EXPLORING HEALTH TOPICS IN CHINESE SOCIAL MEDIA

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GOALS OF THIS STUDY

- Identify a variety of different health issues that are prominently discussed in Chinese social media
 - Will use topic models to do this
- Validate utility and accuracy of health topics
 - Will compare **trends** to government surveillance data
 - Influenza
 - Air pollution (preliminary)

HEALTH IN SOCIAL MEDIA

- People publicly post a variety of information about their health through online social media
 - microblogs: Twitter, Sina Weibo
- People write about:
 - Acute illness (e.g. influenza)
 - Self medication (e.g. taking Nyquil)
 - Lifestyle/behaviors (e.g. going to the gym)
 - Alcohol, tobacco, drug use
 - Sleep habits
 - Mood

We can analyze messages on these topics to learn more

• "passive" approach to surveys



CHINESE SOCIAL MEDIA

- Sina Weibo
 - China's most popular microblog
 - About 100 million active users
 - About 100 million messages per day



- Not extensively studied in this community
 - Especially relative to its popularity
- Many important public health issues in China
 - e.g. H7N9 influenza

RELATED WORK USING WEIBO

- Disease outbreaks
 - Fung; Fu; Ying; Schaible; Hao; Chan; Tse (2013)
- Mental health
 - Hao; Li; Li; Zhu (2013)
- Survey of digital epidemiology in China
 - Salathe; Freifeld; Mekaru; Tomasulo; Brownstein (2013)
- Comparison to Twitter
 - Gao; Abel; Houben; Yu

DATA COLLECTION

- Weibo does not have "streams" like Twitter
- Breadth-first crawl:
 - Begin with a random user
 - Crawl all messages by that user
 - Repeat for each of the user's followers

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【研究称人幼年时失去父母者或短命 自杀事更高 结果显示。如果人在幼年时代经历了父母其中一7 此外,数据还显示此类人中自杀事更高。研究人尽 的劳命产生影响。http://Lon/RPGyMUf 5分钟前。果由gz用光系	5死亡,那么他们过早死亡的风险将更大。

- We collected 93 million messages in Dec. 2013
 - messages span Nov 2009 Dec 2013

DATA FILTERING

- Filtered for messages containing health-related keywords
 - 598 disease names
 - 314 symptom terms
 - 407 treatment terms



- Estimated that 58% are actually relevant to health
 - Two annotators labeled a sample of messages
 - Good enough for this exploratory study

DATA SET

• Nearly 1 million health-related messages:

Year	All Data	Health Data
2009	40,837	805
2010	1,376,381	13,157
2011	7,758,806	67,250
2012	20,253,134	180,681
2013	63,789,097	658,280

DATA EXPLORATION

- We used probabilistic **topic models** to identify prominent topics and themes in the health data
- **Unsupervised** clustering of words and messages into semantically coherent groups
- Used successfully in our earlier work with Twitter
 ICWSM 2011; PLOS ONE 2014

TOPIC MODELING

- Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) (Blei et al. 2003)
- Each document is a distribution over **topics**
- Each topic is a distribution over words



TOPIC MODELING



Jury Finds Baseball Star **Dr** Roger Clemens Not Guilty On All Counts



A jury found baseball star Roger Clemens not guilty on six charges against. Clemens was accused of lying to Congress in 2008 about his use of performance enhancing drugs.

TOPIC MODELING



- 16 distinct health issues:
 - Healthcare
 - Sleep issues
 - Muscle and joint pain
 - Common cold
 - Skin conditions
 - Skin health
 - Infant health
 - Eye health

- Nutrition
- Diet and weight loss
- Exercise
- Pregnancy
- Pollution
- Influenza
- Alcohol use
- Tobacco use







COMPARISON TO TWITTER

- Some differences we noticed compared to our previous work with Twitter topic models:
 - Alcohol and tobacco use
 - Both have been studied in Twitter, but these weren't discovered as topics by our methods in Twitter
 - Pollution
 - Two pollution topics in Weibo
 - Nutrition
 - Several topics about food, drink, and herbs
 - Infants and children
 - Multiple health topics

VALIDATION: INFLUENZA

- Compared the temporal trend of influenza-related topics to monthly data from the Chinese CDC
 - Four flu-like topics discovered by LDA
- Topics show moderate correlation with CCDC data:

Year		Topic ID			
		2	37	90	95
2012	(<i>n</i> =12)	.59*	.50	0.05	.55
2013	(<i>n</i> =11)	.22	.72*	.46	.08
2012–13	(<i>n</i> =23)	.36	.56†	.16	.06

VALIDATION: INFLUENZA



VALIDATION: AIR POLLUTION

- Compared the air pollution topic to government data on fine particle pollution (PM2.5) for 74 cities
 - Average daily value in 2013
- Correlation of .546
- Currently researching this topic more



LIMITATIONS

- Crawled data not a random sample
 - Presents difficulties for mining temporal trends
- Much of the data is noisy
 - But we've shown in past work that this can be cleaned up e.g. with supervised machine learning
- Concerns over censorship
 - Presumably a bigger problem for some topics more than others

CONCLUSION

- Many health topics are discussed in Weibo
- Early results show weibos are correlated with existing surveillance data
- Many health topics to potentially study in depth in future work

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