

Finding Topics in Health News Tweets with LDA

Oishani Bandopadhyay

Data Overview

- [UCI ML Repository](#)
- Health News in Twitter dataset (collected 2015)
- Tweets stored as text files with id, date & time
- Focusing on Reuters: global news, mid-sized

Data Cleaning

- Cleaned all text files:
 - Kept only tweet
 - Removed id, date & time
- Stored cleaned txt files in new folder for LDA

Goal

- Topic modeling using LDA:

Identify topics within 'documents' (tweets in this case), and the most highly weighted words within each topic

Potential Issues

- Short documents (tweet length short)
- Already within a specific topic (health news)
- Coherence difficult to interpret and optimize

Questions

- Does LDA work on shorter text data?
- How many topics are 'good'?
- Within a specific domain, eg, health news, what subtopics appear?
- How do topics in women's, men's, children's health vary?

Pre-Processing

- Use regex to remove irrelevant parts of text
- Tokenize and remove stopwords
- Lemmatize tokens
- Create dictionary and corpora using gensim

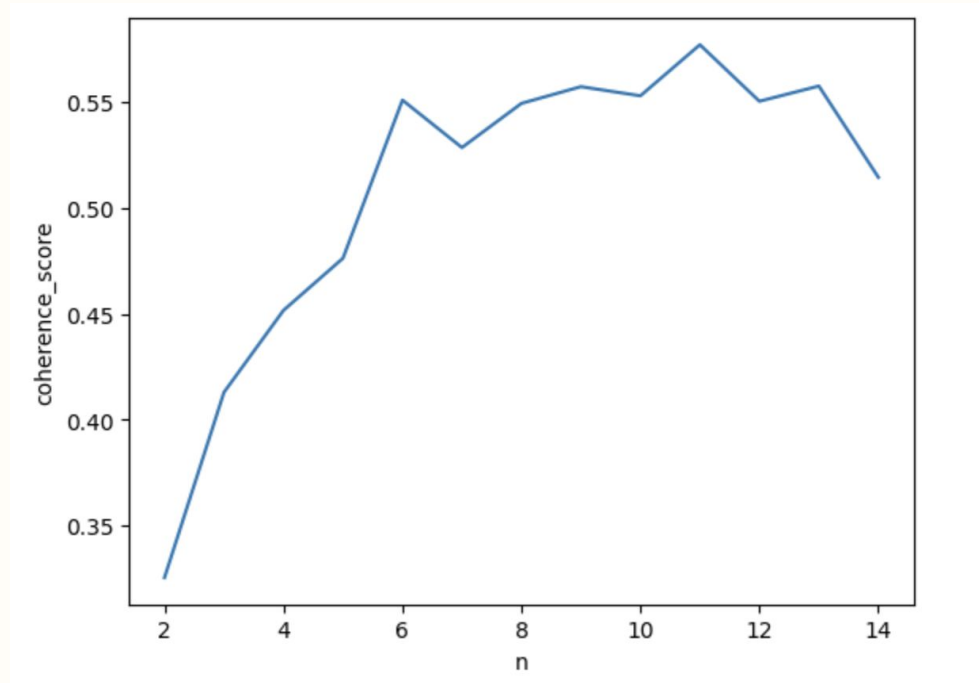
LDA Overview

- Bayesian inference model
- Assumes every document has a relatively small number of topics, topics in documents are in a probability distribution
- Terms within topic are also in a probability distribution

Coherence Overview

- Looks at co-occurrence of words together
- Each subset of words gets a conformation score based on vector similarity
- These scores are aggregated to get coherence for that number of topics

Coherence Plot - Entire Reuters Data



Topic Modeling - 6 Topics

[155]:

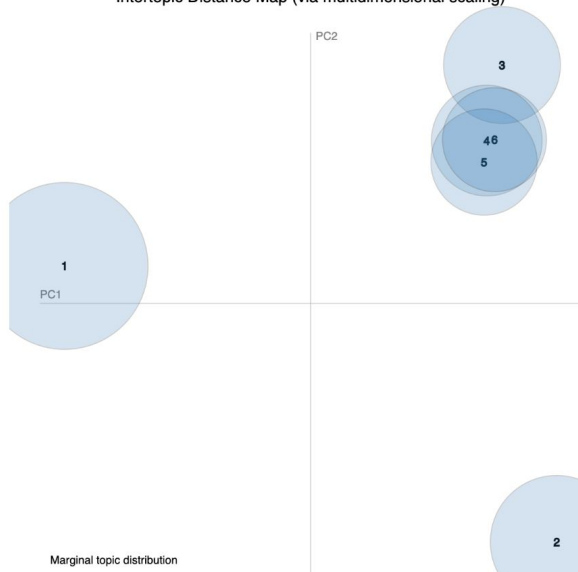
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾

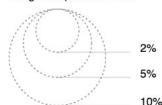
$\lambda = 1$



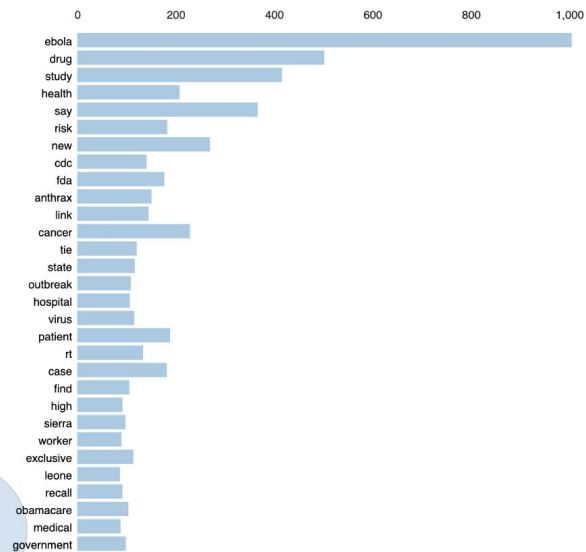
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Salient Terms¹



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t))] for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. relevance(term w | topic t) = λ * p(w | t) + (1 - λ) * p(w | t)/p(w); see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

GPT-5 on Topics 3-6

- ♦ Why they overlap
-
- These topics all cluster around infectious diseases, health policy, and public health crises, which explains why they appear close on the intertopic map.
-
- However, LDA splits them based on different contexts and frames of discussion:
-
- Topic 3: Disease outbreaks and crises with strong emphasis on fear, exposure, epidemics.
-
- Topic 4: Public risk perception, screening, and community-level response.
-
- Topic 5: Institutional health infrastructure and reporting.
-
- Topic 6: Mental health, pharma industry, and technology/lifestyle factors.
-
- Overlap happens because journalists often co-report these themes together (e.g., a hospital outbreak story also mentions risk, policy, and treatments), but the term co-occurrence patterns still form separate clusters.

Topic Modeling - 6 Topics

[155]:

Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾

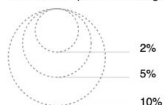
$\lambda = 1$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

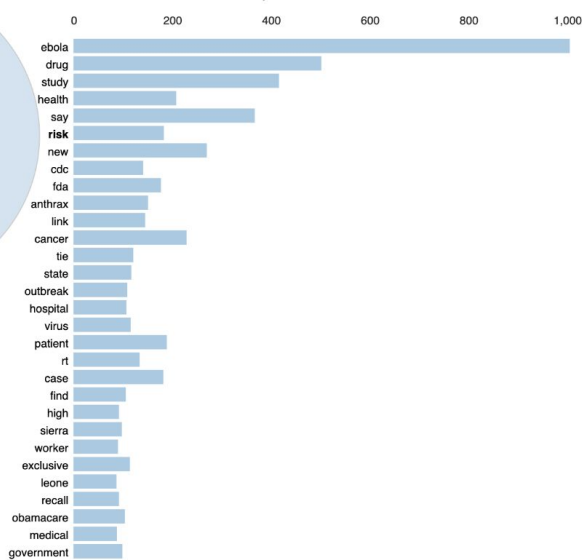
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Conditional topic distribution given term = 'risk'



Top-30 Most Salient Terms¹



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t))]; for topics t; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. relevance(term w | topic t) = $\lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Topic Modeling - 3 Topics

[158]:

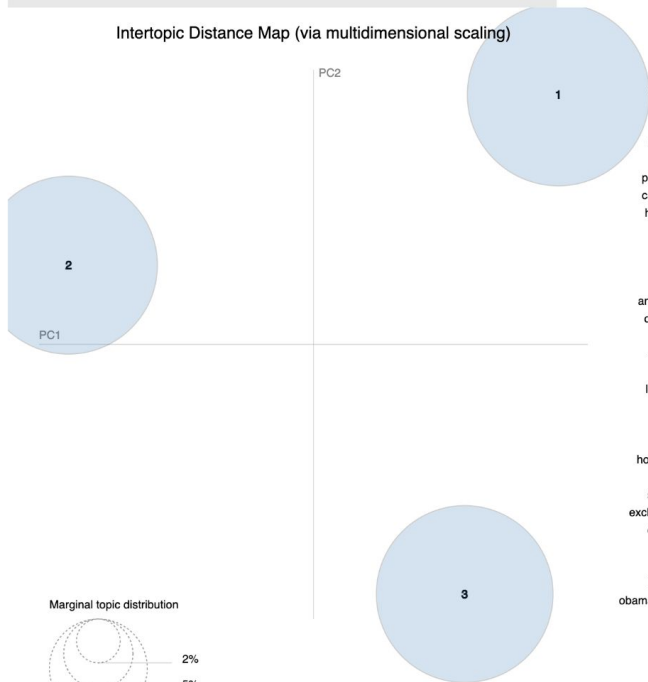
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾

$\lambda = 1$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

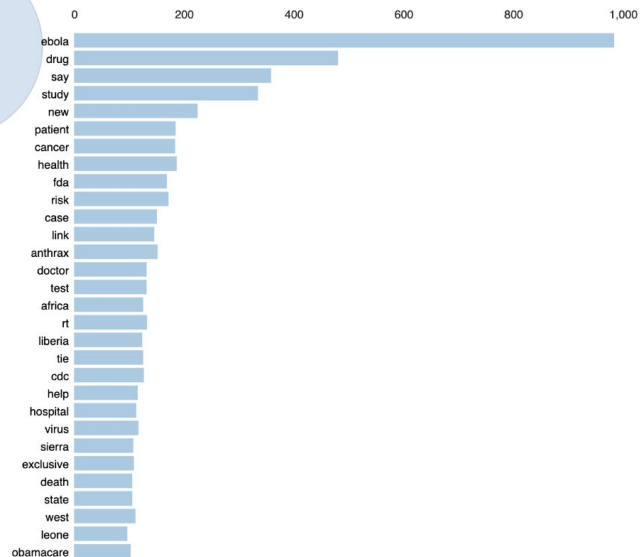
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Salient Terms¹



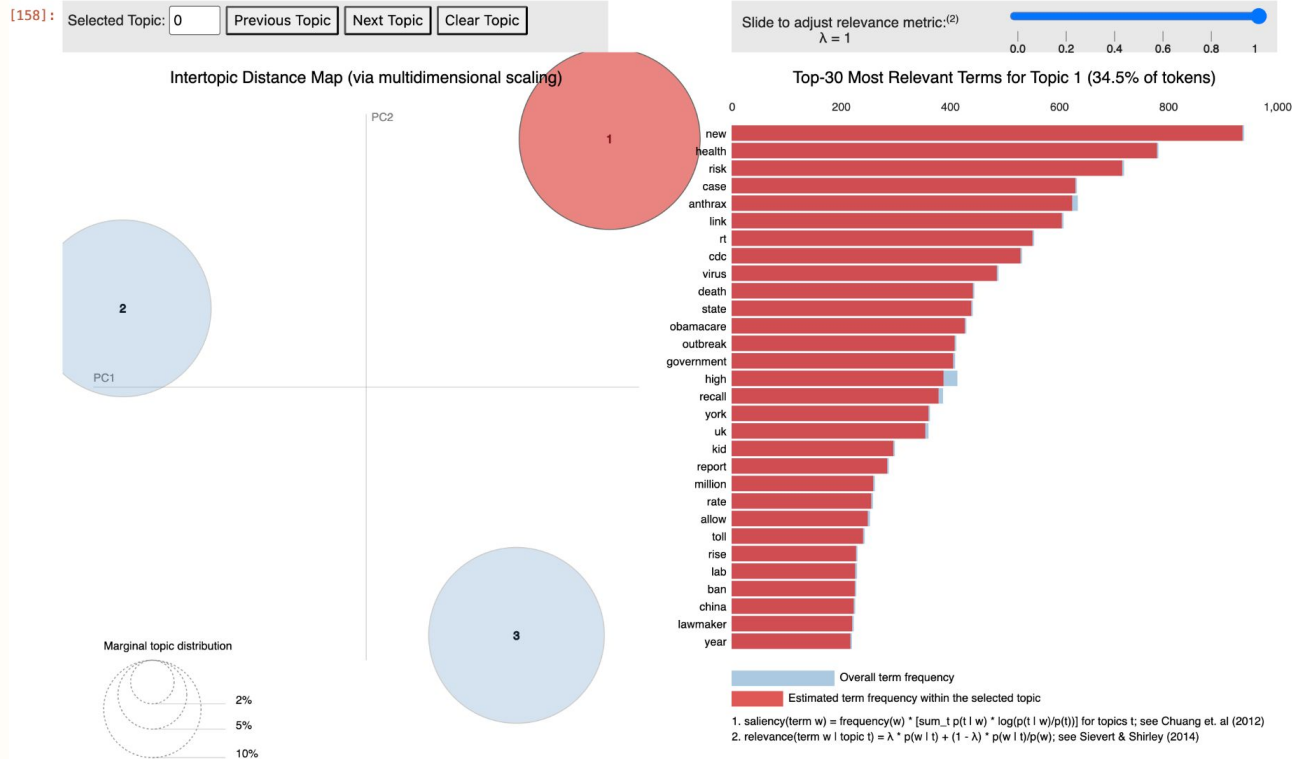
Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{sallency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Topic Modeling - 3 Topics



Topic Modeling - 3 Topics

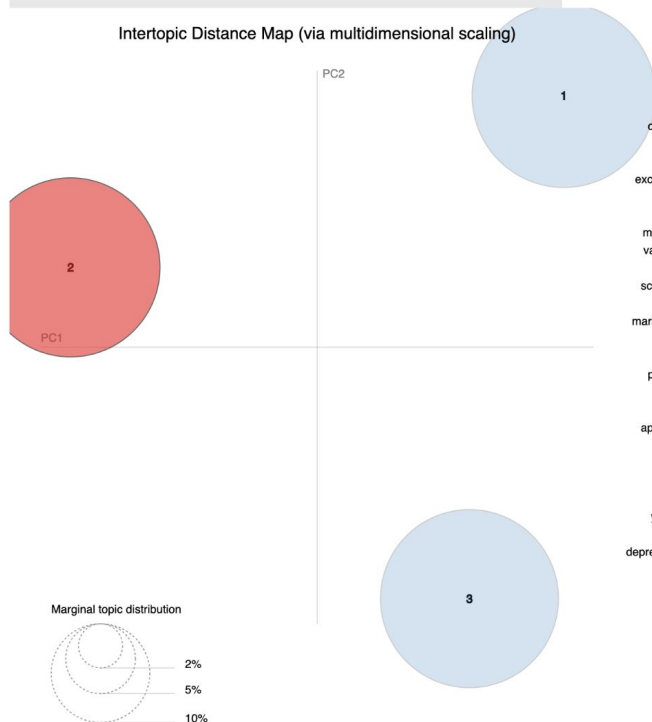
[158]:

Selected Topic:

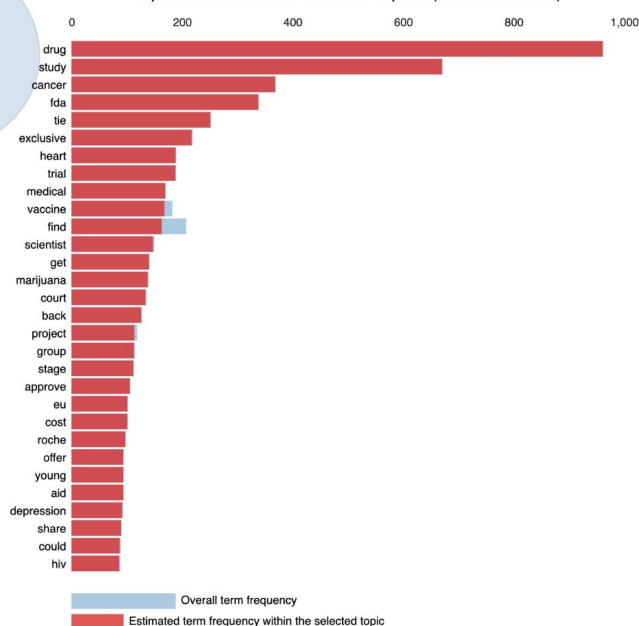
Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 2 (32.9% of tokens)



1. $saliency(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $relevance(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Topic Modeling - 3 Topics

[158]:

Selected Topic: 0 Previous Topic Next Topic Clear Topic

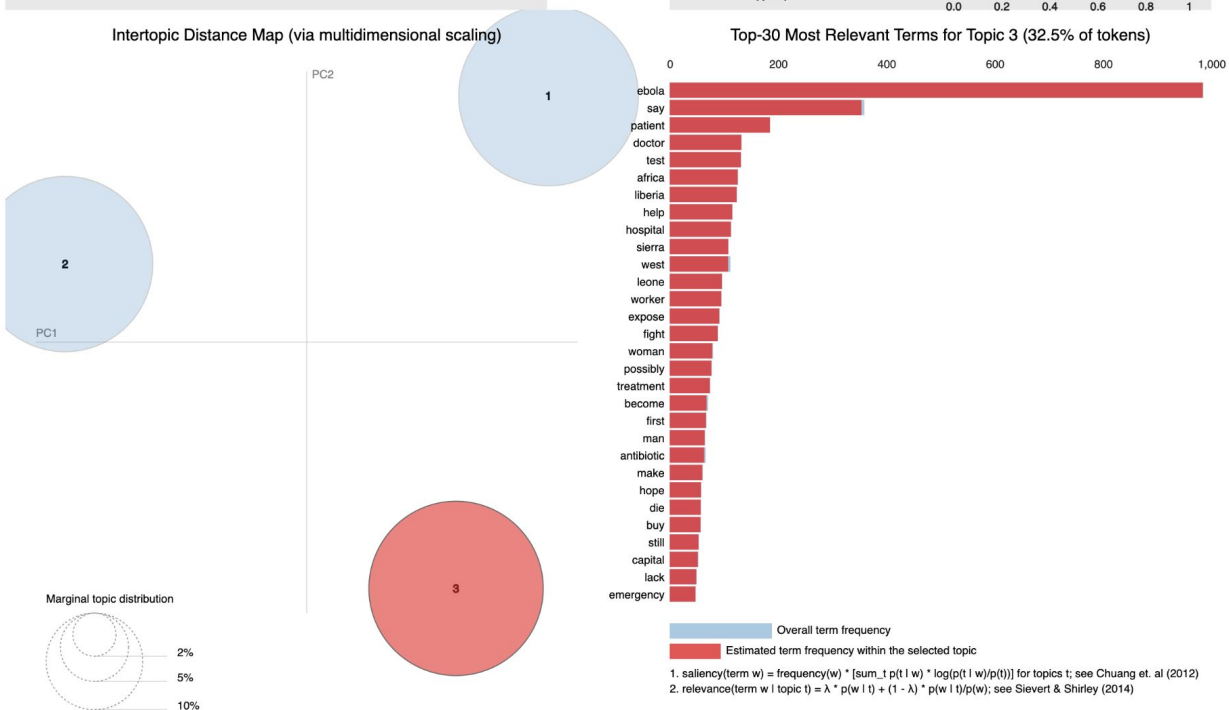
Slide to adjust relevance metric: (2)

$\lambda = 1$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)

Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 3 (32.5% of tokens)



Topic Modeling - 3 Topics

[158]:

Selected Topic: 0

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾

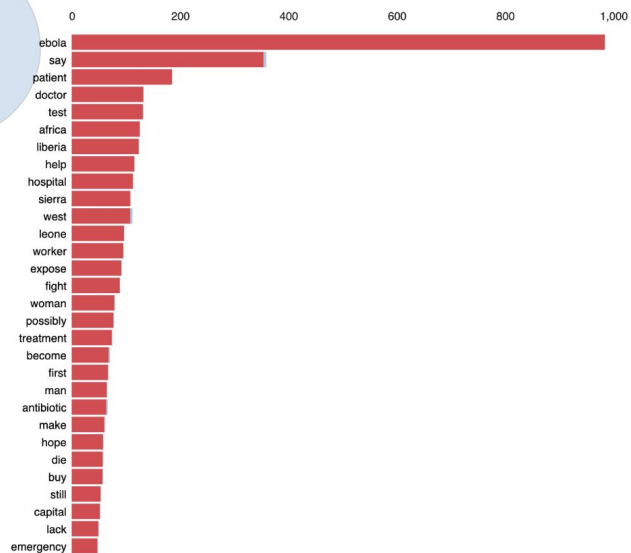
$\lambda = 1$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 3 (32.5% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

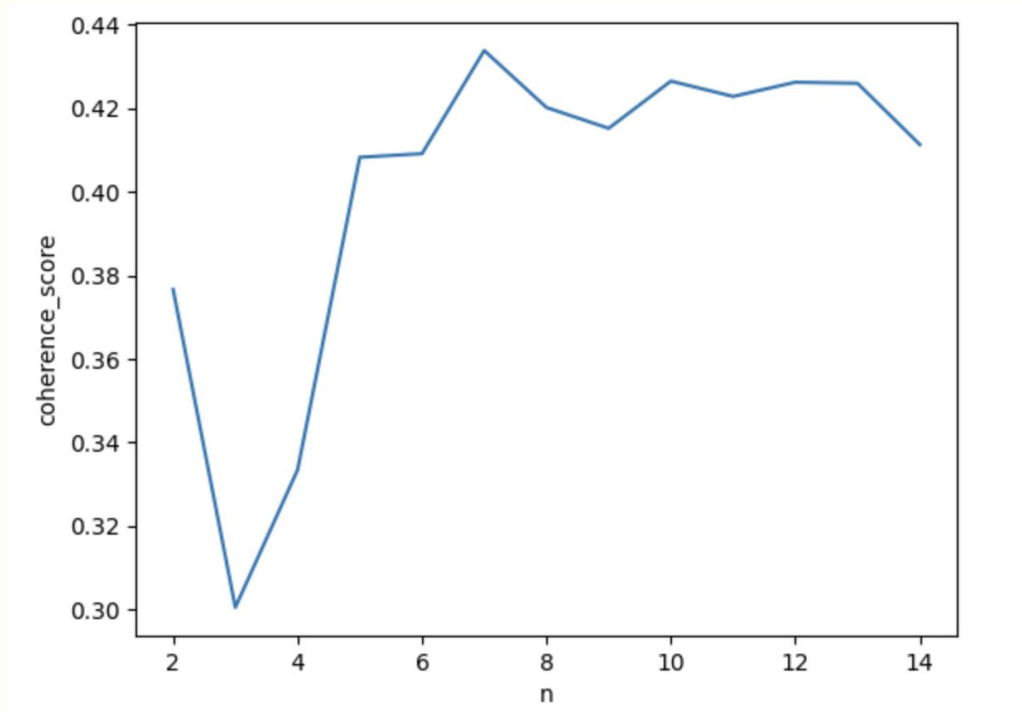
Women's Health Filter

- Create a new corpus keeping only tweets with keywords about women's health
- keywords = ['women', 'woman', 'female', 'menstrual', 'menstruation', 'abortion', 'women's', 'girl', 'lady', 'birth', 'menopause', 'mother', 'mom', 'childbirth', 'ladies', 'ovulation', 'uterus', 'breast', 'ovar', 'ovary', 'ovarian']

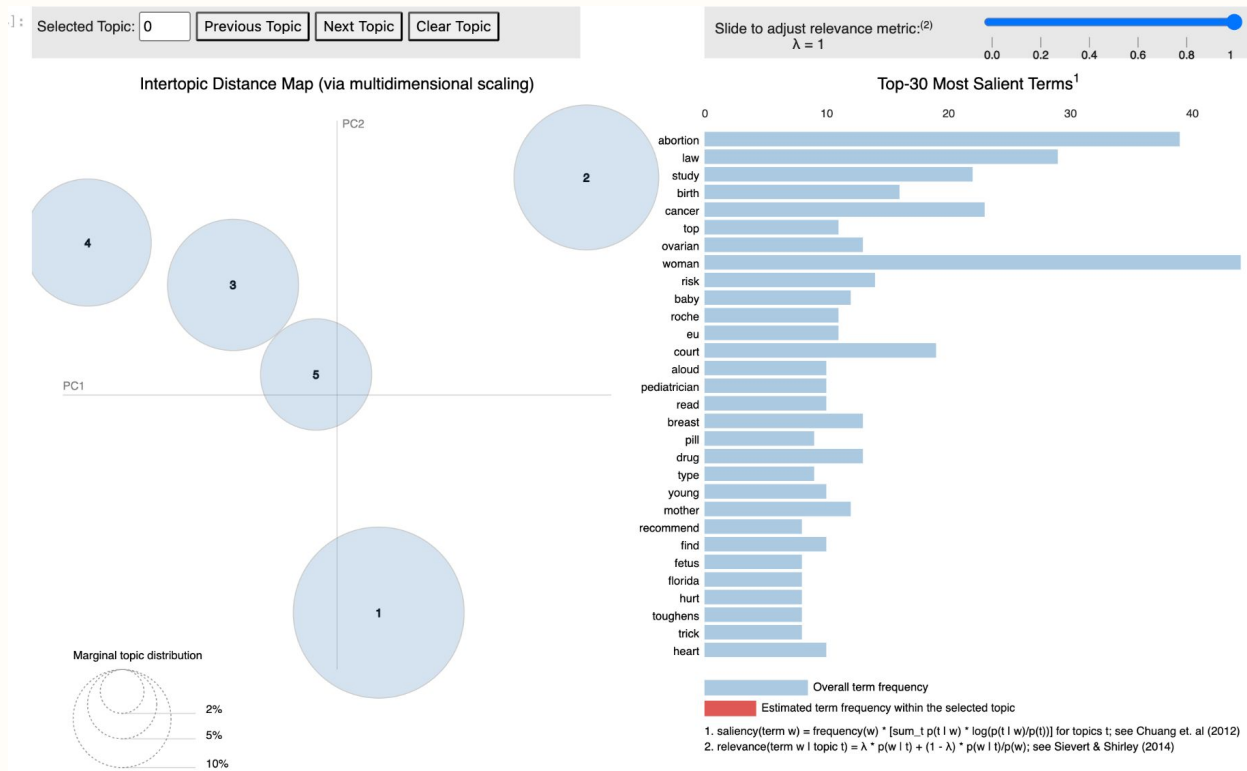
Women's Health Filter

- Create a new corpus keeping only tweets with keywords about women's health
- keywords = ['women', 'woman', 'female', 'menstrual', 'menstruation', 'abortion', 'women's', 'girl', 'lady', 'birth', 'menopause', 'mother', 'mom', 'childbirth', 'ladies', 'ovulation', 'uterus', 'breast', 'ovar', 'ovary', 'ovarian']

Coherence Plot - Women's Health Data



Topic Modeling - 5 Topics



Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

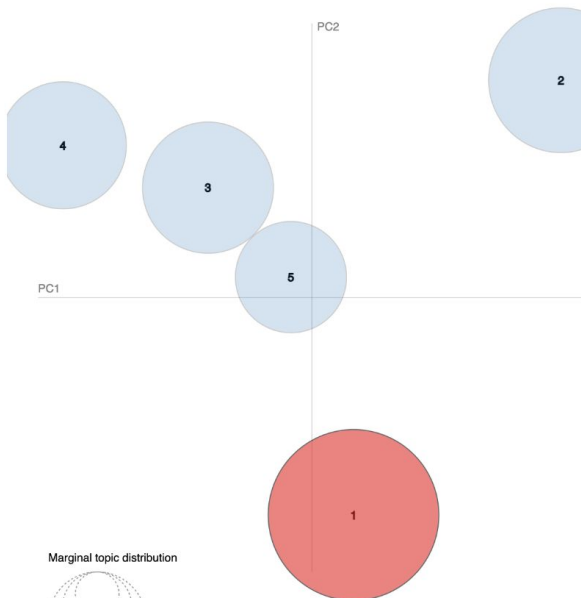
[124]:

Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$



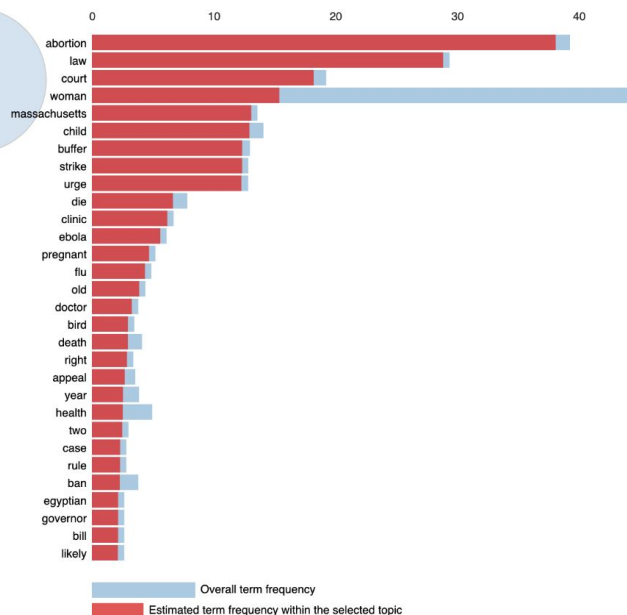
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 1 (30.5% of tokens)



1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

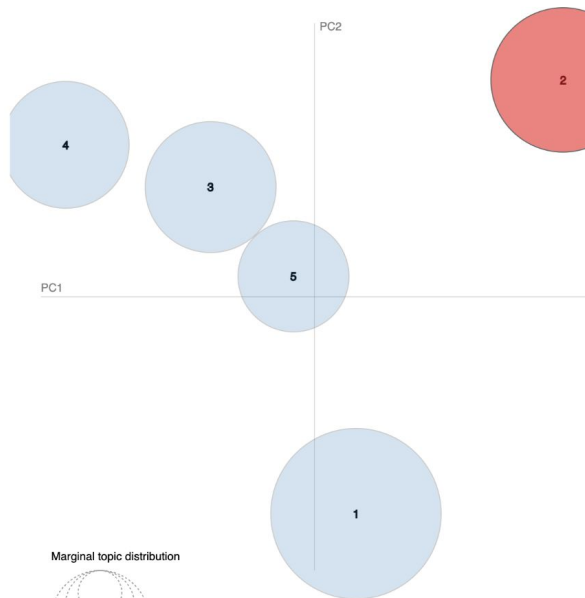
Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

[124]:

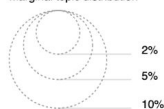
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$

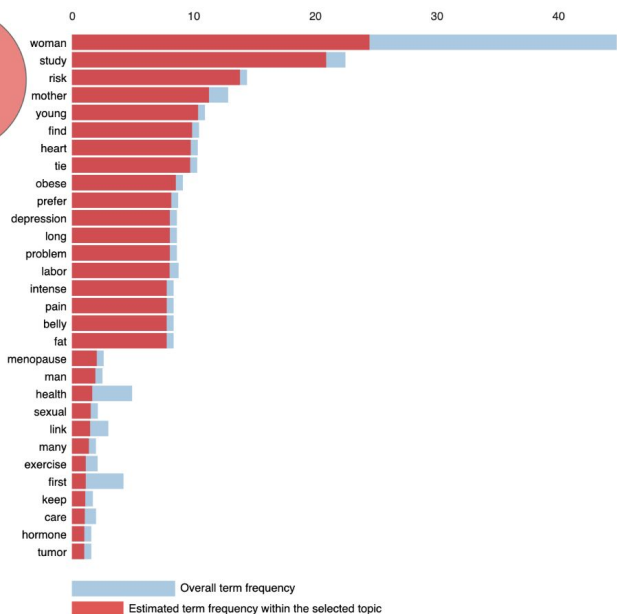
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 2 (21.8% of tokens)



1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

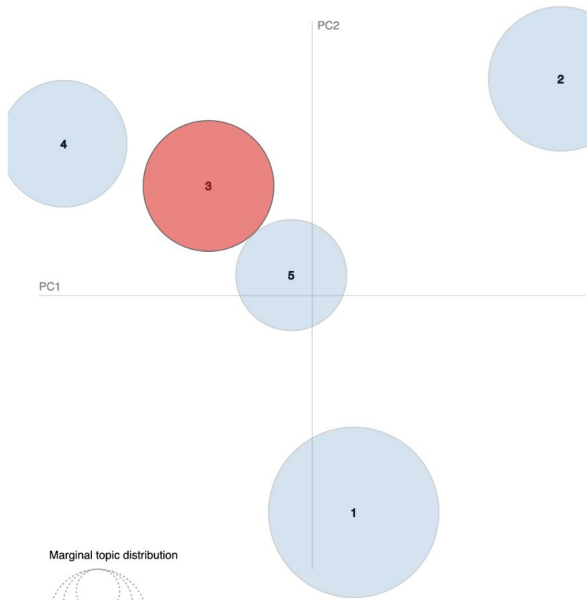
Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

[124]:

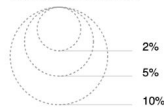
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$

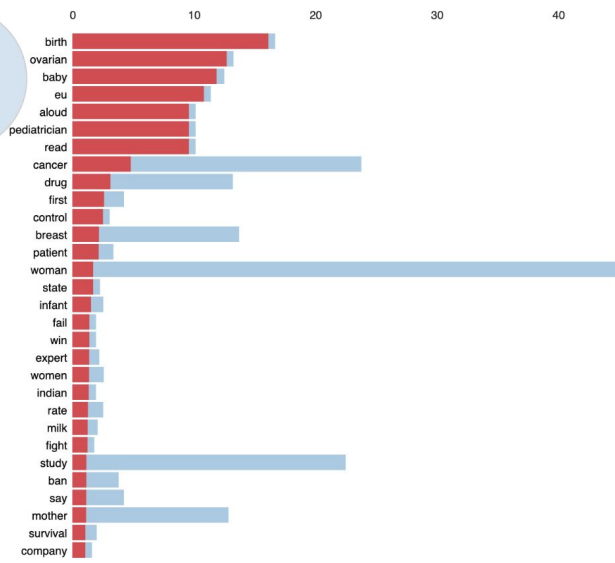
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 3 (17.9% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

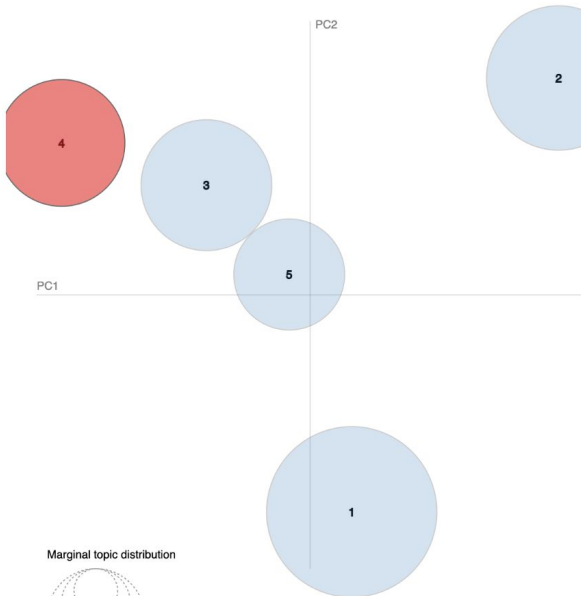
Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

[124]:

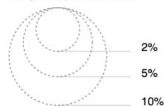
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$

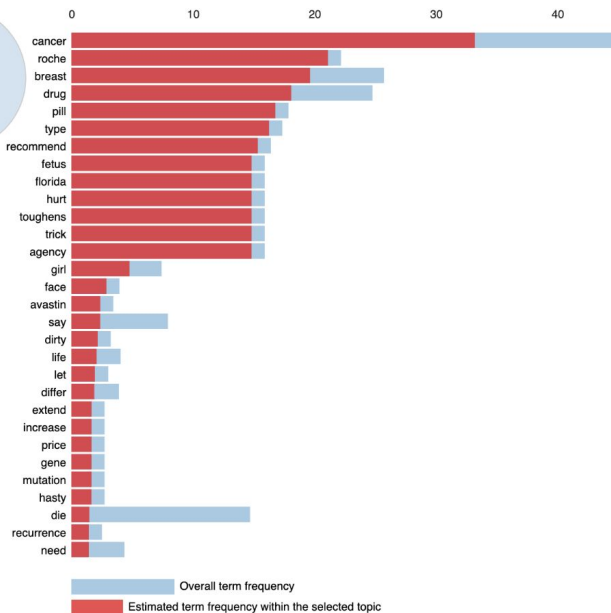
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 4 (16.8% of tokens)



1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t))]; for topics t; see Chuang et. al (2012)
 2. relevance(term w | topic t) = λ * p(w | t) + (1 - λ) * p(w | t)/p(w); see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

[124]:

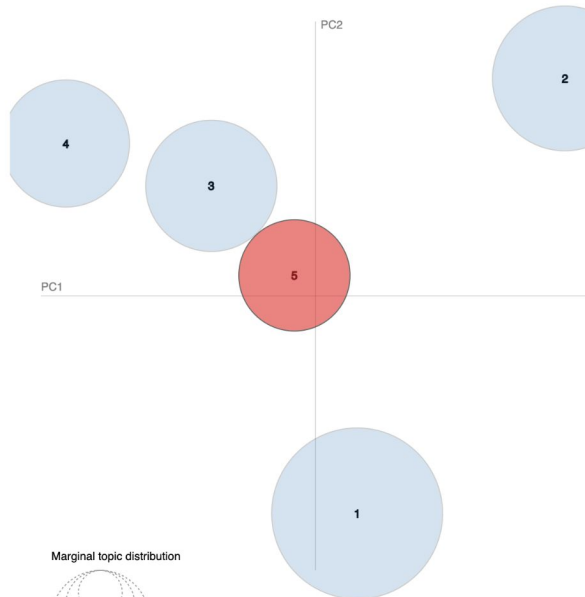
Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾

$\lambda = 1$



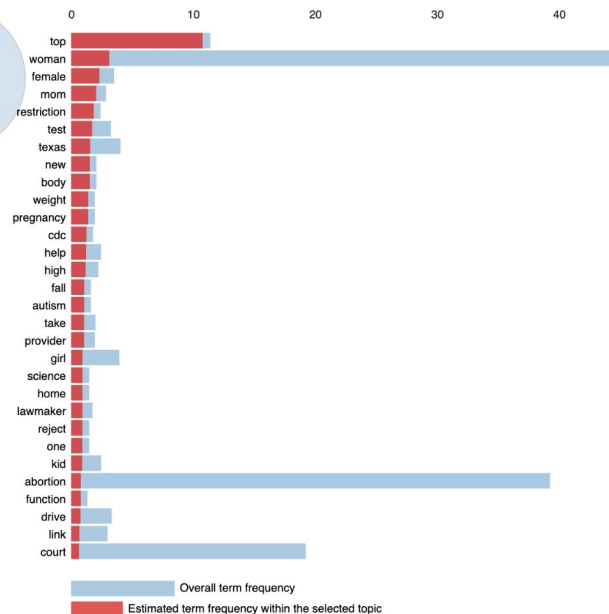
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 5 (12.9% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

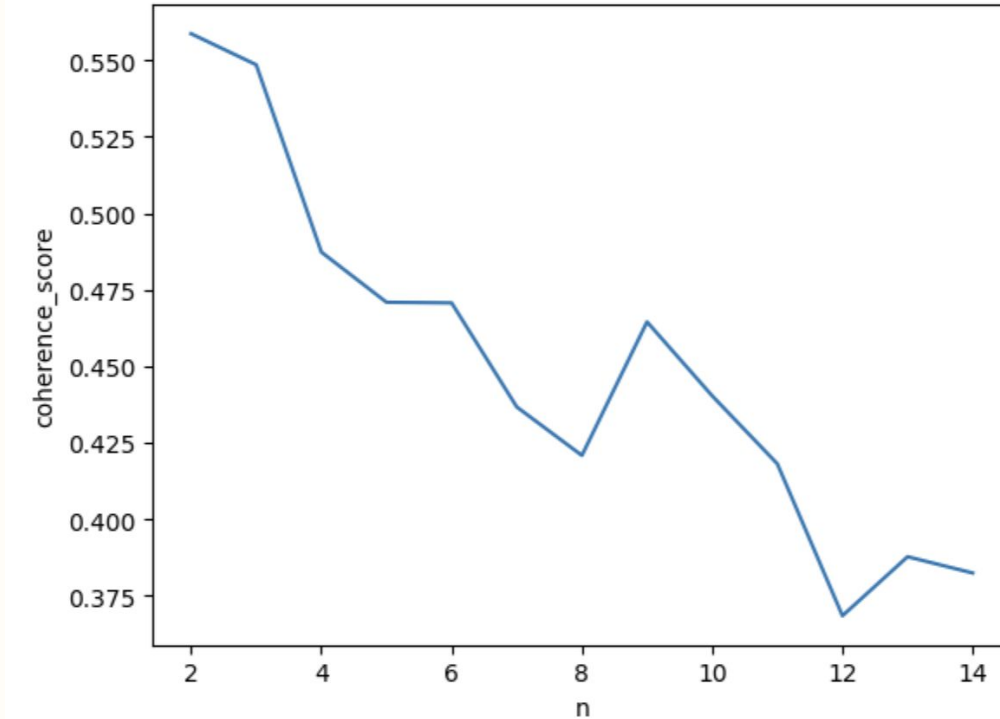
Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

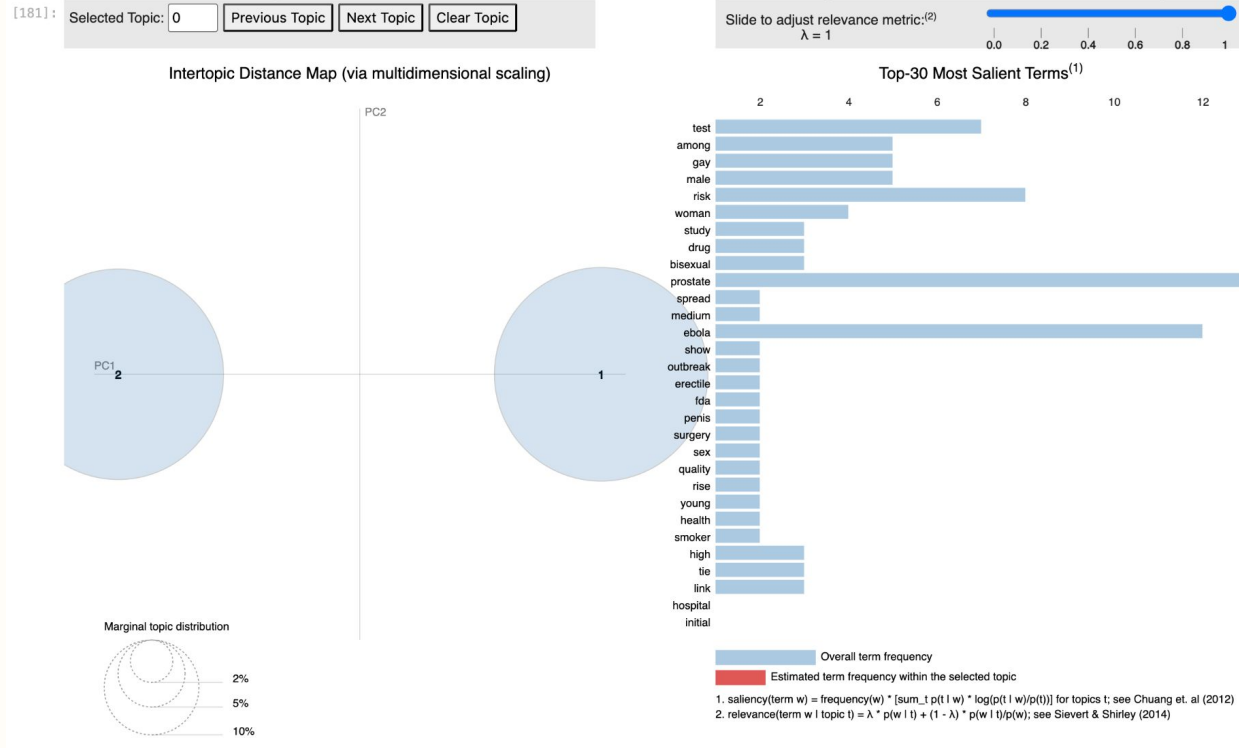
Men's Health Filter

- Create a new corpus keeping only tweets with keywords about men's health
- keywords = ['men', 'man', 'male', 'testicular', 'prostate', 'sperm', "men's", 'erectile', 'gentleman', 'semen', 'penile', 'penis', 'vasectomy', 'gentlemen', 'erection', 'testes']

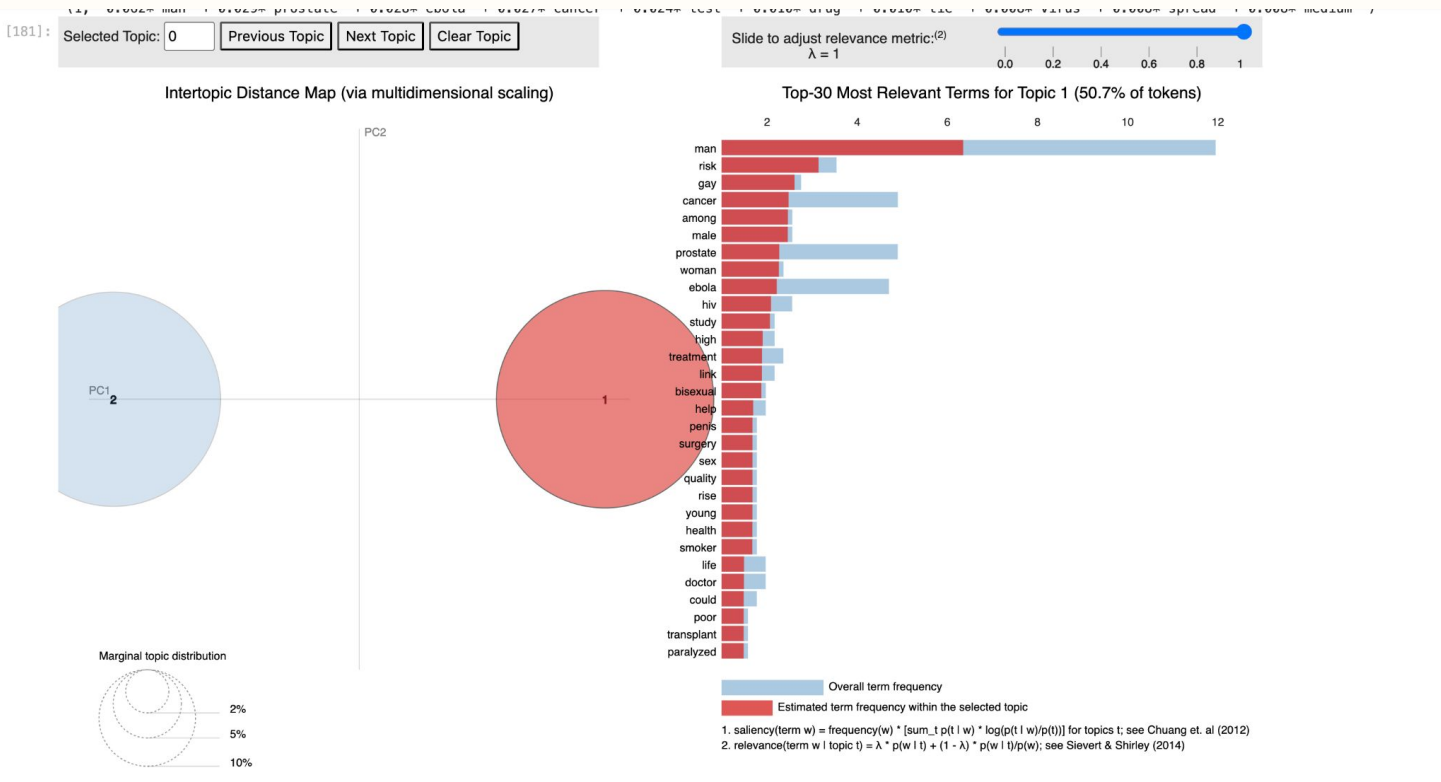
Coherence Plot - Men's Health Data



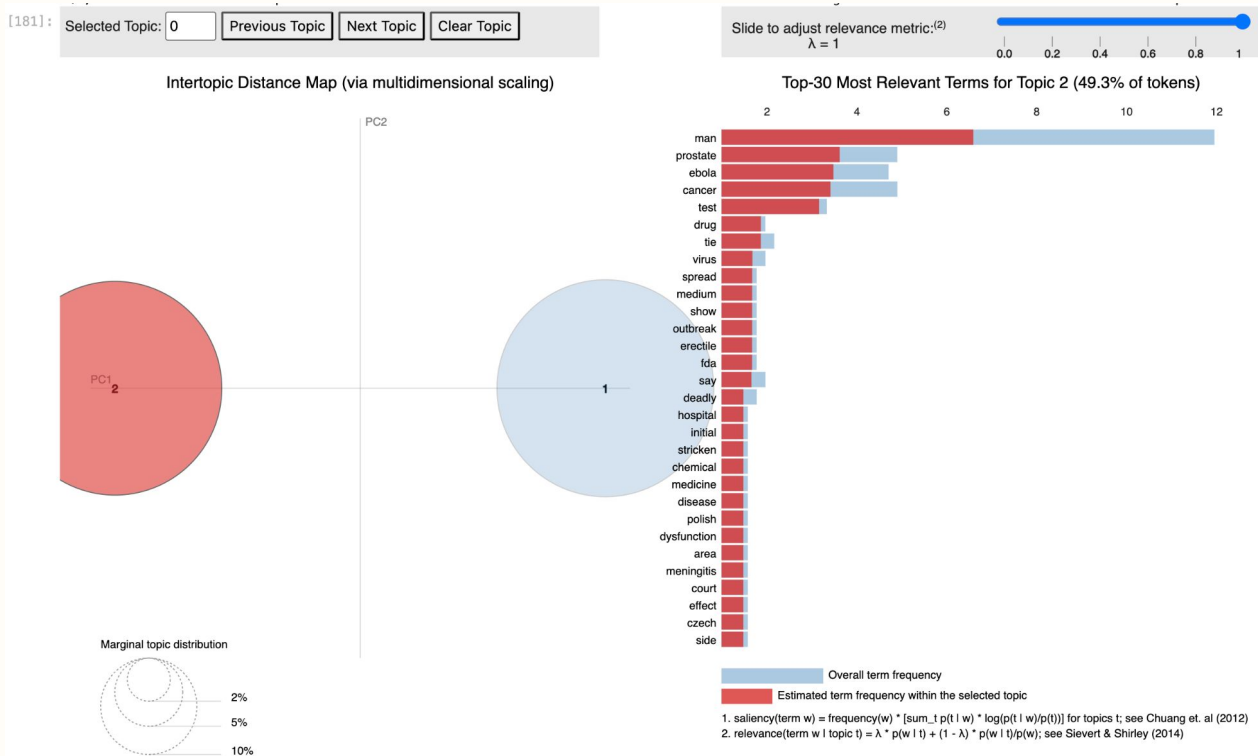
Topic Modeling - 2 Topics



Topic Modeling - 2 Topics



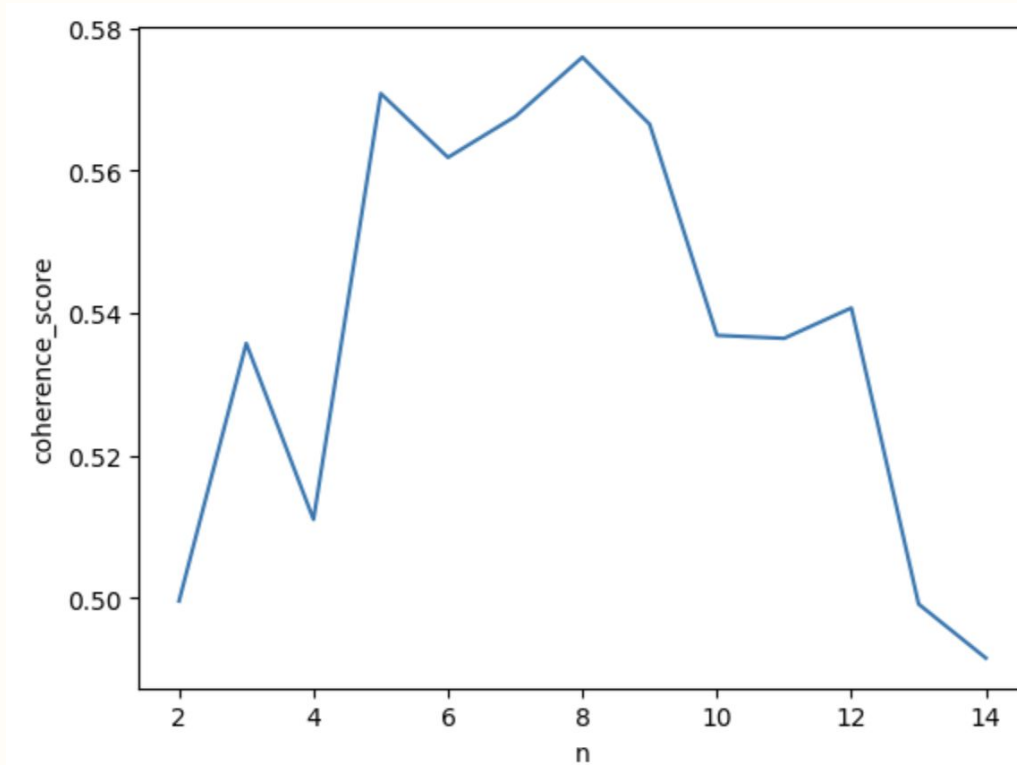
Topic Modeling - 2 Topics



Children's Health Filter

- Create a new corpus keeping only tweets with keywords about children
- keywords = ['men', 'man', 'male', 'testicular', 'prostate', 'sperm', "men's", 'erectile', 'gentleman', 'semen', 'penile', 'penis', 'vasectomy', 'gentlemen', 'erection', 'testes']

Coherence Plot - Children Health Data

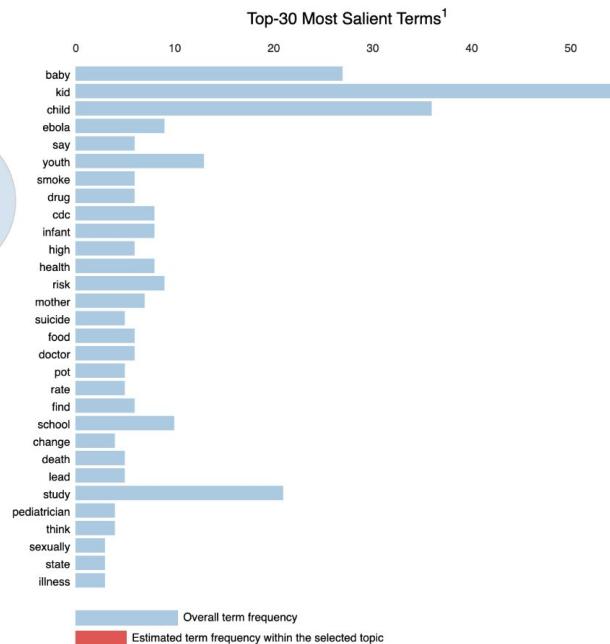
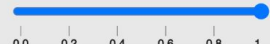


Topic Modeling - 5 Topics

[176]:

Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾
 $\lambda = 1$



1. $\text{sallency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Stevart & Shirley (2014)

Answers to Questions

- Subsetting documents by keywords shows interesting spread of topics
- One of the women's health topics has more political terms than the entire data, men's data, or children's data
- Kids' salient terms include mother, not father

Answers to Questions

- Topic modeling can work for smaller documents within a specific subdomain!
- Choosing number of topics doesn't rely on coherence graph elbow
 - Too similar documents
 - Fewer topics more interpretable

Issues

- Coherence doesn't work as well to find topic numbers because of semantic similarity in the entire data
- LDA is generally worse for smaller documents
- Subsetting data changes the number of documents drastically