

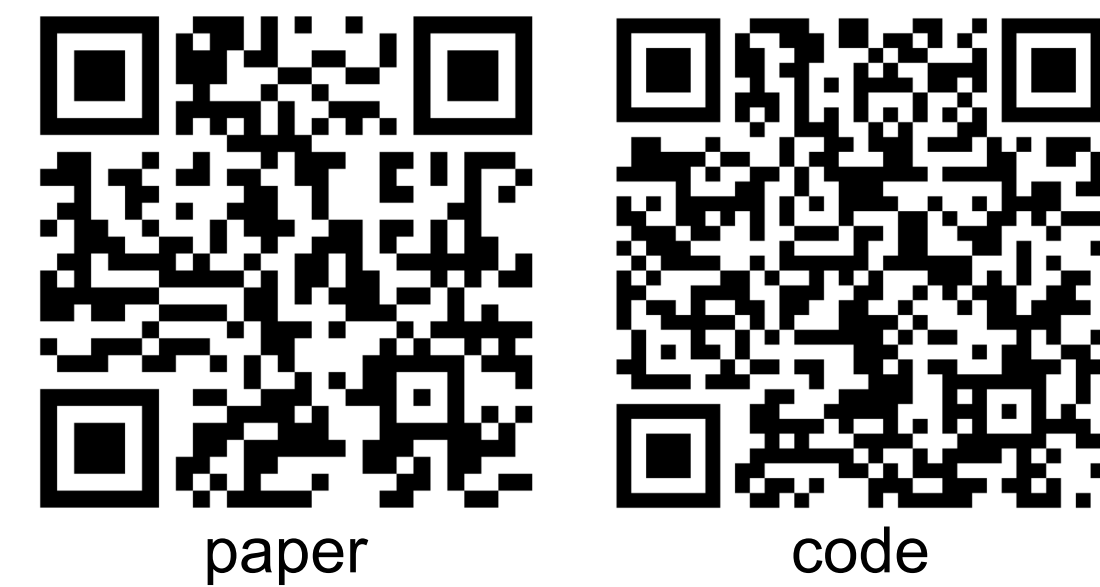
MedTok: Multimodal Medical Code Tokenizer

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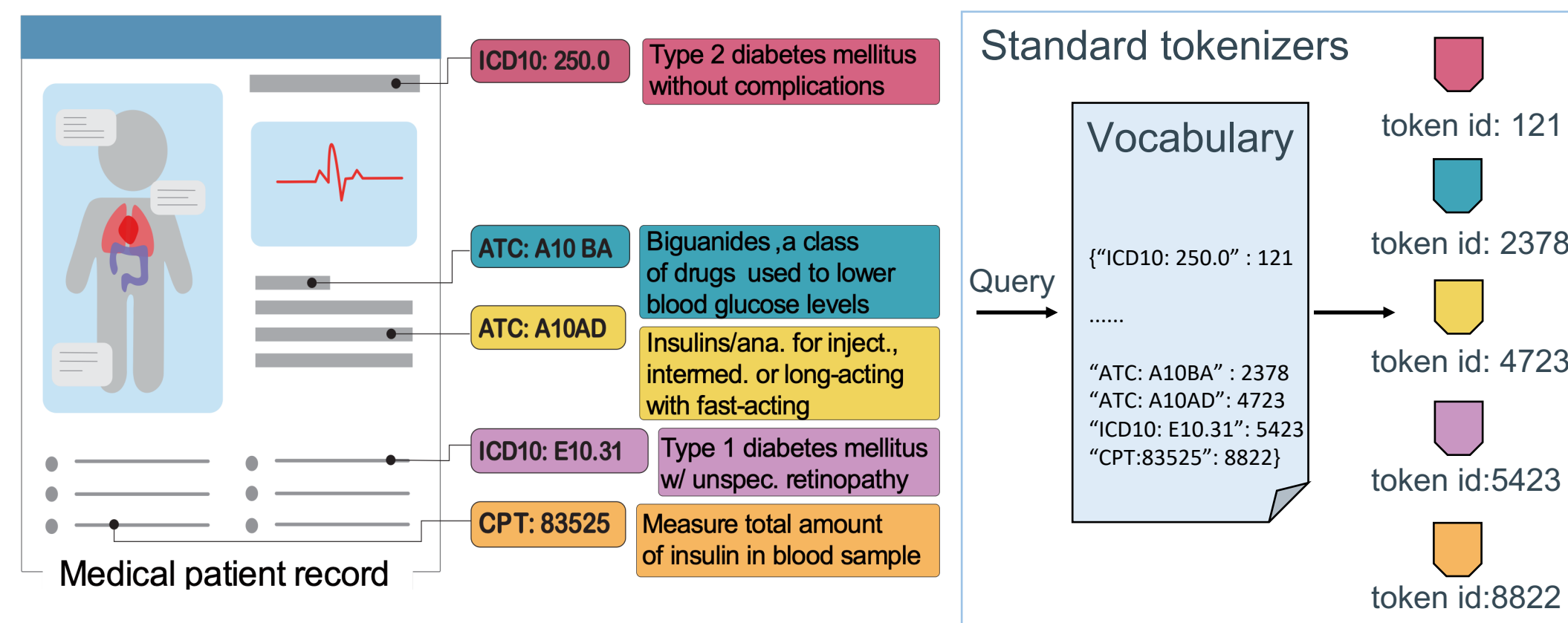
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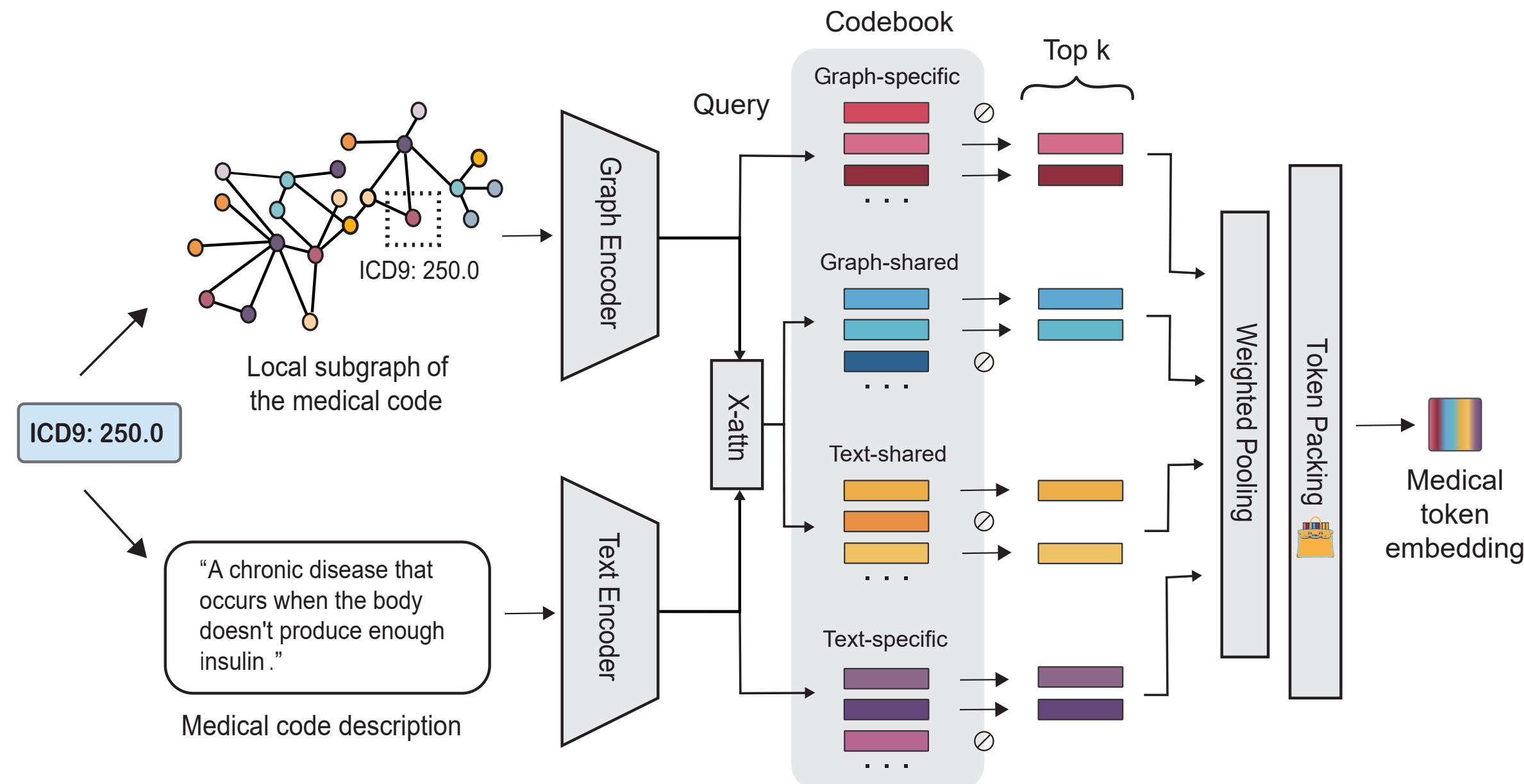


Standard tokenizers fail for medical codes



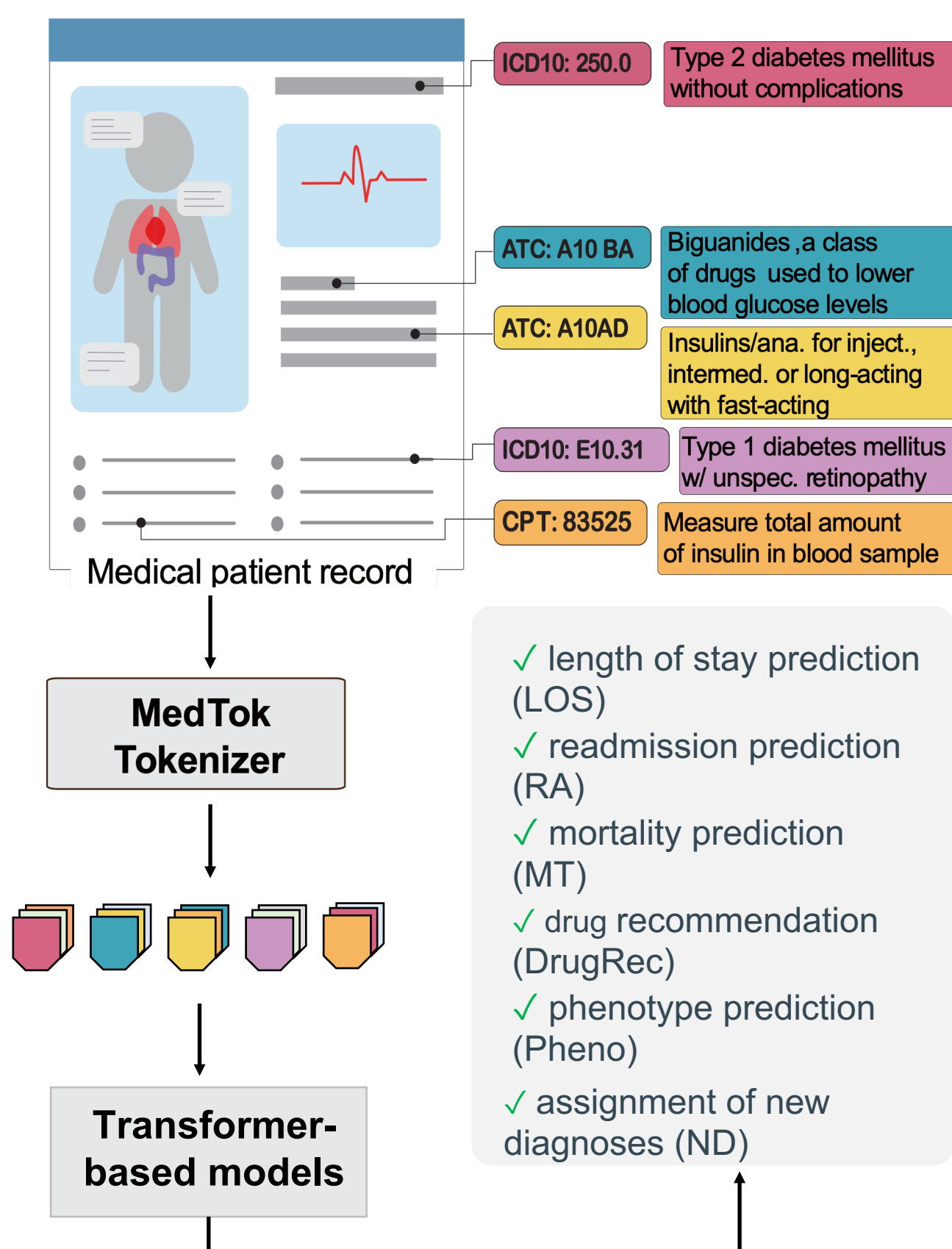
- Medical coding systems contain over 600,000 unique codes. Treating each code as a separate token leads to inefficient vocabulary expansion, increasing memory demands and fragmenting rare codes.
- Many coding systems encode structured dependencies, such as ATC code. Standard tokenizers, relying only on co-occurrence statistics, fail to capture hierarchical relationships, losing dependencies like disease co-occurrences and drug contraindications.
- Identical clinical concepts often appear under different codes across terminologies. Standard tokenization treats them as separate tokens, creating redundancy and complicating cross-system data integration.

Overview of MedTok



MedTok is a multimodal tokenizer that combines text descriptions of codes with relational representation of dependencies between codes. MedTok is a general-purpose tokenizer that can be used with any transformer-based model or system that requires tokenization.

MedTok can be integrated into medical foundation models



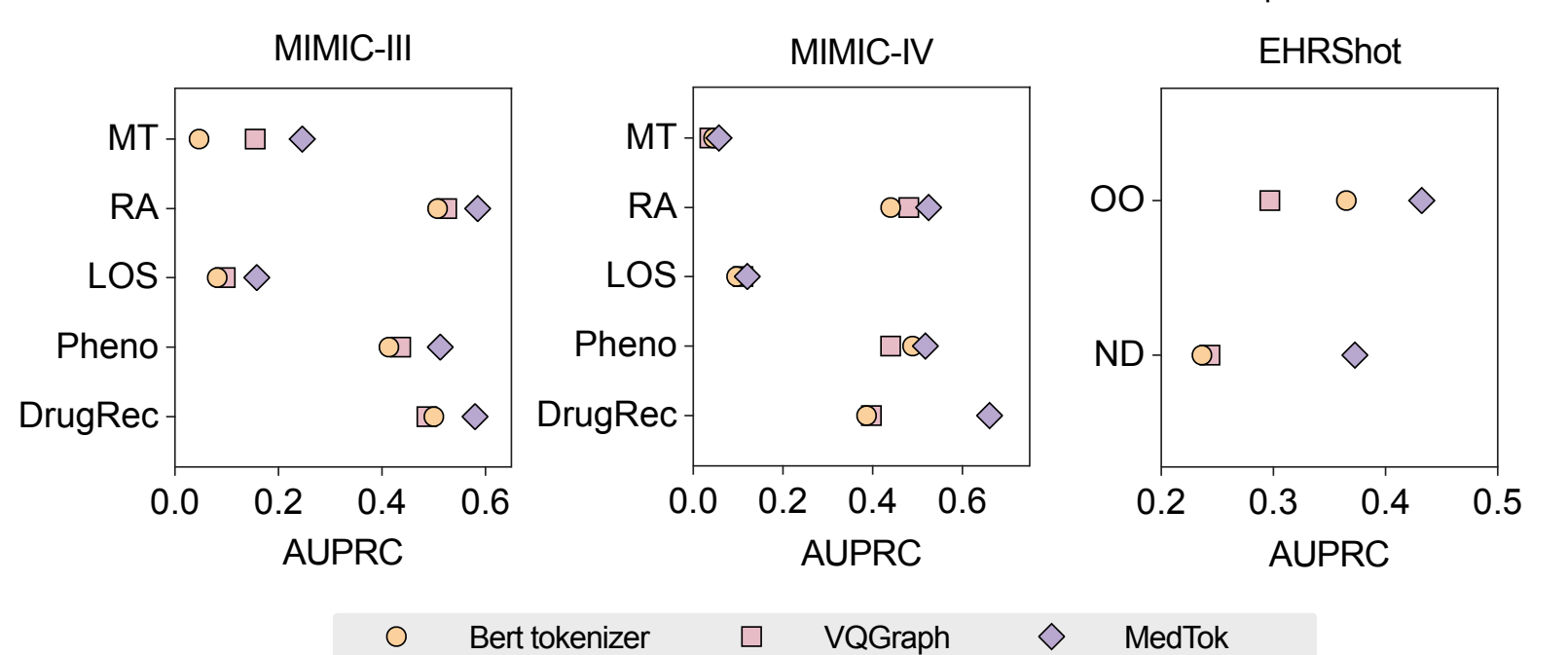
Model	Task 1: MT ⁺		Task 2: RA(<15 days) ⁺		Task 3: LOS ⁺		Task 4: Pheno ⁺		Task 5: DrugRec ⁺	
	MIMIC-III AUPRC	MIMIC-IV AUPRC	MIMIC-III AUPRC	MIMIC-IV AUPRC	MIMIC-III AUPRC	MIMIC-IV AUPRC	MIMIC-III AUPRC	MIMIC-IV AUPRC	MIMIC-III AUPRC	MIMIC-IV AUPRC
ETHOS	0.617 (0.010)	0.282 (0.001)	0.421 (0.007)	0.648 (0.005)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.104 (0.008)	0.131 (0.005)	0.131 (0.005)
+ MedTok	0.634 (0.020)	0.412 (0.030)	0.463 (0.017)	0.690 (0.007)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.170 (0.014)	0.240 (0.012)	0.240 (0.012)
GT-BEHRT	0.160 (0.037)	0.028 (0.004)	0.612 (0.058)	0.586 (0.070)	0.230 (0.010)	0.103 (0.001)	0.423 (0.002)	0.493 (0.005)	0.715 (0.002)	0.736 (0.007)
+ MedTok	0.193 (0.046)	0.034 (0.005)	0.623 (0.022)	0.699 (0.044)	0.287 (0.039)	0.114 (0.003)	0.459 (0.028)	0.512 (0.006)	0.740 (0.004)	0.783 (0.010)
MuT-EHR	0.136 (0.021)	0.120 (0.003)	0.574 (0.008)	0.515 (0.007)	0.176 (0.018)	0.118 (0.032)	0.460 (0.012)	0.498 (0.001)	0.523 (0.008)	0.445 (0.027)
+ MedTok	0.156 (0.025)	0.141 (0.013)	0.585 (0.016)	0.565 (0.002)	0.198 (0.011)	0.136 (0.030)	0.480 (0.002)	0.504 (0.001)	0.571 (0.006)	0.465 (0.003)
TransformEHR	0.207 (0.012)	0.042 (0.012)	0.527 (0.030)	0.518 (0.012)	0.152 (0.021)	0.119 (0.001)	0.459 (0.022)	0.507 (0.007)	0.533 (0.030)	0.612 (0.046)
+ MedTok	0.246 (0.044)	0.058 (0.007)	0.568 (0.036)	0.525 (0.017)	0.159 (0.031)	0.121 (0.002)	0.513 (0.024)	0.518 (0.012)	0.580 (0.035)	0.661 (0.092)
BEHRT	0.163 (0.037)	0.028 (0.003)	0.529 (0.053)	0.514 (0.015)	0.232 (0.015)	0.112 (0.003)	0.587 (0.004)	0.493 (0.006)	0.539 (0.013)	0.778 (0.014)
+ MedTok	0.220 (0.025)	0.032 (0.006)	0.574 (0.040)	0.515 (0.005)	0.251 (0.030)	0.137 (0.004)	0.603 (0.008)	0.504 (0.006)	0.558 (0.006)	0.792 (0.007)
Improvement (%)	+3.32%	3.54%	3.00%	2.46%	3.13%	1.40%	2.90%	1.18%	4.10%	4.78%

+: imbalanced binary classification; +: multi-class classification, macro-averaged; o: multi-label classification; N/A indicates that the model was not configured for this task.

Table 1. The results of MedTok with all transformer-based models across five tasks on two in-patient datasets

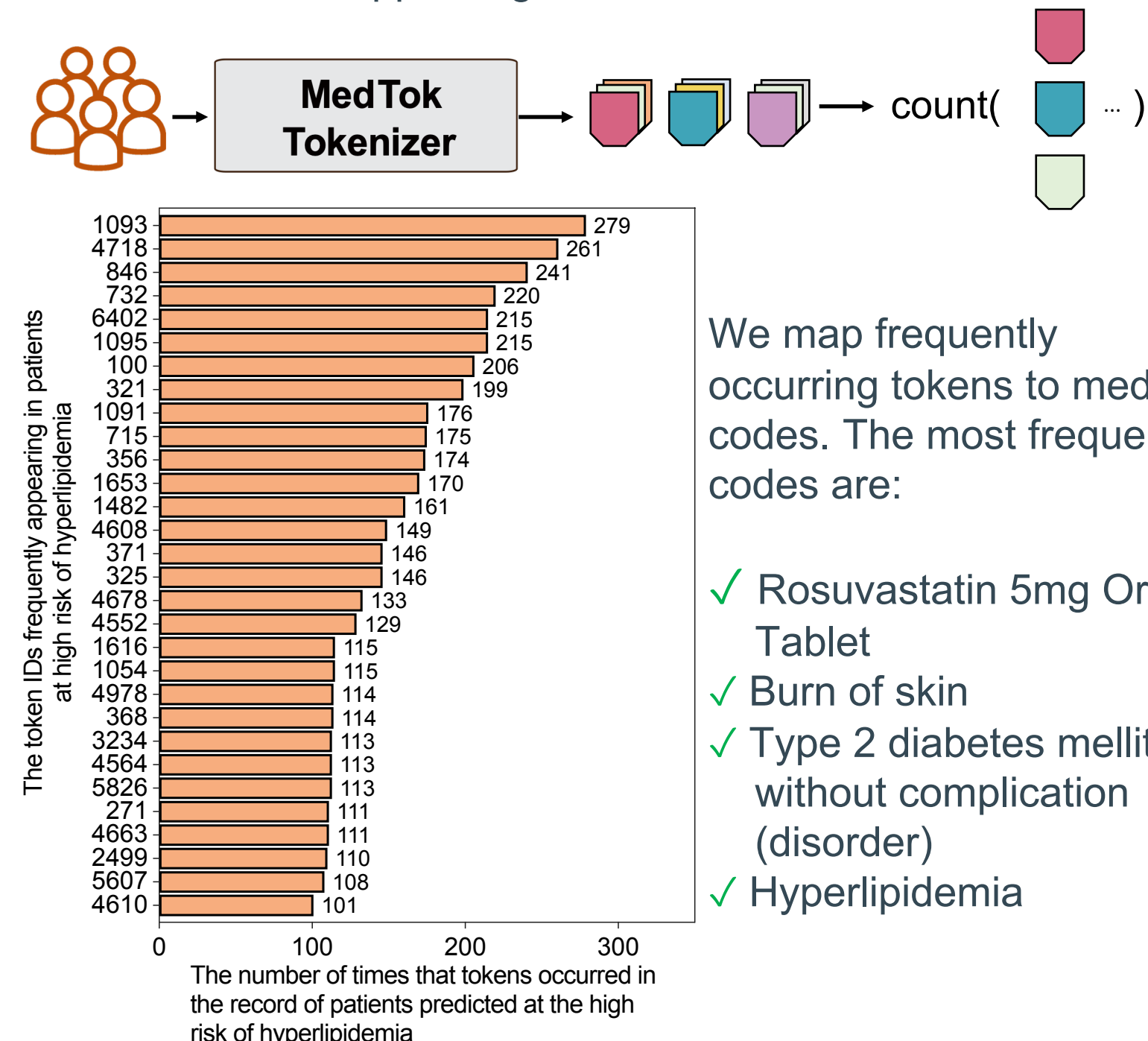
Model	Task 1: Operational Outcomes (OO)			Task 2: Assignment of New Diagnoses (ND)				
	Long LOS AUPRC	RA (<15 days) AUPRC	MT AUPRC	Hypertension AUPRC	Hyperlipidemia AUPRC	Pancreatic Cancer AUPRC	Acute MI AUPRC	
ETHOS	NA	0.079 (0.017)	0.102 (0.018)	0.166 (0.020)	0.155 (0.031)	0.056 (0.006)	0.093 (0.011)	
+ MedTok	NA	0.128 (0.025)	0.175 (0.019)	0.175 (0.019)	0.163 (0.025)	0.056 (0.013)	0.104 (0.017)	
GT-BEHRT	0.714 (0.021)	0.115 (0.012)	0.239 (0.012)	0.303 (0.018)	0.239 (0.007)	0.044 (0.008)	0.015 (0.008)	
+ MedTok	0.739 (0.025)	0.154 (0.013)	0.444 (0.015)	0.360 (0.012)	0.441 (0.005)	0.074 (0.010)	0.031 (0.015)	
MuT-EHR	0.539 (0.025)	0.125 (0.014)	0.397 (0.016)	0.218 (0.005)	0.243 (0.005)	0.022 (0.008)	0.017 (0.003)	
+ MedTok	0.571 (0.015)	0.188 (0.021)	0.444 (0.012)	0.226 (0.006)	0.254 (0.021)	0.037 (0.015)	0.028 (0.014)	
TransformEHR	0.652 (0.023)	0.197 (0.016)	0.344 (0.030)	0.376 (0.015)	0.305 (0.021)	0.053 (0.006)	0.025 (0.006)	
+ MedTok	0.675 (0.018)	0.243 (0.016)	0.379 (0.034)	0.413 (0.026)	0.333 (0.018)	0.082 (0.012)	0.052 (0.017)	
BEHRT	0.582 (0.032)	0.332 (0.022)	0.389 (0.018)	0.233 (0.027)	0.251 (0.019)	0.036 (0.008)	0.013 (0.031)	
+ MedTok	0.723 (0.028)	0.397 (0.036)	0.431 (0.017)	0.287 (0.018)	0.302 (0.015)	0.057 (0.012)	0.036 (0.015)	
Improvement (%)	+5.52%	+5.24%	+11.32%	+3.30%	+6.00%	+1.90%	+1.76%	

Table 2. The results of MedTok with all transformer-based models across two tasks out-patient dataset

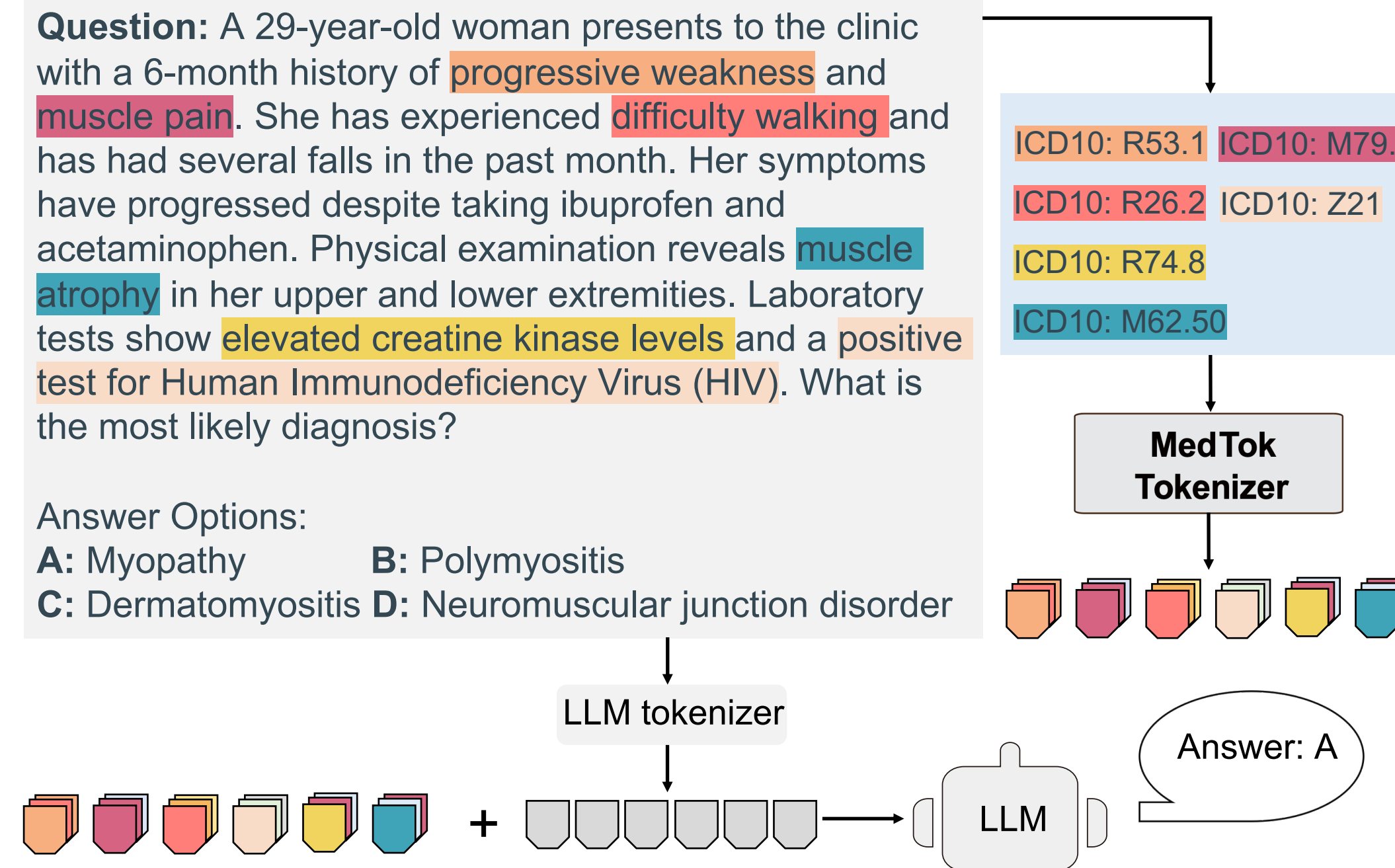


Interpreting MedTok

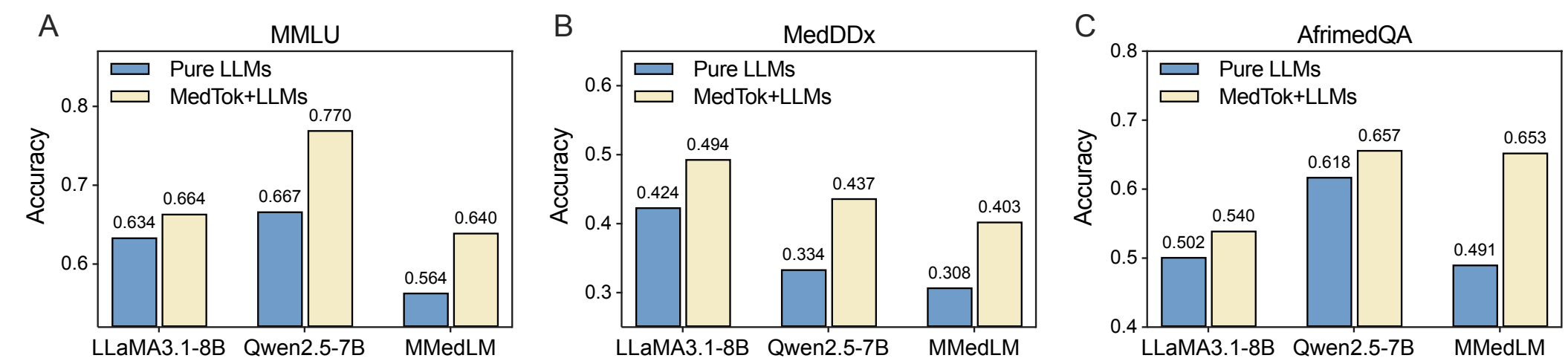
- We first select patients predicted as high risk for Hyperlipidemia by MedTok with no Hyperlipidemia history.
- We then count the tokens assigned to these patients and identified those appearing more than 100 times.



MedTok for medical QA



MedTok enhances few-shot learning in medical QA



- We use tokens obtained by MedTok as prefix tokens to finetune LLMs with MedMCQA dataset
- We then use other three QA datasets, including MMLU, MedDDx, and AfrimedQA, to evaluate the performances of finetuned LLMs

Try out MedTok

from transformers import AutoTokenizer

```
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("mims-harvard/MedTok",
trust_remote_code=True)
tokens = tokenizer("E11.9")
embed = tokenizer.embed("E11.9")
```

