



Exploiting Alternative Datasets to Identify Gender Bias in Doctor-Patient Communication

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Gender Bias Exists!

Types of bias

- Conscious
- Unconscious

Why is it important to identify gender bias?

- Lack of women subjects in clinical trials
- Different symptoms based on gender lead to misdiagnosis
- No detailed medical investigation for female patients
 - Ex.: drug prescriptions may not be suitable

PhD Research Question (Still evolving)

- Identify gender bias in doctor-patient communication
 - Is the bias more prominent towards one gender?
 - What do patients think of their physicians?
 - Can language of their communication help identify gender bias?

Patient's Perception of Gender Bias

- Online reviews data from ZocDoc.com
- Do patients' biases influence reviews for their physicians?
- Any identifiable patterns in the language to detect gender bias

| Reviews |
|--|
| A is amazing ! She made me feel totally comfortable and answered all my questions. I was in and out. No wait time. The medical assistant at the desk was also very sweet. I definitely will come back if I ever have to. :) |
| He is extremely professional and knowledgable. He doesn't waste time and diagnosed my situation very quickly. Dr. S explained the problem wrote a prescription (which he called in himself) and made a followup appointment - very impressive. I would recommend Dr. S without any hesitation. |
| Dr. A was great - she took the time to explain my diagnosis and her associate (admin/nurse) was very friendly and helpful as well. |

Table 1: Sample patient reviews

Labeling Gender of Doctors

Masculine pronouns ~ MALE

He is extremely professional and knowledgeable. **He** doesn't waste time and diagnosed my situation very quickly. Dr. S explained the problem wrote a prescription (which **he** called in himself) and made a followup appointment - very impressive. I would recommend Dr. S without any hesitation.

Feminine pronouns ~
FEMALE

Dr. A was great - **she** took the time to explain my diagnosis and **her** associate (admin/nurse) was very friendly and helpful as well.

More about the data

- Online reviews data
 - Data columns: Ratings (*OverallRating*, *BedsideMannerRating*, *WaitTimeRating*) and text reviews
 - 19,372 text reviews; 555 doctors; 2008 to 2015
 - 214 female doctors, 341 male doctors

| Ratings (out of 5) | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| Overall | 4.66 | 0.89 |
| Bedside Manner | 4.7 | 0.77 |
| Wait Time | 4.34 | 0.83 |

Table 2: Basic statistics on numerical ratings

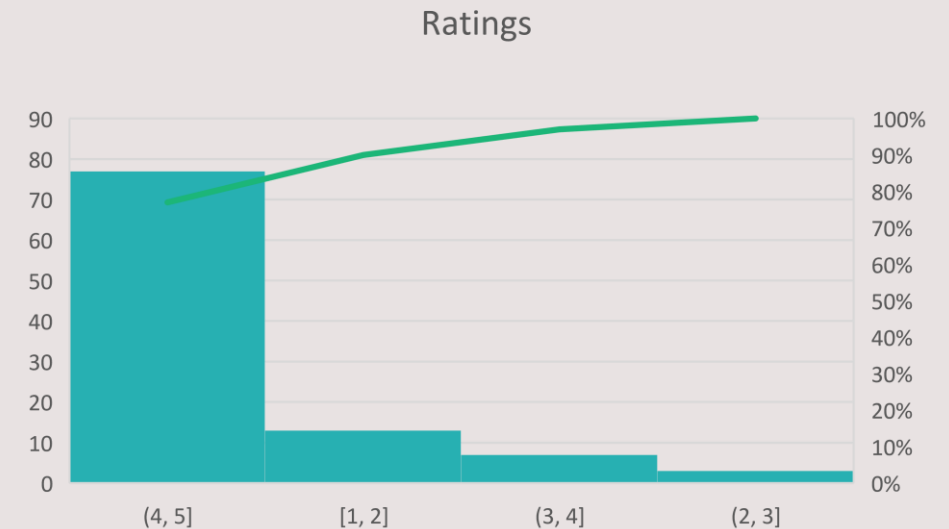


Fig 1: Popular ratings

Ratings vs Text Reviews



Insufficient information from numerical ratings about patient experience



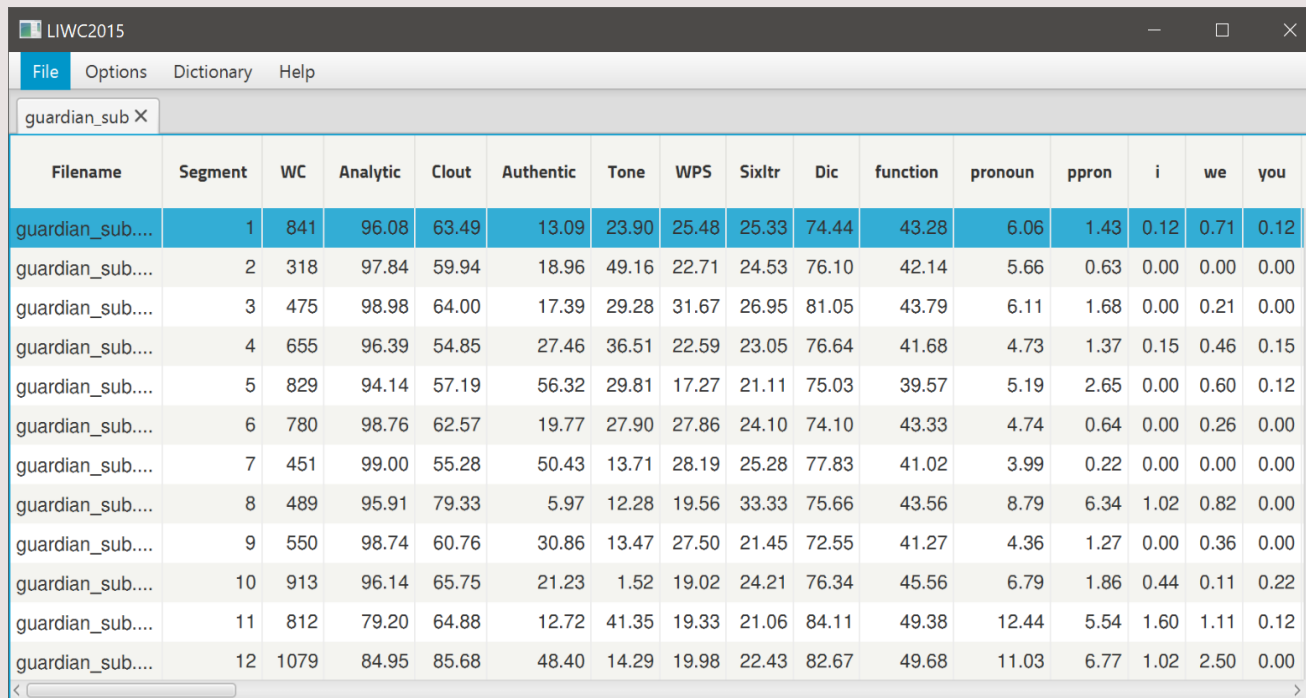
Text reviews are more elaborated



Language analysis of text reviews

Text Reviews Analysis using LIWC

- LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) – A computerized text analysis tool



The screenshot shows the LIWC2015 application window. The menu bar includes File, Options, Dictionary, and Help. Below the menu is a tab labeled 'guardian_sub X'. The main area displays a table with 16 columns: Filename, Segment, WC, Analytic, Clout, Authentic, Tone, WPS, Sixltr, Dic, function, pronoun, ppron, i, we, you, and s. The table contains 12 rows of data for segments 1 through 12.

| Filename | Segment | WC | Analytic | Clout | Authentic | Tone | WPS | Sixltr | Dic | function | pronoun | ppron | i | we | you | s |
|------------------|---------|------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|---------|-------|------|------|------|---|
| guardian_sub.... | 1 | 841 | 96.08 | 63.49 | 13.09 | 23.90 | 25.48 | 25.33 | 74.44 | 43.28 | 6.06 | 1.43 | 0.12 | 0.71 | 0.12 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 2 | 318 | 97.84 | 59.94 | 18.96 | 49.16 | 22.71 | 24.53 | 76.10 | 42.14 | 5.66 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 3 | 475 | 98.98 | 64.00 | 17.39 | 29.28 | 31.67 | 26.95 | 81.05 | 43.79 | 6.11 | 1.68 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 4 | 655 | 96.39 | 54.85 | 27.46 | 36.51 | 22.59 | 23.05 | 76.64 | 41.68 | 4.73 | 1.37 | 0.15 | 0.46 | 0.15 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 5 | 829 | 94.14 | 57.19 | 56.32 | 29.81 | 17.27 | 21.11 | 75.03 | 39.57 | 5.19 | 2.65 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.12 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 6 | 780 | 98.76 | 62.57 | 19.77 | 27.90 | 27.86 | 24.10 | 74.10 | 43.33 | 4.74 | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 7 | 451 | 99.00 | 55.28 | 50.43 | 13.71 | 28.19 | 25.28 | 77.83 | 41.02 | 3.99 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 8 | 489 | 95.91 | 79.33 | 5.97 | 12.28 | 19.56 | 33.33 | 75.66 | 43.56 | 8.79 | 6.34 | 1.02 | 0.82 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 9 | 550 | 98.74 | 60.76 | 30.86 | 13.47 | 27.50 | 21.45 | 72.55 | 41.27 | 4.36 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.00 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 10 | 913 | 96.14 | 65.75 | 21.23 | 1.52 | 19.02 | 24.21 | 76.34 | 45.56 | 6.79 | 1.86 | 0.44 | 0.11 | 0.22 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 11 | 812 | 79.20 | 64.88 | 12.72 | 41.35 | 19.33 | 21.06 | 84.11 | 49.38 | 12.44 | 5.54 | 1.60 | 1.11 | 0.12 | |
| guardian_sub.... | 12 | 1079 | 84.95 | 85.68 | 48.40 | 14.29 | 19.98 | 22.43 | 82.67 | 49.68 | 11.03 | 6.77 | 1.02 | 2.50 | 0.00 | |

Fig 2: LIWC

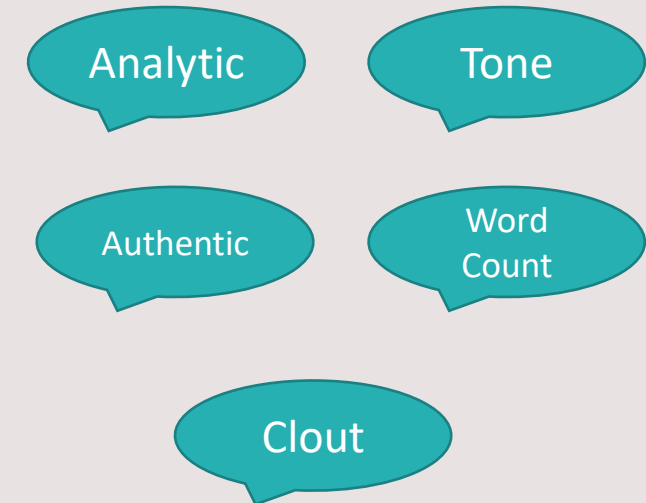


Fig 3: Examples of LIWC categories

Category 1: Informality

- Informality Metric:
 - Analytic thinking:-
 - High analytic score: more use of abstract language
 - Low analytic score: more use of personal language
 - Informal:-
 - High informality score: more use of pronouns, auxiliary verbs and adverbs
 - Low informality score: more use of prepositions, articles
- Expected higher analytic and lower informal for male doctors

Category 2 : Socio- Emotional Content

- Social Metric
 - Social – More use of social words like friend, family etc.
- Emotional Metric
 - Tone, positive & negative emotion - Emotional reaction or tone
- Expected higher in Tone and emotional content for female doctors

Category 3 : Gendered References

- Gendered References Metric:
 - Female: more use of words like 'girl', 'lady', 'woman' etc.
 - Male: more use of words like 'boy' , 'man' etc.
- Expected higher female references for female doctors

Statistical Analysis (LIWC ~ Doc Gender)

- Cohen's d calculations for gender differences
 - Standardized mean differences
 - Confidence intervals
- Hierarchical Linear Modeling Regression
 - DV ~ Ratings, LIWC scores
 - IV ~ Gender of the doctors

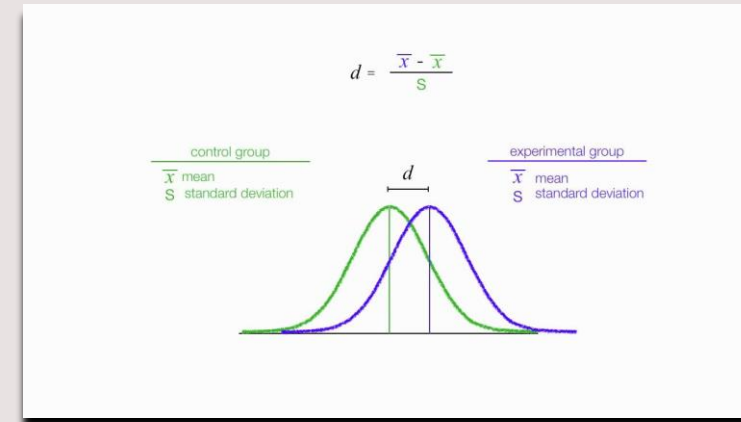


Fig 4: Cohen's d

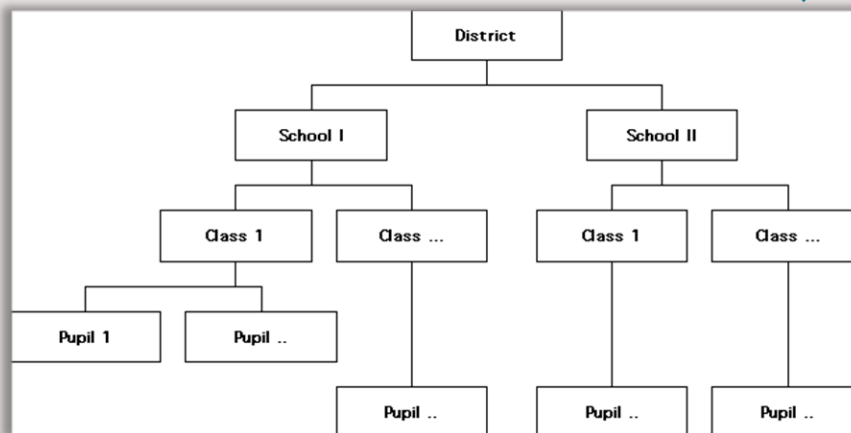


Fig 5: HLM model

Results

Female gendered reference is high

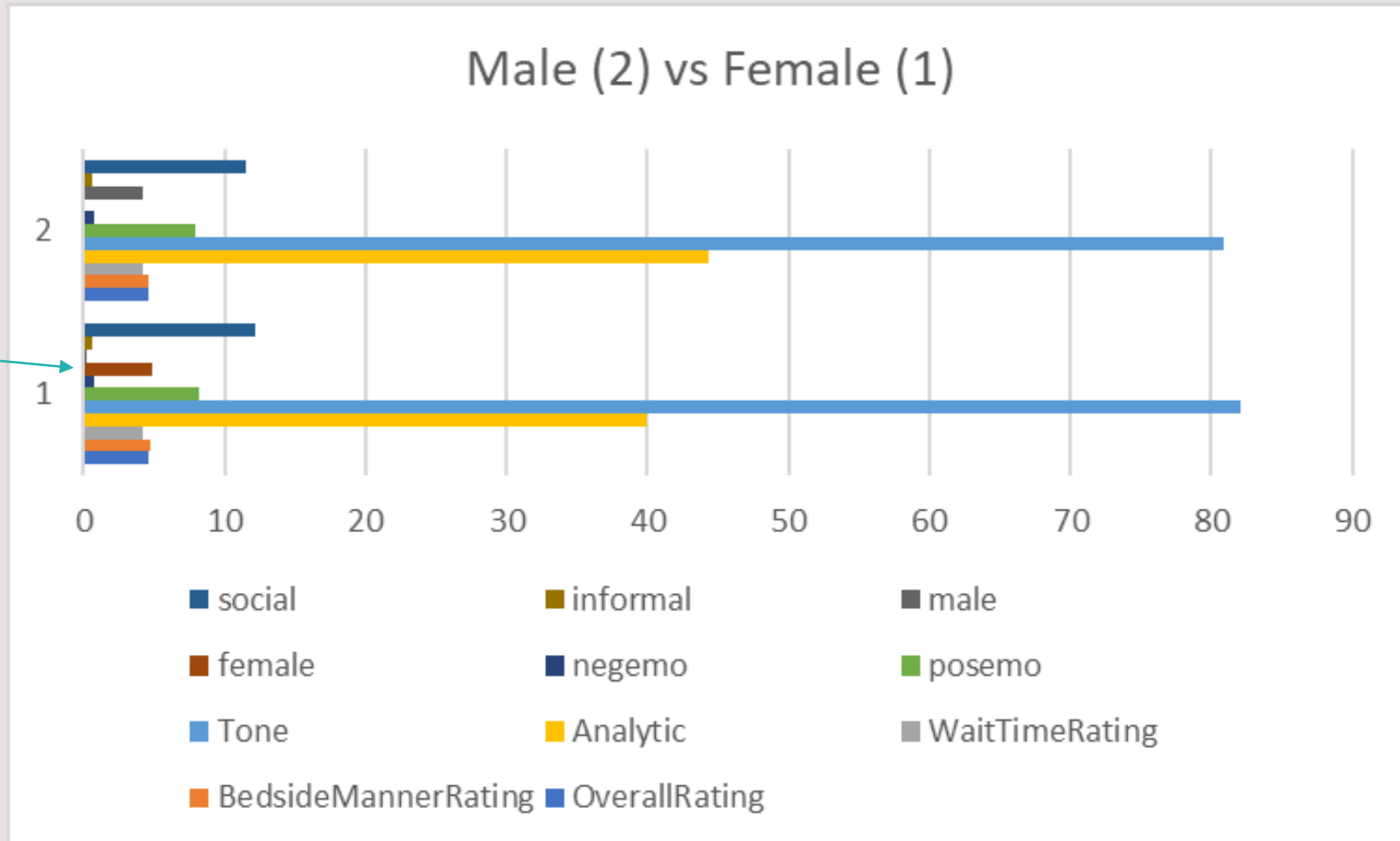


Fig 6: Means for male and female

Results (Contd.)

| Dependent Var | Mean_female | StdDev_female | Mean_male | StdDev_male |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| OverallRating | 4.59 | 2.46 | 4.58 | 2.62 |
| BedsideMannerRating | 4.66 | 2.15 | 4.63 | 2.36 |
| WaitTimeRating | 4.22 | 2.92 | 4.26 | 2.90 |
| Analytic | 39.96 | 49.32 | 44.35 | 48.31 |
| Tone | 82.04 | 63.65 | 80.84 | 61.18 |
| posemo | 8.19 | 11.46 | 7.87 | 11.08 |
| negemo | 0.70 | 3.12 | 0.71 | 3.22 |
| female | 4.85 | 10.56 | 0.13 | 2.62 |
| male | 0.28 | 5.56 | 4.24 | 8.49 |
| informal | 0.59 | 2.45 | 0.56 | 2.45 |
| social | 12.22 | 13.66 | 11.57 | 12.64 |

Table 3: Means & SDs for male/female doctors from
Cohen's d

Conclusion

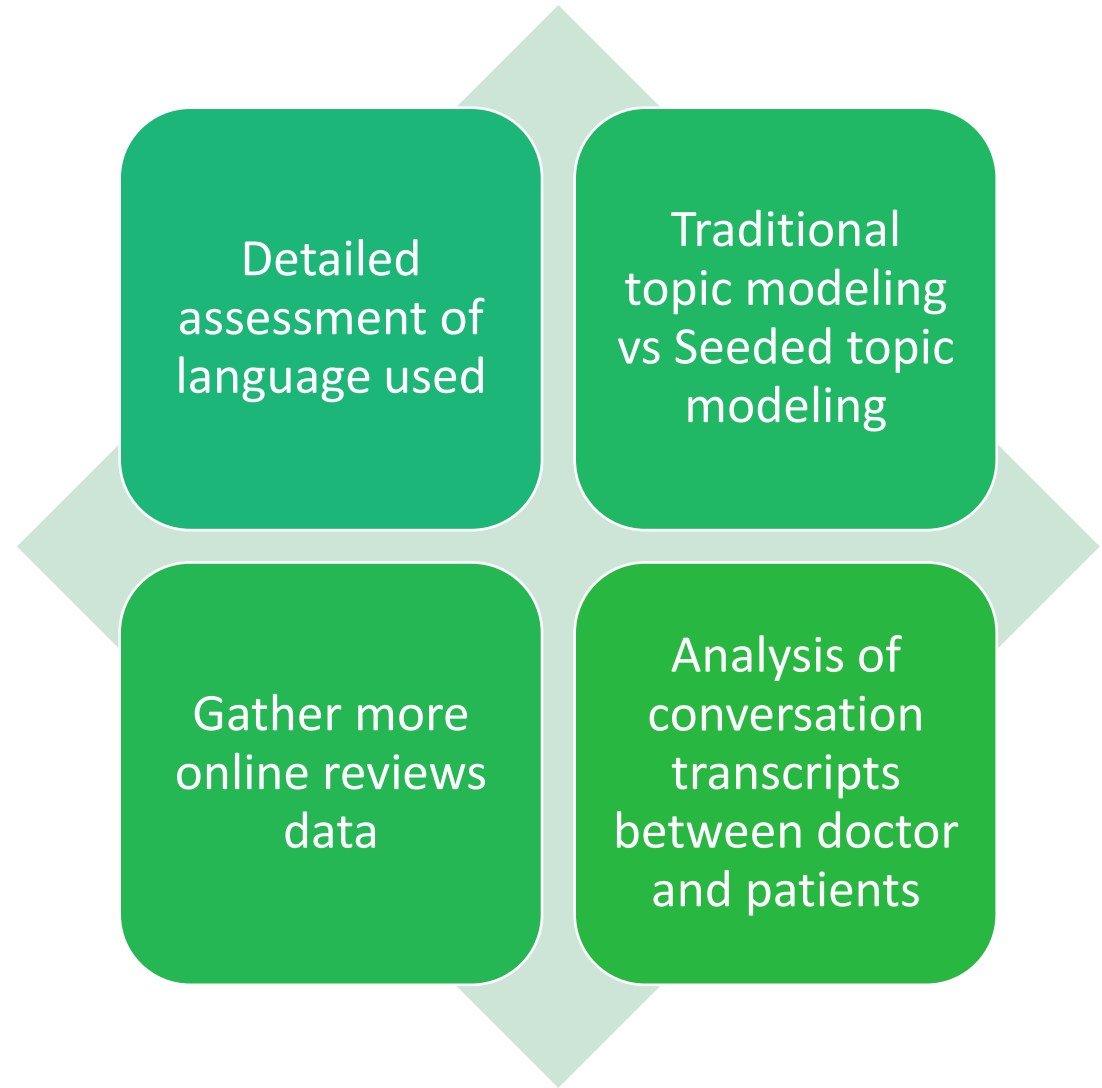
Text analysis > numerical ratings

Language usage → reveal gender bias

Patients may have unconscious biases

Analysis need more refinement

Future Work





Thank you!