

Obtaining insights for the emotional wellbeing of cancer patients using NLP on their social media and browser history

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ITI - CERTH



NLP and emotional well-being

Diagnosis of mental issues



Treatment assistance



Peng, Zhichao & Hu, Qinghua & Dang, Jianwu. (2019). Multi-kernel SVM based depression recognition using social media data. International Journal of Machine Learning and Cybernetics. 10. 10.1007/s13042-017-0697-1.

Mike Thelwall, TensiStrength: Stress and relaxation magnitude detection for social media texts, Information Processing & Management, Volume 53, Issue 1, 2017, Pages 106-121, ISSN 0306-4573,





Breast Cancer Worldwide





REBECCA

Horizon 2020 project - REsearch on BrEast Cancer induced chronic conditions supported by Causal Analysis of multi-source data

The Vision

Clinical Research
On post surgery Breas Cancer Treatment

Real World Data

Patient management
For Breast Cancer Patients

360° patient monitoring using multi-source RWD

SOCIAL Media
Online activities
more

Emotional status
Emotional status
Patient environment
Medical history
more





Effects on emotional well-being

Cancer can affect the patient's emotional well-being by causing:





Stress



Depression



Anxiety



Fear of recurrence



Carreira H, Williams R, Dempsey H, Stanway S, Smeeth L, Bhaskaran K. (2021). Quality of life and mental health in breast cancer survivors compared with non-cancer controls: a study of patient-reported outcomes in the United Kingdom. Journal of Cancer Survivorship. 15. 1-12

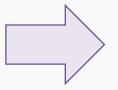
Burgess C, Cornelius V, Love S, Graham J, Richards M, Ramirez A. (2005). Depression and anxiety in women with early breast cancer: five year observational cohort study. BMJ. 330: 702. BMJ (Clinical research ed.). 330. 702.





Importance of emotional well-being

- 1. Good mental health is of great importance for the treatment trajectory
- 2. Cancer recurrence is associated with poor mental health [2]



Proper monitoring of the emotional state of the patients is crucial. It can assist experts to be aware and intervene early if necessary, by providing support or by other means

[1] M. Moreno-Smith, S. K. Lutgendorf, and A. K. Sood, "Impact of stress on cancer metastasis," Future Oncol. Lond. Engl., vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 1863–1881, Dec. 2010, doi: 10.2217/fon.10.142.

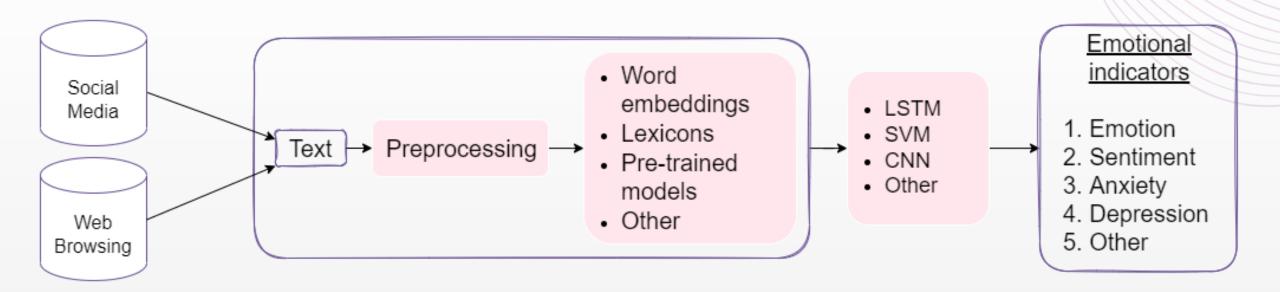
[2] H. Götze, S. Taubenheim, A. Dietz, F. Lordick, and A. Mehnert-Theuerkauf, "Fear of cancer recurrence across the survivorship trajectory: Results from a survey of adult long-term cancer survivors," Psychooncology., vol. 28, no. 10, pp. 2033–2041, 2019, doi: 10.1002/pon.5188.

[3] J. Singh Shrestha et al., "Social support, quality of life and mental health status in breast cancer patients," Cancer Rep. Rev., vol. 1, no. 2, 2017, doi: 10.15761/CRR.1000107.





Process - Pipeline



Data Sources





Posts, comments, reading material

This data has the potential to **reveal** the user's **emotional state**.

For example, if the user is posting about events they have experienced either positive or negative



Use web browser histories

This data has the potential to reveal **mood, emotions**, **anxiety levels etc.**

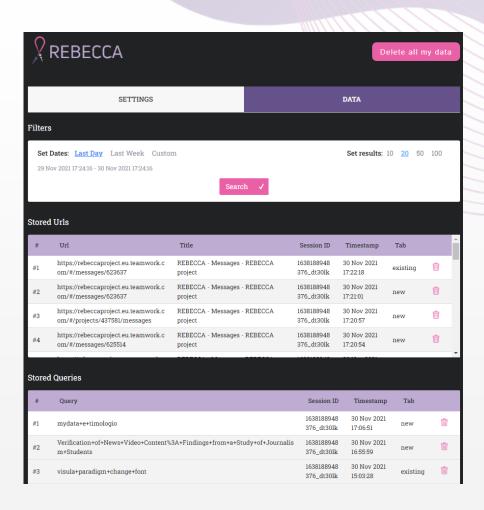
For example, if someone constantly searches and reads about health-related topics then that's an indicator of anxiety and stress.

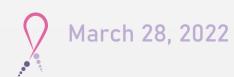


Data gathering

Google Chrome extension

- Collection of pseudonymized data from user's online activity
 - Facebook (Queries, comments, reactions, visits)
 - YouTube (Queries, comments, reactions)
 - Web (Queries, Websites visited)
- Control of monitoring (pause user tracking)
- Dashboard for deleting records user feels uncomfortable sharing





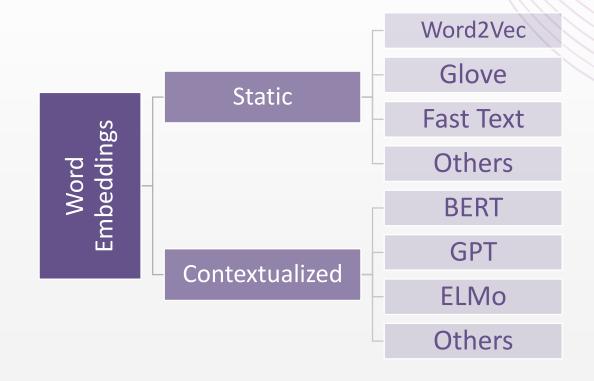


Pre-processing

Traditional Features

- Presence based, frequency based, syntax
- Lexicon usage is popular
 - common lexicons:
 - WordNet, DepecheMood, NRC, etc.

Word/Sentence representation





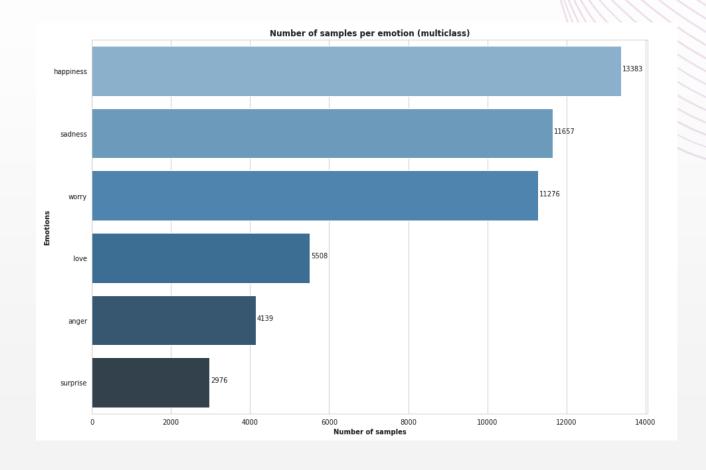
Related work

- In the literature, classical machine learning models as well as deep learning models have been used with good results
- Pre-trained models, such as BERT, show potential
- No single model outperforms others in the literature, highly depends on pre-processing and dataset



Our preliminary work

- Multiclass problem
 - Created a dataset by merging other datasets – enriched some classes
 - Total: 49K instances
 - Emotions: sadness, worry, surprise, love, happiness, anger







Our preliminary work



- Multiclass for merged dataset (6 classes):
 - Created baseline models NB, LR, RF, Linear SVM
 - Implemented CNN, LSTM and Bi-LSTM
 - Fine tuned BERT
 - BERT together with an LSTM layer

Model	Accuracy	F1 macro	Macro Recall	Macro Precision
Naive Bayes	49.39%	0.2940	0.3311	0.5399
Logistic Regression	57.68%	0.4837	0.6443	0.6410
Random Forest	53.06%	0.4554	0.4320	0.5971
Linear SVM	60.69%	0.5586	0.5379	0.6142
CNN	64.87%	0.6146	0.6012	0.6719
bi-LSTM	66.42%	0.6250	0.6102	0.6929
LSTM	67.10%	0.6398	0.6209	0.6954
BERT	67.29%	0.6406	0.6400	0.6400
BERT + LSTM	67.84%	0.6522	0.6400	0.6700



Issues and Challenges

Data gathering

- Privacy issues ethical issues invasiveness into private life
- Low or no use of the Internet, especially by older women
- Annotation difficulties

Emotional well-being identification

- Many confounding factors no clear association between online behavior and emotional well-being
- Several languages
- Domain adaptation for cancer survivors
- Short text is limiting

Future of the project

- Emotional well-being identification additions and improvements
 - text analysis in order to detect depression or anxiety signs
 - use data from online activity patterns as well as behavioral indicators
- Evaluation of the model and the generated data in three clinical studies
 - they aim to improve patient management and patient outcomes (eg. QoL)
 - The clinical sites are Stavanger (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden) and Valencia (Spain)





Thank you!



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Images:flaticon.com and vecteezy.com



