



Penn Medicine

Patient Satisfaction Sentiment Analysis w/ VADER

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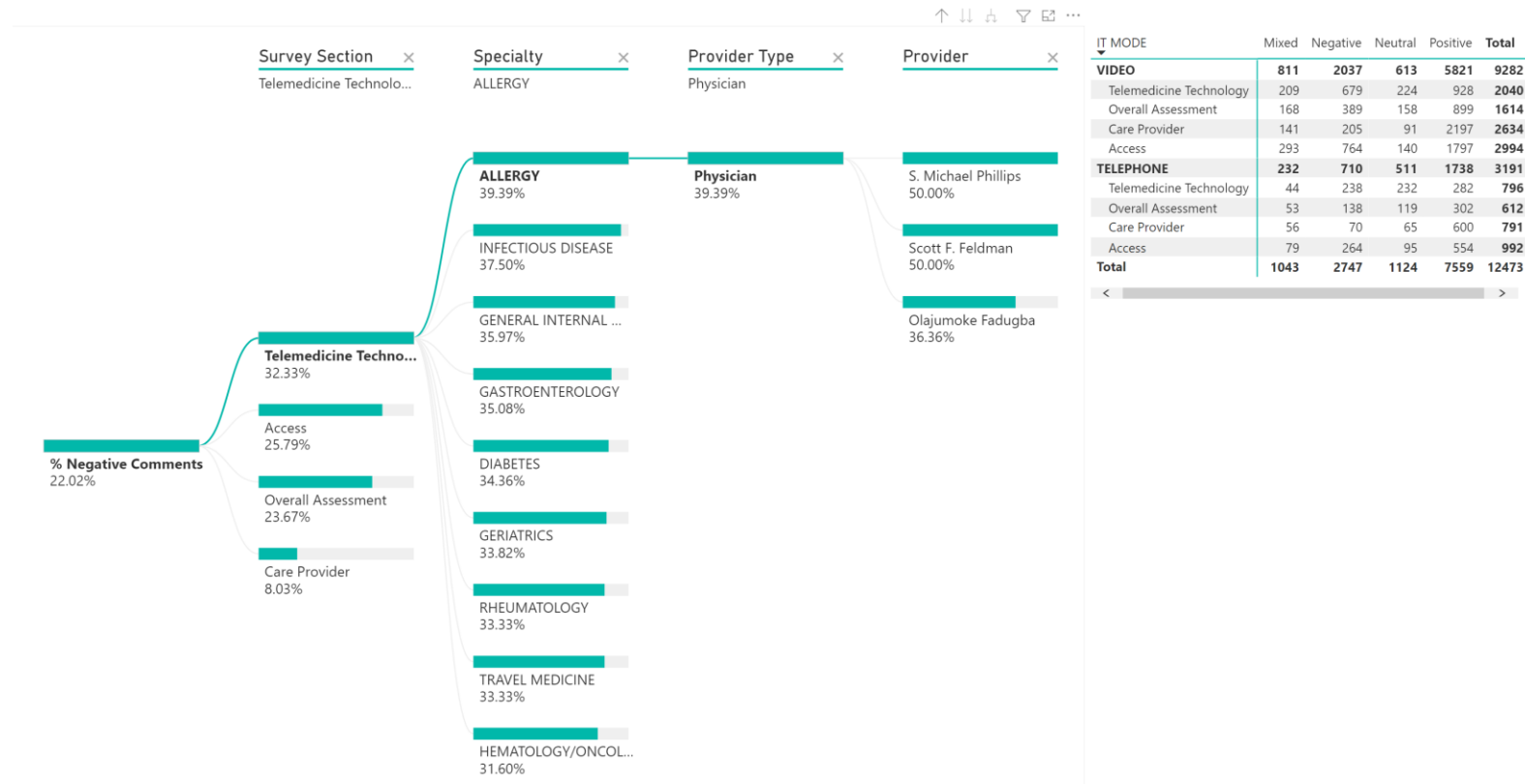


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Press Ganey Sentiment Analysis: Current State (cont.)

- Root Cause Analysis Component:
 - Aims to answer the question: “Where are negative comments concentrated?”



Press Ganey Sentiment Analysis: Current State (cont.)

- Limitations of the current analysis products:
 - Overview
 - The high level summary doesn't immediately point to where or with whom the negative comments are being generated. It also does not indicate what the subject matter of the comments.
 - Root Cause
 - % of negative comments is based on frequency of occurrences
 - Providers that have 1 negative comment and no others will be ranked higher (100% neg) than a provider with multiple negative comments where that provider has 4 negative comments out of 10 comments (40%).

Natural Language Processing: VADER



Background

- Sentiment analysis is the process of determining affect behind a sentence or statement.
 - The majority of sentiment analysis approaches take one of two forms: **polarity-based**, where pieces of texts are classified as either positive or negative, or **valence-based**, where the intensity of the sentiment is taken into account.
 - Department of Medicine has historically only used a polarity based approach.

VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner)

- Developed by C.J. Hutto and Eric Gilbert at Georgia Tech
- Is a lexicon and rule-based sentiment analysis tool that is sensitive to both polarity (positive/negative) and intensity (strength) of emotion.
 - VADER sentimental analysis relies on a **sentiment lexicon**; a dictionary that maps lexical features to emotion intensities known as sentiment scores.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Sentiment Score</u>
tragedy	-3.4
rejoiced	2.0
insane	-1.7
disaster	-3.1
great	3.1

VADER Mechanics

- The toolkit breaks down full sentences and applies sentiment scores to each word in the sentence while accounting for contextual meaning.
- Lexical dictionary also accounts for:
 - Emoticons 😞
 - Acronyms (smh)
 - Emphasis from capitalizations and punctuation

```
print_sentiment_scores("The food is good.")
```

```
The food is good.----- {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.508, 'pos': 0.492, 'compound': 0.4404}
```

```
print_sentiment_scores("The food is GOOD!")
```

```
The food is GOOD!----- {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.433, 'pos': 0.567, 'compound': 0.6027}
```


VADER Mechanics Cont.

- Four sentiment metrics are produced:
 - Pos/Neu/Neg score, and a Compounded score (normalized between -1 and 1)

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Compound
a couple of moments when audio was garbled, but video wasn't lost. did not impair conversation.	0.149	0.851	0	0.3491
useless for my condition. infuriating.	0	0.326	0.674	-0.7351
great doctor listens to you in very carefully great at Explaining diagnosisVery caring and easy to talk to	0.553	0.447	0	0.9441

- Allows analysts to numerically quantify the intensity of a Press Ganey comment, giving us insight into where patients feel the strongest about issues related to their appointment.



References

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