Robustness of Multimodal Transformers with Attention Mechanisms in Noisy Emergency Care Tasks

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 9 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the impact of different attention mechanisms (e.g., cross-modal, self-attention) on the robustness of multimodal transformers when benchmarked on emergency care tasks with noisy physiological. 15 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.1/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Enhancing clinical decision support with physiological waveforms – a multimodal benchmark in emergency care. Research question: What is the impact of different attention mechanisms (e.g., cross-modal, self-attention) on the robustness of multimodal transformers when benchmarked on emergency care tasks with noisy physiological waveform inputs?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 9 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.1/10.

3 Results

9 papers retrieved. 15 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.1/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The multimodal model integrating ECG waveforms and clinical routine data achieved a macro-AUROC of 0.8256 (95% CI: 0.822	×	0.07
The multimodal model integrating ECG waveforms and clinical routine data achieved an AUROC of 0.9115 (95% CI: 0.8991, 0.	×	0.07
The model's predictive performance for the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (ICD Chapter XIII) resulted in a	×	0.04
The model's predictive performance for the circulatory system (ICD Chapter IX) resulted in an AUROC of 0.8761.	×	0.04
The model predicted 609 out of 1,428 individual ICD diagnoses with high accuracy, defined as conditions where the lower	×	0.05
Including ECG waveforms alongside clinical routine data improved deterioration prediction performance by relative amount	×	0.05
The highest relative performance gain from including ECG waveforms was observed for ICD Chapter XII (Skin) at 13.06%.	×	0.03
The relative performance gain from including ECG waveforms for ICD Chapter III (Blood) was 2.36%.	×	0.03
The deterioration model achieved an AUROC of 0.9070 for clinical deterioration prediction.	×	0.07
The deterioration model achieved an AUROC of 0.9063 for ICU admission prediction.	×	0.09
The deterioration model achieved an AUROC of 0.9168 for mortality prediction.	×	0.07
The MDS-ED pipeline collects features from a 90-minute window starting from the patient's arrival at the ED.	×	0.03
The dataset was created by linking the MIMIC-IV-ECG dataset to clinical features and outcomes from the MIMIC-IV and MIMI	×	0.04
The benchmark addresses the prediction of patient discharge diagnoses out of 1,428 cardiac and non-cardiac ICD10-CM code	×	0.12
The benchmark addresses the prediction of patient deterioration according to 15 clinical deterioration measures.	×	0.08

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.04937v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.17856v4
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2604.10064v1