WITH STANDARDS – UNLOCK THE POWER OF DATA

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Practical Steps for Implementing ML for SDTM Mapping

Presented by Sharon Rossouw, Director, Biostatistics, Bioforum

Meet the Speaker

Sharon Rossouw

Title: Director, Biostatistics

Organization: Bioforum

There is a farm in Africa…. I grew up on a farm in the Zimbabwean bushveld. I completed my schooling and university education in South Africa culminating with a Masters in Biostatistics.

A biostatistician over 25 years of experience providing biostatistical and medical writing services to the pharmaceutical industry and academic institutions.

I am passionate about the training and development of biostatisticians and statistical programmers and have a special interest in process development and implementation.

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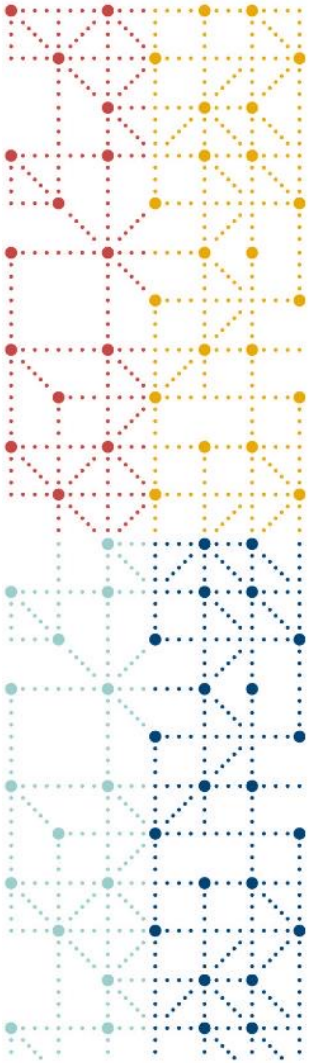
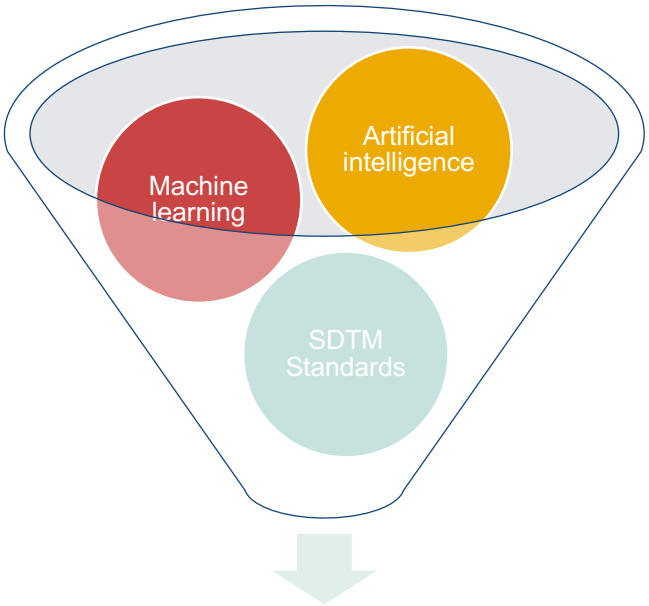
- *The author has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.*



Agenda

1. Background
2. Build steps: Develop the models
3. Taking a step back
4. Refine steps: Applying the models
5. The view from our destination

What are the steps from concept to reality?



Implementation

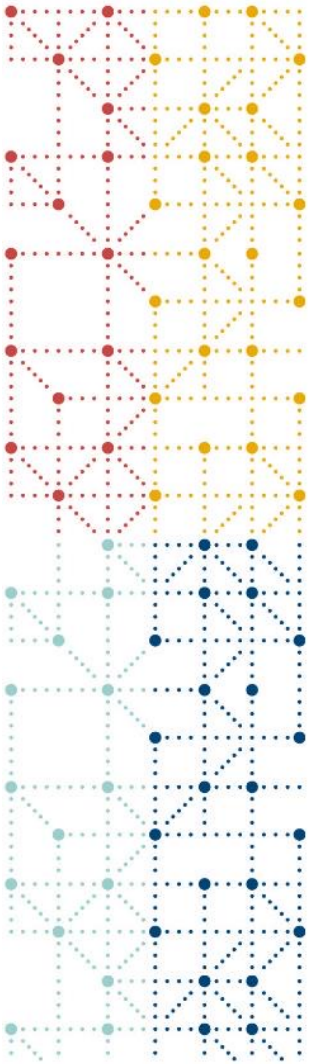
Where to use ML in the SDTM mapping process?

Inputs

ML Predictions

Decision Making

Outputs



Build steps: Develop the models

Build steps: Develop the models

Prepare → Build → Evaluate → Select

1st step: Identify the pieces

- Domain
- Variable
- Controlled terminology
- …

STEP 1: Prepare

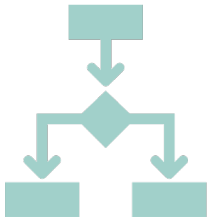
- Training set ➔ Pre-mapped trials
- Raw variables labelled:
  - Domain(s)
  - Variable, etc.
- Raw variable feature extraction:
  - Raw data file characteristics
  - Raw variable metadata
  - Variable values
  - Trial documents
- Training set was tailored to the task

STEP 2: Build the models

STEP 3: Evaluate the models

- Test model performance
  - Cross validation methodology
- Results
  - Vector of probabilities for each raw variable
  - Probability = Likelihood of mapping to target
- Simple decision rule
  - Select target with highest probability
- Compare
  - Selected target ⇔ Pre-mapped target

STEP 4: Select the models



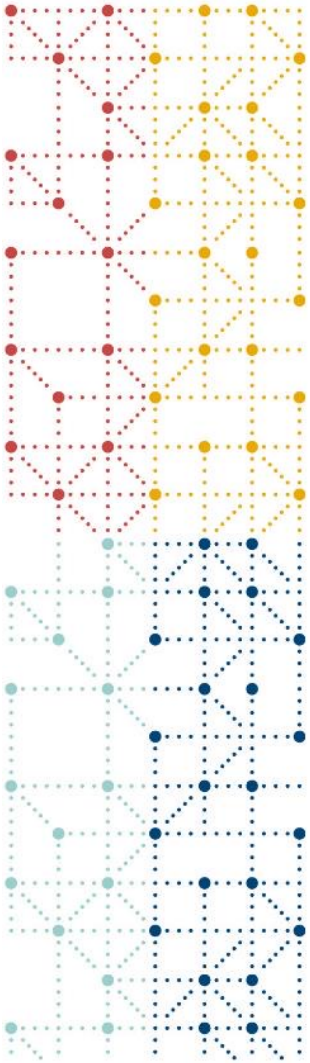
Domain & Variable mapping

Random Forest

Controlled terminology mapping

Natural Language Processing

- For simplicity, the domain model results are presented
  - Variable model results are briefly mentioned
  - Controlled terminology results are a “forthcoming attraction”



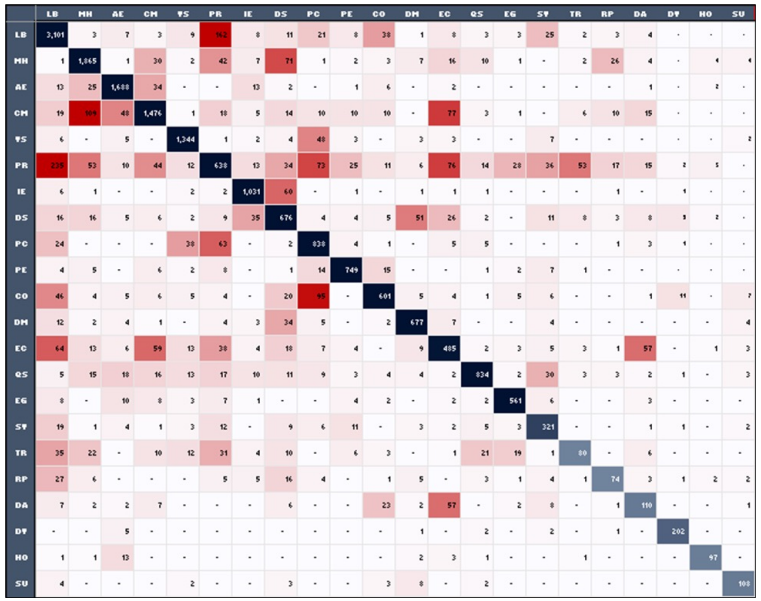
Where did the first few steps lead?

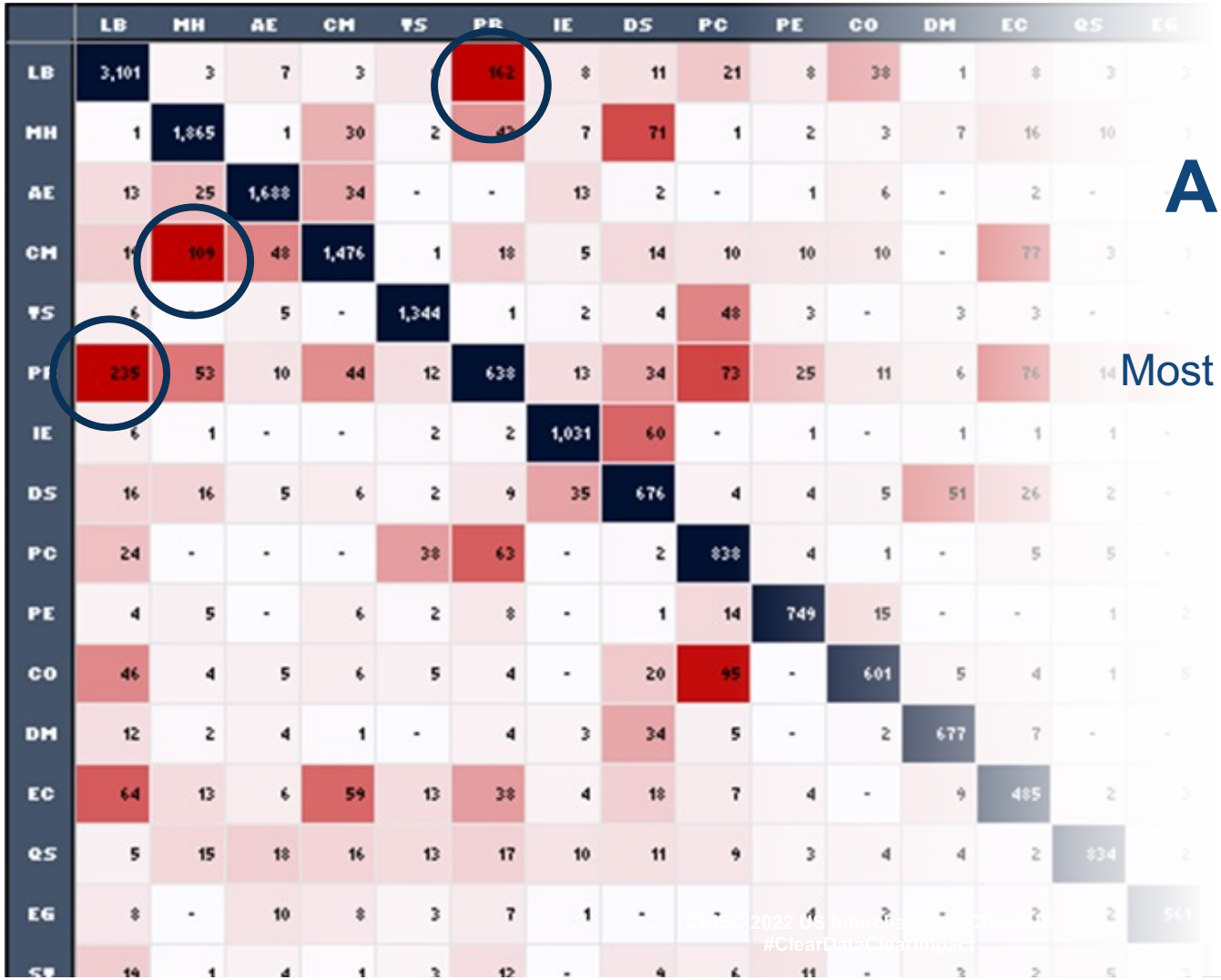
Model accuracy

- Confusion Matrix
  ➔ Indication of model quality
- Diagonal frequencies = correct predictions
- Model is mostly correct
- Accuracy:
  - Domain-level ⇨ 71.5% (41 trials)
  - Variable-level ⇨ 83.8% (61 trials)

Columns = Predicted domain

Rows = Pre-mapped domain





	LB	MH	AE	CM	TS	PR	IE	DS	PC	PE	CO	DM	EC	QS	EG
LB	3,101	3	7	3		162	8	11	21	8	38	1	8	3	
MH	1	1,865	1	30	2		7	71	1	2	3	7	16	10	
AE	13	25	1,688	34	-	-	13	2	-	1	6	-	2	-	
CM		109	48	1,476	1	18	5	14	10	10	10	-	77	3	
TS	6		5	-	1,344	1	2	4	48	3	-	3	3	-	
PR	235	53	10	44	12	638	13	34	73	25	11	6	76	14	
IE	6	1	-	-	2	2	1,031	60	-	1	-	1	1	1	
DS	16	16	5	6	2	9	35	676	4	4	5	51	26	2	
PC	24	-	-	-	38	63	-	2	838	4	1	-	5	5	
PE	4	5	-	6	2	8	-	1	14	749	15	-	-	1	
CO	46	4	5	6	5	4	-	20	95	-	601	5	4	1	
DM	12	2	4	1	-	4	3	34	5	-	2	677	7	-	
EC	64	13	6	59	13	38	4	18	7	4	-	9	485	2	
QS	5	15	18	16	13	17	10	11	9	3	4	4	2	834	
EG	8	-	10	8	3	7	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	2	561
SP	19	1	4	1	3	12	-	9	6	11	-	3	2	5	

A closer look

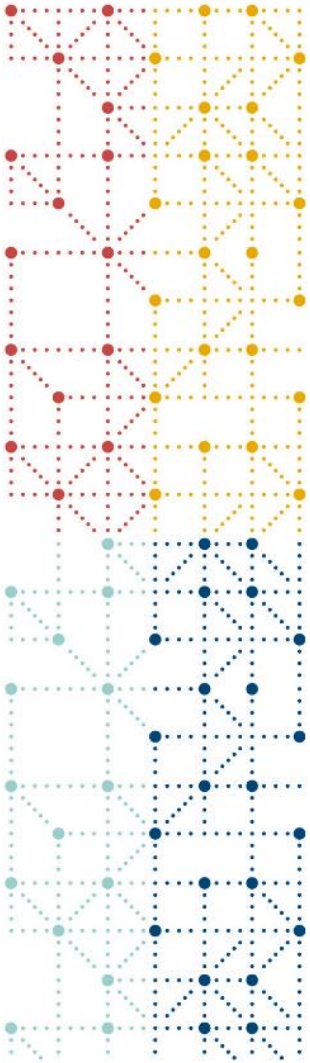
Most frequently confused:

MH instead of CM

PR instead of LB

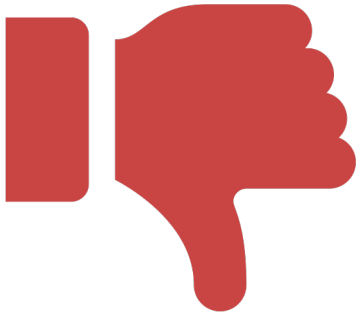
LB instead of PR

…



Taking a step back

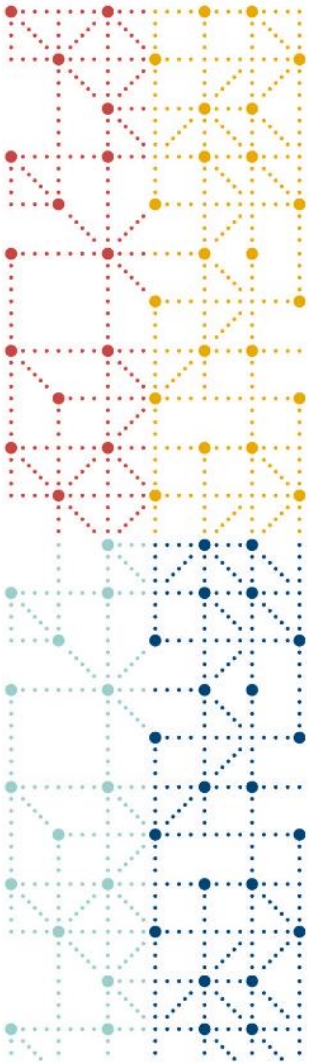
Reviewing the journey



So what was the next step?

Prepare → Build → Evaluate → Select

Refine…

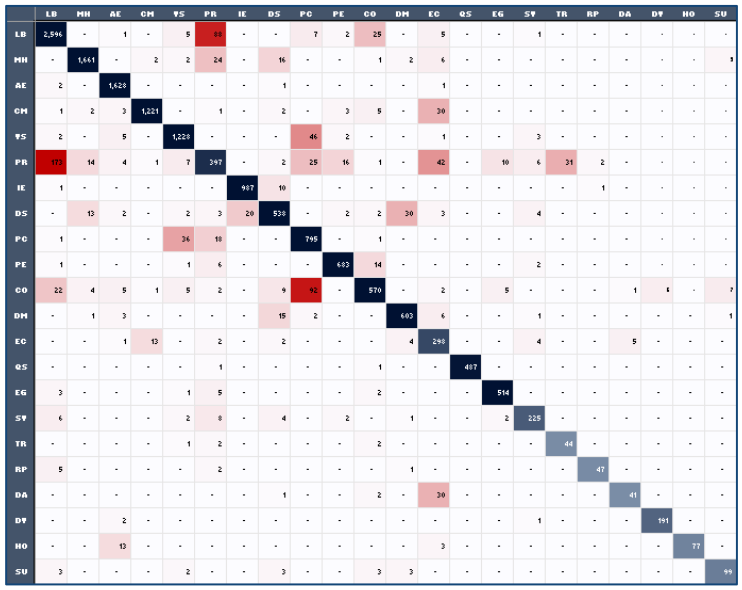


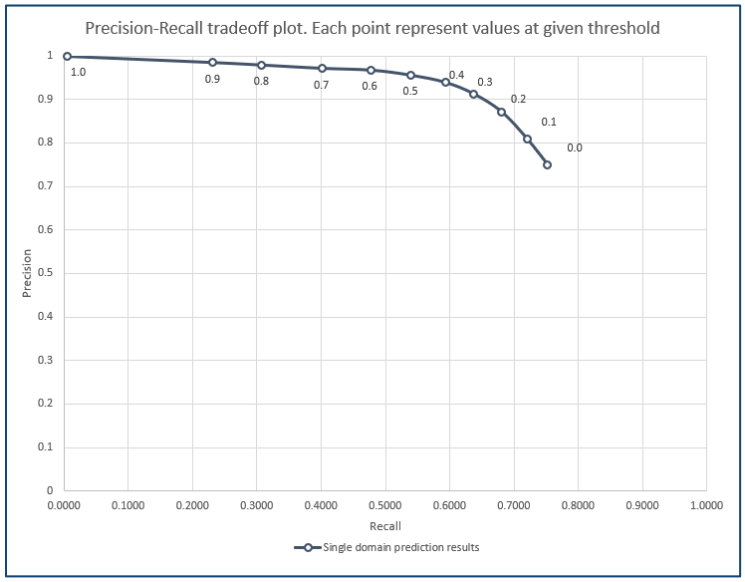
Refine steps: Domain models

STEP 1 – Remove predictions with low confidence levels

Remove predictions if confidence ≤ 0.3 ➔ 69.7% of variables retained

- Domain precision: 91.4%, recall of 63.7% (41 trials)



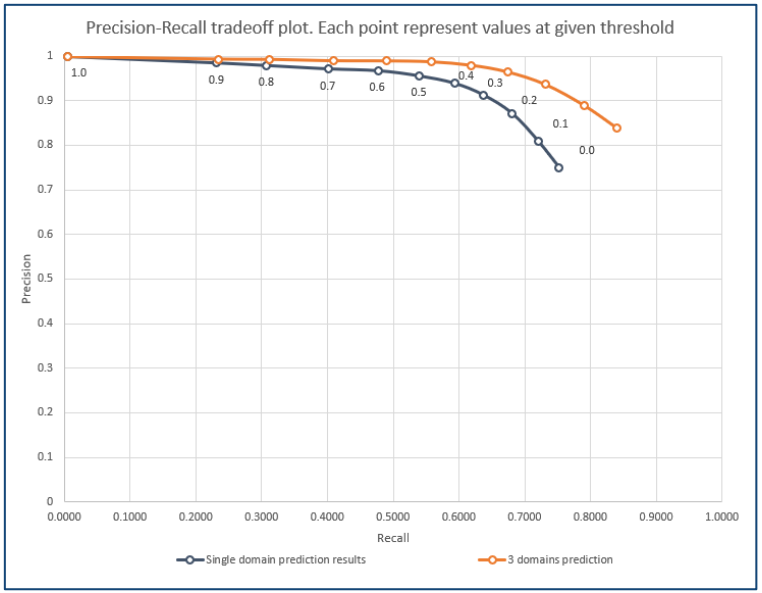


STEP 1 – Impact

- Now our users were interested…
  - Trust had increased
  - Some trials: nearly error-free
- Investigate mistaken predictions
  - "Correct" recommendation was 2nd/3rd on list
  - How can we adapt the implementation of the models?

STEP 2 - Provide the top 3 most likely predictions

- Change the decision rule:
  - "Correct" target in the top 3 most likely recommendations
- Using the 0.3 threshold:
  - Precision ➔ 96.6% (STEP 1: 91.4%)
  - Recall ➔ 67.3% (STEP 1: 63.7%)



STEP 2 – Impact

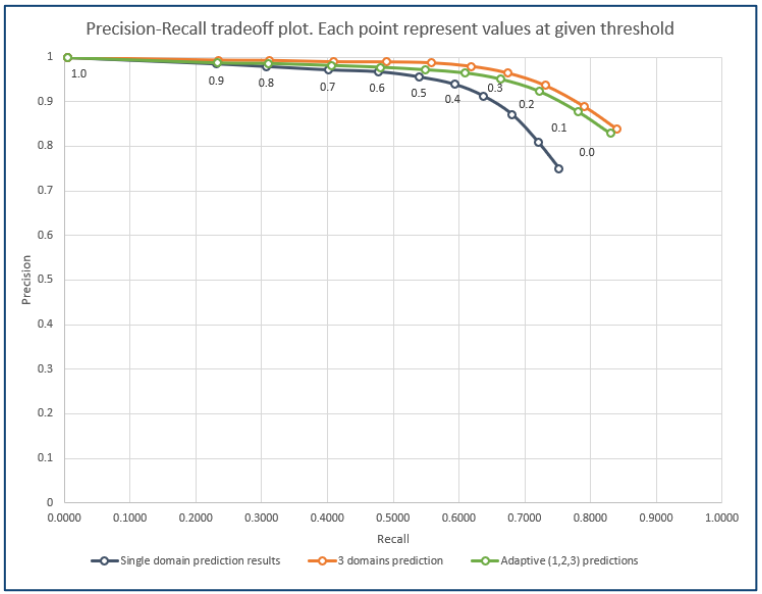
- Users loved this!
- ↑ accuracy = ↑ interest

- Next step:
  - Users had to continuously evaluate 3 options, even when the “perfect” fit was obvious
  - Is there somewhere in between?

STEP 3 - Dynamic predictions based on cumulative confidence thresholds

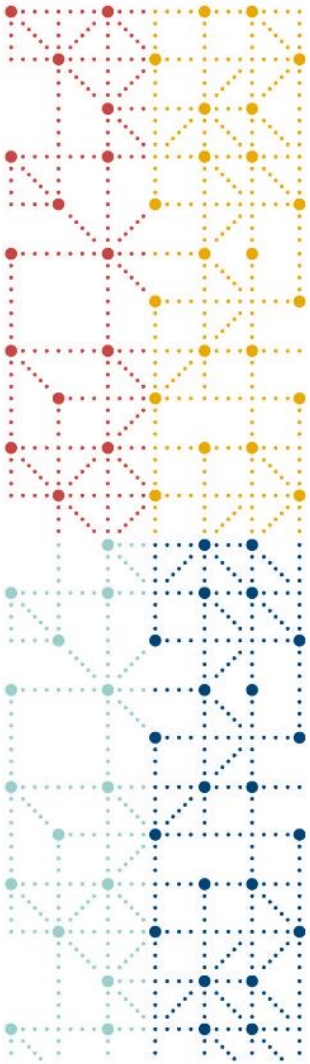
- Alternative method investigated:
  - Dynamic cumulative approach
- Tradeoff:
  - Provide a single target
  - Need for high confidence

[Top 1] > 0.7	1 Prediction
[Top 1+2] > 0.7	2 Predictions
[Top 1+2+3] > 0.3	3 Predictions



STEP 3 – Impact

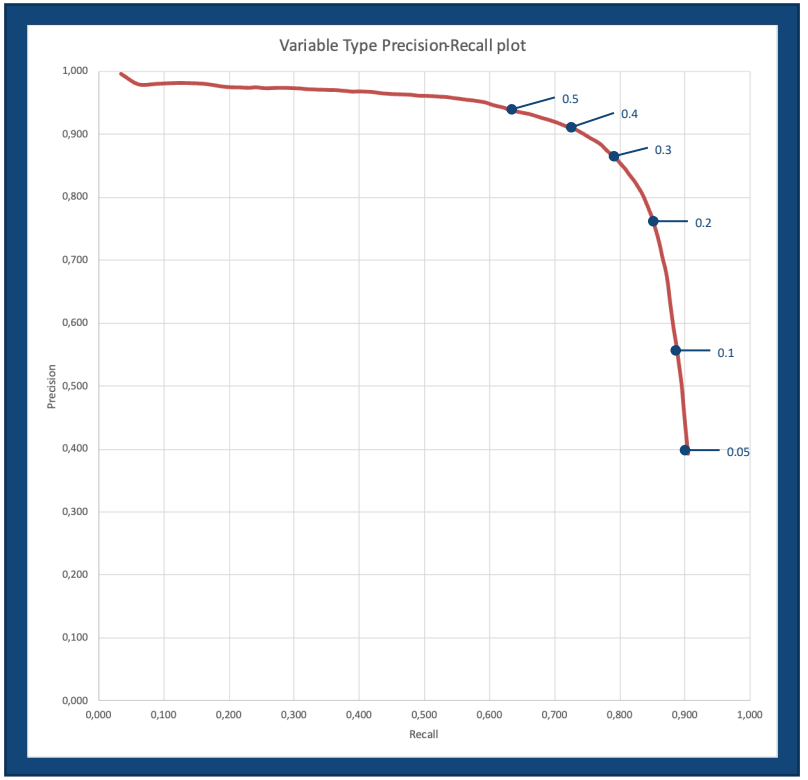
- Maintained high precision
- Single target for about 60% of predictions
  - Other variables: Users could select the prediction from the list
- User approved



Refine steps: Variable models

STEP 1 – Provide predictions above a static threshold

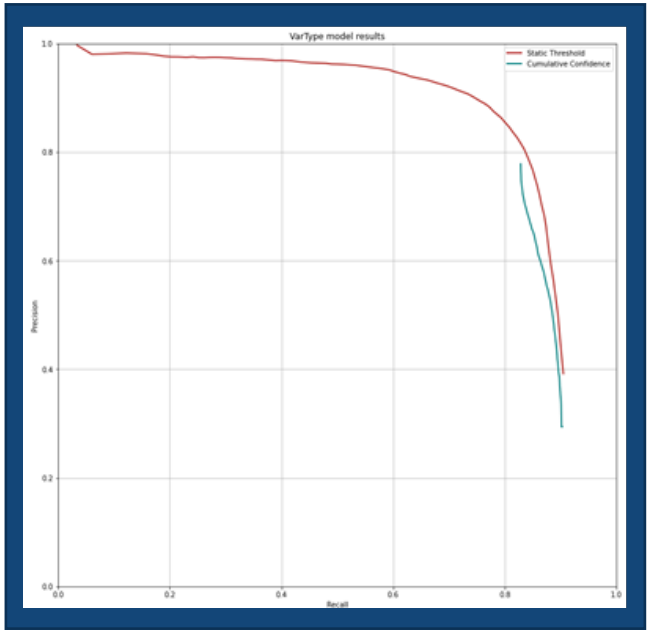
- Present if likelihood > threshold
  - Up to a maximum of 3 predictions
- Variable-level at 0.3 threshold (61 trials):
  - Precision: 86.9%
  - Recall of 78.6%
- It works to only suggest what you are sure about!



STEP 2 - Dynamic predictions based on cumulative confidence thresholds

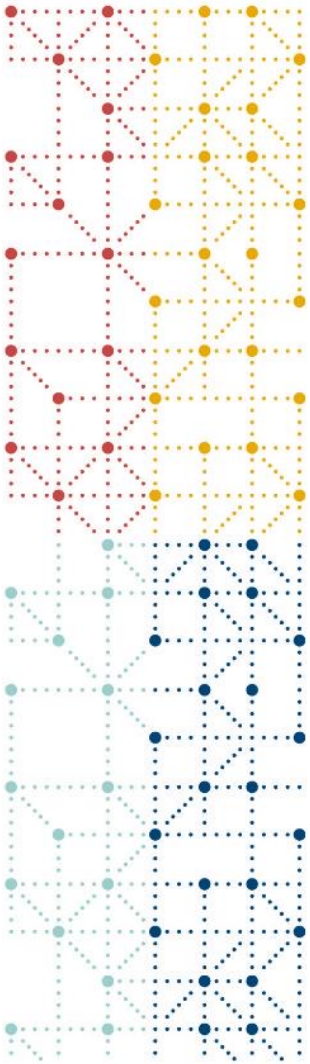
[Top 1] > 0.7	1 Prediction
[Top 1+2] > 0.7	2 Predictions
[Top 1+2+3] > 0.3	3 Predictions

Be practical when implementing ML models!



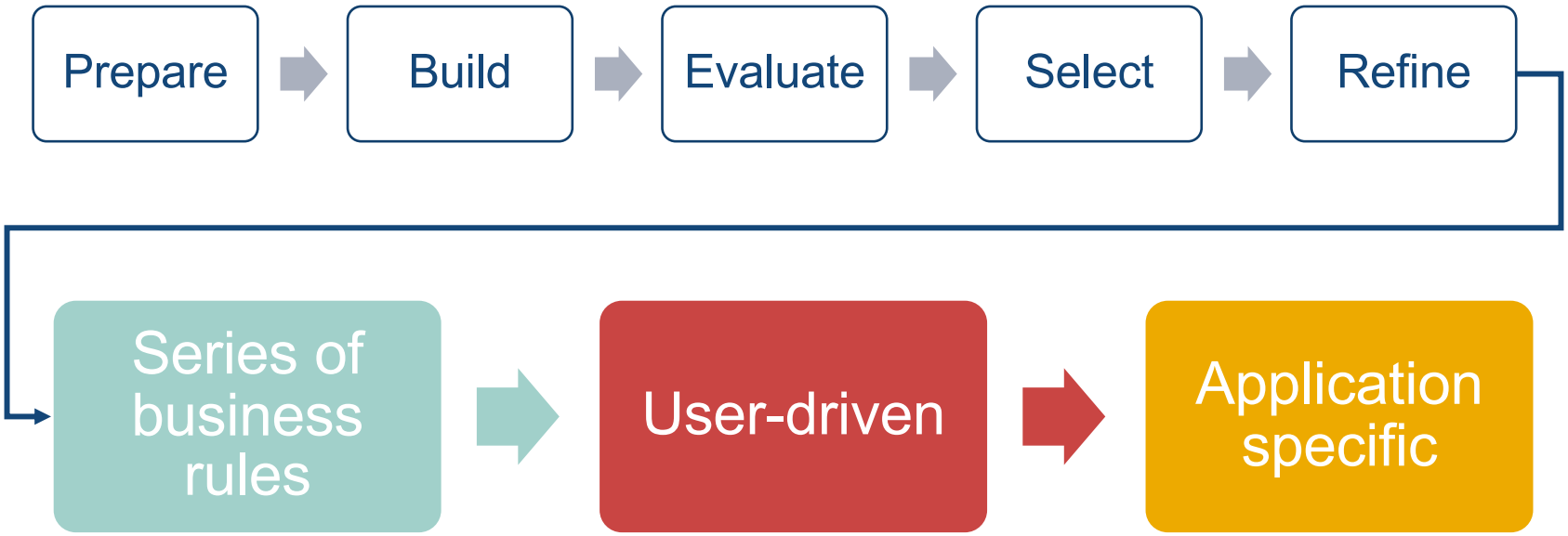
The view from our refined destination

Where did the journey take us?

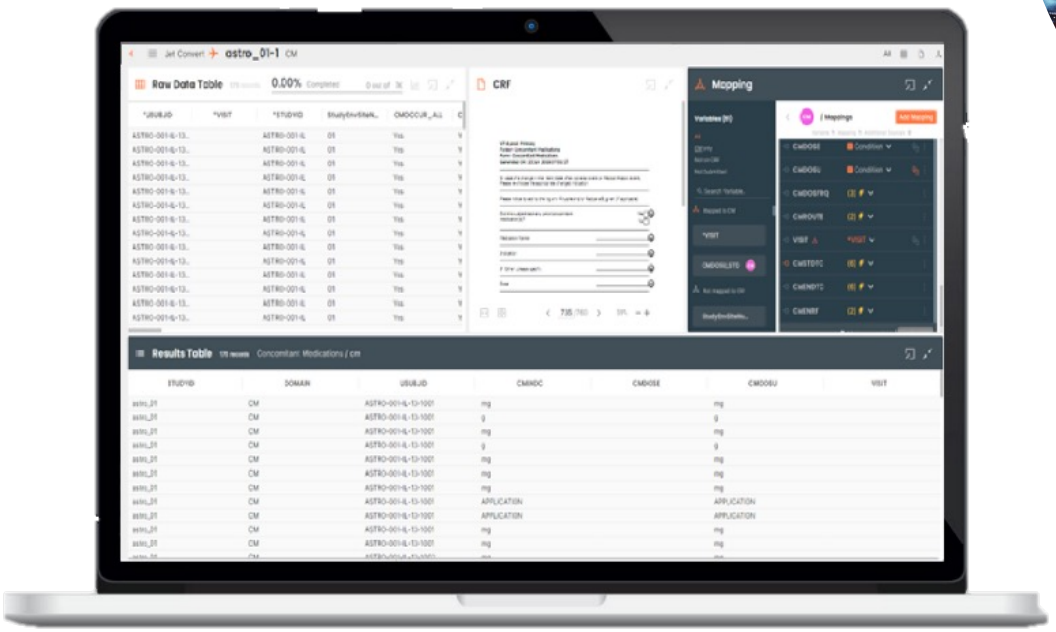


To summarize…

Practical steps for implementing ML for SDTM Mapping



Using ML in the SDTM mapping process is a reality



Thank You!

I would like to extend my thanks to the following individuals for assisting in the preparation of this presentation:

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