



# Towards Interactive NLP for Clinical Text: An Intelligent Signout Tool

Gaurav Trivedi<sup>1</sup>, Robert Handzel<sup>2,3</sup>, Shyam Visweswaran<sup>1,3</sup>, Wendy Chapman<sup>4</sup>, and Harry Hochheiser<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Intelligent Systems Program, <sup>2</sup>Department of Surgery, and <sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedical Informatics, *University of Pittsburgh*

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biomedical Informatics, *University of Utah*

## NLP for Clinical Text

- Free-text in EMR clinical notes contain rich data that is challenging to analyze
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods can facilitate the use of this information to improve clinical care and advance research
- Current methods for building NLP models are expensive and time-consuming:
  - Clinicians provide training data, data scientists build models
- Lack of **user-centered** development is a barrier to NLP for clinical text [1]

## Our Solution: Interactive NLP

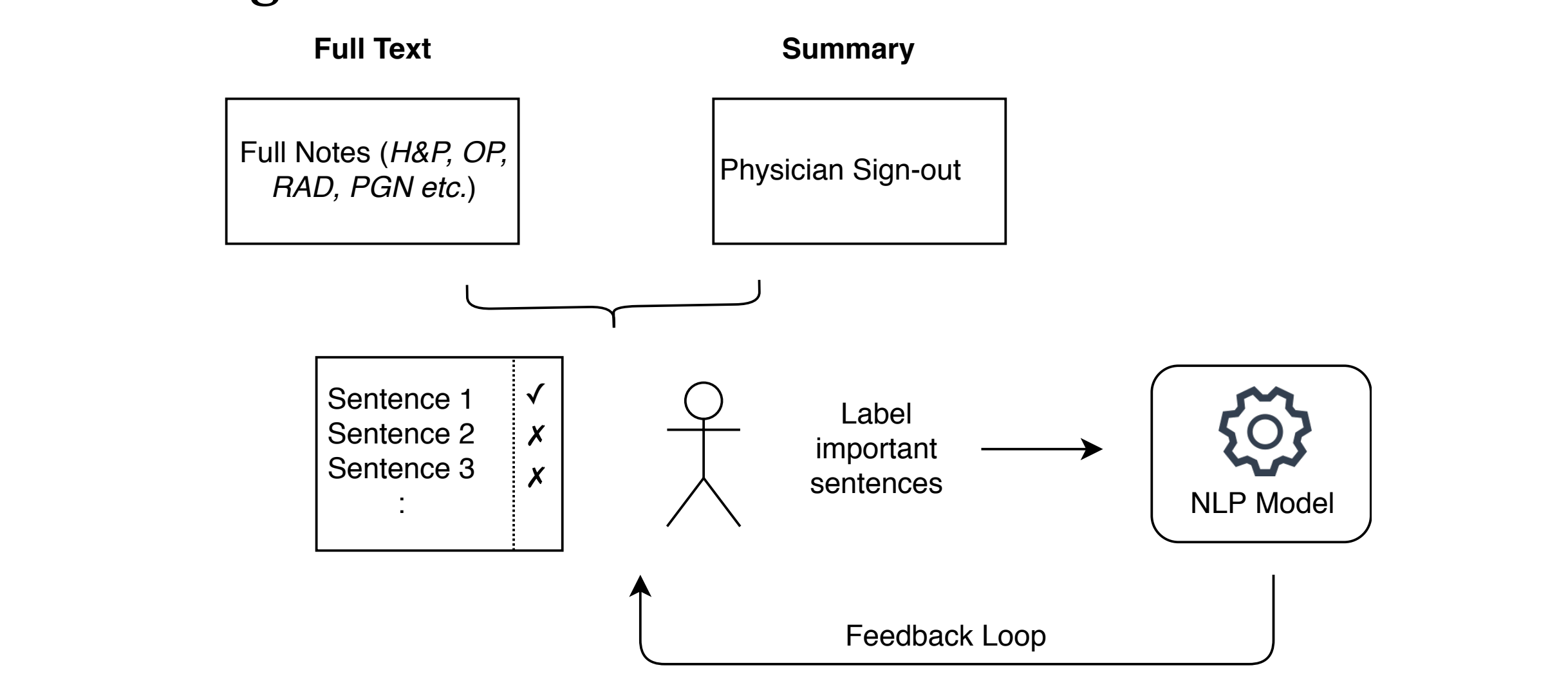
- Increase utility of NLP: decrease expense of creating annotated training data
- Demonstrated in NLPReViz – an interactive tool to train, review, and revise binary models for clinical research ([nlpviz.github.io](https://nlpviz.github.io)) [2]
  - Guided by work in *InfoVis*, *Natural Language Processing* and *Interface Design*

## Interactive NLP in Clinical Care

- To improve construction of summaries and facilitate location of relevant information; reduce cognitive burden
- Currently, clinicians manually curate summaries from patient records for many tasks
  - Example use-case in preparing *signouts* for care transitions between shifts
- Builds upon prior work in NLPReViz [2]:
  - Extends the problem from classifying documents to also identifying relevant text spans within them
  - Towards interactive NLP for a wide range of problems in processing clinical text

## Intelligent Signout Tool

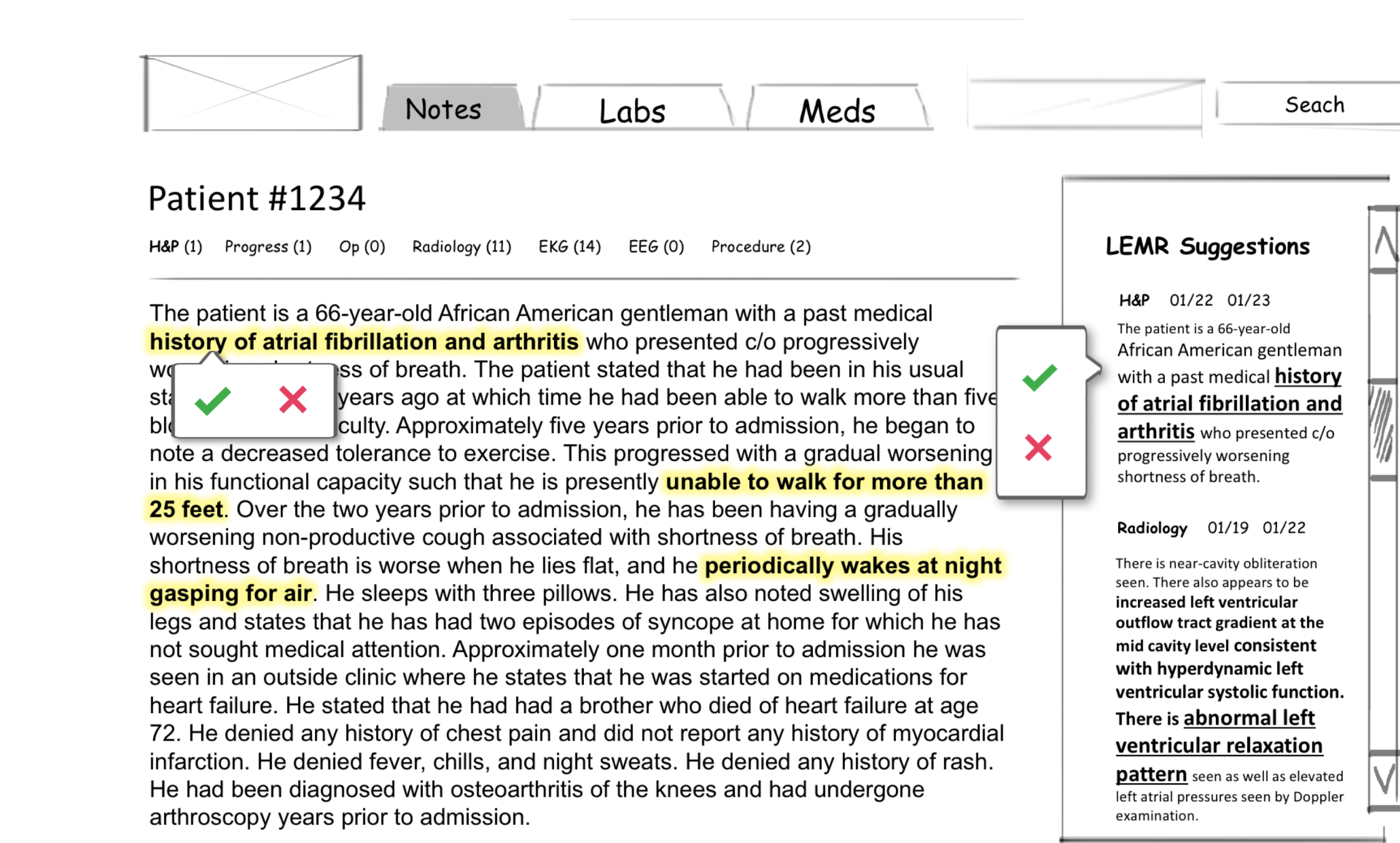
Interactive tool for clinicians to build NLP models for highlighting text (within patient notes) that should go into a ‘signout’ note



## User Interface

*Design Requirements:*

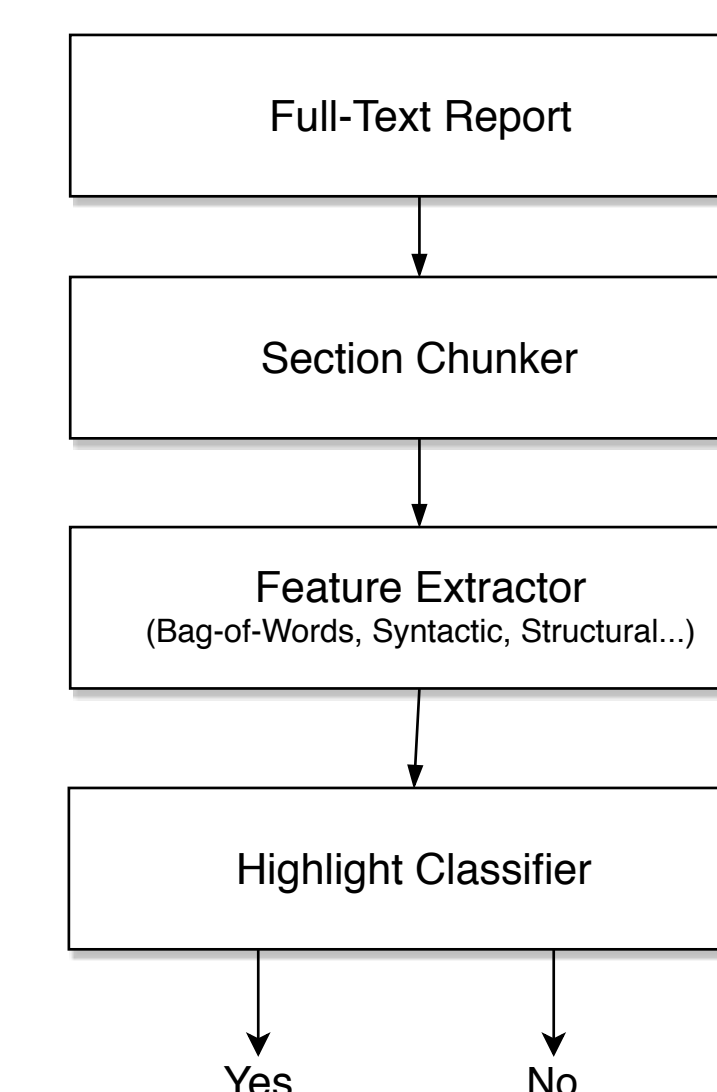
- Review:** show important highlights, and indicate confidence of NLP predictions
- Feedback:** users may add spans missed by the model and remove non-useful ones
- Retrain:** changes between model revisions should be made apparent to the users



*Interface Mockup:* Full note on left with highlights • Suggestion box on the right emphasizes highlights for easy navigation • Users feedback through contextual menus

## Learning Model

- Example NLP Pipeline used in [3]



- Adopt NLPReViz-like retraining process [2]

## Evaluation

*Dataset:* from UPMC Trauma Services. Focus on ‘incidentals’ section in signouts for evaluation: 235 patients with 1,989 full-text reports

*Proposed User Studies:*

- Usability Evaluation** to demonstrate feasibility and overall usefulness
- Empirical Evaluation** to measure model correctness;
  - Intrinsic:* using annotated gold standard, and
  - Extrinsic:* task completion times, clicks etc.

## References

- [1] W W Chapman, P M Nadkarni, L Hirschman, L W D'Avolio, G K Savova, O Uzuner. Overcoming barriers to NLP for clinical text: the role of shared tasks and the need for additional creative solutions. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association* 18, 5 (2011), 540-543.
- [2] Gaurav Trivedi, Phuong Pham, Wendy W Chapman, Rebecca Hwa, Janyce Wiebe, Harry Hochheiser. NLPReViz: an interactive tool for natural language processing on clinical text. *Journal of American Medical Informatics Association* 25, 1 (2018), 81-87.
- [3] Meliha Yetisgen-Yildiz, Martin L Gunn, Fei Xia, and Thomas H Payne. Automatic identification of critical follow-up recommendation sentences in radiology reports. *In AMIA Annual Symposium Proceedings*, volume 2011, page 1593. American Medical Informatics Association, 2011.