

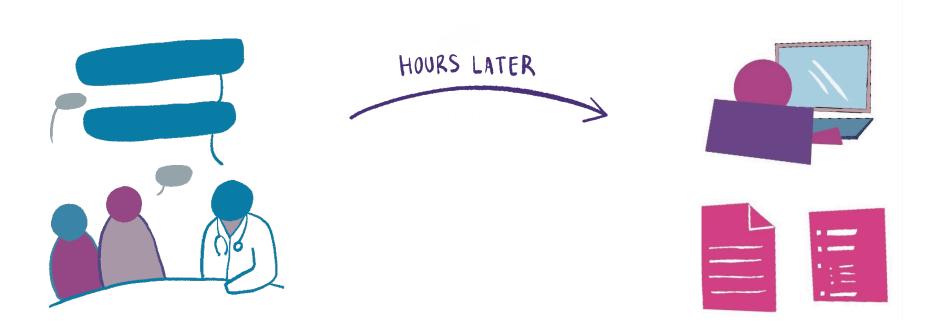
Quantifying Language for Serious Illness Care Research with NLP

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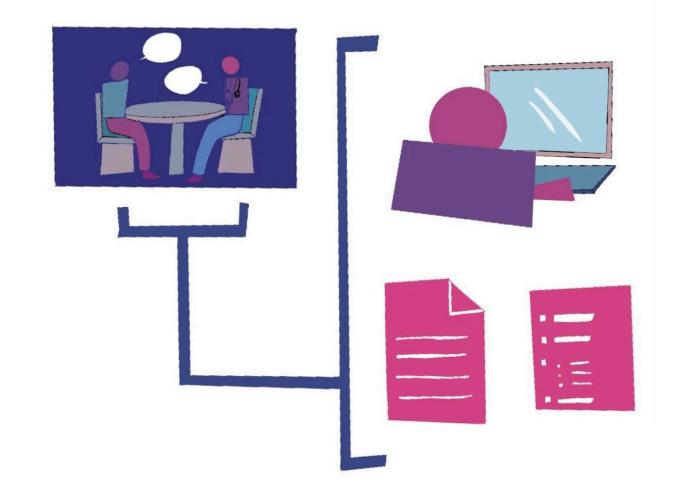
NASEM Nov 2, 2023



Seriously ill patients face important decisions



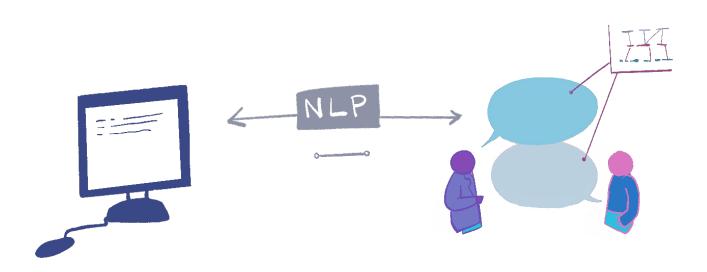




Measurement Challenges

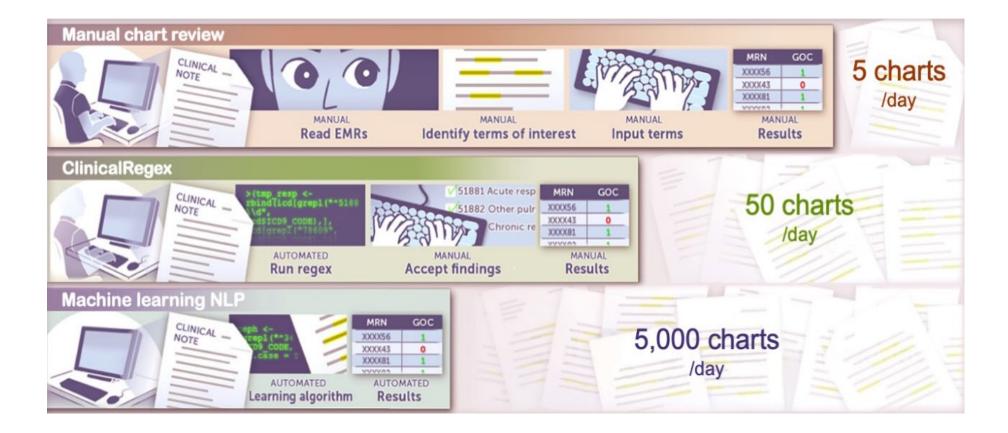
- Data: unstructured, structured
- Unstructured data is difficult to access
 - Manually abstracting this information is prohibitively costly and time-intensive
- Structured data may provide an incomplete proxy measure

Natural Language Processing (NLP) enhances language comprehension in computers





NLP enables the capture of text-based data





https://lindvalllab.github.io/clinical-regex/



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		0	
68 words not shown	Less More		
confirmed is her healthcare <mark>proxy</mark> . Patient is eating OK, and able to get arou equiring more	und home, though is	Goals of Care	
46 words not shown	Less More	Palliative Care	
. Patient expressed gratitude towards our clinical team and towards family.		1	
e discussed the patient©s prognosis and her goals of care. During this discussion, the patient		Hospice	
pressed understanding that her life expectancy was limited, and		1	
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. free and being at home.		0	
ne patient agreed with her daughter to enroll in <mark>hospice</mark> . The <mark>palliative care</mark> team consulted with		Surrogate Decisio	on Makei
e patient shortly after, with the <mark>goals of care</mark> focused on ensuring the		1	
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Original Investigation | Geriatrics Association of an Advance Care Planning Video and Communication Intervention With Documentation of Advance Care Planning Among Older Adults A Nonrandomized Controlled Trial

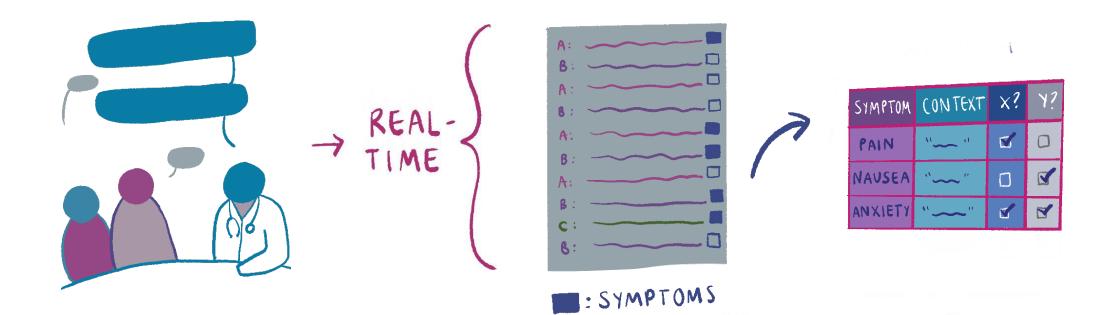
- Participants: 42,019 patients followed in 22 clinics
- Primary outcome: documentation of goals of care conversation in the electronic health record

JAMA Network Open. 2022;5(2):e220354. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.0354



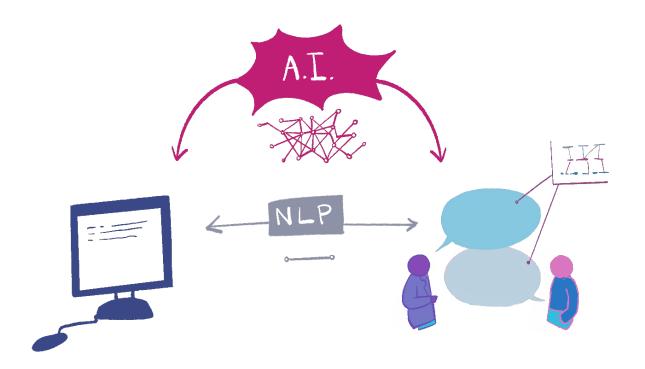


Envision the possibility...





Rapid development in NLP methods including Al





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Our pilot study

- **Background:** Symptoms monitoring is needed for palliative care delivery and research
- Study aim: Test the performance of Large Language Models (LLM) to capture symptoms discussed in transcribed clinical conversations



Study methods

- **Dataset:** 578 transcribed excerpts from 50 synthetic clinical conversations (Sci Data 2022 9;313)
- **Gold standard:** Clinician coded each excerpt for symptoms
- **Models:** GPT-3.5-turbo and GPT-4 (OpenAI)
- **Prompt:** Are any medical symptoms mentioned in this transcript?



LLMs show promise in their ability to capture symptoms directly from conversations

- Gold standard identified symptoms in 400 of 578 conversations
- Using GPT-4, our prompt identified 442 symptoms with
 0.98 sensitivity and 0.71 specificity
- GPT-4 had improved performance over GPT-3.5 (p<0.01)





Recommendations

Infrastructure to:

- Disseminate free or low-cost NLP tools
- Support secure computing platforms
- Share methodology and lessons learned





Thank you!

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