MiBi at BioASQ 2024:

Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Answering Biomedical Questions

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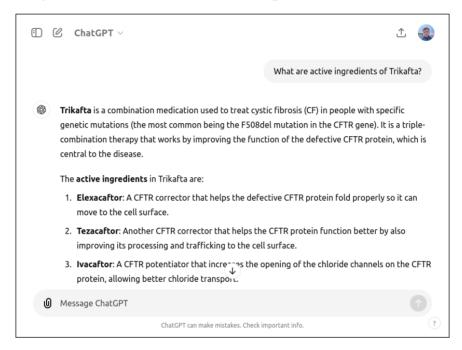
Medical Q&A

Image: Status

Example: What are active ingredients of Trikafta?

Baselines

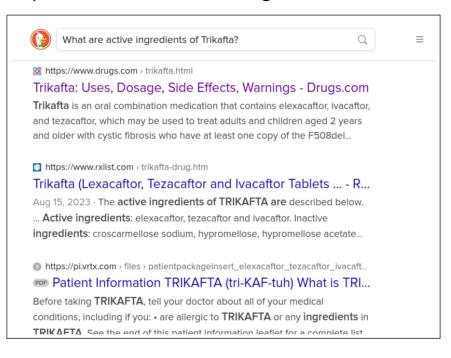
Example: What are active ingredients of Trikafta?



Q Why not just use GPT ...? (correct ingredients, no dosage, no sources)

Baselines

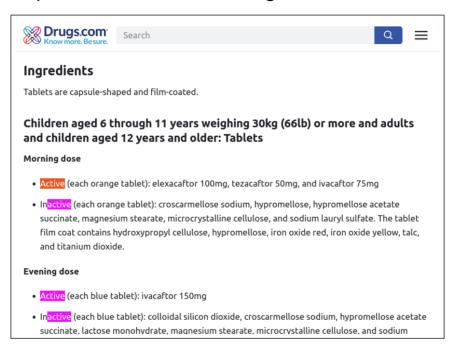
Example: What are active ingredients of Trikafta?



Q ... or a quick web search ...?

Baselines

Example: What are active ingredients of Trikafta?



(with Ctrl+F on the first result?

(correct ingredients and dosage, good source, but takes longer)

Baselines

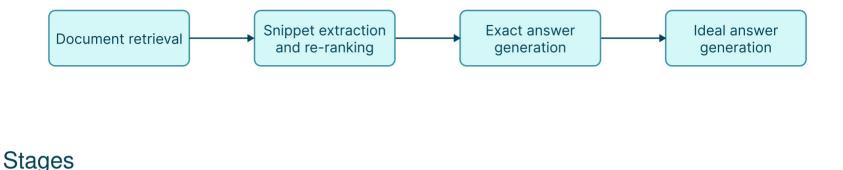
Example: What are active ingredients of Trikafta?





(correct ingredients and dosage, good source, fastest?!)

Goal: RAG for Medical Questions



- \Box Document retrieval \rightarrow Find relevant medical articles (from PubMed).
- \Box Snippet extraction and re-ranking \rightarrow Extract snippets and rank by relevance.
- \Box Answer generation \rightarrow Generate exact answer and "ideal" summary answer.
- \Box RAG \rightarrow Combine retrieval- and generation-focused components.

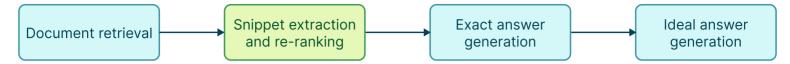
Approaches: Document Retrieval



Goal: Find relevant medical articles (from PubMed).

- PubMed search API
 - Re-rank with BM25, MiniLM, and MPNet
- Custom BM25 index with metadata (Elasticsearch)
 - Match abstract, title, and MeSH terms
 - Disallow non-peer-reviewed publication types
- → Do we need to wory about indexing?

Approaches: Snippet Extraction and Re-Ranking



Goal: Extract concise snippets from the article's abstract (or title). Rank extracted snippets by relevance to the question.

- Using LLMs
 - Chain-of-thought 3-shot prompt (GPT-3.5-turbo)
 - No re-ranking
- Rule-based
 - Split abstract in sentences
 - Candidates: full title + sentence *n*-grams (up to 3 sent.) from abstract
 - Re-rank with TAS-B and duoT5
- → Are LLMs better at snippet extraction?

Approaches: Answer Generation with LLMs



Goal: Generate exact (e.g., yes-no) answer and "ideal" summary answer.

- □ Few-shot prompting with function calling
 - Manual prompts per question/answer type (e.g., yes-no / exact)
 - Context: top-3 abstracts or all (top-10) snippets
 - GPT-3.5-turbo and GPT-4
- Modular "programming" with DSPy
 - Automatic prompts via DSPy (signature of in-/outputs are Python classes)
 - Context: abstracts, snippets, previous answer
 - Mixtral-7B
- → Do we need manual prompts?

Approaches: RAG paradigms



Goal: Combine retrieval- and generation-focused components.

- $\Box \quad \text{Retrieve-then-generate (exact <math>\rightarrow \text{ ideal } \rightarrow \text{ documents } \rightarrow \text{ snippets})}$
- □ Generate-then-retrieve (documents \rightarrow snippets \rightarrow exact \rightarrow ideal)
- $\Box \quad GtRtG / RtGtR (e.g., exact \rightarrow ideal \rightarrow documents \rightarrow snippets \rightarrow exact \rightarrow ideal)$
- □ Let the LLM decide (DSPy, Mixtral-8x7B)
- → Which paradigm to use when?

MiBi at BioASQ 2024 Results

- □ 42 submitted runs, different systems per phase and batch
- Retrieval:
 - PubMed search API struggles with question-like queries
 - Enhancing index with metadata pays off for domain-specific retrieval
- Snippet extraction and re-ranking:
 - Neither GPT- nor rule-based snippet extraction competitive
- □ Answer generation:
 - Snippets instead of abstracts as context less "confusing" for LLMs
 - Models: GPT-4 >> GPT-3.5 > Mixtral-7B
 - No difference by prompting strategy (manual vs. DSPy)
- □ RAG paradigm:
 - With ground truth: RtG, GtRtG
 - Without ground truth: GtR, GtRtG

Summary

- Mixed results, but some recommendations:
 - Put work into first-stage retrieval
 - Show snippets to LLMs, not long texts
 - Use the latest LLMs (e.g., GPT-4)
 - GtRtG seems to work well with/without ground-truth evidence
- □ Limitation: comparability across test batches
- □ Future work: systematic evaluation of grounded RAG paradigms
- Code and Data
 - **o** github.com/webis-de/CLEF-24



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