Clinical Text Analysis Using Interactive Natural Language Processing

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> > 28th March '15

Introduce name - program Project

Overview

- Problem
- Research Goals
- Proposed Solution
- Methods and Evaluation
- Next Steps and Challenges

De-ID copyright	(c) 1999-2009 University of Pittsburgh. All rights rese	rved.
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	3	

- 1. Electronic Medical Records are organized collection of information about individual patients. They serve as invaluable data sources to the clinicians in their day-to-day work.
- 2. Why free text? Can't we provide some structure?
 - 1. Running queries is easier
 - 2. Keeps the flexibility
- 3. This makes it harder to extract information from them automatically. (Show example).

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- - -
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5

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The Problem

- Long history of research on natural language processing methods (NLP) in the clinical domain [Chapman et. al., 2011]
- But, analyzing unstructured text is a hard problem
 - Accuracy reported in prior work ranges from 70-90%!
 - **Incorrect predictions** are possible:
 - Absence of enough training examples.
 - Language features (context, etc.)
 - 6

The Problem

• **Domain experts** may be able to fix modeling problems, but they may not be familiar with NLP techniques

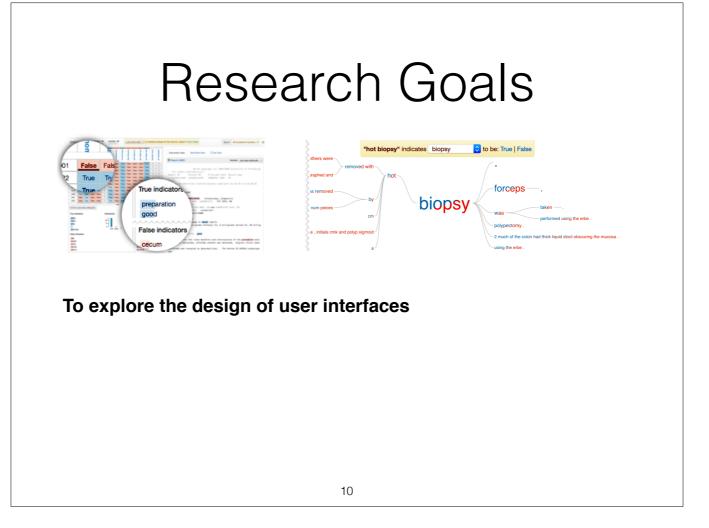
The Problem

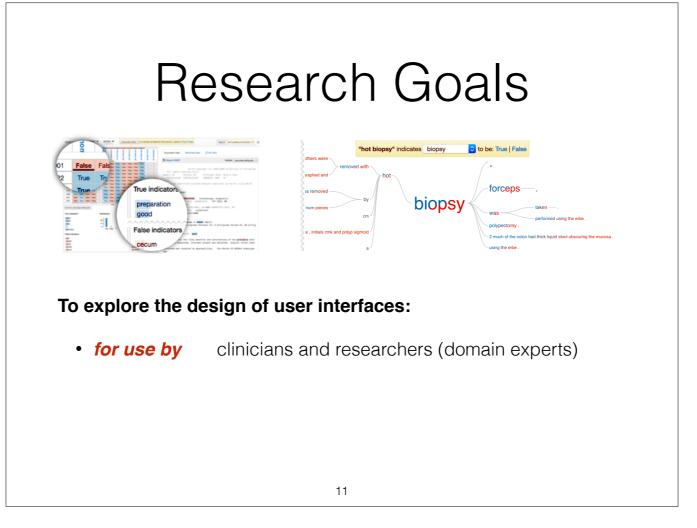
- Chapman et al. (2011) highlighted lack of usercentered development as one of barriers NLP development in the clinical domain
- Need to focus on development of generalizable and usable NLP software for medical applications

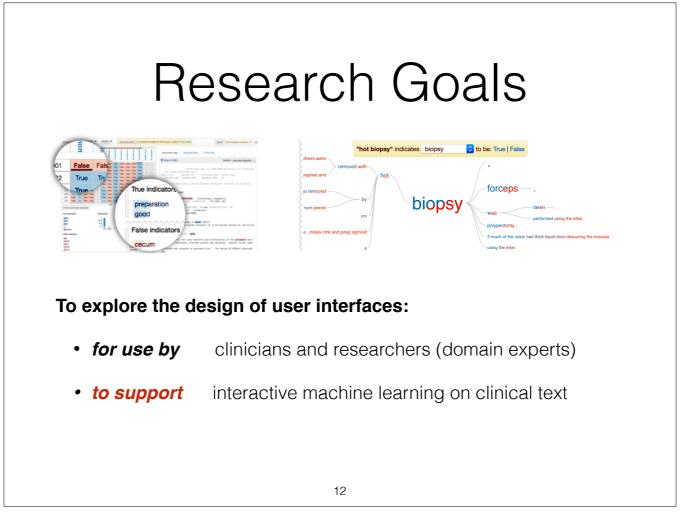
Chapman et al. (2011), Overcoming barriers to NLP for clinical text

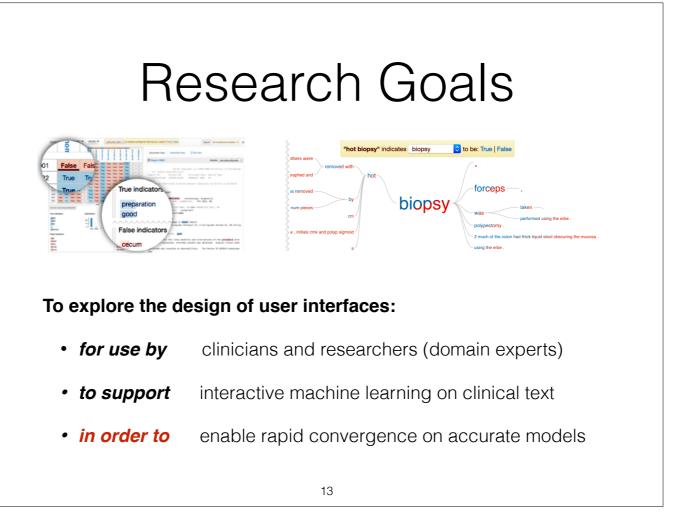
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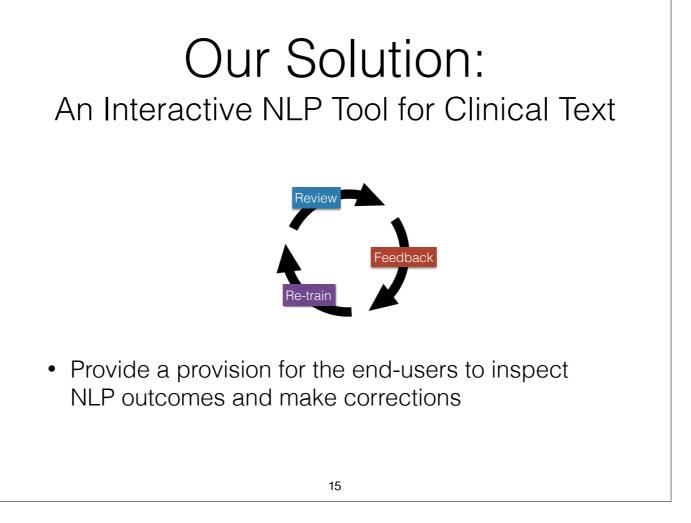






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We allow the users to build models iteratively Refine them further with every iteration...

Related Work Interactive Machine Learning

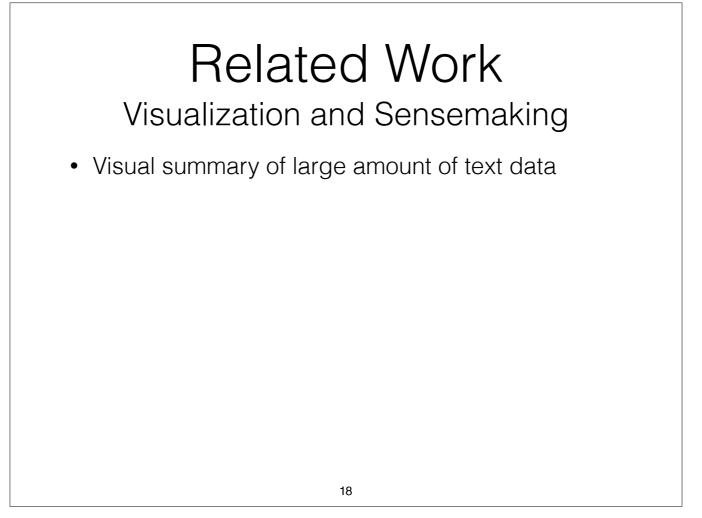
• Interactive systems that can learn from their endusers are becoming widespread

Interactive image segmentation [Fails and Osen, 2003], Music Composition [Fiebrink et. al., 2011], Bug Triage [Amershi et. al. 2011], Document Retrieval [Heimerl et. al., 2012] and many more...

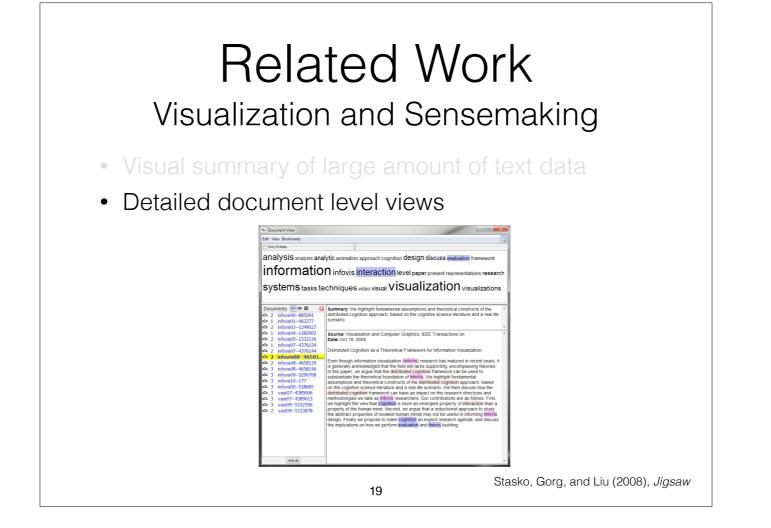
Amershi et. al., Power to the people - the role of humans in interactive machine learning (2014)

Related Work Interactive Machine Learning

- Useful when we don't have large amount of training training data available for use
- Reviewing and annotating for clinical domain is difficult, requires expertise and time consuming
- We need techniques to obtain good quality training data efficiently

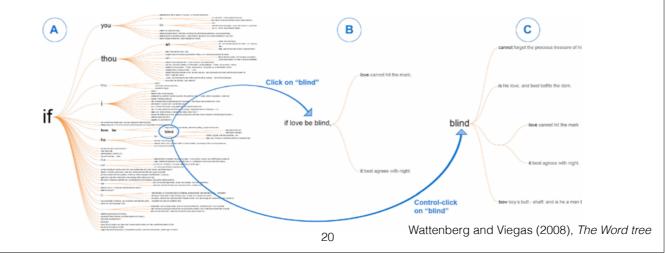


This brings to the other related work that can help us with these problems



Related Work Visualization and Sensemaking

- Visual summary of large amount of text data
- Detailed document level views
- And data-set level views



Overview

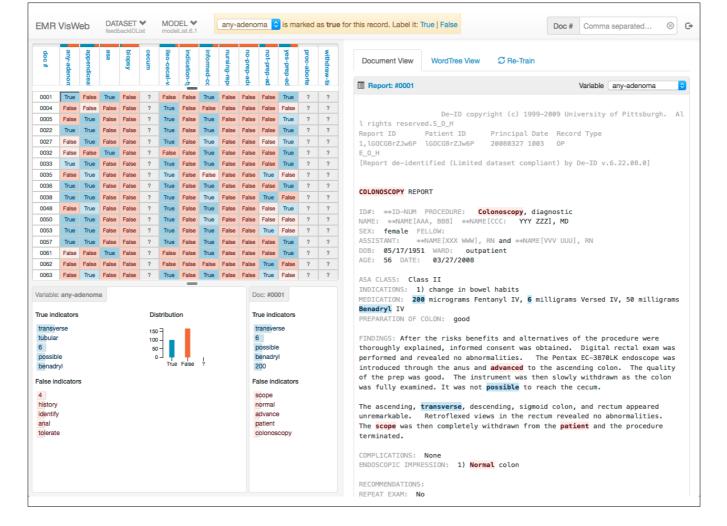
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Design Requirements

R1: The tool should make it easier for machine learning non-experts to work with NLP models.

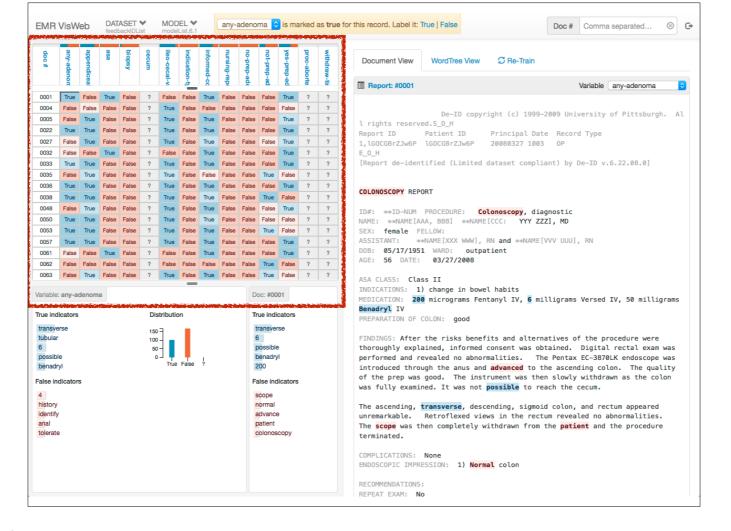
R2: It should incorporate efficient mechanisms for annotation and labeling, and also encourage feedback that is consistent and informative.

R3: The interactive components should support the entire interactive machine learning loop - i.e. a *review, feedback* and *retrain* cycle.

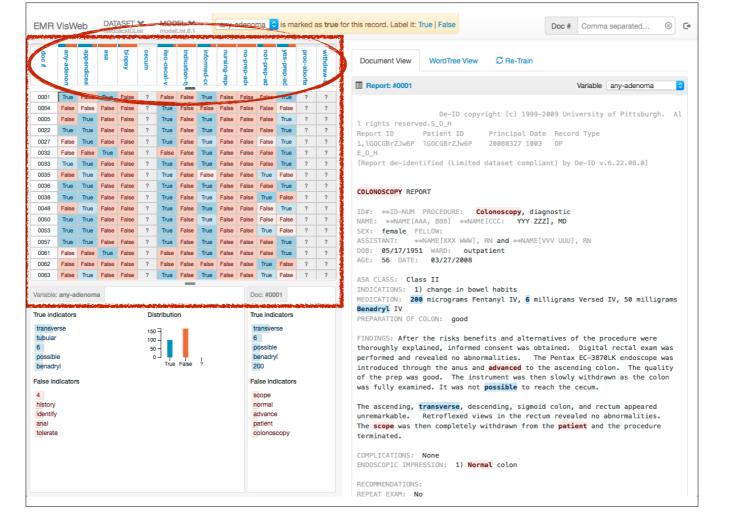


We have developed an interactive web-based tool that facilities review of binary variables extracted from clinical text.

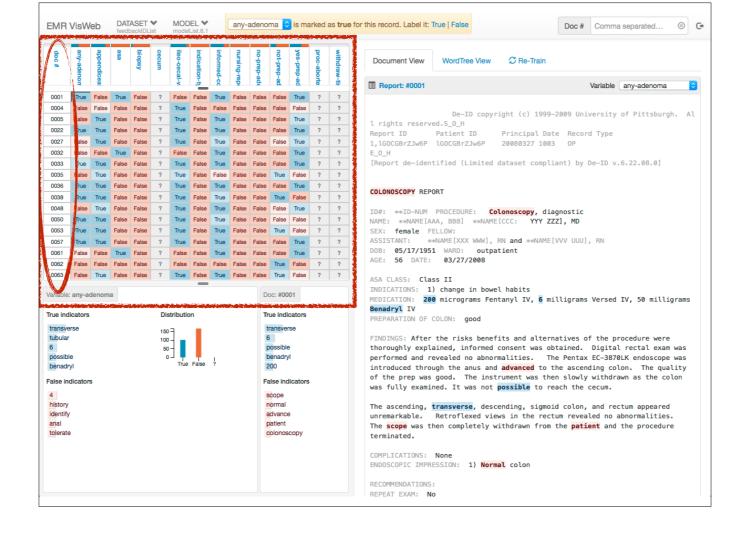
Here's a screenshot of it.



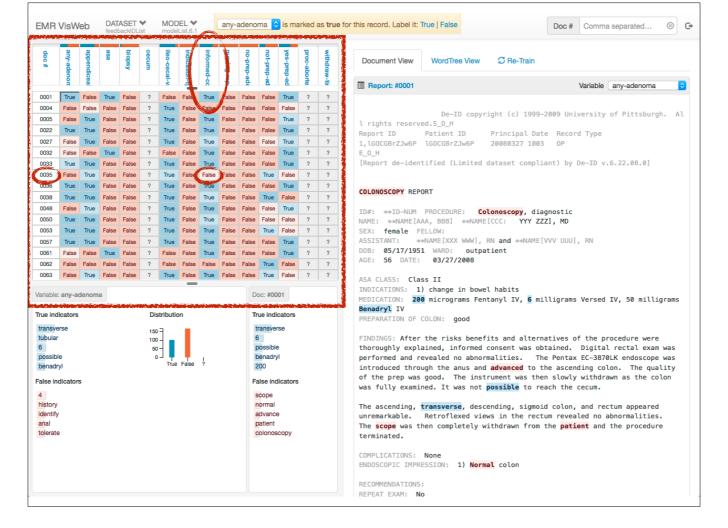
The Grid view shows the extracted



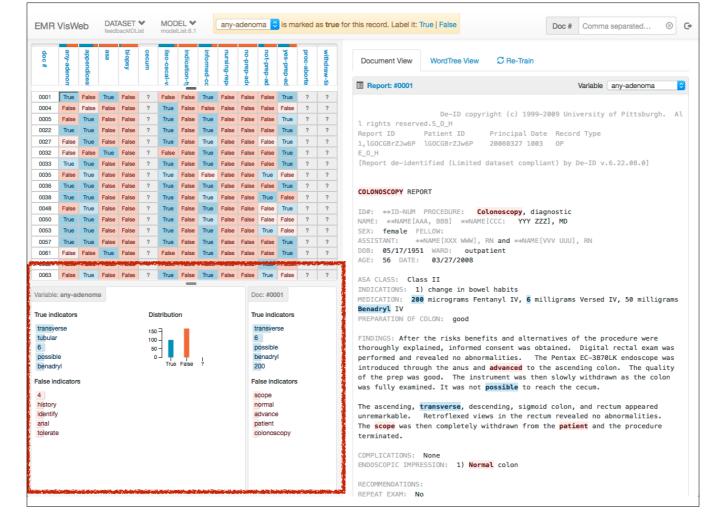
boolean variables in columns - Example: "Informed Consent" - Whether informed consent was documented in this record or not?



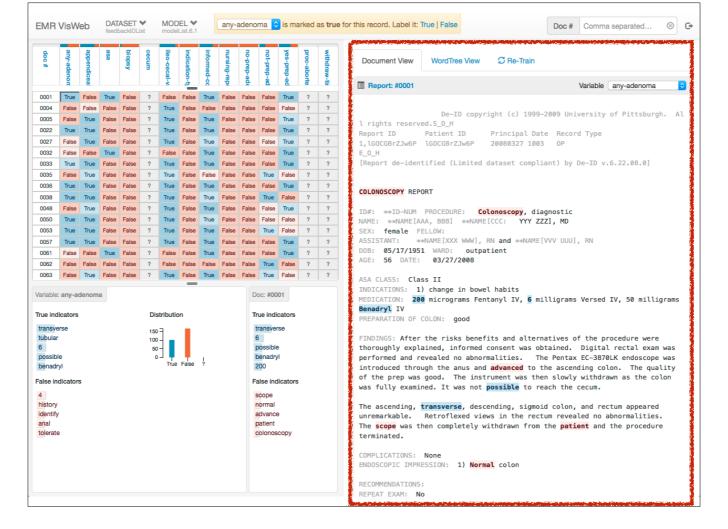
and individual documents in rows



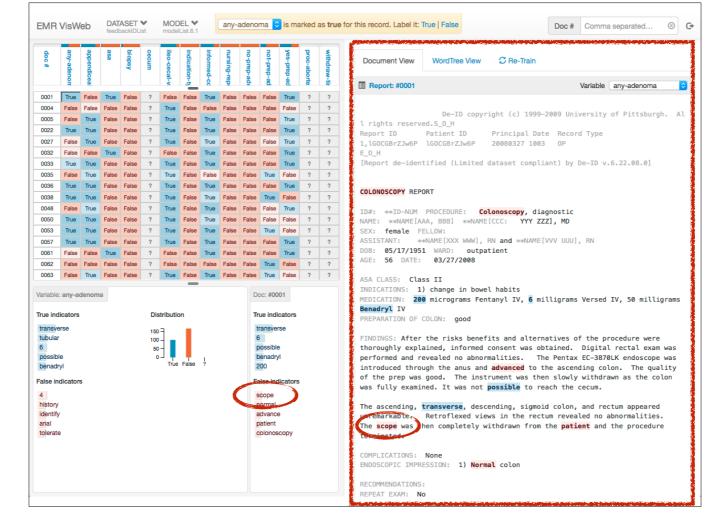
So this cells shows a prediction value of false against the variable for the record with id 0035.



Below the grid, we have statistics about the active variable with the distribution of the classifications

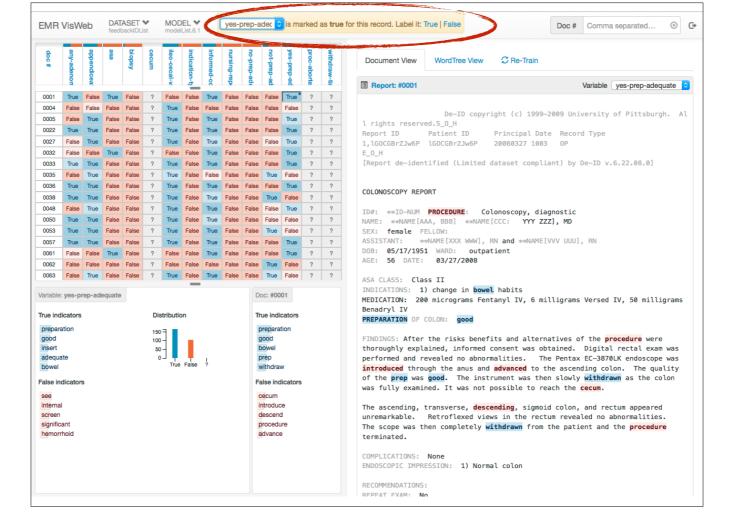


The **Document view** shows the full-text of the patient reports



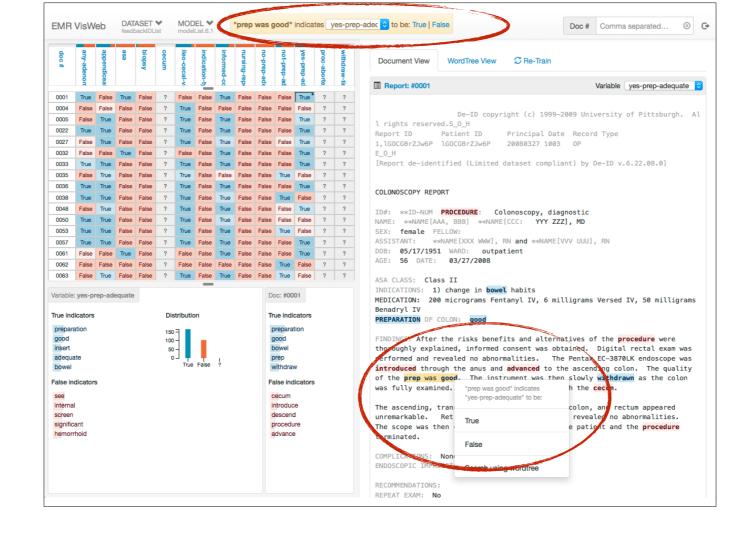
with the indicator terms highlighted;

Same color scheme as in the grid



Feedback (Type I) can be sent using the yellow control bar on the top,

In some ways this works similar to you marking a mail as spam or not spam in your mailbox.



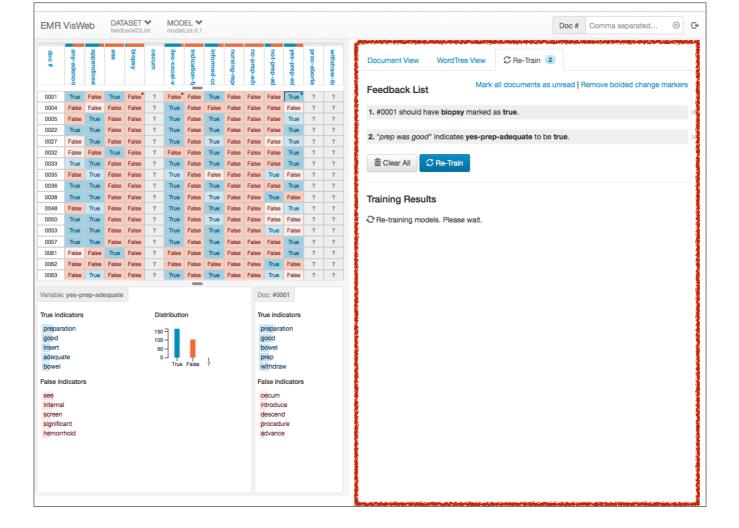
Feedback - Highlight span

EMR VisWeb DATASET V MODEL V "biopsy" indi	icates any-adenoma 🗘 to be: True False
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	33

The **WordTree view** is a type of a text visualization technique that provides the ability to search for and explore word sequence patterns found across the documents in the corpus, and to provide feedback that will be used to retrain NLP models.

EMR VisWeb DATASET V modelList.71	sy* indicates any-adenoma 😒	to be: True False ⓒ
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scope	colonoscopy	Wattenberg and Viegas (2008), <i>The Word tree</i> 34

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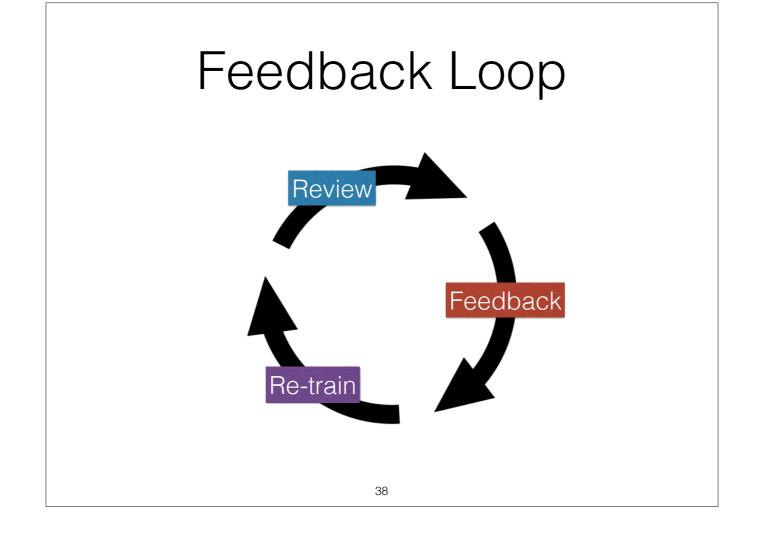
The Re-Train view lists user-provided feedback,

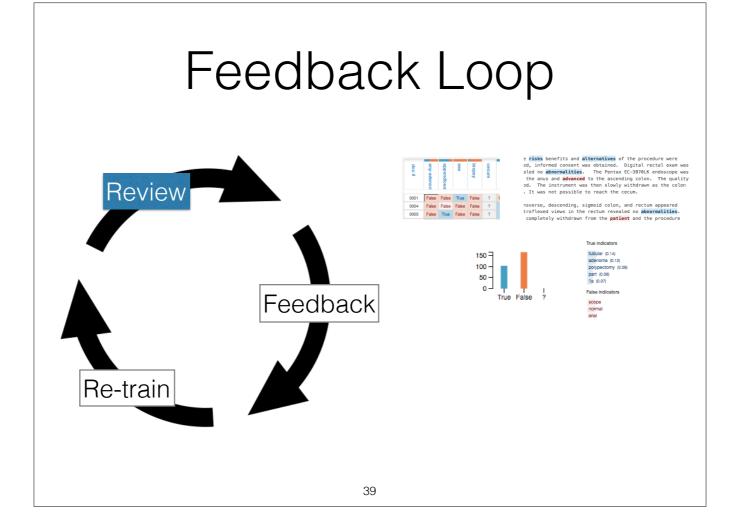
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0057	True	True	False	False	?	True	False	True	False	False	False	True	?	?	Training Results
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0063	False	True	False	False	?	True	False	True	False	False	True	False	?	?	Cannot set any-adenoma to be both true and false in Doc #0001!
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transverse 150 transverse tubular 100 6 6 6 50 possible							Cannot set any-adenoma to be both true and false (using "Patient ID Pr") in Doc #0001!								
benadryi True False ? 200					enadry				Try re-training after making the feedback list consistent. Use the x button next to a feedback to remove it.						
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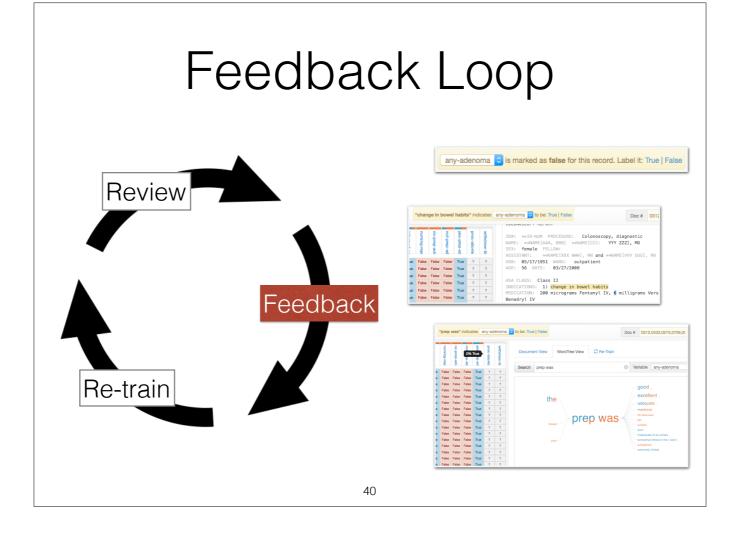
including any potential inconsistencies...

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and specifies changes in variable assignments due to retraining.







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41					

User Studies

Goals

- Get a global view of the usability factors
- Gain insight into the design problems leading to any confusion or error

User Studies

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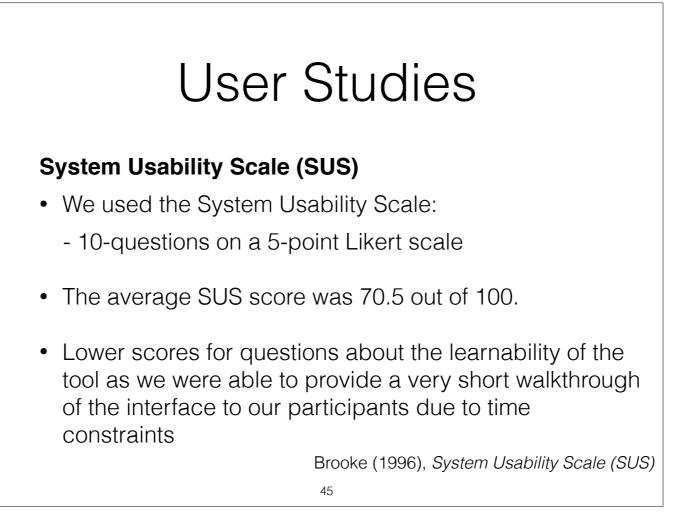
Participants

- Familiar with clinical texts 5 Clinicians and clinical researchers
- Knowledge of colonoscopies and related procedures *Performed colonoscopies; had a MD degree or more*

User Studies

Subjective Comments

- The participants were asked to:
 - review documents using the tool and,
 - revise NLP models by providing feedback
- We followed the "Think aloud" protocol to record their comments and reactions to the tool
- Survey questionnaires before and after the study



Who knew physicians had so little time on their hands ;) The participants acknowledged we could have done better if we were to spend more time on it.

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Next Steps

- We have built a prototype tool for interactive machine learning on clinical text
- Can support users without prior NLP experience to build models interactively
- Next steps involve incorporating user recommendations and conducting an empirical evaluation

Next Steps

Hypotheses for empirical evaluation:

H1: An interactive tool will facilitate the review of clinical text and building NLP models

H2: Visual presentation and feedback user interfacecomponents will allow quicker and/or more accurate completion of the task of building NLP models

H3: Manual review using the tool may enable rapid convergence on highly accurate models even when starting out with smaller training sets

48

Interface components - wordtree, interactive grid and retrain views

Challenges

- Determining the appropriate study design for the empirical study
- Recruiting 20-30 physicians may not be feasible
- Also, harder to differentiate between control conditions

but otherwise the results may not statistically compelling

Other Limitations

- We have considered only binary variables in this prototype tool
- How do we support more complex NLP applications such as finding *drug-drug interactions?*

Acknowledgements

- I thank my advisor Dr. Harry Hochheiser, and collaborators on the project, Phuong Pham, Dr. Wendy Chapman, Dr. Rebecca Hwa and Dr. Janyce Wiebe
- Also grateful to our user study participants, and Dr. Ateev Mehrotra for providing the colonoscopy dataset
- This research is supported by NIH grant 5R01LM010964
- Demo video: <u>http://vimeo.com/trivedigaurav/emr-demo</u>