

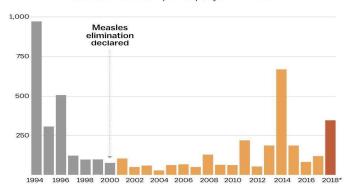
Target 3D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

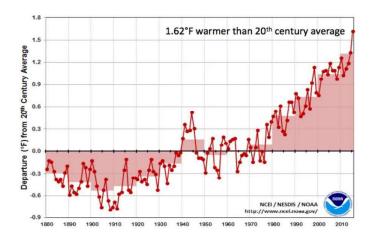




#### Measles outbreaks are preventable but they keep happening

Cases of measles reported per year in the US







- More travel & trade
- Urbanization
- Pervasive poverty
- A warming climate

### Number of doctors per 100,000 population

LIBERIA: 1.4

SIERRA LEONE: 2.2

22\_

GUINEA: 10

Vox

SOURCE: WHO

UNITED STATES: 245.2

## **BACKGROUND**



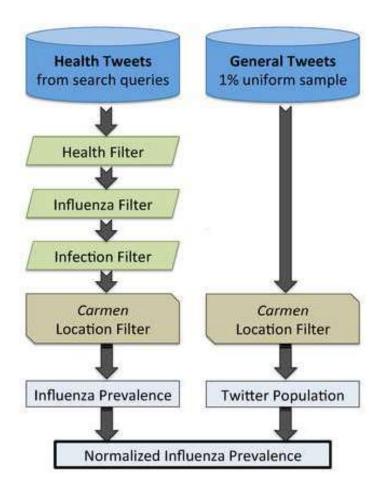
What do people tweet when they are sick? A preliminary comparison of symptom reports and twitter timelines.

Ashlynn R.Daughton, Michael J Paul, Romi Chunara



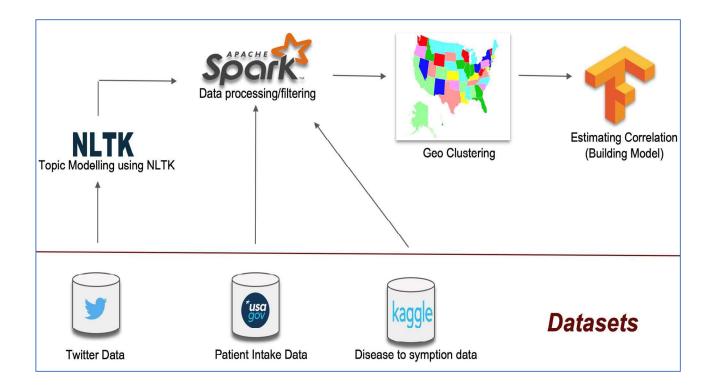
Towards real time measurement of public epidemic awareness: Monitoring influenza awareness through twitter

Michael C Smith, David Broniatowski



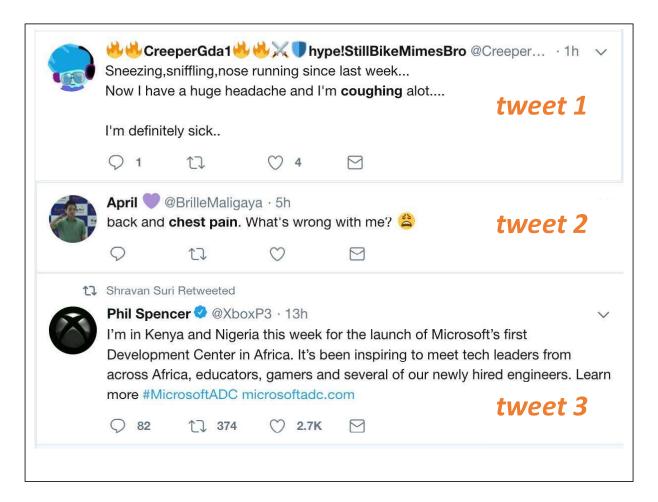
- The increased use of social networking platforms entails more widely shared personal and immediate information.
- Twitter provides easy access to data. Since each tweet is 280 characters only, text processing is simplified.

### **METHOD**



- Twitter data for the year 2018 for USA obtained by tweepy.
- Patient intake data for hospitals across Texas. Includes columns for probable diagnosis.
- Health data corpus consists of text from medical articles. We use this to perform 'Topic modeling' to filter out health related tweets.
- Disease to symptom data is used to link symptoms to disease

### **METHOD**





tweet 1, tweet 2

- Topic modelling is a type of statistical modelling for discovering the abstract topics that are occurs in text
- LDA is a technique for topic modelling that builds a topic per document model and words per topic model, modeled as dirichlet distributions

# **METHOD**

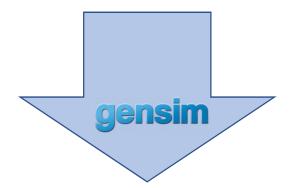
National Institute of health

WedMD

Mayo Clinic

American Diabetis Association







**Health Corpus** 

# **RESULT**

Construct symptom count matrix from health filtered tweets by aggregating tweets into week buckets. Then, count the occurrence of symptoms, associated, with current disease.

influenza_count_matrix							
state	week	dehydration	cough	chest pain	runny nose	cold sweat	
TX	1	14	23	37	37	16	
TX	2	16	15	50	37	3	
TX	3	0	16	10	25	11	
TX	4	21	30	58	11	7	
TX	5	5	19	22	3	8	
TX	6	17	16	49	21	13	

- Use Linear Regression, with count matrix as input to predict weekly hospital intake data.
- For example, for influenza, we can see that "Runny Nose" has the highest correlation and hence, best signifies, the probable sick cases.

	Coefficient	P-value	
Running Nose	291.65	1.17e <sup>-6</sup>	
Cough	116.82	0.018	
Cold sweat	93.67	0.045	
Dehydration	-21.07	0.65	
Chest Pain	-37.2	0.75	

# **RESULT**

