

PUBLIC HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

Abstract:

The right to health includes a right of access to good quality palliative care, but inequalities persist.

Objective:

Raising awareness is a key plank of the public health approach to palliative care, but involves consideration of subjects most of us prefer not to address.

Background:

The evidence shows that public awareness campaigns can improve awareness of palliative care and probably improve quality of care, but there is a lack of evidence about the latter.

Methods:

Rapid review and synthesis.

Results:

A comprehensive public awareness campaign about palliative care (including advance care planning and end-of-life decision making) should be based on clear and shared terminology, use well piloted materials, and the full range of mass media to suit different ages, cultures, and religious/spiritual perspectives.

Discussion:

Campaigns should be located within the framework of public health promotion and the synergy between short national mass media campaigns and longer term local community action initiatives carefully considered.

Keywords: :

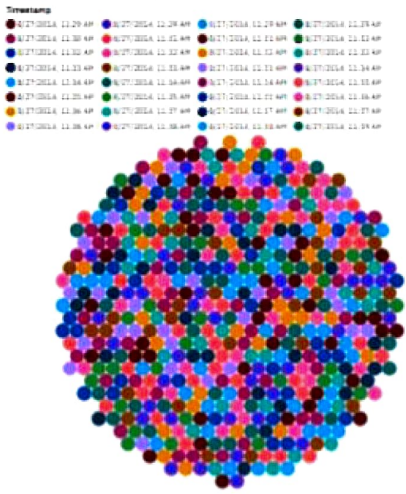
Advance care planning, palliative care, public health campaigns, quality of care.

Tab 1

family_history for Country and state regions



Country colored by Timestamp



3. community initiatives about bereavement and grief.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: import numpy as np
In [3]: import seaborn as sns
In [4]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [12]: df= pd.read_csv('C:\Users\lachines\Downloads\survey.csv')
print(df)
```

```
Timestamp Age Gender Country state self_employed \
0 2014-08-27 11:29:31 37 Female United States IL NaN
1 2014-08-27 11:29:37 44 M United States IN NaN
2 2014-08-27 11:29:44 32 Male Canada NaN NaN
3 2014-08-27 11:29:46 31 Male United Kingdom NaN NaN
4 2014-08-27 11:30:22 31 Male United States TX NaN
... ..
1254 2015-09-12 11:17:21 26 male United Kingdom NaN No
1255 2015-09-26 01:07:35 32 Male United States IL No
1256 2015-11-07 12:36:58 34 Male United States CA No
1257 2015-11-20 11:25:00 46 f United States NC No
1258 2016-02-01 23:04:31 25 Male United States IL No
```

```
family_history treatment work_interfere no_employees ... \
0 No Yes Often 6-25 ...
1 No No Rarely More than 1000 ...
2 No No Rarely 6-25 ...
3 Yes Yes Often 26-100 ...
4 No No Never 100-500 ...
... ..
1254 No Yes NaN 26-100 ...
1255 Yes Yes Often 26-100 ...
1256 Yes Yes Sometimes More than 1000 ...
1257 No No NaN 100-500 ...
1258 Yes Yes Sometimes 26-100 ...
```

```
leave mental_health_consequence phys_health_consequence \
0 Somewhat easy No No
1 Don't know Maybe No
2 Somewhat difficult No No
3 Somewhat difficult Yes Yes
4 Don't know No No
... ..
1254 Somewhat easy No No
1255 Somewhat difficult No No
```

```
coworkers supervisor mental_health_interview \
0 Some of them Yes No
1 No No No
2 Yes Yes Yes
3 Some of them No Maybe
4 Some of them Yes Yes
... ..
1254 Some of them Some of them No
1255 Some of them Yes No
1256 No No No
1257 No No No
1258 Some of them No No
```

```
phys_health_interview mental_vs_physical obs_consequence comments
0 Maybe Yes No No
1 No Don't know No NaN
2 Yes No No NaN
3 Maybe No Yes NaN
4 Yes Don't know No NaN
... ..
1254 No Don't know No NaN
1255 No Yes No NaN
1256 No No No NaN
1257 No No No NaN
1258 No Don't know No NaN
```

[1259 rows x 27 columns]

```
In [13]: df.head()
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	Timestamp	Age	Gender	Country	state	self_employed	family_history	treatment	work_interfere	no_employees	...	leave	mental_health_consequence
0	2014-08-27 11:29:31	37	Female	United States	IL	NaN	No	Yes	Often	6-25	...	Somewhat easy	No
1	2014-08-27 11:29:37	44	M	United States	IN	NaN	No	No	Rarely	More than 1000	...	Don't know	Maybe
2	2014-08-27 11:29:44	32	Male	Canada	NaN	NaN	No	No	Rarely	6-25	...	Somewhat difficult	No
3	2014-08-27 11:29:46	31	Male	United Kingdom	NaN	NaN	Yes	Yes	Often	26-100	...	Somewhat difficult	Yes
4	2014-08-27 11:30:22	31	Male	United States	TX	NaN	No	No	Never	100-500	...	Don't know	No

5 rows x 27 columns

```
*
```

```
*
```

```

In [14]: #Processing Data
#filling missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
print(df.head())

   Timestamp  Age  Gender  Country state self_employed \
0  2014-08-27 11:29:31  37  Female  United States  IL      0
1  2014-08-27 11:29:37  44    H  United States  IN      0
2  2014-08-27 11:29:44  32  Male    Canada      0      0
3  2014-08-27 11:29:46  31  Male  United Kingdom  0      0
4  2014-08-27 11:30:22  31  Male  United States  TX      0

   family_history treatment work_interfere  no_employees  ... \
0      No      Yes      Often      6-25  ...
1      No      No      Rarely  More than 1000  ...
2      No      No      Rarely      8-25  ...
3      Yes     Yes      Often    26-100  ...
4      No      No      Never    100-500  ...

   leave mental_health_consequence phys_health_consequence \
0  Somewhat easy                      No                      No
1  Don't know                      Maybe                     No
2  Somewhat difficult                  No                      No
3  Somewhat difficult                  Yes                     Yes
4  Don't know                      No                      No

   coworkers supervisor mental_health_interview phys_health_interview \
0  Some of them      Yes                      No                      Maybe
1      No          No                      No                      No
2      Yes          Yes                      Yes                     Yes
3  Some of them      No                      Maybe                    Maybe
4  Some of them      Yes                      Yes                     Yes

   mental_vs_physical obs_consequence comments
0      Yes              No              0
1  Don't know          No              0
2      No              No              0
3      No              Yes              0
4  Don't know          No              0

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```

```

In [15]: df.head()

```

```

Out[15]:

```

[5 rows x 27 columns]

In [15]: df.head()

```
Out[15]:
```

	Timestamp	Age	Gender	Country	state	self_employed	family_history	treatment	work_interfere	no_employees	...	leave	mental_health_consequence
0	2014-08-27 11:29:31	37	Female	United States	IL	0	No	Yes	Often	6-25	...	Somewhat easy	No
1	2014-08-27 11:29:37	44	M	United States	IN	0	No	No	Rarely	More than 1000	...	Don't know	Maybe
2	2014-08-27 11:29:44	32	Male	Canada	0	0	No	No	Rarely	6-25	...	Somewhat difficult	No
3	2014-08-27 11:29:46	31	Male	United Kingdom	0	0	Yes	Yes	Often	26-100	...	Somewhat difficult	Yes
4	2014-08-27 11:30:22	31	Male	United States	TX	0	No	No	Never	100-500	...	Don't know	No

5 rows x 27 columns

In [16]: *eliminating missing value*
print(df.dropna())

	Timestamp	Age	Gender	Country	state	self_employed	...
0	2014-08-27 11:29:31	37	Female	United States	IL	0	...
1	2014-08-27 11:29:37	44	M	United States	IN	0	...
2	2014-08-27 11:29:44	32	Male	Canada	0	0	...
3	2014-08-27 11:29:46	31	Male	United Kingdom	0	0	...
4	2014-08-27 11:30:22	31	Male	United States	TX	0	...
...
1254	2015-09-12 11:17:21	26	male	United Kingdom	0	No	...
1255	2015-09-26 01:07:35	32	Male	United States	IL	No	...
1256	2015-11-07 12:36:58	34	male	United States	CA	No	...
1257	2015-11-30 21:25:00	46	f	United States	NC	No	...
1258	2016-02-01 23:04:31	25	Male	United States	IL	No	...

	family_history	treatment	work_interfere	no_employees	...	...
0	No	Yes	Often	6-25	...	...
1	No	No	Rarely	More than 1000	...	...
2	No	No	Rarely	6-25	...	...
3	Yes	Yes	Often	26-100	...	...
4	No	No	Never	100-500	...	...
...
1254	No	Yes	0	26-100	...	...
1255	Yes	Yes	Often	26-100	...	...
1256	Yes	Yes	Sometimes	More than 1000	...	...

1255	Yes	Yes	Often	25-100	...
1256	Yes	Yes	Sometimes	More than 1000	...
1257	No	No	0	100-500	...
1258	Yes	Yes	Sometimes	25-100	...

	leave	mental_health_consequence	phys_health_consequence	\
0	Somewhat easy		No	No
1	Don't know		Maybe	No
2	Somewhat difficult		No	No
3	Somewhat difficult		Yes	Yes
4	Don't know		No	No
...
1254	Somewhat easy		No	No
1255	Somewhat difficult		No	No
1256	Somewhat difficult		Yes	Yes
1257	Don't know		Yes	No
1258	Don't know		Maybe	No

	coworkers	supervisor	mental_health_interview	\
0	Some of them	Yes	No	
1	No	No	No	
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Some of them	No	Maybe	
4	Some of them	Yes	Yes	
...	
1254	Some of them	Some of them	No	
1255	Some of them	Yes	No	
1256	No	No	No	
1257	No	No	No	
1258	Some of them	No	No	

	phys_health_interview	mental_vs_physical	obs_consequence	comments
0	Maybe	Yes	No	0
1	No	Don't know	No	0
2	Yes	No	No	0
3	Maybe	No	Yes	0
4	Yes	Don't know	No	0
...
1254	No	Don't know	No	0
1255	No	Yes	No	0
1256	No	No	No	0
1257	No	No	No	0
1258	No	Don't know	No	0

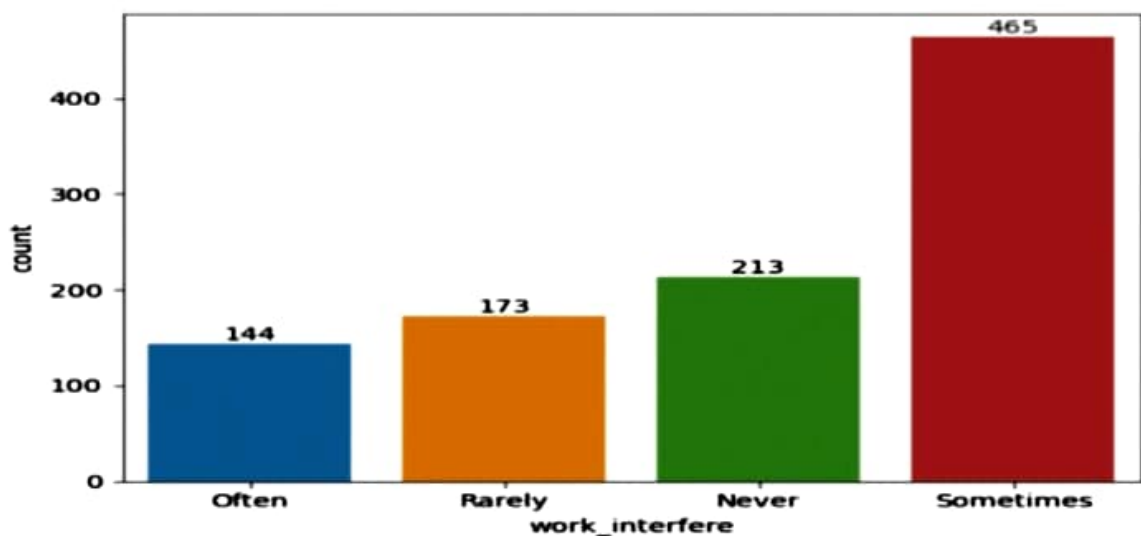
[1259 rows x 27 columns]

Import necessary libraries

```
In [1]:  
  
#imports necessary libraries to do basic things on the dataset  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
  
import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
print('Successfully imported')
```

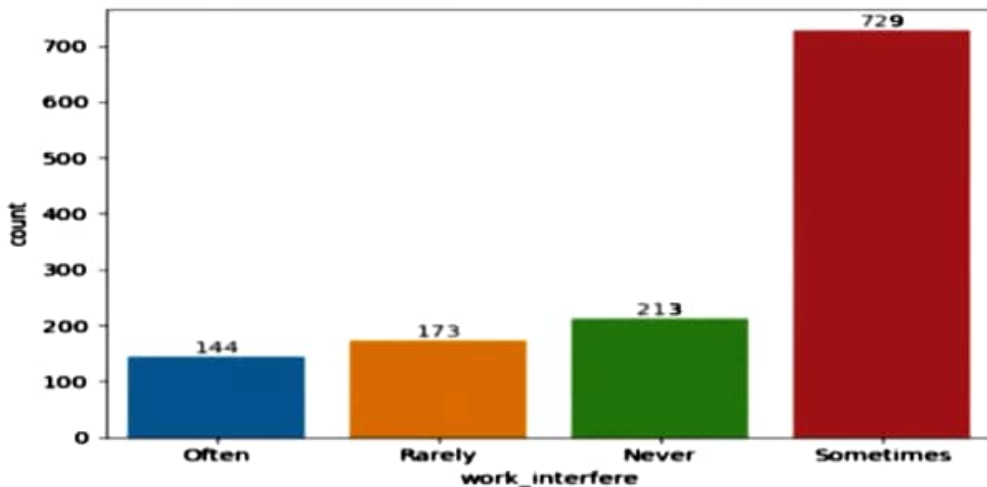
Successfully imported

```
In [6]:  
  
#Plot **work_interfere**  
ax = sns.countplot(data = data , x =  
    'work_interfere');  
#Add the value of each parameter on the Plot  
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0]);
```



In [8]:

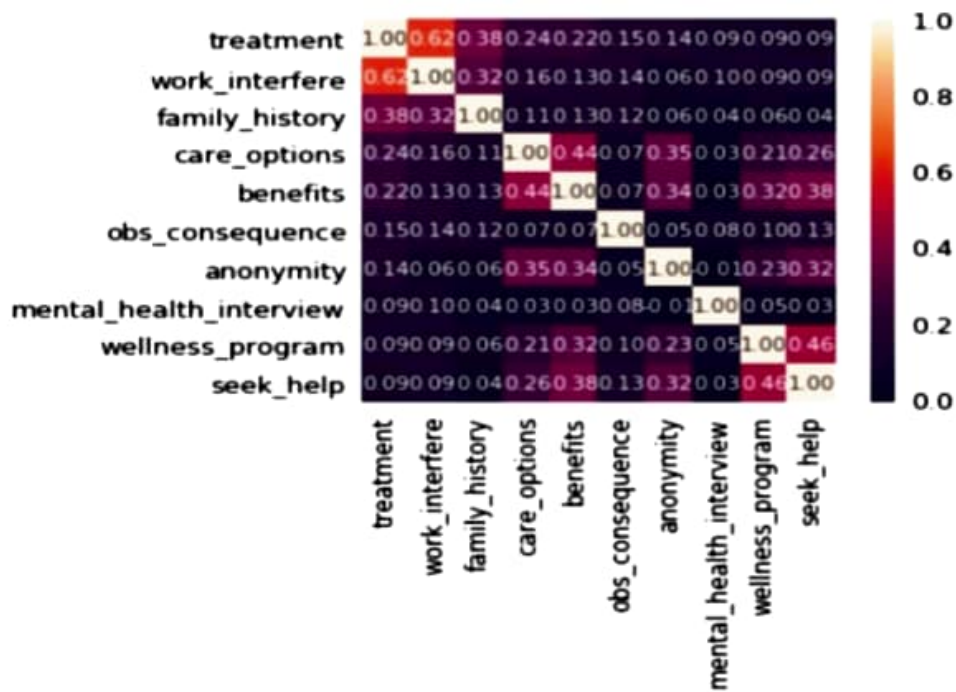
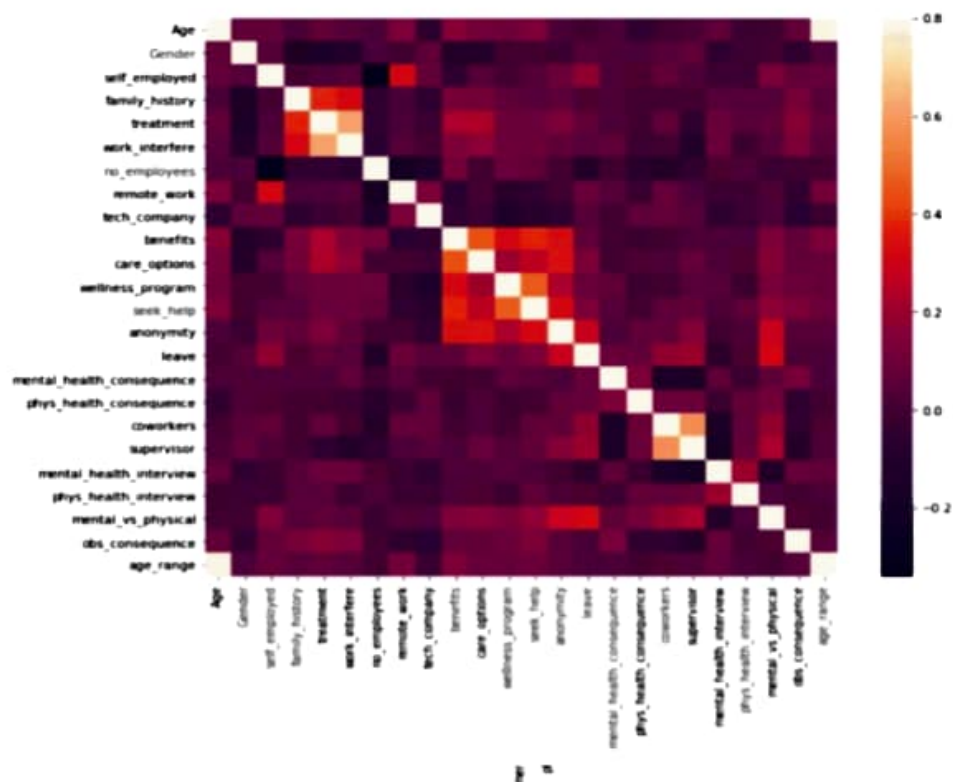
```
ax = sns.countplot(data=data, x='work_interfere');  
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0]);
```



In [11]:

```
#correlation matrix  
corrmat = train_df.corr()  
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 9))  
sns.heatmap(corrmat, vmax=.8, square=True);  
plt.show()  
  
#treatment correlation matrix  
k = 10 #number of variables for heatmap  
cols = corrmat.nlargest(k, 'treatment')['treatment'].index  
cm = np.corrcoef(train_df[cols].values.T)  
sns.set(font_scale=1.25)  
hm = sns.heatmap(cm, cbar=True, annot=True, square=True, fmt='.2f', annot_kws={'size': 10}, yticklabels=cols.values, xticklabels=cols.values)  
plt.show()
```



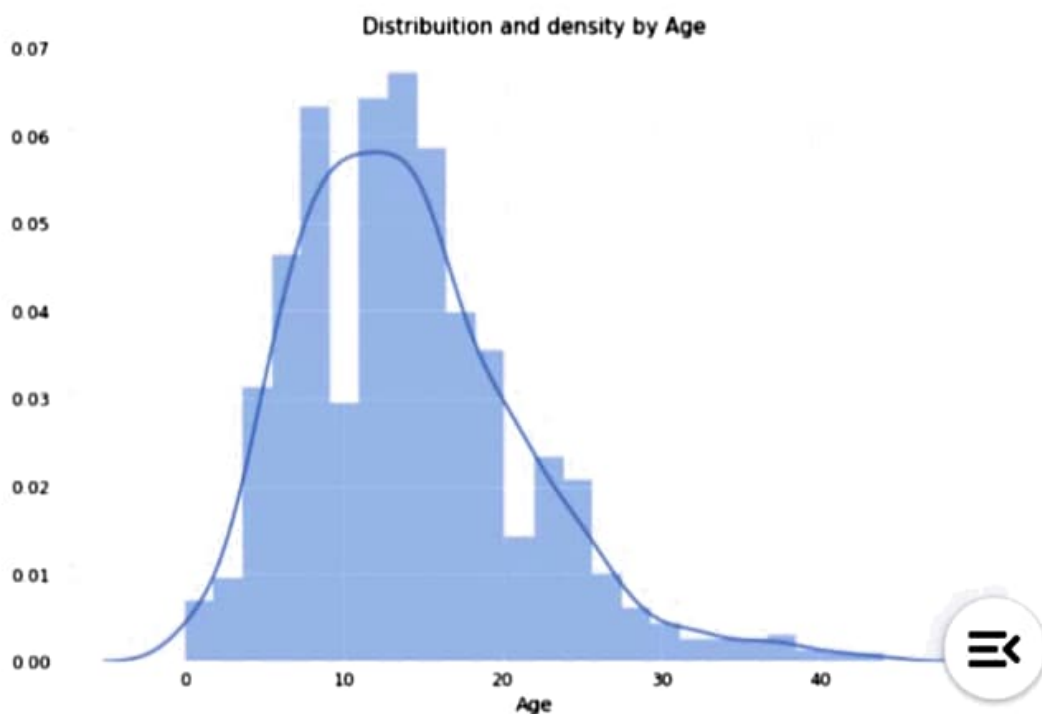


In [12]:

```
# Distribution and density by Age
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.distplot(train_df["Age"], bins=24)
plt.title("Distribution and density b
y Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
```

Out[12]:

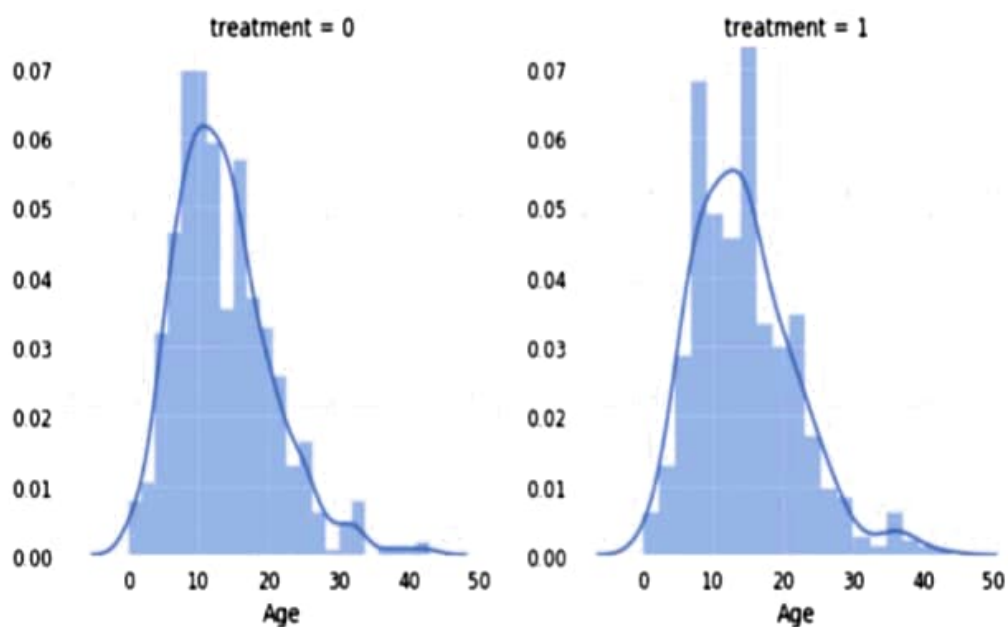
Text(0.5,0, 'Age')



```
# Separate by treatment or not
```

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(train_df, col='treatment', size=5)
```

```
g = g.map(sns.distplot, "Age")
```



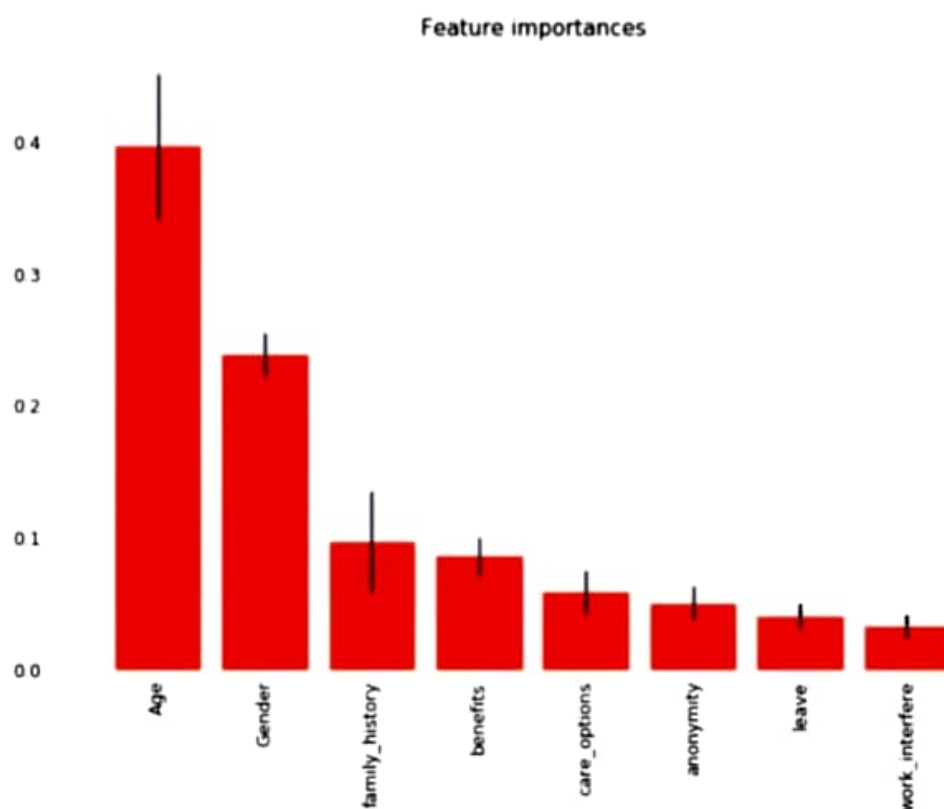
```

# define X and y
feature_cols = ['Age', 'Gender', 'family_history', 'benefits', 'care_options', 'anonymity', 'leave', 'work_interfere']
X = train_df[feature_cols]
y = train_df.treatment

# split X and y into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, random_state=0)

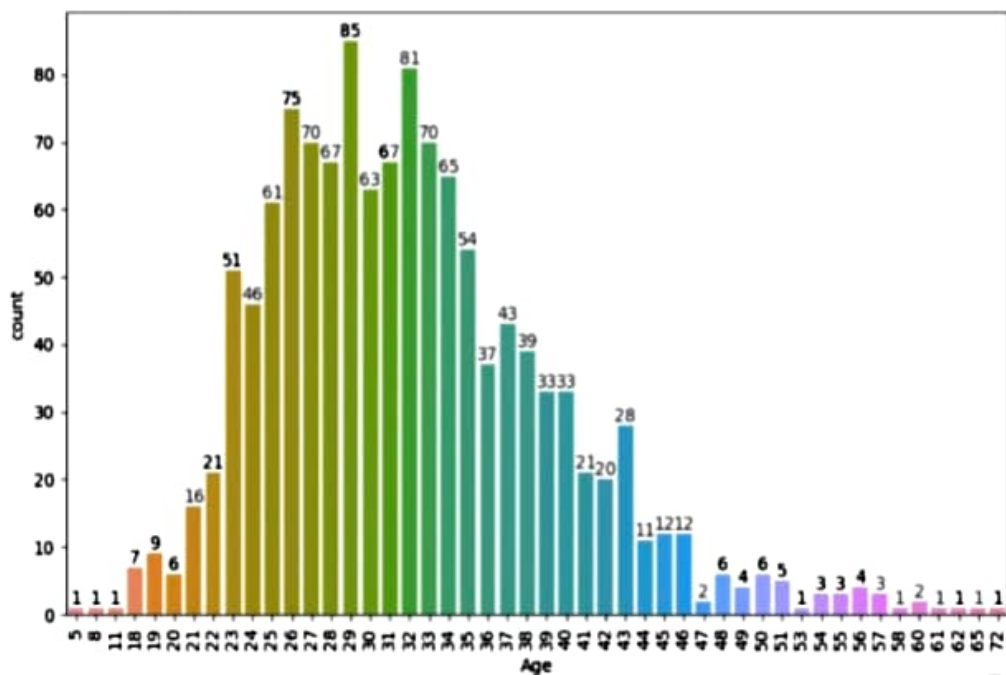
# Create dictionaries for final graph
# Use: methodDict['Stacking'] = accuracy_score
y_score
methodDict = {}
rmseDict = ()

```



#Let's see the Age distribution in this dataset.

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10,6))
age_range_plot = sns.countplot(data =
data, x = 'Age');
age_range_plot.bar_label(age_range_plo
t.containers[0]);
plt.xticks(rotation=90);
```



Conclusion

This review shows that public awareness campaigns can improve awareness of palliative care and probably improve quality of care, but there is a lack of evidence about the latter.

A comprehensive public awareness campaign about palliative care (including advance care planning and end-of-life decision making) should be based on clear and shared terminology, use of well piloted materials, and the full range of mass media to suit different ages, cultures, and religious/spiritual perspectives (e.g., print, radio, TV, web based, and social media).

Acknowledgments

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