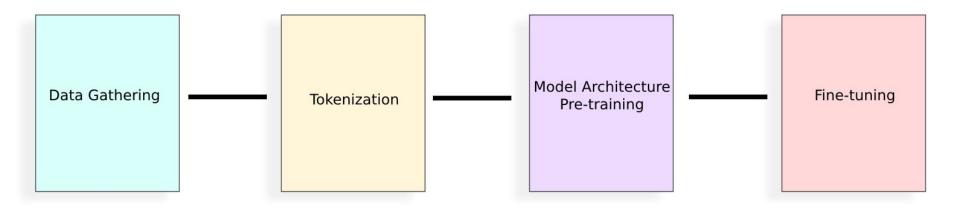


Further Pre-Training on Heart Transplant Research

HUGO TORBIÖRNSSON & GUSTAV ROSENGREN

SI

Training a Large Language Model





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Further Pre-training

Strengthen general language understainding within a domain



Often unmarked



Predict next token

Fine-tuning



Specialize the model for a specific purpose



Labeled data / instructions



Q&A, Classify, Translate ...





Dataset

• 25 PDFs -- all scientific heart transplant articles

- Parsing and cleanup of irrelevant information $\rightarrow \sim 25$ k rows for tokenization
 - Small amount of data in this context

IABPs are traditionally inserted via the femoral artery, which limits the patient in terms of Pt, as ambulation is often institutionally prohibited with the device in the femoral artery position. Not only is insertion site bleeding a possibility, but the Iabp may become kinked with hip exion leading to



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Tools



- Lightweight and Optimized Framework

LUNARC

- GPU Cluster

Lund University



- Setup initial pipeline



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Method

- Llama-3.1-8B
- LoRA, Low Rank-Adaptation

• Quantization, reduces precision of weights

€



Example

prompt = "Heart transplant recipients are prone to"

Heart transplant recipients are prone to rejection of the new organ. The body's immune system recognizes the transplanted organ as foreign and attacks it. The rejection is typically mild and can be treated with immunosuppressant drugs But if the attack is severe, it can be fatal.

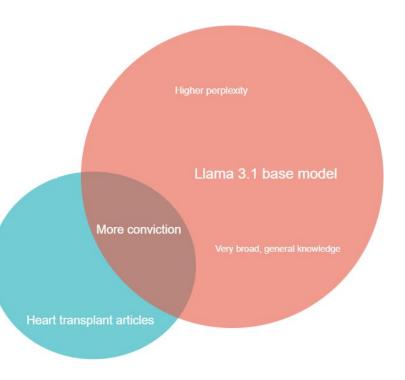


Perplexity

$$PP(W)=rac{1}{P(w_1,w_2,\ldots,w_N)^{rac{1}{N}}}$$

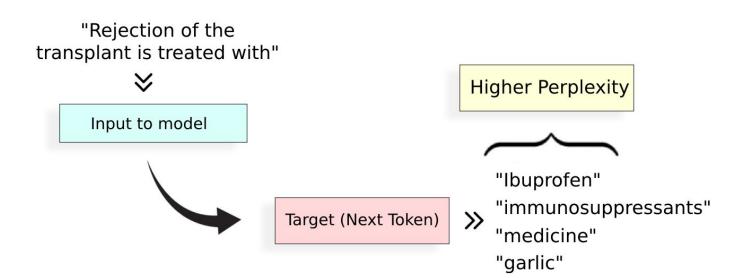
Confident about next token -> low perplexity

Uncertain about next token -> high perplexity





Perplexity

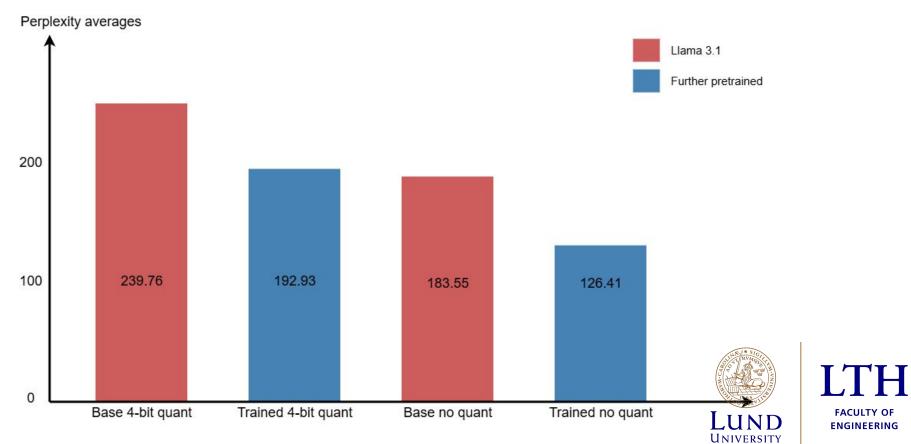


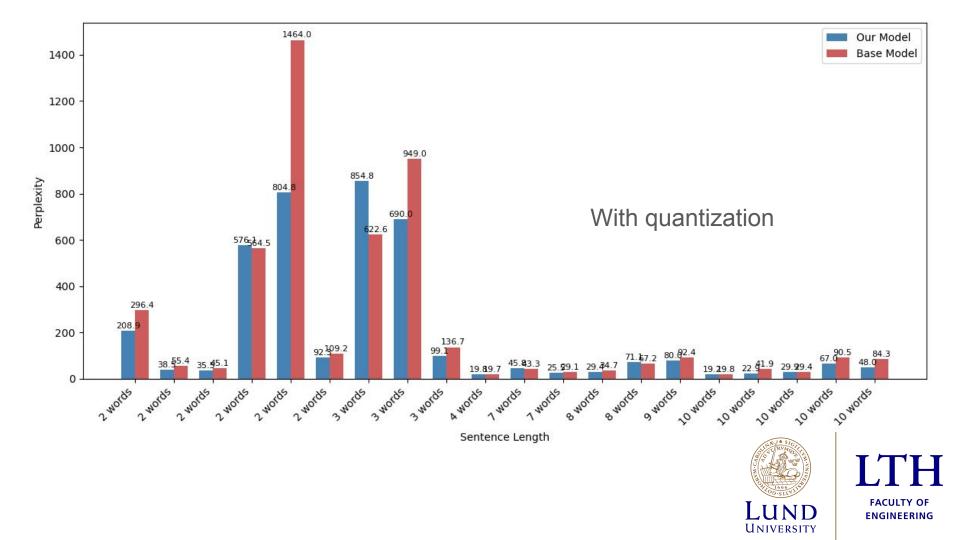


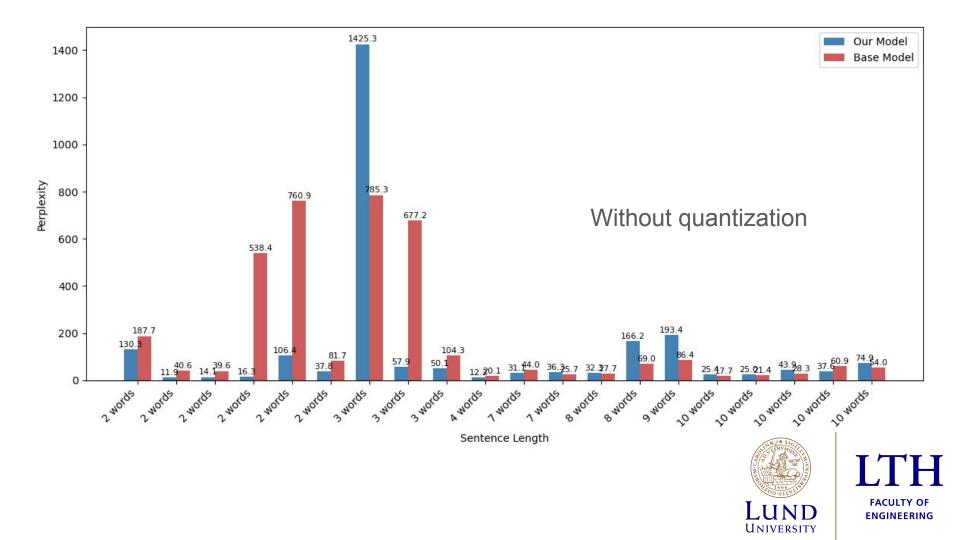
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Results







Conclusions

- Highly possible to make a difference model has improved
- More data -> better results
- If possible keep quantization to a minimum





Thank you – questions?