

# Language Models in Complex Diagnostics

Carsten Eickhoff

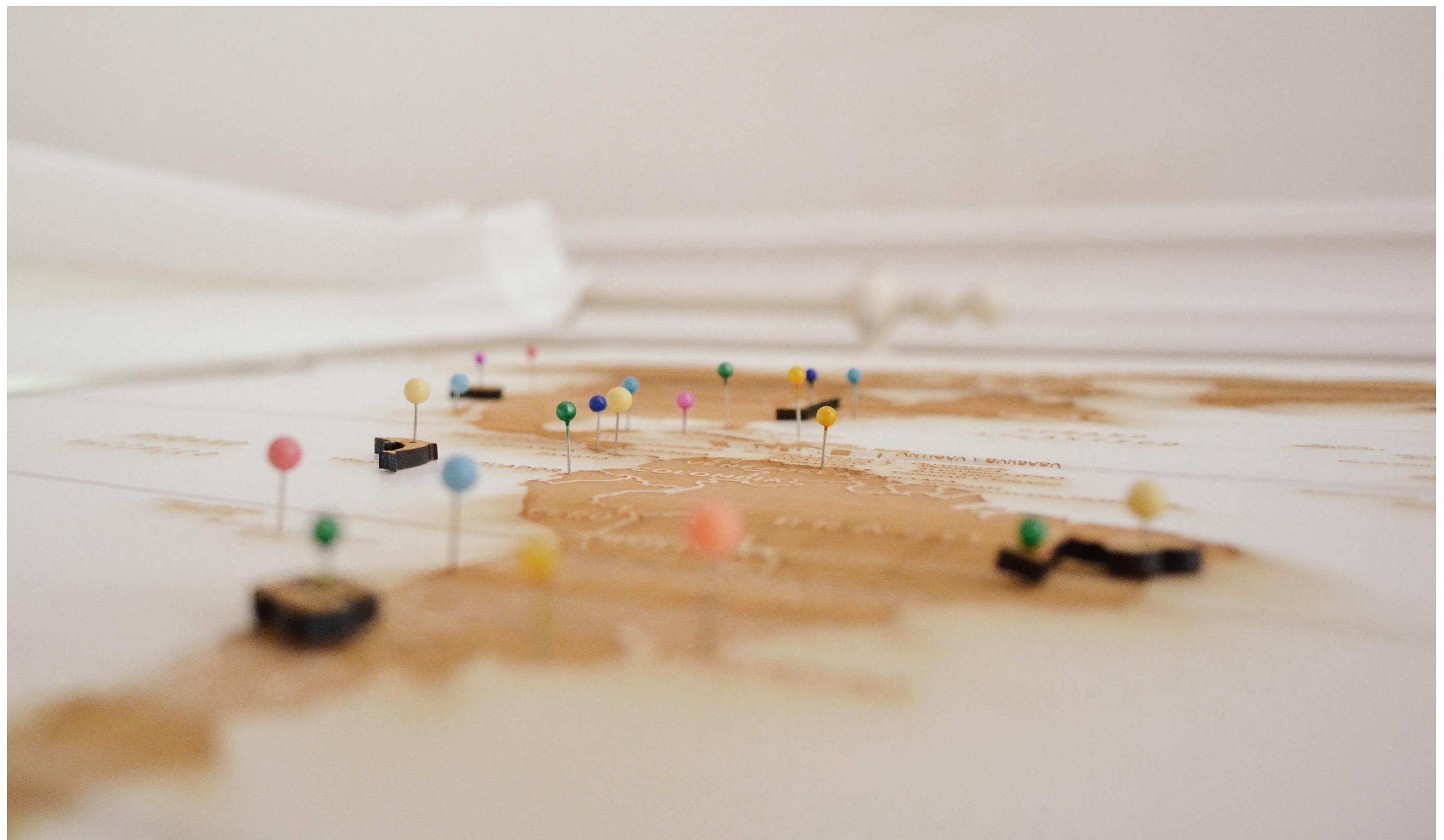
EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



BROWN

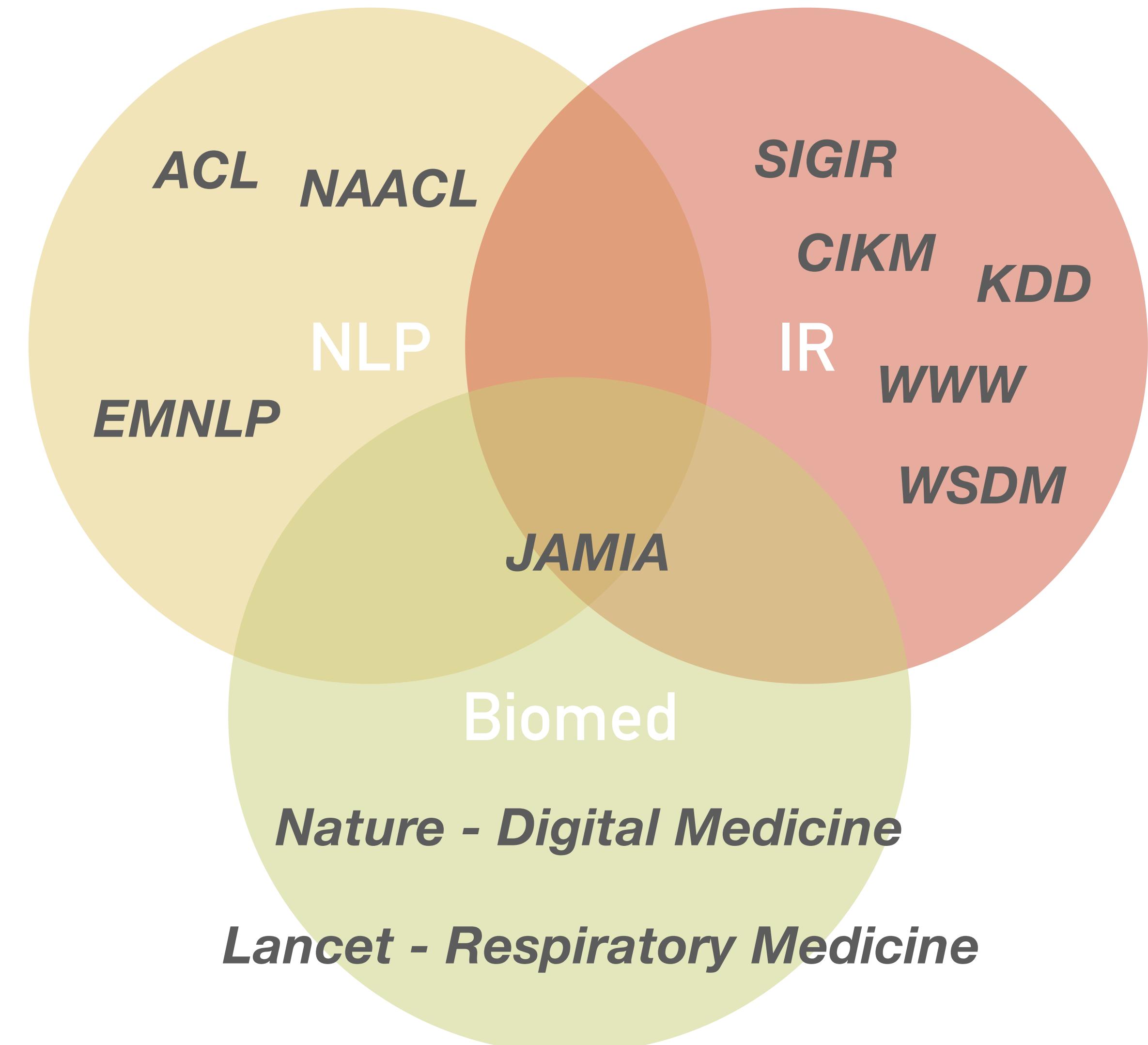
# About

- **Hannover**
- **University of Edinburgh**
- **TU Delft**
- **Microsoft**
- **ETH Zurich**
- **Harvard University**
- **Brown University**
- **University of Tübingen**



# Interests

- **Dense Retrieval**
- **Explainable IR**
- **Uncertainty Aware IR**
- **Grounded Language Modeling**
- **Manifold Learning for Neural LMs**
- **Conditional Text Generation**
- **Clinical Decision Support**



# Team



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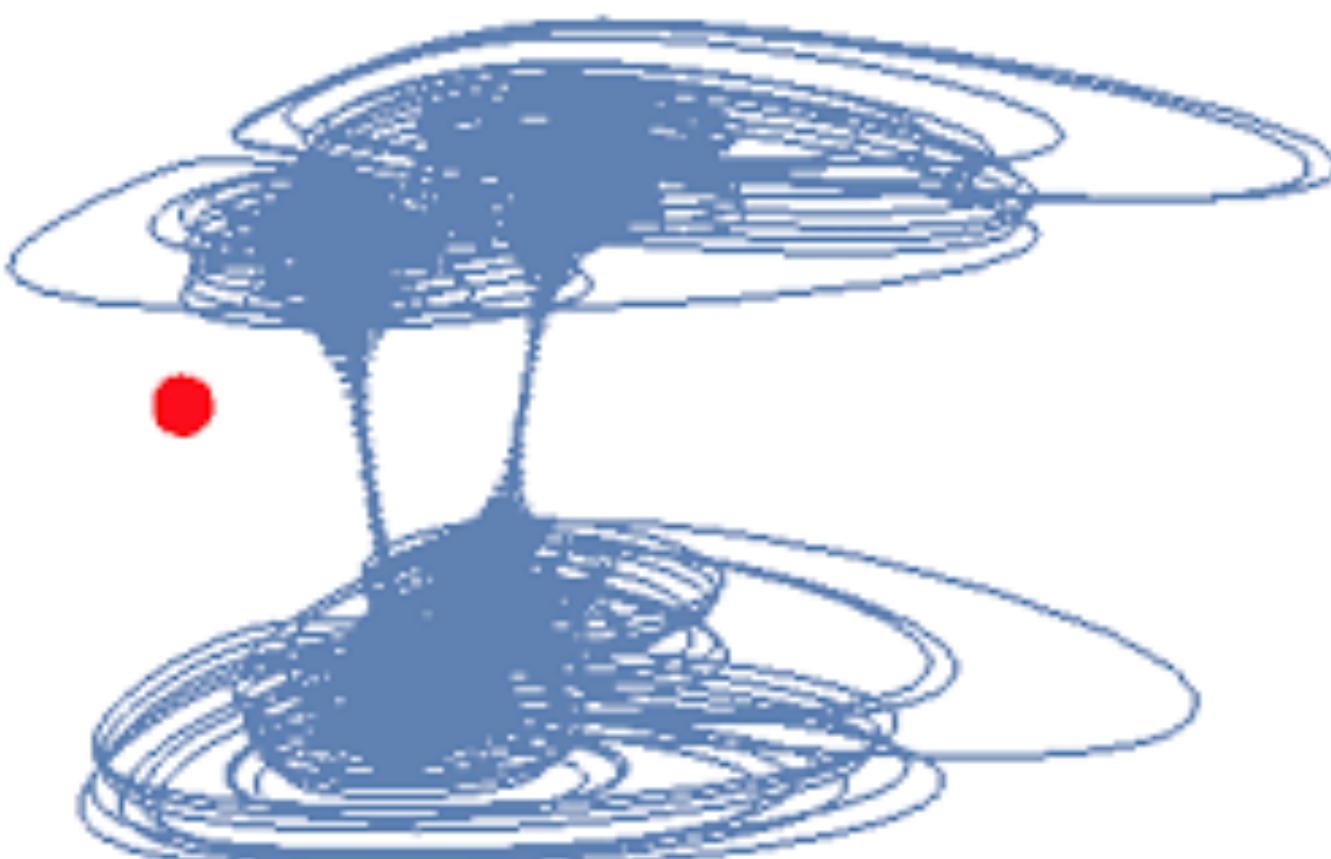
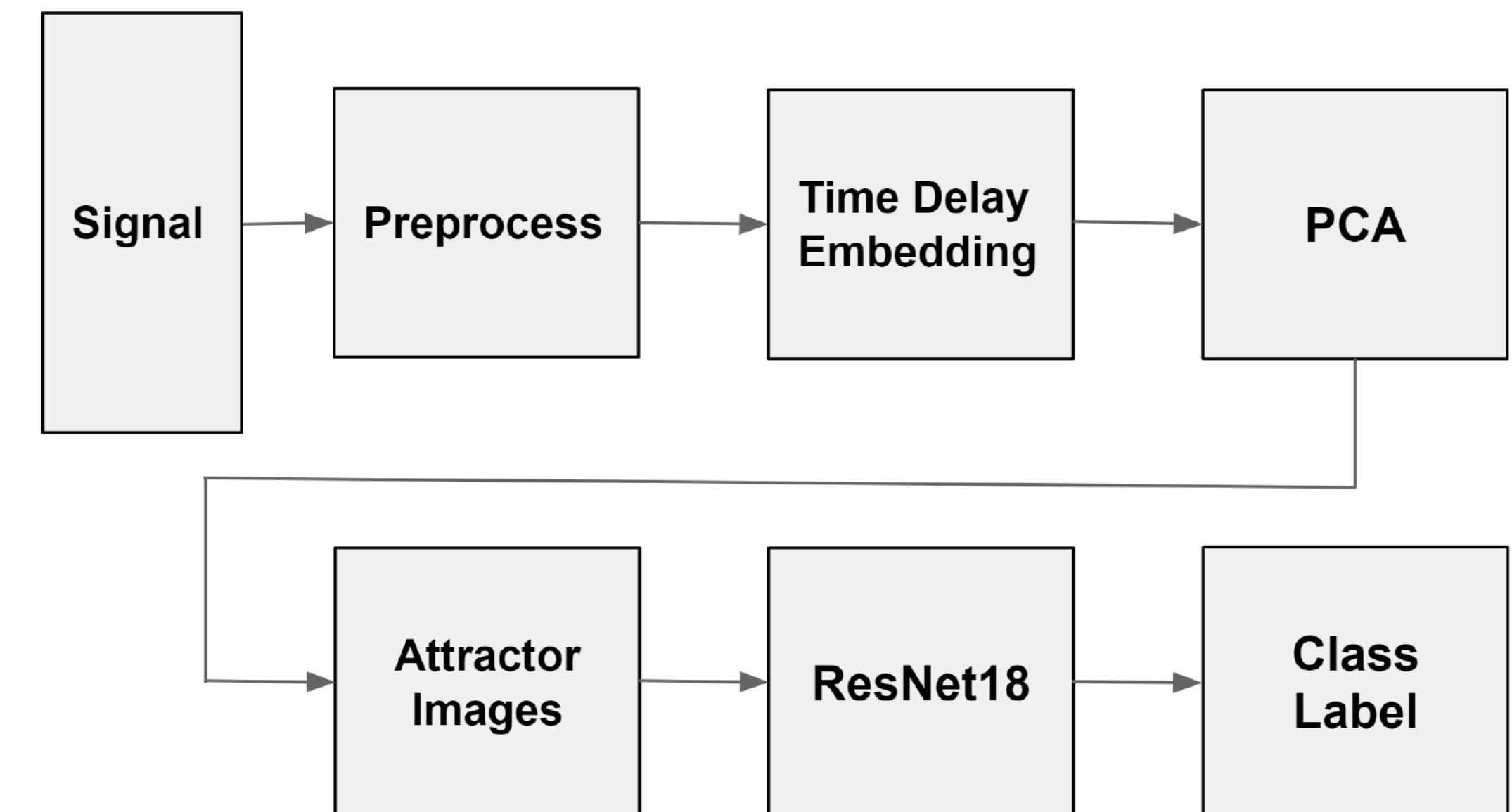
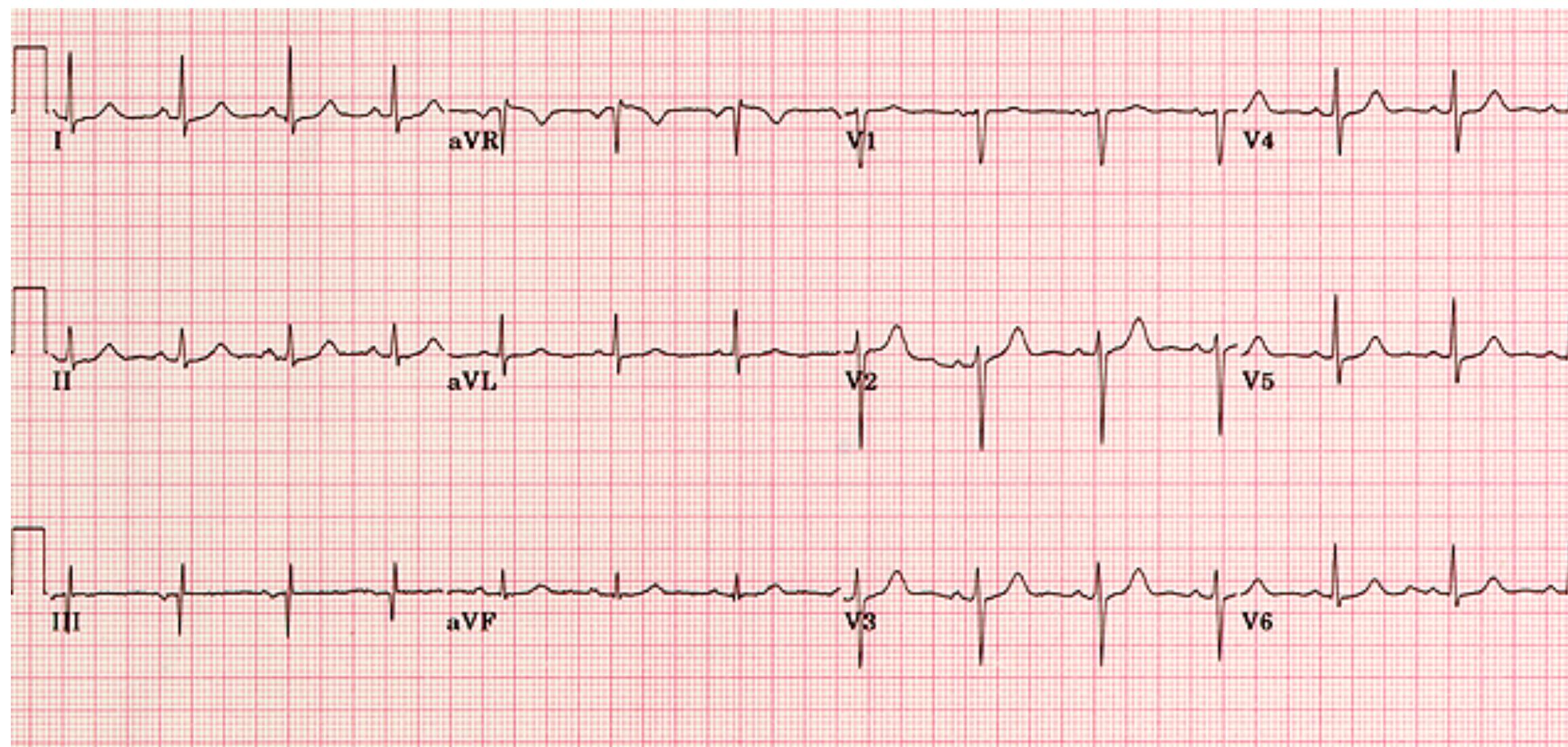


**WASIWASI MGONZO**  
PHD STUDENT



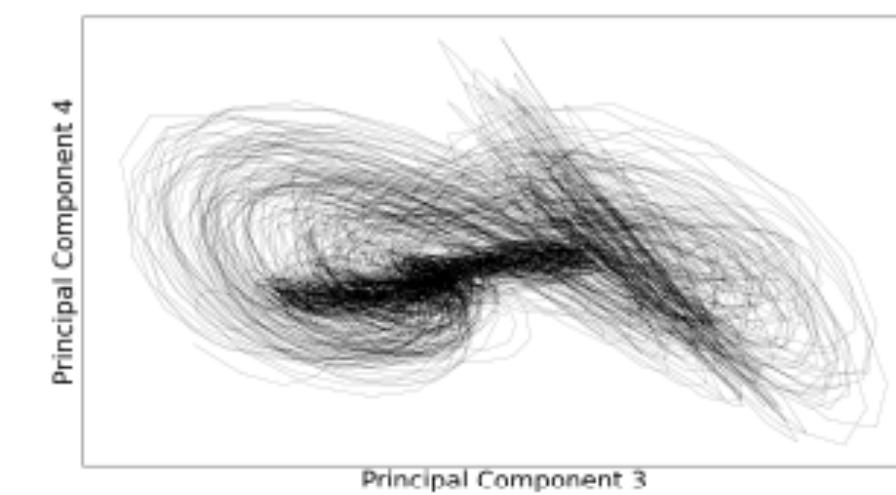
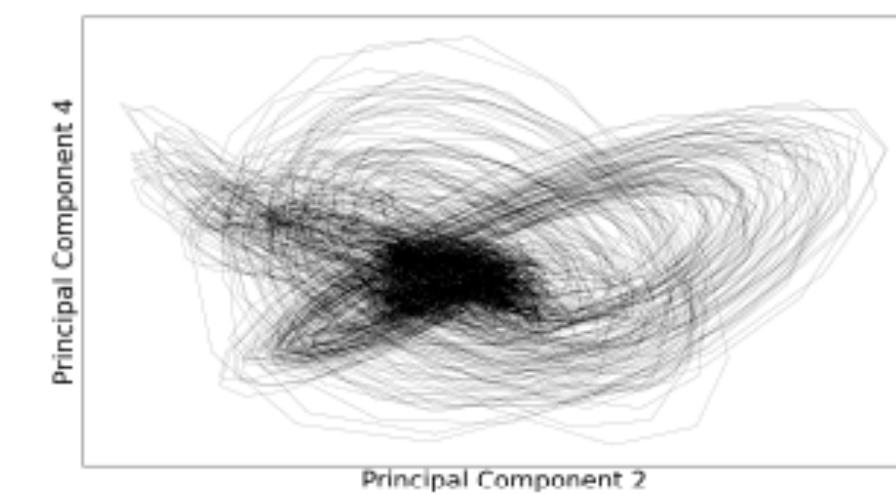
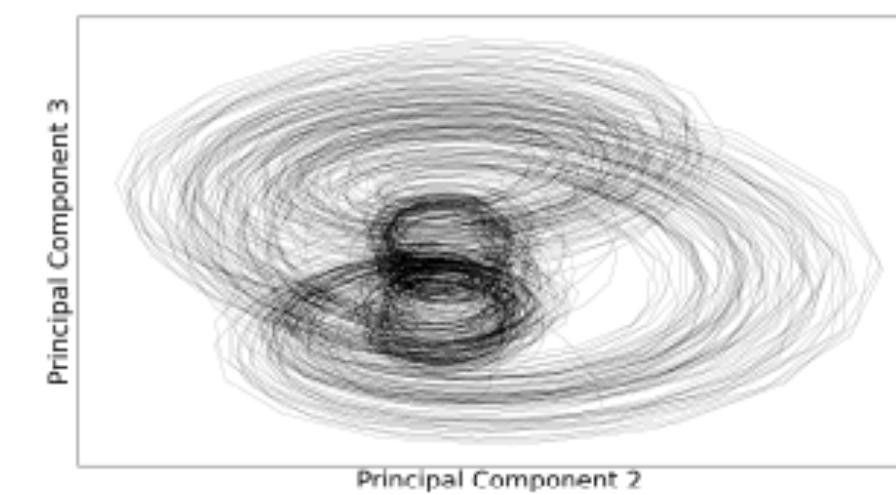
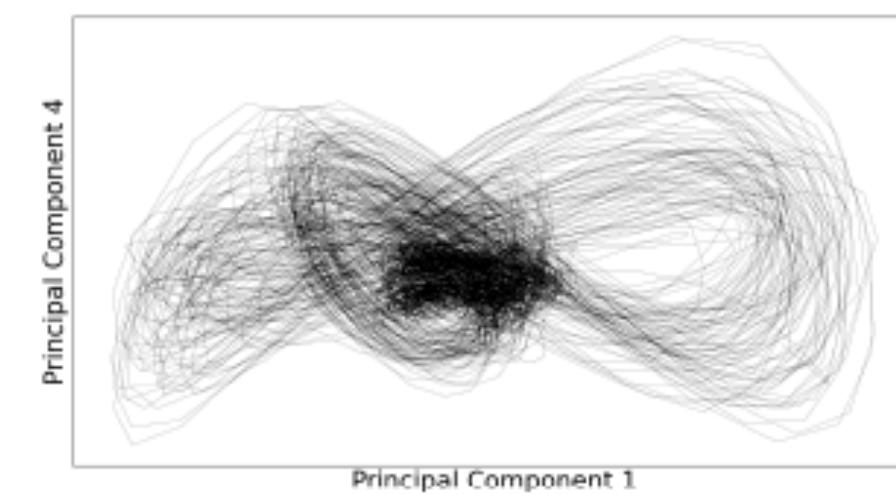
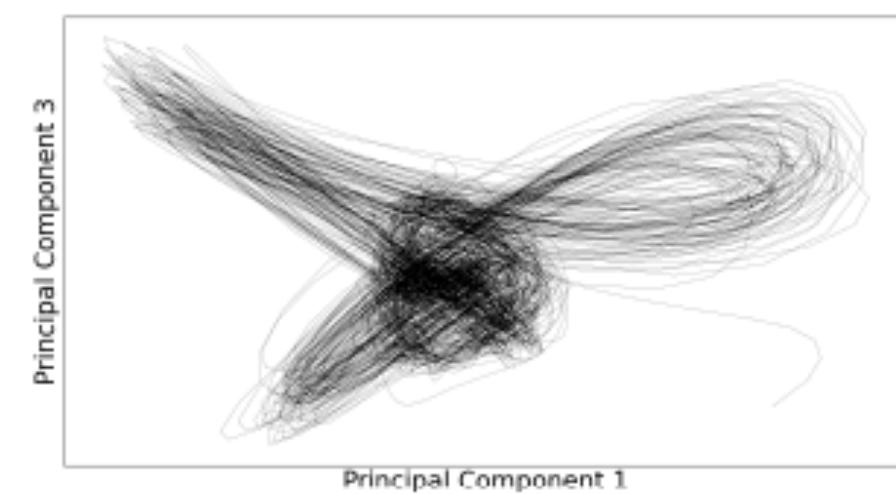
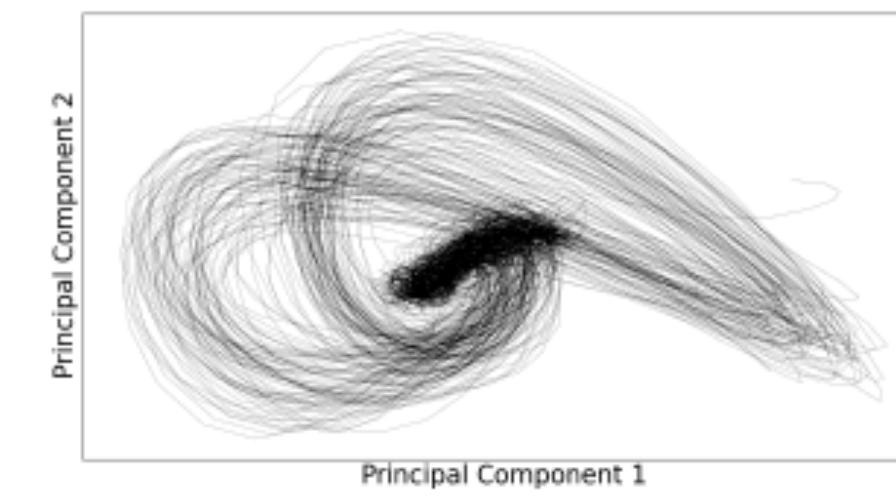
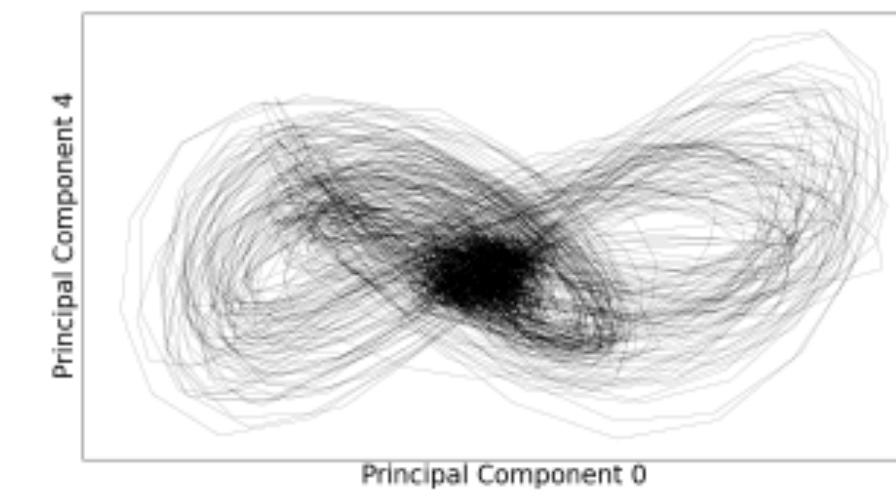
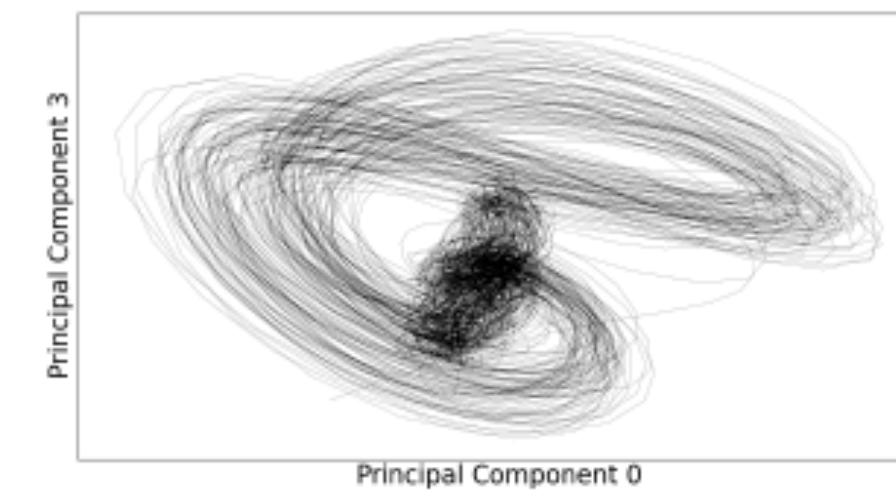
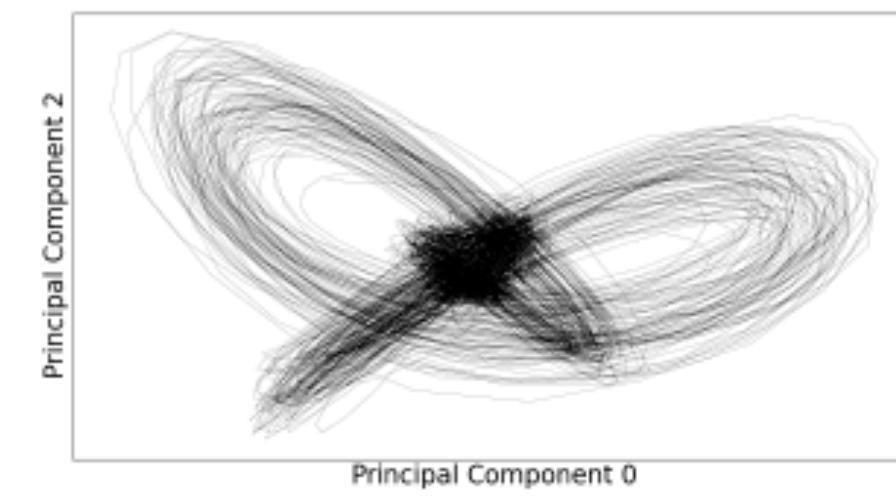
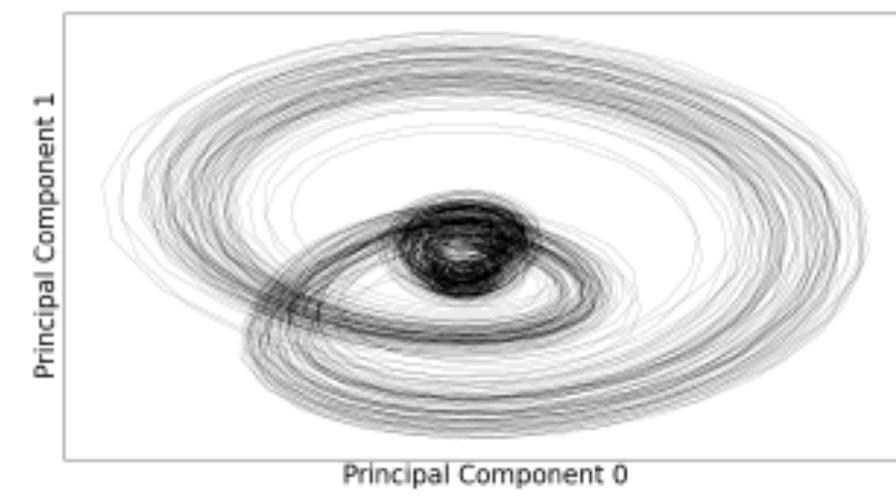
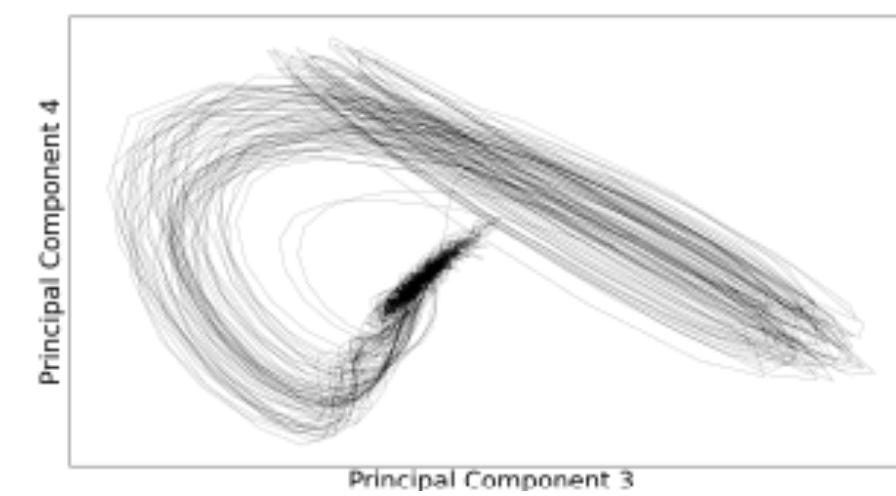
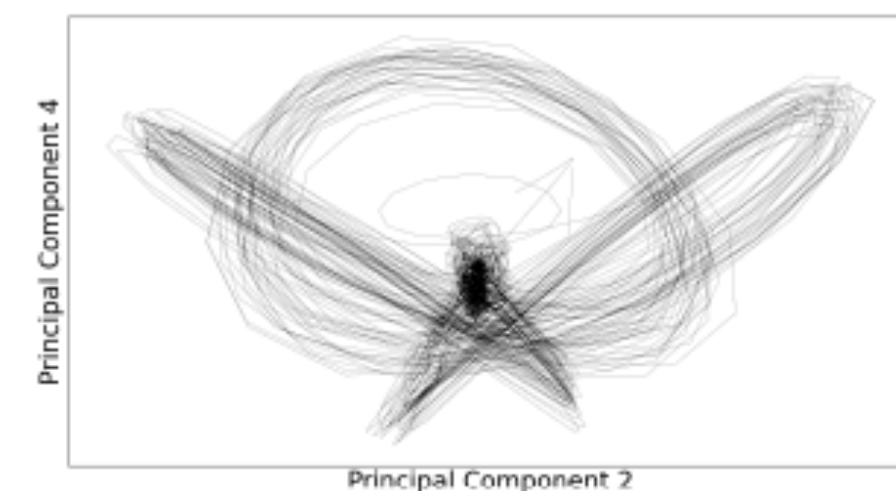
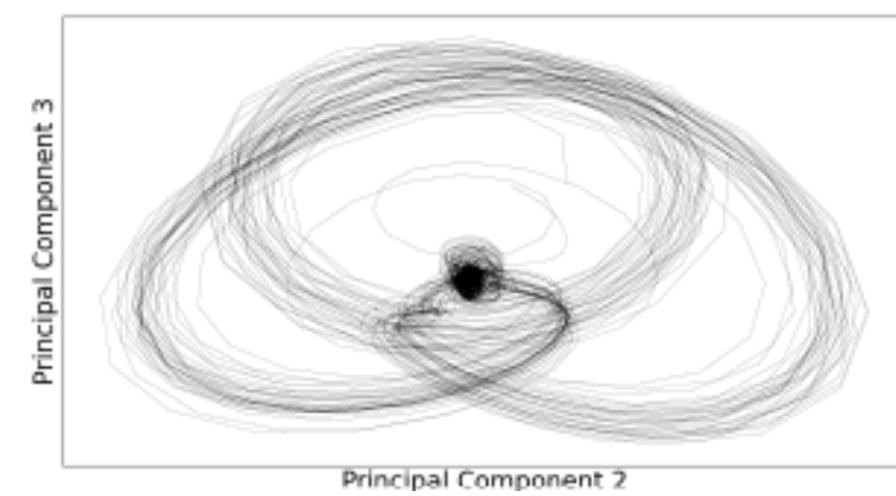
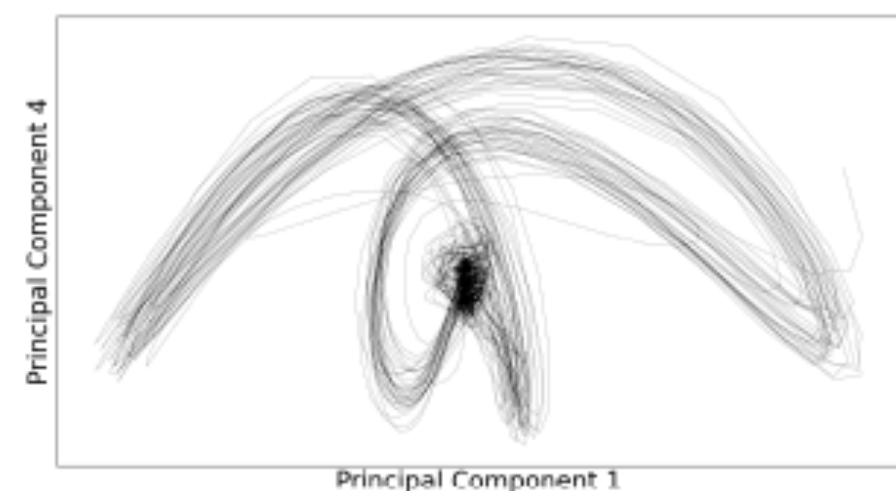
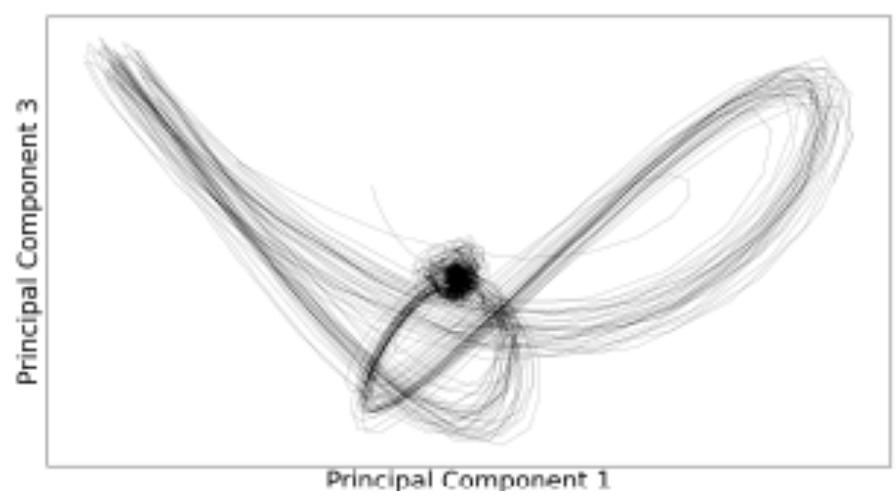
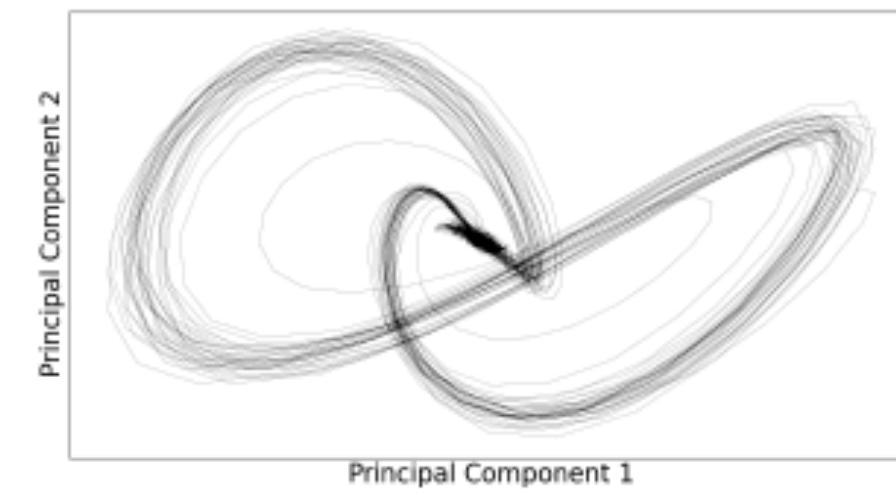
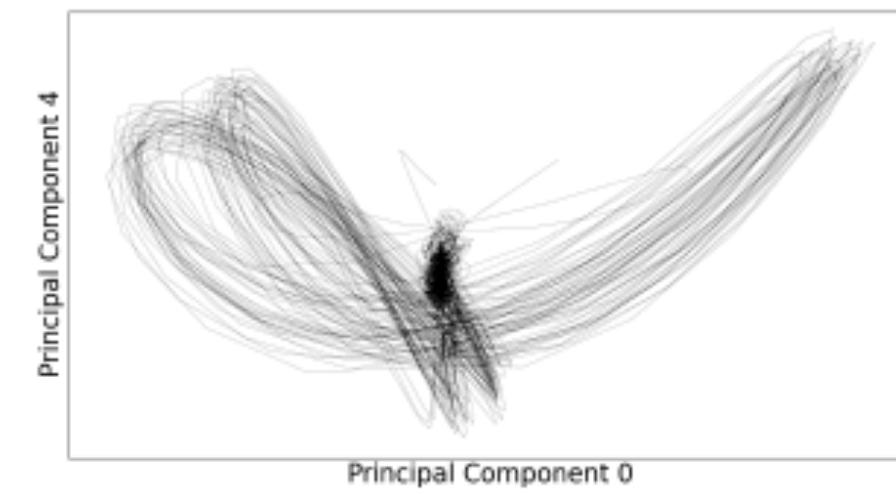
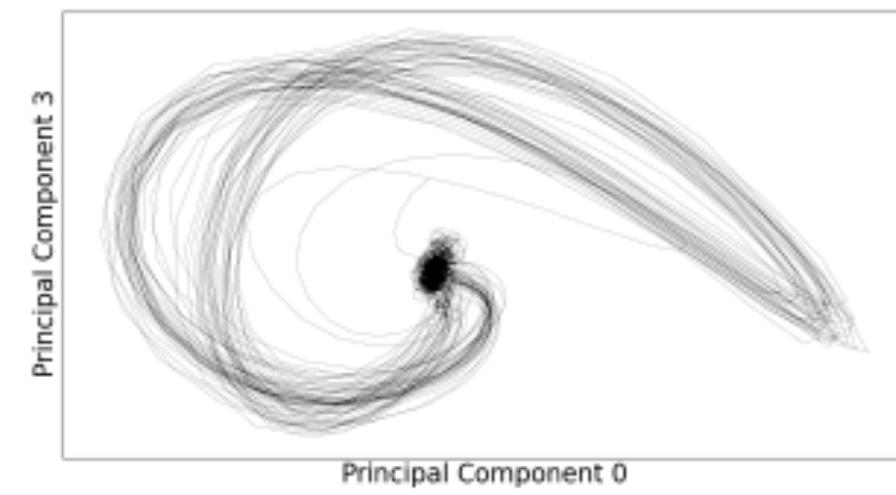
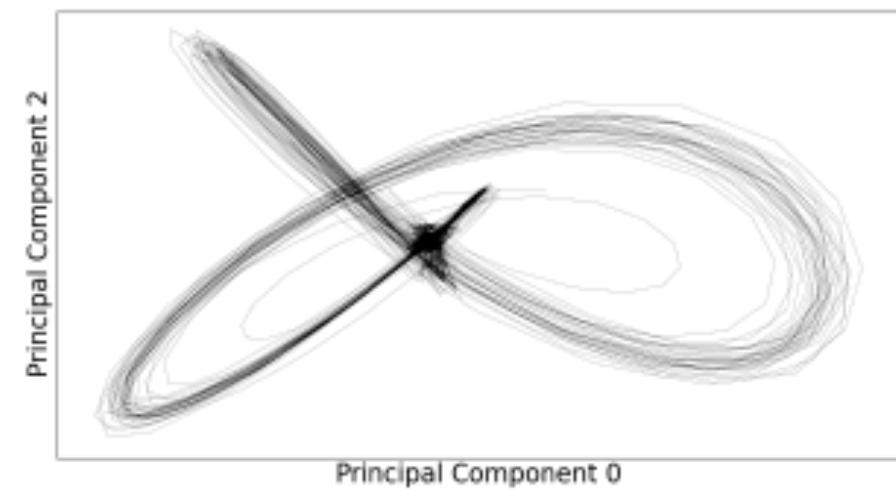
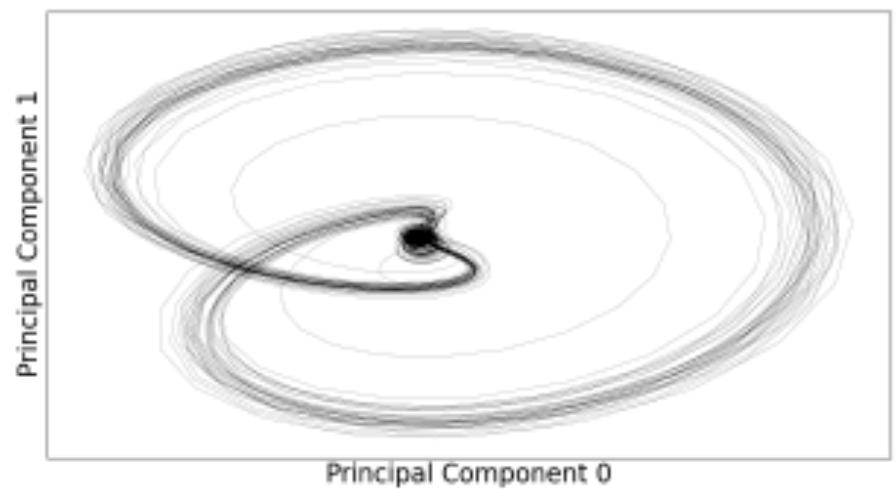
**WILLIAM RUDMAN**  
PHD STUDENT

# Cardiac Arrhythmia Localization via ECG Attractor Imaging

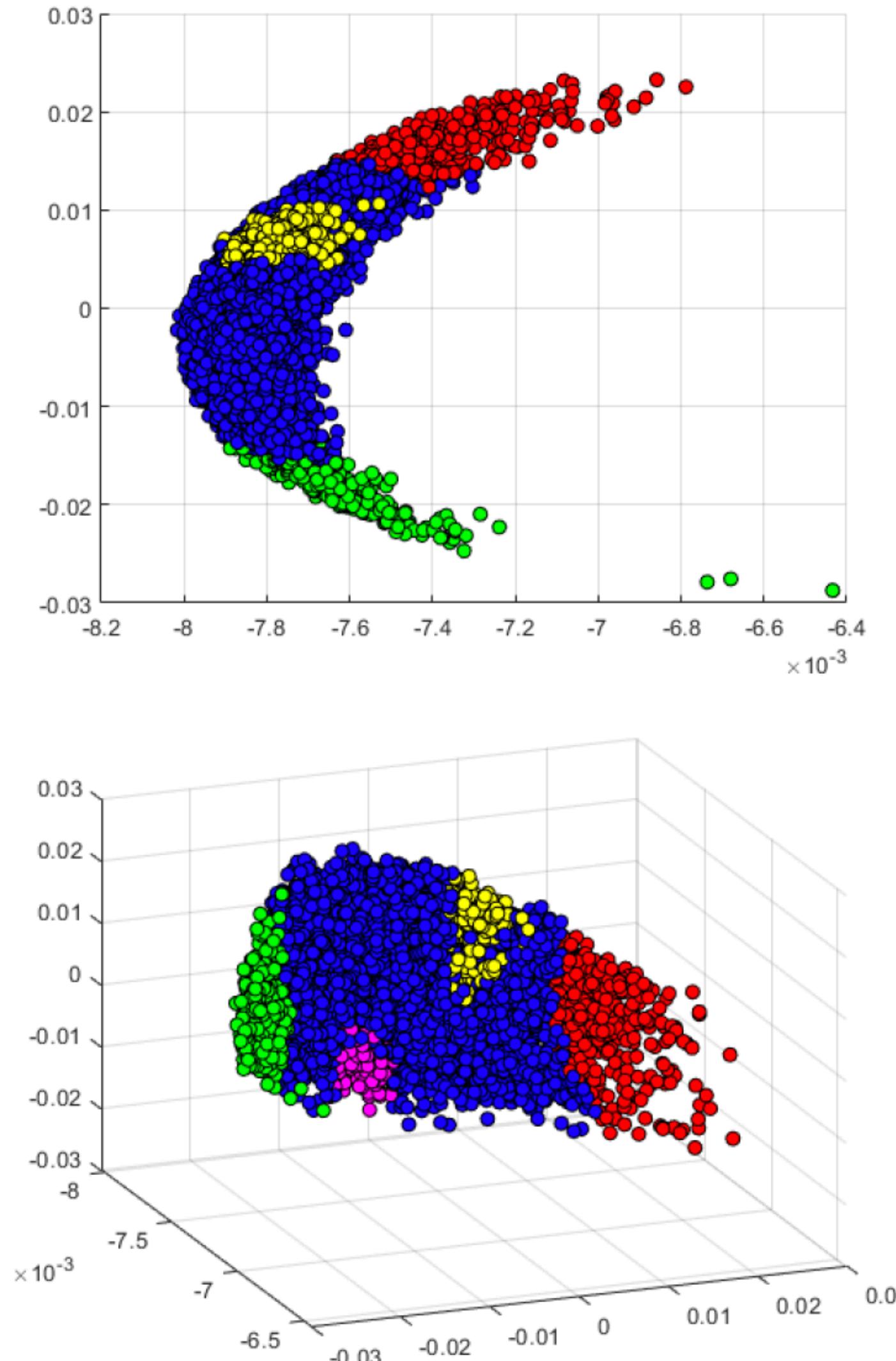


	Normal	AFib	Other	Noise	Avg. Score
Zabihi et. al. [33]	90.49	79.43	75.64	61.11	81.85
Datta et. al. [9]	91.00	79.00	77.00	—	—
Hong et. al. [15]	92.04	86.92	80.68	81.56	85.30
Spectrogram	76.78	43.08	44.71	54.55	54.78
Signal	94.84	96.77	91.93	90.41	93.49
Naïve Attractor	93.93	85.71	94.40	94.87	92.23
<b>01 PCA Attractor</b>	<b>99.66</b>	<b>98.95</b>	<b>98.46</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99.27</b>

# Some Examples



# Health Outcome Disparities on the EHR



- Self Attention Contextual Embeddings

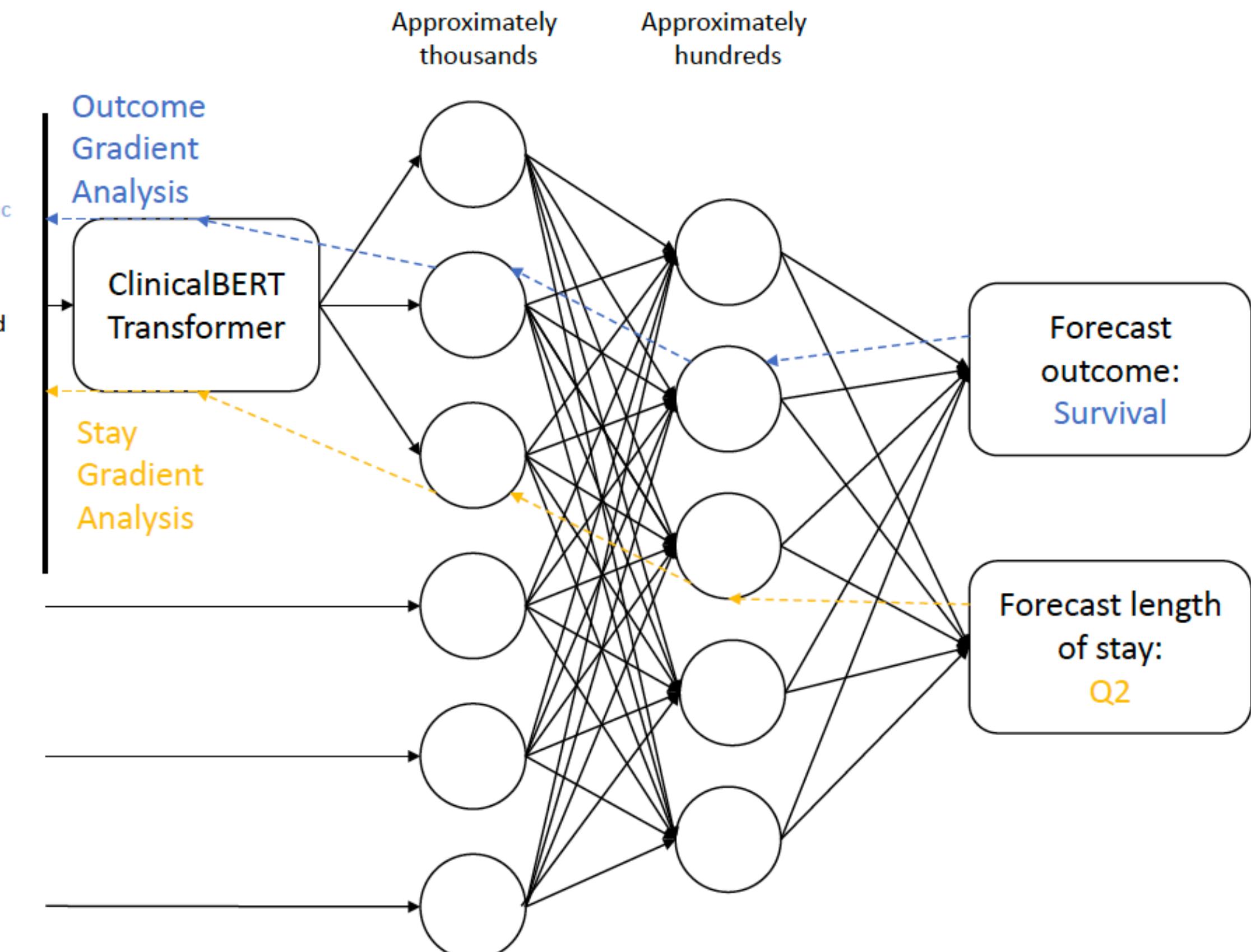
the patient reported that he had been **feeling well without chest pain**, shortness of breath, or dyspnea on exertion. The patient underwent a **cardiac catheterization on the morning of arrival** with **pci to the native rca and stents and brachytherapy to the vein graft**. the patient **tolerated the procedure well** and approximately **hours later developed a chest pain** noted as out of substernal radiating to his throat and back **without shortness of breath, diaphoresis, nausea or vomiting**. ekg at that time revealed st elevation in ii, iii, and avf

- Age, sex, insurer...

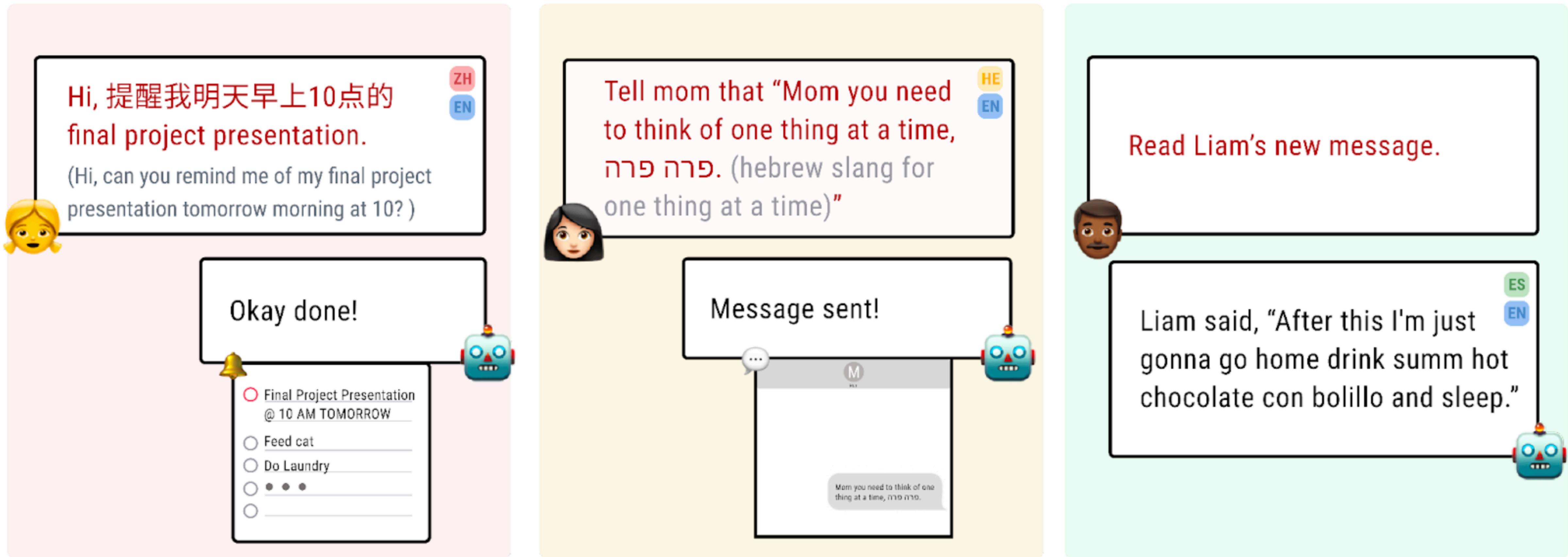
- Comorbidity 1 yes/no

...

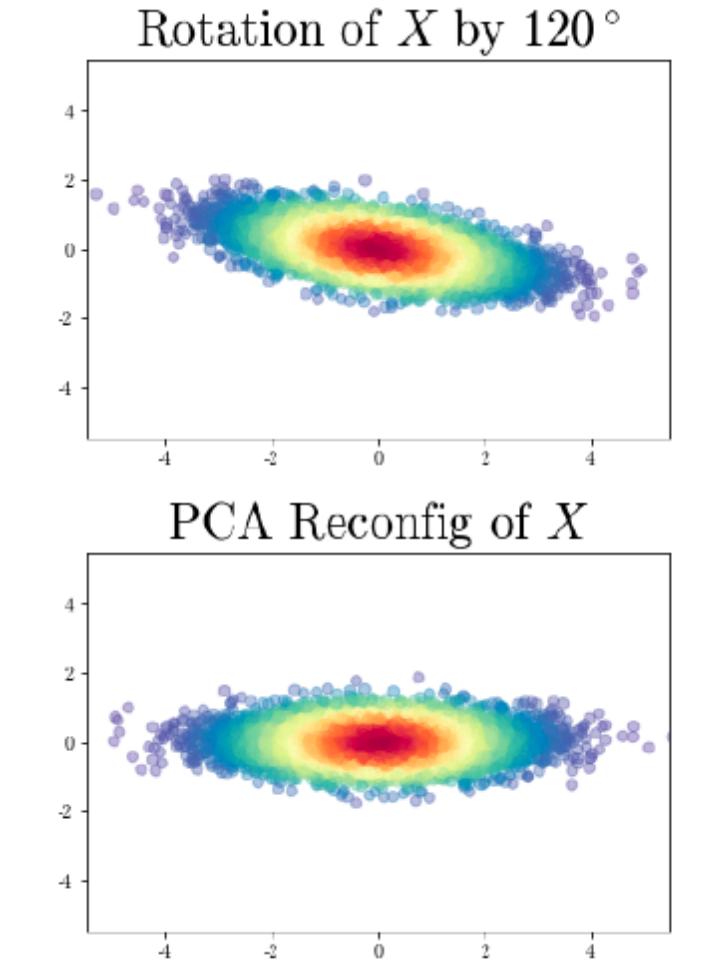
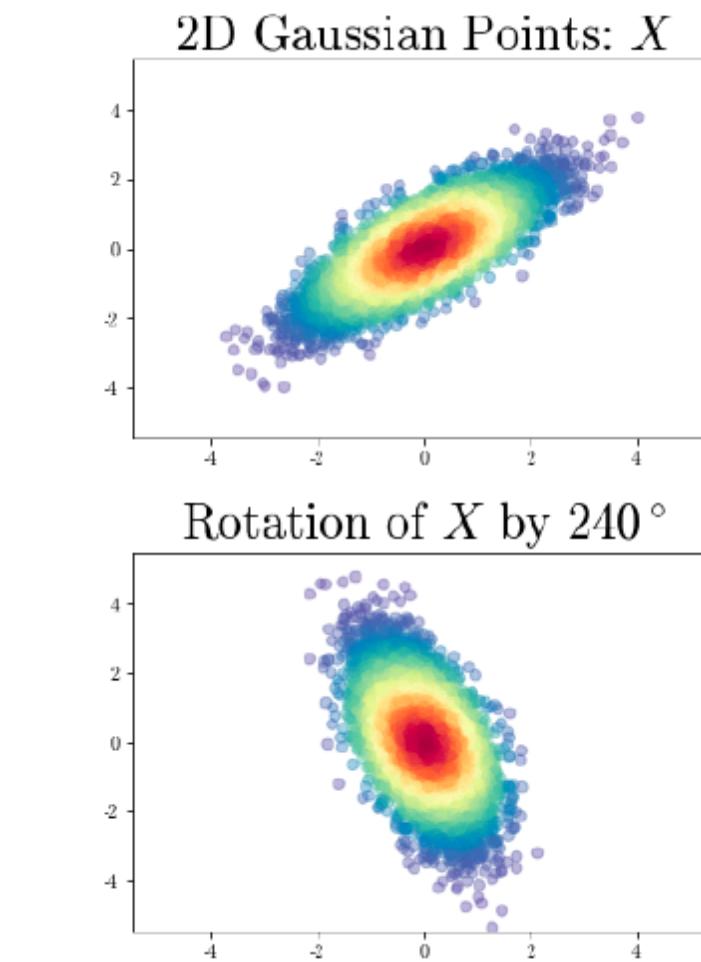
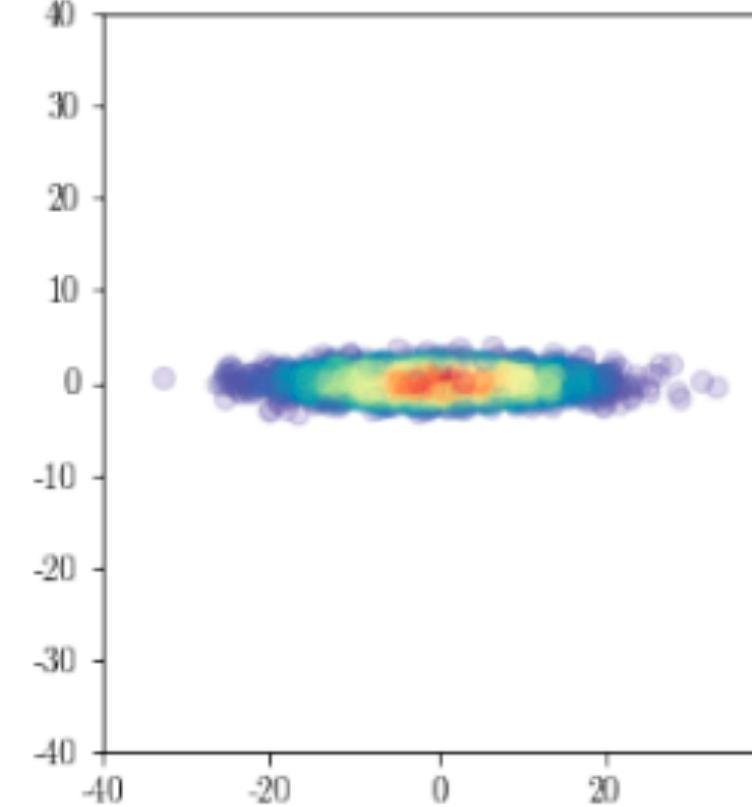
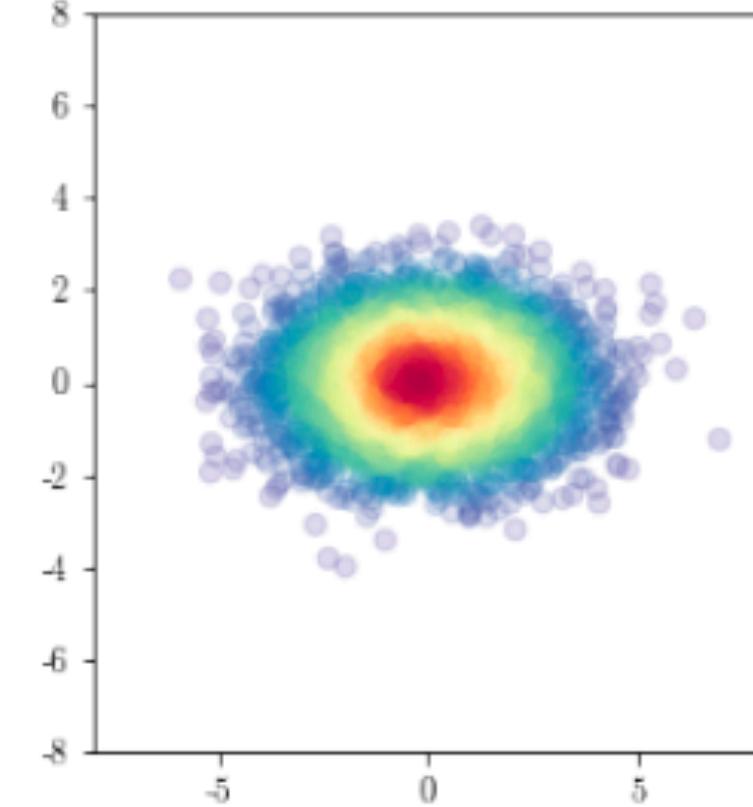
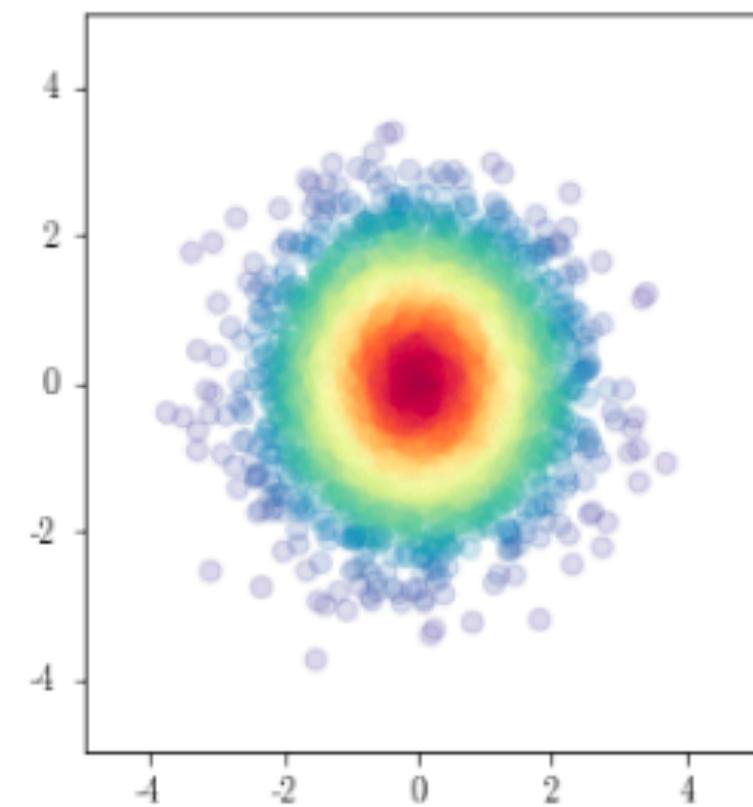
- Comorbidity n yes/no



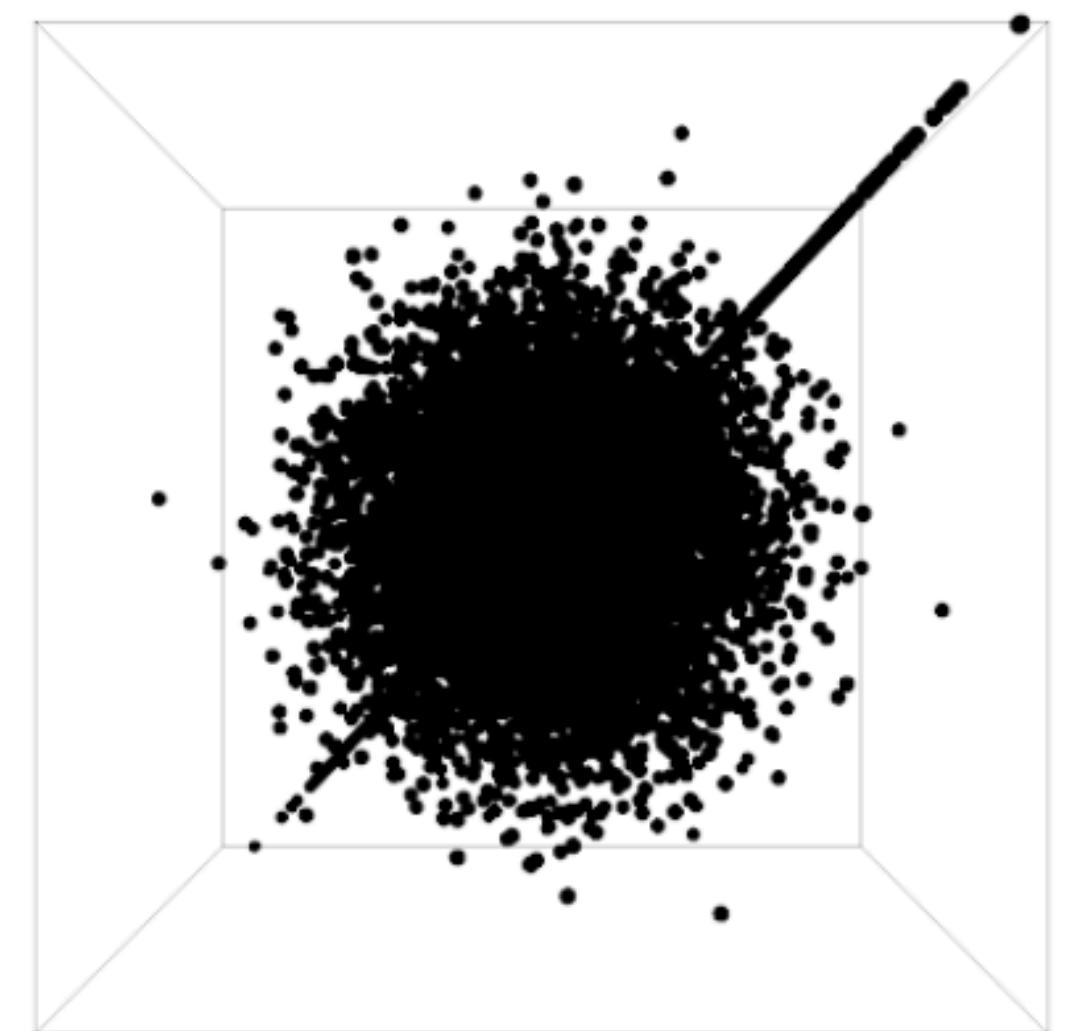
# Language Generation in a Code-switched World



# Topological Embedding Analysis



Test	IsoScore	AvgRandCosSim	Partition	ID Score	VarEx
1. Mean Agnostic	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
2. Scalar Covariance	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
3. Maximum Variance	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
4. Rotation Invariance	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
5. Dimensions Used	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
6. Global Stability	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗



# Are Language Models World Models?

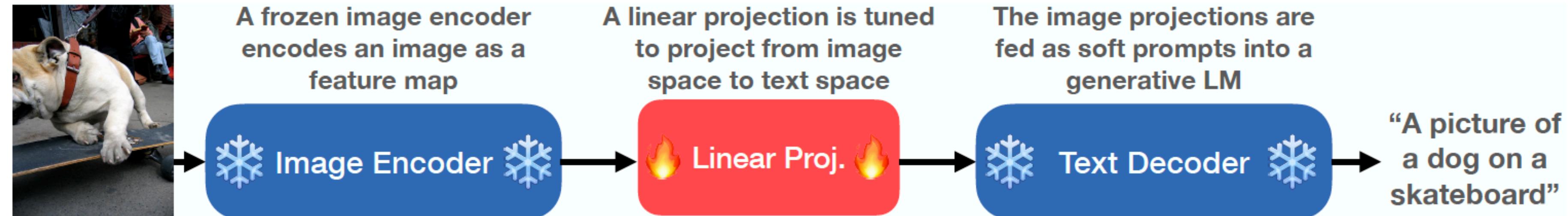


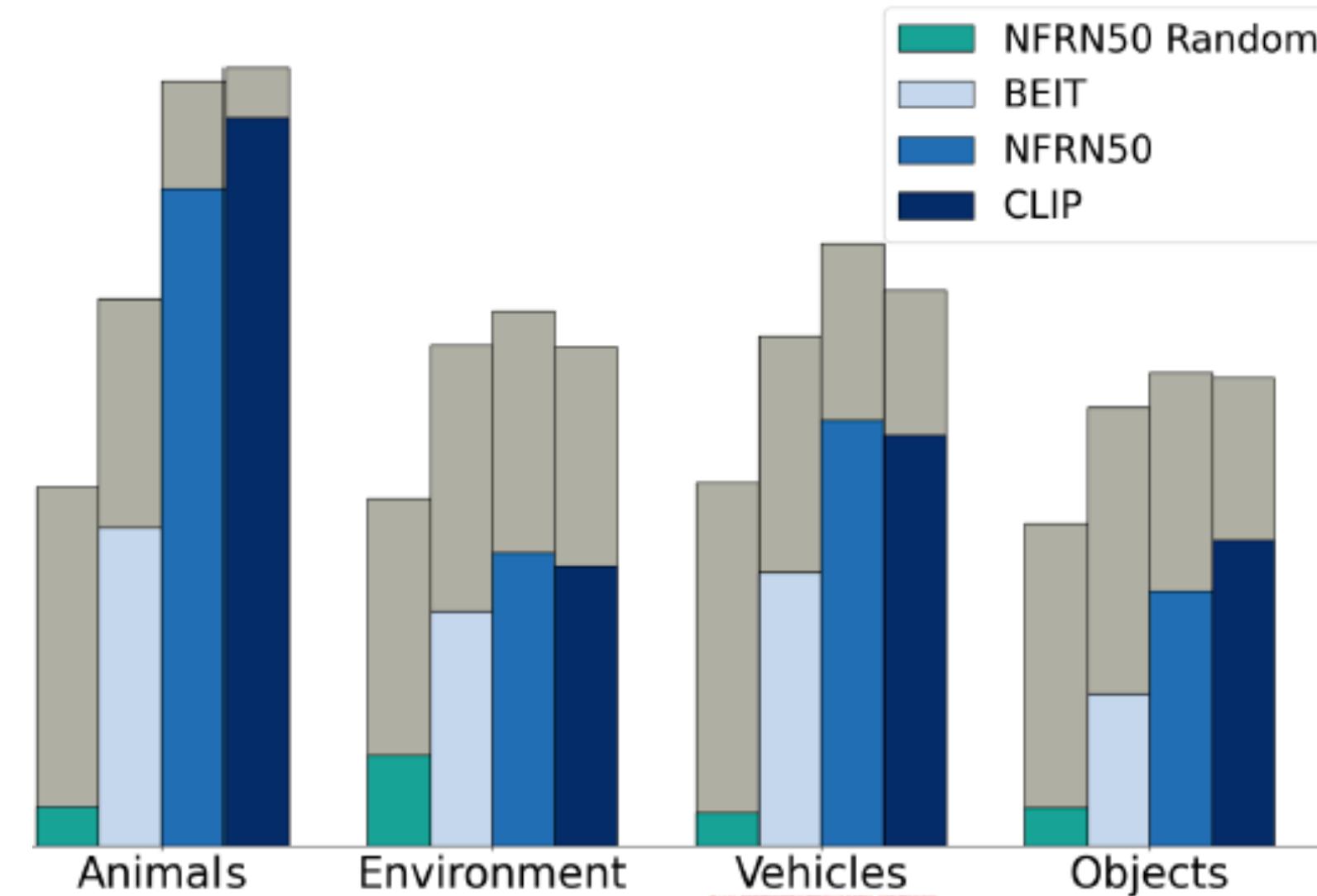
Image Captioning	
	<b>CLIP</b> a giraffe in the lobby of the building
	<b>NFRN50</b> the giraffe in the zoo.
	<b>BEIT</b> a peacock in the garden
	<b>NFRN50 Random</b> a man and a woman in a field of flowers
	<b>CLIP</b> tennis player in action
	<b>NFRN50</b> tennis player at the tennis tournament.
	<b>BEIT</b> tennis player during a tennis match.
	<b>NFRN50 Random</b> the new logo for the team

Visual Question Answering	
	<b>CLIP</b> He is surfing a wave.
	<b>NFRN50</b> He is surfing the waves.
	<b>BEIT</b> He is jumping into the water.
	<b>NFRN50 Random</b> He is swimming in the pool.
	<b>CLIP</b> A tennis racket
	<b>NFRN50</b> A tennis racket
	<b>BEIT</b> A baseball bat.
	<b>NFRN50 Random</b> A tree

Q: What is the person doing?  
A: surfing

Q: What is the person holding?  
A: tennis racket

I-Palmer Similarity for each Model by Noun Category

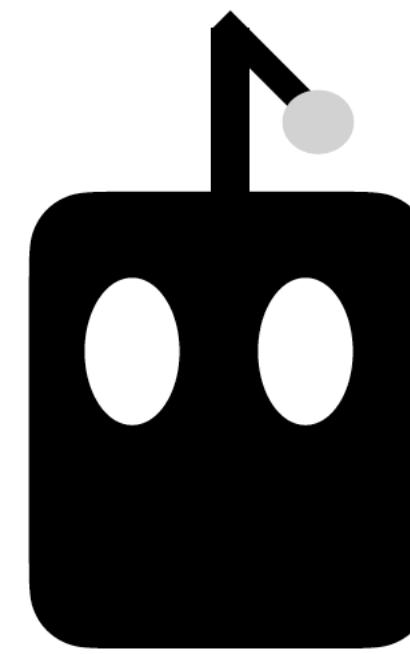


# Grounding Language Models in Physics

Play with  
these objects!



Seen

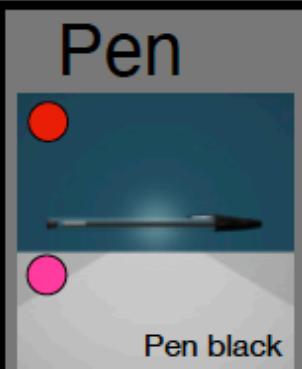
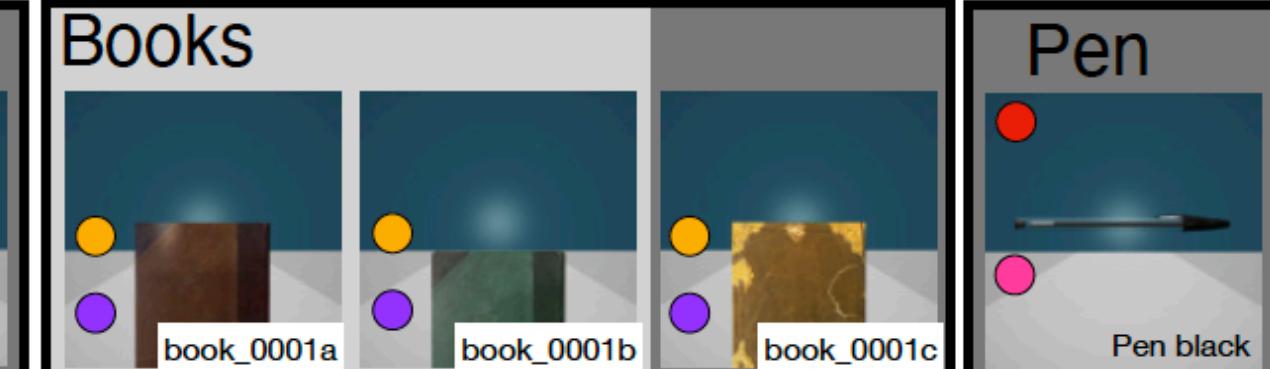
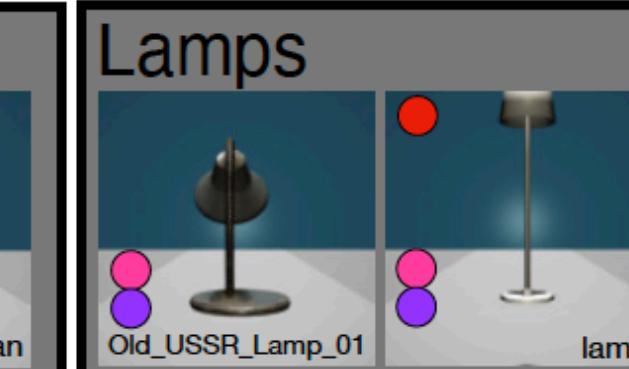
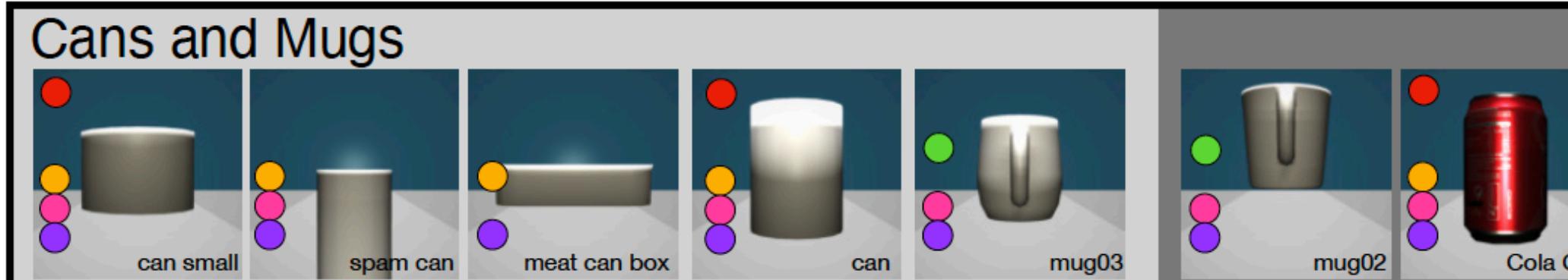
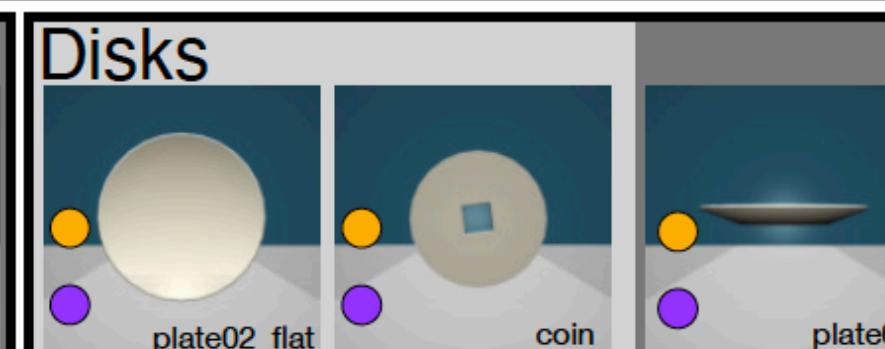
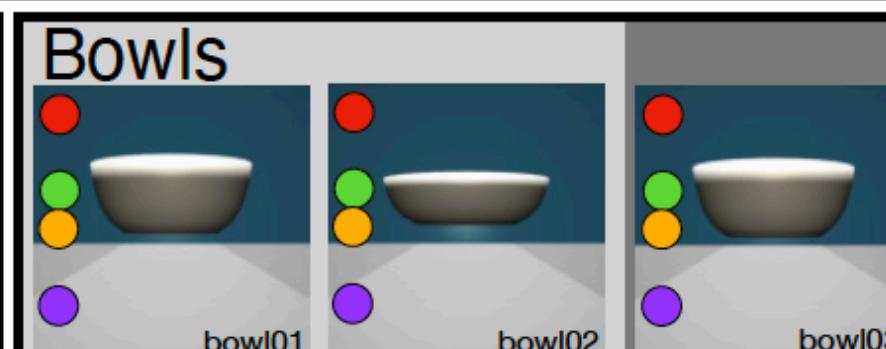
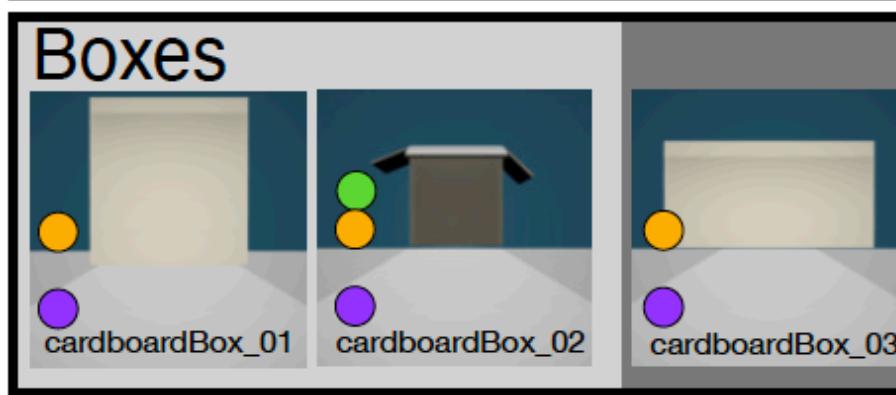
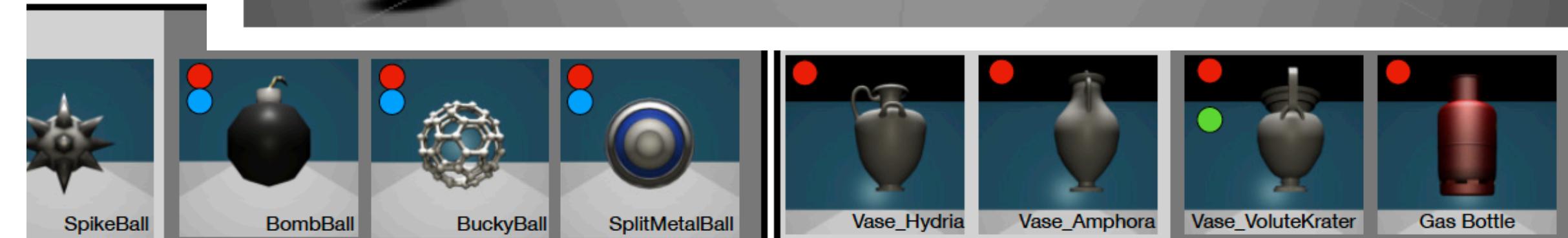
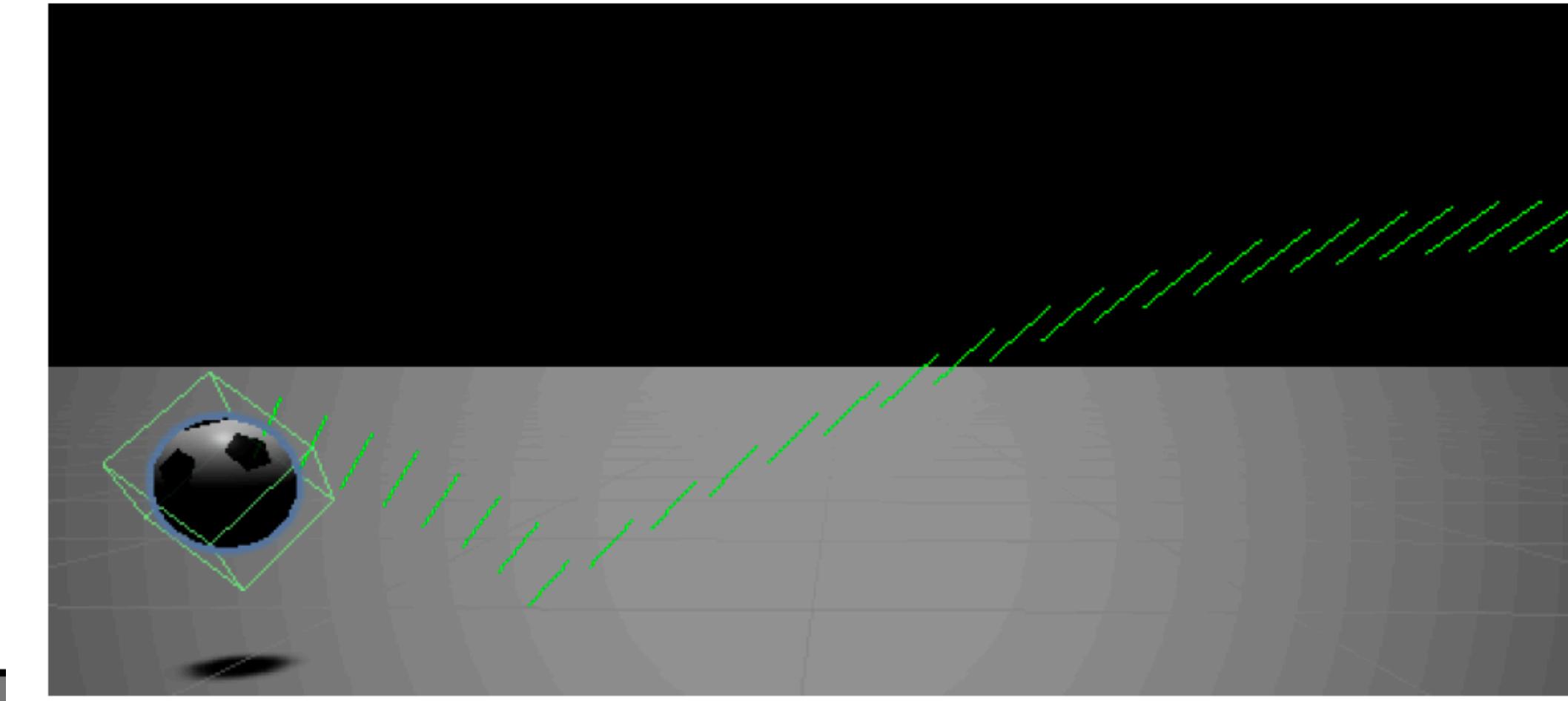


Now play  
with this one!



Can it roll?  
Can it contain  
other objects?

Unseen



Roll



Bounce



Contain



Stack

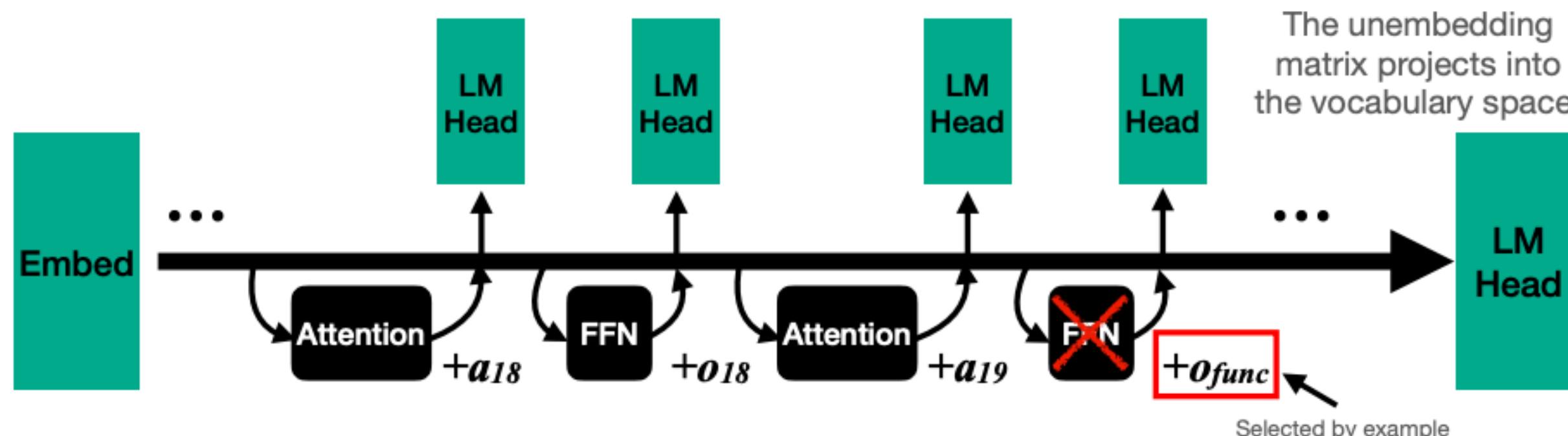


W-Grasp

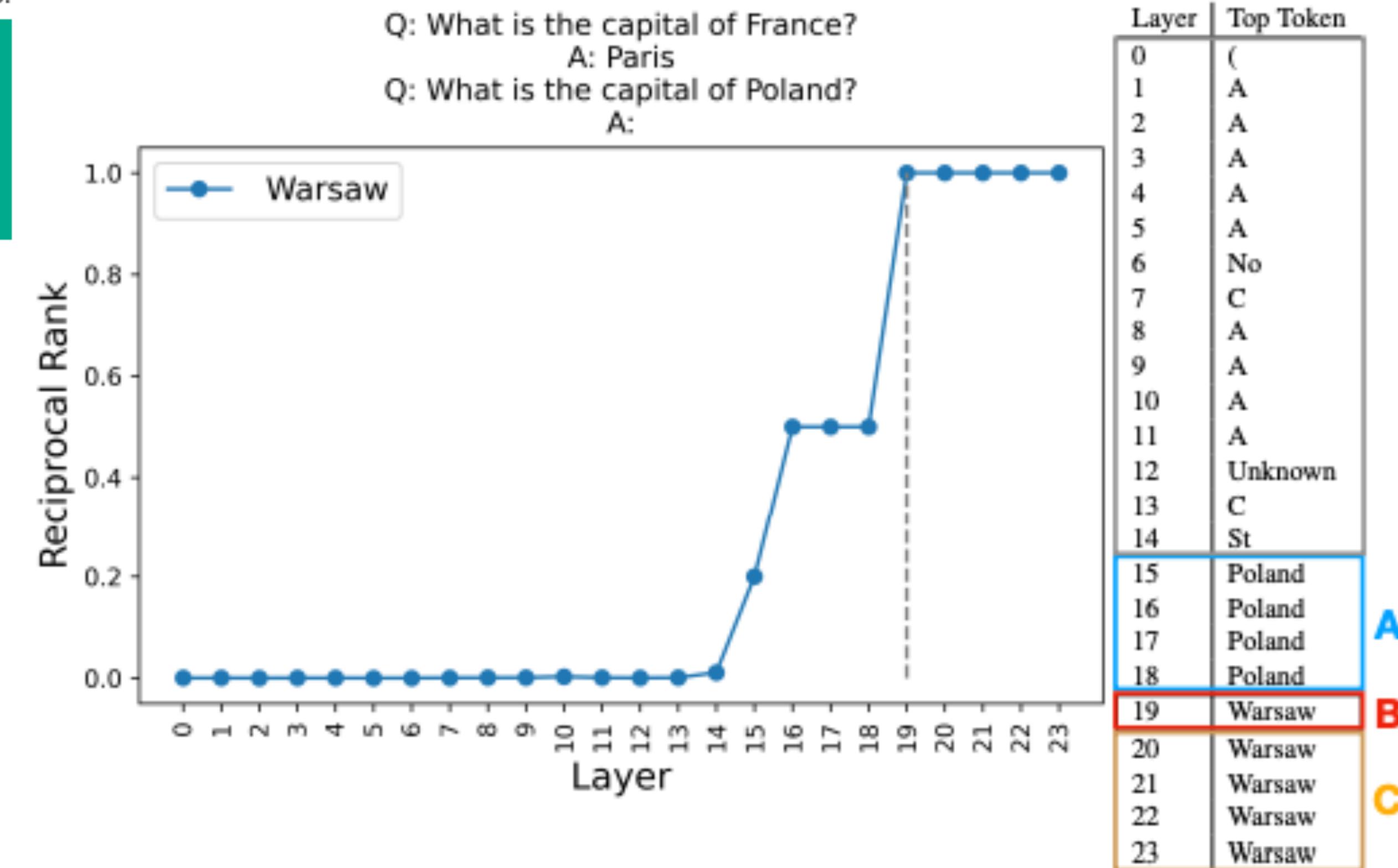


Slide

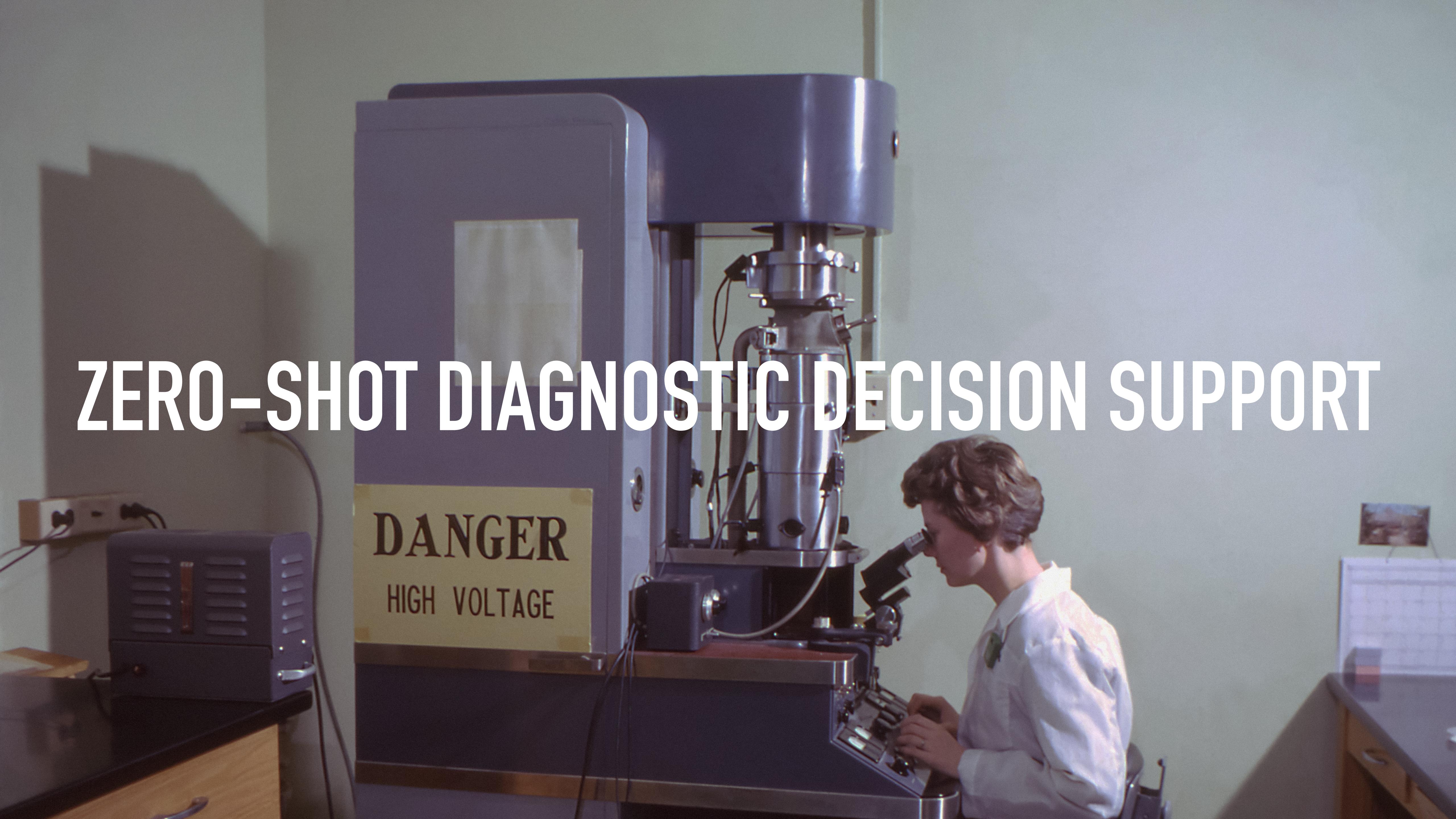
# LLM Vector Arithmetics

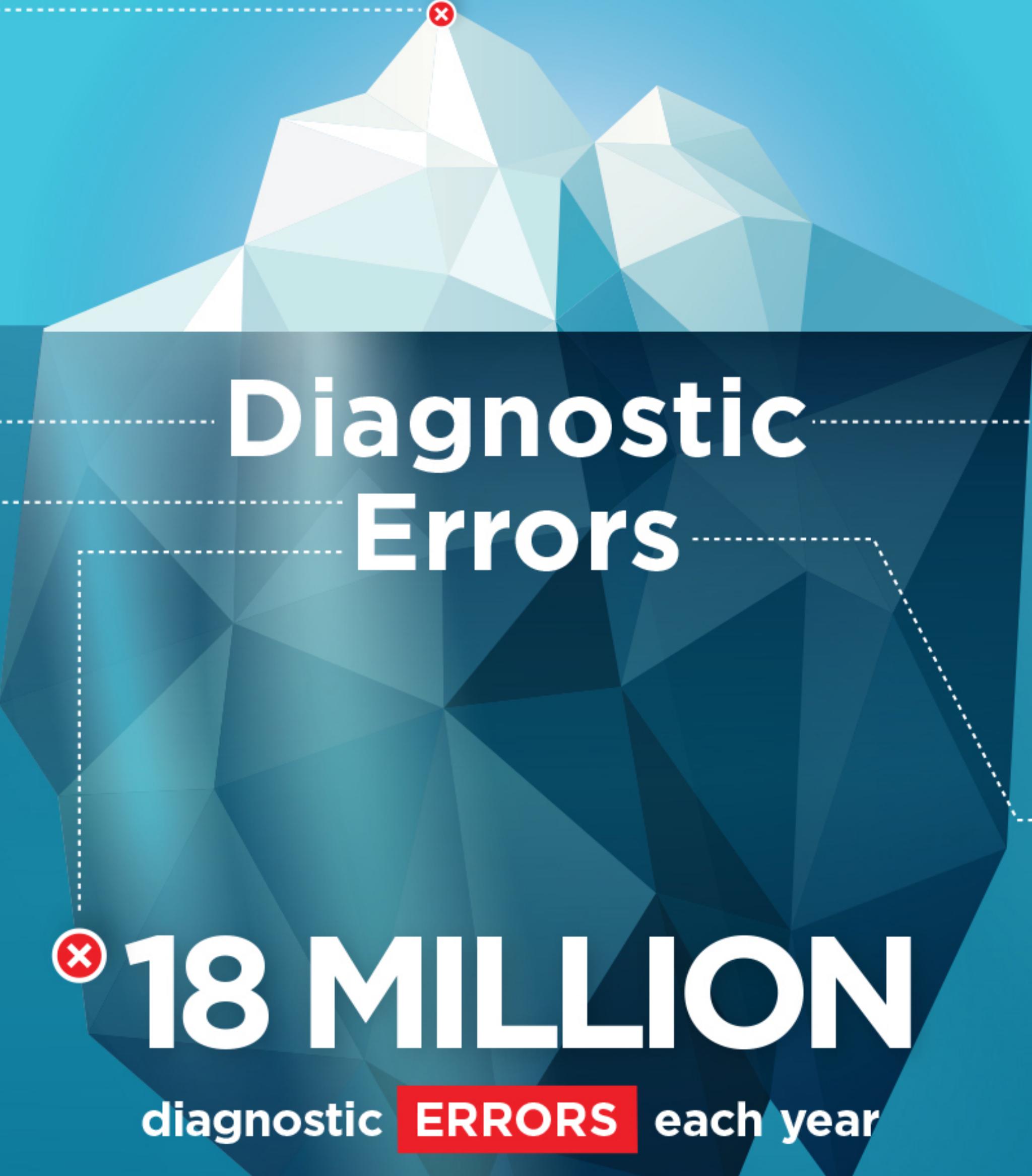


- We find **simple vector arithmetic in Transformers**
- 3 Models
  - **GPT2 (124M)**
  - **GPT-J (6B)**
  - **Bloom (176B)**



# ZERO-SHOT DIAGNOSTIC DECISION SUPPORT





# Diagnostic Errors

5%<sup>•</sup>  
of outpatient  
office visits

10%<sup>•</sup>  
of hospital  
inpatient deaths

12%<sup>•</sup>  
of hospital  
adverse events

18 MILLION  
diagnostic **ERRORS** each year

74,000  
deaths each year

“Nearly every person will experience  
a **diagnostic error** in their lifetime”

# ML to the Rescue

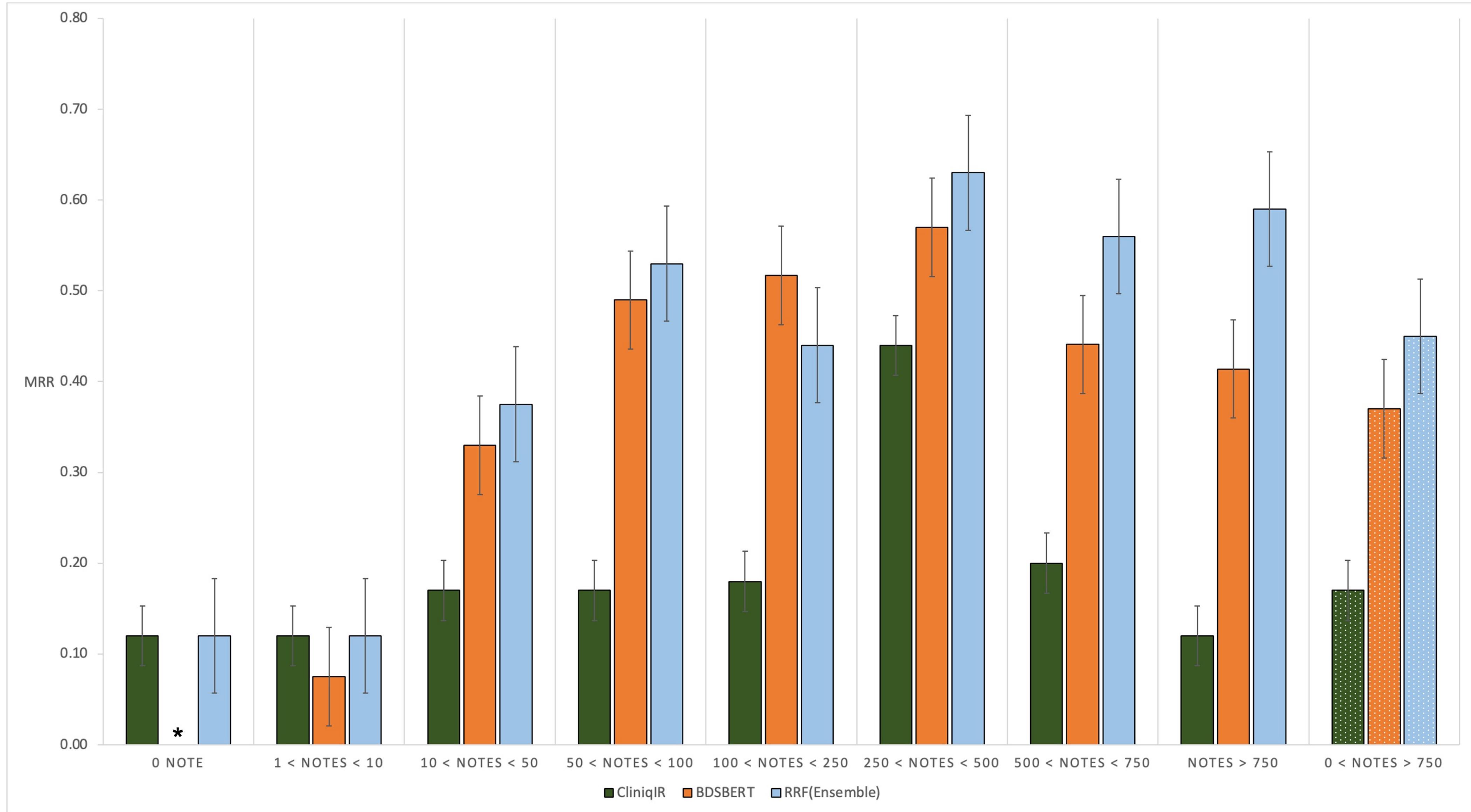
- *Golovanevsky et al. 2022*: Alzheimers (92.28%)
- Delahanty et al. 2018: Sepsis (97%)
- *Gulshan et al. 2016*: Diabetic Retinopathy (99.1%)
- *Rudman et al. 2022*: Cardiac Arrhythmias (99.27%)
- ...

# ML to the Rescue

- *Golovanevsky et al. 2022*: Alzheimers (92.28%) [n= 2,384]
- Delahanty et al. 2018: Sepsis (97%) [n= 2,759,529]
- *Gulshan et al. 2016*: Diabetic Retinopathy (99.1%) [n= 128,175]
- *Rudman et al. 2022*: Cardiac Arrhythmias (99.27%) [n= 8,528]
- ...

# Results II

B.



# Clinical LLMs

## Week (05/15/23)- Can Large Language Models Perform Complex Diagnoses?

- We tested these models on the DC3 dataset
- It contains 30 difficult to diagnose case challenges

Models	Task I (Open-ended)	Task II (Multiple-choice)	Task III (Multiple-choice)	Total
ChatGPT	8	13	11	16
GPT4	8	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	17
BARD	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>

HEALTH-NLP.ORG

# Why is ChatGPT so good?

- Attention
- Lots of (diverse) training data
- Masked Language Modeling
- Tight Guardrails

