

## Roche

## Al in Pharmacovigilance

Empowerment through Automation

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## Introduction to AI & Automation

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## What is AI?





## What is AI: AI & Natural Language Processing





## Al vs Automation



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A brief introduction to Machine Learning





What are they? How are they trained?

Large Language models are neural networks trained on large quantities of unlabeled text. LLMs are general purpose models which excel at a wide range of tasks, as opposed to being trained for one specific task (such as sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, or mathematical reasoning)







What are they? How are they trained?

#### **GPT** Assistant training pipeline Pretraining Supervised Finetuning **Reward Modeling Reinforcement Learning** Stage Raw internet Demonstrations Comparisons Prompts 100K –1M comparisons ~10K-100K prompts text trillions of words Ideal Assistant responses, low-quality, large quantity ~10-100K (prompt, response) written by contractors written by contractors Dataset written by contractors low quantity, high quality low quantity, high quality low quantity, high quality $(\mathbf{v})$ $\mathbf{V}$ $(\mathbf{v})$ $(\mathbf{v})$ Language modeling **Binary classification Reinforcement Learning** Language modeling predict the next token predict rewards consistent w Algorithm predict the next token generate tokens that maximize preferences the reward init from init from init from SFT use RM 7 7 7 $(\mathbf{v})$ $(\mathbf{v})$ $(\mathbf{v})$ Model **Base model** SFT model RM model **RL model** 1000s of GPUs 1-100 GPUs 1-100 GPUs 1-100 GPUs months of training days of training days of training days of training Notes ex: GPT, LLaMA, PaLM ex: Vicuna-13B ex: ChatGPT, Claude can deploy this model can deploy this model can deploy this model





Text Corpus: Wiki articles, internet data, open books corpus etc Large Language Model: BERT, GPT, LLAMA etc

Fine Tuned Task Specific Model



GPT3 & the new generation of large language models



Text Corpus: Wiki articles, internet data, open books corpus etc Large Language Model: GPT3, LLAMA

The end of work as we know it

## Automation & AI across the PV Value Stream

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	Intake	Case Management	Submissions & Periodics	Signal Management	Safety Surveillance
Al & Machine Learning	<ul> <li>ML based AE Detection</li> <li>Machine translation</li> <li>NLP based case extraction</li> <li>Speech to text AE detection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Touchless case processing</li> <li>Al Based causality</li> <li>Al based MedDRA and product coding</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NLG based Periodics report generation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Neural signal detection (Predictive signalling)</li> <li>Deep learning to identify safety signals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>AI based literature article classification</li> <li>Social media screening</li> </ul>
Engineered Algorithms	<ul> <li>Fuzzy &amp; deterministic Duplicate search</li> <li>Process mining</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>AEs for Special situations</li> <li>Process mining</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Smart Periodics schedules</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce False positives and Signal leaks with enhanced detection algorithms</li> </ul>	
Smart Automation	<ul> <li>ICR</li> <li>Bot assisted</li> <li>Follow-ups</li> <li>Bot assisted CTV</li> <li>Bot assisted</li> <li>Contact test</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Case processing rules engine</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rules based submission</li> <li>Reconciliation</li> <li>Smart Periodics schedules</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Smart signal tracking &amp; alerts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Automated literature searches</li> </ul>



## The Common Minimum Problem in PV



## Locally Optimal Solutions: AE Filter & Experiments with ChatGPT







#### **AE Filter** Performance

#### **Confusion matrix**



True Positive Rate = 96.42% False Positivity rate = 42.7%

Lots of time and resources spent on curating dataset, training, testing & validating individual models.



## GPT3.5 on Open Source AE Data: Experiment 1

Link to Open Source Data

### **Confusion matrix**



Average Efficiency Gain: 42.5%
Number of Hours Saved: 141.3
Estimated Cost: \$0.8
Prompt:
You are an AI assistant that helps people
classify medical. Please respond with only
one word, yes or no. Does the following
statement contain an identifiable
pharmaceutical drug and an adverse event.



## GPT3.5 on Open Source AE Data: Experiment 2

<u>Link to Open Source Data</u>

#### Confusion matrix



Average Efficiency Gain: 64.91% Number of Hours Saved: 81.4 Estimated Cost: \$0.4

#### Prompt:

You are an AI assistant that helps people classify medical. Please respond with only one word, yes or no. does the following statement contain an identifiable pharmaceutical drug **and an adverse event caused by** the pharmaceutical drug:



## Locally Optimal Solutions

Using Foundational Models Appropriately





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## Challenges





## **Lessons Learned**



## **Learning From Experience** Complexity in PV Processes is not a bug. It is a Feature





# Learning From Experience Prefer Locally Optimal Solutions





# **Learning from Experience** Empower process owners and Data Scientists



## Doing now what patients need next