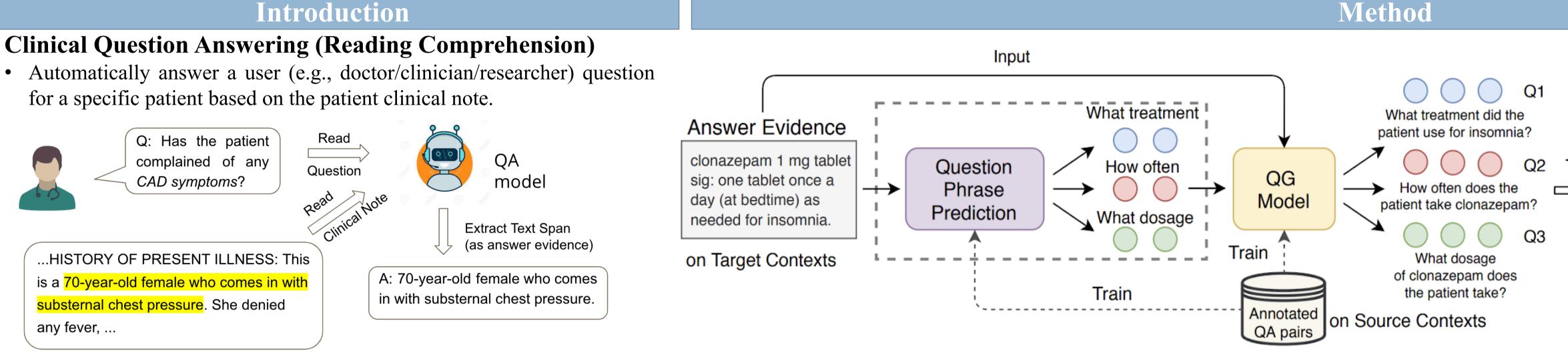
# **CliniQG4QA:** Generating Diverse Questions for **Domain Adaptation of Clinical Question Answering**

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# Introduction

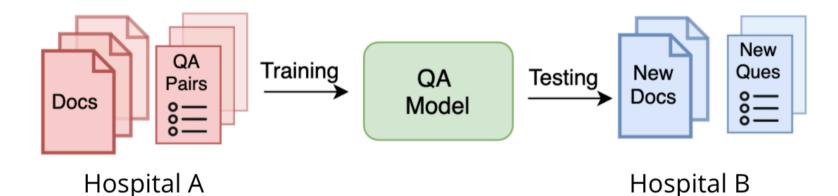
• Automatically answer a user (e.g., doctor/clinician/researcher) question for a specific patient based on the patient clinical note.



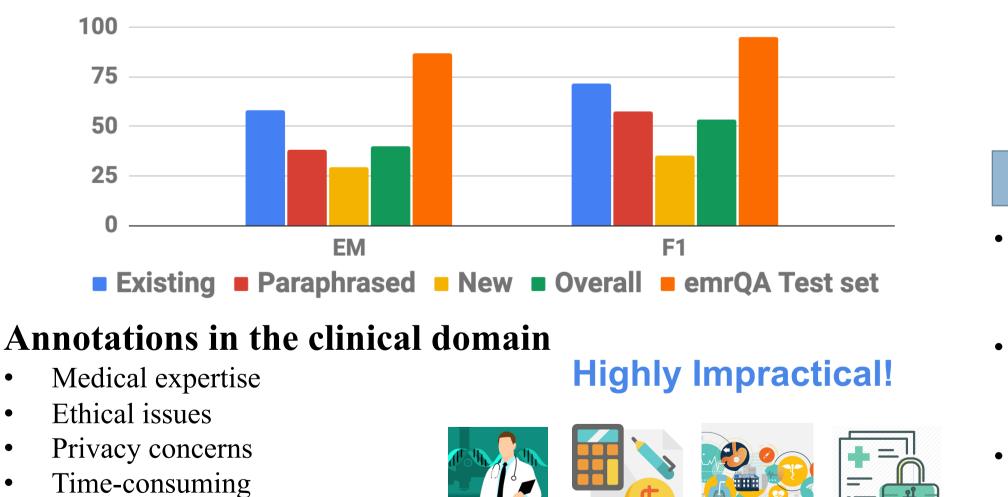
# **Generalization Issue**

Costly

• A fully-trained QA model should generalize to a new environment



However, according to (Yue et al., 2020), a base QA model trained on the emrQA dataset struggles to answer questions on the MIMIC-III dataset (40% drop overall compared with the original emrQA test set)



(Question / # Tra # De # Te # To for purp

• MIMIC-III Test set Annotation Machine-generated QA pairs by 9 QG models are provided to experts as references. Human-generated Questions: they are highly encouraged to create new questions. Human-verified Questions: if they do find the machine-generated questions make sense they can keep them.

# References

- [1] Yue, Xiang, et al.,. "Clinical Reading Comprehension: A Thorough Analysis of the emrQA Dataset." ACL 2020. [2] Pampari, Anusri, et al. "emrqa: A large corpus for question answering on electronic medical records." EMNLP 2018. [3] Du, Xinya, Junru Shao, and Claire Cardie. "Learning to ask: Neural question generation for reading comprehension." ACL 2017. [4] Zhou, Qingyu, et al. "Neural question generation from text: A preliminary study." National CCF Conference on Natural Language Processing and Chinese Computing. Springer, Cham, 2017.
- [5] Chan, Ying-Hong, and Yao-Chung Fan. "A Recurrent BERT-based Model for Question Generation." MRQA Workshop. 2019.
- [6] Chen, Danqi, et al. "Reading wikipedia to answer open-domain questions." ACL 2017
- [7] Johnson, Alistair EW, et al. "MIMIC-III, a freely accessible critical care database." Scientific data 3.1 (2016): 1-9.

Datasets				
Context)	emrQA	MIMIC-III		
ain	781,857 / 337	- / 337		
ev	86,663 / 41	8,824 / 40		
est	98,994 / 42	1,287 / 36		
otal	967,514 / 420	-/413		
oose of	QG & QA	QA		
	(source)	(target)		

### Conclusions

• CliniQG4QA leverages QG to synthesize QA pairs on new clinical contexts and boosts QA models without requiring manual annotations. • Our question phrase prediction (QPP) module can be used together with most existing QG models to diversify their generation.

• QA corpus generated by our framework is helpful and that the QPP module plays a crucial role in achieving the gain.

### • Can Generated Questions Help QA on New Contexts?

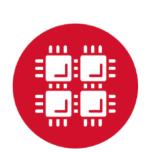
		DocRe	eader <mark>Ch</mark>	en et al.	(2017)	
OA Detecete	Hu	nan	Hu	nan	Ove	erall
QA Datasets	Verified		Generated		Test	
	EM	<b>F1</b>	EM	F1	EM	F
emrQA (Pampari 2018)	61.44	78.82	69.87	83.66	63.48	79
NQG (Du 2017)	64.71	79.36	66.99	79.67	65.26	79
+ BeamSearch	67.07	81.21	71.15	83.07	68.07	81
+ QPP (Ours)	68.82	82.89	74.68	85.18	70.09	83
NQG++ (Zhou 2017)	65.94	78.71	66.34	81.34	66.04	79
+ BeamSearch	68.10	80.09	72.11	84.56	69.07	81
+ QPP (Ours)	70.05	83.47	74.36	85.92	71.10	84
BERT-SQG (Chan 2019)	66.05	79.64	70.19	81.47	67.05	80
+ BeamSearch	68.71	81.98	73.71	84.44	69.93	82
+ QPP (Ours)	70.77	83.60	74.36	85.53	71.64	84

### • Diverse Questions Really Matter: Two Real Cases

	<b>QA Example from MIMIC-III</b>	<b>QG Example from MIMIC-III</b>
	Context: hematocrit remained stable	<b>Context:</b> the patient was taking at home
	overnight. 5. abd pain: suspect secondary	
	to chronic pancreatitis. amylase	acetaminophen 325-650 mg po/ng q6h:pr
-	unchanged from previous levels	pain 26. dabigatran etexilate 150 mg po bid
		Questions generated by
	Why did the patient get abd pain?	-NQG: <b>Does</b> the patient have any pain?
	Answer by QA model trained on	-NQG+BeamSearch: <b>Does</b> the patient have
	-emrQA: 5. abd pain	pain history? <b>Does</b> the patient have pain? <b>D</b>
	-NQG Generated: 5. abd pain:	the patient have any pain?
	-NQG+BeamSearch: 5. abd pain:	-NQG+QPP: Why did the patient have
	~ 1	acetaminophen? What treatment has the
	-NQG+QPP: 5. abd pain: suspect	patient had for his pain? How was pain
	secondary to chronic pancreatitis.	treated? <b>Does</b> the patient have any pain?

# Acknowledgement





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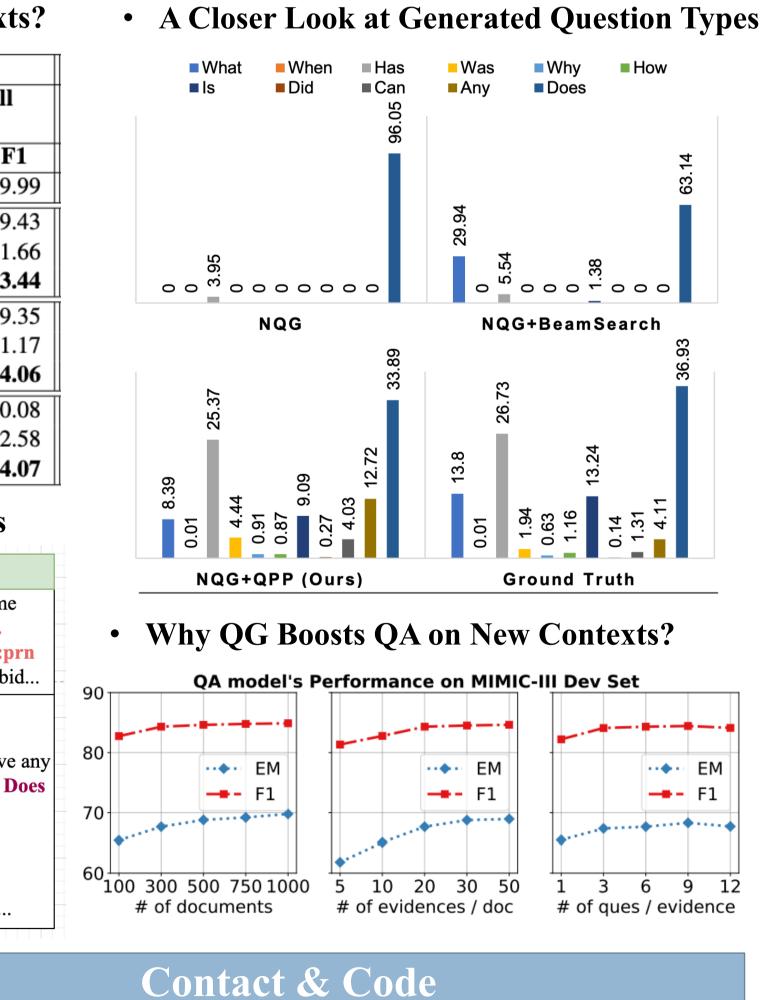
Ohio Supercomputer Center

• Code:



	Algorithm 1 CliniQG4QA training procedure
	Pretraining Stage
	1: Train Answer Evidence Extractor (AEE) based on the source data
ain	2: Obtain question phrases from source questions and train <i>Question Phrase Prediction (QPP)</i> module on the <i>source</i> data
	3: Train a <i>QPP-enhanced QG</i> model on the <i>source</i> data
	Training Stage
	4: Use <i>AEE</i> to extract potential answer evidences on the <i>target</i> context
	5: Use QPP to predict potential question phrases set
	6: Use <i>QPP-enhanced QG</i> to generate diverse questions
	7: Train a <i>QA</i> model on synthetic <i>target</i> data

## Results



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https://github.com/sunlab-osu/CliniQG4QA

