Information Extraction from Biomedical Texts using Large Language Models for Natural Product-Drug Interactions

Sanya B. Taneja, Sonish Sivarajkumar, Yanshan Wang, Richard D. Boyce University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA



Natural Product-Drug Interaction Research

INTRODUCTION

LLMs can be used for information extraction beyond NER and relation extraction, including context associated with events in literature-based discovery and aggregation of data from clinical studies.

RESULTS

	No. of parameters	No. of sentences (%)
Number of participants	26	25 (47.2)
Plasma concentration	30	24 (45.3)
Area under conc. curve	26	23 (43.4)
Half life	3	3 (5.7)
Total	85	53 (100)

OBJECTIVES

MOTIVATION

important parameters from unstructured text and tables in biomedical studies. > Assess GPT models' effectiveness in annotating

Evaluate LLMs for extraction of

sentences from biomedical texts to reduce annotation burden.

METHODS

Annotated Sentences with Clinical Study and Pharmacokinetic Parameters: number of participants, plasma concentration, area under concentration curve, half life

Table 1: Parameters and sentences in test data.

	PubMed- BERT	GPT3.5	GPT4
Accuracy (%)	92.5	54.72	77.36
F1-score (relaxed)	0.96	0.70	0.87
F1-score (strict)	0.89	0.61	0.74

Table 2: Performance of large language models on test data.

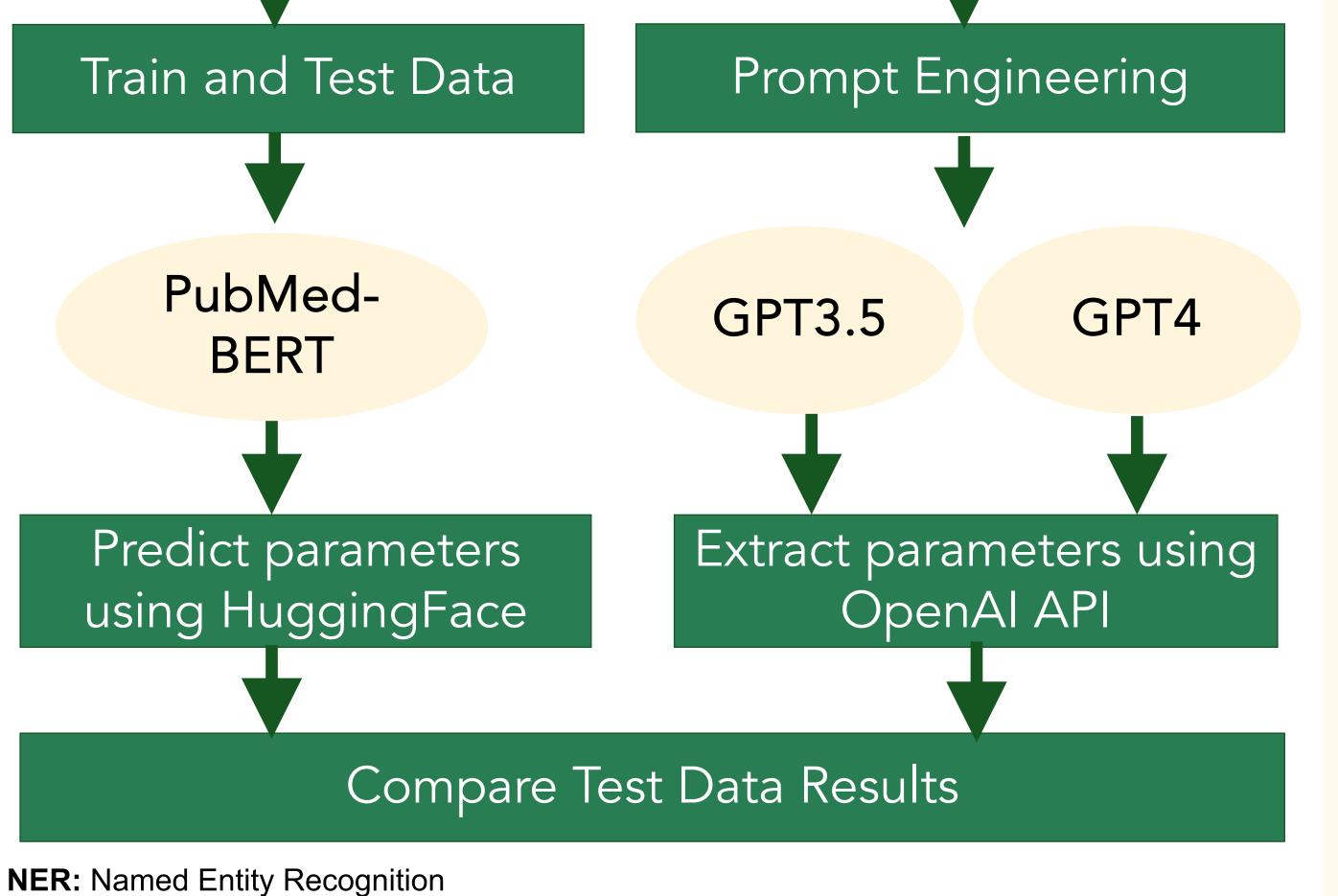
Prompt:

The task is to extract pharmacokinetic study measurements from the given sentence. For the sentence delimited by <>, do the following -

- 1. extract measurement values in the sentence in JSON format like [measurement type: [(measurement value 1 with units, position of measurement value 1).
- 2. return only the JSON output without explanation.
- 3. If there are no measurement values in the sentence, return 'no measurements' as the JSON key.

measurement type should be values from the set (number of participants or subjects, area under the plasma concentration curve (AUC), maximum plasma concentration (Cmax), increase/decrease in plasma concentration/levels). 'position of measurement value' are the start and end character indices of the measurement value in the sentence and characters are counted sequentially from the beginning of the sentence including punctuation and spaces as characters.

Common Errors with GPT models:



LLM: Large Language Models **GPT**: Generative Pretrained Transformer

Gu Y, Tinn R, Cheng H, Lucas M, Usuyama N, Liu X, Naumann T, Gao J, Poon H. Domain-specific language model pretraining for biomedical natural language processing. ACM Transactions on Computing for Healthcare (HEALTH). 2021 Oct 15;3(1):1-23.

Tian S, Jin Q, Yeganova L, Lai PT, Zhu Q, Chen X, Yang Y, Chen Q, Kim W, Comeau DC, Islamaj R. Opportunities and

- Hallucination of parameter types not in the prompt more frequent in GPT3.5
- Character spans not provided accurately by models.



- > GPT-4 can retrieve relevant information from limited context, but manual review is required when using it for data annotation.
- > Future experiments will explore open-source models such as Llama2, information extraction with text and tables, extract additional parameters (e.g., dosage), and aim to enhance PubMedBERT's performance with annotated data and prompting strategies from LLMs.

This work was funded by the National Institutes of Health National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health [Grant U54 AT008909].



