PHDD: A Corpus of Physical Health Data Disclosure on Twitter During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction



Nowadays many users share their personal data in online social

media networks (OSNs):

Sharing Personal Data in Online Social Networks(OSNs)

Privacy Threats

Discrimination in job searches, credit and visa applications

Harassment and bullying

Identity theft, Cyber fraud

Misuse of healthrelated information by insurance companies

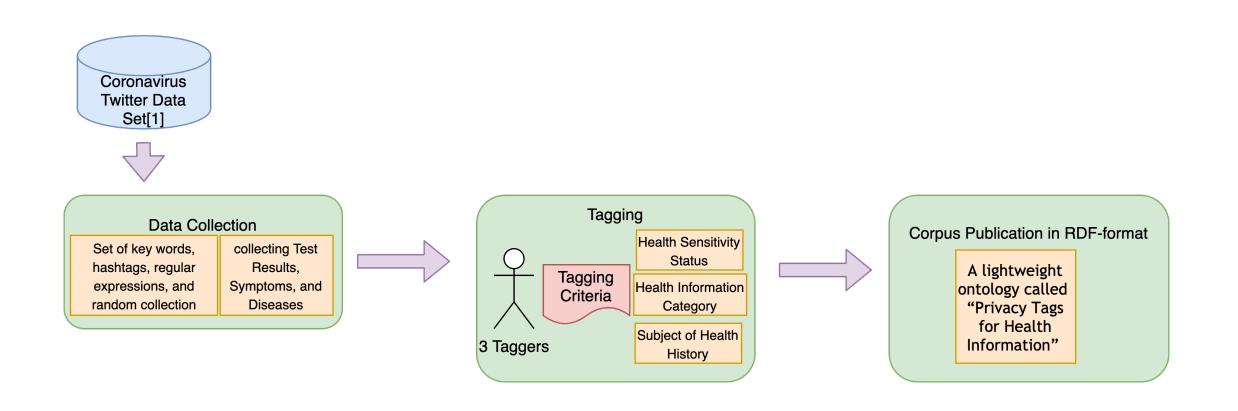
NLP techniques for Detection of Personal Data

detecting personal data or PIIs in textual documents is one of the important challenges that have not been fully overcome yet!

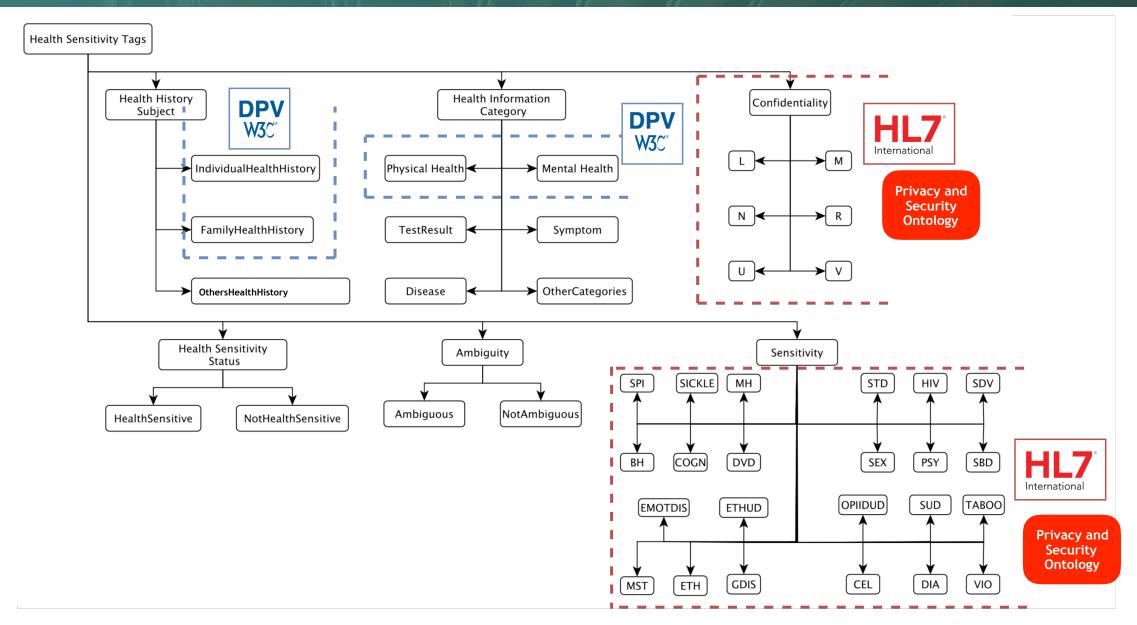
 Main objective: Building a Corpus of Physical Health Data Disclosure on Twitter During COVID-19

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Ontology of Privacy Tags for Health Information





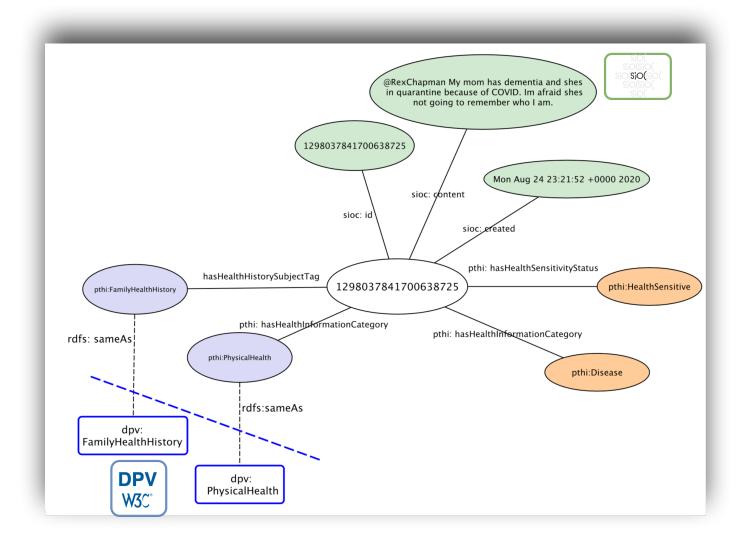


	Total	Average
Tweets	1,494	_
Sentences	$5,\!126$	3.42
Tokens	63,029	42.15
Hashtags	685	0.45
Mentions	855	0.57
URLs	537	0.36
Verbs	7,437	4.97
Nouns	11,114	7.43
Proper Nouns	3,134	2.10
Pronouns	6,778	4.53
Adjective	3,867	2.58
Adverbs	3,143	2.10

Health Sensitivity Status		
HS	656	41.12%
NHS	797	47.86%
Ambiguous	38	1.13%
Health Information Category		
TES	202	30.03%
SYM	192	47.86%
DIS	346	51.30%
OTH	51	6.00%
Health History Subject		
IND	351	56.49%
FAM	244	38.96%
OTH	52	7.14%







• Tagging criteria and final corpus are publicly available on https://protect.oeg.fi.upm.es/def/phdd/.

Future works



- Implementation of a supervised ML technique to detect health-sensitive information in textual inputs.
 - Notify users if their shared content contains any health-sensitive information.
 - Implementation of a fine-grained access control mechanism which lets people to define fine-grained privacy preferences:

"I do not want the medical information about my family members, revealed by me on Twitter, being shared to any other data processors/joint controllers"

"I want Twitter to delete permanently all of my health-related information from their databases."

Protect

QUESTIONS

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