Machine Reading for Precision Medicine

Hoifung Poon

Microsoft Research

Overview

Precision medicine

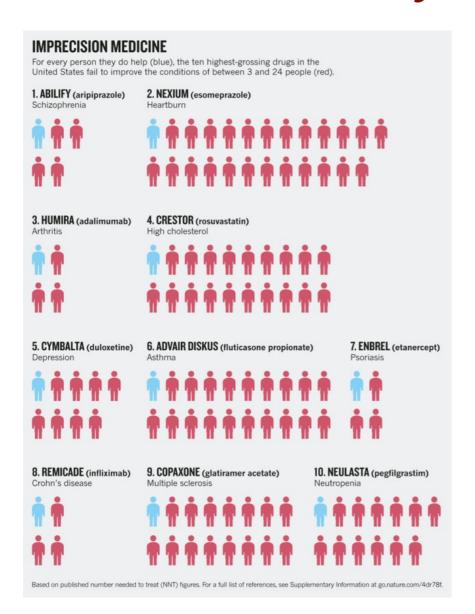
Machine reading

Self supervision

Novel neural architecture

Curation-as-a-Service (CaaS)

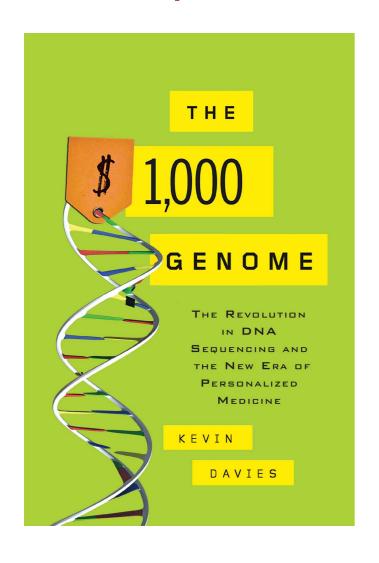
Medicine Today Is Imprecise



Top 20 drugs 80% non-responders

Wasted
1/3 health spending
\$1 Trillion / year

Disruption: Big Data



Accenture study: 93% of US doctors using EMRs

May 14, 2013
 ► IHQRE informatics, IHQRE Journal Club
 ← EHR, EMR, Meaningful Use

 $2009 - 2013: 40\% \rightarrow 93\%$





Key Scenario: Molecular Tumor Board

Problem: Hard to scale

U.S. 2018: 1.7 million new cases

902 cancer hospitals

Memorial Sloan Kettering

- Sequence: Tens of thousands
- Board can review: A few hundred



\$200 rate X 10 experts X 3 hours X 1.7 m > \$100 billion



OncoKB Team

OncoKB is developed and maintained by the Knowledge Systems group in the Marie Josée and Henry R. Kravis Center for Molecular Oncology at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

Design & Development

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Onc_©KB

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Paul Sabbatini, MD

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Ping Chi, MD, PhD

Daniel Danila, MD

Mrinal Gounder, MD

James Harding, MD

Matthew Hellman, MD

Alan Ho, MD, PhD

Gopa Iyer, MD

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Neerav Shukla, MD

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Kinisha Gala, BSc

Aphrothiti Hanrahan, PhD

Anton Henssen, MD

Phillip Jonsson, PhD

Iñigo Landa-Lopez, PhD

Eneda Toska, PhD

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Feras M Abu Hantash, PhD

Andrew Grupe, PhD

Matthew Beer, BSc

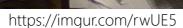


Everyday

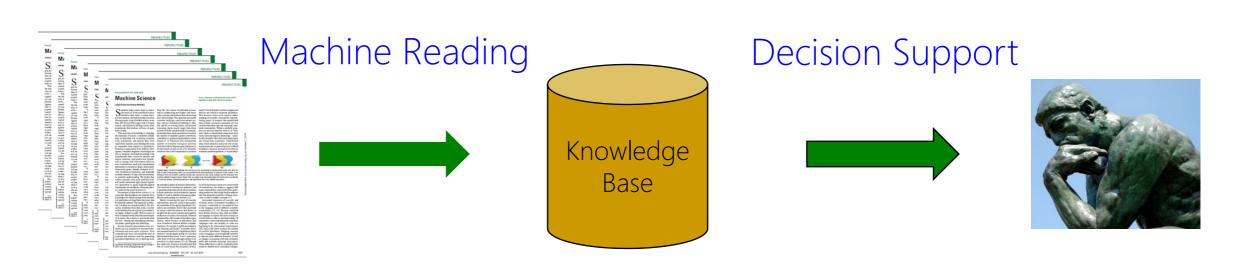
PubMed: 4000 new papers

Expert can curate <10





Project Hanover



Unlock knowledge from text

Machine Reading

The deletion mutation on exon-19 of EGFR gene was present in 16 patients, while the L858E point mutation on exon-21 was noted in 10.

All patients were treated with gefitinib and showed a partial response.



TREAT(Gefitinib, EGFR, L858E)

Challenge: Variations

TP53 inhibits BCL2.

Tumor suppressor P53 down-regulates the activity of BCL-2 proteins. BCL2 transcription is suppressed by P53 expression.

The inhibition of B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 2 expression by TP53 ...

• • • • • •

negative regulation

532 inhibited, 252 inhibition, 218 inhibit, 207 blocked, 175 inhibits, 157 decreased, 156 reduced, 112 suppressed, 108 decrease, 86 inhibitor, 81 Inhibition, 68 inhibitors, 67 abolished, 66 suppress, 65 block, 63 prevented, 48 suppression, 47 blocks, 44 inhibiting, 42 loss, 39 impaired, 38 reduction, 32 down-regulated, 29 abrogated, 27 prevents, 27 attenuated, 26 repression, 26 decreases, 26 down-regulation, 25 diminished, 25 downregulated, 25 suppresses, 22 interfere, 21 absence, 21 repress

Challenge: Ambiguity

In eubacteria and eukaryotic organelles the product of this gene, peptide deformylase (PDF), removes the formyl group from the initiating methionine of nascent peptides. The discovery that a natural inhibitor of PDF, actinonin, acts as an antimicrobial agent in some bacteria has spurred intensive research into the design of bacterial-specific PDF inhibitors. In humans, PDF function may therefore be restricted to rapidly growing cells



Aliases for PDF Gene

Peptide Deformylase (Mitochondrial) 2 3 5

Polypeptide Deformylase 4

EC 3.5.1.88 ⁴

PDF1A 4

PDF Gene (Protein Coding) ★
Peptide Deformylase (Mitochondrial)

GCID: GC16M069328 ② GIFtS: 44 ②



Challenge: Document-Level N-ary Relation

"We next expressed ALK F1174L, ALK F1174L/L1198P, ALK F1174L/G1123S, and ALK F1174L/G1123D in the original SH-SY5Y cell line."

(... 15 sentences and 2 figures ...)

"The 2 mutations that were only found in the neuroblastoma resistance screen (G1123S/D) are located in the glycine-rich loop, which is known to be crucial for ATP and ligand binding and are the first mutations described that induce resistance to TAE684, but not to PF02341066."

Challenge: Annotation Bottleneck

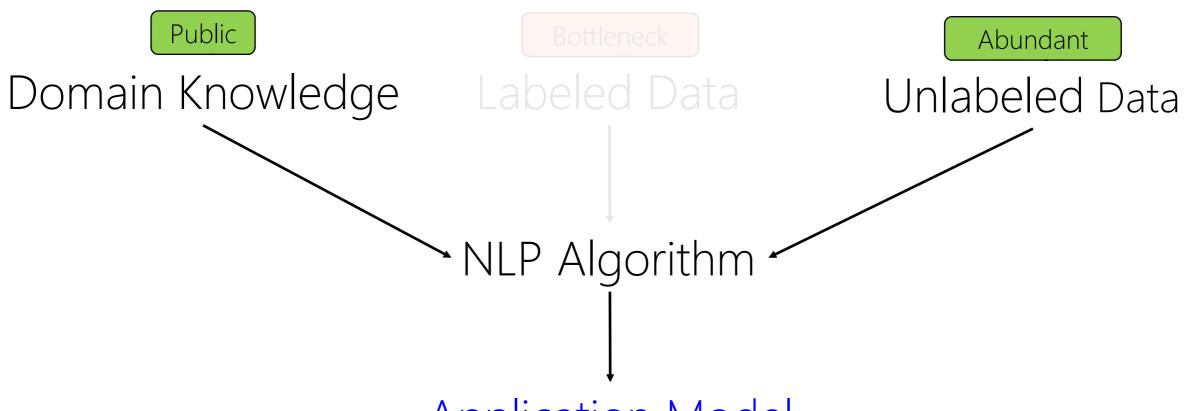
Deep learning requires many labeled examples

Hire experts to label: Not scalable

Crowdsource: Lack domain expertise

Self-Supervised Machine Reading

Self-Supervised Learning

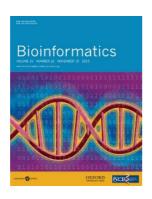


Application Model

(save lives, cut cost, revolutionize medicine, ...)

Hanover: Self-Supervised Deep Learning

Gene Network



PSB 2015







Molecular Tumor Board



TACL 2017

EMNLP 2018

NAACL-HLT 2019

Open Science





NCI Pathway KB

Regulation	Theme	Cause
Positive	A2M	FOXO1
Positive	ABCB1	TP53
Negative	BCL2	TP53
•••		

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Positive	A2M	FOXO1
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• • •	• • •	• • •

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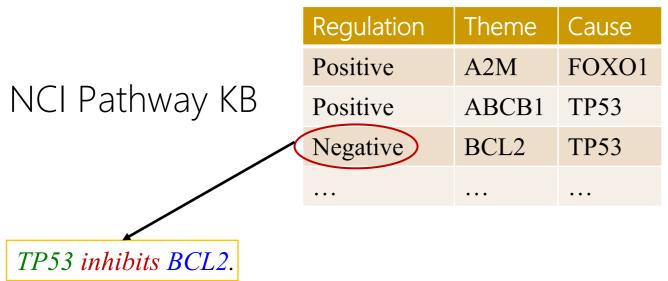
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Coreferent

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Apposition

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Aliases for PDF Gene
Peptide Deformylase (Mitochondrial) ^{2 3 5}
Polypeptide Deformylase ⁴
EC 3.5.1.88 ⁴

PDF1A ⁴

PDF Gene (Protein Coding) ★
Peptide Deformylase (Mitochondrial)

GCID: GC16M069328 ⑦
GIFtS: 44 ⑦

□ □ □

Example: Data Programming

Case Histrogical type EGFR mutation status Brinkman index Treatment agent Response IL-8 (ng/mL) IL-10 (ng/mL) RANTES (pg/ml) 1 Ad Ex21 L858R 900 gefitinib PR 5.79 1.67 2 2 Ad Ex21 L858R 0 erlotinib PR 3.33 94.2 1.41 3 Ad Ex19 del 0 erlotinib PR 4.09 126 2.13 4 Ad Ex21 L858R 0 gefitinib PR 3.92 18.1 1.85 5 Ad Ex21 L858R + Ex19 del 370 erlotinib PR 21.9 1.23 2.11 6 Ad Ex19 del 0 erlotinib PR 7.05 1.37 2.56 7 Ad Ex19 del 0 gefitinib PR 4.82 1.59 2.02 8 Ad Ex21 L858R 1640 gefitinib PR 54.9 2.7 2.38 9 Ad negative 400 erlotinib SD 34.9 3.39 3.66 10 Ad negative 0 erlotinib SD 27.1 4.94 2.25 11 Ad unknown 1800 erlotinib SD NE NE NE 12 Sq Ex19 del 3840 gefitinib SD 12.6 1.1 1.98 13 Ad Ex19 del 30 erlotinib SD 5.27 0.69 2.66 14 Ad Ex19 del 0 erlotinib SD 10.5 0.85 2.5 15 Ad unknown 300 erlotinib SD 7.69 2.61 1.7 16 La negative 2080 erlotinib SD NE NE NE 17 Sq Ex21 L858R 750 erlotinib SD 11.6 56.3 3.06 18 Ad unknown 600 erlotinib SD 13.7 1.1 2.82 19 Ad Ex21 L858R 0 erlotinib SD 20.6 11.6 0.783 20 Ad Ex19 del 0 erlotinib SD 14.8 2.07 2.02 21 Ad Ex21 L858R + Ex19 del 0 gefitinib SD 3.04 1.3 1.76 22 Ad Ex19 del 200 gefitinib SD 10.9 1.59 1.91 23 Sq unknown 1560 erlotinib PD NE NE NE 24 Ad negative 1080 erlotinib PD 25.2 8.15 1.57 25 Ad unknown 0 erlotinib PD NE NE NE 26 Ad Ex18 G719A 2000 erlotinib PD 11.6 4.48 3.12 27 Ad unknown 1410 erlotinib PD NE NE NE 28 Ad Ex19 del 1000 gefitinib PD 9.44 2.25 2.89 29 Ad negative 1100 erlotinib PD 56.3 5.63 2.16 30 Ad negative 2000 erlotinib PD 15.6 0.85 0.292 31 Ad negative 825 erlotinib PD 8.27 1.59 2.13 32 Ad Ex21 L858R 0 erlotinib PD 5.34 7.05 1.7 33 Ad negative 1680 erlotinib PD 57.7 1.63 2.06

Too many numbers → Unlikely to describe a relation

Probabilistic Logic

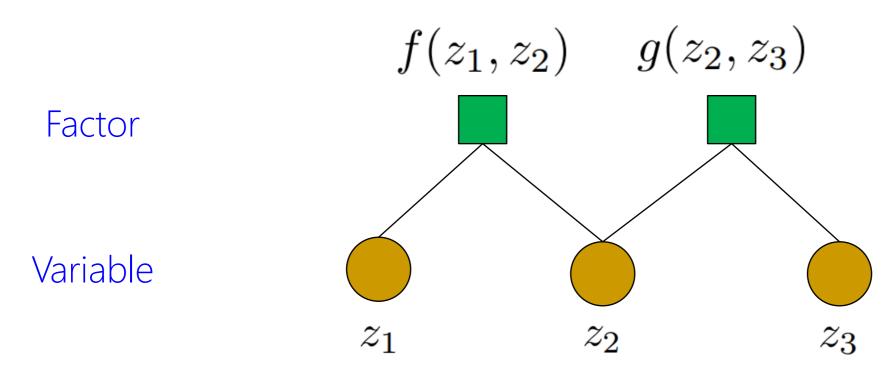
Distant Supervision $f_{KB}(X_i,Y_i)=\mathbb{I}[\operatorname{In-KB}(X_i,r)\wedge Y_i=r]$

Data Programming

$$f_L(X_i, Y_i) = \mathbb{I}[L(X_i) = Y_i]$$

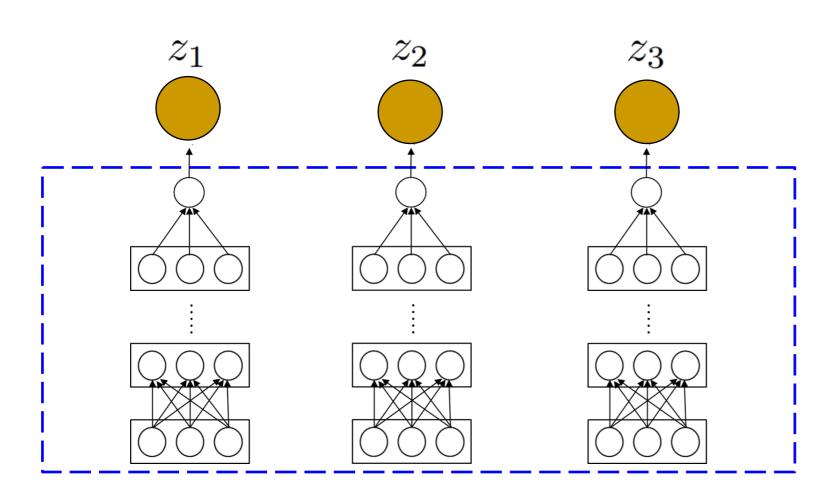
Joint Inference $f_{\mathtt{Joint}}(X_i, Y_i, X_j, Y_j) = \mathbb{I}[\mathtt{Coref}(X_i, X_j) \land Y_i = Y_j]$

Probabilistic Logic



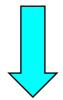
Probability $p(z_1,z_2,z_3) \propto \exp(w_f \cdot f(z_1,z_2) + w_g \cdot g(z_2,z_3))$

Deep Learning

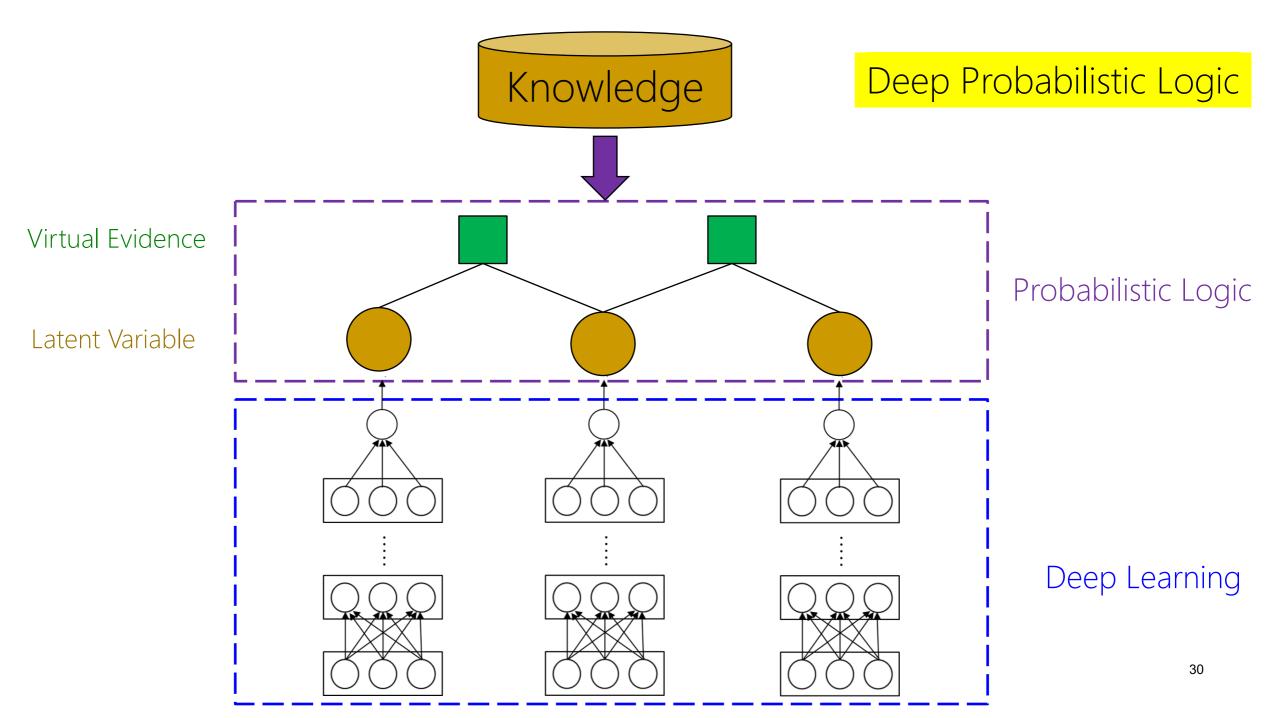


Variational EM

Marginal ~ $p(z_1,z_2,z_3)$

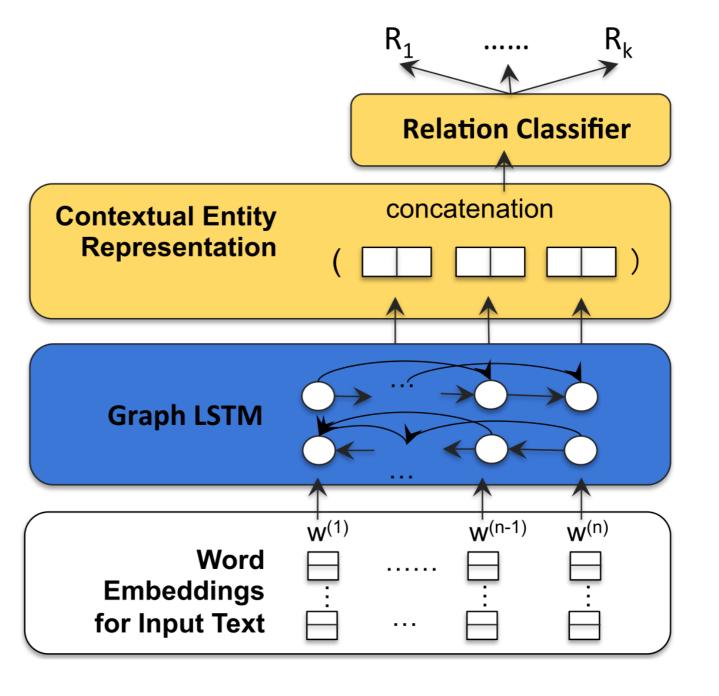


Probabilistic Labels



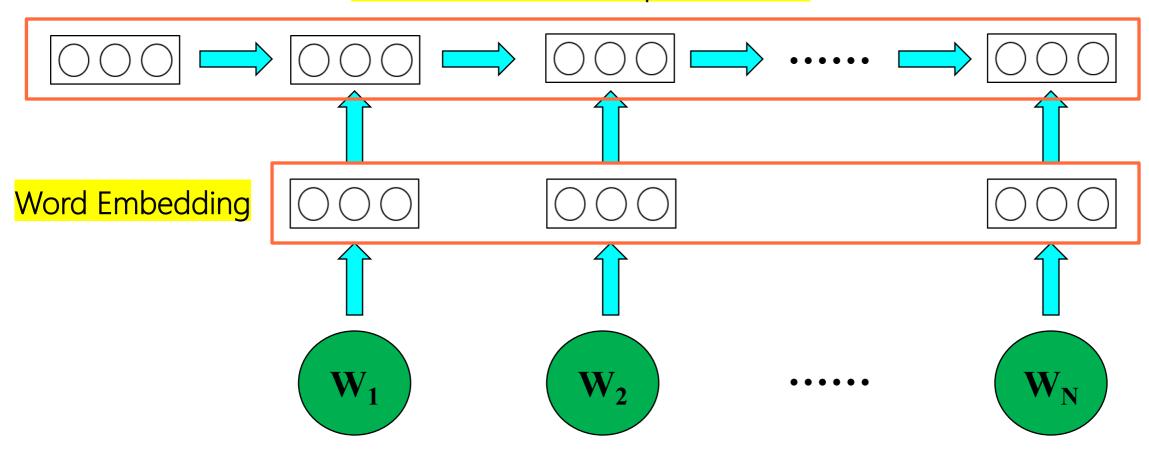
Novel Neural Architecture

Graph LSTM

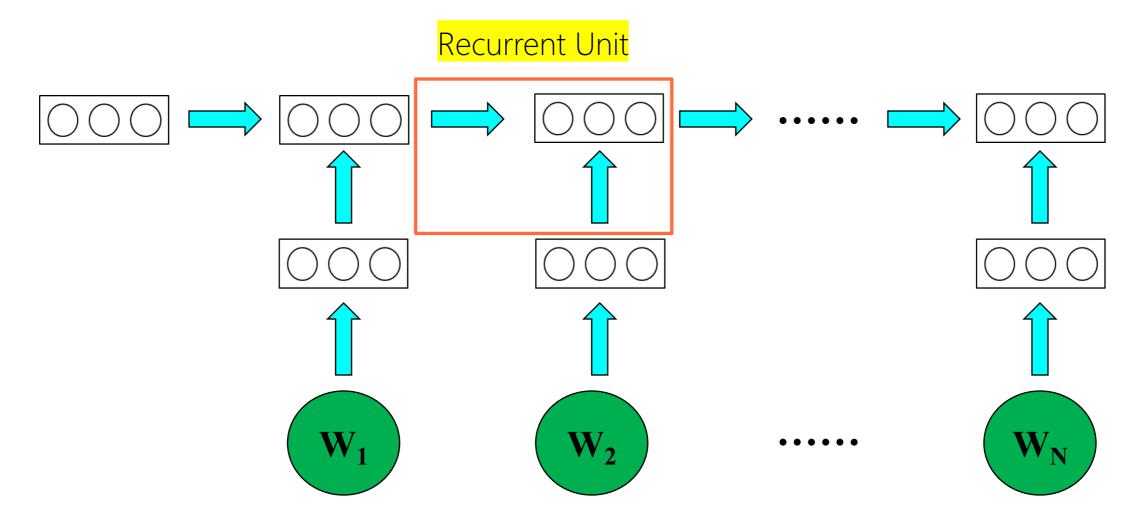


Recurrent Neural Network

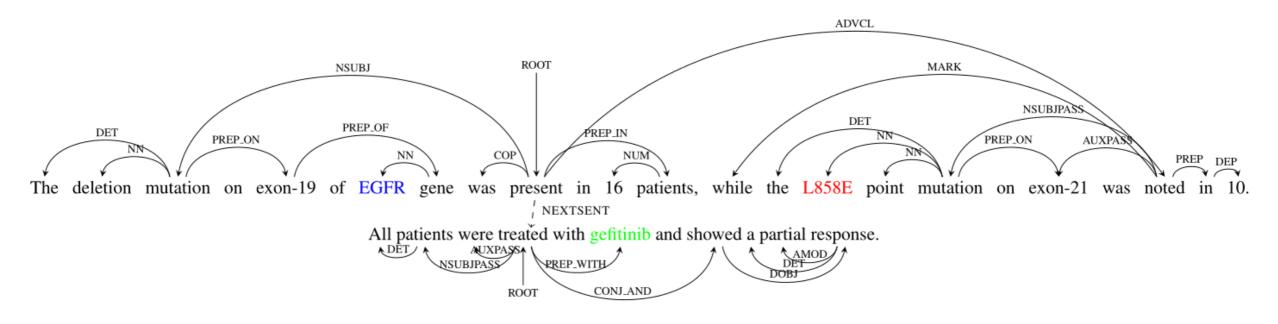
Contextual Hidden Representation



Recurrent Neural Network



Why Graph?



Exploit rich linguistic structures

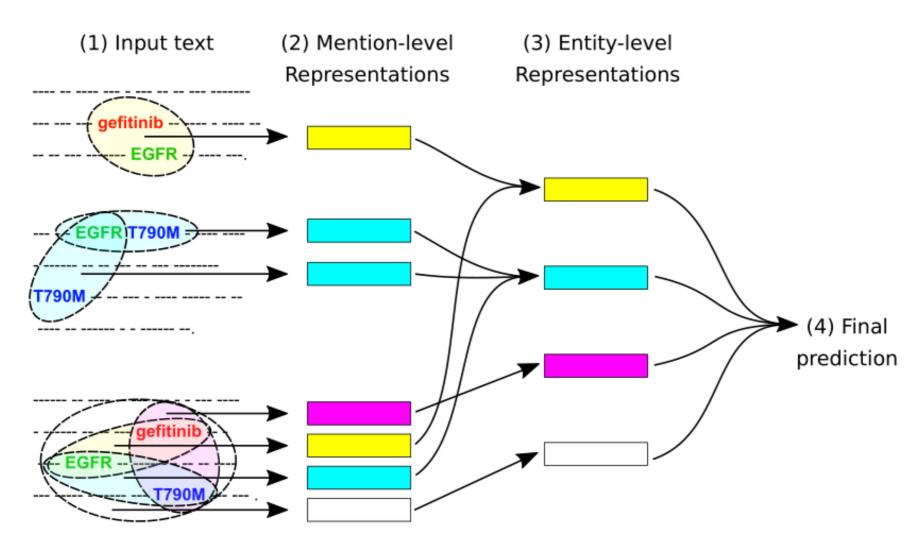
Document-Level Relation Extraction

"We next expressed ALK F1174L, ALK F1174L/L1198P, ALK F1174L/G1123S, and ALK F1174L/G1123D in the original SH-SY5Y cell line."

(... 15 sentences and 2 figures ...)

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Multiscale Representation Learning



Graph LSTM

Distant supervision: GDKD + CIVIC Cross-sentence triples extraction yield Machine reading: 70 X manual curation Graph helps, esp. if syntactic parses are good

Peng et al. "Cross-Sentence N-ary Relation Extraction with Graph LSTM", *TACL-17*.

Deep Probabilistic Logic

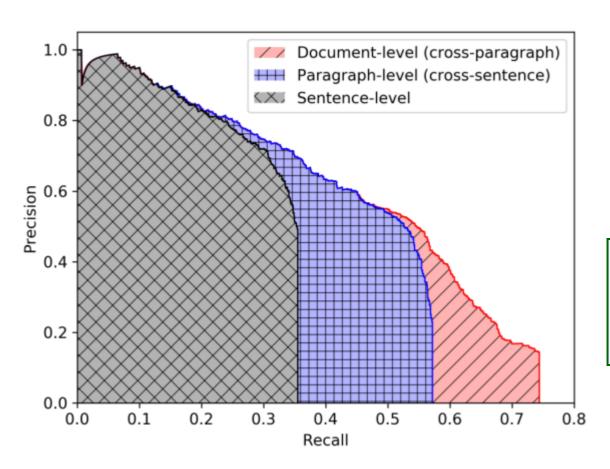
Distant Supervision + Data Programming + Joint Inference

Precision: +10 points (64% \rightarrow 74%)

Recall: +25%

Wang & Poon. "Deep Probabilistic Logic: A Unifying Framework for Indirect Supervision", *EMNLP-18*.

Multiscale Representation Learning

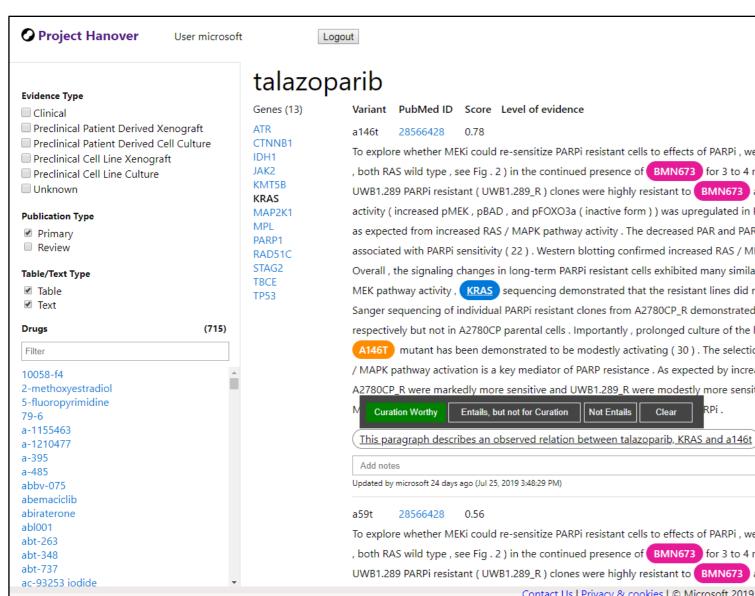


Improve AUC by absolute 8-13 points Compared to Wang & Poon 2018

Jia et al. "Document-Level n-ary Relation Extraction with Multiscale Representation Learning", NAACL-19.

Curation-as-a-Service (CaaS)

Assisted Curation

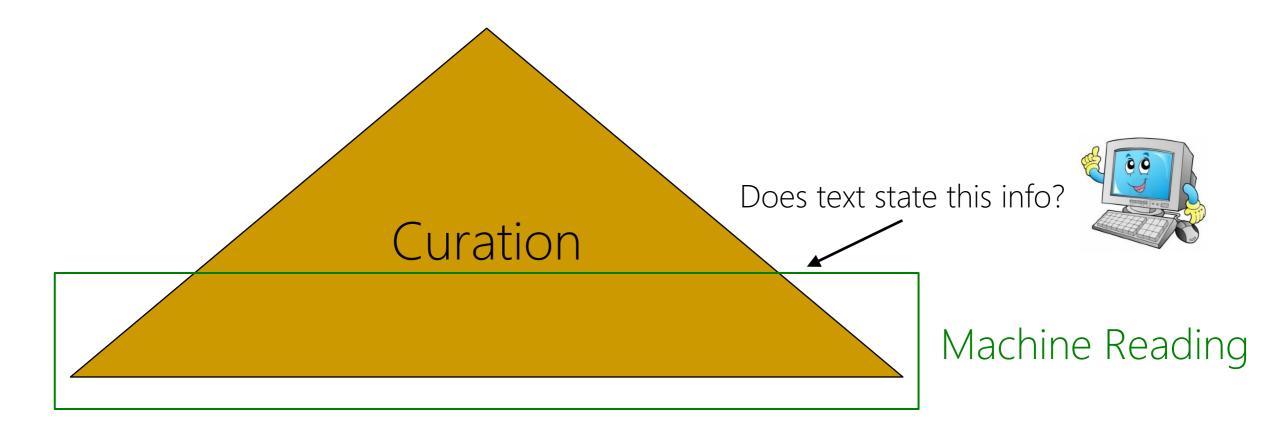


To explore whether MEKi could re-sensitize PARPi resistant cells to effects of PARPi, we developed PARPi resistant cells by culturing highly PARPi sensitive cells (UWB1.289 and A27980CP , both RAS wild type , see Fig . 2) in the continued presence of BMN673 for 3 to 4 months , at which time drug resistant clones emerged . A2780CP PARPi resistant (A2780CP_R) and UWB1.289 PARPi resistant (UWB1.289 R) clones were highly resistant to BMN673 and cross resistant to olaparib (Fig. 3A-B). RPPA analysis demonstrated that RAS / MAPK pathway activity (increased pMEK, pBAD, and pFOXO3a (inactive form)) was upregulated in PARPi resistant clones (Fig. 3C). Moreover, resistant clones showed lower total FOXO3a and BIM, as expected from increased RAS / MAPK pathway activity. The decreased PAR and PARP1 expression in the resistant cells could also contribute to PARPi resistance, as PARP1 expression is associated with PARPi sensitivity (22). Western blotting confirmed increased RAS / MEK pathway activity with concomitant decreases in FOXO3a and BIM in resistant cells (Fig. 3D). Overall, the signaling changes in long-term PARPi resistant cells exhibited many similarities to adaptive responses to short-term PARPi treatment (see Fig. 1). Despite increased RAS / MEK pathway activity, KRAS sequencing demonstrated that the resistant lines did not acquire classical activating KRAS mutations. However, deep NGS sequencing as well as Sanger sequencing of individual PARPi resistant clones from A2780CP_R demonstrated the presence of KRAS A146T KRAS A59T and MAP2K1 A283T in 19, 11 and 6 % of cells respectively but not in A2780CP parental cells. Importantly, prolonged culture of the lines without PARPi resulted in loss of the mutant (KRAS) and MAP2K1 clones. The KRAS A146T) mutant has been demonstrated to be modestly activating (30). The selection of KRAS mutations in a PARPi resistant line supports the concept that RAS mutations and RAS / MAPK pathway activation is a key mediator of PARP resistance . As expected by increases in RAS / MAPK activity in PARPi resistant cell lines and KRAS and MAPK1 mutations, A2780CP_R were markedly more sensitive and UWB1.289_R were modestly more sensitive to MEKi (Fig. 3E-F). MEKi re-sensitized both PARPi resistant clones to PARPi (Fig. 3E-F). Thus Entails, but not for Curation Not Entails Clear

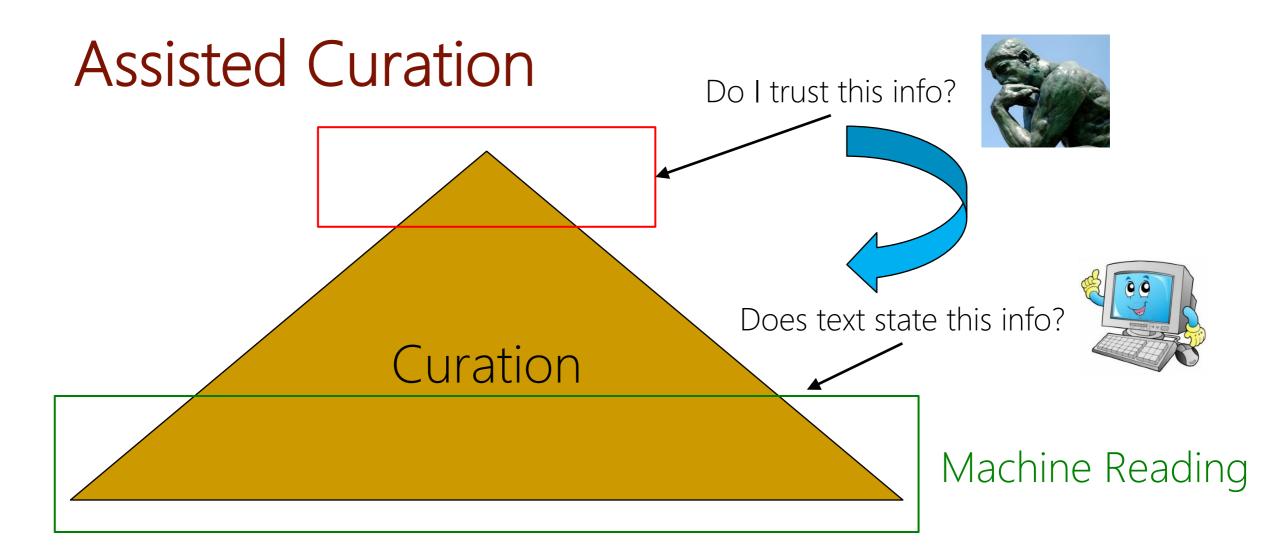
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Assisted Curation



Goal: Empower curators with super speed



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Curation-as-a-Service (CaaS)

Molecular tumor board

Cancer registry

Off-label drug use

Clinical trial matching

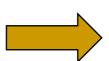
Synthetic control

Post-market surveillance

Molecular Tumor Board







DRUG	GENE	MUTATION	RESPONSE
gefitinib	EGFR	L858R	sensitive
erlotinib	EGFR	T790M	resistant
talazoparib	KRAS	A146T	resistant

.

Goal: Democratize cutting-edge cancer care

EMR: 60-80% In Unstructured Text

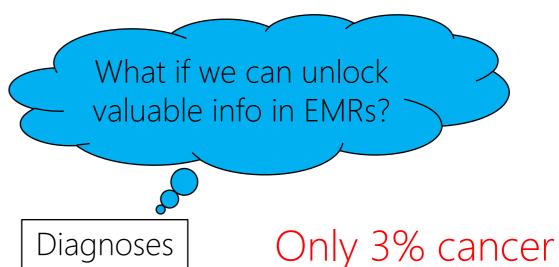


Wolters Kluwer: Health Language Blog

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1,23224,174680,2147-12-05,,,"Discharge summary","Report",,"","Admissi
on Date: [**2823-9-29**]
                                               Discharge Date:
Date of Birth: [**2768-10-11**]
Service: SURGERY
Allergies:
Patient recorded as having No Known Allergies to Drugs
Attending:[**First Name3 (LF) 1**]
Chief Complaint:
 headache and neck stiffness
Major Surgical or Invasive Procedure:
central line placed, arterial line placed
History of Present Illness:
54 year old female with recent diagnosis of ulcerative colitis
on 6-mercaptopurine, prednisone 40-60 mg daily, who presents with a new onset of headache and neck stiffness. The patient is
in distress, rigoring and has aphasia and only limited history
is obtained. She reports that she was awaken 1AM the morning of
 [**2823-9-28**] with a headache which she describes as bandlike. She
states that headaches are unusual for her. She denies photo- or
phonophobia. She did have neck stiffness. On arrival to the ED
at 5:33PM, she was afebrile with a temp of 96.5, however she
later spiked with temp to 104.4 (rectal), HR 91, BP 112/54, RR 24, 02 sat 100 %. Head CT was done and relealved attenuation
within the subcortical white matter of the right medial frontal
lobe. LP was performed showing opening pressure 24 cm H2O WBC of
316, Protein 152, glucose 16. She was given Vancomycin 1 gm IV,
Ceftriaxone 2 gm IV, Acyclovir 800 mg IV, Ambesone 183 IV,
Ampicillin 2 gm IV q 4, Morphine 2-4 mg Q 4-6, Tylenol 1 gm , Decadron 10 mg IV. The patient was evaluated by Neuro in the
```

Real-World Evidence

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,23224,174680,2147-12-05,,,"Discharge summary","Report",,"","Admissi
     on 1,23224,174680,2147-12-05,,,"Discharge summary","Report","","Admissi
at on Date: [**2823-9-29**] Discharge Date: [**2823-10-1
      .SerDate of Birth: [**2768-10-11**]
                                                                                                                                                                     Sex: F
 PatallService: SURGERY
    tt<sup>Pat</sup>Allergies:
                Patient recorded as having No Known Allergies to Drugs
"e<sup>c</sup>ChiAttending:[**First Name3 (LF) 1**]
Maj<sup>hea</sup>Chief Complaint:
cer<sub>Maj</sub>headache and neck stiffness
               <sup>er</sup>Major Surgical or Invasive Procedure:
,central line placed, arterial line placed
         54 History of Present Illness:
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Diagnoses Treatments Outcomes

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patients enroll in clinical trials

Cancer Registry



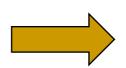


Stakeholder: Providers

Required by law: report basic cancer info

Manual: slow & tedious





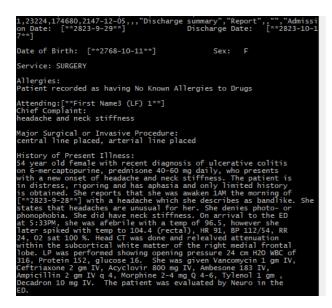
ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
Site	Large intestine (C180)
Morphology	Glassy cell (8015)
Staging	IIA (T2 N0 M0)

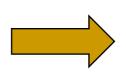
Off-Label Drug Use

Stakeholder: providers, oncologists

Standard of care often fails

N-of-one trials \rightarrow Find patients like X





Diagnoses Treatments Outcomes

Clinical Trial Matching

Marty Tenenbaum Late-stage melanoma (late 1990s) Initial prognosis: 6 months Saved by Phase III trial of Canvaxin

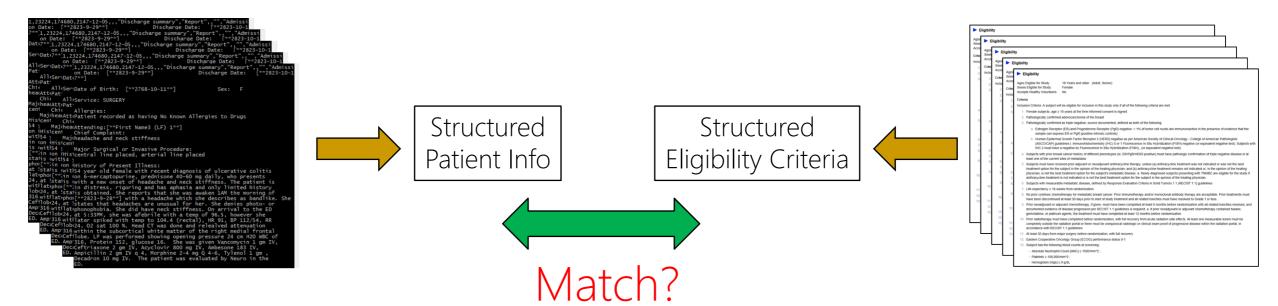


20% cancer trials failed due to insufficient patients

Clinical Trial Matching

Stakeholder: CROs, Providers

Currently, rely on manual word-of-mouth



Scenario: Drug Development

Average cost of an FDA-approved drug

Annual number of FDA-approved drugs

Per Year

\$2.5-10 billion

X

~50

= \$125-500 billion

Phase-3 Trial

Case: New drug

Thousands of patients

Cost hundreds of million

per trial

Control: Standard-of-care

Can we get this for free?

Synthetic Control

Stakeholder: Pharma, Providers

EMR: Standard of care \Rightarrow Virtual control arm

Case study: Flatiron

- Demonstrated efficacy in pivotal study with Pfizer
- Acquired by Roche for \$2B in 2018
- Manual curation by hundreds of abstracters; 2-3 hours per patient

Can we speed up curation by 10X?

Post-Market Surveillance

Stakeholder: Pharma, Providers

Assess drug performance in real population

FDA favors more conditional approval + PMS

Phase-5 trials: often cost more than 1-3 combined

Goal: Make drug development sustainable

Hanover Team







Cliff Wong

Tristan Naumann

Rajesh Rao

Collaborators

JAX: Susan Mockus, Sara Patterson

Fred Hutchinson: Christopher Li, Kathi Malone

Knight Cancer Institute: Brian Druker, Jeff Tyner, Steve Kurtz

U. Chicago: Andrey Rzhetsky

UCSC: Max Haeussler

MSR: Chris Quirk, Ravi Pandya, Bill Bolosky, Lucy Vanderwende, Robin Moeur, Curtis von Veh, Tony Carbary

Interns: Maxim Grechkin, Ankur Parikh, Victoria Lin, Sheng Wang, Stephen Mayhew, Daniel Fried, Violet Peng, Hai Wang, Robin Jia

Publications

EMRs

Clinical Trials

Precision Cancer Treatment

Structured Patient Info

Structured Eligibility

Molecular Tumor Board

Real-World Evidence

Clinical Trial Matching



Machine Reading



Knowledge Base **Decision Support**





Deep Probabilistic Logic



Feedback Loop

http://hanover.azurewebsites.net