

Developing information extraction algorithms for open-source data from event-based surveillance systems

2019 EIOS Global Technical Meeting

Day 2: November 13, 2019





Internet-based Surveillance Informing Global Health Threats

Co-project Leads:





Erin E. Rees

Victoria Ng

1. Al and IT enhancements

Refine and develop ML algorithms



Digitize data sources

Real-time data capture





3. Advanced analytics









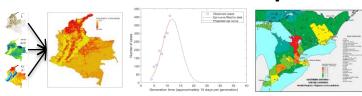
2. Data integration

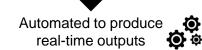
Social media and search engine data Human mobility and other data





4. Visualisation of outputs



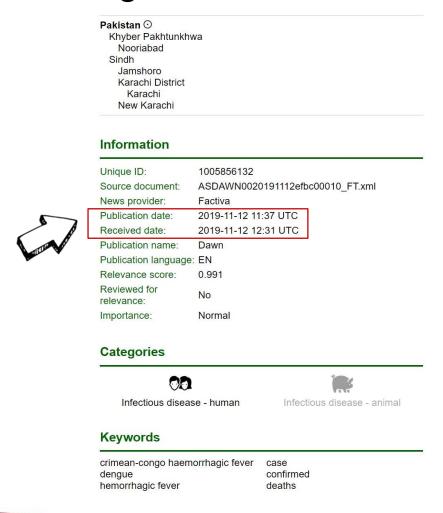


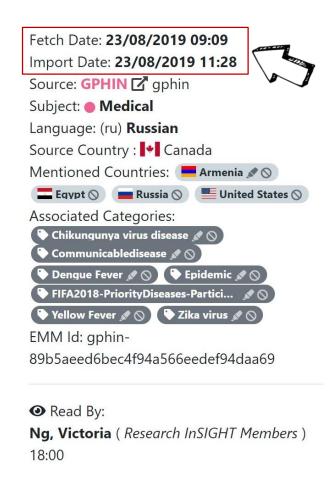


GOAL: Less time screening for relevancy and more time for threat assessment

Refine and develop ML algorithms

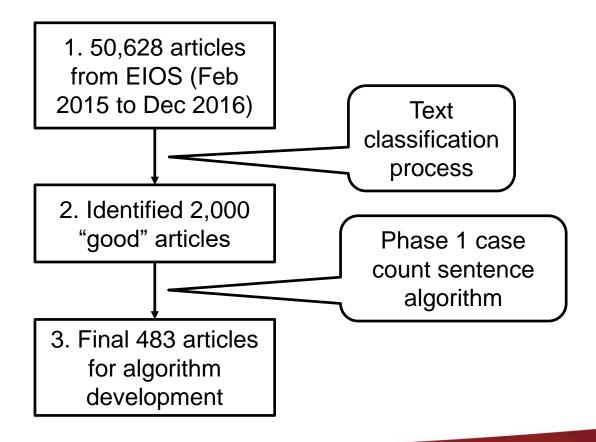
Algorithms in GPHIN and EIOS systems:



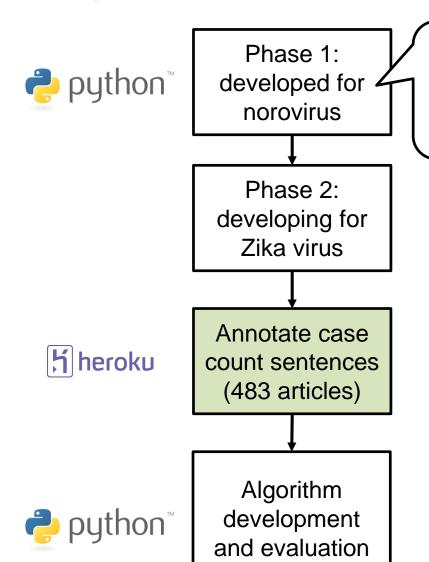


Candidate disease: Zika virus

- 1. Case count extraction algorithm
- 2. Temporal information extraction algorithm



1. Case count extraction



100 randomly selected article:

- 56 sentences identified
 - 34 of 56 correct
 - 4 false positives

Current status



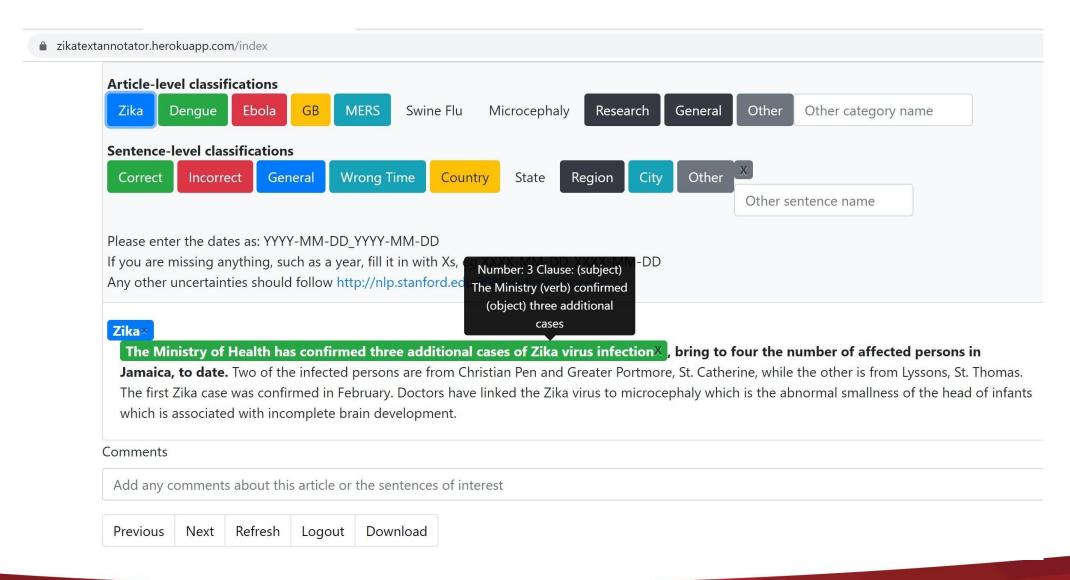
Dr. Adrian Verster



Health Canada Santé Canada

The Zik-meister



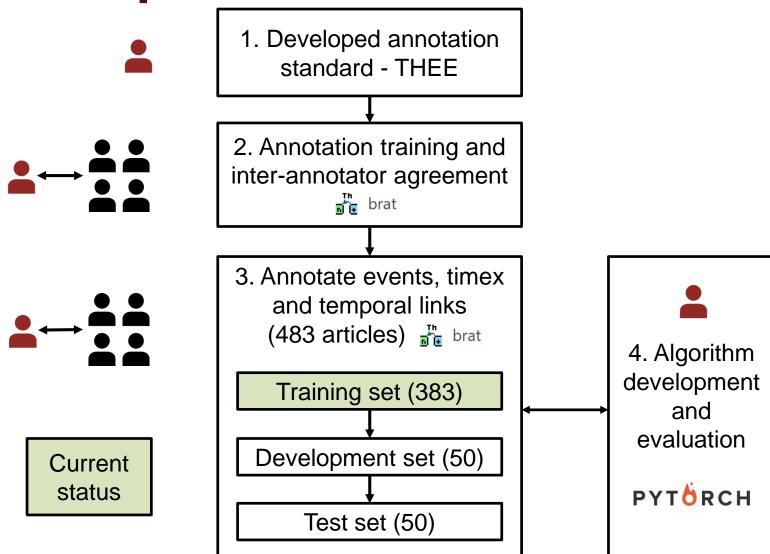


Preliminary results

- Examples of true positive sentences:
 - "Five new locally acquired cases" were announced Wednesday in Miami-Dade County"
 - "Officials in Connecticut on Thursday announced two new cases of the Zika virus"
 - "The announcement came as Australia confirmed its first two cases of the virus"

- Examples of true negative sentences:
 - "Approximately one in five people infected with the virus show symptoms"
 - "Of California's 77 cases, the greatest numbers resulted from travel to El Salvador .."
 - "There have been at least four confirmed cases" of Louisiana residents who were diagnosed with the illness after traveling abroad"

2. Temporal information extraction





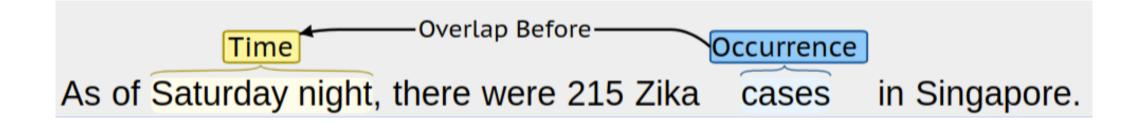


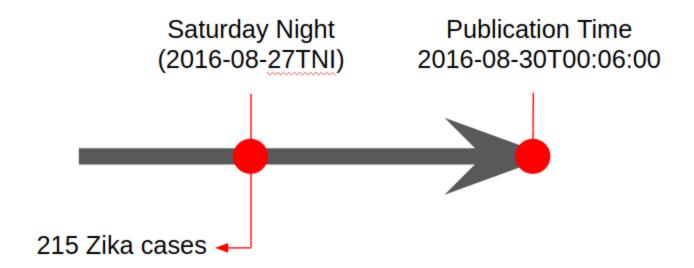
Jingcheng (Frank) Niu



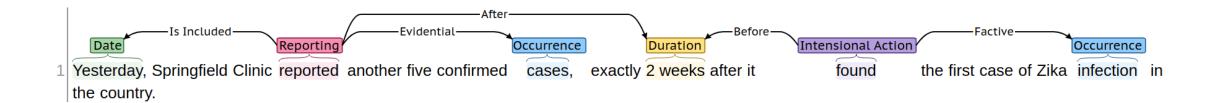
Dr. Gerald Penn

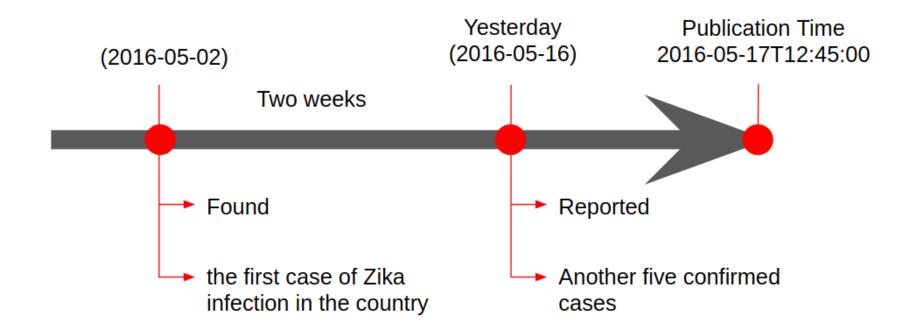
THEE annotation examples





THEE annotation examples





Preliminary results against TimeBank corpus

TIMEX

- 'classification_f1': {'p': 90.95, 'r': 84.74, 'f1': 87.73}
- 'identification_f1': {'p': 90.95, 'r': 89.79, 'f1': 90.36}

Current state of the art: p: 0.90, r: 0.85, f1:0.86

Source: Llorens et al (2013)

EVENT

- 'classification_f1': {'p': 85.96, 'r': 55.43, 'f1': 67.4}
- 'identification_f1': {'p': 85.96, 'r': 61.69, 'f1': 71.83}

Current state of the art: p: 0.81, r: 0.86, f1:0.83

Source: Llorens et al (2013)

$$Precision = \frac{True \ Positive}{True \ positive + False \ Positive}$$
Recal

$$Recall = \frac{True\ Positive}{True\ positive + False\ Negative}$$

F1 Score = 2 *
$$\frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

Review

- Event
 - Reporting
 - Aspectual
 - IAction
 - IState
 - Occurrence
- TimeX
 - Date
 - Time
 - Duration
 - Set

- Temporal links
 - Before
 - After
 - Simultaneous
 - Is_Include
 - During
 - Identity
- Aspectual links
 - Initiation
 - Reinitiation
 - Termination
 - Culmination
 - Continuation

SLINK:

- Modal
- Factive
- Counter-Factive
- Evidential
- Negatively Evidential
- Conditional

Questions and acknowledgements







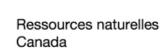
McGill

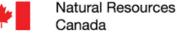


















Department of

Epidemiology, Biostatistics

and Occupational Health