- Short Transaction time
- Access any position at words
- Long Sentence

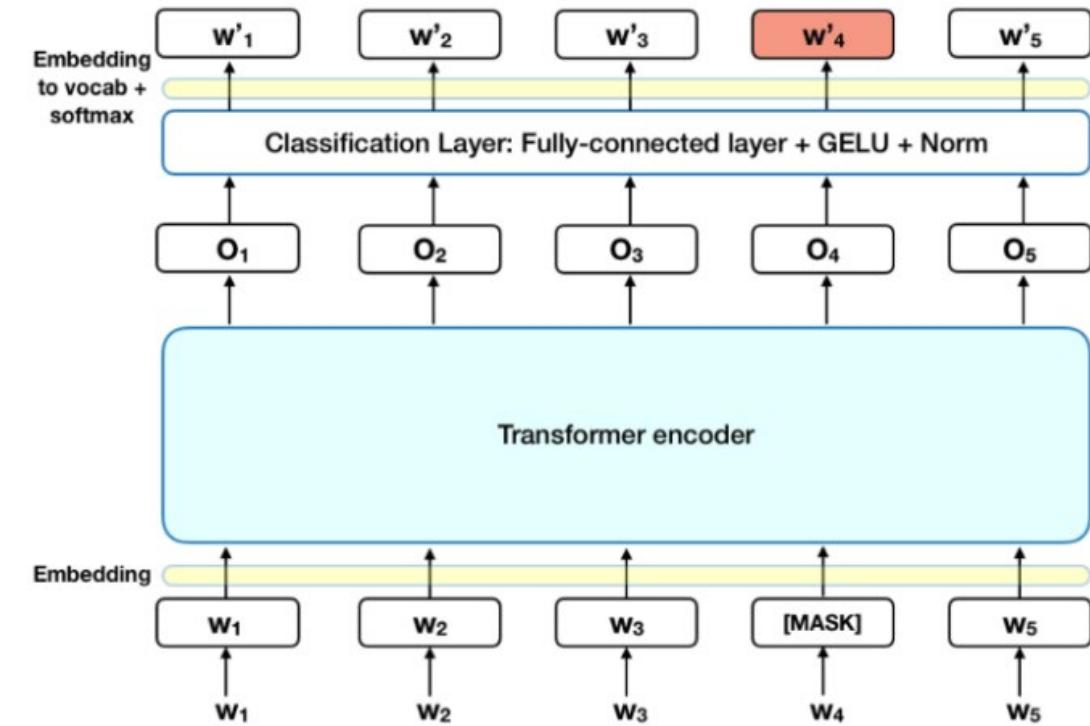
▶ Con

- Long Sequence needs Long Runtime
- No Support regular languages
- No support basic recursion

NLP Technical Briefing 4a

Bert (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)

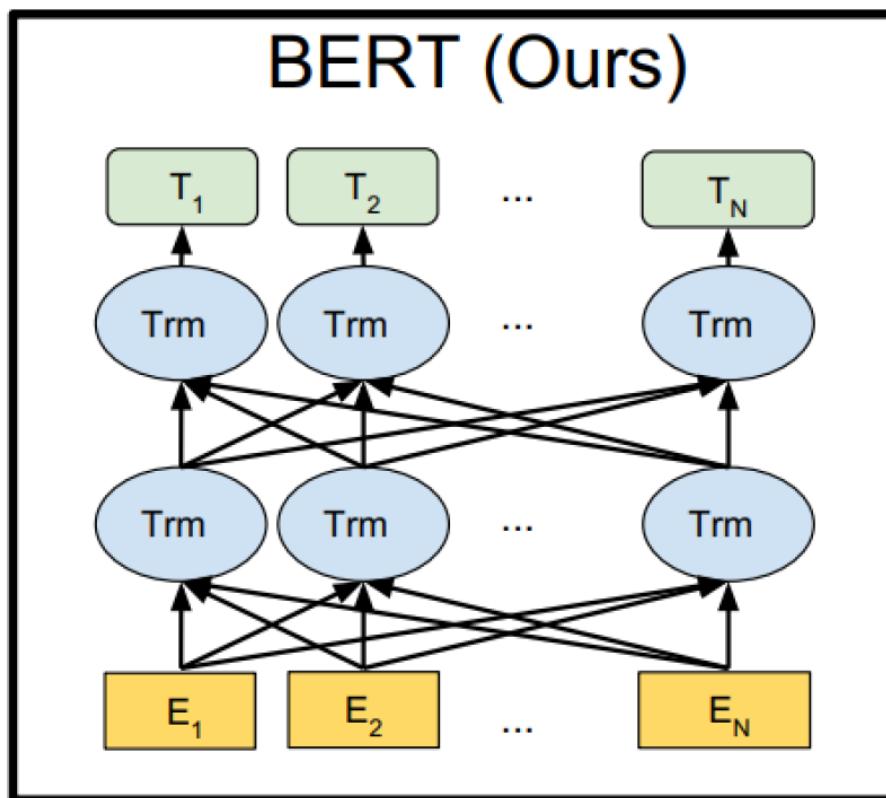
Feature	bi-directional model
	Masked Language Mode (missing word)
	Next sentence Prediction
	Pretrained model
	Fine Tuning



NLP Technical Briefing 4b

Bert

BiDirectional Model



NLP Technical Briefing 4c

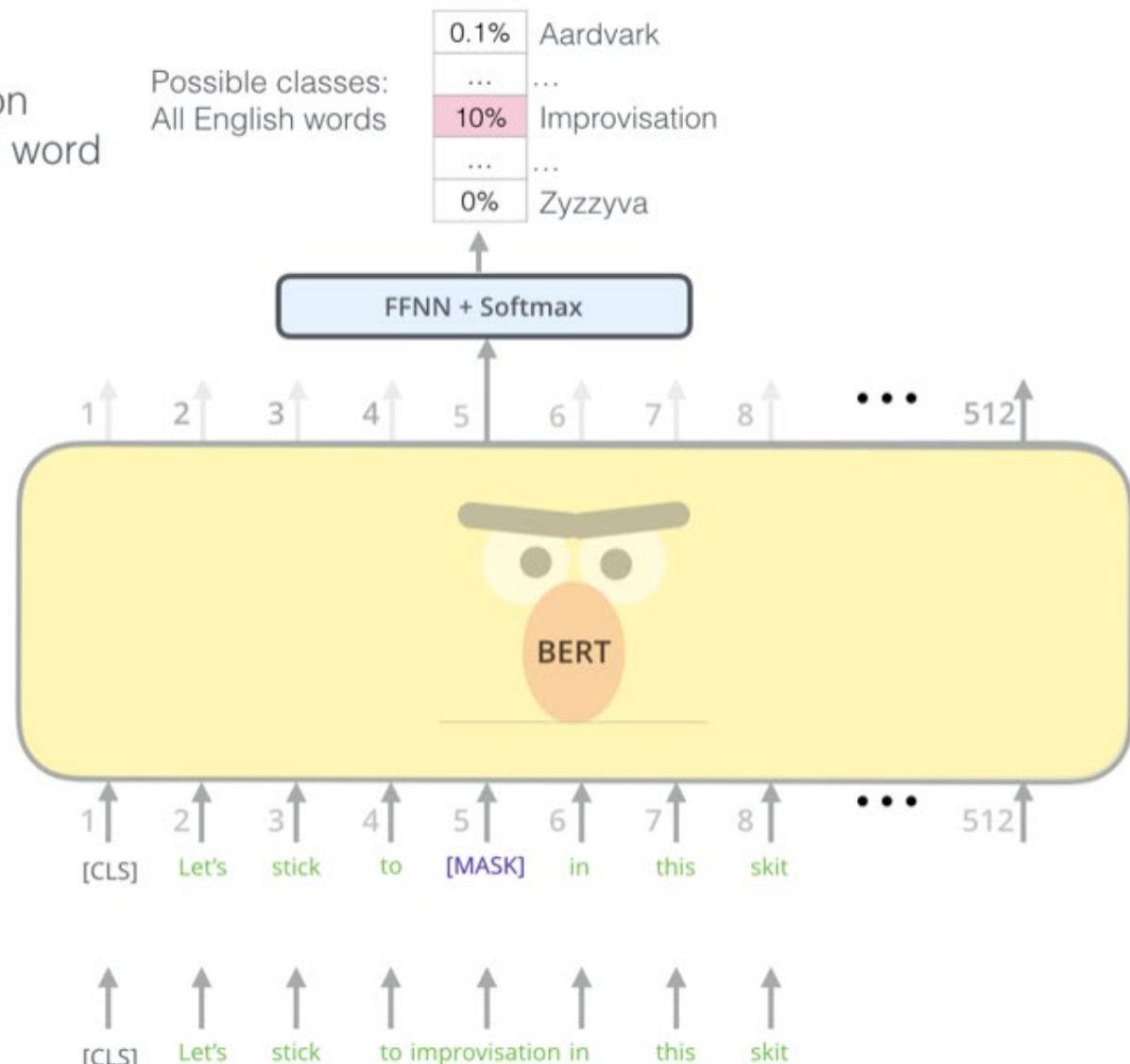
Bert Masked LM

Figures : <http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-bert/>

Use the output of the masked word's position to predict the masked word

Randomly mask 15% of tokens

Input



BERT's clever language modeling task masks 15% of words in the input and asks the model to predict the missing word.

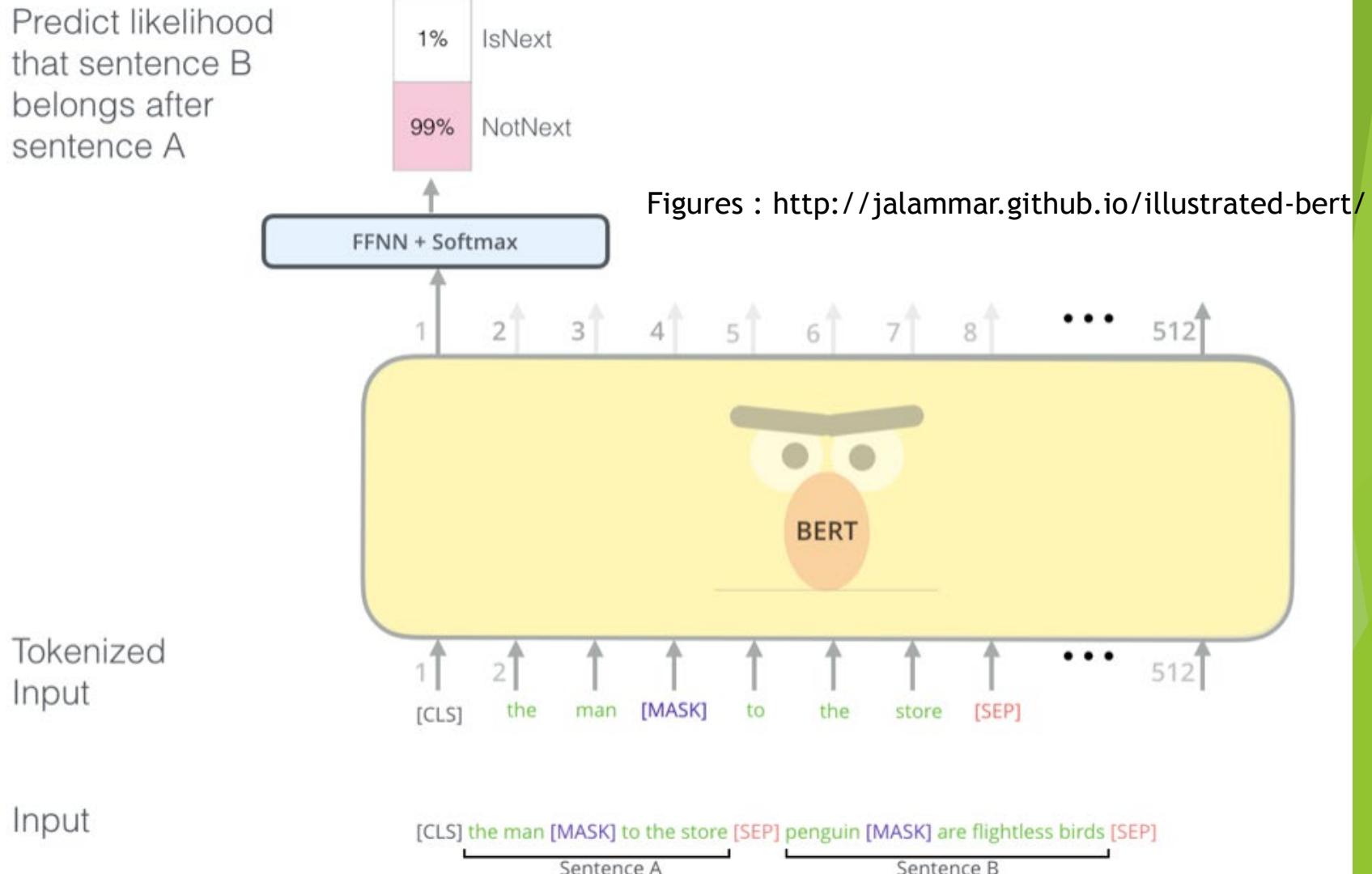
Yacob Devlin、BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

NLP Technical Briefing 4d

Bert

NextSentence

Predict likelihood
that sentence B
belongs after
sentence A



The second task BERT is pre-trained on is a two-sentence classification task. The tokenization is oversimplified in this graphic as BERT actually uses WordPieces as tokens rather than words --- so some words are broken down into smaller chunks.

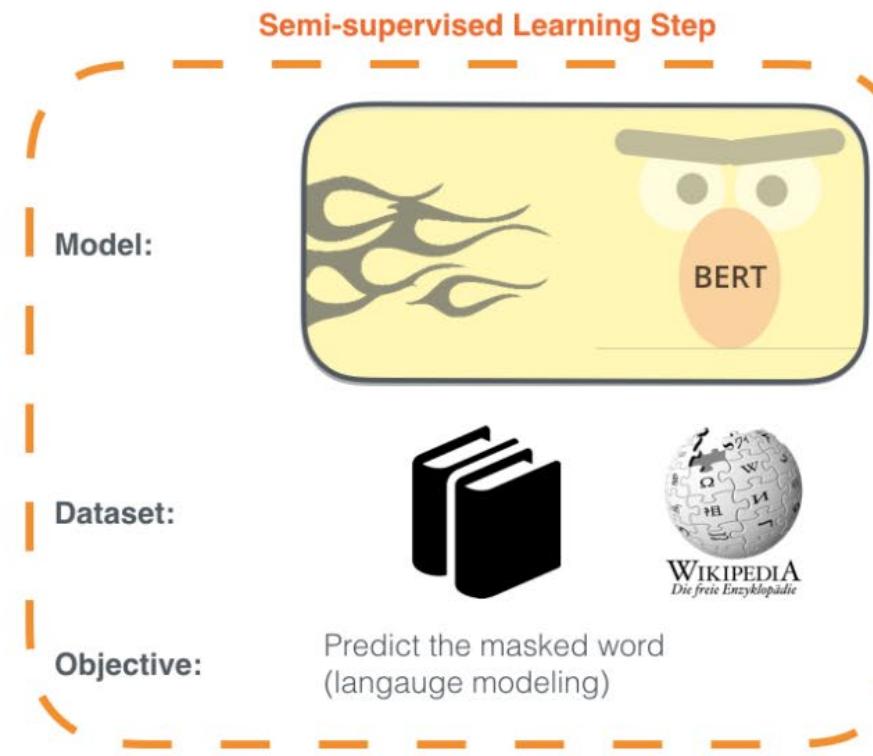
NLP Technical Briefing 4e

Bert

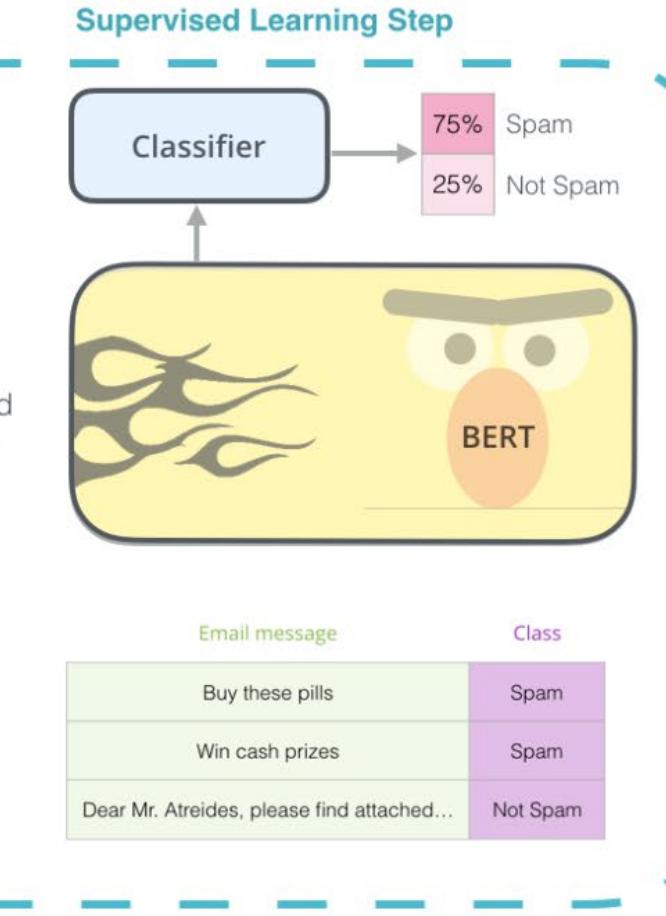
Fine-Tuning

1 - **Semi-supervised** training on large amounts of text (books, wikipedia..etc).

The model is trained on a certain task that enables it to grasp patterns in language. By the end of the training process, BERT has language-processing abilities capable of empowering many models we later need to build and train in a supervised way.



2 - **Supervised** training on a specific task with a labeled dataset.



The two steps of how BERT is developed. You can download the model pre-trained in step 1 (trained on un-annotated data), and only worry about **fine-tuning** it for step 2. [Source for book icon].

Bert Pro and Con

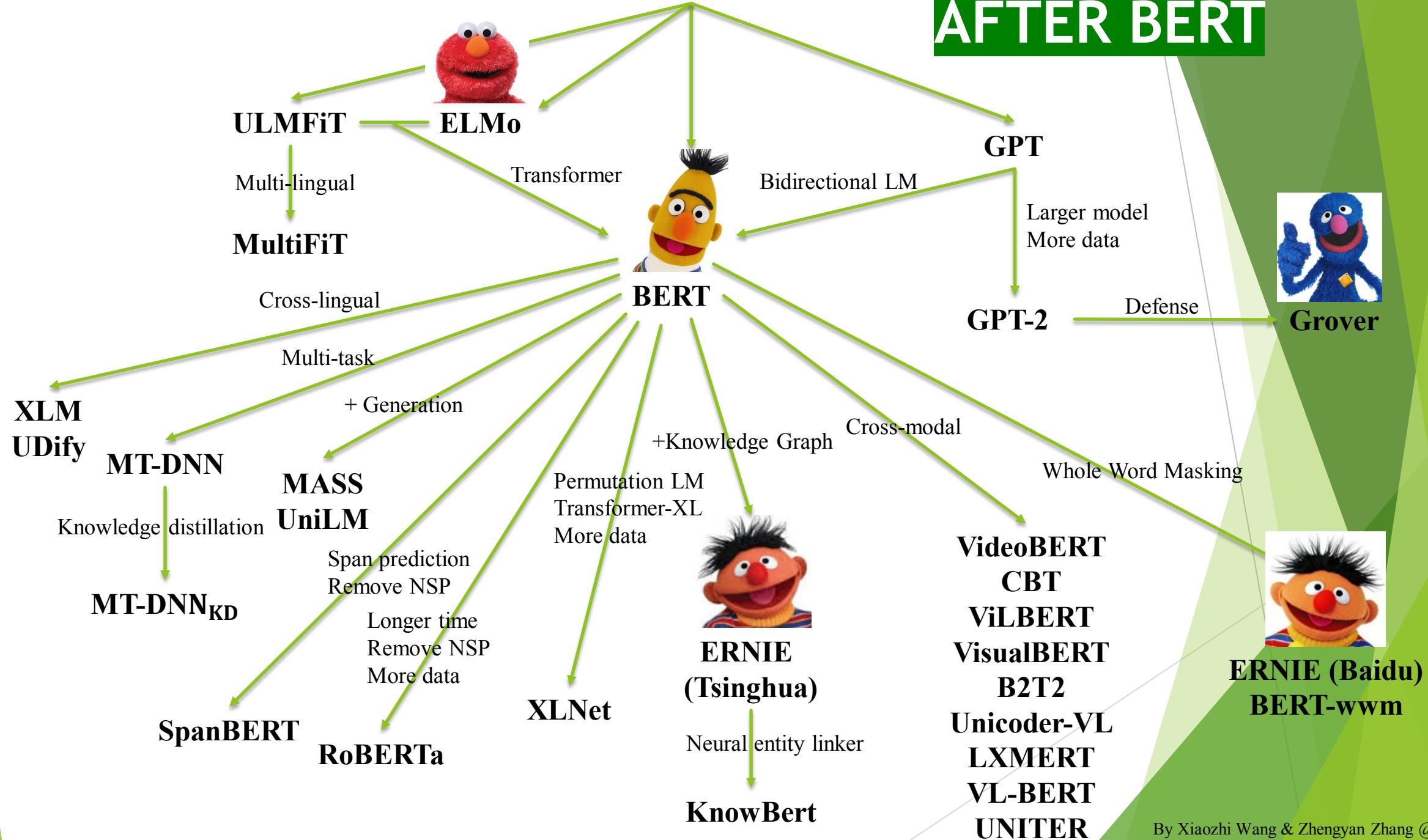
▶ Pro

- Short Transaction time
- Understand context
- Generative model
- Good fit unstructured context

▶ Con

- Big Model size
- Need Several models

AFTER BERT



2. AI(NLP) impacts Healthcare business

2 Big Trends Natural Language Processing

structured
and
unstructured

- Sentence,
Summary
- Auto Translation

Information
Extraction

- Information
Search (Article)

Medical
Pharmaceutical
Health Care

Traditional approaches (machine learning)

Encountered Many Issues in the health care business (EHR)

- ▶ Integration of different Data Format (different field format)
- ▶ Doctor(nurse) Free Text – Thousand number variables harm the prediction model, in a result to make false-positive.

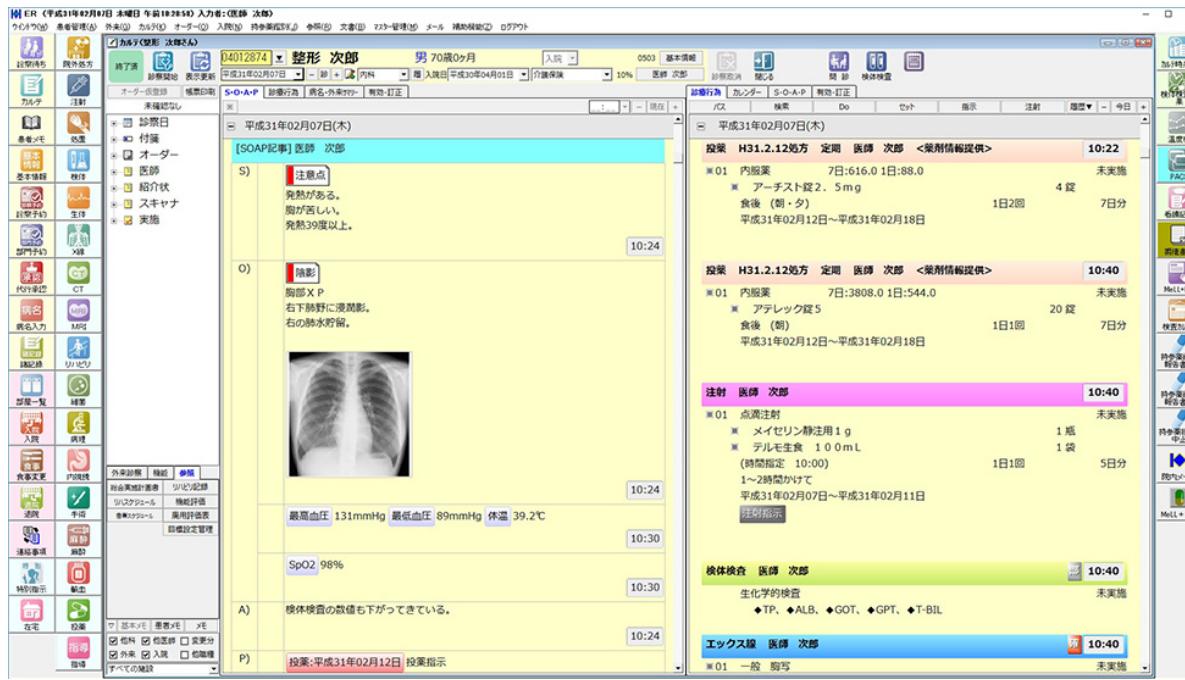
NLP Research Motivation in the health care business

- ▶ Clinical Notes Analysis (EHR = Electronic Health Record) :
- ▶ Robust Professional Document=200,000 years DR wisdom
- ▶ 100 mio patient Data in EHR
- ▶ Leverage with Deep Learning : Uncover unstructured and complex data and predict the patient future status.
- ▶ Save time to find out the complex diagnosis result.

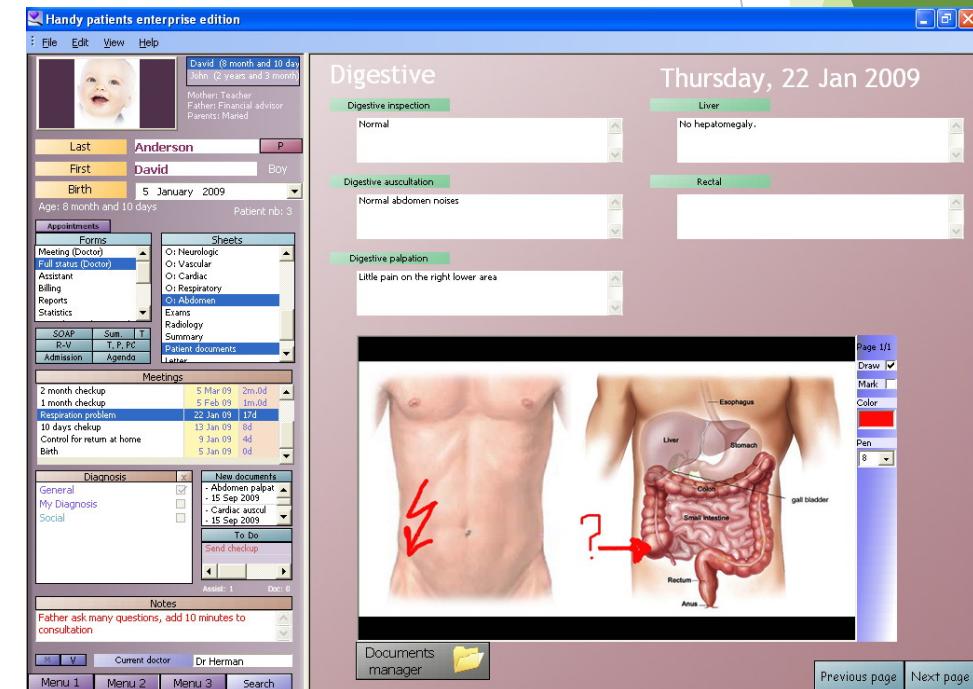
Example of Electronic Health Records (EHR)

In the era of data digitalization, the data size of storing the medical records is massively increasing. For example, neurological imaging data expanded by a significant factor 25,000, from about 200 gigabytes of data a year worldwide in the late 1980s to 5 petabytes a year in the early 2010s.(nature.com)

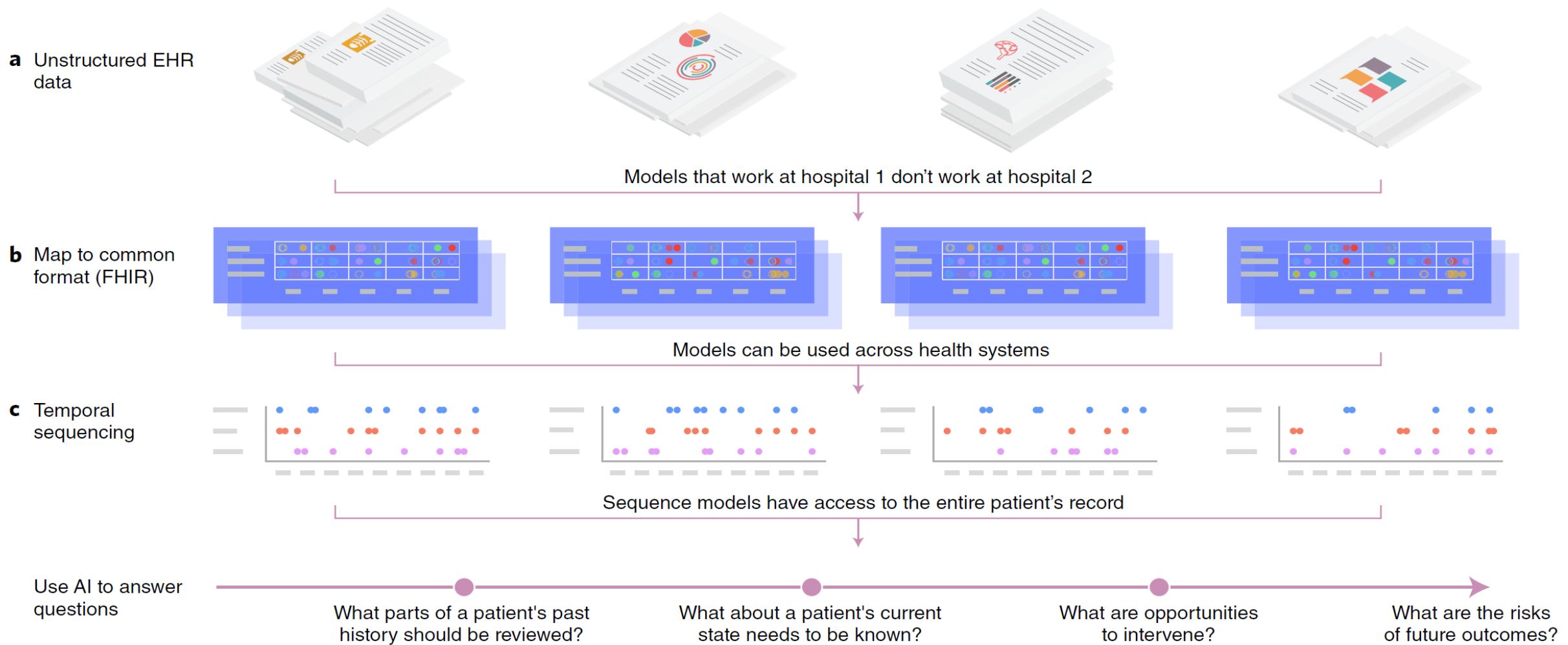
EHR in Japan : Hybrid type of images and text message



EHR sample image from Wikipedia

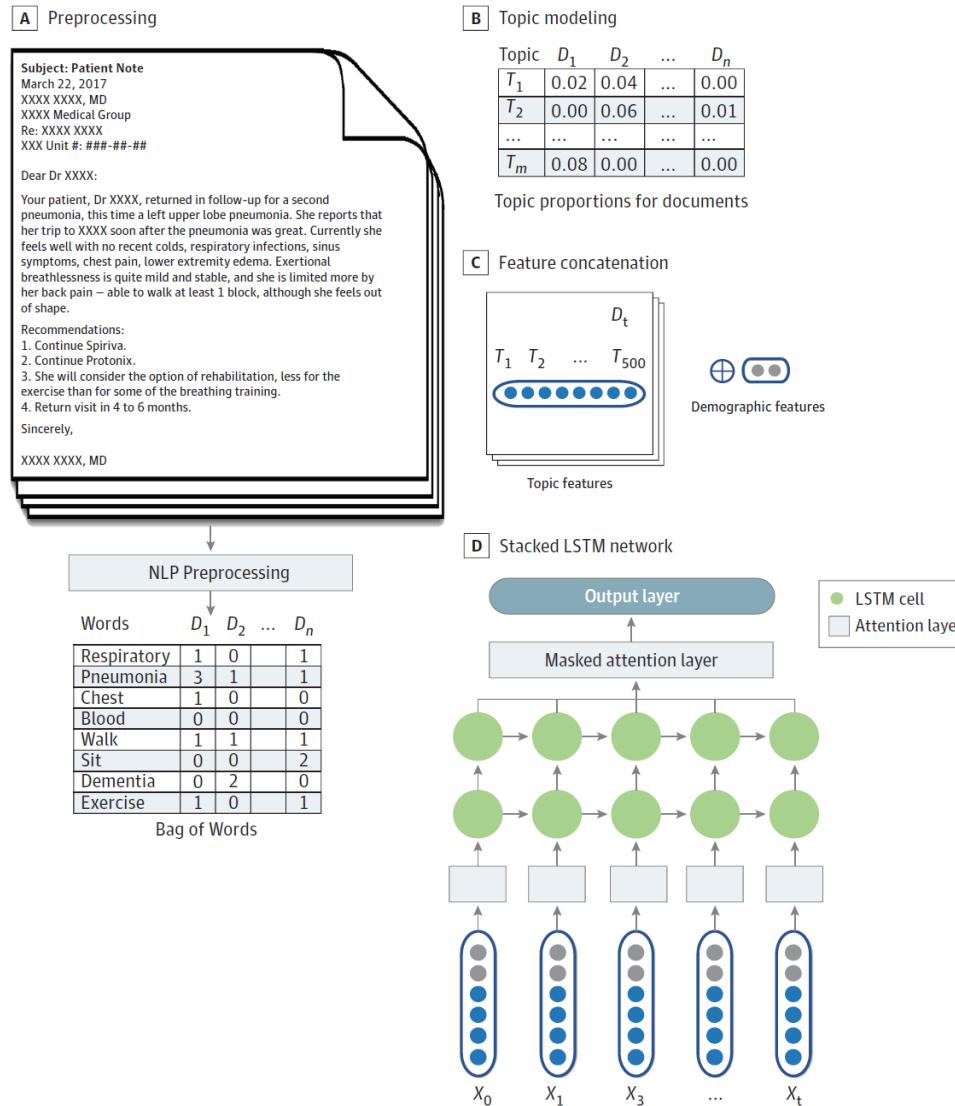


Prediction step from EHR (Traditional approach - ex. Large Scale RNN)



Ex1. : Biomedical NLP (LSTM) for EHR

Figure 1. Overview of the Predictive Modeling Using Longitudinal Clinical Notes and Demographics of Patients With Dementia



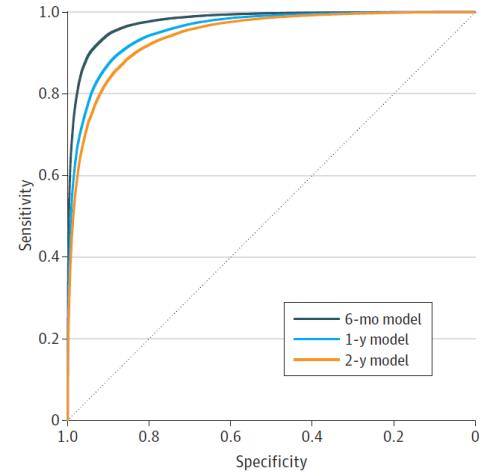
DATA: Electronic Health Record (26921 Alzheimer patients)

Clinical Visit Notes
Discharge Summaries
Doctor Consultation Notes
(except radiology and pathology reports)

Model: Attention Layer + LSTM

Result: Predicts 0.5, 1 and 2-year mortality prediction

Figure 2. Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves of the Deep Learning Models in Predicting Patient Mortality



JAMA Network Open. 2019;2(7):e196972. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.6972

(Development and Validation of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Mortality Prediction in Selecting Patients With Dementia for Earlier Palliative Care Interventions)
Liquin, Jul 2019, Wang

Ex2. : Biomedical NLP (BioBert) for Text Mining

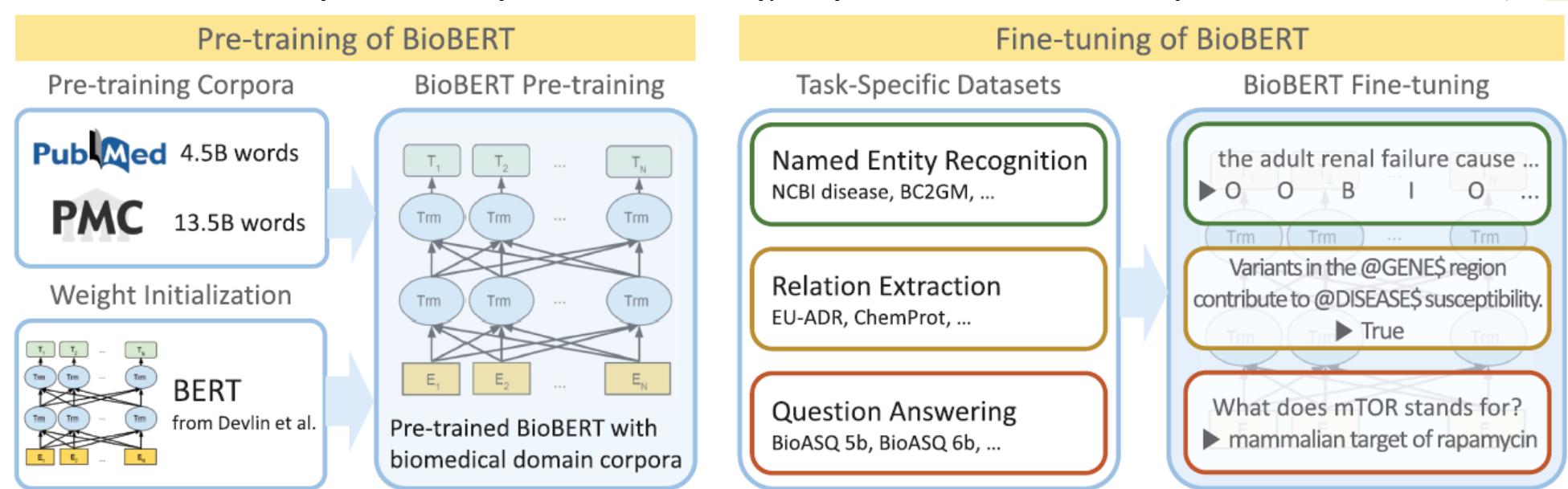
BioBert Model

Biomedical Natural Language Processing Model based on PubMed

Data : Book Corpus + English Wikipedia
+ PubMed Abstraction + PMC Full Text

Model: BioBert (implemented from Bert)

Result: Improve 12.24% Medical Record Review biomedical questioning and answering, Improve Medical Entity



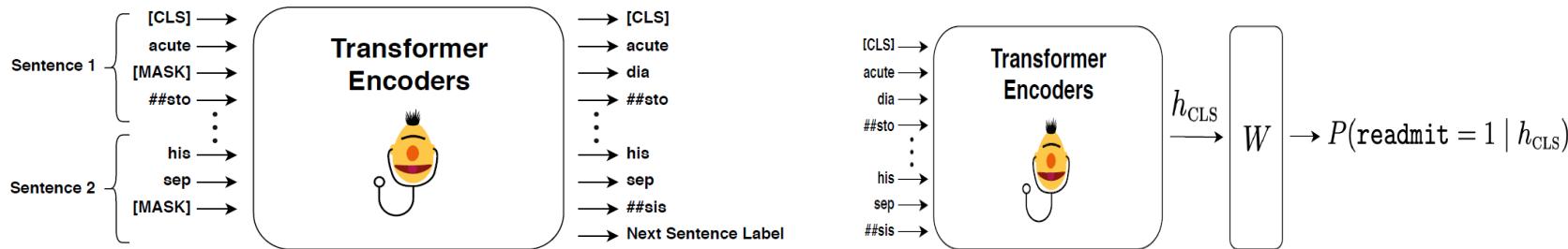
(Yu Gu, BioBERT: a pre-trained biomedical language representation model for biomedical text mining)

Ex3. : Biomedical NLP (ClinicalBert) - a

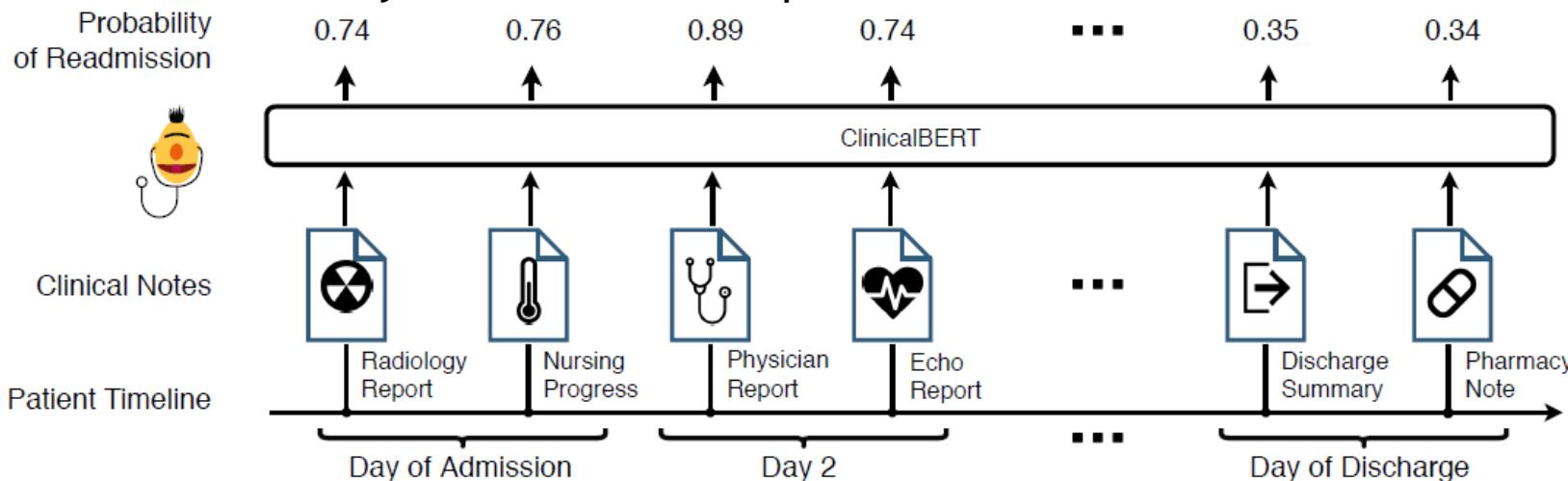
ClinicalBert

Data : Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care III
2,083,180 de-identified notes (admission)

Model: ClinicalBert (implemented from Bert)



Predicts 30-day readmission data process



Ex3. : Biomedical NLP (ClinicalBERT) - b

Original sentence : He has experienced acute chronic diastolic heart failure in the setting of volume overload due to his sepsis.

“chronic” has strong relation inside Attention layer.

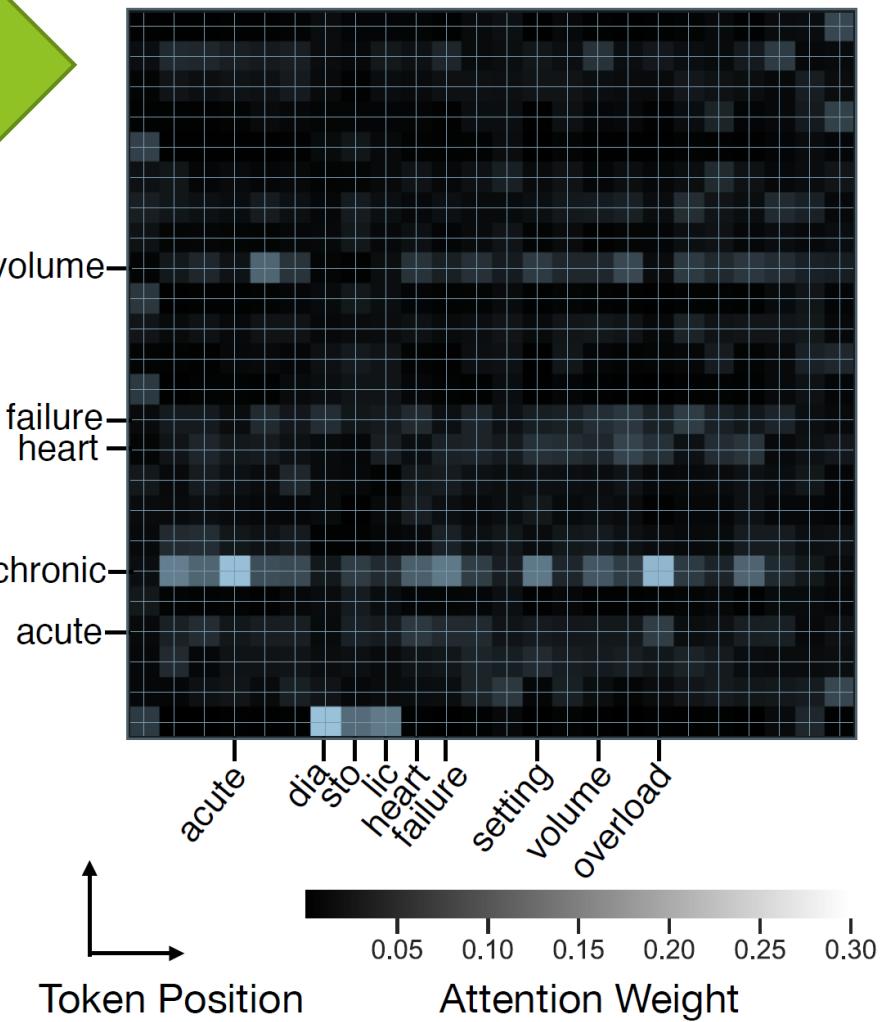


Improve the masked language modeling and next sentence prediction

Model	Masked language modeling	Next sentence prediction
ClinicalBERT	86.80%	99.25%
BERT	56.80%	80.50%

Accurate 30-day readmission prediction

Model	AUROC	AUPRC	RP80
ClinicalBERT	0.714 ± 0.018	0.701 ± 0.021	0.242 ± 0.111
Bag-of-words	0.684 ± 0.025	0.674 ± 0.027	0.217 ± 0.119
BI-LSTM	0.694 ± 0.025	0.686 ± 0.029	0.223 ± 0.103
BERT	0.692 ± 0.019	0.678 ± 0.016	0.172 ± 0.101



3. Conclusion

AI (NPR) = Variable Service

**NPR Analysis Expanding
Research from Commerce (GE)
Big Data Analysis (GAFA)
Data is Borderless**

NLP/BigData



Express Scripts (USA)

(Pharmacy Benefit Management Org.)
NLP Analysis based on 83mio Patient Data

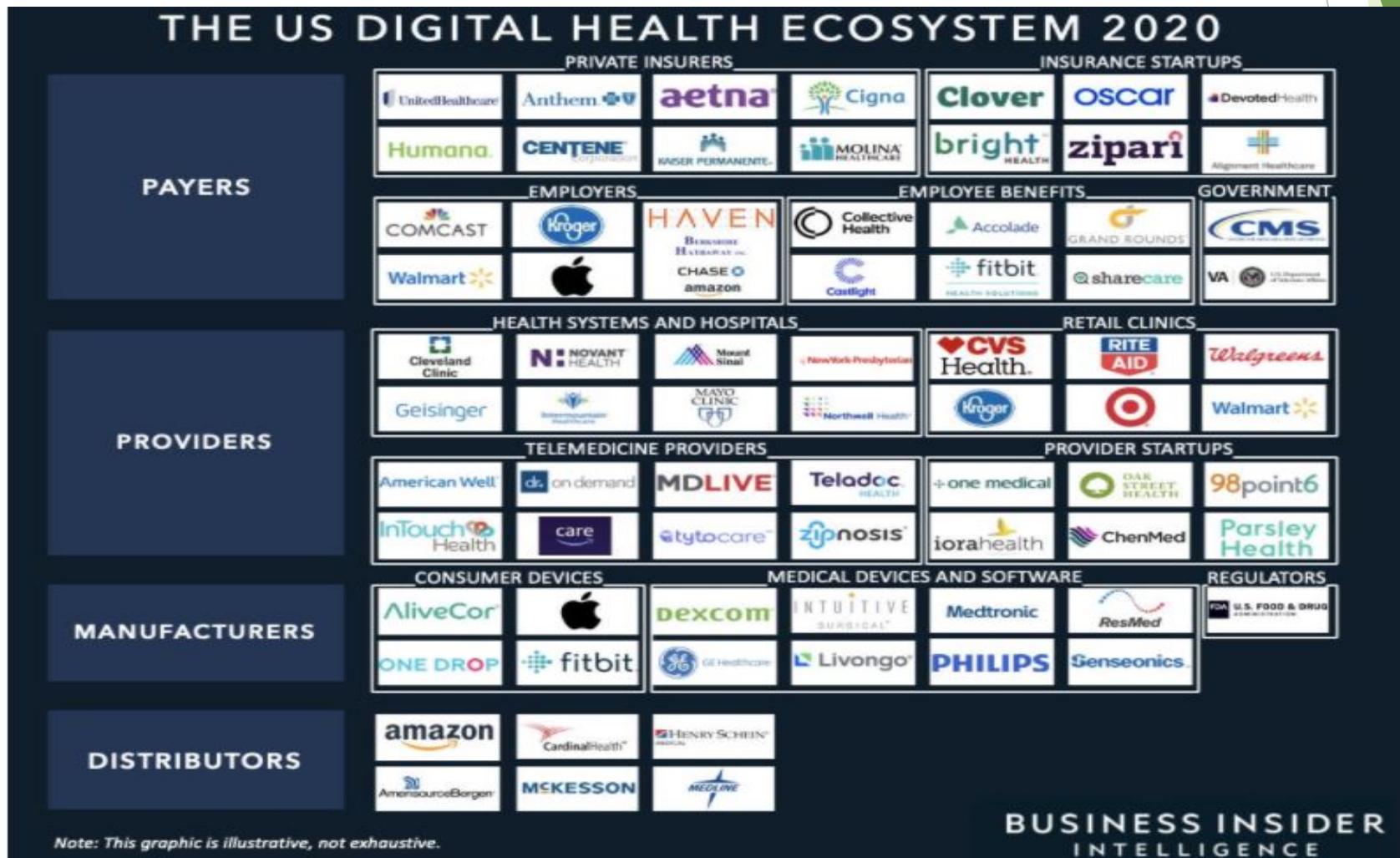
Data (22peta byte)

EHR, Voice Message, Public Twitter message,
Patient's Twitter message, Email

Result:

Patient Sentiment, Patient Character, Diagnosis,
Predict Low Adherence

AI accelerates in the Health Care Business



AI (NLP) Issue

AI Ethics and
Privacy

AI Model
vs
socio economics

Future NLP

- Hand writing
- MultiModal
- XLNet (SoTA)