# Introdução e Motivação

*(surtos e pandemias de doencas)*

**Ideia 1: A idéia aqui é falar do controle falho (ou complexo) de monitoramento online das pandemias. Na verdade talvez não seja falho, mas cauteloso, formal... O que não impede que tenhamos um modelo de alerta q compõe e contribui com info a esses órgãos.**

**Ideia 2: falar da morosidade/celeridade como o problema a ser resolvido**

**Ideia 3: uso de modelos e redes sociais para auxiliar o controle e predicaos de surtos**

Ideia 1

[D01] The CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) currently diagnoses millions of cases of infectious diseases annually, generating population disease distributions that, while accurate, are far too delayed for real-time monitoring.

Ideia 2

[D01] The ability to instantly compile and monitor such distributions is critical in identifying outbreaks and facilitating real-time communication between health authorities and health-care providers.

Ideia 3

[D01] This task, however, is made challenging due to the lack of instantly available public health information, creating a need for the analysis of disease spread on frequently updated social media websites.

# Problema e Sub-Problemas

*(celeridade e realtime da evolução do surto)*

**Problema**

[D01]This task, however, is made challenging due to the lack of instantly available public health information, creating

**Mas não pode ser apenas ESSE problema... pois ele já tem uma solução... temos que buscar um outro problema dentro desse problema. Algo mais específico que vai nos linkar com a contribuição do trabalho (QUE EU AINDA NÃO SEI QUAL É ... mas que vai aparecer)**

# Contribuição e Hipótese

**Ideias:**

[D01] need for the analysis of disease spread on frequently updated social media websites.

[D01] a novel pipeline based model to generate a real-time, accurate depiction of infectious disease propagation using Twitter data.

[D01] holistically characterize disease spread using Twitter

[D01] generating a real-time ILI distribution exclusively from Twitter data.

[D01] may provide a tool to epidemiologists for faster response to unknown infectious diseases.

[D01] infectious disease model premised on real-time Twitter data that incorporates a multi-step approach to identify “disease-linked” relevant tweets.

[D01] A correlation with the CDC ILI distribution (r = 0.983) representing an improvement over current state-of-the-art Twitter-based methodologies across one year.

[D01] Proof of robustness of our approach to external noise as signified by its correlation coefficient of 0.947 with mathematical disease simulations.

[D01] achieving a high level of noise invariance as a result.

**Contribuição original:**

**… ainda temos q encontrar**

**O nosso tem q ser algo diferente... nem q seja um pouco, mas a proposta tem q ser outra. Isso já está bem manjado.**

xx

# Exemplos do Problema

*(evidencias dos efeitos de atraso desde Ebola ao Corona)*

# Fundamentação

*(Twitter, rede social, sentimento, PLN, Classificadores, Machine Learning, Modelos* matemáticos)

**[Twitter – definição do q é o twitter ... 1 parágrafo]**

**[ILI – CDC – SIR – SEIR ...tem mais]**

# Trabalhos Relacionados

*Separar em 3 grupos: geração #1, geração #2, geração #3Covid*

* *Tentar identificar a separação das gerações*
* *Ver a diferença das arquiteturas*
* *Diferenças dos resultados*
* *Diferenças das técnicas*
* *Diferencas das fontes de dados (twiiter etc)*
* *Diferenças das avaliações estatísticas*
* *Diferenças das fontes de comparação (SIR, CDC, Trends)*
* *Diferentes da Maturidade dos modelos*

[D01]

Prior studies have utilized Twitter data to analyze textual sentiment, public anxiety regarding stock market prices, and opinions of restaurants and movies (Citar alguns desses trabalhos ou um survey)

**Mas eu acho q temos vários trabalhos já feitos de twitter para controle de doenças e é isso q iremos mostrar aqui.... em fases talvez... culminando com a discussão final do NOSSO problema e possivelmente a distinção do nosso trabalho**

**Tentar separar em grupos ou gerações...**

**Geração 1 - maturidade**

**ideia**

[D01]presented a keyword-based Tweet distribution to ap- proximate CDC curves or formulated a regression problem, employing supervised machine learning techniques to model disease spread over time.

**Os trabalhos Aparentemente eram limitados e esparsos**

**State of the art da época para a 2012-13 flu season a correlação de 0.877 (menor que o conseguido por [D01] na geração 2.**

**A meta era: aim of ascertaining the efficacy of the social media platform in modeling infectious illness frequency. Mas nao sei se conseguiu realmente gerar uma ILI em tempo real**

**crítica**

[D01][…] fail to adequately eliminate irrelevant tweets, posing significant issues to learning-based predictors that subsequently train using irrelevant data. […] presenting severe problems to distributions that aim to characterize influenza-like illnesses (ILI). Finally, many prior methods are unable to plot real-time ILI distributions, rendering them unable to provide early-warning benefits for health care providers.

[…] fail to categorically eliminate tweets on premises other than hashtag analysis.

**Related works**

Buscar esses além dos q já estão lá

(Culotta, 2010; Paul and Dredze, 2011; Lampos and Cristianini, 2012; Signorini et al., 2011; Sadilek et al., 2012; Lamb et al., 2013; Nagar et al., 2014).

Ler esse: Bodnar and Salath ́e (2013)

provide a comprehensive summary of these methods, using over 240 million tweets in their analysis. Their work concludes that the inclusion of “seemingly irrelevant” tweets in a sup- port vector machine multivariable regressor yields correlations as high as 0.783, suggesting that methods reporting lower r-values have failed to properly learn information from tweets, potentially fitting the data due to other associated factors.

**Geração 2 – talvez maturidade**

**Ideia**

Comparacao com outros modelos

[D01] evaluate the effectiveness of our model by comparing our Twitter-generated disease distribution with both the CDC ILI curve and SEIR (susceptible, exposed, infected, recovered) disease spread simulation distribution

**A meta era: aim of ascertaining the efficacy of the social media platform in modeling infectious illness frequency. (ILI)**

**Crítica**

**Related works**

[D01]

a novel pipeline based model to generate a real-time, accurate depiction of infectious disease propagation using Twitter data. […]

an amalgam of natural language processing and supervised machine learning, is invariant to mass media hype and significantly reduces the noise introduced by the use of tweets. […]

multi-step classification procedure, whereby tweets are categorized into distinct subsets from which only relevant tweets are considered. [..]

We further develop random forest and support vector machine classifiers to cull spam and identify tweets regarding infectious diseases, generating a real-time ILI distribution exclusively from Twitter data. [...]

generating a real-time ILI distribution exclusively from Twitter data. […]

The correlation coefficient between the Twitter disease distribution obtained via our approach and CDC data from mid-2013 to mid-2014 was 0.983, improving upon the best model published for the 2012-13 flu season.

**Geração 3 – talvez**

**Ideia**

xxxx

**A meta era: xxxxx**

**Crítica**

**Related works**

[xxx]

# Discussão e Crítica

*(Ideias e criticas ao q foi apresentado e lido)*

# Técnica e Arquitetura para o nosso futuro

*(Pra gente usar no futuro do nosso experimento - ou analisar pelo menos)*

* [D01]multi-step classification procedure, whereby tweets are categorized into distinct subsets
* [D01] random forest and support vector machine classifiers to cull spam
* [D01] comparing our Twitter-generated disease distribution with both the CDC ILI curve and SEIR (susceptible, exposed, infected, recovered)
* Pearson’s correlation coefficient
* CDC ILI até os dias de hoje... tem CDC Brazil? Europa?
* Tem q fazer isso: [D01] eliminate vast selections of irrelevant data, especially from a noise-riddled network such as Twitter, and successfully model the disease distribution with the resulting salient infor- mation.

# Bibliografia

[D01] Disease propagation in social networks: a novel study of infection genesis and spread on twitter - 2016