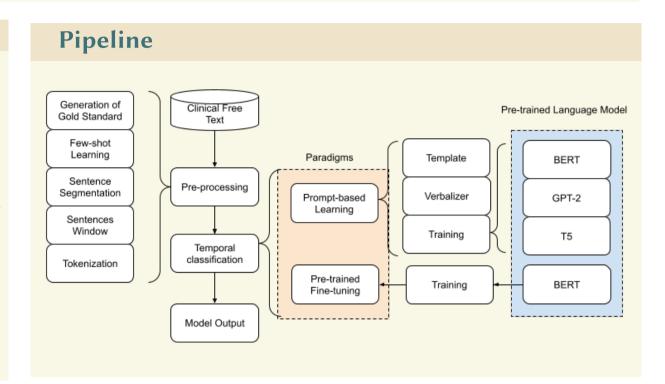
MedTem2.0: Prompt-based Temporal Classification of Treatment Events from Discharge Summaries

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Motivations

- ► Clinical texts contain important temporal information, e.g. medication start and end dates, appointment and diagnosis dates.
- Developing effective natural language processing techniques for extracting temporal information from clinical texts is crucial for improving healthcare.
- ► For example, if the discharge note records that "The patient took ibuprofen during the hospitalization". Ibuprofen is marked as "ON" when it is considered a treatment and "OFF" when it is not.



Methodology

- Different Paradigms: Prompt-based
 Learning (PBL), Pre-trained Fine-tuning
- ▶ Different PLMs: BERT, GPT-2, T5

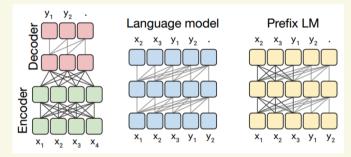


Figure: PLMs architectures

Different Template and Verbalizer

Scores: PBL vs Fine-Tuning

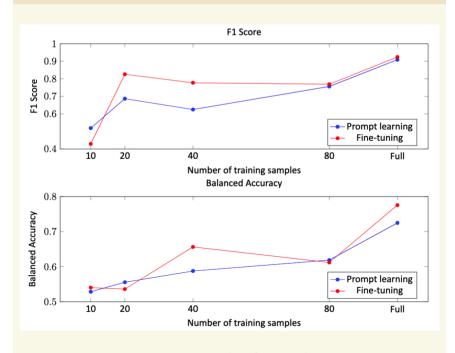


Figure: Result of Few-shot

Results: Different PLMs and Templates/Verbalizers

PLM	Learning rate	F1 score of ON class	Balanced Accuracy
BERT	1E-4	87.29	50.00
	2E-4	90.75	69.72
	5E-6	90.14	69.57
GPT-2	6E-5	90.57	70.24
	2E-5	90.79	71.19
	5E-6	90.28	65.58
T5	6E-5	90.69	70.43
	4E-5	91.24	71.43
	2E-5	90.12	68.36

Table: Result of Different PLMs

Template	Verbalizer	F1 score of ON class	Balanced Accuracy
Manual	Manual	91.24	71.43
Manual	Soft	90.85	70.52
Soft	Manual	90.68	68.33
Soft	Soft	89.80	72.48
Mixed	Manual	90.89	72.07
Mixed	Soft	90.70	69.01

Table: Result of Different Templates and Verbalizers

Outcomes:

- ► Establish a high baseline score with 90.89% F1 score and 72.0% balanced accuracy by using *prompt-based* learning.
- ► Improved performance using fine-tuning with the BERT model, resulting in a 92.45% F1 score and 77.56% balanced accuracy.
- ► **MedTem**: Open-source toolkits and packages for Temporal relation classification tasks on clinical treatment events.

