# Large Language Models and Case Reports: A New Approach for Real-World Data in Rare Disease Natural History Analysis





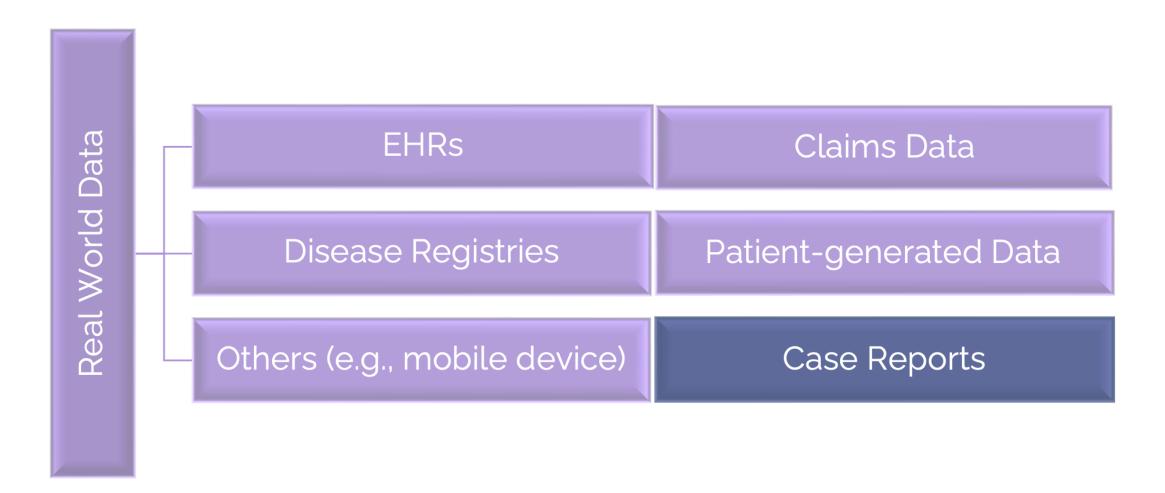
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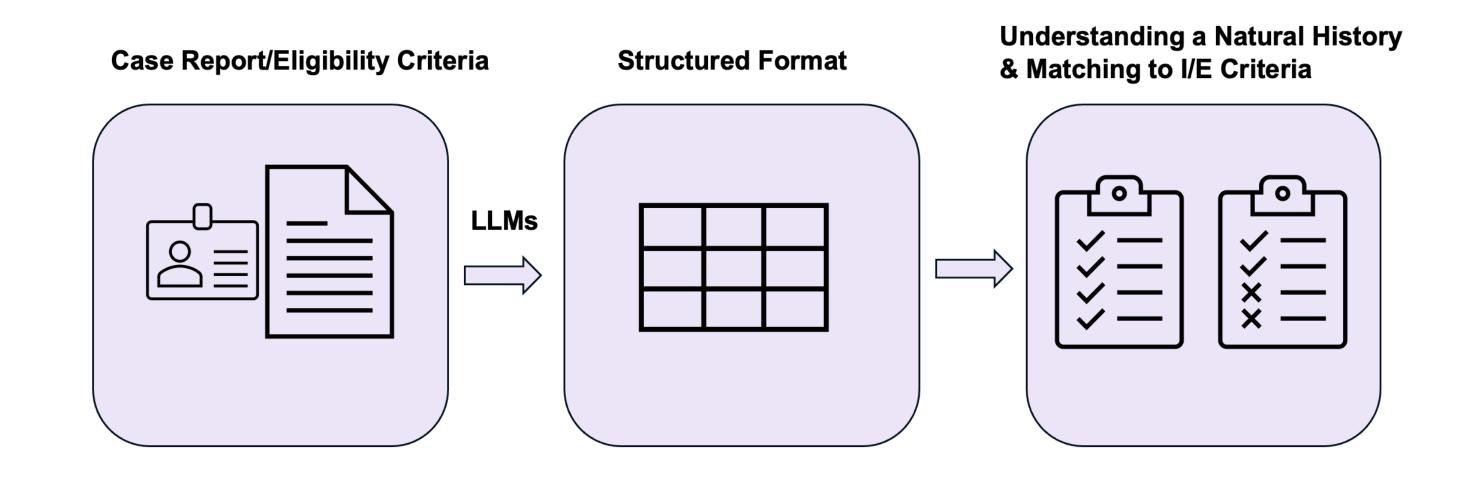
#### **OBJECTIVE**

 Exploring Case Reports as Potential Real-World Data For the Natural History and External Control Arms of Rare Disease like IgA Nephropathy and Fabry Disease



#### **METHODS**

 Converting Unstructured Case Reports and Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria into Structured Data Using Large Language Models (LMs)<sup>1,2</sup>



### RESULTS

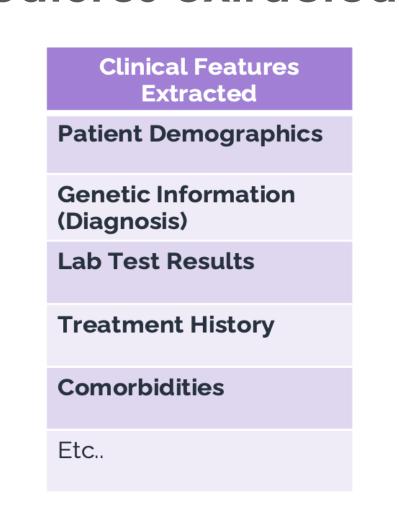


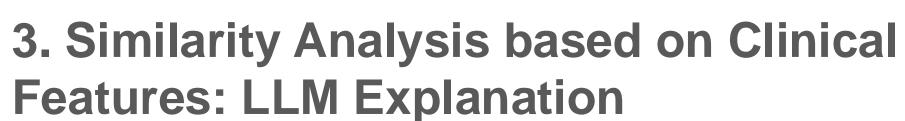
1. LLM-based Model Performance

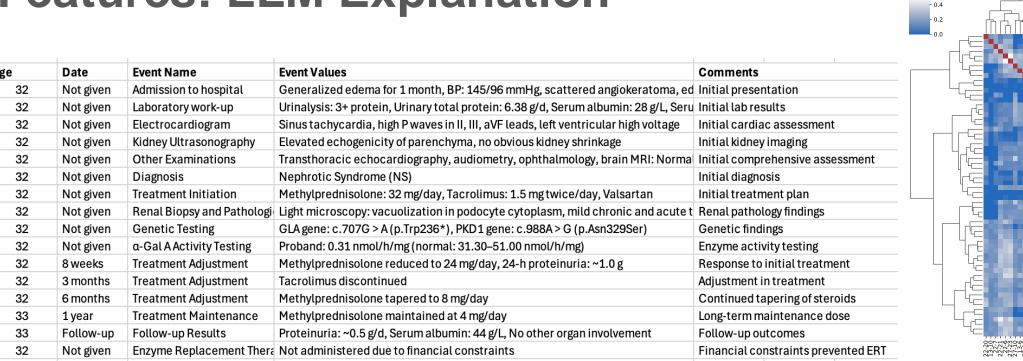
	Precision	Recall	F 1 Score	Average No. of Data Elements (concepts and values) Compared
Fabry Disease	99.56%	99.66%	99.61	286 (ranging from 129 to 452)
IgA Nephropathy	98.35%	97.36%	97.85	94 (ranging from 67 to 127)

2. Cohort Demographics and Clinical Features extracted

	IgAN	(N=83)	Fabry Disease (N=59)		
Characteristics	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Age					
Mean (SD)	41.2 (20.8)	42.9 (17.8)	42.1 (18.9)	54.4 (12.0)	
Race and Ethnicity					
Caucasian	4 (7.8)	1 (3.1)	6 (14.6)	2 (11.1)	
Chinese	5 (9.8)	4 (12.5)	2 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	
Japanese	5 (9.8)	2 (6.3)	3 (7.3)	2 (11.1)	
Others	7 (13.7)	1 (3.1)	1 (2.4)	1 (5.6)	
Not Specified	30 (58.8)	24 (75.0)	29 (70.7)	13 (72.2)	
Total	51	32	41	18	

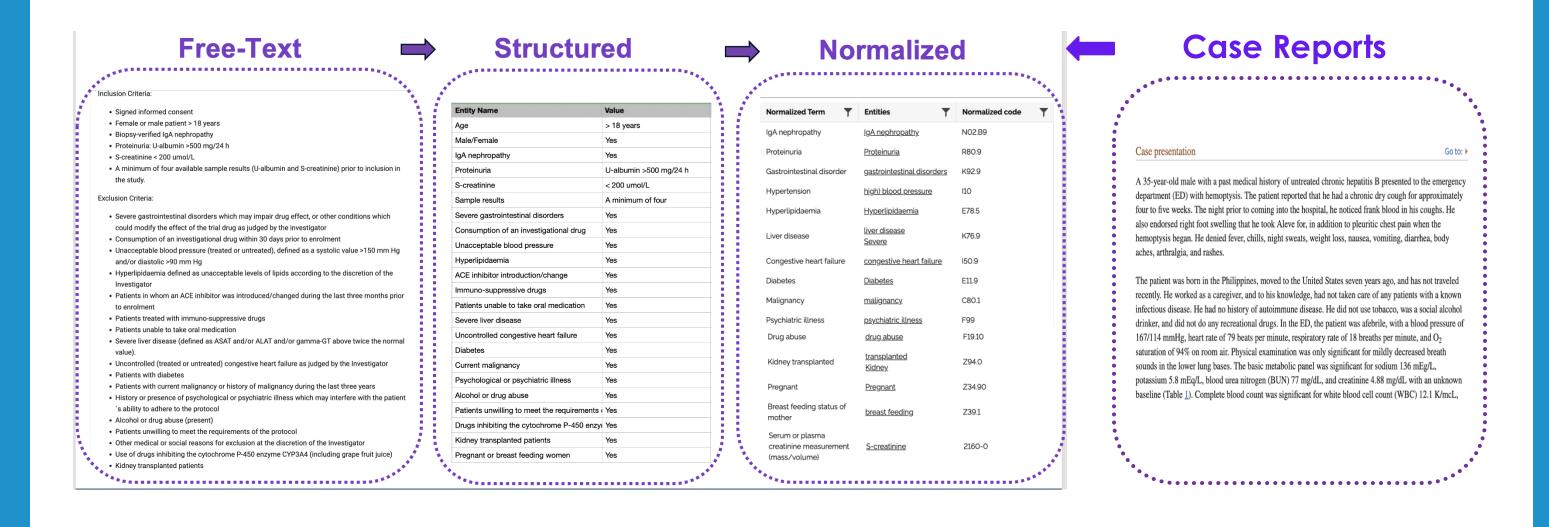






## **RESULTS**

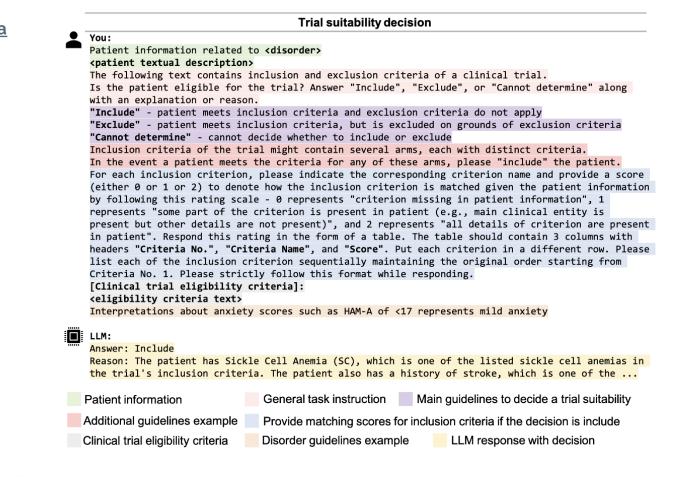
1. Structured & Normalized Criteria Eligibility Criteria & Case reports



2. Normalized Patient-Trial Information Matching

Normalized Term	T	Entities T	Normalized code	T		Normalized Term	Entities <b>T</b>	Normalized code	7
gA nephropathy		<u>lgA nephropathy</u>	N02.B9		$\longleftrightarrow$	IgA nephropathy	<u>IgA nephropathy</u>	N02.B9	
Atrophy of liver		Mild liver atrophy	K72.90			Proteinuria	<u>Proteinuria</u>	R80.9	
Recurrent jaundice		Recurrent jaundice	R17			Gastrointestinal disorder	gastrointestinal disorders	K92.9	
Wilson's disease		Wilson's disease	E83.01			Hypertension	high) blood pressure	110	
Gross hematuria		gross hematuria	R31.0			Hyperlipidaemia	<u>Hyperlipidaemia</u>	E78.5	
Hepatitis E		Hepatitis E	B17.2			Liver disease	<u>liver disease</u> <u>Severe</u>	K76.9	
Hepatitis C virus		<u>Hepatitis C Virus</u>	B19.20			Congestive heart failure	congestive heart failure	150.9	
Kidney biopsy		<u>Kidney biopsy</u>	50205			Diabetes	<u>Diabetes</u>	E11.9	
Ceruloplasmin		<u>Ceruloplasmin</u>	82390			Malignancy	<u>malignancy</u>	C80.1	
Liver function tests		<u>Liver Function Tests</u>	80076			Psychiatric illness	psychiatric illness	F99	
Hepatitis A virus antibod assay	dy	Anti-Hepatitis A Virus	86708			Drug abuse  Kidney transplanted	drug abuse transplanted	F19.10 Z94.0	
Serum or plasma coppe measurement (mass/volume)	er	<u>Urinary Copper Excretion</u>	5631-7			Pregnant	<u>Kidney</u> <u>Pregnant</u>	Z34.90	
Automated blood						Breast feeding status of mother	breast feeding	Z39.1	
basophil count as percentage of total leukocytes		CBC	706-2			Serum or plasma creatinine measurement (mass/volume)	S-creatinine	2160-0	

3. LLM-Assisted Patient-Trial Matching<sup>3</sup>



## CONCLUSIONS



- Our study validates case reports as valuable sources of RWD and demonstrates the effectiveness of LLM in extracting clinical information from case reports.
- This approach enhances our understanding of the natural history of rare diseases and demonstrates potential source for external.

## References



- 1. AutoCriteria: J Am Med Assoc. 2024 31 (2): 375-385
- 2. SEETrials: Inform Med Unlocked 2024 50: 101589
- 3. Patient2Trials: Inform Med Unlocked Under Revision

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