

# ML4H 2025 Template: Findings Track

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## Abstract

This is the abstract for this article. If you are making your code available, *do not link to it in the abstract since many indexing services will automatically remove or redact the link.* Instead, we are requiring every paper to have an initial statement on data and code availability right after the abstract.

**Keywords:** List of keywords

**Data and Code Availability** This initial paragraph is **mandatory**. Briefly state what data you use (including citations if appropriate) and whether and where the data are available to other researchers. If you are not sharing code, you must explicitly state that you are not making your code available. If you are making your code available, then at the time of submission for review, please include your code as supplemental material or as a code repository link; in either case, your code must be anonymized. If your paper is accepted, then you should de-anonymize your code for the camera-ready version of the paper. *If you do not include this data and code availability statement for your paper, or you provide code that is not anonymized at the time of submission, then your paper will be desk-rejected.* Your experiments later could refer to this initial data and code availability statement if it is helpful (e.g., to avoid restating what data you use).

**Institutional Review Board (IRB)** This initial paragraph is **mandatory**. If your research requires IRB approval or has been designated by your IRB as Not Human Subject Research, then for the camera-ready version of the paper, you must provide IRB information (and at the time of submission for review, you can say that this IRB information will be

provided if the paper is accepted). If your research does not require IRB approval, then you must state this to be the case.

## 1. Introduction

**Instructions** This is the template for submissions to the **Findings Track** for the Machine Learning for Health (ML4H) symposium 2025. Please follow the instructions below:

1. The submission in the Findings Track is limited to 4 pages (excluding references and appendices).
2. Please, use the packages automatically loaded (amsmath, amssymb, natbib, graphicx, url, algorithm2e) to manage references, write equations, and include figures and algorithms. The use of different packages could create problems in the generation of the camera-ready version. Please, follow the example provided in this file.
3. References must be included in a .bib file.
4. Please, write your paper in a single .tex file.
5. The manuscript, data and code must be anonymized during the review process.
6. For writing guidelines please consider the official ML4H call for papers at <https://ahli.cc/ml4h/call-for-papers/>

\* These authors contributed equally

## 2. Introduction

This is a sample article that uses the `jmlr` class with the `wcp` class option. Please follow the guidelines in this sample document as it can help to reduce complications when combining the articles into a book. Please avoid using obsolete commands, such as `\rm`, and obsolete packages, such as `epsfig`.<sup>1</sup> Some packages that are known to cause problems for the production editing process are checked for by the `jmlr` class and will generate an error. (If you want to know more about the production editing process, have a look at the video tutorials for the production editors at <http://www.dickimaw-books.com/software/makejmlrbookgui/videos/>.)

Please also ensure that your document will compile with PDF $\LaTeX$ . If you have an error message that's puzzling you, first check for it at the UK TUG FAQ <https://texfaq.org/FAQ-man-latex>. If that doesn't help, create a minimal working example (see <https://www.dickimaw-books.com/latex/minexample/>) and post to somewhere like T $\TeX$  on StackExchange (<http://tex.stackexchange.com/>) or the L $\LaTeX$  Community Forum (<http://www.latex-community.org/forum/>).

NOTE:

This is an numbered theorem-like environment that was defined in this document's preamble.

### 2.1. Sub-sections

Sub-sections are produced using `\subsection`.

#### 2.1.1. SUB-SUB-SECTIONS

Sub-sub-sections are produced using `\subsubsection`.

**Sub-sub-sub-sections** Sub-sub-sub-sections are produced using `\paragraph`. These are unnumbered with a running head.

*Sub-sub-sub-sub-sections* Sub-sub-sub-sub-sections are produced using `\subparagraph`. These are unnumbered with a running head.

## 3. Cross-Referencing

Always use `\label` and `\ref` (or one of the commands described below) when cross-referencing. For example, the next section is Section 4 but you

1. See <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/l2tabu>

can also refer to it using Section 4. The `jmlr` class provides some convenient cross-referencing commands: `\sectionref`, `\equationref`, `\tableref`, `\figureref`, `\algorithmref`, `\theoremref`, `\lemmaref`, `\remarkref`, `\corollaryref`, `\definitionref`, `\conjectureref`, `\axiomref`, `\exampleref` and `\appendixref`. The argument of these commands may either be a single label or a comma-separated list of labels. Examples:

Referencing sections: Section 4 or Sections 2 and 4 or Sections 2, 4, 6.1 and 6.2.

Referencing equations: Equation (1) or Equations (1) and (3) or Equations (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Referencing tables: Table 1 or Tables 1 and 2 or Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Referencing figures: Figure 1 or Figures 1 and 2 or Figures 1, 2 and 3 or Figures 3(a) and 3(b).

Referencing algorithms: Algorithm 1 or Algorithms 1 and 2 or Algorithms 1, 2 and 3.

Referencing theorem-like environments: Theorem 1, Lemma 2, Remark 3, Corollary 4, Definition 5, Conjecture 6, Axiom 7 and Example 1.

Referencing appendices: Appendix A or Appendices A and B.

## 4. Equations

The `jmlr` class loads the `amsmath` package, so you can use any of the commands and environments defined there. (See the `amsmath` documentation for further details.<sup>2</sup>)

Unnumbered single-lined equations should be displayed using `\[` and `\]`. For example:

$$E = mc^2$$

or you can use the `displaymath` environment:

$$E = mc^2$$

Numbered single-line equations should be displayed using the `equation` environment. For example:

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1 \tag{1}$$

This can be referenced using `\label` and `\equationref`. For example, Equation (1).

2. Either `texdoc amsmath` or <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/amsmath>

Multi-lined numbered equations should be displayed using the `align` environment.<sup>3</sup> For example:

$$f(x) = x^2 + x \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 1 \quad (3)$$

Unnumbered multi-lined equations can be displayed using the `align*` environment. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x+1)(x-1) \\ &= x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

If you want to mix numbered with unnumbered lines use the `align` environment and suppress unwanted line numbers with `\nonumber`. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + 3x - 2x + 1 \\ &= x^2 + x + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

An equation that is too long to fit on a single line can be displayed using the `split` environment. Text can be embedded in an equation using `\text` or `\intertext` (as used in Theorem 1). See the `amsmath` documentation for further details.

#### 4.1. Operator Names

Predefined operator names are listed in Table 1. For additional operators, either use `\operatorname`, for example `\operatorname{var}(X)` or declare it with `\DeclareMathOperator`, for example

`\DeclareMathOperator{\var}{var}`

and then use this new command. If you want limits that go above and below the operator (like `\sum`) use the starred versions (`\operatorname*` or `\DeclareMathOperator*`).

## 5. Vectors and Sets

Vectors should be typeset using `\vec`. For example  $\mathbf{x}$ . (The original version of `\vec` can also be accessed using `\orgvec`, for example  $\vec{x}$ .) The `jmlr` class also provides `\set` to typeset a set. For example  $\mathcal{S}$ .

3. For reasons why you shouldn't use the obsolete `eqnarray` environment, see Lars Madsen, *Avoid eqnarray!* TUGboat 33(1):21–25, 2012.

## 6. Floats

Floats, such as figures, tables and algorithms, are moving objects and are supposed to float to the nearest convenient location. Please don't force them to go in a particular place. In general it's best to use the `htbp` specifier and don't put the figure or table in the middle of a paragraph (that is make sure there's a paragraph break above and below the float). Floats are supposed to have a little extra space above and below them to make them stand out from the rest of the text. This extra spacing is put in automatically and shouldn't need modifying.

If your article will later be reprinted in the Challenges for Machine Learning, please be aware that the CiML books use a different paper size, so if you want to resize any images use a scale relative to the line width (`\linewidth`), text width (`\textwidth`) or text height (`\textheight`).

To ensure consistency, please *don't* try changing the format of the caption by doing something like:

`\caption{\textit{A Sample Caption.}}`

or

`\caption{\em A Sample Caption.}`

You can, of course, change the font for individual words or phrases, for example:

`\caption{A Sample Caption With Some \emph{Emphasized Words}}`

### 6.1. Tables

Tables should go in the `table` environment. Within this environment use `\floatconts` (defined by `jmlr`) to set the caption correctly and center the table contents. The location of the caption depends on the `tablecaption` setting in the document class options.

If you want horizontal rules you can use the `booktabs` package which provides the commands `\toprule`, `\midrule` and `\bottomrule`. For example, see Table 3.

If you really want vertical lines as well, you can't use the `booktabs` commands as there'll be some unwanted gaps. Instead you can use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's `\hline`, but the rows may appear a bit cramped. You can add extra space above or below a row using `\abovestrut` and `\belowstrut`. For example, see Table 4. However, you might want to read the `booktabs` documentation regarding the use of vertical lines.

Table 1: Predefined Operator Names (taken from amsmath documentation)

<code>\arccos</code>	<code>arccos</code>	<code>\deg</code>	<code>deg</code>	<code>\lg</code>	<code>lg</code>	<code>\projlim</code>	<code>projlim</code>
<code>\arcsin</code>	<code>arcsin</code>	<code>\det</code>	<code>det</code>	<code>\lim</code>	<code>lim</code>	<code>\sec</code>	<code>sec</code>
<code>\arctan</code>	<code>arctan</code>	<code>\dim</code>	<code>dim</code>	<code>\liminf</code>	<code>liminf</code>	<code>\sin</code>	<code>sin</code>
<code>\arg</code>	<code>arg</code>	<code>\exp</code>	<code>exp</code>	<code>\limsup</code>	<code>limsup</code>	<code>\sinh</code>	<code>sinh</code>
<code>\cos</code>	<code>cos</code>	<code>\gcd</code>	<code>gcd</code>	<code>\ln</code>	<code>ln</code>	<code>\sup</code>	<code>sup</code>
<code>\cosh</code>	<code>cosh</code>	<code>\hom</code>	<code>hom</code>	<code>\log</code>	<code>log</code>	<code>\tan</code>	<code>tan</code>
<code>\cot</code>	<code>cot</code>	<code>\inf</code>	<code>inf</code>	<code>\max</code>	<code>max</code>	<code>\tanh</code>	<code>tanh</code>
<code>\coth</code>	<code>coth</code>	<code>\injlim</code>	<code>injlim</code>	<code>\min</code>	<code>min</code>		
<code>\csc</code>	<code>csc</code>	<code>\ker</code>	<code>ker</code>	<code>\Pr</code>	<code>Pr</code>		
		<code>\varlimsup</code>	$\overline{\lim}$	<code>\varinjlim</code>	$\varinjlim$		
		<code>\varliminf</code>	$\underline{\lim}$	<code>\varprojlim</code>	$\varprojlim$		

Table 2: An Example Table

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

Table 3: A Table With Horizontal Lines

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

Table 4: A Table With Horizontal and Vertical Lines

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

If you want to align numbers on their decimal point, you can use the `siunitx` package. For further details see the `siunitx` documentation<sup>4</sup>.

If the table is too wide, you can adjust the inter-column spacing by changing the value of `\tabcolsep`. For example:

`\setlength{\tabcolsep}{3pt}`

If the table is very wide but not very long, you can use the `sidewaystable` environment defined in the `rotating` package (so use `\usepackage{rotating}`). If the table is too long to fit on a page, you can use the `longtable` environment defined in the `longtable` package (so use `\usepackage{longtable}`).

6.2. Figures

Figures should go in the `figure` environment. Within this environment, use `\floatconts` to correctly position the caption and center the image. Use `\includegraphics` for external graphics files but omit the file extension. Do not use `\epsfig` or `\psfig`. If you want to scale the image, it's better to use a fraction of the line width rather than an explicit length. For example, see Figure 1.



Figure 1: Example Image

If your image is made up of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code (for example, commands provided by the `pgf` package) you

4. Either `texdoc siunitx` or <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/siunitx>

can include it using `\includeteximage` (defined by the `jmlr` class). This can be scaled and rotated in the same way as `\includegraphics`. For example, see Figure 2.

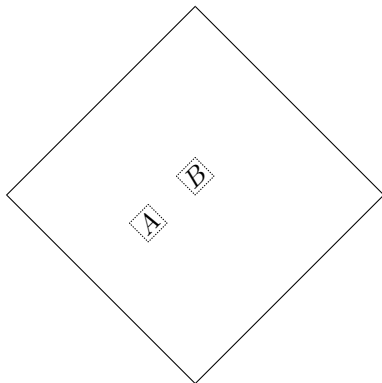


Figure 2: Image Created Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Code

If the figure is too wide to fit on the page, you can use the `sidewaysfigure` environment defined in the `rotating` package.

Don't use `\graphicspath`.<sup>5</sup> If the images are contained in a subdirectory, specify this when you include the image, for example `\includegraphics{figures/mypic}`.

#### 6.2.1. SUB-FIGURES

Sub-figures can be created using `\subfigure`, which is defined by the `jmlr` class. The optional argument allows you to provide a subcaption. The label should be placed in the mandatory argument of `\subfigure`. You can reference the entire figure, for example Figure 3, or you can reference part of the figure using `\figureref`, for example Figure 3(a). Alternatively you can reference the subfigure using `\subfigref`, for example (a) and (b) in Figure 3.

By default, the sub-figures are aligned on the baseline. This can be changed using the second optional argument of `\subfigure`. This may be `t` (top), `c` (centered) or `b` (bottom). For example, the subfigures (a) and (b) in Figure 4 both have `[c]` as the second optional argument.

5. This is specific to the `jmlr` class, not a general recommendation. The main file that generates the proceedings or the CiML book is typically in a different directory to the imported articles, so it modifies the graphics path when it imports an article.

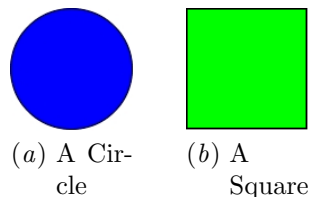


Figure 3: An Example With Sub-Figures.

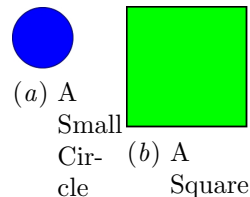


Figure 4: Another Example With Sub-Figures.

### 6.3. Sub-Tables

There is an analogous command `\subtable` for sub-tables. It has the same syntax as `\subfigure` described above. You can reference the table using `\tableref`, for example Table 5 or you can reference part of the table, for example Table 5(a). Alternatively you can reference the subtable using `\subtabref`, for example (a) and (b) in Table 5.

Table 5: An Example With Sub-Tables

(a)		(b)	
A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
		5	6

By default, the sub-tables are aligned on the top. This can be changed using the second optional argument of `\subtable`. This may be `t` (top), `c` (centered) or `b` (bottom). For example, the sub-tables (a) and (b) in Table 6 both have `[c]` as the second optional argument.

### 6.4. Algorithms

Enumerated textual algorithms can be displayed using the `algorithm` environment. Within this environment, use `\caption` to set the caption and you can use an `enumerate` or nested `enumerate` environ-

Table 6: Another Example With Sub-Tables

(a)		(b)	
A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
		5	6

ments. For example, see Algorithm 1. Note that algorithms float like figures and tables.

---

**Algorithm 1:** The Gauss-Seidel Algorithm

---

- For  $k = 1$  to maximum number of iterations

- For  $i = 1$  to  $n$

- $x_i^{(k)} = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k-1)}}{a_{ii}}$
  - If  $\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}^{(k-1)}\| < \epsilon$ , where  $\epsilon$  is a specified stopping criteria, stop.
- 

If you'd rather have the same numbering throughout the algorithm but still want the convenient indentation of nested `enumerate` environments, you can use the `enumerate*` environment provided by the `jmlr` class. For example, see Algorithm 2.

---

**Algorithm 2:** Moore's Shortest Path

---

Given a connected graph  $G$ , where the length of each edge is 1:

- Set the label of vertex  $s$  to 0
  - Set  $i = 0$
  - Locate all unlabelled vertices adjacent to a vertex labelled  $i$  and label them  $i + 1$
  - If vertex  $t$  has been labelled,
    - the shortest path can be found by backtracking, and the length is given by the label of  $t$ .
    - otherwise
      - increment  $i$  and return to step 3
- 

Pseudo code can be displayed using the `algorithm2e` environment. This is defined by the `algorithm2e` package (which is automatically

loaded) so check the `algorithm2e` documentation for further details.<sup>6</sup> For an example, see Algorithm 3.

---

**Algorithm 3:** Computing Net Activation

---

**Input:**  $x_1, \dots, x_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$

**Output:**  $y$ , the net activation

```

y ← 0;
for i ← 1 to n do
  | y ← y + w_i * x_i;
end

```

---

## 7. Description Lists

The `jmlr` class also provides a description-like environment called `altdescription`. This has an argument that should be the widest label in the list. Compare:

**add** A method that adds two variables.

**differentiate** A method that differentiates a function.

with

**add** A method that adds two variables.

**differentiate** A method that differentiates a function.

## 8. Theorems, Lemmas etc

The following theorem-like environments are predefined by the `jmlr` class: `theorem`, `example`, `lemma`, `proposition`, `remark`, `corollary`, `definition`, `conjecture` and `axiom`. You can use the `proof` environment to display the proof if need be, as in Theorem 1.

**Theorem 1 (Eigenvalue Powers)** *If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $B$  with eigenvector  $\xi$ , then  $\lambda^n$  is an eigenvalue of  $B^n$  with eigenvector  $\xi$ .*

**Proof** *Let  $\lambda$  be an eigenvalue of  $B$  with eigenvector  $\xi$ , then*

$$B\xi = \lambda\xi$$

---

6. Either `texdoc algorithm2e` or <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/algorithm2e>



315 *premultiply by  $B$ :*

$$\begin{aligned} BB\xi &= B\lambda\xi \\ \Rightarrow B^2\xi &= \lambda B\xi \\ &= \lambda\lambda\xi \quad \text{since } B\xi = \lambda\xi \\ &= \lambda^2\xi \end{aligned}$$

316 *Therefore true for  $n = 2$ . Now assume true for  $n = k$ :*

$$B^k\xi = \lambda^k\xi$$

317 *premultiply by  $B$ :*

$$\begin{aligned} BB^k\xi &= B\lambda^k\xi \\ \Rightarrow B^{k+1}\xi &= \lambda^k B\xi \\ &= \lambda^k\lambda\xi \quad \text{since } B\xi = \lambda\xi \\ &= \lambda^{k+1}\xi \end{aligned}$$

318 *Therefore true for  $n = k+1$ . Therefore, by induction,*  
 319 *true for all  $n$ . ■*

320 **Lemma 2 (A Sample Lemma)** *This is a lemma.*

321 **Remark 3 (A Sample Remark)** *This is a re-*  
 322 *mark.*

323 **Corollary 4 (A Sample Corollary)** *This is a*  
 324 *corollary.*

325 **Definition 5 (A Sample Definition)** *This is a*  
 326 *definition.*

327 **Conjecture 6 (A Sample Conjecture)** *This is*  
 328 *a conjecture.*

329 **Axiom 7 (A Sample Axiom)** *This is an axiom.*

330 **Example 1 (An Example)** *This is an example.*

## 331 9. Color vs Grayscale

332 It's helpful if authors supply grayscale versions of  
 333 their images in the event that the article is to be  
 334 incorporated into a black and white printed book.  
 335 With external PDF, PNG or JPG graphic files,  
 336 you just need to supply a grayscale version of the  
 337 file. For example, if the file is called `myimage.png`,  
 338 then the gray version should be `myimage-gray.png`  
 339 or `myimage-gray.pdf` or `myimage-gray.jpg`. You  
 340 don't need to modify your code. The `jmlr` class checks

341 for the existence of the grayscale version if it is print  
 342 mode (provided you have used `\includegraphics`  
 343 and haven't specified the file extension).

344 You can use `\ifprint` to determine which mode  
 345 you are in. For example, in Figure 1, the purple el-  
 346 lipse represents an input and the yellow ellipse repre-  
 347 sents an output. Another example: **important text!**

348 You can use the class option `gray` to see how the  
 349 document will appear in gray scale mode. **Colored**  
 350 **text** will automatically be converted to gray scale in  
 351 print mode.

352 The `jmlr` class loads the `xcolor` package, so you can  
 353 also define your own colors. For example: **XYZ**.

354 The `xcolor` class is loaded with the `x11names` op-  
 355 tion, so you can use any of the `x11` predefined colors  
 356 (listed in the `xcolor` documentation<sup>7</sup>).

## 10. Citations and Bibliography 357

358 The `jmlr` class automatically loads `natbib` and auto-  
 359 matically sets the bibliography style, so you don't  
 360 need to use `\bibliographystyle`. This sample file  
 361 has the citations defined in the accompanying Bib-  
 362 TeX file `jmlr-sample.bib`. For a parenthetical cita-  
 363 tion use `\citep`. For example (Guyon and Elisseeff,  
 364 2003). For a textual citation use `\citet`. For exam-  
 365 ple Guyon et al. (2007). Both commands may take a  
 366 comma-separated list, for example Guyon and Elis-  
 367 seeff (2003); Guyon et al. (2007).

368 These commands have optional arguments and  
 369 have a starred version. See the `natbib` documenta-  
 370 tion for further details.<sup>8</sup>

371 The bibliography is displayed using  
 372 `\bibliography`.

## Acknowledgments 373

374 Acknowledgments go here *but should only appear in*  
 375 *the camera-ready version of the paper if it is ac-*  
 376 *cepted*. Acknowledgments do not count toward the  
 377 paper page limit.

## References 378

379 I. Guyon and A. Elisseeff. An introduction to variable  
 380 and feature selection. *JMLR*, 3:1157–1182, March  
 381 2003.

7. either `texdoc xcolor` or <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/xcolor>

8. Either `texdoc natbib` or <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>

382 I. Guyon, C. Aliferis, and A. Elisseeff. Causal feature  
383 selection. Technical report, Clopinet, 2007.

## 384 **Appendix A. First Appendix**

385 This is the first appendix.

## 386 **Appendix B. Second Appendix**

387 This is the second appendix.