#### Pretraining Language Models for Synonymy Prediction at Scale in the UMLS Metathesaurus

Thilini Wijesiriwardene

Mentors: Dr. Vinh Nguyen Dr. Olivier Bodenreider





#### Motivation

- UMLS Metathesaurus integrates biomedical terms from various vocabularies
- Current UMLS construction process: tedious, error-prone, expensive
- Our prior work\*:
  - LexLM: a deep learning model leveraging lexical patterns
  - Rule-based approximation of current construction process
- Can more recent techniques in Deep Learning and NLP perform better in UMLS Metathesaurus construction?

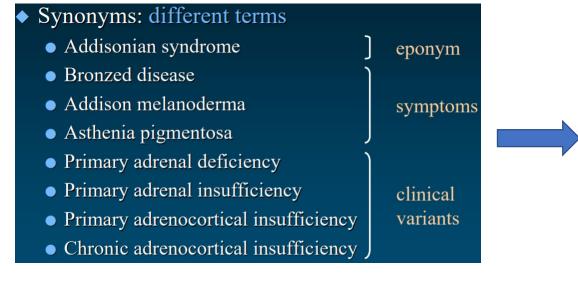
## Objectives

Develop UBERT, a BERT based language model pretrained on UMLS data and Synonymy Prediction task that can provide state-of-the-art performance on Synonymy Prediction

2

#### Synonymy Prediction Task\*

#### "atom" – Single term form a source vocabulary



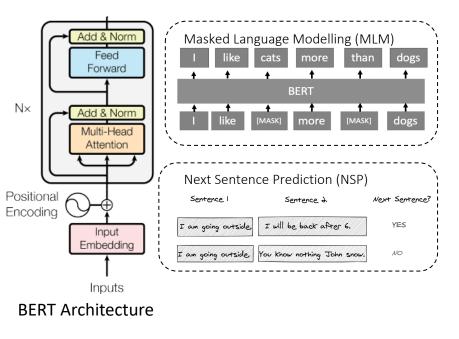
atoms with same meaning are grouped in to one concept identified by a Concept Unique Identifier (CUI)

C0001403 Addison's disease				
Primary adrenocortical insufficiency Addison's disease (disorder)	ICD-10 SNOMED CT	E27.1		
Addison Disease Primary hypoadrenalism	MeSH MedDRA	D000224 10036696		

\*Nguyen, V., Yip, H. Y., & Bodenreider, O. (2021, April). Biomedical Vocabulary Alignment at Scale in the UMLS Metathesaurus. In *Proceedings of the Web Conference 2021* (pp. 2672-2683).

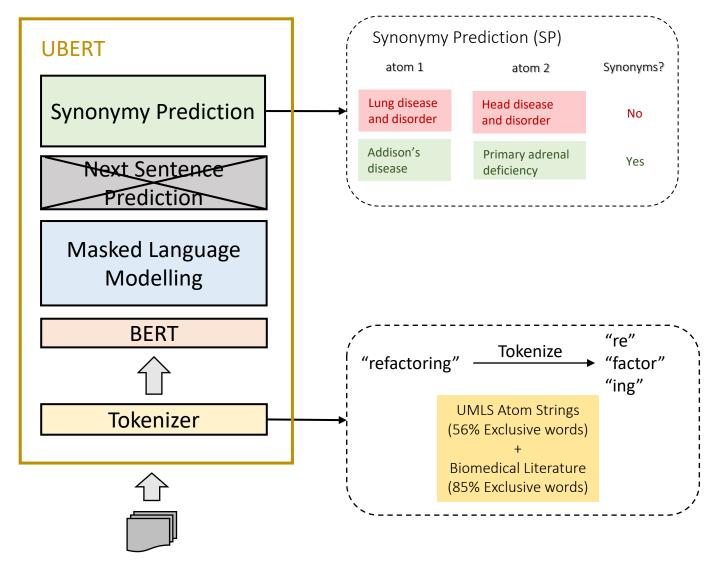
### BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)\*

Artificial neural network-based language model, designed to provide meaning for a word by using its surrounding context.



\*Devlin, J., Chang, M. W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019, January). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. In NAACL-HLT (1).

#### **UBERT** Architecture

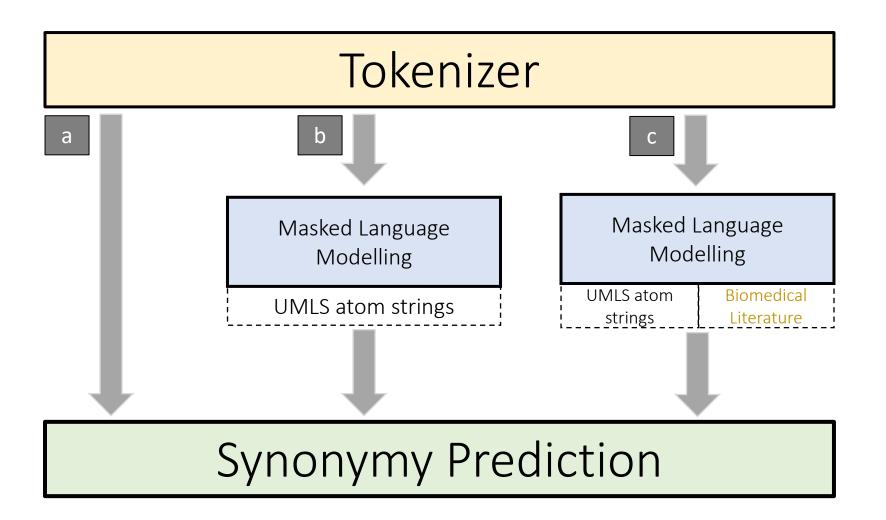


Input Data to train UBERT

#### Datasets for Training & Testing UBERT

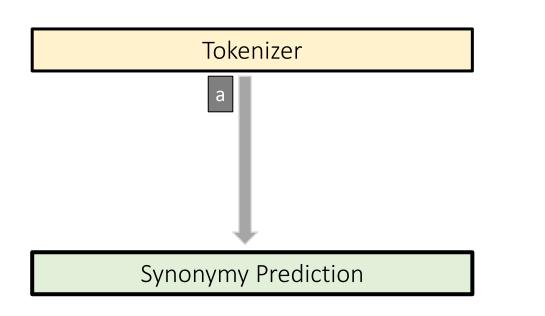
- Train tokenizer and Masked Language Modelling task
  - PubMed Abstracts  $\rightarrow$  ~ 4.5 billion words
  - PubMed Central Full Texts  $\rightarrow$  ~ 13.5 billion words
- Synonymy Prediction task :
  - Training  $\rightarrow$  118 million pairs
    - Positive (synonymous) pairs
    - \*Negative (non-synonymous) pairs varying degrees of lexical similarity
  - Testing → 170 million pairs

#### **Training Setup**





#### **Initial Results**



Metric	RBA	LexLM	UBERT
F1	0.7651	0.9061	0.9974
Accuracy	0.9863	0.9938	0.9950
Precision	0.8631	0.8875	0.9991
Recall	0.6871	0.9254	0.9957

Training UBERT for a single epoch takes around ~3 hours on 16 Nvidia V100X GPUs.



#### **Internship Progress**

Develop UBERT, a BERT based language model pretrained on UMLS data and Synonymy Prediction task that can provide state-of-the-art performance on





#### **Conclusions and Future Work**

- UBERT is a potential candidate for UMLS Metathesaurus construction
- Look for more efficient architectures for Synonymy Prediction task that leverage atoms' contexts when predicting synonymy.
- Evaluating performance of UBERT in BioNLP tasks such as biomedical Named Entity Recognition, biomedical Relations Extraction, etc.



#### Acknowledgements

Dr. Olivier Bodenreider Dr. Vinh Nguyen Goonmeet Vishesh Joey Dr. Kin Wah Fung Dr. Yuqing Mao



# Thank You Questions?



#### References

- 1. Bodenreider, O. (2004). The unified medical language system (UMLS): integrating biomedical terminology. 3 Nucleic acids research, 32(suppl\_1), D267-D270.
- 2. <u>https://medium.com/genei-technology/richer-sentence-embeddings-using-sentence-bert-part-i-ce1d9e0b1343</u>
- 3. <a href="https://amitness.com/2020/02/albert-visual-summary/">https://amitness.com/2020/02/albert-visual-summary/</a>
- 4. Devlin, J., Chang, M. W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2019, January). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. In NAACL-HLT (1).
- 5. Nguyen, V., Yip, H. Y., & Bodenreider, O. (2021, April). Biomedical Vocabulary Alignment at Scale in the UMLS Metathesaurus. In *Proceedings of the Web Conference 2021* (pp. 2672-2683)
- 6. https://huggingface.co/transformers/model\_doc/bert.html

