



Online | Mobile | Global

Digital Epidemiology in the Age of Big Data

Specific Challenges around data analytics for
Social Media Data

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Journal of Infectious Diseases, 14. Nov 2016

Digital Pharmacovigilance and Disease Surveillance: Combining Traditional and Big-Data Systems for Better Public Health

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The digital revolution has contributed to very large data sets (ie, big data) relevant for public health. The two major data sources are electronic health records from traditional health systems and patient-generated data. As the two data sources have complementary strengths—high veracity in the data from traditional sources and high velocity and variety in patient-generated data—they can be combined to build more-robust public health systems. However, they also have unique challenges. Patient-generated data in particular are often completely unstructured and highly context dependent, posing essentially a machine-learning challenge. Some recent examples from infectious disease surveillance and adverse drug event monitoring demonstrate that the technical challenges can be solved. Despite these advances, the problem of verification remains, and unless traditional and digital epidemiologic approaches are combined, these data sources will be constrained by their intrinsic limits.

Keywords. digital epidemiology; disease surveillance; pharmagovigilance; Twitter.

Traditional Epidemiology

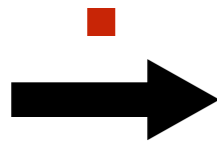


CDC et al.



Academia

Traditional Epidemiology



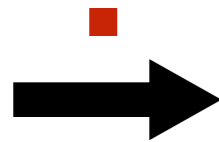
CDC et al.



Academia



Traditional Epidemiology



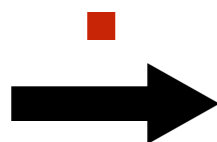
CDC et al.



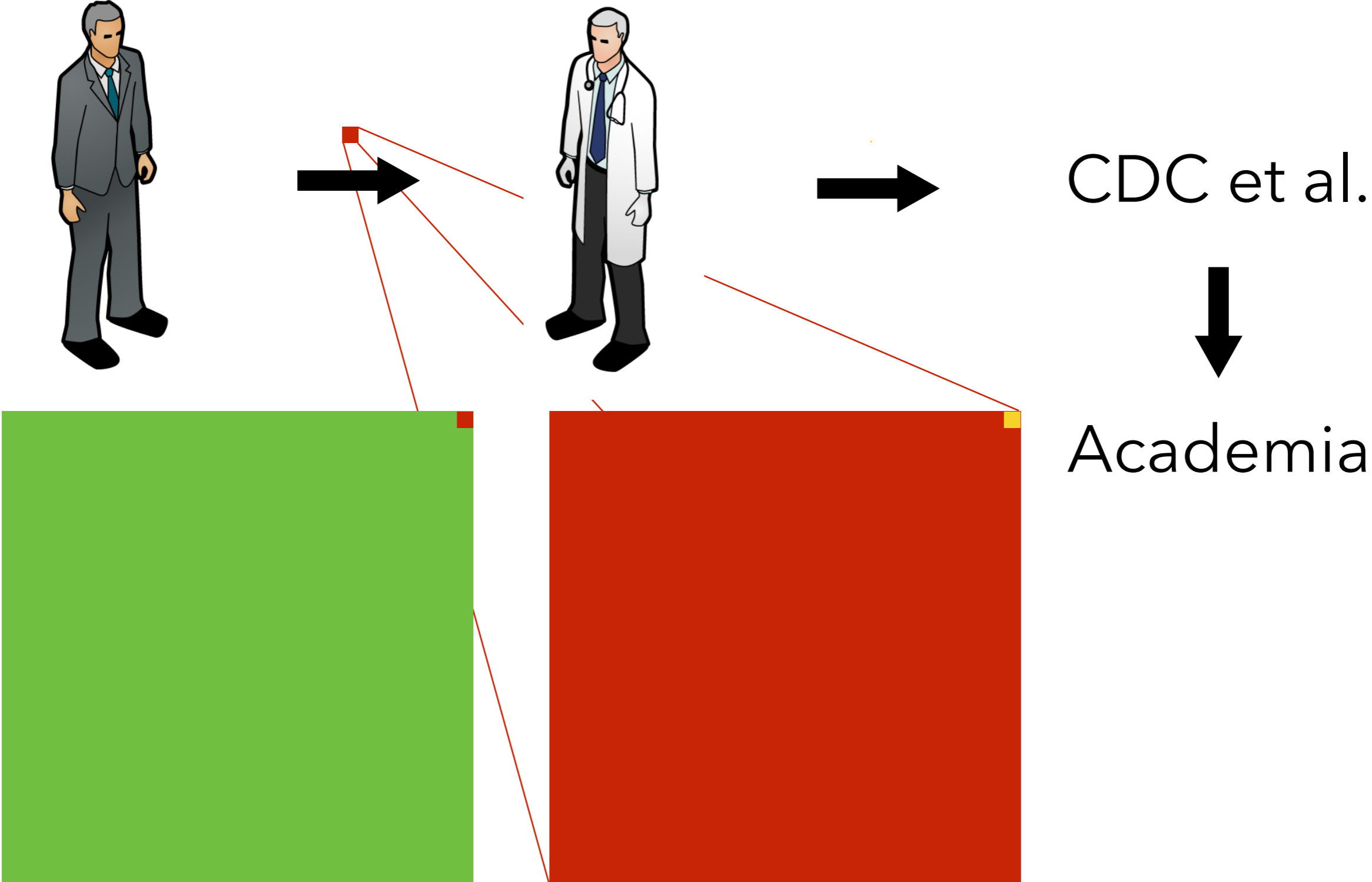
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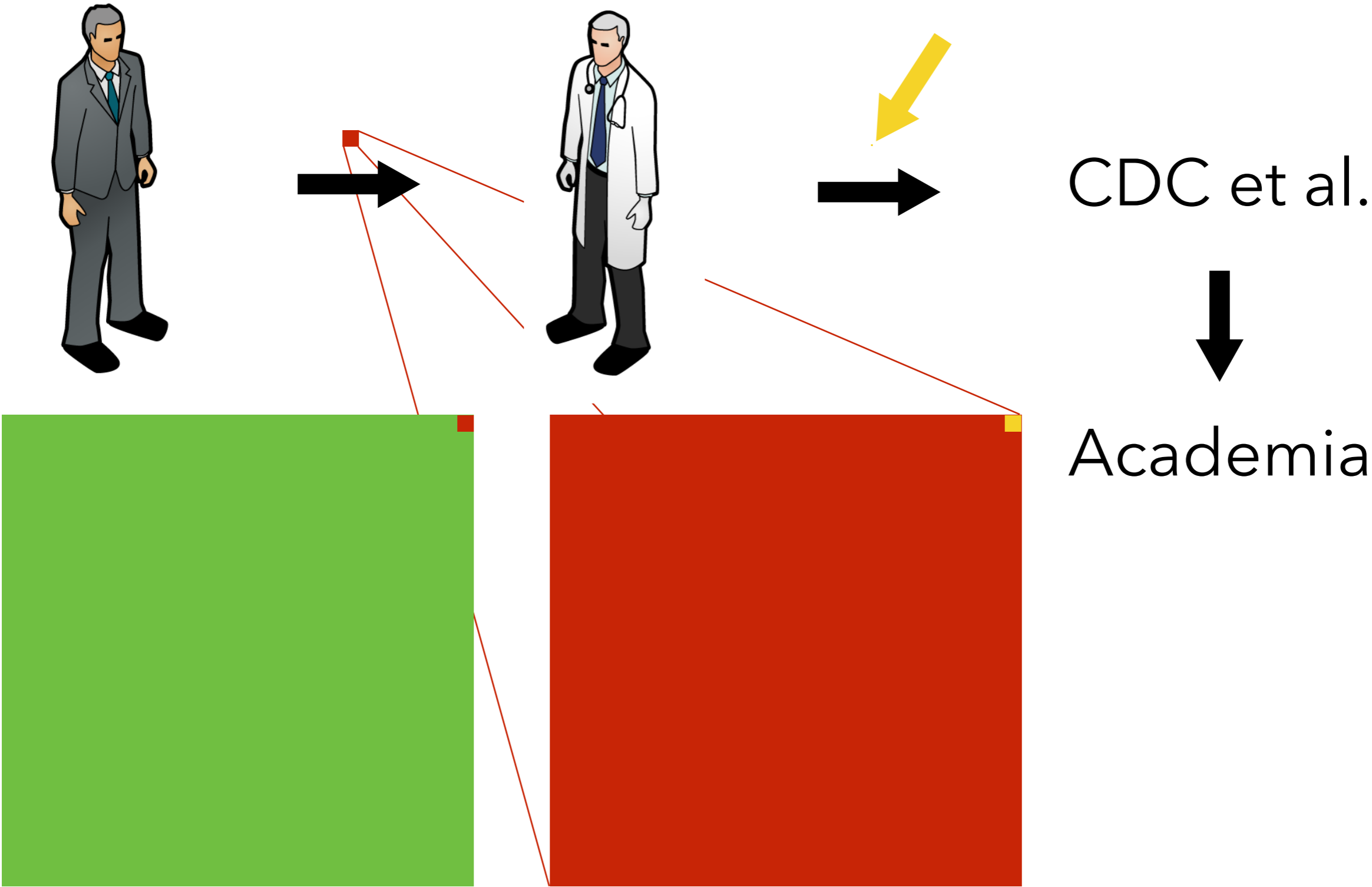
Traditional Epidemiology



Traditional Epidemiology



Traditional Epidemiology



Digital Epidemiology: new data streams

"Got my flu shot this morning and now my throat is sore."

"Stomach flu & normal flu in the same month. I'm officially a germaphobe."



Text
Images
Videos
Sounds
Location
Biological data
etc.

"Such an upset stomach today. I hope it's just a bug and not the Truvada."

*"My weight: 170.1 lb. 10.1 lb to go.
#raceweight @Withings scale auto-tweets my weight once a week <http://withings.com>"*

From Personalized Health...

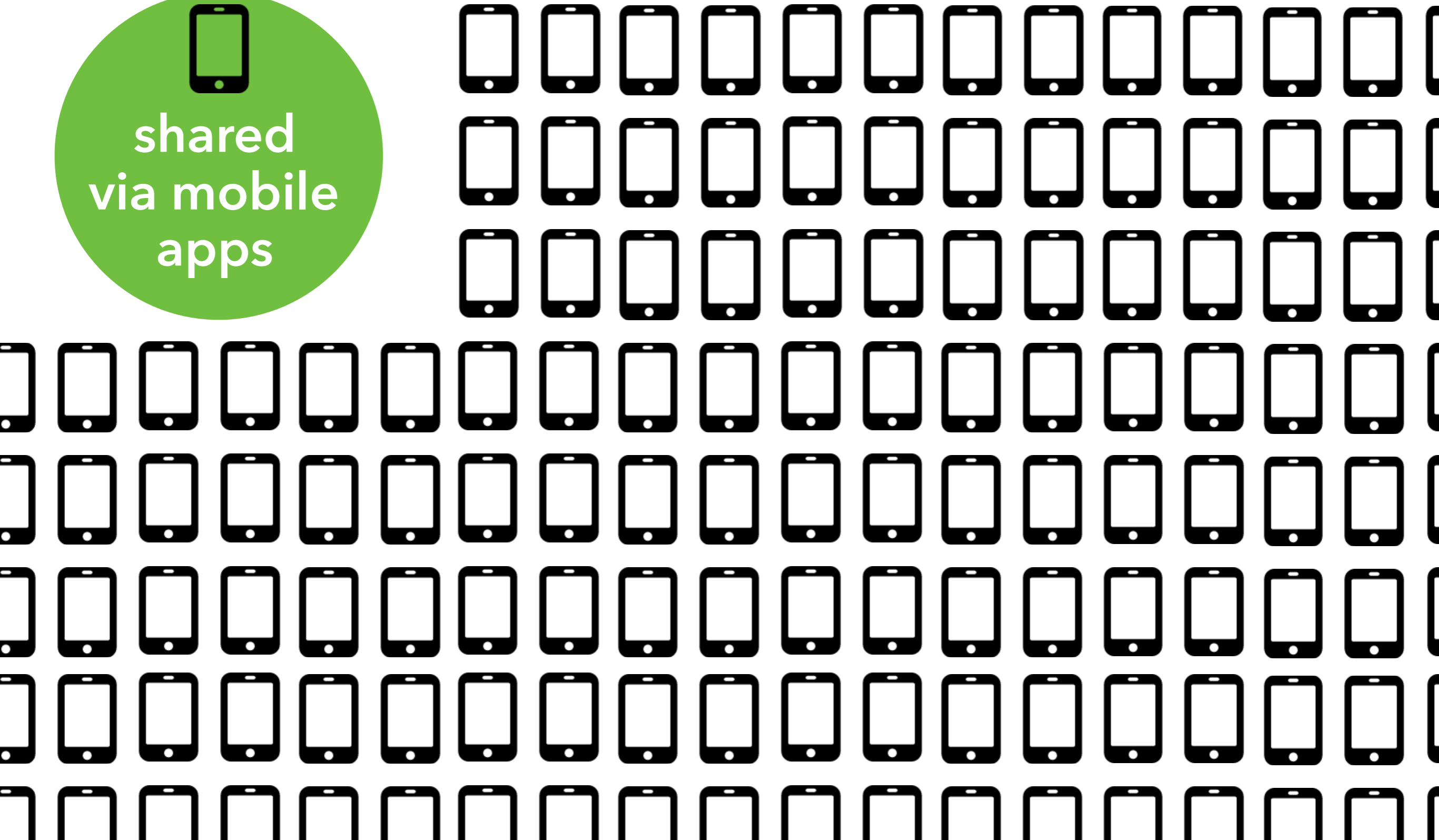
- my DNA
- my *omics data
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- etc.



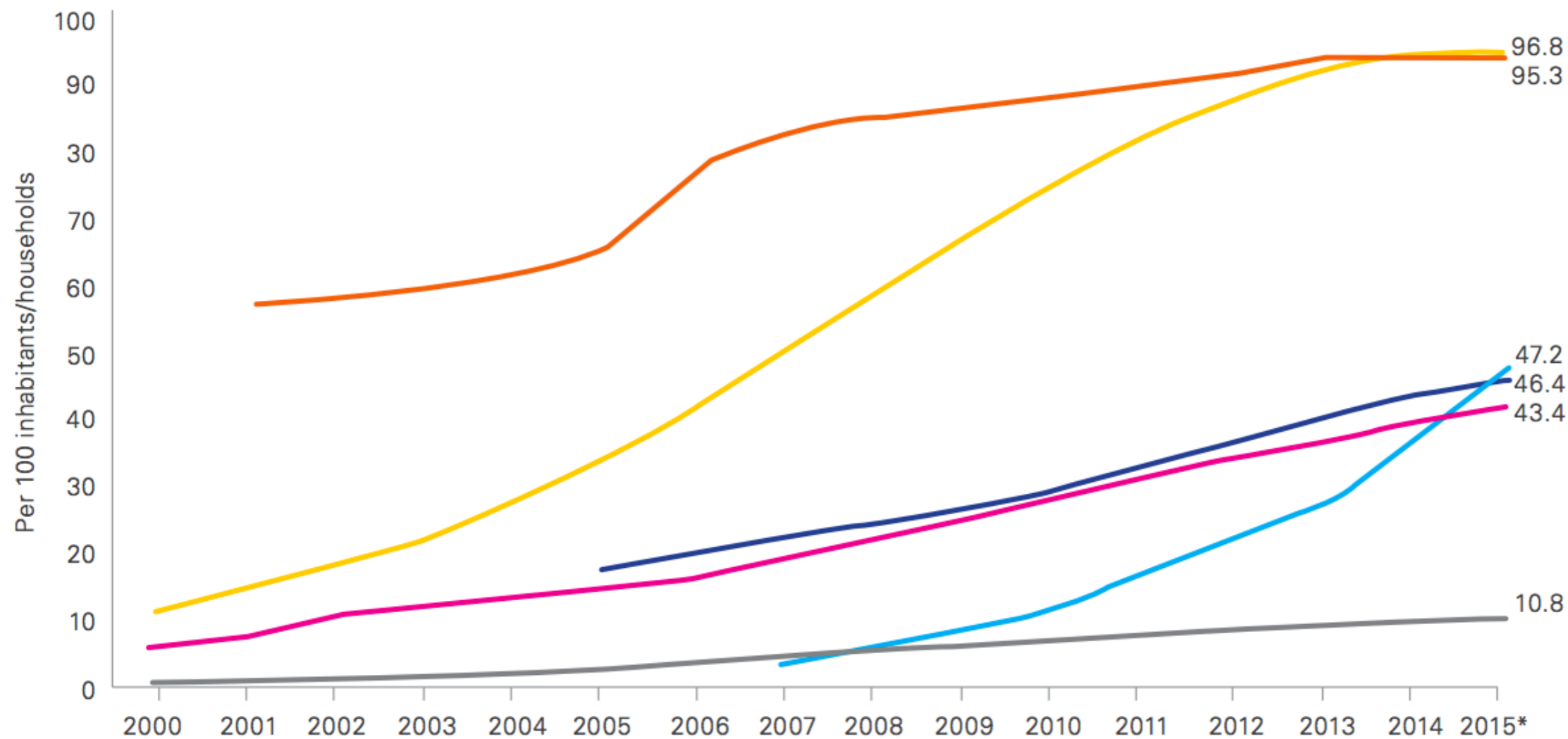
shared
via mobile
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**"The
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...To Truly Global Health



Mobile broadband

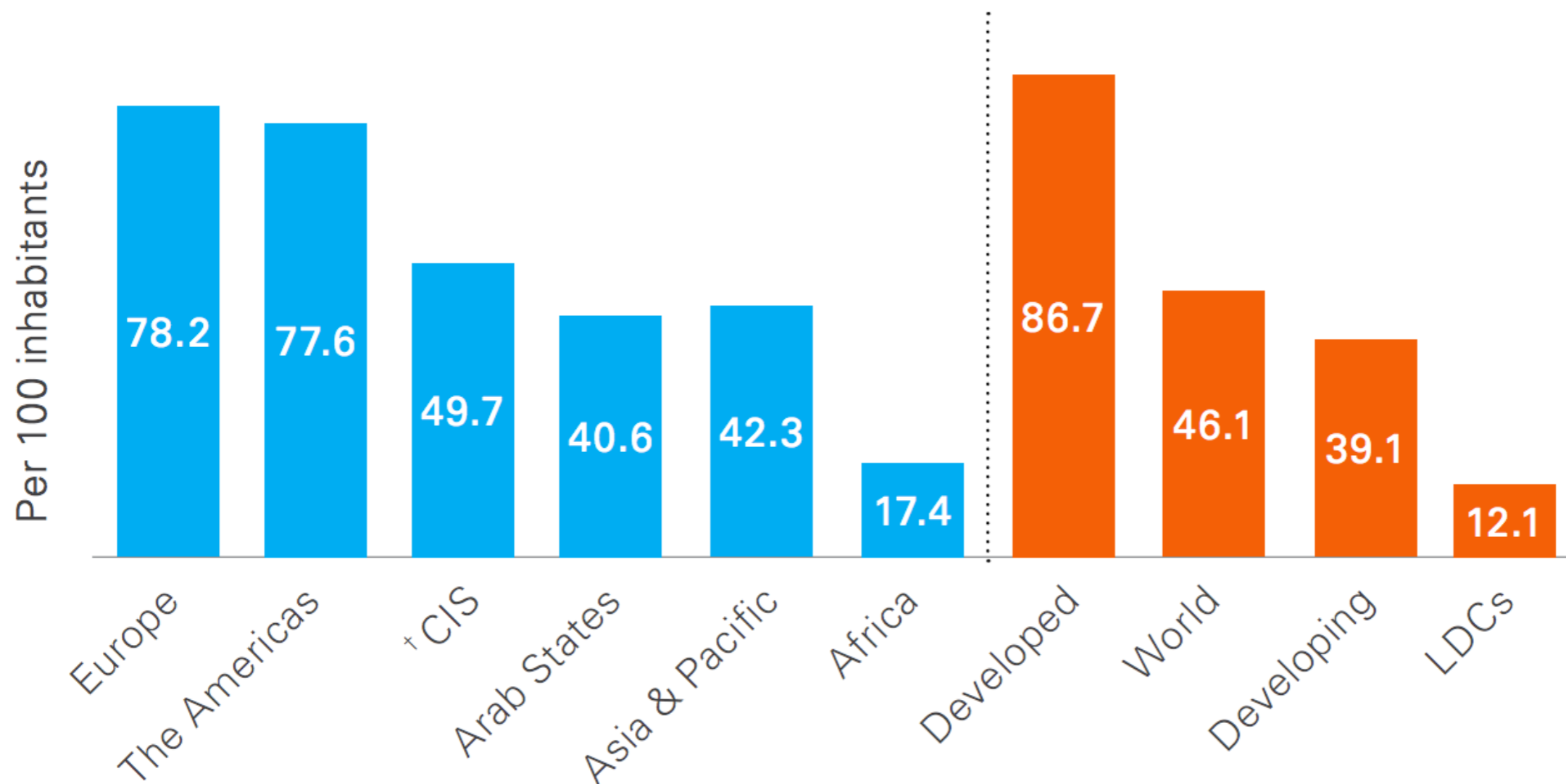


Source: ITU.
Note: * Estimates.

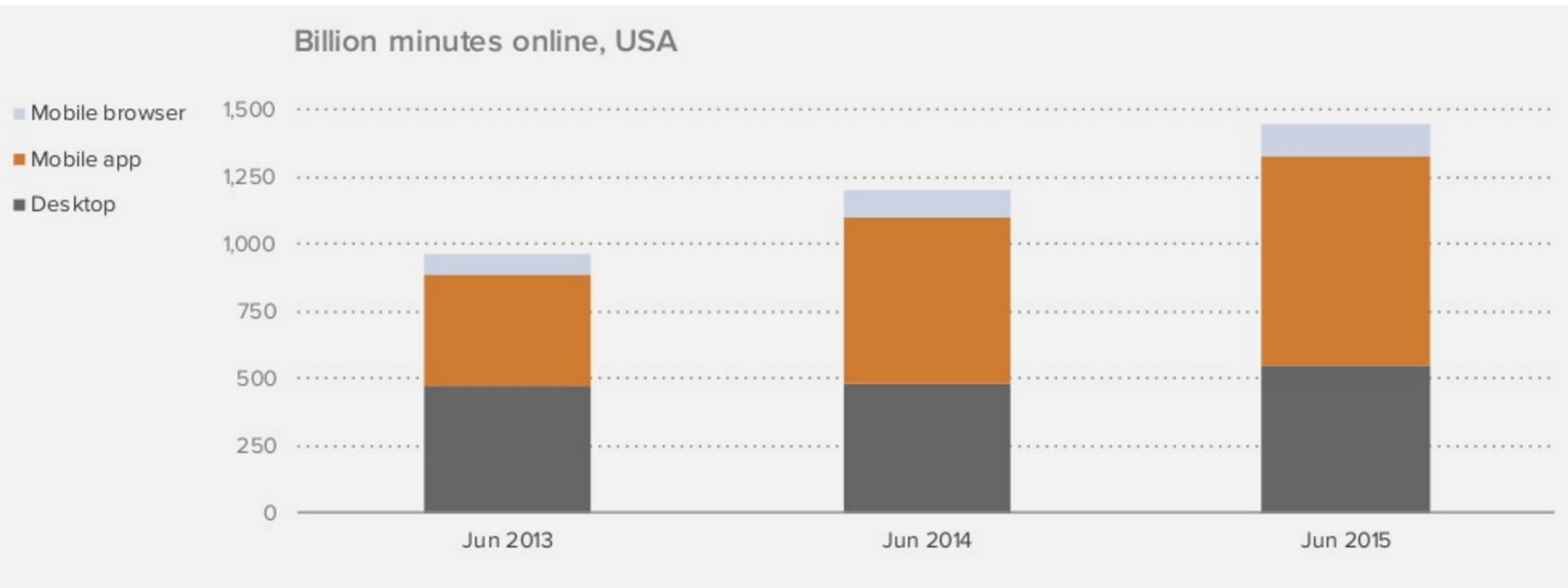
- Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
 — Individuals using the Internet
— Population covered by 2G mobile-cellular network
- Mobile broadband subscriptions
 — Fixed-broadband subscriptions
— Households with Internet

Mobile broadband

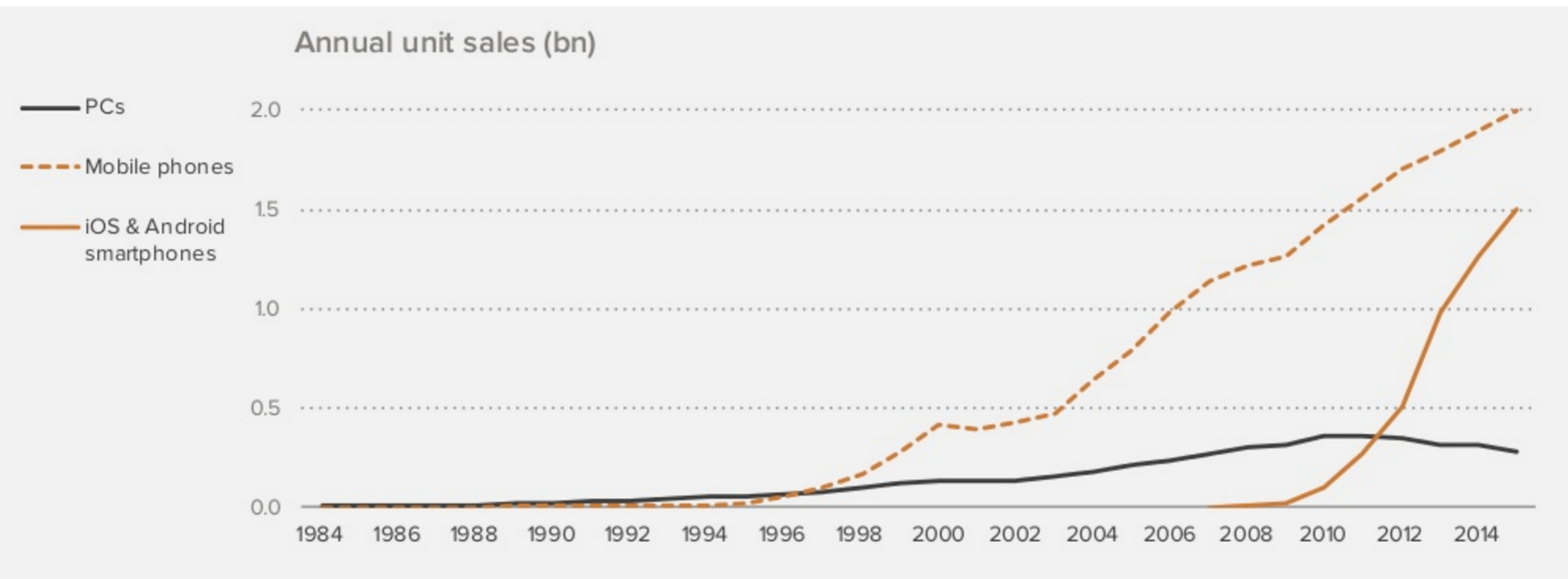
Mobile broadband subscriptions



More time spent on mobile apps than all of web

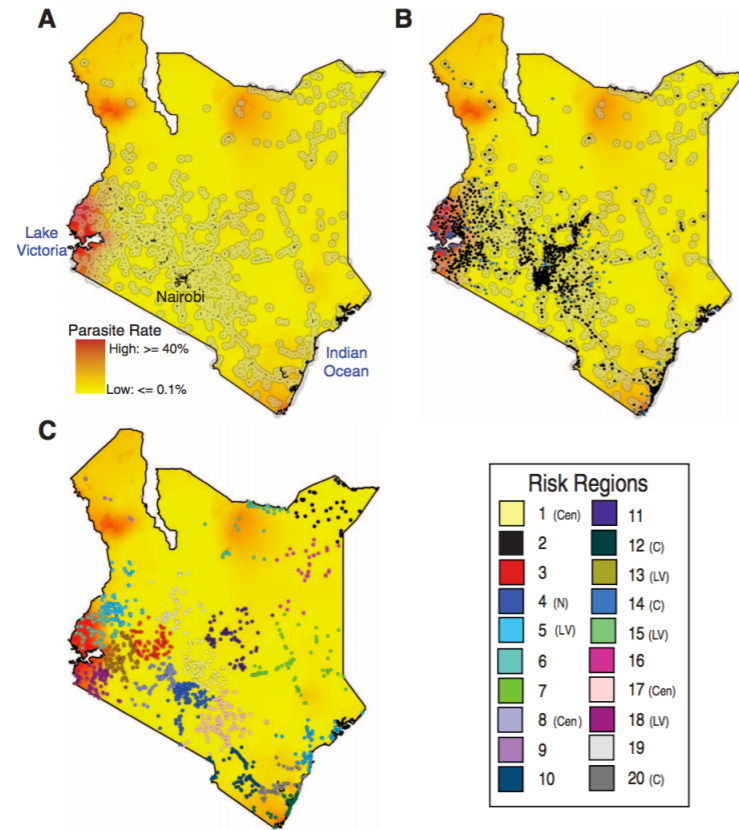


Mobile phone & smart phone revolutions dwarf the PC revolution



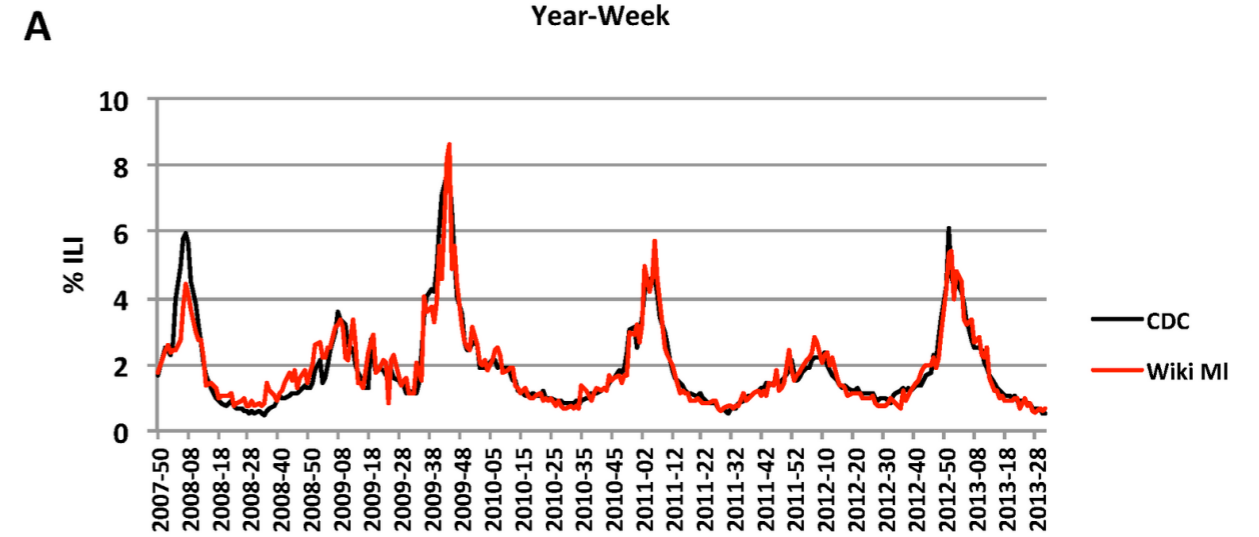
Mobile phones - Malaria elimination

Wesolowski et al 2012



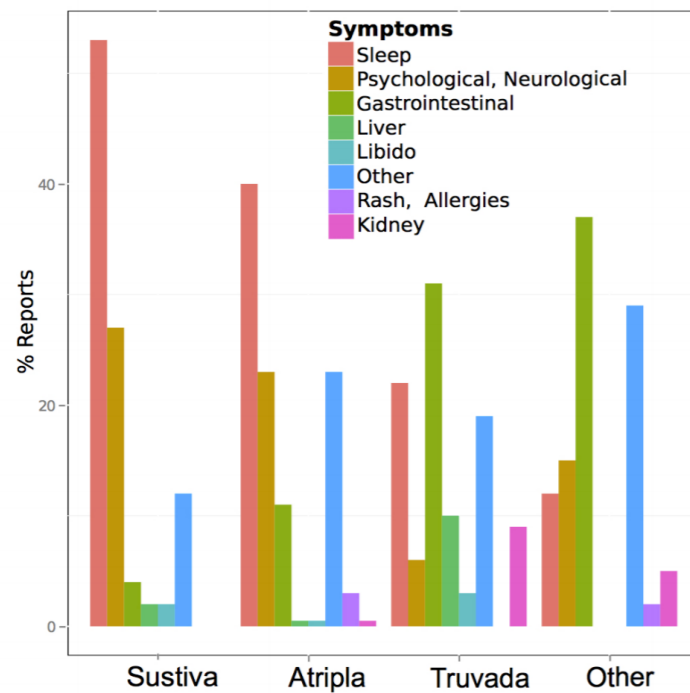
Wikipedia - Influenza forecasting

Mclver & Brownstein 2014



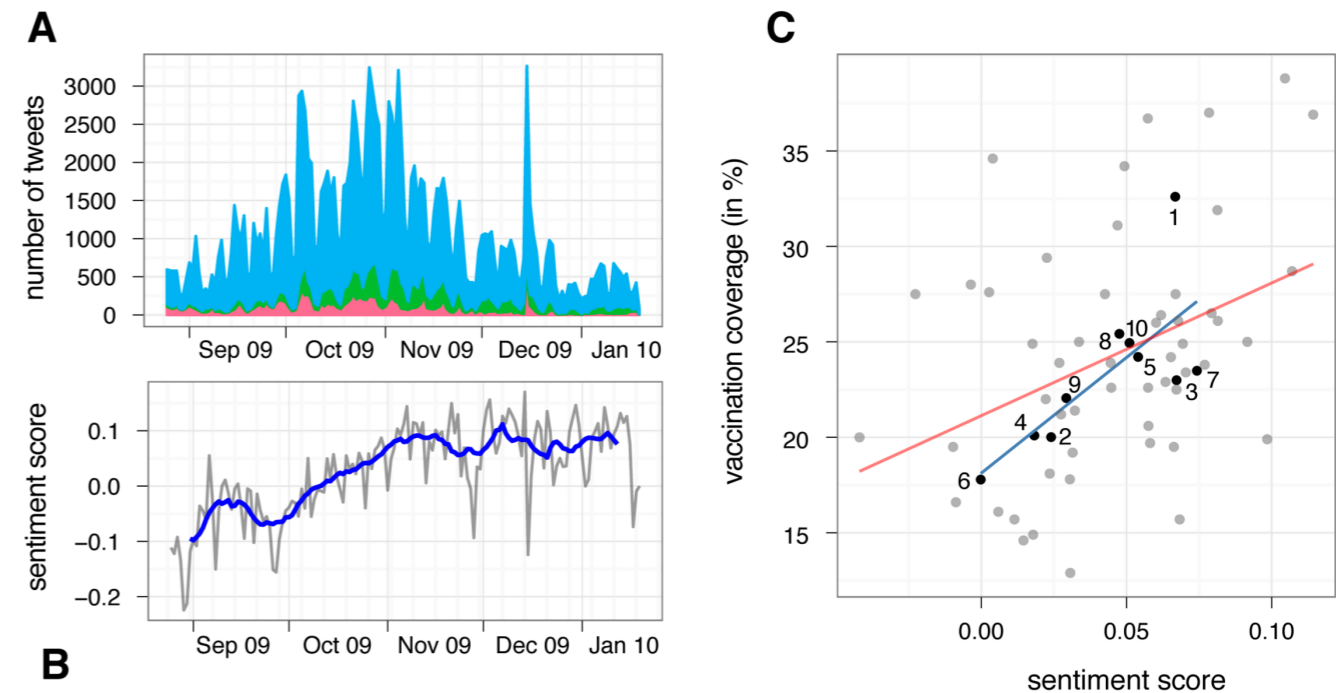
Twitter - Pharmacovigilance

Adrover et al 2015



Twitter - Vaccine uptake

Salathé & Khandelwal, 2011



Telegraph

By The Telegraph @Telegraph

Swiss drugmaker stresses that "no causal link" has been discovered between vaccine and deaths



[View on web](#)



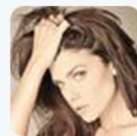
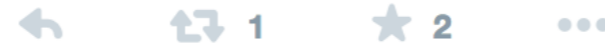
Expand



Bird @suegrant54321 · 7h

Flu Shot Causing Brain Damage Court Awards Millions

experimentalvaccines.org/2014/06/12/flu...



Angelica Celaya @AngelicaCelaya · 13h

I'm guessing that wasn't a **flu shot** #Constantine



Active Minds, Inc. @Active_Minds · 22h

"Imagine what it would mean if people felt as comfortable saying they were going for counseling as they were going for a **flu shot**."



CDCChronic @CDCChronic · Nov 28

All **#cancer** survivors should get a **#flu** shot every year & most should also get pneumonia shot. 1.usa.gov/1uM8LOp



Dr. Eric Hoskins @DrEricHoskins · Nov 27

It's not too late to get your free **flu shot**. To find the nearest location visit ow.ly/EZi5I



trutherbot @trutherbot · Nov 27

There is simply no reason to receive a **flu shot** when natural alternatives like vitamin D exist.



Assessing Vaccination Sentiments with Online Social Media: Implications for Infectious Disease Dynamics and Control

Marcel Salathé*, Shashank Khandelwal

Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics, Department of Biology, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America

Abstract

There is great interest in the dynamics of health behaviors in social networks and how they affect collective public health outcomes, but measuring population health behaviors over time and space requires substantial resources. Here, we use publicly available data from 101,853 users of online social media collected over a time period of almost six months to measure the spatio-temporal sentiment towards a new vaccine. We validated our approach by identifying a strong correlation between sentiments expressed online and CDC-estimated vaccination rates by region. Analysis of the network of opinionated users showed that information flows more often between users who share the same sentiments - and less often between users who do not share the same sentiments - than expected by chance alone. We also found that most communities are dominated by either positive or negative sentiments towards the novel vaccine. Simulations of infectious disease transmission show that if clusters of negative vaccine sentiments lead to clusters of unprotected individuals, the likelihood of disease outbreaks is greatly increased. Online social media provide unprecedented access to data allowing for inexpensive and efficient tools to identify target areas for intervention efforts and to evaluate their effectiveness.

Citation: Salathé M, Khandelwal S (2011) Assessing Vaccination Sentiments with Online Social Media: Implications for Infectious Disease Dynamics and Control. *PLoS Comput Biol* 7(10): e1002199. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1002199

Editor: Lauren Ancel Meyers, University of Texas at Austin, United States of America

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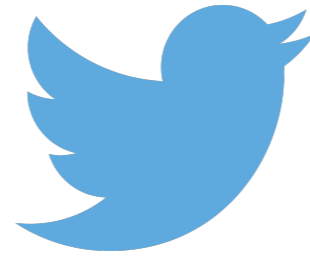
Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Introduction

Outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases are a major public health issue. Outbreaks are more likely to occur if either overall vaccination rates decline [1], or if communities with very low vaccination rates increase in frequency or size [2,3]. An individual

time, pandemic influenza A(H1N1) was spreading nationwide but a vaccine became widely available only very late in the year. We collected practically all publicly available text messages on Twitter (so called “tweets”) containing English keywords relating to vaccination as well as location information provided by the



streaming API (or buy)

Human assessment

DYI or



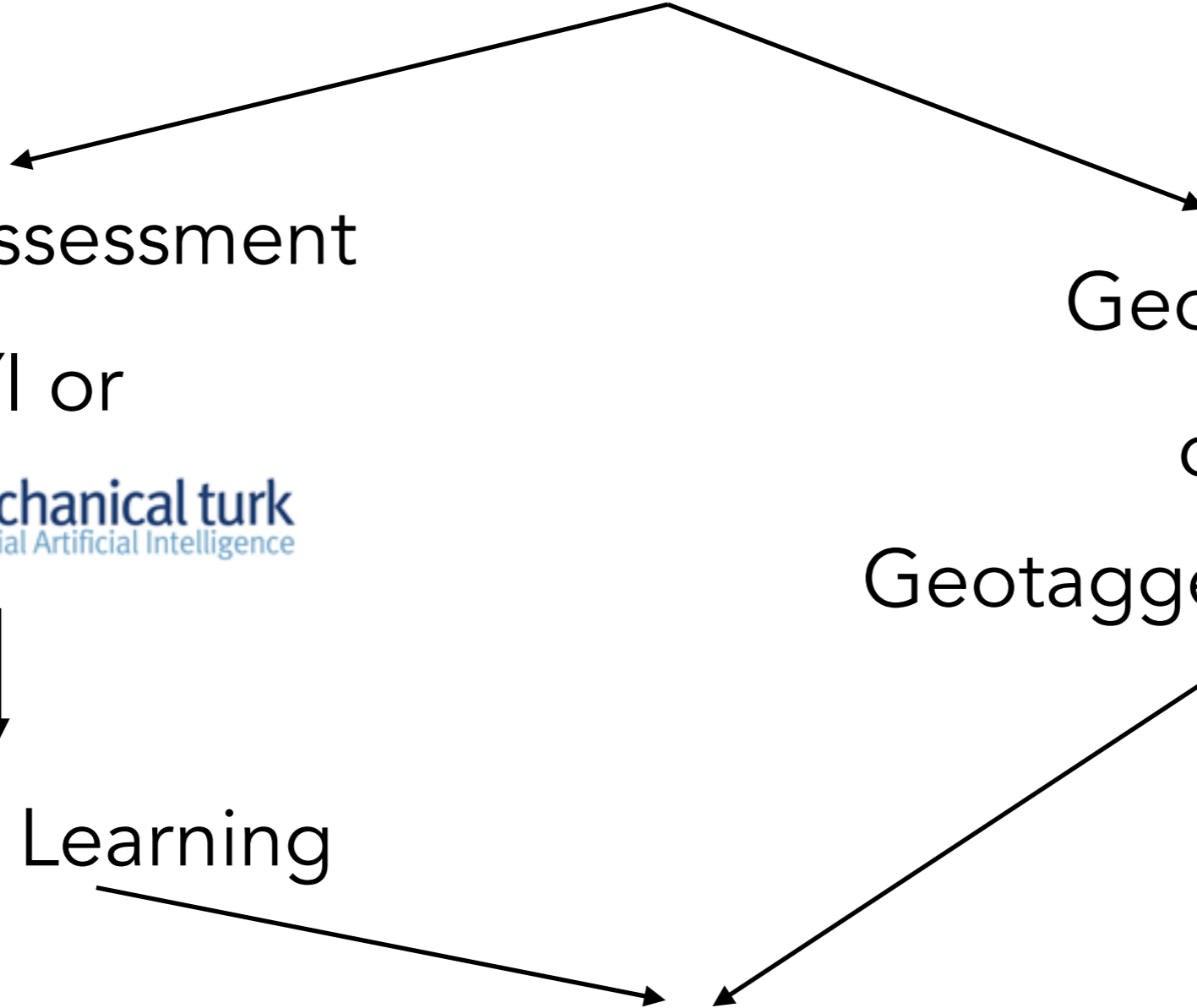
Machine Learning

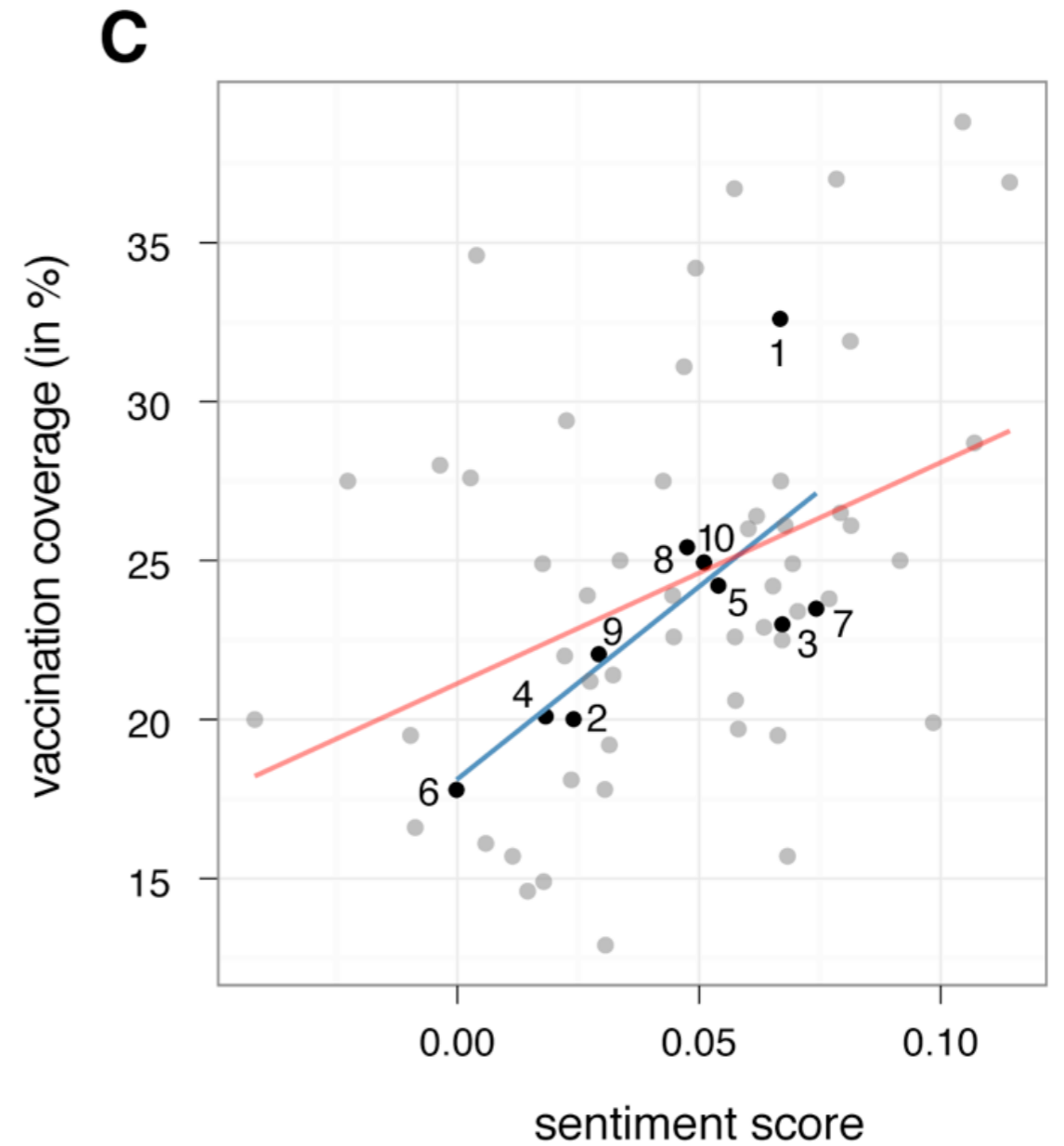
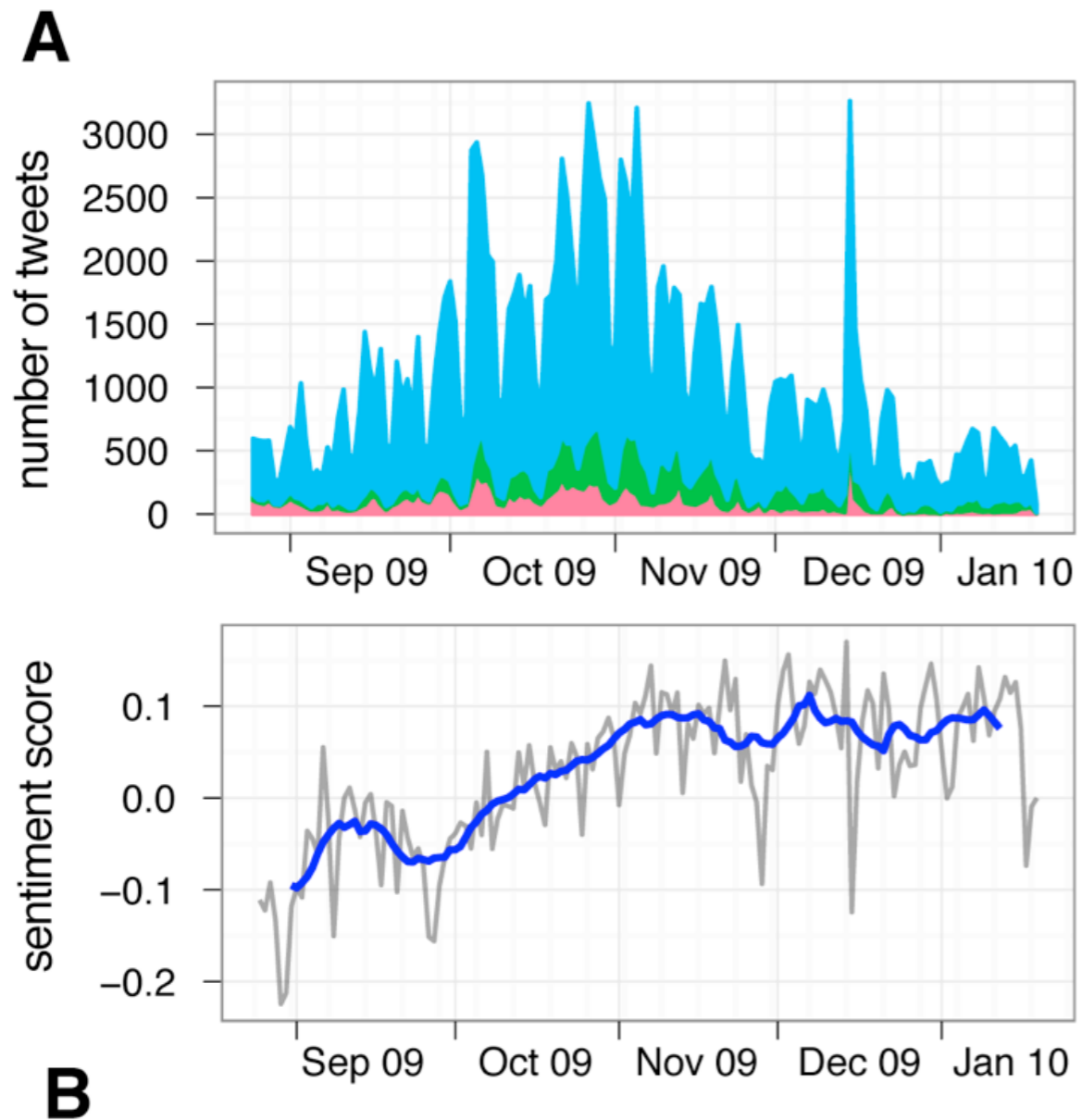
Geo API

or

Geotagged Tweets

Data for analysis





(~10% Tweets were assessed by humans, rest by machine learning algorithms)

The dynamics of health behavior sentiments on a large online social network

Marcel Salathé^{1,2,3*}, Duy Q Vu⁴, Shashank Khandelwal^{1,2} and David R Hunter^{1,4}

*Correspondence: salathe@psu.edu

¹Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics, Penn State University, University Park, PA, USA

²Department of Biology, Penn State University, University Park, PA, USA
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

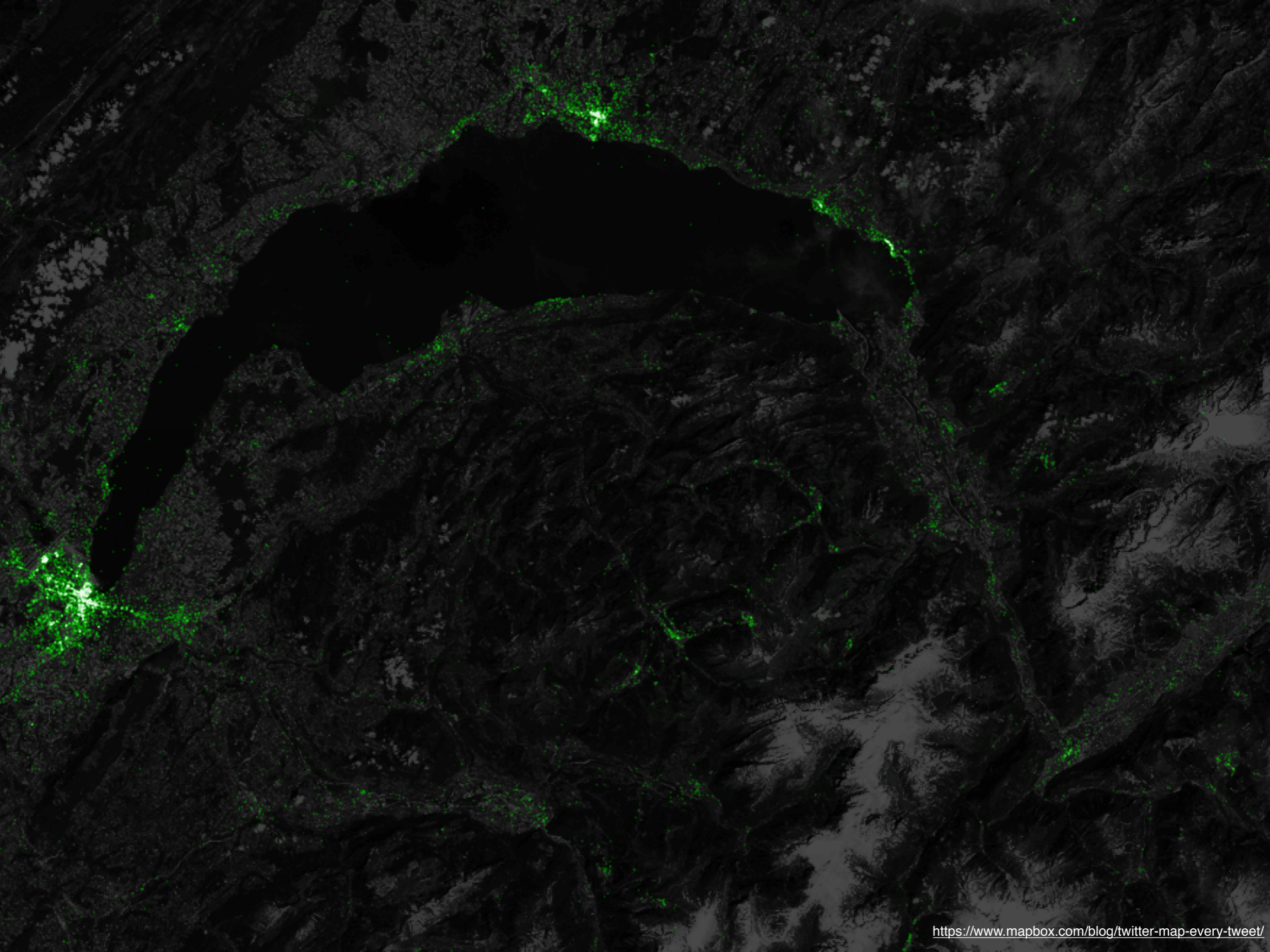
Abstract

Modifiable health behaviors, a leading cause of illness and death in many countries, are often driven by individual beliefs and sentiments about health and disease. Individual behaviors affecting health outcomes are increasingly modulated by social networks, for example through the associations of like-minded individuals - homophily - or through peer influence effects. Using a statistical approach to measure the individual temporal effects of a large number of variables pertaining to social network statistics, we investigate the spread of a health sentiment towards a new vaccine on Twitter, a large online social network. We find that the effects of neighborhood size and exposure intensity are qualitatively very different depending on the type of sentiment. Generally, we find that larger numbers of opinionated neighbors inhibit the expression of sentiments. We also find that exposure to negative sentiment is contagious - by which we merely mean predictive of future negative sentiment expression - while exposure to positive sentiments is generally not. In fact, exposure to positive sentiments can even predict increased negative sentiment expression. Our results suggest that the effects of peer influence and social contagion on the dynamics of behavioral spread on social networks are strongly content-dependent.

Keywords: social media; social network; diffusion; health behavior; contagion

Social networks play an important role in affecting the dynamics of health behaviors and the associated diseases [1–3], but identifying the main drivers of health behavior spread







TUNNEL DE VERNIER

TUNNEL DE CONFIGNON

QUAI DE COLOGNY

AUTOROUTE BLANCHE

PlantVillage: Machine Learning for Disease Recognition

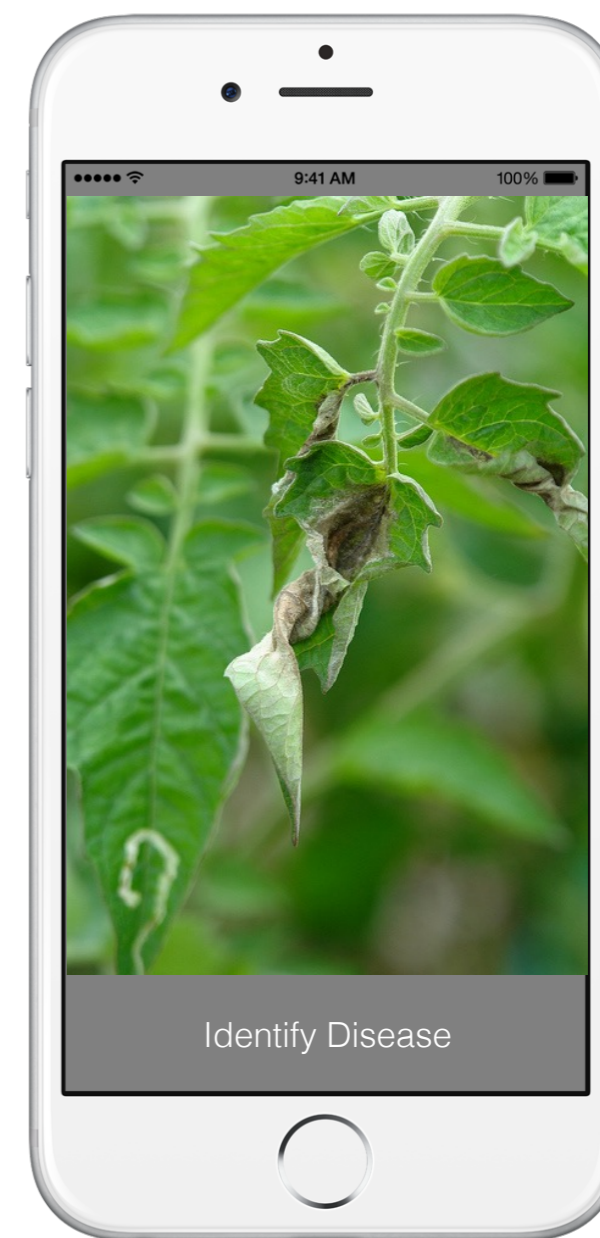


Image Data

Collecting 1M+ labelled images as training set for machine learning algorithm development

Machine Learning

Crowdsourced, open machine learning competitions based on open access images



Using Deep Learning for Image-Based Plant Disease Detection

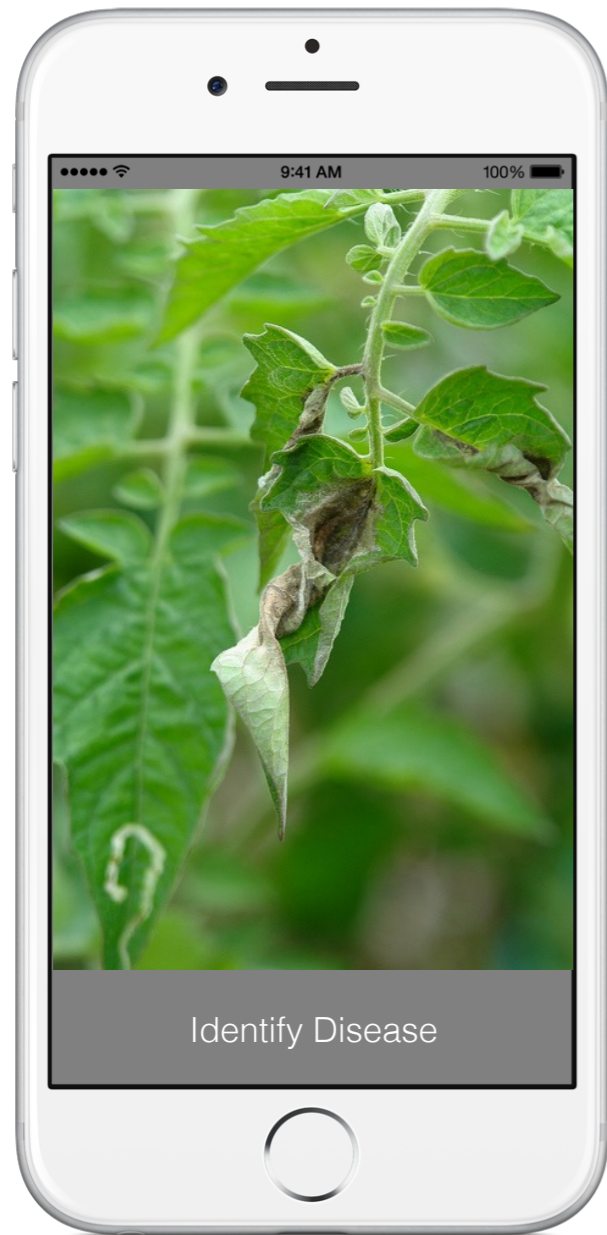
 **Sharada P. Mohanty**¹,  **David P. Hughes**² and  **Marcel Salathé**^{1*}

¹EPFL, Switzerland

²Penn State University, USA

Crop diseases are a major threat to food security, but their rapid identification remains difficult in many parts of the world due to the lack of the necessary infrastructure. The combination of increasing global smartphone penetration and recent advances in computer vision made possible by deep learning has paved the way for smartphone-assisted disease diagnosis. Using a public dataset of 54,306 images of diseased and healthy plant leaves collected under controlled conditions, we train a deep convolutional neural network to identify 14 crop species and 26 diseases (or absence thereof). The trained model achieves an accuracy of 99.35% on a held-out test set, demonstrating the feasibility of this approach. Overall, the approach of training deep learning models on increasingly large and publicly available image datasets presents a clear path towards smartphone-assisted crop disease diagnosis on a massive global scale.

PlantVillage: Machine Learning for Disease Recognition



crowdsourcing





Image Recognition
(Machine Learning)





Diagnosis
Treatment Suggestions



Crowdsourcing Machine Learning










crowdAI  PlantVillage Challenges Admin  Marcel Salathé

 **PLANTVILLAGE DISEASE CLASSIFICATION CHALLENGE**
PlantVillage is built on the premise that all knowledge that helps people grow food should be openly accessible to anyone on the planet.

APR 12  53 days remaining JUN 12

Tue 12 Apr 2016 Sun 12 Jun 2016

DASHBOARD

-  Overview
-  Rules
-  Prizes
-  Resources
-  ↑ Leaderboard
-  ⇄ Discussion
-  Dataset
-  Submit Entry
-  Edit

Competition Details

Overview

We depend on edible plants just as we depend on oxygen. Without crops, there is no food, and without food, there is no life. It's no accident that human civilization began to thrive with the invention of agriculture.

Today, modern technology allows us to grow crops in quantities necessary for a steady food supply for billions of people. But diseases remain a major threat to this supply, and a large fraction of crops are lost each year to diseases. The situation is particularly dire for the 500 million smallholder farmers around the globe, whose livelihoods depend on their crops doing well. In Africa alone, 80% of the agricultural output comes from smallholder farmers.

With billions of smartphones around the globe, wouldn't it be great if the smartphone could be turned into a disease diagnostics tool, recognizing diseases from images it captures with its camera? This challenge is the first of many steps turning this vision into a reality. PlantVillage is a not-for-profit project by Penn State University in the US and EPFL in Switzerland. We have collected - and continue to collect - tens of thousands of images of diseased and healthy crops. The goal of this challenge is to develop algorithms that can accurately diagnose a disease based on an image.

Here are the 38 classes of crop disease pairs that the dataset is offering:



From Big Data to Knowledge Generation, *fast?*

In science, increasingly through crowdsourcing.

Netflix Challenge, Kaggle challenges, ImageNet Challenge, etc.

www.crowdai.org

From Personalized Health...

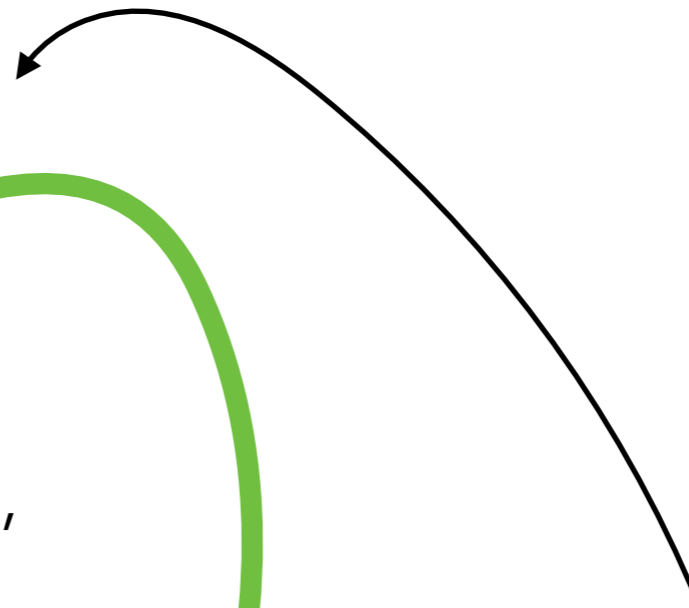
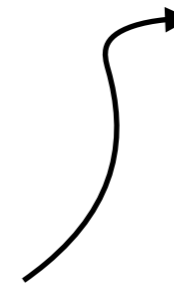
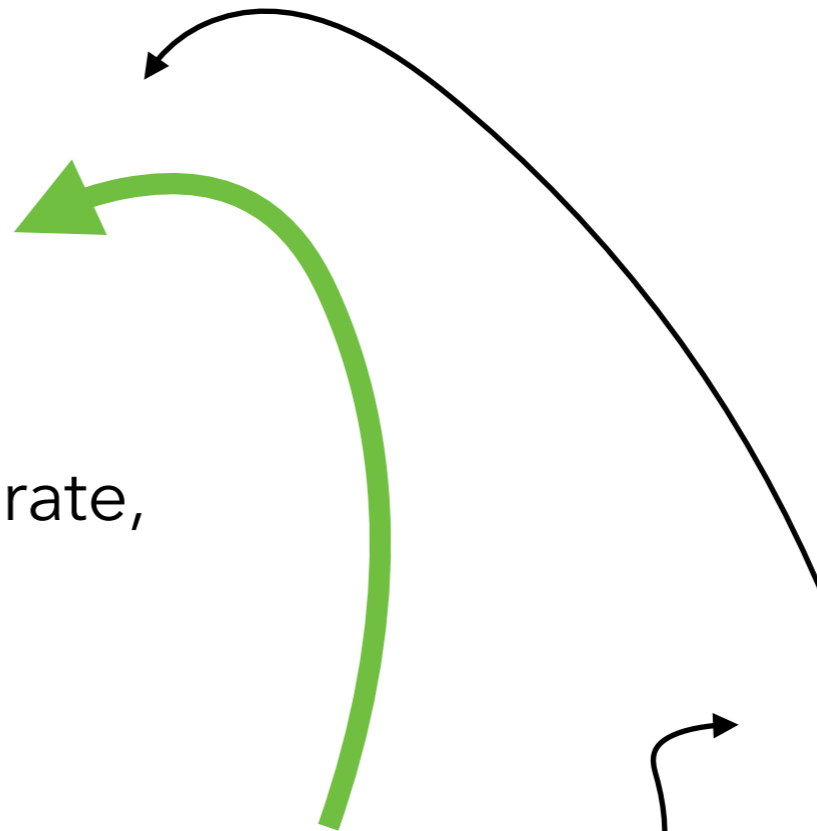
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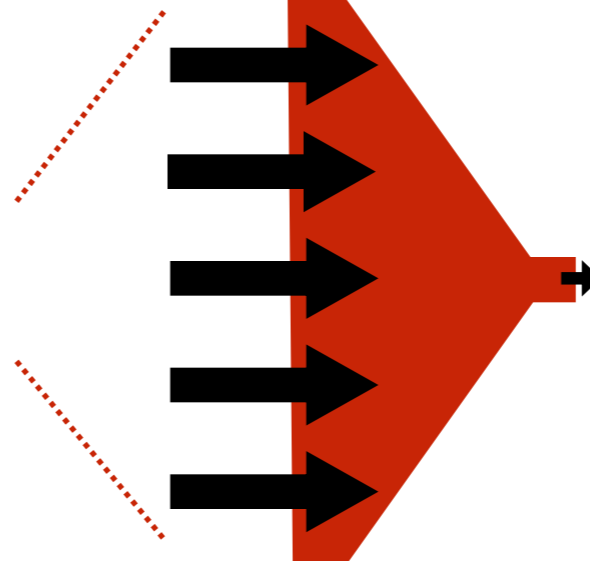
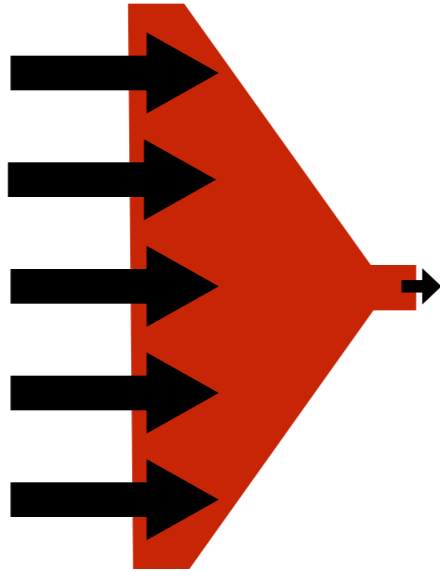
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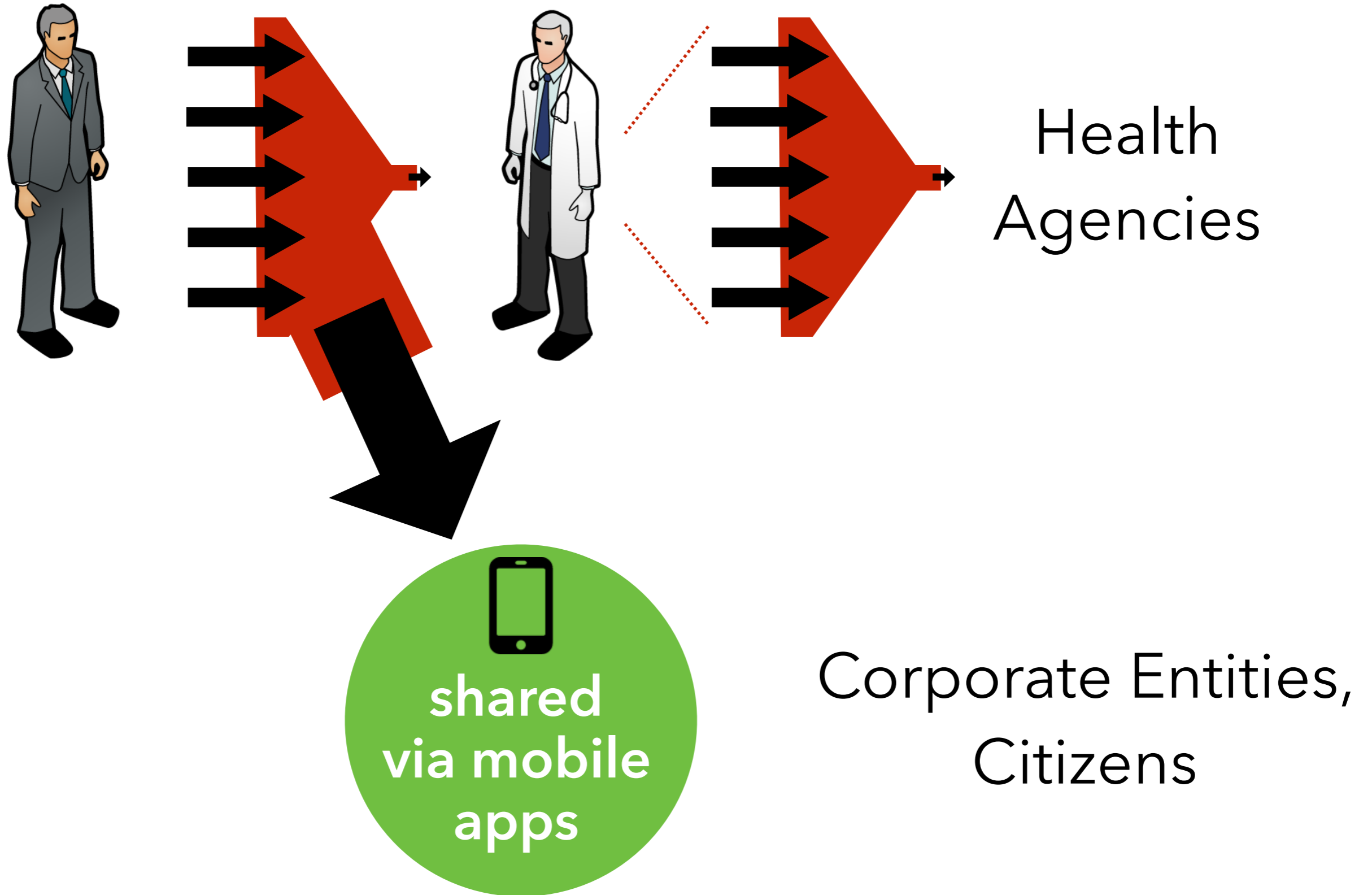


Follow the data...

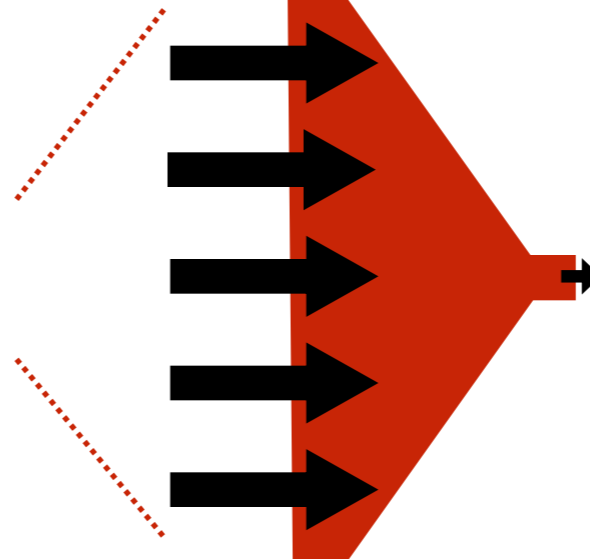
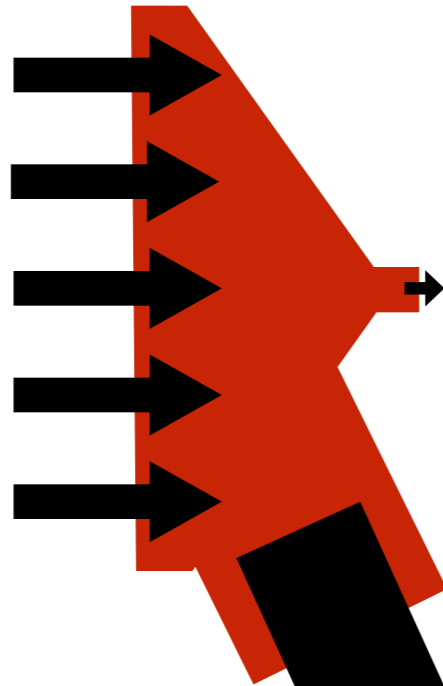


Health
Agencies

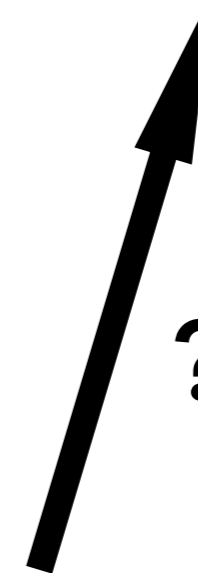
Follow the data...



Follow the data...



Health
Agencies



???

Corporate Entities,
Citizens

healthbank.coop



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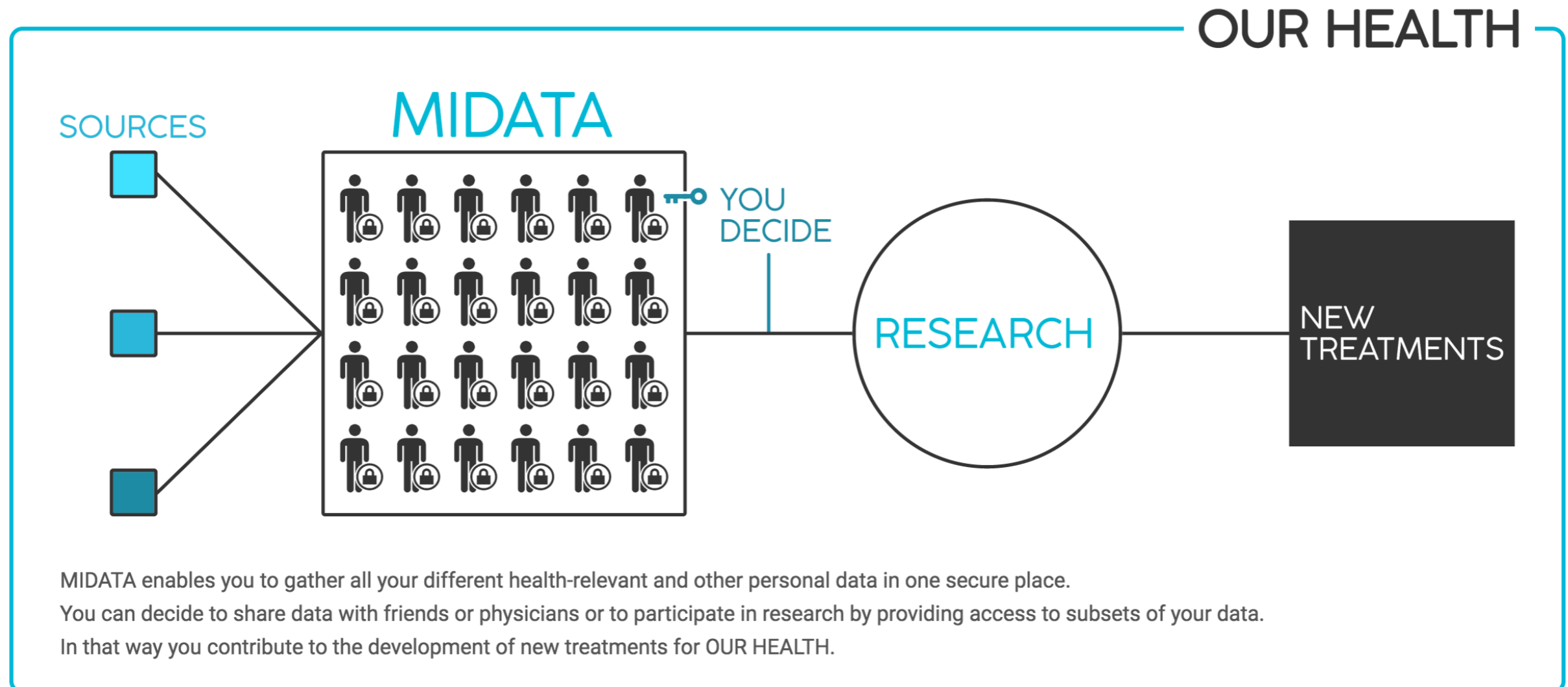
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We empower people across the globe to exchange their health data on our uniquely neutral and independent platform.

healthbank drives innovation in health sciences, from prevention to cure, at a better price with better quality for the benefit of both the individual and society.

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Challenges

- Digital Epidemiology (data acquisition; data interpretation; machine learning) needs to become an integral part of public health institutions.
- The biggest challenge is data acquisition. We need to establish a “**WHO of data**” - health institutions are increasingly out of the loop, and no company alone has all the relevant data.
- Data can come from citizens, companies, institutions, etc.



Online



Mobile



Global

Digital Epidemiology in the Age of Big Data

Specific Challenges around data analytics for
Social Media Data

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