# 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 ら分钟前。果由gz用光系和	1 至外媒23日报道, 欧洲科学家最新研究 5死亡, 那么他们过早死亡的风险将更大。 及认为这样的结果说明父母去世可能会对人 心   养麦   炙夏   评论

- 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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