EHRKit: A Python Natural Language Processing Toolkit

for Electronic Health Record Texts

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Introduction

Research Motivation:

- As Electronic Health Records (EHRs) become increasingly prevalent, massive unstructured texts are generated within the healthcare system. The secondary usage of these unstructured texts holds great importance, but the main obstacle is the processing and understanding of them.
- There are existing libraries and toolkits are designed for biomedical needs, including Stanza, SciFive, UmlsBERT, MIMIC-Extract and so on. However, there is a need for new toolkit which can cover a wider range of clinical NLP tasks. Moreover, the exploration of generative tasks for unstructured texts within EHRs remains limited.

Research Contributions:

- EHRKit: We propose EHRKit, a Python NLP toolkit for EHR unstructured texts. This toolkit contains two main components: general API functions and MIMIC-specific functions. It is user-friendly, with easy installation and quick start tutorials.
- To address the gap in generative tasks for clinical unstructured texts, we also develop machine translation, summarization, understandable text translation, and chatbot functions in clinical scenarios based on existing pre-trained models.

Evaluation

Benchmarks:

- O Machine Translation: UFAL Medical Corpus.
- O Summarization: Three public medical datasets: PubMed, MIMIC-CXR, MEDQA.
- O Understandable Text Translation: Three public medical datasets: MedLane, eLife, PLOS.
- Ouestion-Answering: In Multiple-choice QA part, two public medical datasets: HEADQA and MedMCQA. In Answer Generation part, MedQUAD dataset is used for finetuning and test questions of the TREC-2017 LiveQA medical task are used for evaluation.

Evaluation:

We use already existing models such as BART, Pegasus, BIOBART, Baize,
 PubMedBERT etc. for finetuning and testing.

	ME	DQA-An	S (p)	MEDQA-AnS (s)			
	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-1	R-2	R-L	
TextRank	29.88	10.23	17.01	43.77	26.80	30.52	
BART	24.56	7.56	17.18	32.32	15.42	24.03	
Pegasus	17.44	5.36	13.44	19.54	7.46	14.93	
PRIMERA	16.66	4.89	12.68	21.78	9.77	16.85	
BioBART	23.16	7.47	16.47	30.87	15.91	23.66	

Tab 2. Evaluation of Summarization Tasks (Multi-documents).

	PubMed		MIMIC-CXR		MEDQA-AnS (p)		MEDQA-AnS (s)					
	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-1	R-2	R-L
Pegasus	45.97	20.15	28.25	22.49	11.57	20.35	18.29	4.82	13.87	22.21	8.23	16.76
BigBird	46.32	20.65	42.33	38.99	29.52	38.59	13.18	2.14	10.04	14.89	3.13	11.15
BART	44.16	20.28	36.80	41.70	32.93	41.16	24.02	7.20	17.09	38.19	22.20	30.58
SciFive	48.83	15.81	37.06	35.41	26.48	35.07	13.08	2.15	10.10	16.88	6.47	14.42
BioBART	-	-	-	41.61	32.90	41.00	22.58	7.49	16.69	39.40	24.64	32.07

Tab 3. Evaluation of Summarization Tasks (Single-document).

Dataset	HEAD-QA	MedMCQA
BioBERT	29.83	_
ClinicalBERT	29.43	
BioMegatron	33.45	
GatorTron	38.75	
PubMedBERT	42.52	-

CUDLICI	.2.02	5.443	_
Tab 4. Evaluat	tion of Multi-cho	oice QA.	

Dataset	LiveQA			
	R-1	R-2	R-L	
Baize-healthcare	20.47	5.03	18.73	
OPT-MedQuAD	17.04	3.93	15.94	

Tab 5. Evaluation of Answer Generation.

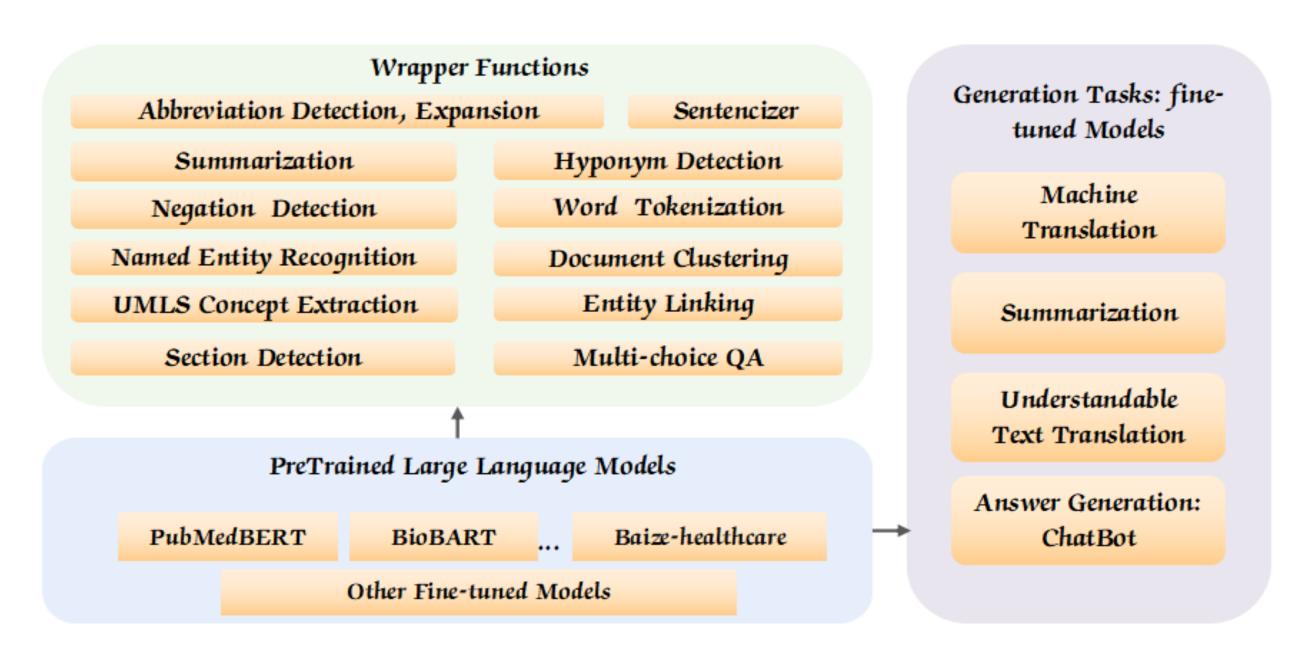


Fig 1. EHRKit Architecture.

	MIMIC	Neu	MT	Summ	UTT	Chat
MIMIC-Extract	✓					
ScispaCy		\checkmark				
medspaCy		\checkmark				
Stanza Biomed		\checkmark				
SciFive		\checkmark		\checkmark		
EHRKit	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

Tab 1. A comparison with other similar python toolkits.

MIMIC: MIMIC Related. Neu: Neural Methods. MT: Machine Translation.

Summ: Summarization. UTT: Understandable Text Translation. Chat: Chatbot.

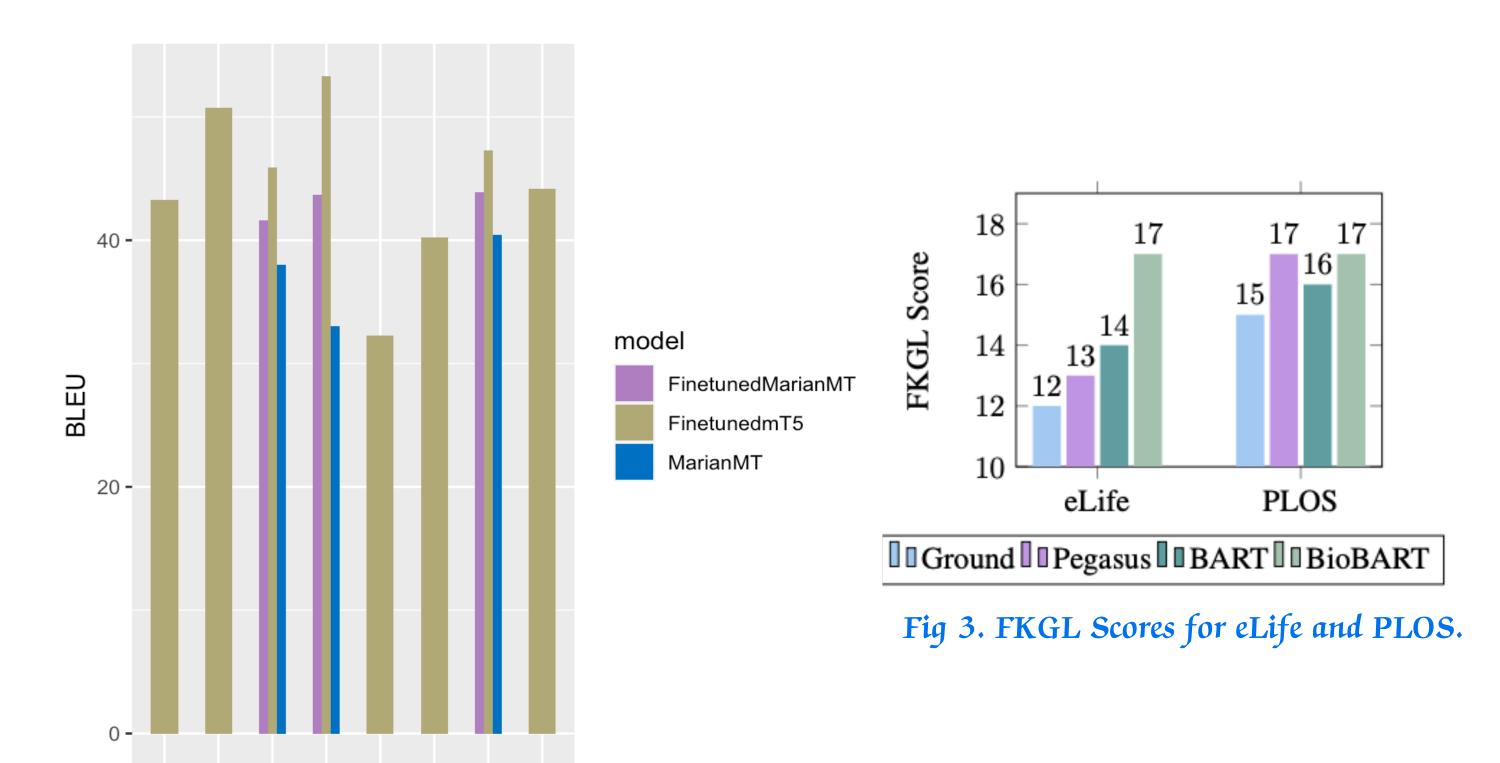


Fig 2. Evaluation of Machine Translation Tasks.

en-csen-deen-es en-fr en-hu en-pl en-ro en-sv

language

	eLife			PLOS			
	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-1	R-2	R-L	
Pegasus	14.00	3.42	9.16	18.92	4.79	12.54	
BART	16.16	4.31	10.19	21.09	7.20	14.17	
BioBART	14.31	3.70	9.36	23.80	7.83	15.65	

Tab 6. Lay Summarization Task Evaluation.

Conclusion

- EHRKit: We propose a Python library for clinical texts, including general API functions, MIMIC-specific functions and generative task-related functions.
- Extend to more tasks and datasets: We will test more medical datasets to provide benchmarks based on different NLP tasks in the medical field.