



SINAI in SimpleText CLEF 2025: Simplifying Biomedical Scientific Texts and Identifying Hallucinations Using GPT-4.1 and Pattern Detection

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Tasks 1.1 & 1.2:

Simplyfing Biomedical Texts



Simplify scientific texts for non-specialist readers



Sentence-level and document-level



SARI, BLEU, compression, readability

Zero-shot prompting

Using GPT-4.1

| Aspect | Prompt 1 | Prompt 2 |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Instruction style | Direct: <i>"I want you to..."</i> | Suggestive: <i>"It should replace..."</i> |
| Complex words | All complex words in simplified text get explanations (always). | Only <i>relatively</i> complex words get explanations, given immediately after simplification. |
| Acronym handling | Replace acronyms fully with their meaning. | Keep acronym, add full meaning in parentheses at least the first time it appears. |
| Overall style | Simpler, stricter, rigid rules. | Flexible and ambiguous. |

Results

| Prompt | Task | SARI | BLEU | Compression ratio | FKGL | Lexical complexity |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| source | - | 12.03 | 20.53 | 1.00 | 13.54 | 8.89 |
| v1 | sentence | 41.82 | 6.50 | 1.37 | 11.41 | 8.33 |
| v2 | sentence | 37.84 | 5.93 | 1.64 | 12.97 | 8.47 |
| v1 | document | 43.93 | 10.81 | 0.86 | 10.45 | 8.33 |
| v2 | document | 38.50 | 10.30 | 1.09 | 11.55 | 8.44 |

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Task 2.1:

Hallucination detection



Detect creative generation at the abstract or document level



Sourced and post-hoc

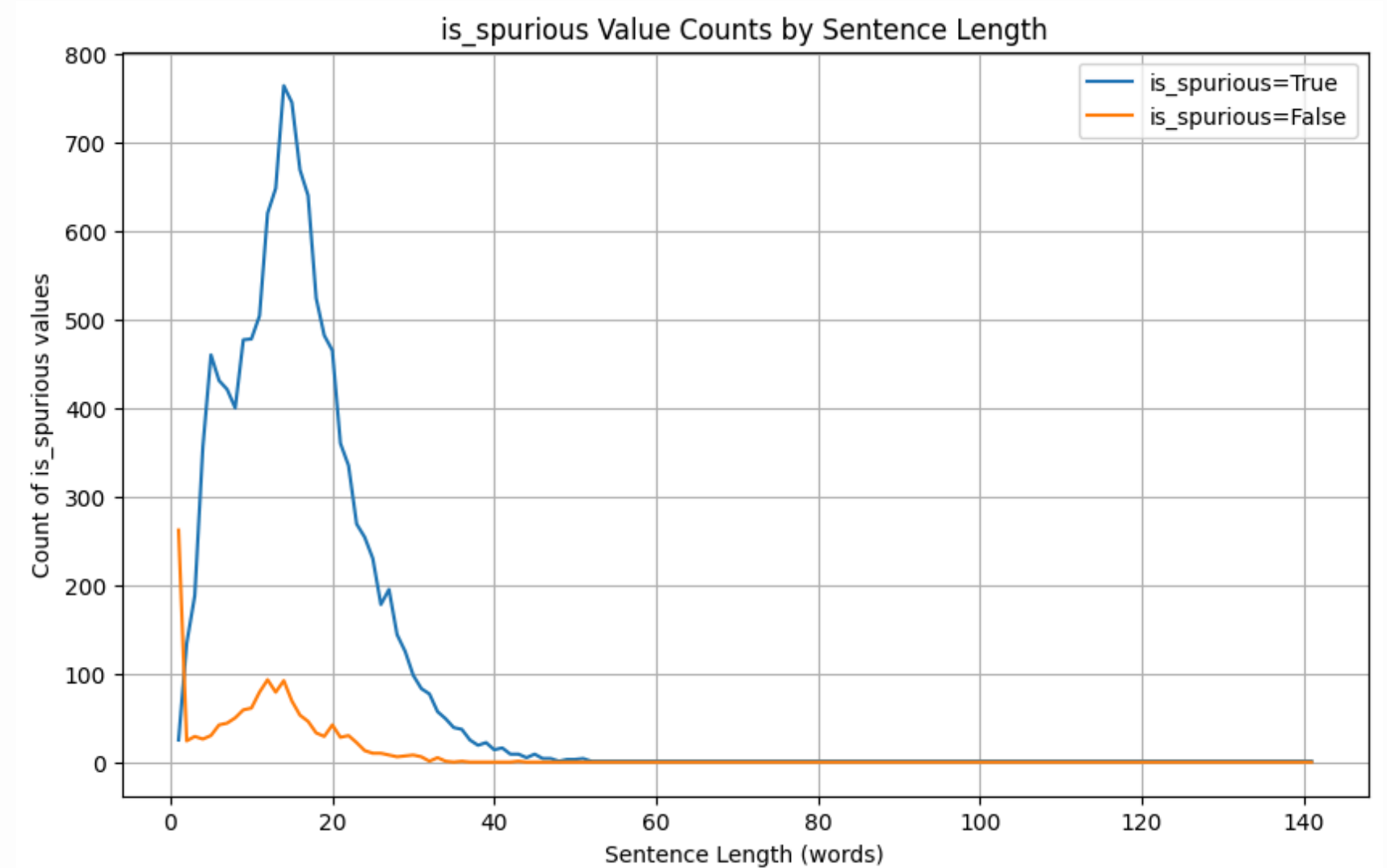


Precision, Recall and F1-score

Exploratory Analysis

Sourced training set

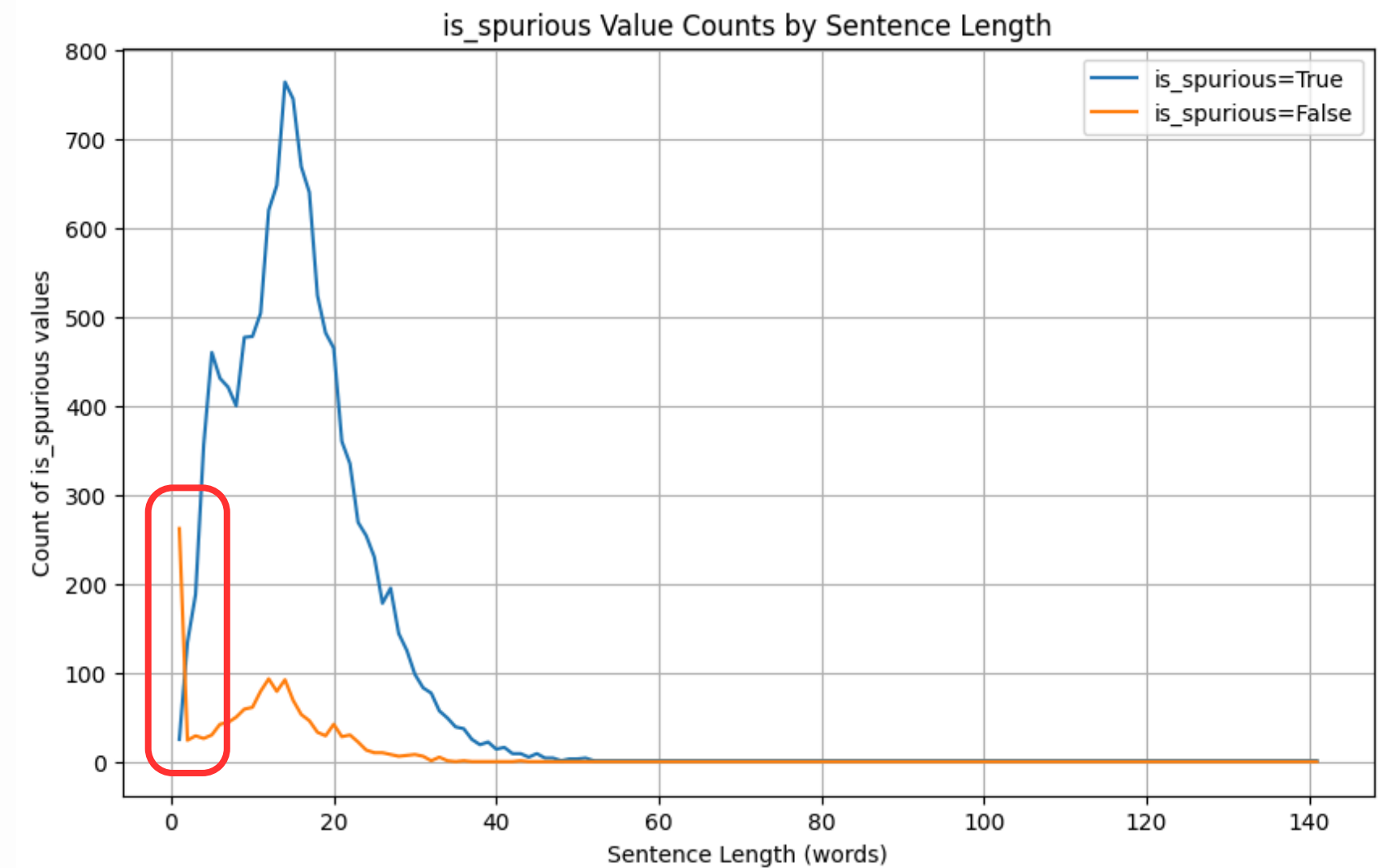
| | Spurious | Not Spurious |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------|
| # Examples | 12115 | 1399 |
| Average sentence length | 15.386 | 11.152 |
| # One word sentences | 25 | 262 |



Exploratory Analysis

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Exploratory Analysis

Patterns everywhere

| Pattern | # Spurious (12115) | # Not Spurious (1399) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| One-word sentence ("#.") | 14 | 0 |
| One-word sentence (".") | 0 | 244 |
| Sentence almost literally in source | 19 | 790 |
| Double space trailing sentences (" ") | 1241 | 0 |

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Almost 75% of the
examples!

Our Approach

01

Artificial source generation: Create sources for the post-hoc dataset using llama-3.1-8b-instruct

02

Rule-based filter: Pre-anotate all sentences matching one of the patterns

03

LLM prompting: Ask llama-3.1-8b-instruct to answer whether the remaining sentences are spurious based on the source context (Yes or No)

04

Confidence threshold: Consider the sentence Not Spurious only if the LLM probability of generating the No token is higher than a given threshold (95% or 99%)

Results

| | Sourced | | | Post-hoc | | |
|---|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Run | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 |
| Filters: One-word and double space Confidence threshold: All Spurious | 0.912 | <u>1</u> | 0.954 | 0.911 | <u>1</u> | <u>0.953</u> |
| Filters: One-word, double space and literal match Confidence threshold: 95% | <u>1</u> | 0.786 | 0.88 | <u>0.957</u> | 0.222 | 0.36 |
| Filters: One-word, double space and literal match Confidence threshold: 99% | <u>1</u> | 0.926 | 0.961 | 0.948 | 0.289 | 0.443 |
| Filters: One-word, double space and literal match Confidence threshold: All Spurious | <u>1</u> | 0.953 | <u>0.976</u> | 0.942 | 0.317 | 0.474 |

Conclusions



Rule-based filtering

The data shows hard-to-predict patterns for LLMs which should be filtered out



Artificial generation

Artificial generation of sources was not helpful for post-hoc examples

THANK YOU!

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