Medical Crossing: a Cross-lingual Evaluation of Clinical Entity Linking

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The reported performance of medical entity linking (EL) systems has been steadily improving, but their evaluation in many works is limited to narrow domains / single languages and corrupted by data leaks. We present:

1. A benchmark for x-lingual medical EL using clinical reports, clinical guidelines, and medical research papers 2. A test set filtering procedure designed to analyze the "hard cases" of EL approaching **O**-shot x-lingual transfer learning 3. SoTA EL model evaluation 4. Interesting conclusions drawn from evaluation on our benchmark

RQ1: Do current benchmarks in EN, ES, FR, DE, and NL lead to an overestimation of performance?

RQ2: What is the fair evaluation strategy for clinical entity linking (EL)?

RQ3: What is the potential of a model trained on English to generalize for **O**-shot clinical EL in other languages?

Filtering Results

Dataset	Lang	# in	Avg.	% with	Split		Filtering				
		full	len in	numer-	Train Test		Train set		Dictionary		
		corpus	chars	als			Filt.	Filt _{0.2}	Filt.	Filt _{0.2}	
			E	ntity menti	ons		5.	2			
CANTEMIST	es	10031	18.73	6.92	6396	3635	998	711	3268	3040	
CodiEsp-D	es	10874	15.84	1.05	7209	3665	1386	1167	3449	3347	
MCN	en	13609	12.36	1.54	6684	6925	3204	2819	3386	2304	
Mantra	de	201	17.62	0.50	-	201	-	-	107	62	
	en	452	16.42	1.11	-	452	-	-	126	66	
	es	166	19.67	2.41		166	-		65	38	
	fr	222	17.64	0.45	-	222	-	-	99	50	
	nl	127	16.06	0.00	-	127	-	-	65	44	
19				Concepts			-95	8			
CANTEMIST	es	657	-	-	493	386	332	279	364	321	
CodiEsp-D	es	2206	-	-	1767	1143	841	750	1142	1050	
MCN	en	3792	-	-	2331	2579	2000	1834	1631	1195	
Mantra	de	169	-	-	_	169	-	-	97	53	
	en	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	119	61	
	es	147	-	-	-	147	-	-	69	35	
	fr	185	-	-	-	185	-	-	83	39	
	nl	117	-	-21		117	_	100	62	42	

RQ4: What types of word representations can be used for cross-lingual clinical EL (SoTA contextual word vectors, sparse representations)?

Datasets

Medical datasets originating from real clinical records (CANTEMIST, CodiEsp, MCN) and drug labels, patent claims (Mantra GSC), etc. Dataset contains:

- mentions of entities linkable to standard ontologies,
- corresponding entities IDs, i.e. CUIs,
- [optional] original texts/contexts.

Languages: English, Spanish, French, German, and Dutch

Dataset	Lang	Name	CUI	Mention
CANTEMIST	es	"Neoplasia maligna"	8000/3	malignidad
		malignos o de malignidad int	cermedia	
		"Neoplasia metastásica"	8000/6	metastásico
		compromiso metastásico, y tr	as presen	tarse
CodiEsp-D	es	"otros trastornos especificados de músculo"	M62.89	hipertrofia del psoas

Evaluation Results

 Evaluation on the 	Dataset	Model	Fu Acc@1	ıll Acc@5	and a second second second	ered Acc@5	A1 00.000-00000-00	red _{0.2} Acc@5
	CodiEsp	Tf-idf	20.55%		14.21%	And a state of the second	13.62%	24.51%
official test sets and	Diagnostico	BERT		15.58%	6.49%	9.88%	6.51%	9.68%
test sets filtered by a		BETO	9.47%	15.09%	5.92%	10.03%	5.83%	10.03%
		BioBERT-esp	10.07%	14.38%	6.78%	11.98%	7.11%	12.34%
training set (removed		SapBERT	47.83%	63.66%	32.61%	46.10%	31.62%	45.33%
all mentions from the		SapBERT+target	67.18%	76.23%	47.62%	61.26%	45.42%	58.53%
		SapBERT+mcn	48.27%	64.07%	33.04%	47.69%	31.96%	46.19%
training set)		SapBERT+mcn-fz4	48.32%		33.48%			45.76%
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10			33.26%			45.67%
	MCN	Tf-idf	59.00%	Subsection and section and	52.12%		contraction by and the second	61.58%
		BERT			36.64%		36.64%	41.15%
		SapBERT SapBERT+target	66.28% 69.36%	74.55% 80.90%	62.84%	71.99% 74.42%	59.95% 63.64%	69.03% 73.79%
	CANTEMIST	Tf-idf	, MARCHART M. MAN	47.92%	1 - 20 - (Server - Marster - S	31.76%	20.25%	32.07%
	CANTENIST	BERT	25.50%	a per content and personal a		13.43%	8.72%	13.50%
		BETO	13.43%	19.17%	9.82%	14.13%	10.13%	14.77%
		BioBERT-esp		23.41%	11.72%	18.94%	11.81%	19.13%
		SapBERT		THE TAXABLE IT AND		36.47%		
		SapBERT+target	79.45%		53.31%		The second second second second	the second second second
		SapBERT+mcn	61.29%		29.06%		29.54%	40.51%
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4	61.60%	66.63%	29.66%	39.28%	30.10%	40.23%
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10	57.47%	65.45%	28.06%	37.27%	28.55%	37.41%
	G HE	The state		20				
 Evaluation on the 	CodiEsp	Tf-idf	20.55%		15.63%	35.49%		35.28%
	Diagnostico	BERT		15.58%	4.90%	10.35%	4.75%	10.18%
official test sets and		SapBERT	47.83%			61.44%	44.55%	
tast sats filtarad by an		SapBERT+mcn SapBERT+mcn-fz4	48.27% 48.32%			61.87% 61.47%	44.19% 44.25%	60.98% 60.56%
test sets filtered by an		SapBERT+mcn-fz10	48.32%			62.13%	44.23% 38.54%	
entity dictionary	MCN	Tf-idf	59.00%		33.82%	45.87%		
(more challenging)	mert	BERT		52.16%	12.55%	19.46%	6.21%	10.98%
(more chanenging)		SapBERT	66.28%		47.50%		38.54%	
		SapBERT+target	69.36%	80.90%	54.99%	67.13%	46.14%	58.16%
	CANTEMIST	Tf-idf	27.02%	47.92%	18.85%	42.07%	16.57%	28.01%
		BERT	25.50%	34.69%	17.17%	27.36%	16.48%	26.55%
		SapBERT	57.47%	65.23%	52.72%	61.32%	51.12%	59.64%
		SapBERT+mcn	61.29%	67.02%	56.98%	63.31%	55.86%	61.61%
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4	A STATE OF A	66.36%	100 Contract 100 Contract	62.88%	56.22%	
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10				61.57%		
	Mantra	Tf-idf	73.63%		50.47%	60.75%		
	(German)	BERT	59.20%			31.78%		16.13%
		SapBERT	87.56% 88.06%		Sector States	91.59% 89.39%	64.52% 67.74%	88.71% 87.10%
		SapBERT+mcn SapBERT+mcn-fz4	88.00% 89.55%		State of the second second		72.58%	
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10			77.57%	91.59%	66.13%	88.71%
	Mantra	Tf-idf	86.06%		51.59%	73.02%		62.12%
	(English)	BERT	78.54%			45.24%		37.88%
		SapBERT	93.81%			90.48%		
		SapBERT+mcn	94.03%			90.48%	80.30%	and the second second
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4	94.25%	97.12%	80.95%	91.27%	80.16%	90.48%
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10			80.95%		80.30%	90.91%
	Mantra	Tf-idf	71.69%			62.34%	26.32%	44.74%
	(Spanish)	BERT	62.65%		and the second second second	38.96%	10.53%	
		SapBERT	83.73%			83.12%	47.37%	
		SapBERT+mcn	84.34%			84.42%		
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4	85.54% 84.34%		75.32% 72.73%	87.01% 87.01%	52.63%	76.32% 76.32%
	Mantra	SapBERT+mcn-fz10 Tf-idf		80.63%	50.51%	57.58%	47.37% 30.00%	38.00%
	(French)	BERT				37.38%		12.00%
	(richell)	SapBERT				84.85%		
		SapBERT+mcn				89.90%		
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4				86.87%		
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10				85.86%	48.00%	and the second second
	Mantra	Tf-idf				61.54%		Alter Walter Digensional
	(Dutch)	BERT	55.12%	58.27%	18.46%	24.62%	13.64%	20.45%
		SapBERT	84.25%	87.40%	73.85%	80.00%	63.64%	72.73%
		SapBERT+mcn		65 (A C) \$ 23 (A C)		80.00%		
		SapBERT+mcn-fz4			Sector Contraction	80.00%		
		SapBERT+mcn-fz10	84.25%	87.40%	75.38%	80.00%	65.91%	72.73%

		"adenomegalia localizada"	R59.0	Adenopatías inguinales				
MCN	en	"Gastritis", "Gastric catarrh", etc.	C0017152	gastritis				
		was negative for gastritis ,	stricture	or ulcer				
		"Empirical therapy (procedure)"	C1299597	empiric treatment				
		was started on empiric treat	ment					
Mantra (DISO)	de	"Arthralgie", "Gelenkschmerz", etc.	C0003862	arthralgien				
6- C'		Übelkeit, Arthralgien, niedr	igem Blutd:	ruck				
		"Lumbalgie", "Unterer Rueckenschmerz", etc.	C0024031	kreuzschmerzen				
		und mittelstarken Kreuzschmerzen kommen						
	en	"Nausea (disorder)", "Feeling queasy", etc.	C0027497	nausea				
		"Arthralgia", "Pain in joint", etc.	C0003862	arthralgia				
		reactions, nausea, arthralgia	a, low bloc	od pressure				

Proposed Evaluation Settings

Novel test set filtering strategy to avoid train/test leaks and provide a fair and more challenging comparison in the cross-terminology setting. We construct a reference set of terms from (a) concept names in an entity dictionary (thesaurus) or (b) from the entity mentions in the training dataset (less challenging setup).

For a reference set of terms/entities, we provide the following evaluation types:

- **Full**: compute metrics on the test set as provided in the dataset itself;
- **Filtered**: remove from the test set all entities already present in

the reference set (exact match, e.g., removing instances of *depression* from the test set if already present in the reference set);

- **Filtered**_{0.2}: remove from the test set all entities where the normalized character-based Levenshtein distance to the nearest neighbor in the reference set is under 0.2 (e.g. removing *depressed* if *depression* occurs in the reference set). This makes the task more challenging since a model cannot rely on word similarity and have to use more sophisticated contextual features.
- Great divergence in performance: official vs filtered test sets for all languages and models (positive answer to **RQ1** + claim that "fair" evaluation requires the proposed filtering is supported (**RQ2**)
- SapBERT experiments: cross-lingual training on the English MCN. corpus improves the performance in other languages (**RQ3**)
- **RQ4**: general-purpose models w/o domain knowledge and fine-tuning are almost useless for the task, falling behind the simplistic tf-idf baseline. Our evaluation shows that clinical EL requires pre-training at least on the related biomedical corpora





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