

STT-LLM: Structural-Temporal Tokenization for Adapting LLMs to Longitudinal Clinical Profiles

Maxx Richard Rahman^{1,2}, Mostafa Hammouda^{1,2}, Wolfgang Maass^{1,2}

¹German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI), Germany

²Saarland University, Germany

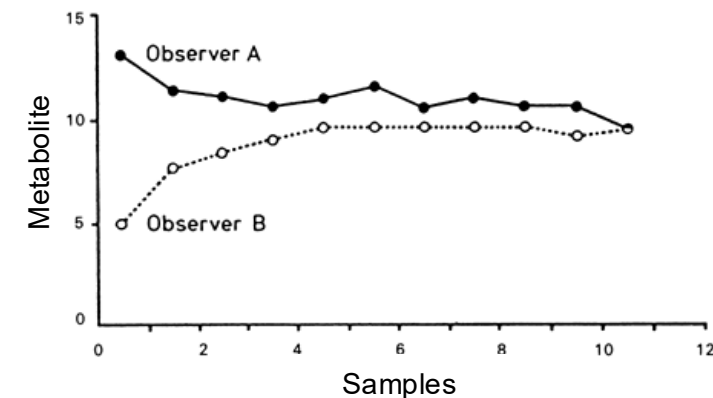
Introduction



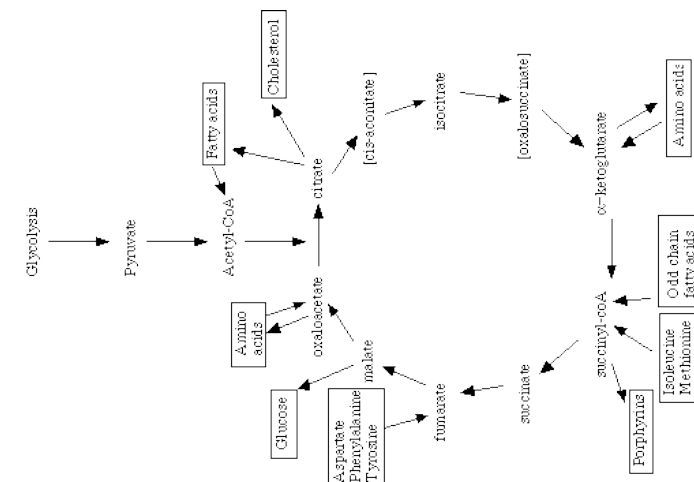
- Longitudinal clinical profiles capture **measurements across multiple time points**. [Fitzmaurice et al., 2011]
- Such data are widely used in **clinical monitoring, precision medicine, and anti-doping**. [Singer & Willett, 2009]
- Recent advances in LLMs show **promise for modelling** sequential data. [Li et al., 2024]
- **Challenges:**
 - Complexity of longitudinal data
 - Modality gaps for LLM training
 - Data availability

Aim: Adapt LLMs to understand the **domain structure & temporal dynamics** in longitudinal data.

Longitudinal Profile

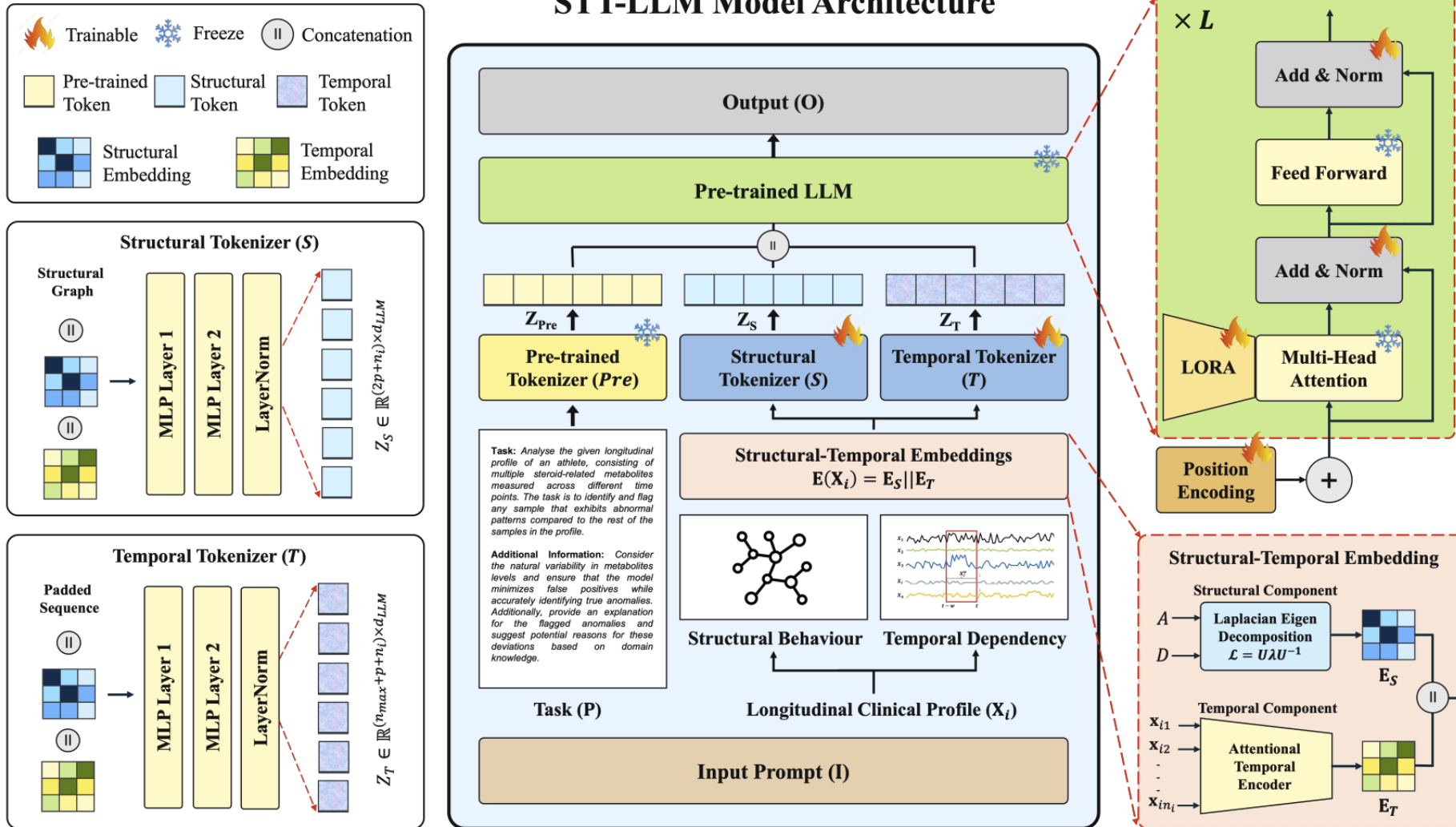


Metabolic Pathway



STT-LLM: Structural-Temporal Tokenization for Large Language Model

STT-LLM Model Architecture

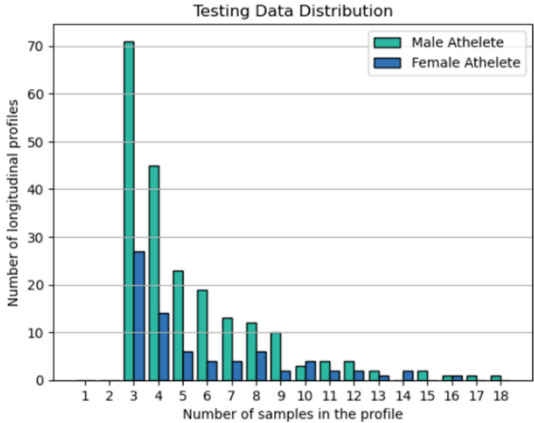
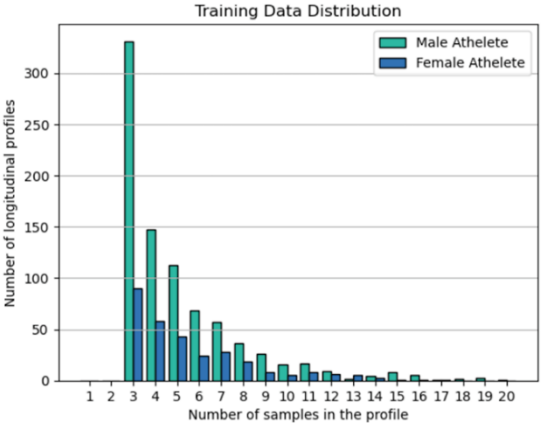


Real-world athlete datasets consisting longitudinal steroid profiles

- 6 steroid metabolites
- <20% anomalous profiles
- Training Dataset: 4000 male & female

Table 1. Summary statistics of all the datasets.

Datasets	Gender	# Profiles	# Samples	Length n_i
Steroid-M	Male	755	4214	3-20
Steroid-F	Female	375	2307	3-20
Steroid-M _{lim}	Male	737	1474	2
Steroid-F _{lim}	Female	293	586	2

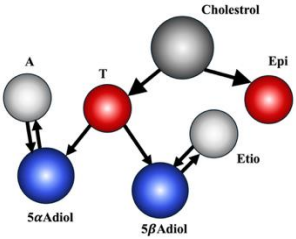


Longitudinal Steroid Profile

Parameter	Description
INC/OOC	Collection in/out competition
T	Testosterone
E	Epitestosterone
Etio	Etiocholanolone
A	Androsterone
5aAdiol	5 α -androstane-3 α , 17 β -diol
5bAdiol	5 β -androstane-3 α , 17 β -diol
T/E	Ratio
A/Etio	Ratio
A/T	Ratio
5aAdiol/5bAdiol	Ratio
5aAdiol/E	Ratio

Primary
Parameters

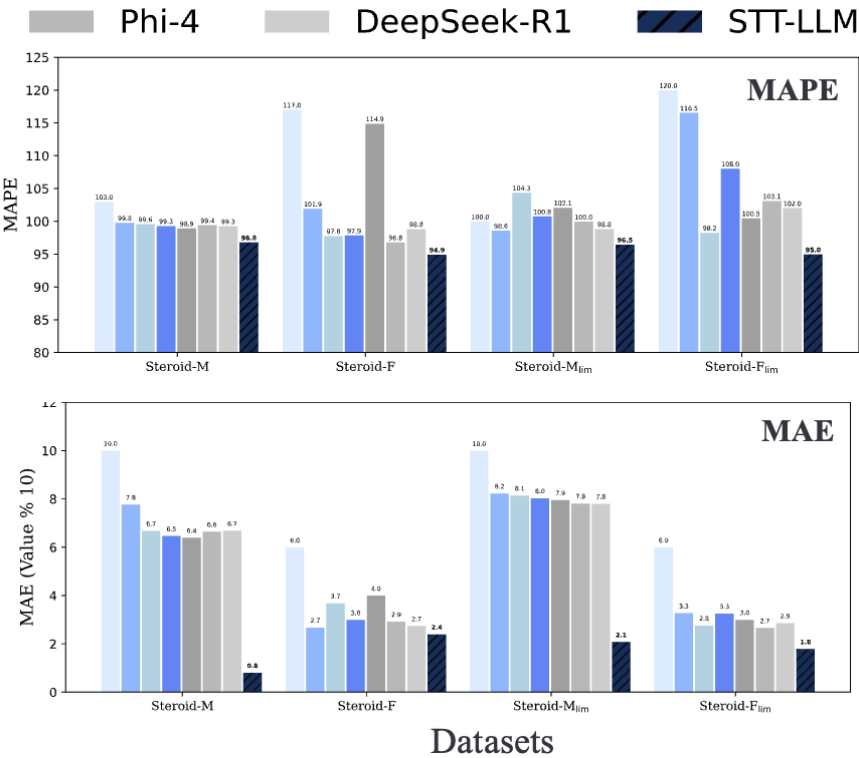
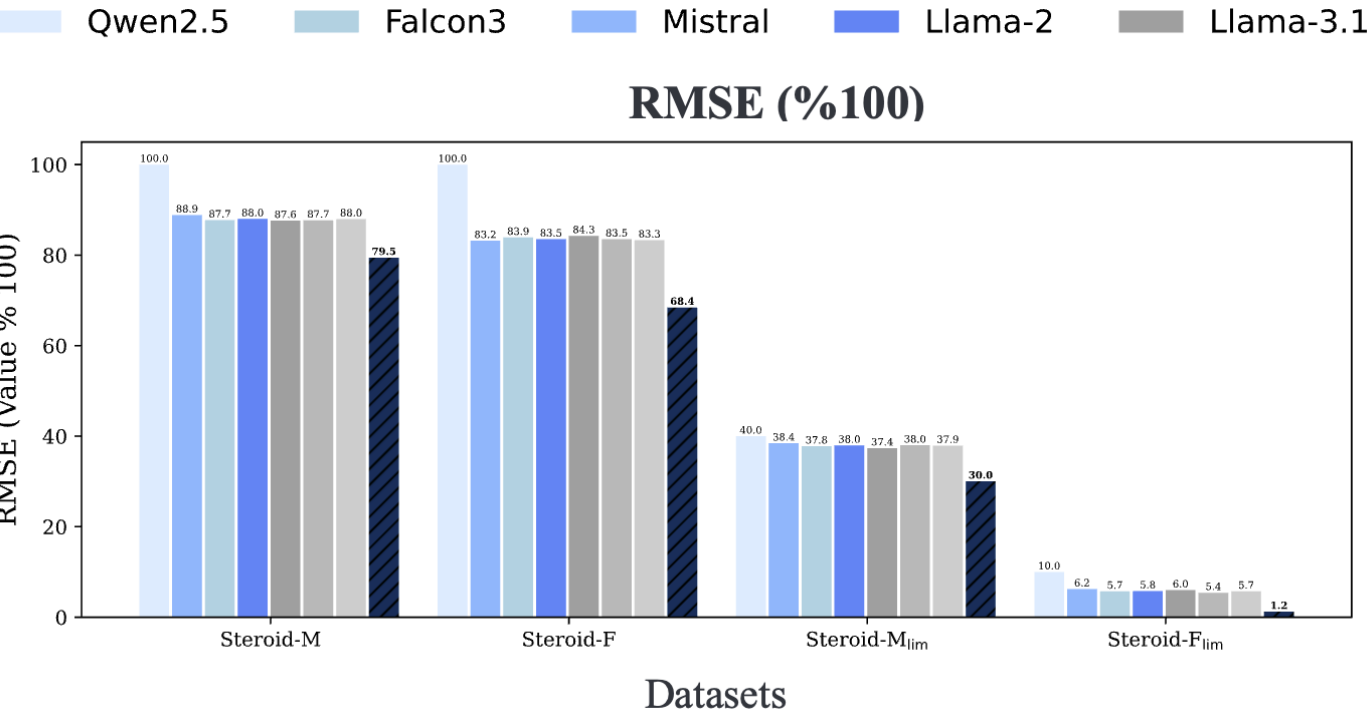
Derived
Parameters



Results

Sequence Prediction (Zero-shot setting)

STT-LLM consistently **achieves the lowest error rates** across all datasets and metrics, outperforming baseline LLMs in zero-shot sequence prediction.

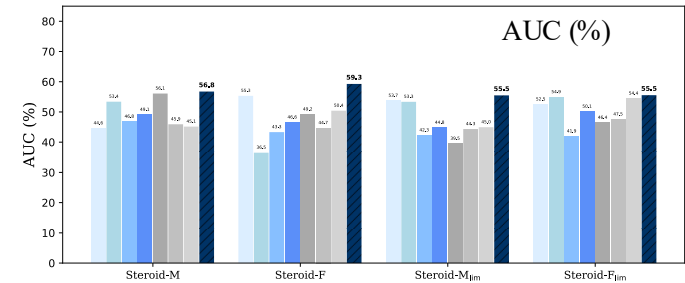
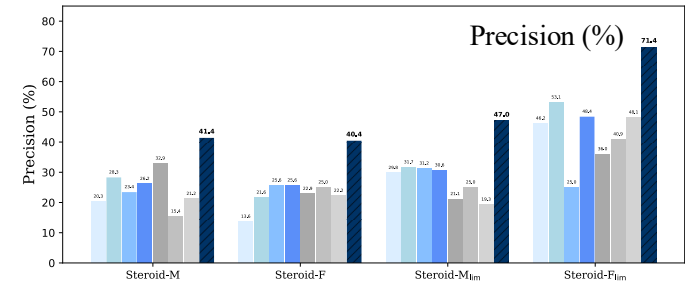
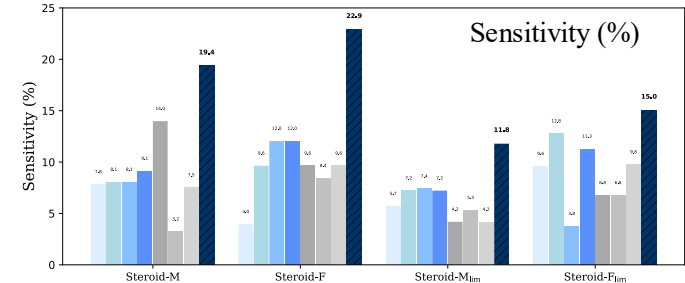


Results

Anomaly Detection (Zero-shot setting)

STT-LLM shows **strong gains** in sensitivity & precision for global anomaly detection across all datasets.

Datasets	Baseline	Local					Global				
		Acc↑	Sens↑	Prec↑	F1↑	AUC↑	Acc↑	Sens↑	Prec↑	F1↑	AUC↑
Steroid-M	Qwen-2.5	0.96±.01	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.47±.02	0.71±.02	0.08±.03	0.20±.02	0.11±.02	0.45±.02
	Mistral	0.87±.02	0.05±.01	0.02±.01	0.03±.01	0.43±.02	0.71±.02	0.08±.02	0.23±.03	0.12±.02	0.47±.02
	Falcon-3	0.94±.02	0.01±.00	0.02±.01	0.01±.01	0.46±.02	0.72±.02	0.08±.02	0.28±.03	0.13±.02	0.53±.02
	LLaMA-2	0.90±.02	0.05±.01	0.03±.01	0.04±.01	0.42±.02	0.71±.02	0.09±.02	0.26±.02	0.14±.03	0.49±.02
	LLaMA-3.1	0.87±.02	0.07±.01	0.03±.01	0.05±.01	0.51±.02	0.72±.02	0.14±.02	0.33±.03	0.19±.03	0.56±.02
	Phi-4	0.87±.02	0.08±.01	0.04±.01	0.05±.01	0.50±.02	0.72±.02	0.03±.01	0.15±.02	0.05±.01	0.46±.02
	DeepSeek-R1	0.95±.01	0.02±.01	0.01±.01	0.01±.00	0.39±.02	0.70±.02	0.08±.02	0.21±.02	0.11±.02	0.45±.02
	STT-LLM	0.87±.02	0.15±.02	0.07±.01	0.09±.02	0.57±.02	0.73±.02	0.19±.03	0.41±.03	0.26±.03	0.57±.02
Steroid-F	Qwen-2.5	0.87±.02	0.04±.01	0.02±.01	0.02±.01	0.46±.02	0.73±.02	0.04±.01	0.14±.02	0.06±.01	0.55±.02
	Mistral	0.96±.01	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.62±.02	0.73±.02	0.12±.02	0.26±.03	0.16±.02	0.43±.02
	Falcon-3	0.95±.01	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.60±.02	0.72±.02	0.09±.02	0.22±.02	0.13±.02	0.37±.02
	LLaMA-2	0.87±.02	0.06±.01	0.02±.01	0.03±.01	0.55±.02	0.73±.02	0.12±.02	0.26±.02	0.16±.02	0.47±.02
	LLaMA-3.1	0.95±.01	0.01±.00	0.03±.01	0.02±.01	0.57±.02	0.73±.02	0.10±.02	0.23±.03	0.14±.02	0.49±.02
	Phi-4	0.88±.02	0.06±.01	0.02±.01	0.03±.01	0.50±.02	0.74±.02	0.08±.02	0.25±.02	0.13±.02	0.45±.02
	DeepSeek-R1	0.87±.02	0.06±.01	0.02±.01	0.03±.01	0.42±.02	0.73±.02	0.10±.02	0.22±.03	0.13±.02	0.50±.02
	STT-LLM	0.87±.02	0.08±.01	0.03±.01	0.05±.01	0.47±.02	0.75±.02	0.23±.03	0.40±.03	0.29±.03	0.59±.02
Steroid-M _{lim}	Qwen-2.5	0.86±.02	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.18±.01	0.62±.02	0.06±.02	0.30±.03	0.10±.02	0.54±.02
	Mistral	0.96±.01	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.37±.02	0.61±.02	0.07±.02	0.31±.02	0.12±.02	0.42±.02
	Falcon-3	0.88±.02	0.08±.01	0.03±.01	0.05±.01	0.44±.02	0.61±.02	0.07±.02	0.32±.02	0.12±.02	0.53±.02
	LLaMA-2	0.88±.02	0.03±.01	0.01±.01	0.02±.01	0.22±.01	0.61±.02	0.07±.02	0.31±.02	0.12±.02	0.45±.02
	LLaMA-3.1	0.88±.02	0.04±.01	0.02±.01	0.02±.01	0.39±.02	0.60±.02	0.04±.01	0.21±.02	0.07±.02	0.39±.02
	Phi-4	0.89±.02	0.21±.02	0.09±.01	0.12±.02	0.65±.02	0.61±.02	0.05±.01	0.25±.02	0.09±.01	0.44±.02
	DeepSeek-R1	0.87±.02	0.06±.01	0.02±.01	0.03±.01	0.43±.02	0.60±.02	0.04±.01	0.19±.02	0.07±.01	0.45±.02
	STT-LLM	0.88±.02	0.36±.02	0.12±.02	0.18±.02	0.75±.02	0.64±.02	0.12±.02	0.47±.03	0.19±.02	0.55±.02
Steroid-F _{lim}	Qwen-2.5	0.88±.02	0.06±.01	0.06±.01	0.06±.01	0.14±.01	0.54±.02	0.10±.02	0.46±.03	0.16±.02	0.53±.02
	Mistral	0.95±.01	0.01±.00	0.03±.00	0.02±.00	0.64±.02	0.51±.02	0.04±.01	0.25±.02	0.07±.01	0.42±.02
	Falcon-3	0.96±.01	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.27±.02	0.55±.02	0.13±.02	0.53±.03	0.21±.03	0.55±.02
	LLaMA-2	0.86±.02	0.03±.01	0.01±.01	0.02±.01	0.32±.02	0.54±.02	0.11±.02	0.48±.03	0.18±.02	0.50±.02
	LLaMA-3.1	0.87±.02	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.00±.00	0.08±.01	0.52±.02	0.07±.01	0.36±.02	0.11±.01	0.46±.02
	Phi-4	0.87±.02	0.07±.01	0.03±.01	0.04±.01	0.48±.02	0.53±.02	0.07±.01	0.41±.03	0.12±.02	0.48±.02
	DeepSeek-R1	0.86±.02	0.10±.01	0.04±.01	0.06±.01	0.51±.02	0.54±.02	0.10±.02	0.48±.03	0.16±.02	0.54±.02
	STT-LLM	0.87±.02	0.17±.02	0.08±.01	0.11±.02	0.54±.02	0.59±.02	0.15±.03	0.71±.03	0.25±.03	0.56±.02



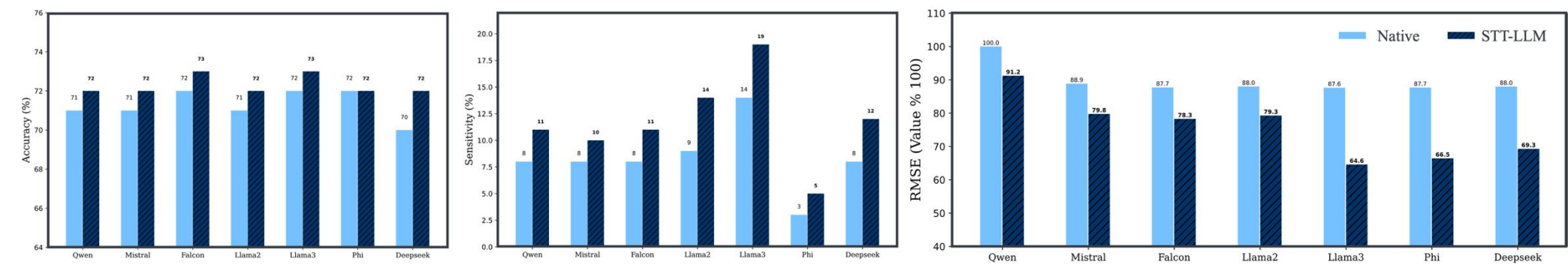
Datasets

Qwen2.5 Falcon3 Mistral Llama-2 Llama-3.1 Phi-4 DeepSeek-R1 STT-LLM

Results

Overall Performance Comparison

Performance comparison of **LLM-native** and **STT-LLM tokenization** strategies across different general-purpose LLMs



Performance of **non-LLM baselines** compared to STT-LLM on Steroid-M dataset

Non-LLM Baseline	Sequence Prediction			Anomaly Detection (Global)				
	RMSE↓	MAE↓	MAPE↓	Acc↑	Sens↑	Prec↑	F1↑	AUC↑
TabPFN (Grinsztajn et al., 2025)	—	—	—	0.5107	0.5032	0.0124	0.4019	0.4876
MLP-SLAM (Li & Sun, 2024)	—	—	—	0.4928	0.4215	0.0137	0.3284	0.4891
M-GNN (Yuan & Nault, 2025)	—	—	—	0.4716	0.4869	0.0043	0.6292	0.4738
ARIMA (Schaffer et al., 2021)	1675.47	879.96	96.99	—	—	—	—	—
TDDGNN (Luo et al., 2024b)	1675.78	880.61	98.91	—	—	—	—	—
MAGNN (Chen et al., 2023)	1675.70	880.44	98.29	—	—	—	—	—
STT-LLM	1664.59	881.20	96.80	0.7338	0.1935	0.4138	0.2637	0.5675

Conclusion

Summary of Contributions

- Presented **STT-LLM framework**, a tokenization strategy for longitudinal clinical data.
- Introduced structural–temporal embeddings to capture both biological relationships and temporal dynamics.
- Enabled LLMs to process longitudinal clinical profiles **without modifying the model architecture**.

Key Results

- STT-LLM consistently **outperforms baseline LLMs** in sequence prediction and anomaly detection.
- Ablation studies show the **importance of combining structural** and **temporal** information.
- The framework produces more meaningful and interpretable representations of biomedical profiles.

Take-home Message

- Integrating domain knowledge (biological pathways) with temporal modeling allows LLMs to better analyze longitudinal clinical data.

Thanks for your Attention!

Dr.-Ing. Maxx Richard Rahman

Scientific Researcher,
German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI),
Saarbrücken, Germany
maxx_richard.rahman@dfki.de

