Health Monitoring on Social Media over Time

ABSTRACT

Social media has become a major source for analyzing all aspects of daily life. Thanks to dedicated latent topic analysis methods such as the Ailment Topic Aspect Model (ATAM), public health can now be observed on Twitter. In this work, we are interested in using social media to monitor people’s health over time. The use of tweets has several benefits including instantaneous data availability at virtually no cost. Early monitoring of health data is complementary to post-factum studies and enables a range of applications such as measuring behavioral risk factors and triggering health campaigns. We formulate two problems: health transition detection and health transition prediction. We first propose the Temporal Ailment Topic Aspect Model (TM–ATAM), a new latent model dedicated to solving the first problem by capturing transitions that involve health-related topics. TM–ATAM is a non-obvious extension to ATAM that was designed to extract health-related topics. It learns health-related topic transitions by minimizing the prediction error on topic distributions between consecutive posts at different time and geographic granularities. To solve the second problem, we develop T–ATAM, a Temporal Ailment Topic Aspect Model where time is treated as a random variable natively inside ATAM. Our experiments on an 8-month corpus of tweets show that TM–ATAM outperforms TM–LDA in estimating health-related transitions from tweets for different geographic populations. We examine the ability of TM–ATAM to detect transitions due to climate conditions in different geographic regions. We then show how T–ATAM can be used to predict the most important transition and additionally compare T–ATAM with CDC (Center for Disease Control) data and Google Flu Trends.

**EXISTING SYSTEM**

* In the existing system, the authors propose a method that learns changing word distributions of topics over time and in the system, the authors leverage the structure of a social network to learn how topics temporally evolve in a community. TM–ATAM and T–ATAM are however different from dynamic topic models such as [9] and [10], and from the work of Wang et al. [11], as they are designed to learn topic transition patterns from temporally-ordered posts, while dynamic topic models focus on changing word distributions of topics over time.
* TM–ATAM learns transition parameters that dictate the evolution of health-related topics by minimizing the prediction error on ailment distributions of consecutive periods at different temporal and geographic granularities. T–ATAM on the other hand discovers latent ailments in health tweets by treating time as a corpus-specific multinomial distribution.
* Classical approaches have been applied to mining topics for inferring citations. Other discriminative approaches have been applied to do an empirical study on topic modeling and time-based topic modeling respectively. None of those are directly applicable to health data.

**Disadvantages**

* + There is no Mapping Tweets to Documents.
	+ There is Uncovering Health Topics with ATAM.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

* In the proposed system, the system formulates and solves two problems: the health transition detection problem and the health transition prediction problem. To address the detection problem, the system develops TM–ATAM that models temporal transitions of health-related topics. To address the prediction problem, we propose T–ATAM, a novel method which uncovers latent ailment inside tweets by treating time as a random variable natively inside ATAM.
* Treating time as a random variable is key to predicting the subtle change in health-related discourse on Twitter.

**Advantages**

* TM–ATAM, a model able to detect health-related tweets and their evolution over time and space. TM–ATAM learns, for a given region, transition parameters by minimizing the prediction error on ailment distributions of pre-determined time periods.
* T–ATAM, a new model able to predict health-related tweets by treating time as a variable whose values are drawn from a corpus-specific multinomial distribution.
* Extensive experiments that show the superiority of T–ATAM for predicting health transitions, when compared against TM–LDA and TM–ATAM, and its effectiveness against a ground truth.

**SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

➢ **H/W System Configuration:-**

➢ Processor - Pentium –IV

➢ RAM - 4 GB (min)

➢ Hard Disk - 20 GB

➢ Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard

➢ Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse

➢ Monitor - SVGA

**Software Requirements:**

* Operating System - Windows XP
* Coding Language - Java/J2EE(JSP,Servlet)
* Front End - J2EE
* Back End - MySQL