



Introduction

- Clinical trials often fail because they do not meet recruitment targets
- AI system to link patient descriptions to clinical trials

Impact

- Advance science and medicine by allowing clinical trials to succeed
- Help patients who may benefit from participation in a clinical trial

Data

With limited training data availability, we leverage information in both the MIMIC III corpus and clinical trials to create a large-scale silver-standard dataset

| Dataset | Patient Description | Clinical Trials | Labeled Pairs |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| TREC | 75 | 375K | 0 |
| SIGIR | 60 | 204K | 3870 |
| AutoGT | 18k | 375K | 700K+ |

Results

| System | NDCG@10 | PREC@10 | Reciprocal Rank |
|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| IBMLucene | .32 | .20 | .39 |
| IBMSTS | .22 | .15 | .27 |
| IBM SIGIR | .14 | .09 | .19 |
| IBMAUTOGT | .13 | .09 | .14 |
| IBMSIGIRACT | | .06 | .13 |

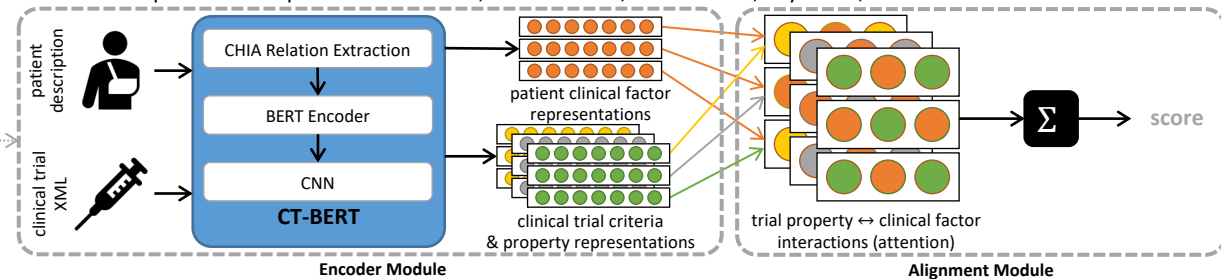
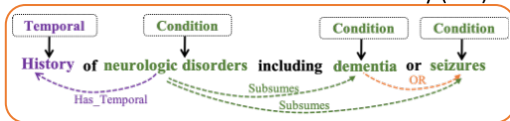
Methodology

1 **Query generation module** annotates topics using IBM Watson Annotator for Clinical Data. Features specific to the topics were ranked using MIMIC, PubMed, and a rare lexicon disease to prioritize uncommon conditions.

2 **Retrieval modules** using a BM25 retrieval on a Lucene index and a transformer based semantic textual similarity (STS) model retrieve candidate trials.

3 **Neural BERT-Based rerankers** rank the top 2k trails per topic. See a [diagram of our reranker architecture](#) below. Entities are extracted from topics and trials using a model trained on **CHIA**.

Text is encoded using a **BERT-Based model (CT-BERT)**, and **attention mechanisms** are used to compute alignment between spans in the topics and the criteria, interventions, MeSH terms, keywords, and condition.



- Our base retrieval system (IBMLucene) achieved the best results across three metrics.
- Existing SOTA information retrieval methods lead to poor performance on development data, and we did not submit runs using them.
- Large-scale training data for this problem is not available, and the proposed silver-standard training data approaches led to worse performance by our deep learning systems.
- We plan to perform deeper analysis to identify the causes once the relevance judgements are publicly released.

Citations

Koopman, B., & Zuccon, G. (2016, July). A test collection for matching patients to clinical trials. In Proceedings of the 39th International ACM SIGIR conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval (pp. 669-672).

Kury, F., Butler, A., Yuan, C., Fu, L. H., Sun, Y., Liu, H., ... & Weng, C. (2020). Chia, a large annotated corpus of clinical trial eligibility criteria. Scientific data, 7(1), 1-11.

Zhang, X., Xiao, C., Glass, L. M., & Sun, J. (2020, April). Deepenroll: Patient-trial matching with deep embedding and entailment prediction. In Proceedings of The Web Conference 2020 (pp. 1029-1037).