

# Foundation Models for Healthcare

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# BIODS 271: Foundation Models for Healthcare



## Stanford University, Spring 2025



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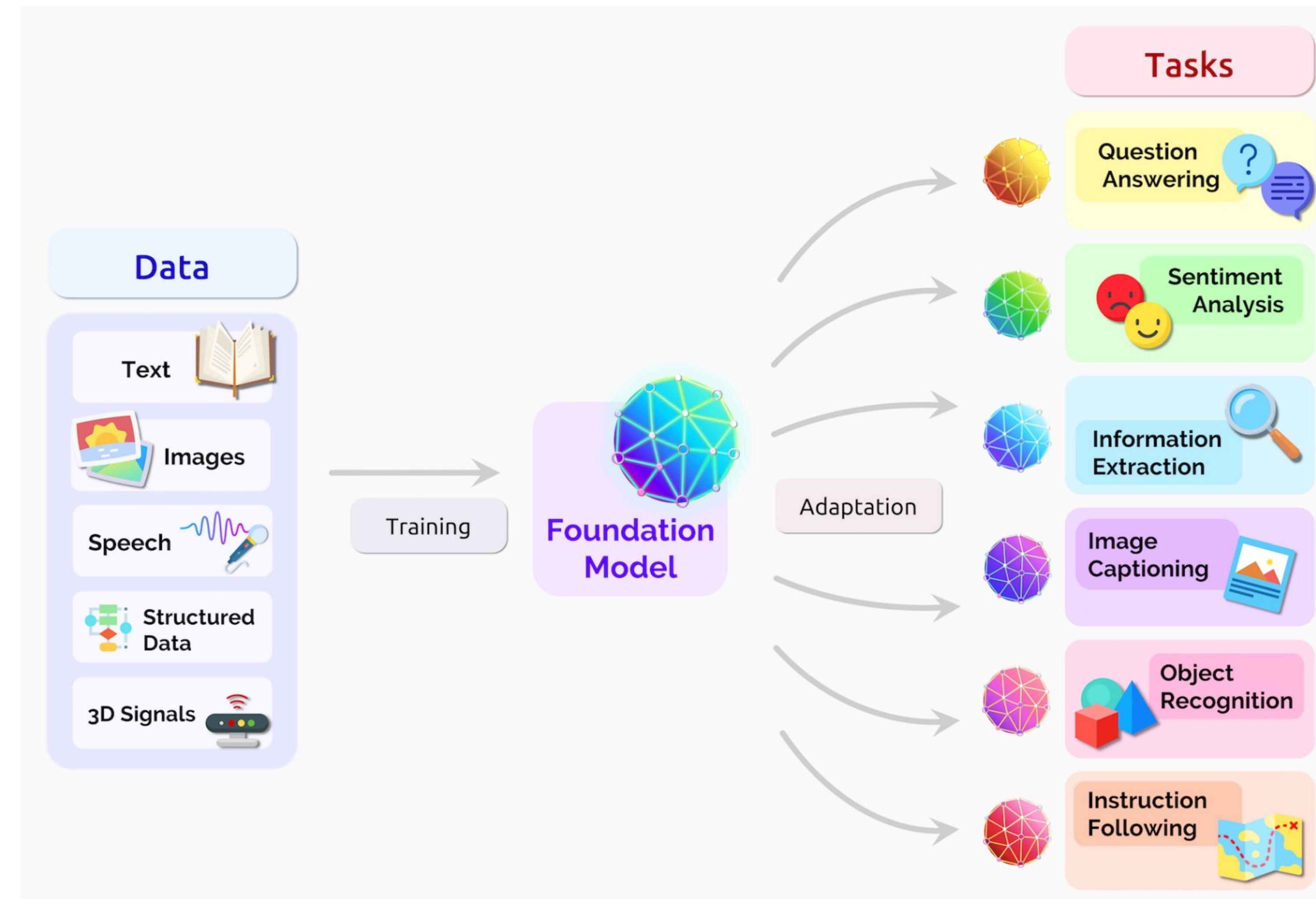
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<https://web.stanford.edu/class/biods271/>

# Foundation Models



# What to Expect from Course

- Provide background and discussion of (some) of the latest large-scale foundation models
- Discuss applications, exciting opportunities, and challenges for adaptation to healthcare
- Educate in this rapidly moving area and help enable high-quality research and applications

# What to Expect from Students

- Active participation in course content - discussions, readings, and assignment
- Working towards a high-quality final project
- Flexibility to adapt to a fast-changing field!!

# To What Extent Do You Use FMs?

- A. I have used FMs occasionally
- B. I use FMs during my day-to-day activities
- C. I am a power-user of FMs
- D. I exclusively vibe code

# What are Your Common FM Uses?

- A. Coding
- B. General writing
- C. Image generation/manipulation
- D. Agentic workflows
- E. Other

# (Rough) Course Outline – Part 1

## Week 1

Mar 31: **BACKGROUND** Course Overview & Introduction to Foundation Models

Apr 02: **BACKGROUND** Introduction to LLMs

## Week 2

Apr 07: **APPLICATIONS** AI Scientist Agents

Apr 09: **OPPORTUNITIES** Current Advances in LLMs and Agents

## Week 3

Apr 14: **BACKGROUND** Evaluations of LLMs and agents

Apr 16: **APPLICATIONS** Generative AI for Drug Discovery

# (Rough) Course Outline – Part 2

## Week 4

Apr 21: **BACKGROUND** **Self-Supervised Learning for Vision**

**HOMEWORK #1 DUE**

Apr 23: **BACKGROUND** **Self-Supervised Vision-Language Models**

## Week 5

Apr 28: **APPLICATIONS** **Generative VLMs in Health**

Apr 30: **APPLICATIONS** **Foundation Models for Imaging**

## Week 6

May 05: **BACKGROUND** **Foundation Model Adaptation and Evaluation**

**HOMEWORK #2 DUE**

# (Rough) Course Outline – Part 3

May 07: **BACKGROUND** Improving LLM Performance

## Week 7

May 12: **OPPORTUNITIES** Training and Deployment Considerations

May 14: **BACKGROUND** Mixture of Expert Models

## Week 8

May 19: **OPPORTUNITIES** Deployment Considerations

**HOMEWORK #3 DUE**

May 21: **OPPORTUNITIES** Inference Scaling and Reasoning

# (Rough) Course Outline – Part 4

## Week 9

May 28: **APPLICATIONS** **EMR Foundation Models**

## Week 10

Jun 2: **OPPORTUNITIES** **Bias and Health Equity**

Jun 4: **PROJECT PRESENTATIONS DUE** **Final Presentations**

## Week 11

Jun 11: **PROJECT REPORTS DUE**

# Course Grading

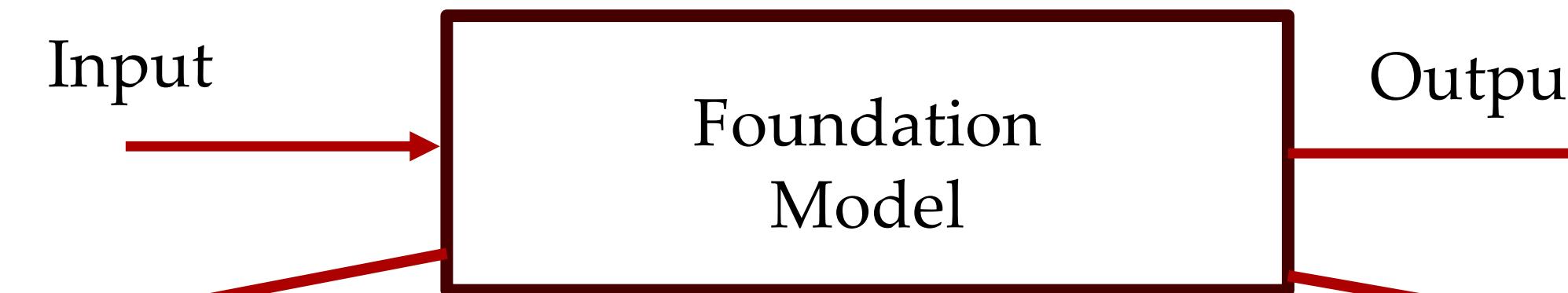
- 10% Class participation
- 45% Homework (3 assignments)
- 45% Final Project

# Classic ML Models



Input	Output	Function	Tasks	Application
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structured</li><li>• Time series</li><li>• Text</li><li>• Image</li><li>• Audio</li><li>• Video</li><li>• Table</li><li>• Domain-specific</li><li>• Multi-D</li><li>• Multimodal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Label</li><li>• Regression</li><li>• Text</li><li>• Image</li><li>• Audio</li><li>• Video</li><li>• Table</li><li>• Domain-specific</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clustering</li><li>• Classification</li><li>• Prediction</li><li>• Regression</li><li>• Synthesis</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognition</li><li>• Detection</li><li>• Segmentation</li><li>• Captioning</li><li>• Image/text/synthesis</li><li>• Audio/Video/multimodal synthesis</li><li>• Question answering</li><li>• Text generation</li><li>• Autocompletion</li><li>• Translation</li><li>• Summarization</li><li>• Sentiment analysis</li><li>• Navigation</li><li>• Search/IR</li><li>• Recommendation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Customer service</li><li>• Social Media</li><li>• Marketing</li><li>• Code generation</li><li>• Automated reporting</li><li>• Domain-specific</li></ul>

# Foundation Models

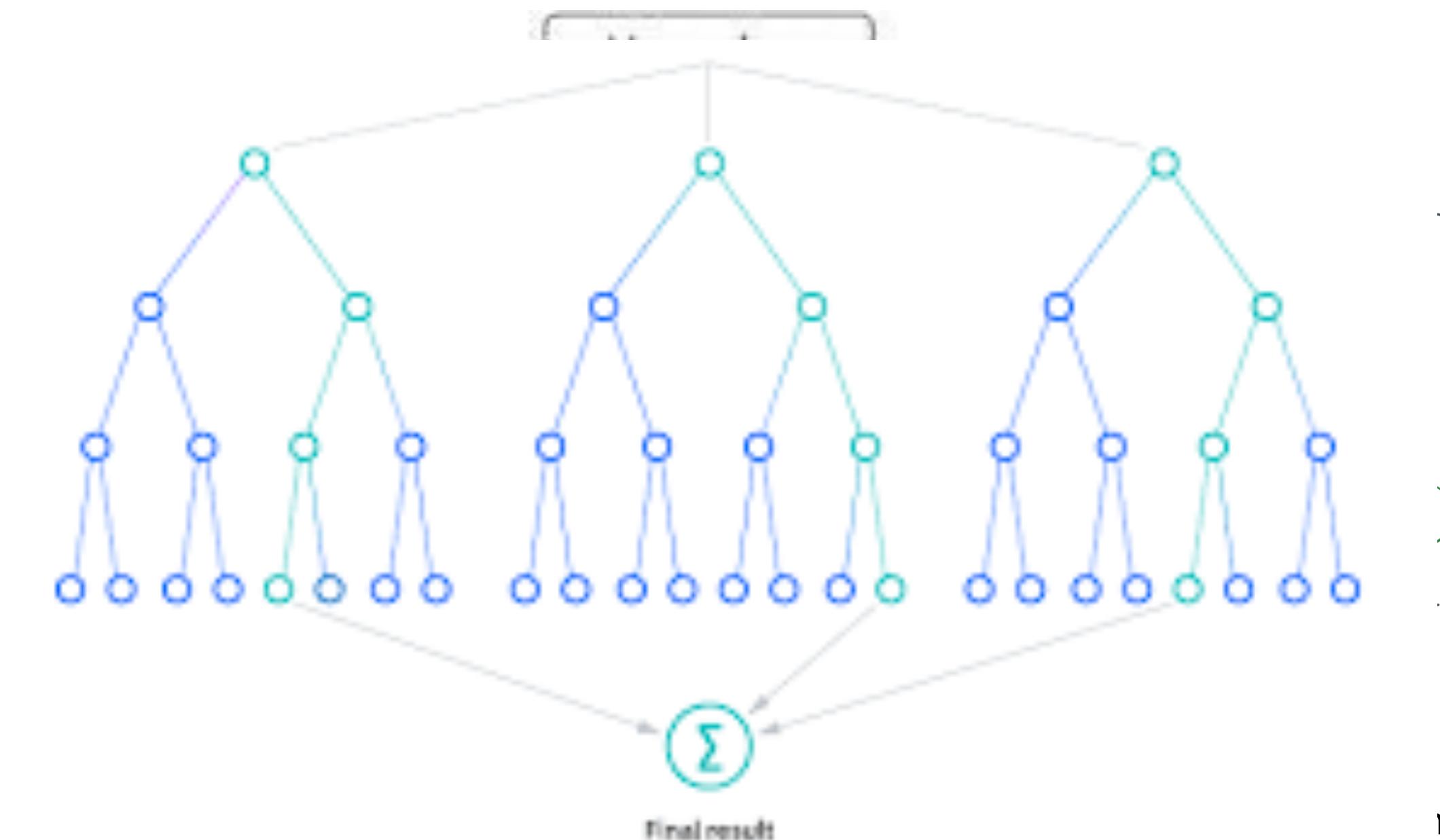


Input	Output	Function	Tasks	Application
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| - Trained on a variety of data input | - Different types of output based on downstream use | - Defined based on the scope of ability, range of uses, breadth of tasks or types of output and input - Encoder - Decoder - Encoder-Decoder | - A single model can accomplish multiple tasks:   - Sentence completion   - Sentiment classification   - Summarization   - ....   - Works for arbitrary input   - Can be fine-tuned | - Same model can serve multiple applications   - Customer service   - Code generation   - ... |

# Are these Foundation Models?

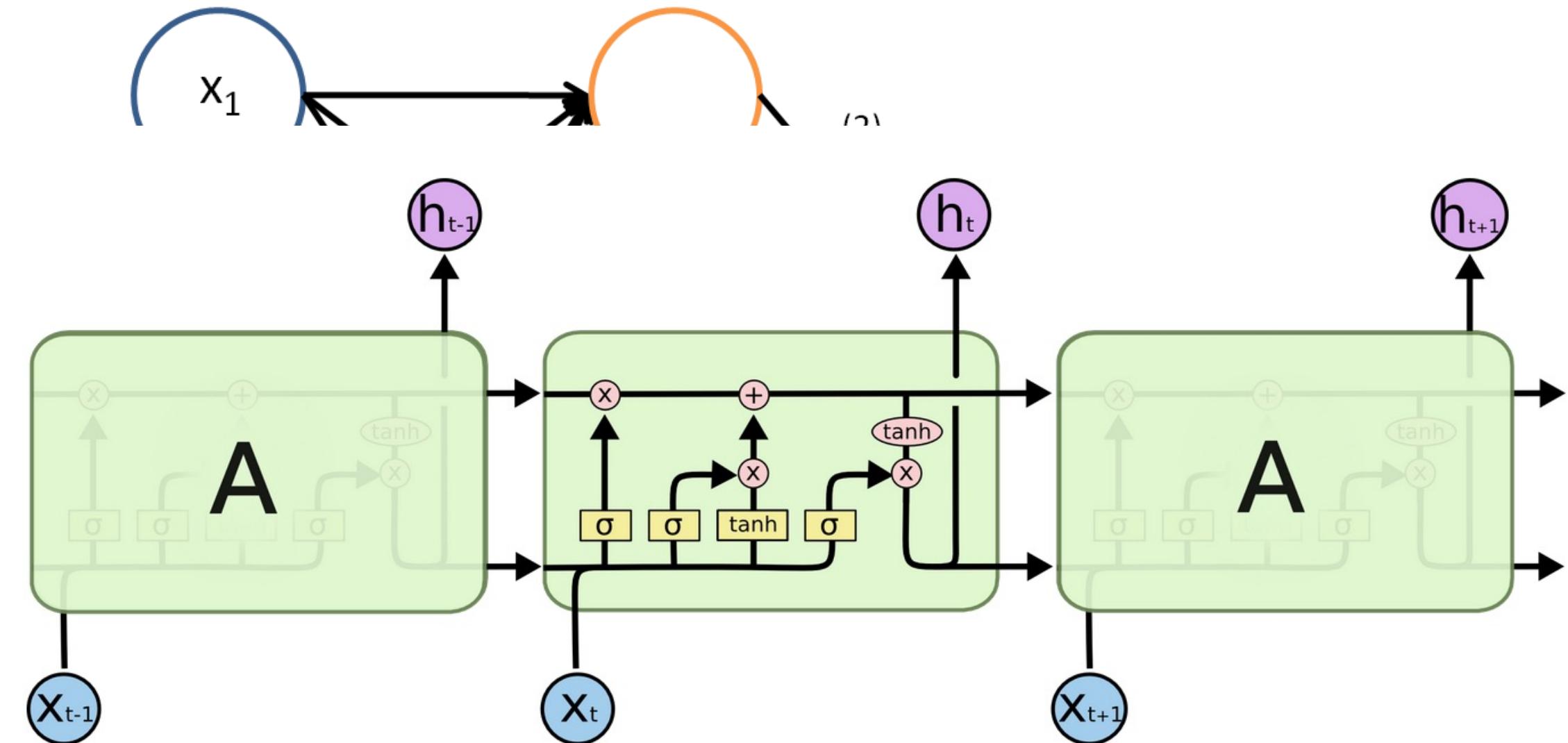
- Decision Trees
- Clustering
- Support Vector Machines
- Random Forests



<https://www.superdatascience.com/supervised-learning/support-vector-machine-clustering>

# Are these Foundation Models?

- Multi-layer perceptron
- RNN
- LSTM

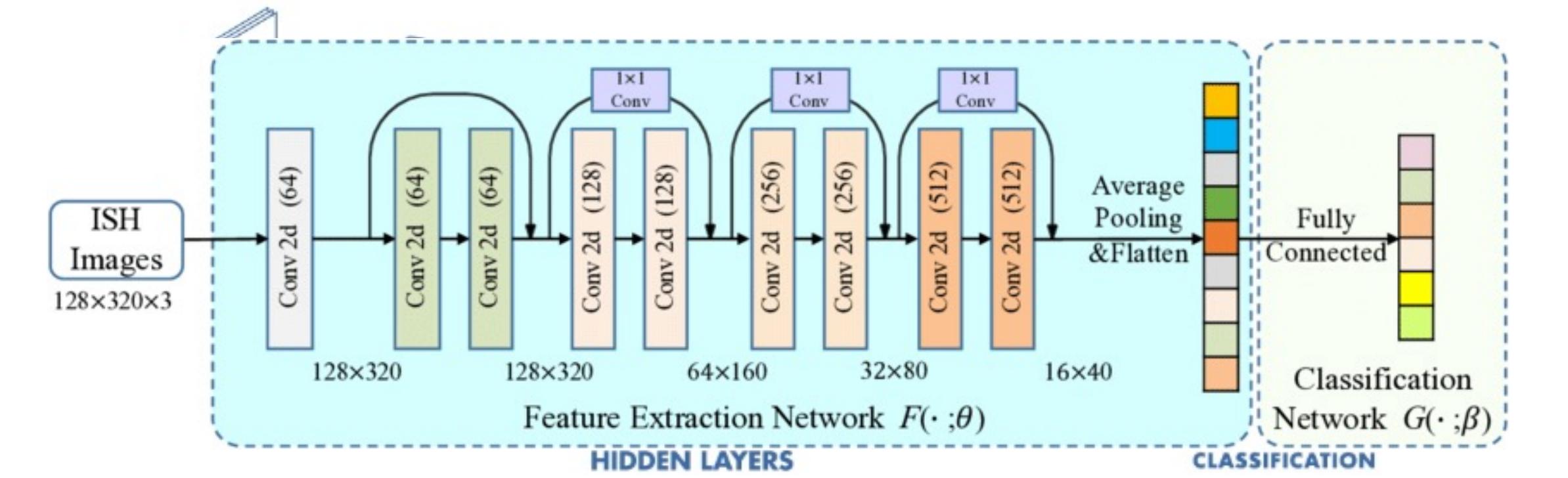


The repeating module in an LSTM contains four interacting layers.

<https://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>  
<http://deeplearning.stanford.edu/tutorial/supervised/MultiLayerNeuralNetworks/>

# Are these Foundation Models?

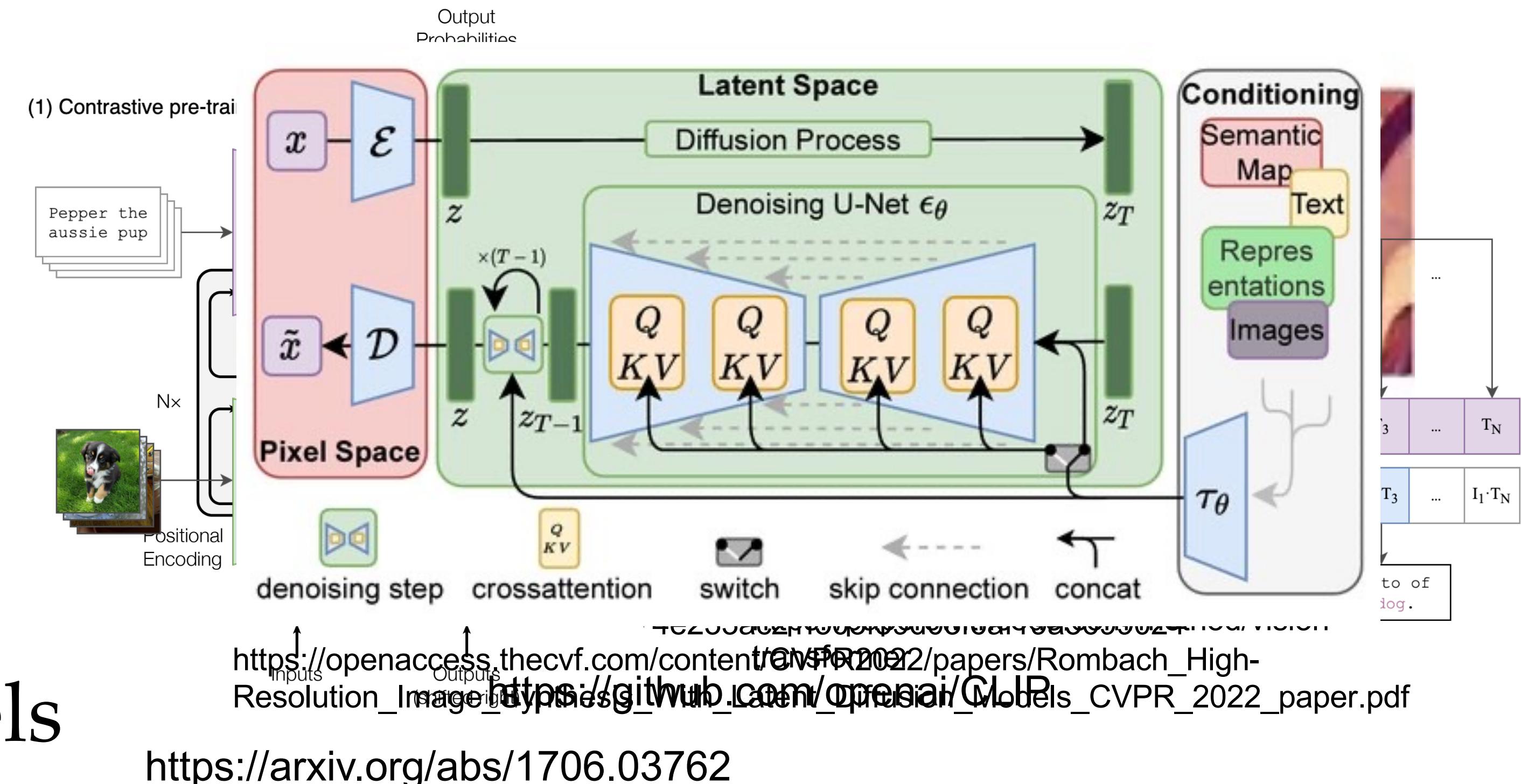
- Convolutional neural networks
- ResNet
- DNN



<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/deep-residual-networks-resnet-ayoub-khouja/>  
<https://towardsdatascience.com/convolutional-neural-networks-explained-9cc5188c4939>

# Are these Foundation Models?

- Auto-encoders
- GANs
- Transformers
- GPT
- CLIP
- Diffusion models



# Foundation vs Traditional ML models

Foundation	Traditional ML
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trained on broad unlabeled data for a variety of tasks</li><li>• Very large number of parameters</li><li>• Fine-tuning for adaptation</li><li>• Self-supervision for labeling</li><li>• Reduced development time, less ongoing maintenance</li><li>• Dataset bias</li><li>• lack of domain specificity, potential for misuse</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trained on specific datasets and designed for particular tasks</li><li>• Fewer parameters compared to foundation models.</li><li>• Label supervision</li><li>• Easy to implement, interpret, and computationally efficient.</li><li>• Risk of overfitting or underfitting</li><li>• Limited generalization</li></ul>

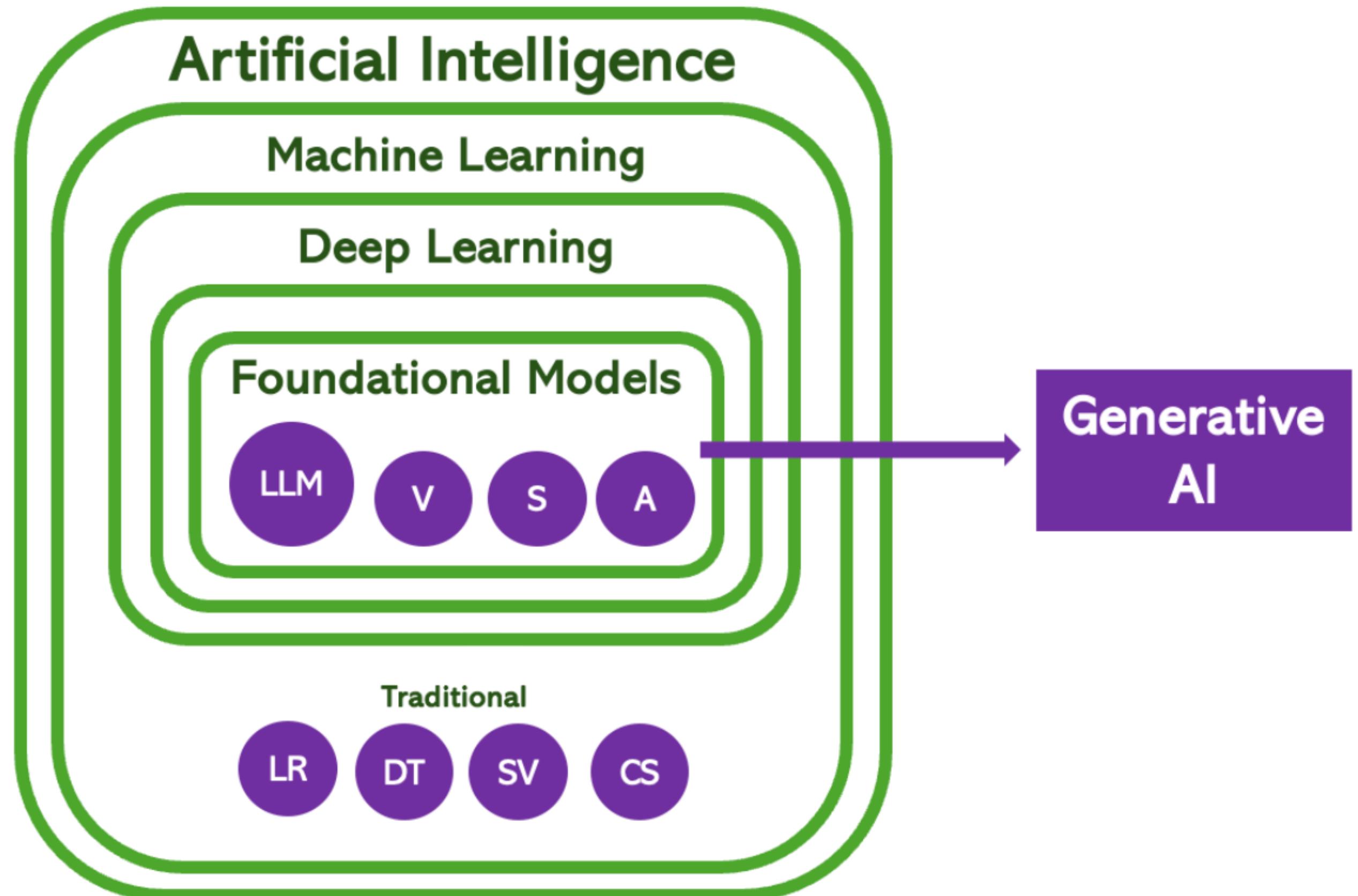
# Which model is more suitable?

- Recognition
- Detection
- Segmentation
- Synthesis
- Summarization
- Search
- Sentiment analysis
- Traditional ML
- Deep Learning
- Foundational model
- LLM
- Generative AI

# Case study

- In a large hospital system, the new CIO has been tasked to improve revenue cycle management by identifying cases of additional billing:
  - Which ML model to use?
  - Is a model alone sufficient?

# Evolution of ML models

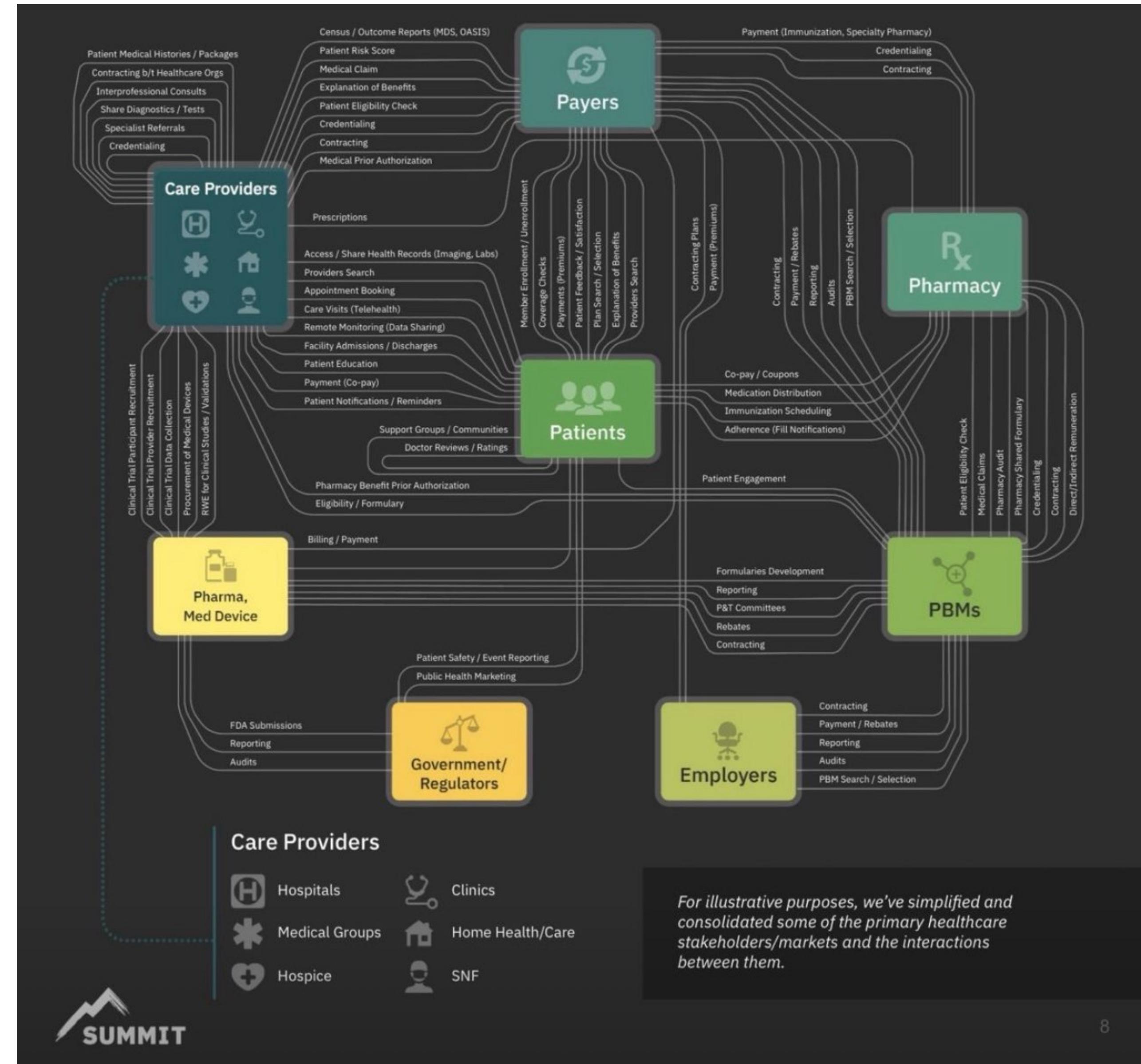


# Benefits of Modern Day FMs

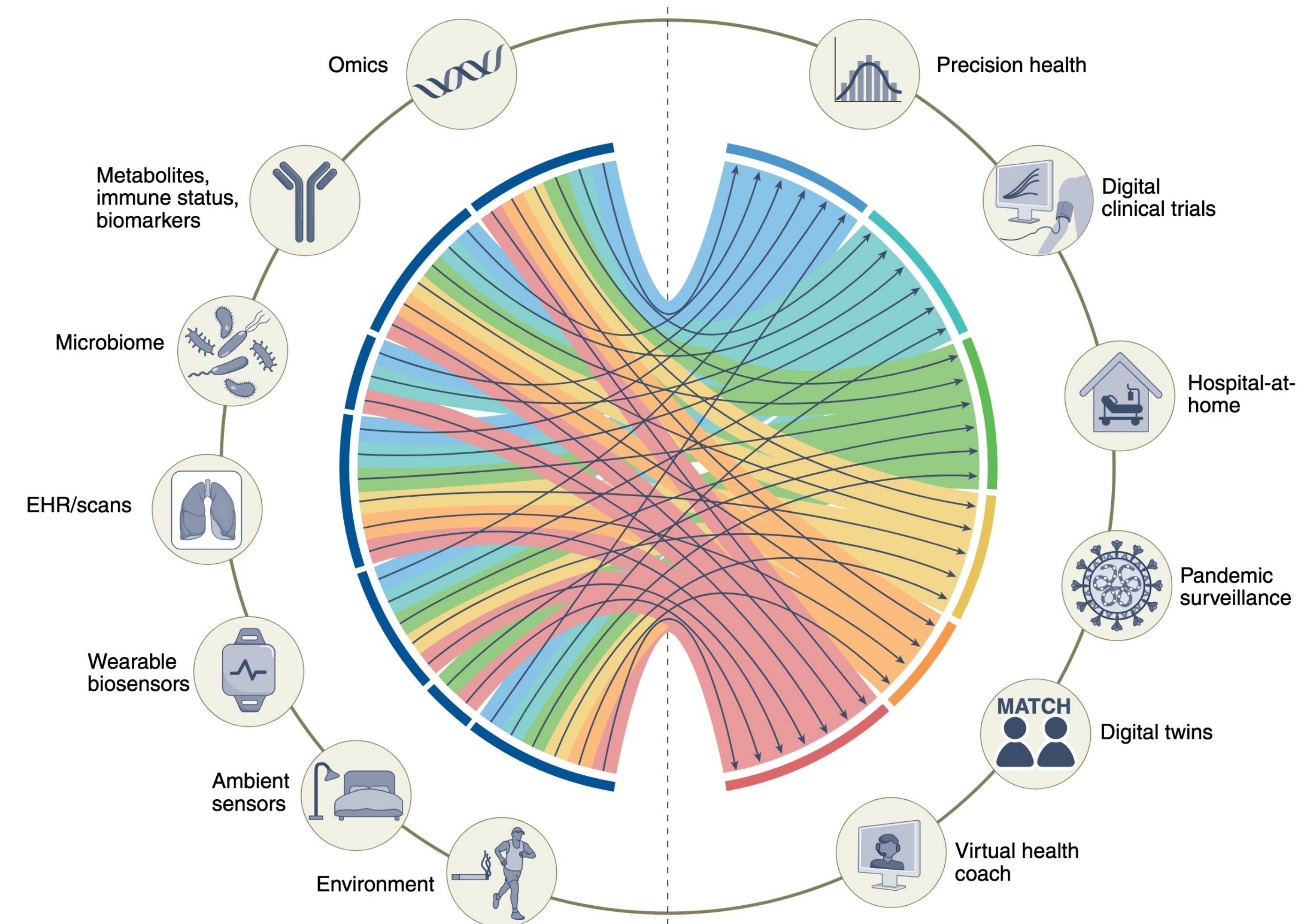
- Can perform generative and discriminative tasks
- Can be conditioned in a variety of ways
- Can be aligned with human preferences
- Can be (easily) adapted

# Opportunities in Healthcare

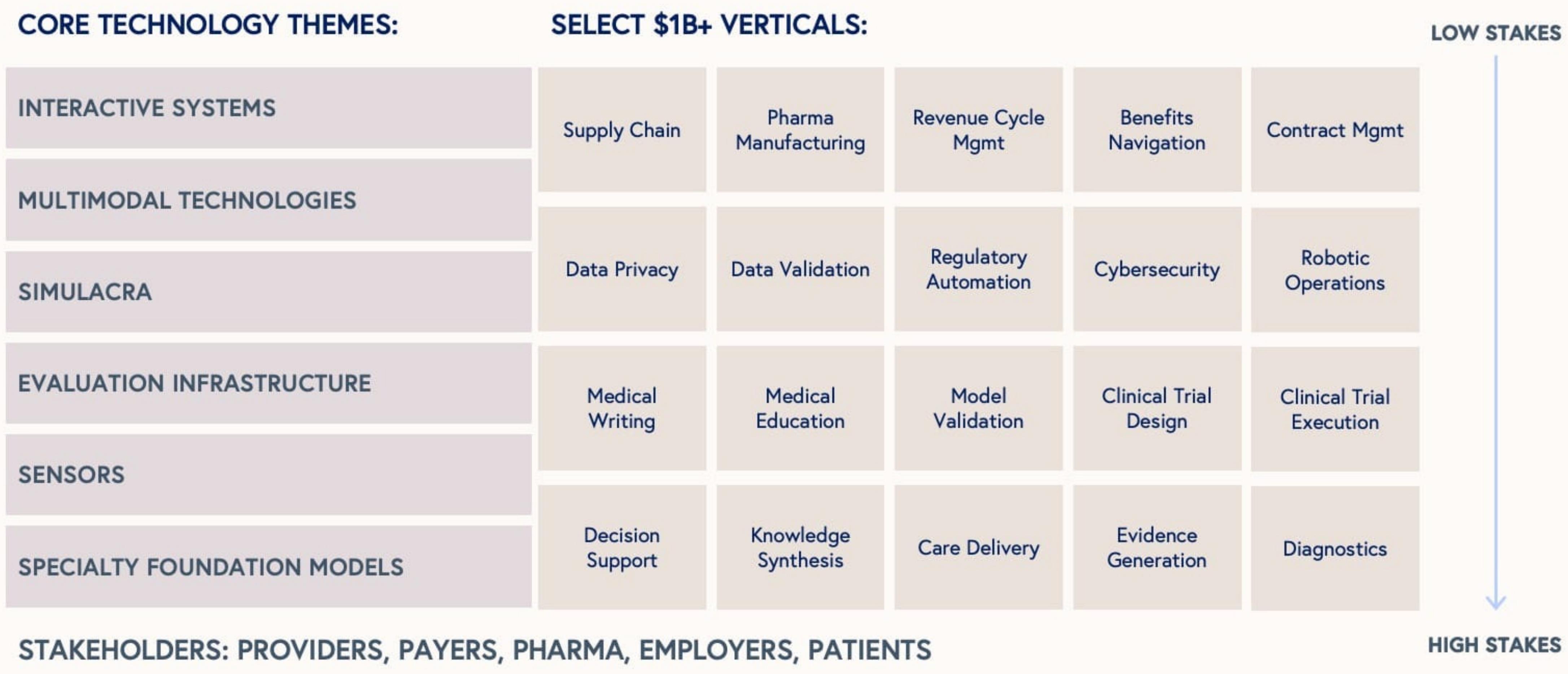
- Vast interconnected set of stakeholders
- Disparate but complementary needs/challenges



# Opportunities in Healthcare



# Opportunities in Healthcare



# Challenges of Modern Day FMs

- Data requirements (pre- and post-training)
- Computational demands
- Inference efficiency/costs
- Adequate evaluation

# Challenges of Modern Day FMs

🏆 Chatbot Arena LLM Leaderboard: Community-driven Evaluation for Best LLM and AI chatbots

Language Overview Price Analysis WebDev Arena Vision Text-to-Image Copilot Arena Arena-Hard-Auto

Total #models: 220. Total #votes: 2,816,680. Last updated: 2025-03-25.

Code to recreate leaderboard tables and plots in this [notebook](#). You can contribute your vote at [Imarena.ai](#)!

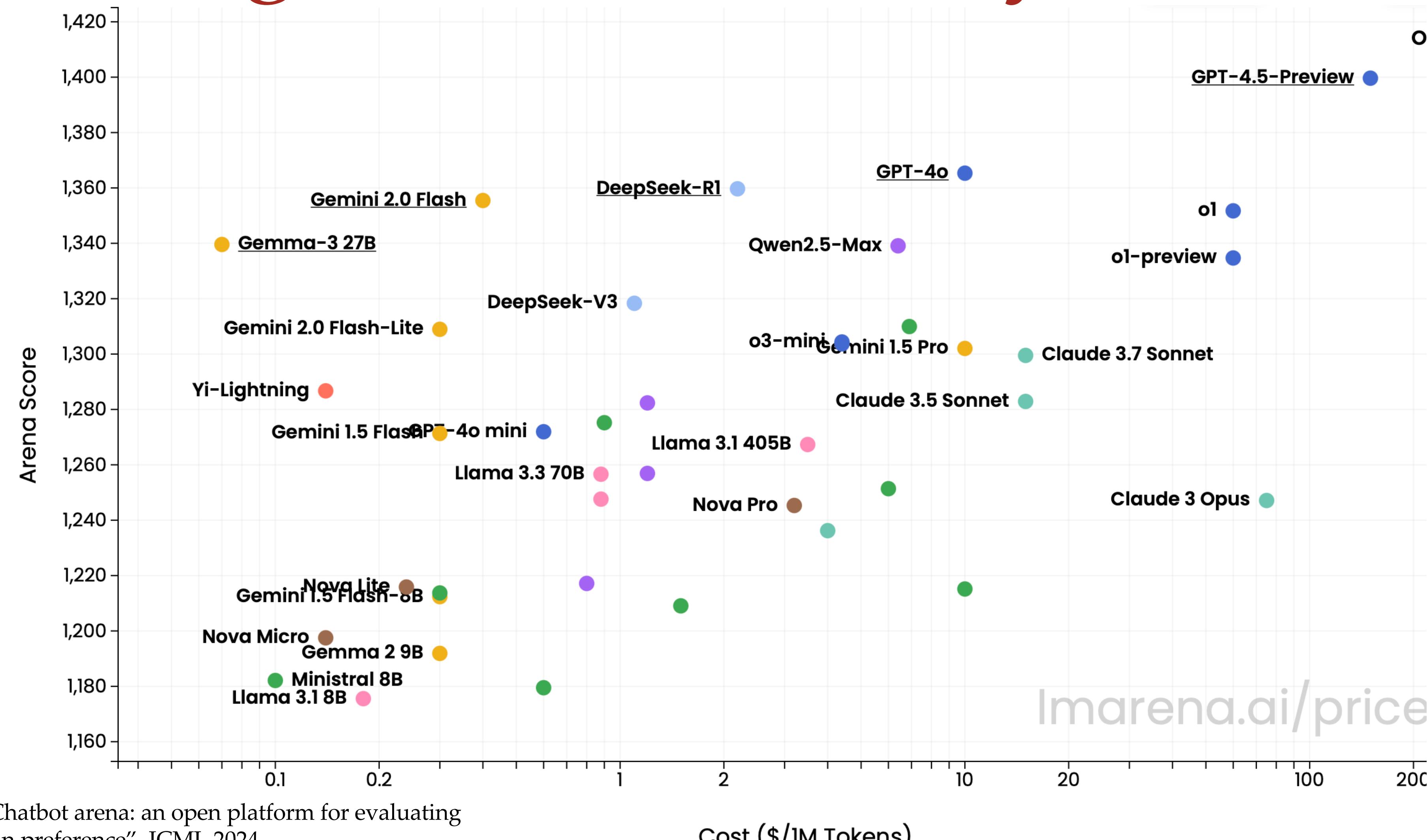
Category: Overall

Apply filter: Style Control, Show Deprecated

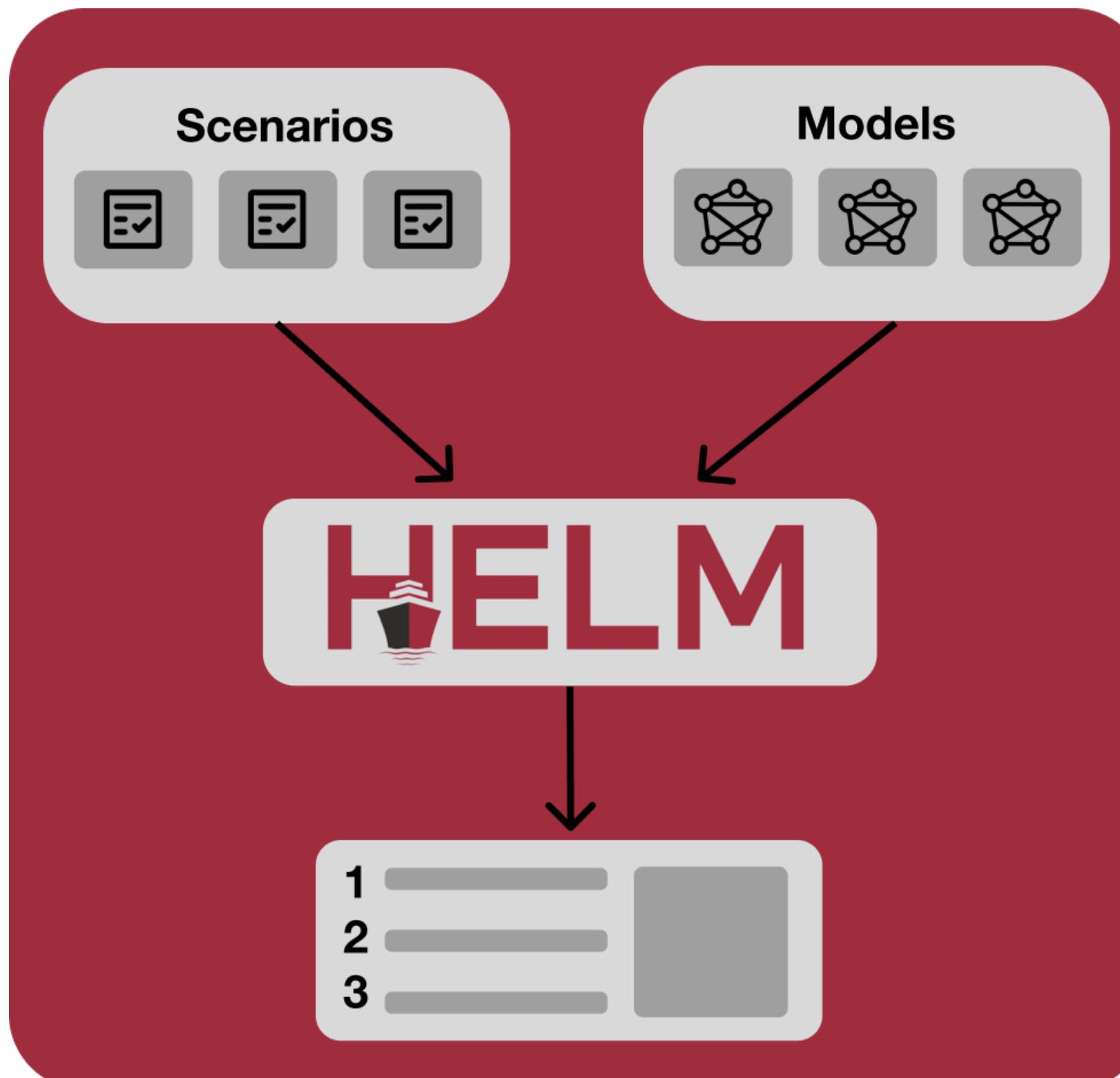
Overall Questions: #models: 220 (100%) #votes: 2,816,680 (100%)

Rank* (UB)	Rank (StyleCtrl)	Model	Arena Score	95% CI	Votes	Organization	License
1	1	Gemini-2.5-Pro-Exp-03-25	1443	+11/-8	3474	Google	Proprietary
2	2	ChatGPT-4o-latest (2025-03-26)	1408	+11/-12	2676	OpenAI	Proprietary
2	4	Grok-3-Preview-02-24	1404	+6/-6	10397	xAI	Proprietary
2	2	GPT-4.5-Preview	1398	+6/-7	10907	OpenAI	Proprietary
5	7	Gemini-2.0-Flash-Thinking-Exp-01-21	1381	+4/-5	22987	Google	Proprietary

# Challenges of Modern Day FMs



# Challenges of Modern Day FMs



Categories	Subcategories	Datasets	Metric	Model-1
Clinical Decision Support	Supporting Diagnostic Decisions Planning Treatments ⋮	MedCalc-Bench MTSamples	Exact Match BertScore-F1	
Clinical Note Generation	Documenting Patient Visits Documenting Care Plans ⋮	DischargeMe Note Extract	BertScore-F1 BertScore-F1	
Patient Communication and Education	Providing Patient Education Resources Patient-Provider Messaging ⋮	Medication QA MedDialog	BertScore-F1 BertScore-F1	
Medical Research Assistance	Conducting Literature Research Analyzing Clinical Research Data	PubMed EHR-SQL	Exact Match EHRSQRLReAns	

MedHELM