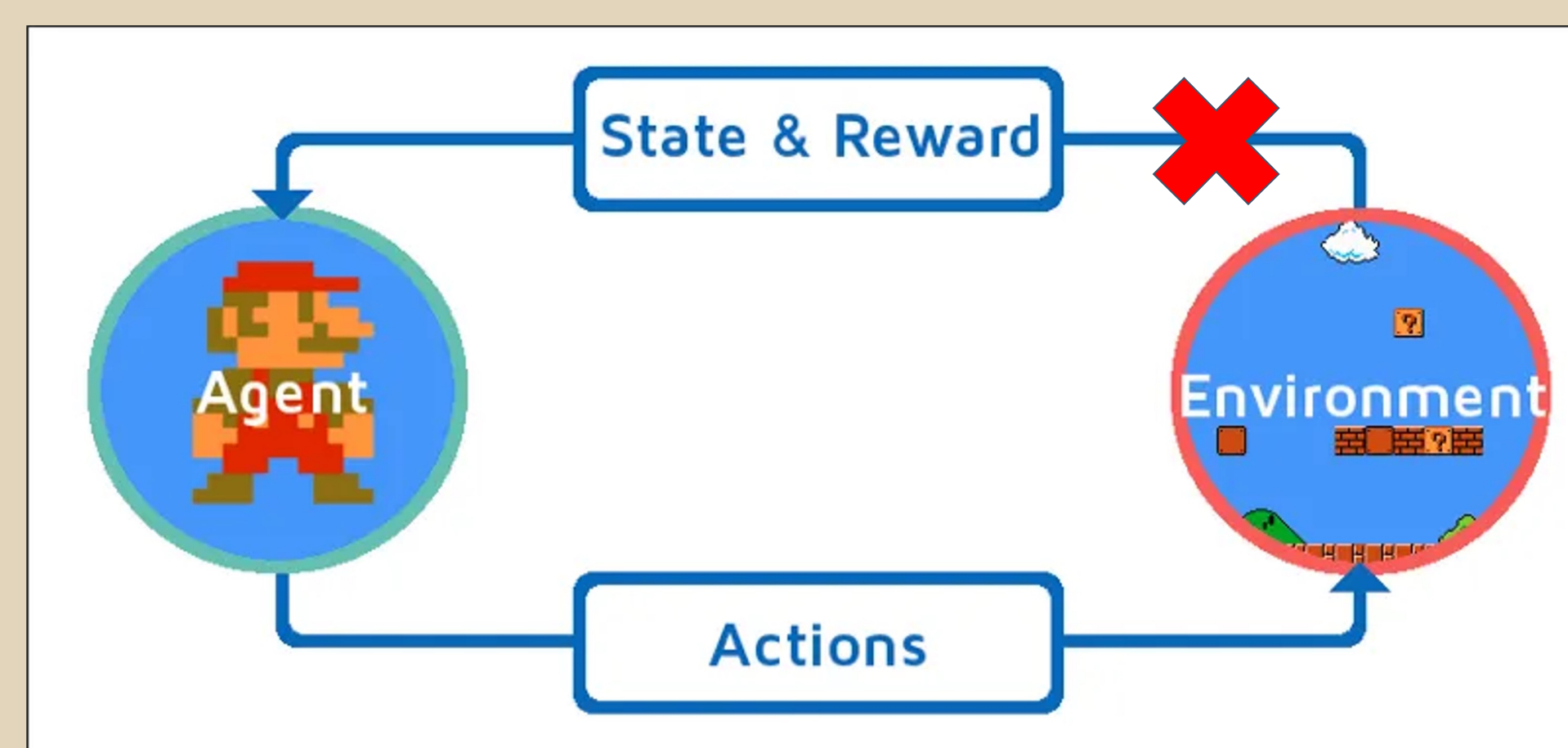


## Why this problem?

Sepsis, a life-threatening response to infection, requires swift intervention to prevent complications. This paper introduces the **Reinforcement Learning with Positive and Negative for Sequential Decision-Making (PosNegDM)** framework, using a transformer-based model and mortality classifier to improve sepsis management. Achieving 97.39% patient survival, it outperforms existing methods, signaling a promising approach for enhanced treatment outcomes and reduced healthcare costs.

## Challenges



- Environment is not available and thus exploration is not possible (Offline RL)
- Limited Use of Positive and Negative Demonstrations

## Proposed Method

- **Mortality Classifier**  
Trained to distinguish between alive and deceased states, guiding the decision-making process.
- **Feedback Reinforcer**  
Trained and frozen Mortality Classifier evaluates treatment effectiveness, offering feedback on next states and survival loss for ongoing improvement.
- **Transformer-Based Decision Maker**  
Generates treatment decisions by predicting both action and subsequent patient states.

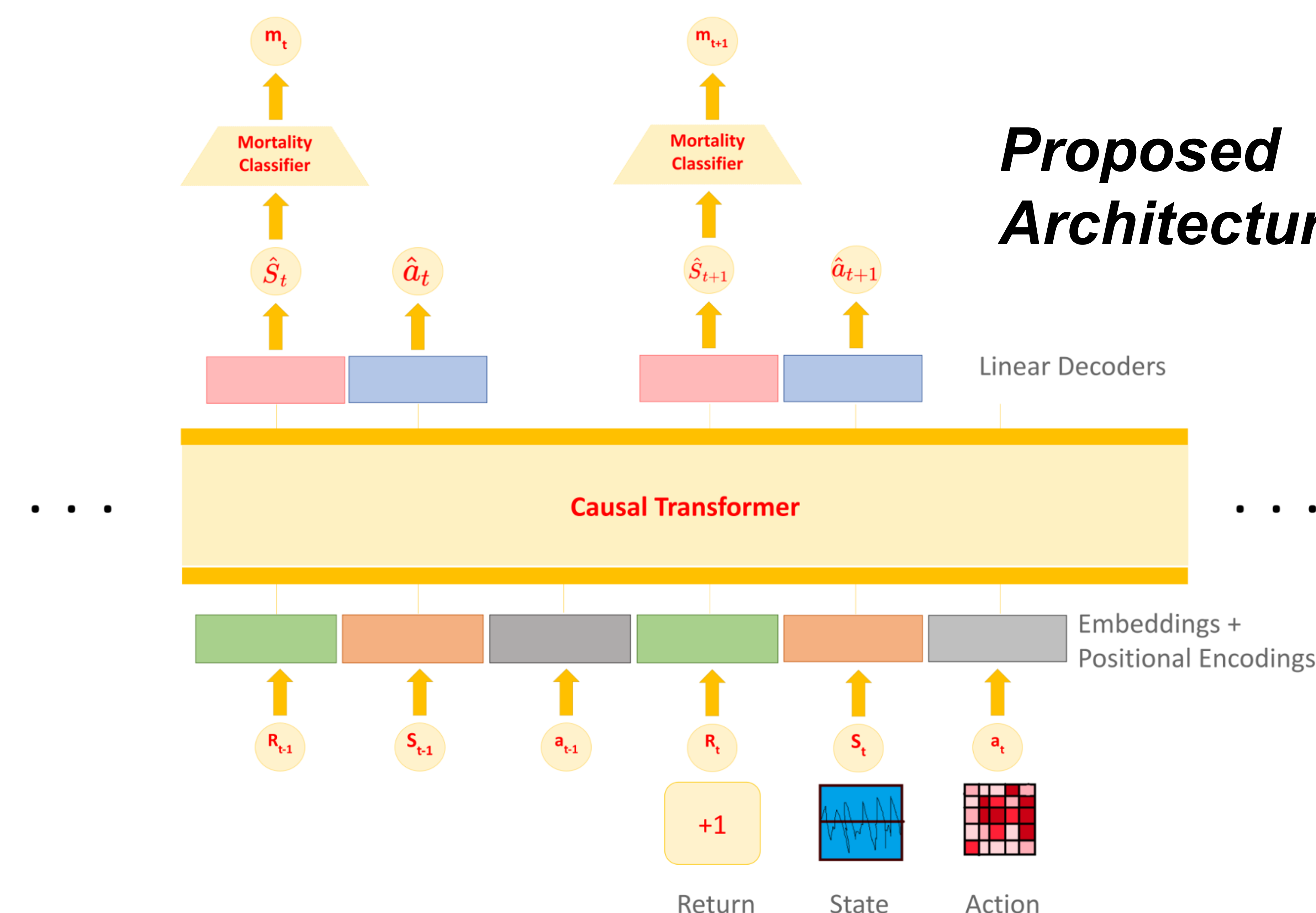
## Data

- State: Heart rate, blood pressure, SpO2, temperature
- Action: IV Fluid, Vasopressor

## References

- Reinforced Sequential Decision-Making for Sepsis Treatment: The PosNegDM Framework with Mortality Classifier and Transformer, Tamboli et al. (2024).

## Proposed Architecture



$$L_{\text{total}} = \alpha L_{\text{action}} + \beta L_{\text{state}} + \gamma L_{\text{survival}}$$

## Performance Comparison of Algorithms

Algorithm	Action Prediction Accuracy %	Mortality %		
		Positive	Negative	Total
PosNegDM	94.6	2.5	3.6	2.61
Decision Transformer	94.3	68.2	51.5	66.6
Behavioral Cloning	95.1	57.5	46.7	56.5

GitHub  
Repository



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