

MediFact at MEDIQA-M3G 2024: Medical Question Answering in Dermatology with Multimodal Learning

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Abstract

The MEDIQA-M3G 2024 challenge necessitates novel solutions for Multilingual & Multimodal Medical Answer Generation in dermatology (wai Yim et al., 2024a). This paper addresses the limitations of traditional methods by proposing a weakly supervised learning approach for open-ended medical question-answering (QA). Our system leverages readily available MEDIQA-M3G images via a VGG16-CNN-SVM model, enabling multilingual (English, Chinese, Spanish) learning of informative skin condition representations. Using pre-trained QA models, we further bridge the gap between visual and textual information through multimodal fusion. This approach tackles complex, open-ended questions even without predefined answer choices. We empower the generation of comprehensive answers by feeding the ViT-CLIP model with multiple responses alongside images. This work advances medical QA research, paving the way for clinical decision support systems and ultimately improving healthcare delivery.¹

1 Introduction

Dermatological telemedicine consultations, while offering a promising solution for remote diagnosis and treatment, face hurdles due to limitations in capturing subtle visual details and the inability to physically examine lesions. This can lead to miscommunication, such as difficulties in describing the texture or progression of lesions, which can hinder the development of effective treatment plans (Elsner, 2020; Hwang et al., 2024; Mehraeen et al., 2023). However, recent advancements in image-text learning, like Vision Transformer (ViT) for image captioning and Contrastive Language-Image Pre-Training (CLIP) for aligning text and image representations, offer promising avenues to bridge this gap (Yin et al., 2022; Li et al., 2021).

Existing approaches to teledermatology consultations have limitations. Traditional consumer health question-answering systems primarily focus on textual data, neglecting the valuable information within visual details (Abacha et al., 2019b). This limits their ability to understand the nuances of skin conditions often best captured visually. Visual question-answering efforts have mainly targeted radiology images, overlooking the crucial context provided by clinical text (Abacha et al., 2019a). While recent advancements in deep learning have shown promise in lesion classification for dermatology (Li et al., 2022), these approaches often focus on specific image types and cannot integrate textual information, essential for a holistic understanding of a patient’s condition. While some research explores combining clinical text and images for specific dermatology tasks, such as melanoma risk assessment, they haven’t addressed open-ended question answering (Groh et al., 2022; Lin et al., 2023).

This research tackles these limitations by introducing a novel framework for multilingual and multimodal query response generation in clinical dermatology. Our system leverages the power of multimodal fusion, which combines information from different sources. In this case, the sources are textual and visual: textual clinical context and user queries in multiple languages, along with user-uploaded images. This work introduces MediFact-M3G, a framework for tackling uncertainties in medical question answering for dermatology shown in Figure 1. MediFact-M3G prepares the data and assigns weights to potential answers, considering their relevance and trustworthiness (Section a). It then uses a powerful image analysis tool to extract key features from skin condition images (Section b). By combining these features with text analysis, MediFact-M3G leverages multiple powerful models to generate informative answers to medical questions (Sections c and d). This framework has the potential to improve the accuracy

¹Fine-tuned models and Code available: <https://github.com/NadiaSaeed/MediFact-M3G-MEDIQA-2024>

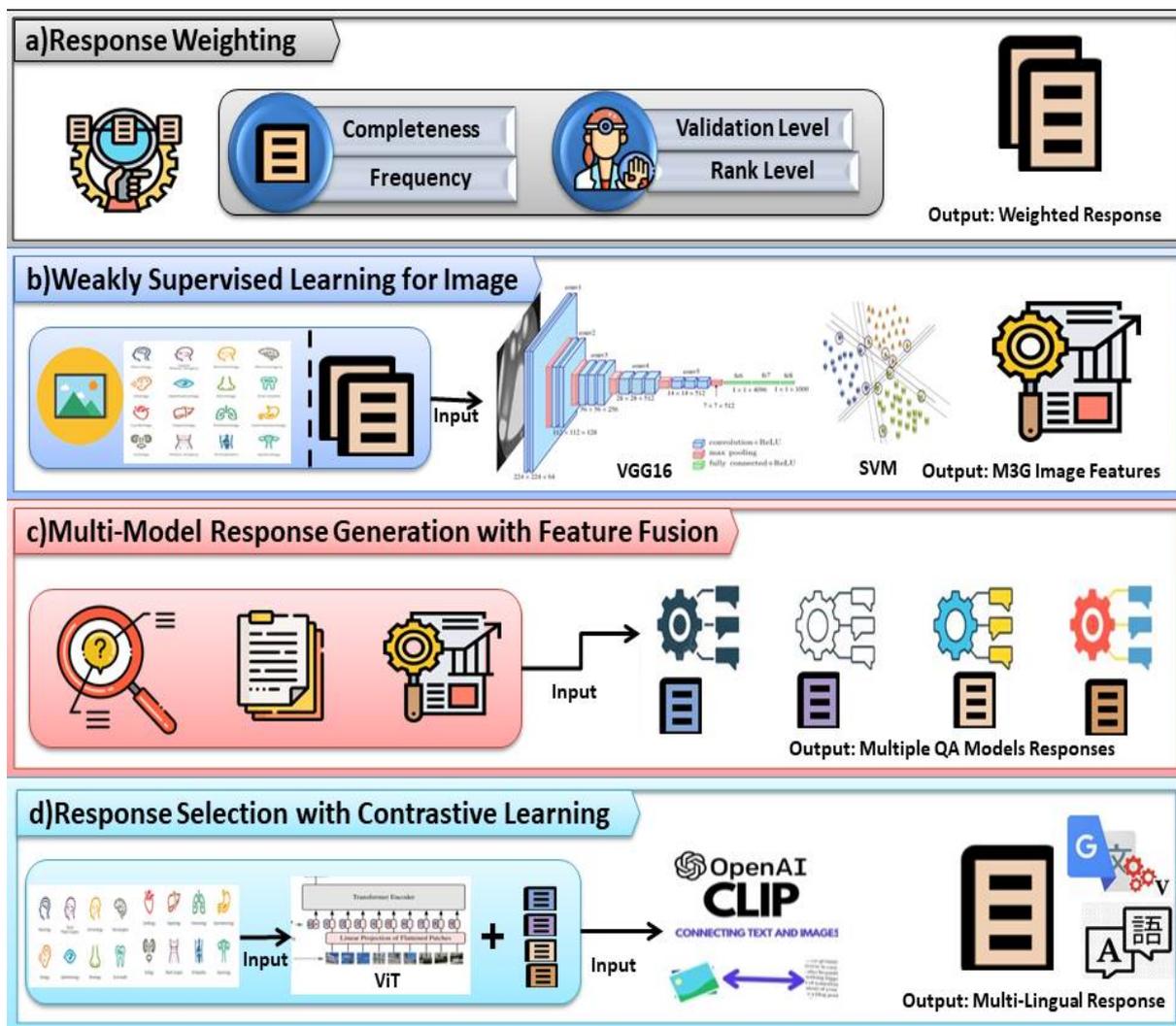


Figure 1: MediFact-M3G Framework: From Uncertain Data to Informed Answers

and reliability of AI-powered diagnosis systems in telemedicine, ultimately assisting healthcare professionals in providing better diagnoses and treatment plans. This research addresses the following key questions: 1) Can feature fusion from weakly supervised learning techniques effectively support open-ended medical question answering in dermatology? 2) Can a Medifact-M3G fine-tuned model trained solely on the MEDIQA-M3G training dataset adequately capture similarities and relatedness for unseen samples? 3) How can contrastive learning be seamlessly integrated with Medifact-M3G to quantify uncertainty in response generation for ambiguous queries and limited content information?

2 Methodology

Our response generation system for the MEDIQA-M3G 2024 task tackles the challenge of limited

labeled data while aiming to generate informative responses to user queries about dermatological conditions (wai Yim et al., 2024a). This methodology leverages several key steps, as illustrated in the accompanying MediFact-M3G framework shown in Figure 1.

2.1 Data Preprocessing and Response Weighting

We begin by ensuring the quality of the raw data through techniques like handling missing values, text cleaning, and formatting consistency. This establishes a clean and consistent foundation for subsequent model training.

Next, a weighting function assigns scores to each response based on the author's expertise (e.g., medical doctor) and response completeness. This guides the model to prioritize learning from the most effective responses during training, ultimately improv-

age representations learned by the VGG16 model, even without explicit labels for each unlabeled image. These enriched image representations (English, Chinese, and Spanish languages) capture the semantic meaning associated with the images, providing valuable information for the response generation model during training. Additionally, for comparison purposes, we evaluated the performance of Inception and ResNet models in place of VGG16 to determine the most effective CNN architecture for this task (Zheng et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2021).

2.3 Multi-Model Response Generation with Feature Fusion

This step focuses on generating responses to user queries. We employ a multi-model approach that combines pre-trained question-answering (QA) models with the image representation learned from the weakly supervised approach described in Section 2 (Cortiz, 2022). Due to limitations in the performance and availability of non-English language models, this step focuses on English responses.

A comprehensive feature vector for each query-response pair is created by combining the following elements:

- The user’s query itself.
- Relevant textual content (e.g., patient demographics).
- The image representation learned from the weakly supervised approach (Section 2).

We utilize two pre-trained English models:

2.3.1 Extractive QA Model

This model retrieves relevant answer passages from a text corpus (potentially including high-quality responses) that directly address the user’s query (Guo et al., 2023; Clark et al., 2020; He et al., 2021).

2.3.2 Abstractive QA Model

This model goes beyond retrieval and generates a new, comprehensive response. It incorporates information from various sources (textual features, extracted passages) and potential reasons over the information to provide a more informative answer (Lewis et al., 2019).

This multi-model approach offers the advantage of combining factual grounding from the extractive model with flexible response generation from the abstractive model, while also incorporating visual

information through the image features. This ultimately leads to more accurate and informative responses within the teledermatology domain.

2.4 Response Selection with Contrastive Learning

Selecting the most informative response for a query-image pair, especially in non-English settings, requires a robust approach. We leverage CLIP, a contrastive learning model adept at learning relationships between image and text embeddings (Li et al., 2021). CLIP utilizes a Vision Transformer (ViT) (Section 2) to extract high-dimensional image features and a separate text encoder for potential responses (Yin et al., 2022). We employ CLIP in two key settings: First, CLIP receives the ViT-extracted image embedding and multiple response lists (English, Spanish, Chinese). It calculates the cosine similarity between each response embedding (in a specific language) and the image embedding. The response with the highest similarity (closest semantic relationship) is chosen for that language. Second, CLIP focuses on the relationship between the image and English responses from pre-trained QA models (Section 3). It assesses the cosine similarity between the image embedding and the selected English response embedding. Google Translate then converts this English response to Spanish and Chinese for user convenience, acknowledging potential translation inaccuracies (Taira et al., 2021).

3 Experimental Setup and Results

We evaluated our model’s capability in addressing the problem of clinical dermatology multimodal query response generation. This evaluation was conducted within the Shared Task of MEDIQA-M3G 2024, which focuses on multilingual and multimodal medical answer generation (Wai Yim et al., 2024a). As illustrated in Figure 2, each sample in the task comprised k medical images related to dermatological conditions, a textual query describing the user’s skin concern, and its content. Additionally, the ground truth for each sample included multiple possible responses with corresponding scores. Leveraging the framework outlined in Figure 1, our Medifact-M3G model was employed to generate answers in three languages for each sample.

3.1 Dataset

The MEDIQA-M3G dataset is divided into training (842 instances), validation (56 instances), and

test (100 instances) sets, with each set available in Chinese, English, and Spanish versions (wai Yim et al., 2024b). While non-English training sets are machine-translated, validation and test sets are human-translated for accuracy. Each instance is represented as a JSON object containing a unique encounter ID, a list of image IDs, the query title and content in the specific language, and author information from a separate CSV file. Participants are expected to generate responses in JSON format, including a unique encounter ID and a list of generated responses for the specified languages. Participation in all language evaluations is optional, with empty strings allowed for non-participating languages.

3.2 Evaluation Metrics

Our system’s performance was evaluated using official available evaluation program of MEDIQA-M3G². metrics commonly employed in Natural Language Generation (NLG) tasks. DeltaBLEU and BERTScore were chosen for this assessment [cite]. DeltaBLEU measures the similarity between a generated response and reference responses by considering n-gram (sequence of n words) overlap but weighs these n-grams based on human judgment. BERTScore, on the other hand, focuses on the semantic similarity between the generated response and the references, taking the maximum score from any available reference response. The evaluation script processed instances across three languages (English, Spanish, and Chinese).

3.3 Result

In this study, we evaluated our approach using the Mediqa-M3G framework, employing three different feature extraction models while maintaining consistency in other aspects of the setup. These models included SVMs with default sklearn settings and pre-trained CNN architectures like from the Keras library. The evaluation results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 displays the evaluation results for two setups of the MediFact-M3G framework. In the first setup, denoted as VGG16-Individual, separate VGG16 models were trained for each language, yielding individual scores for each language. In the second setup, the best-performing VGG16 model output, which was observed to be the Chinese language model, was utilized to translate responses

²MEDIQA-M3G evaluation code: <https://github.com/wyim/MEDIQA-M3G-2024/tree/main>

into English and Spanish languages following the MediFact-M3G framework. While the translated version of MediFact-M3G showed slight improvement in BERT_Score, the Deltaleu score performed better in the individual setup for Spanish language responses.

Additionally, it’s worth noting our performance in the MEDIQA-M3G 2024 shared task, where we achieved 7th rank in English language response generation, and 3rd rank in Chinese and Spanish language response generation, out of a total of 75 participants. These rankings underscore the effectiveness of our approach across different languages and its competitiveness in challenging benchmark tasks (wai Yim et al., 2024a).

3.4 Discussion

The results presented here were obtained after rigorous testing in a challenging setting, providing insights into the performance of different feature extraction models within the MediFact-M3G framework. VGG16-Translated demonstrated significant improvements over VGG16-Individual, underscoring the effectiveness of data translation in enhancing translation quality. The evaluation results are summarized in Table 2.

After replacing the VGG16 models with ResNet and SqueezeNet in MediFact-M3G framework, we obtained the following evaluation results as shown in Table 2. SqueezeNet demonstrated exceptional proficiency in Chinese translations, achieving the highest Deltaleu scores across all languages. On the other hand, although ResNet exhibited slightly lower Deltaleu scores, its competitive performance across all languages highlights its versatility in handling various translation tasks. These findings underscore the critical role of selecting appropriate feature extraction models tailored to specific language requirements and task objectives, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of the MediFact-M3G framework in addressing medical query challenges.

4 Future Work

In the future, we plan to conduct further experiments to explore the robustness and scalability of our approach across larger and more diverse datasets. Additionally, we aim to investigate the integration of domain-specific ontologies and medical terminologies to enhance the semantic understanding and accuracy of our system. Furthermore,

Model		Deltaleu			BERT_Score		
		en	zh	es	en	zh	es
MediFact-M3G	VGG16-Individual	0.588	4.503	0.918	0.837	0.771	0.804
	VGG16-Translated	0.717	4.503	0.823	0.842	0.763	0.809

Table 1: Scores for Response Generation Approaches on MEDIQA-M3G Testing Dataset (submitted at the competition)

Model		Deltaleu			BERT_Score		
		en	zh	es	en	zh	es
MediFact-M3G	VGG16-Individual	0.588	4.503	0.918	0.845	0.763	0.806
	VGG16-Translated	0.717	4.503	0.823	0.842	0.763	0.809
	ResNet	0.565	6.457	0.542	0.837	0.771	0.804
	SqueezeNet	0.744	2.125	0.641	0.841	0.702	0.808

Table 2: Scores for Response Generation Approaches on MEDIQA-M3G Testing Dataset (after the competition)

we are interested in exploring novel techniques for handling multi-turn dialogue scenarios, allowing our system to engage in more natural and interactive conversations with users. Additionally, we plan to collaborate with medical professionals to validate the clinical relevance and effectiveness of our approach in real-world healthcare settings. By addressing these challenges, we hope to continue advancing the field of medical question-answering and contribute to the development of more practical and clinically useful systems.

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