

Transfer learning for classifying Spanish and English text by clinical specialties



Diabetes



Facial
Plastic Surgery



Radiology



Neurology



Otology



Ophthalmology



Rhinology



Oral Health



Cardiology



Gastroenterology



Pulmonology



Hepatology



Gynecology



Urology



Osteology



Orthopedics

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Rationale for classifying text by clinical specialty

- ▶ Language varies between clinical specialties
- ▶ Knowing the specialty adds important context for better text interpretation, e.g.
 - ▶ “RTA” = “Road traffic accident” (traumatology)
vs. “RTA” = “Renal tubular acidosis” (nephrology)
 - ▶ “body”, “infarction”, “tube”, “nail”,
- ▶ Train language models from open data and use them for classifying text by the specialty(ies) it belongs to?



Background



Multi-label classification by clinical specialties



Improving biomedical language processing



Transfer learning using transformers



Languages: Spanish and English

 Diabetes	 Facial Plastic Surgery	 Radiology	 Neurology
 Otology	 Ophthalmology	 Rhinology	 Oral Health
 Cardiology	 Gastroenterology	 Pulmonology	 Hepatology
 Gynecology	 Urology	 Osteology	 Orthopedics



Steps

Selection of
clinical
specialties

1

Generation of the
Spanish test
dataset / corpus

3

Training of
models of the
BERT family

5

Generation of the
Spanish and
English training
dataset

2

Machine
Translation of the
corpus to English

4

Evaluation

6



Selecting clinical specialties

Clinical Specialties

['Internal Medicine', 'Nuclear medicine', 'Radiology', 'Pediatrics', 'Dermatology & Venereology', 'Anesthesiology', 'Orthopedics & Traumatology', 'Gynecology & Obstetrics', 'Rehabilitation Medicine', 'Forensic Medicine', 'Ophthalmology', 'Neurology', 'Psychiatry', 'Urology', 'Surgery', 'Otolaryngology', 'Pathology', 'Family Medicine']



Training dataset: titles and abstracts

TRAINING DATA GENERATION

Extraction of articles from MEDLINE using queries

- Title or abstract in Spanish and English
- Manual creation of filters for each specialty
- Excluded case reports (reserved for testing)

Statistics:

- Number of records: 194,527
- Number of specialties: 18

Partitions: 80% training + 20% development

Query example for CARDIOLOGY

```
SPA[LA] AND
not Case Reports[PT] AND
("Cardiology"[TA] OR "Cardiology"[TIAB] OR
"Cardiology"[MH:noexp] OR "Cardiology"[SH:noexp] OR
"Cardiology"[PT] OR "Cardiology"[PS] OR "Cardiology"[CN]
OR "Cardiology"[SI] OR "Cardiology"[OT] OR
"Cardiology"[AD] OR "Cardiología"[TA] OR
"Cardiología"[TIAB] OR "Cardiología"[MH:noexp] OR
"Cardiología"[SH:noexp] OR "Cardiología"[PT] OR
"Cardiología"[PS] OR "Cardiología"[CN] OR
"Cardiología"[SI] OR "Cardiología"[OT] OR
"Cardiología"[AD] OR "Cardiovascular Diseases"[MH] OR
"Heart Diseases"[MH] OR "Vascular Diseases"[MH] )
```



Spanish test corpus: case descriptions from full texts

TEST DATA GENERATION

Extraction of articles from MEDLINE using queries

- Annotated with Publication Type **Case reports** (as proxies for “real” clinical documents)
- Accessible full texts
- Reports manually extracted from the full texts
- Manually annotated by medical specialty(ies)

Statistics:

- 227 articles
- 263 case descriptions

Case Description Example - Dermatology

Se trata de un niño de 15 meses de edad, previamente sano. Consulta a su pediatra de cabecera por presentar pápulas eritematosas en muñeca izquierda. Algunas de ellas se tornaron costrosas y en pocos días se sumaron pápulas, placas y pequeños nódulos eritematosos con escamas en axila derecha, región supraumbilical y axila izquierda. Se encontraba en buen estado general y afebril.



Machine translation of Spanish case descriptions to English

GENERATION OF A PARALLEL SPANISH-ENGLISH CORPUS

Library: Google Translate

Spanish case description example

Un paciente masculino de 30 años de edad, 10 años de evolución previo a la cirugía, con lesión aislada longitudinal en el cuerno posterior del menisco medial, zona roja-blanca, sin asociación con lesión ligamentaria reparado con dos suturas y dos Fastener.



English case description example

A 30-year-old male patient, 10 years of evolution prior to surgery, with isolated longitudinal lesion in the posterior horn of the medial meniscus, red-white area, without association with ligament lesion repaired with two sutures and two Fastener.



BERT models and hyperparameters

Library: Hugging Face 🤖

Spanish:

- **BETO:** *bert-base-spanish-wwm-uncased*
- **mBERT:** *bert-base-multilingual-cased*

English:

- **BioBERT:** *biobert-base-cased*
- **BERT:** *bert-base-cased*
- **mBERT:** *bert-base-multilingual-cased*

	Spanish		English		
	BETO	mBERT	BioBERT	BERT	mBERT
Batch size	8	16	8	16	18
Max Len	512	512	512	512	512
Learning Rate	2e-5	3e-5	2e-5	2e-5	3e-5
Epoch	3	5	4	5	5



Results

Language	System	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F-score (%)
Spanish	BETO	54.61	69.59	61.20
	mBERT	58.76	50.23	54.16
English	BioBERT	66.25	60.60	63.30
	BERT	54.53	59.68	56.99
	mBERT	64.16	49.08	55.61

Other results using the training dataset:

https://github.com/plubeda/mie_2021/blob/main/Additional_results.md



Conclusion

- ❖ Moderate results
 - Complexity of the multi-label classification task
 - Cases may belong to several clinical disciplines, boundary decisions difficult
- ❖ Spanish dataset:
 - BETO performance better than mBERT
- ❖ English dataset:
 - BioBERT outperforms BERT
 - BioBERT outperforms any Spanish model (despite possible information loss)
 - Probable improvement if training models with biomedical data in Spanish (asBioBERT)
- ❖ To be done: use real clinical data for validation (less standardised language, less intricate clinical cases)

		F-score (%)
ES	BETO	61.20
	mBERT	54.16
EN	BioBERT	63.30
	BERT	56.99
	mBERT	55.61

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