

# COUGH: A Challenge Dataset and Models for COVID-19 FAQ Retrieval

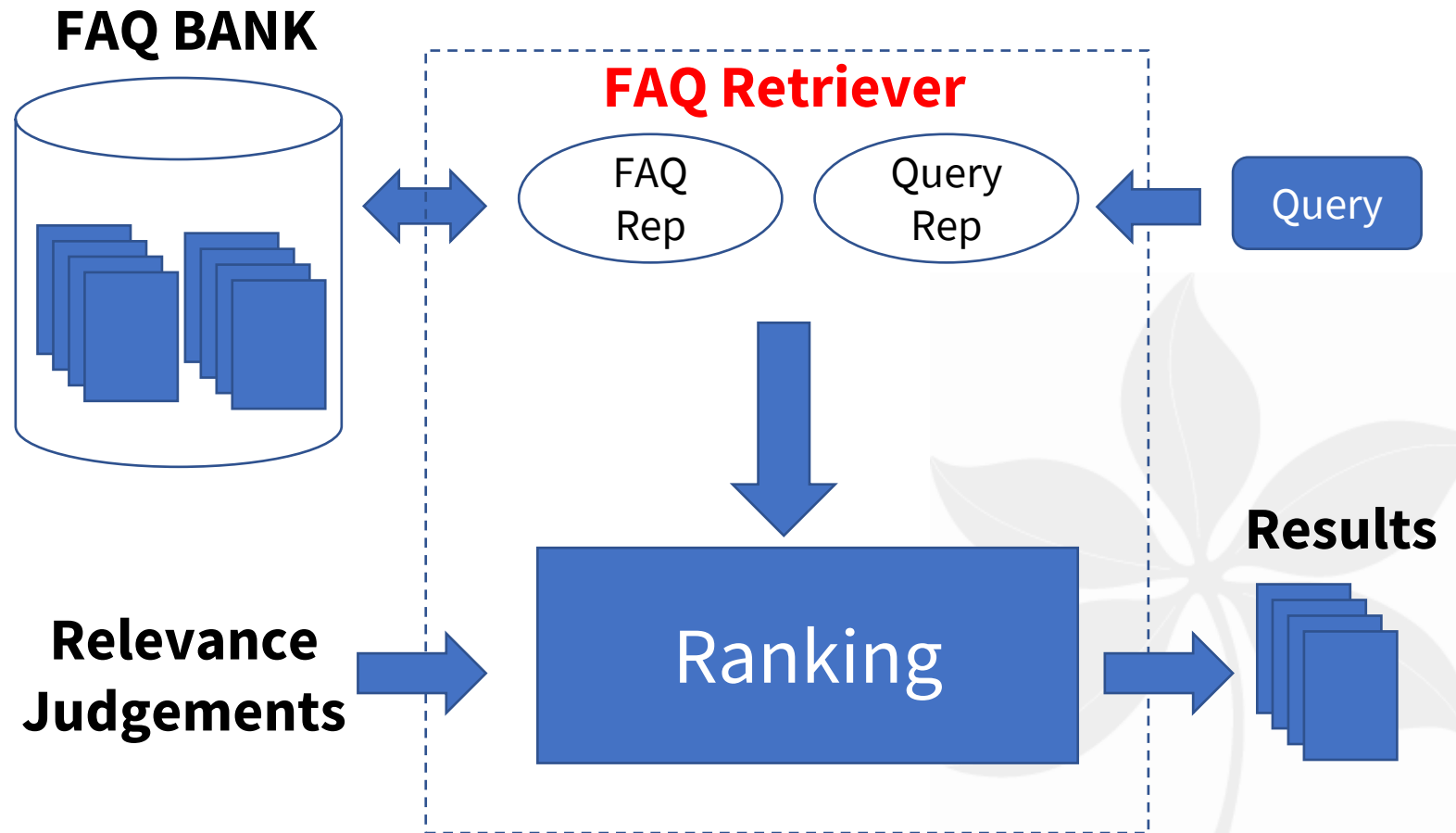
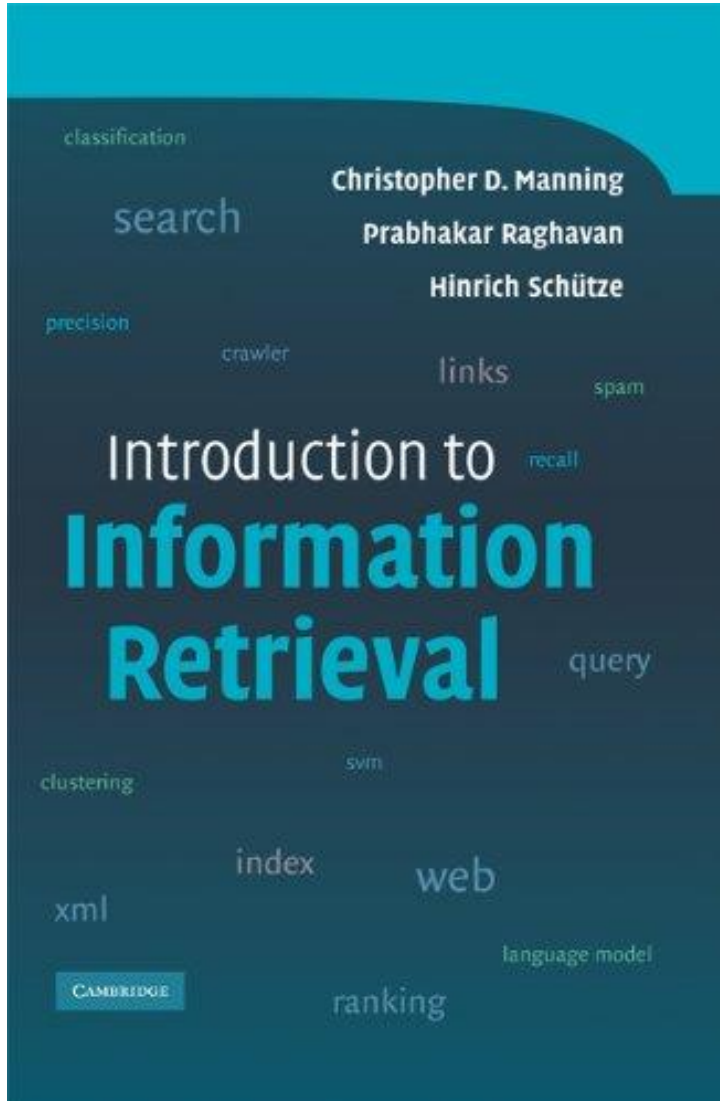
Xinliang Frederick Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Heming Sun<sup>1</sup>, Xiang Yue<sup>1</sup>, Simon Lin<sup>2</sup>, and Huan Sun<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Ohio State University (OSU)

<sup>2</sup>Abigail Wexner Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital



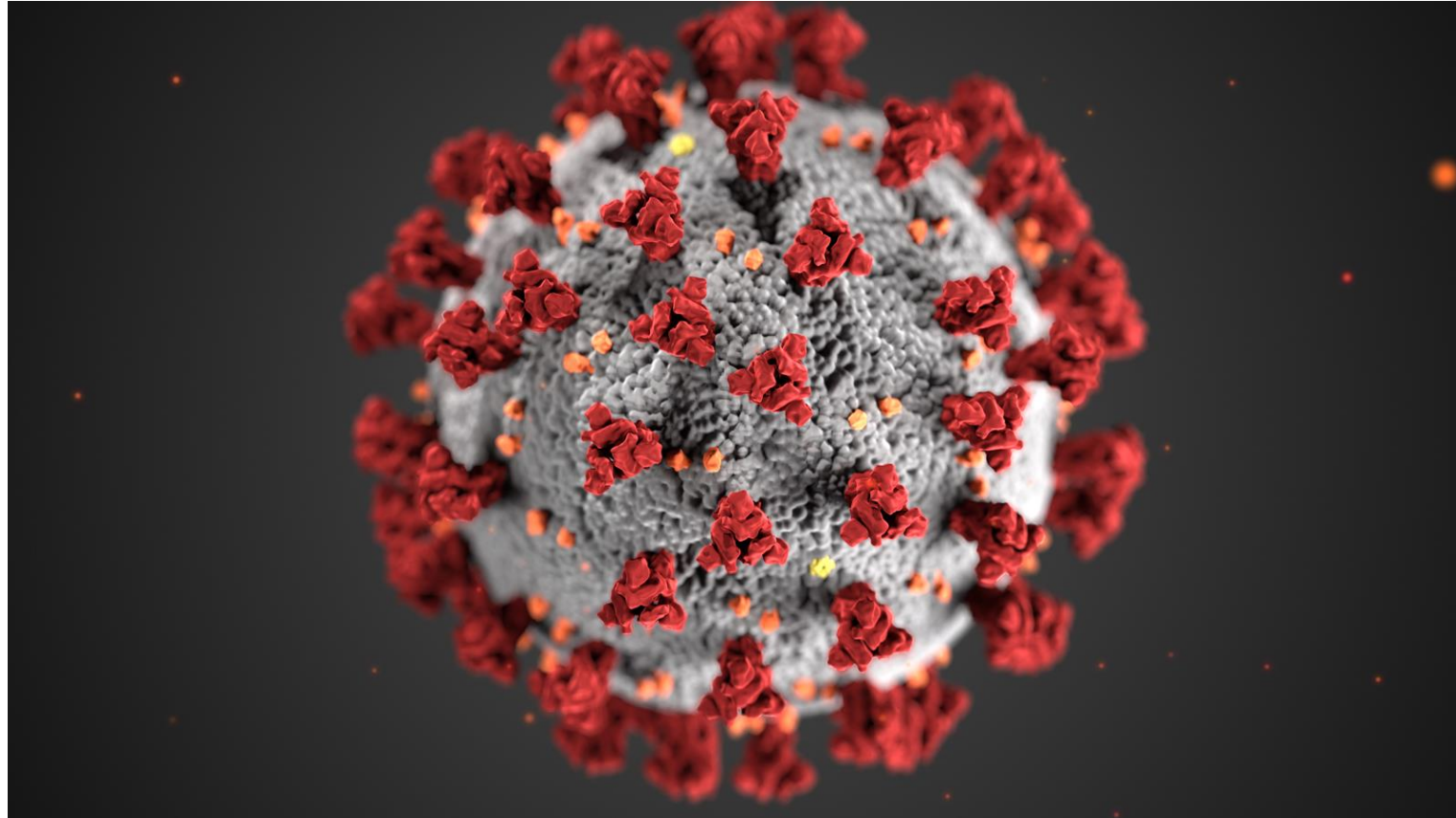
# Information Retrieval & FAQ Retrieval





# Related work on COVID-19 datasets

CORD-19 (Wang et al., 2020)  
CODA-19 (Huang et al., 2020)  
COVID-Q (Wei et al., 2020)  
Weibo-Cov (Hu et al., 2020)  
COVID Twitter dataset  
(Chen et al., 2020)  
COVID-19 FAQ datasets  
(Sun and Sedoc, 2020)  
(Poliak et al., 2020)  
...





# COUGH (Data Example)



## COUGH: The COVID-19 FAQ Dataset

FAQ Bank	User Query Bank		
<p><b>Question1:</b> Should children wear masks?  <b>Answer1:</b> <i>In general, children 2 years and older should wear a mask...Appropriate and consistent use of masks...</i></p>	<p><b>Query1:</b> Is it possible for human beings to get sick with COVID-19 transmitted to them from animals?  <b>Query2:</b> Is it possible to get infected by COVID 19 if I touch food surface packaging?</p>		
<p><b>Question2:</b> Coping with Self-Quarantine  <b>Answer2:</b> <i>Remind yourself that difficult emotions are normal during self-quarantine...</i></p>	<p><b>Annotated Relevance Set</b></p>		
<p><b>Question3:</b> COVID-19是如何在人与人之间传播的?            (How does COVID-19 spread between people?)  <b>Answer3:</b> <i>...该病毒的人际传播主要通过感染者与他人密切接触...(...mainly when an infected person is in close contact with another person...)</i></p>	<p><b>Query</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant FAQ in FAQ Bank</b></p>	<p><b>Score</b></p>
	<p><b>Query1</b></p>	<p>Q: Can wild animals spread the virus that causes COVID-19 to people or pets? A: Currently, there is no evidence to suggest...</p>	<p>3.67</p>
	<p><b>Query1</b></p>	<p>Q: How is COVID-19 transmitted? A: COVID-19 illness is spread mainly from person to person through respiratory...</p>	<p>2.67</p>
	<p><b>Query2</b></p>	<p>Q: What are the lab protocols for identifying the virus in food? On surfaces?A: As food hasn't been implicated in transmission</p>	<p>3.67</p>



# COUGH (Dataset Comparison)

	<b>FAQIR</b> (Karan and Šnajder)	<b>StackFAQ</b> (Karan and Šnajder)	<b>LocalGov</b> (Sakata et al.)	<b>Sun and Sedoc</b>	<b>Poliak et al.</b>	<b>COUGH (ours)</b>
Domain	Yahoo!	StackExchange	Government	COVID-19	COVID-19	COVID-19
# of FAQs	4,313	719	1,786	690	2,115	15,919
# of Queries (Q)	1,233	1,249	784	6,495*	24,240*	1,236
# of annotations per Q	8.22	Not Applicable	<10	5	5	32.17
Query Length	7.30	13.84	**	**	6.87	12.97
FAQ-query Length	12.30	10.39	**	**	8.73	13.00
FAQ-answer Length	33.00	76.54	**	**	76.71	113.58
Language	English	English	Japanese	English	Multi-lingual	Multi-lingual
# of sources	1	1	1	12	34	55

Comparison of COUGH with representative counterparts.

\*: Extracted from existing resources (e.g., COVID-19 Twitter dataset (Chen et al., 2020)).

\*\* : Not Applicable, either not in English or not publicly available.



# COUGH (Dataset Analysis)

## Varying Query Forms

- Question form
  - Interrogative
  - Usually related to general information about the virus.
- Query String form
  - Declarative
  - Search for more specific instructions concerning COVID-19 (e.g., healthy diet during pandemic).
- Forum form
  - Scrapped from medical forums.

## Answer Nature

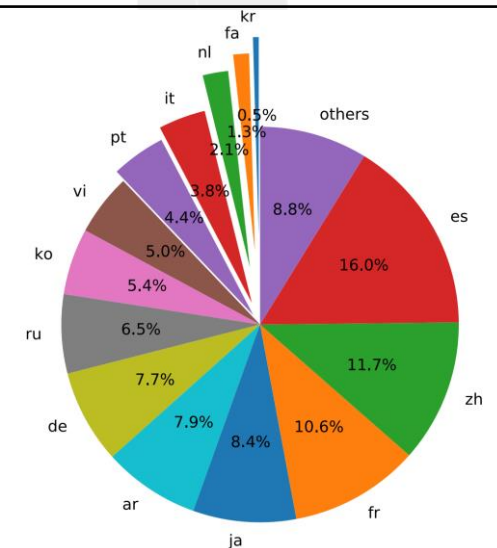
- Lengthy
  - FAQ-Answer length: 113.58
  - Longer than those in prior datasets.
- Noisy
  - Contain contents not directly pertinent to query.
  - E.x. Answer to the query “What is novel coronavirus” contains extra information about comparisons with other viruses.
- Manifest difficulties of FAQ retrieval in real scenarios.

## Large-scale Relevance Annotation

- 32.17 annotated FAQs per query.
  - Existing FAQ datasets overlooked annotation scale.
  - Reduce the chance of missing true positive tuples.
- Each <Query, FAQ item> tuple annotated by  $\geq 3$  people.
  - Reduce the variance and bias in annotation.
- Annotation done on a Likert scale.
  - Matched (4), Useful (3), Useless (2) and Non-relevant (1)

## Multilinguality

- 6768 Non-English FAQs
  - Varying Query Forms
    - Question (3396)
    - Query String (3372)
- 18 non-English languages  
Spanish, Chinese, French, Japanese, Arabic, German, Russian, Korean .....





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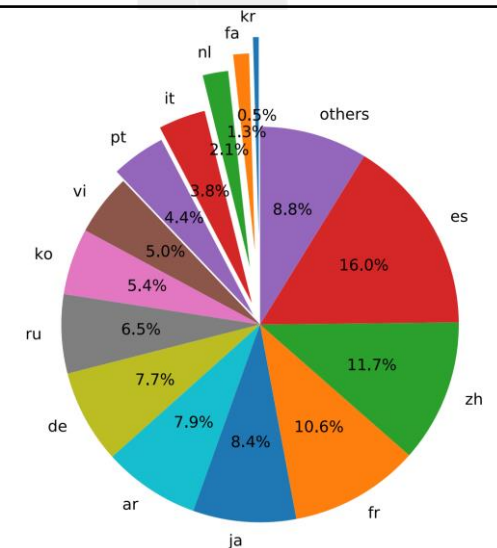
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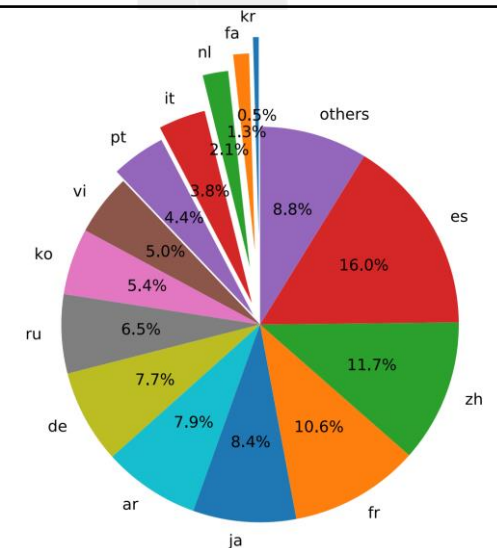
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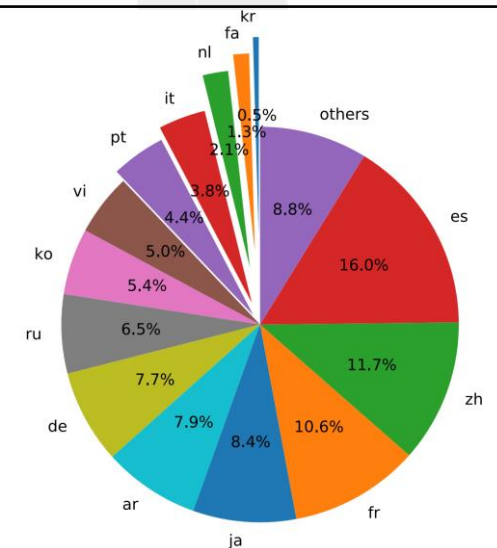
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# Experimental Results

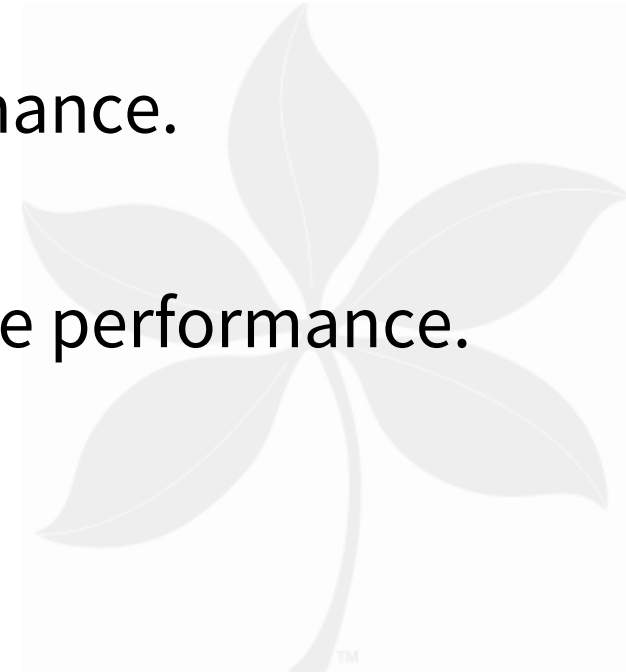
Method	P@1	P@5	MAP	MRR	nDCG
BM25 (Q-q)	60.4	43.7	28.2	73.0	76.7
BM25 (Q-a)	33.4	25.6	16.2	47.4	46.4
BM25 (Q-q+a)	56.9	41.3	28.5	70.0	72.6
BERT (Q-q)	63.8	46.0	27.1	75.7	<b>78.6</b>
+ fine-tune on pseudo Q-q	64.9	40.9	27.5	75.1	63.0
BERT (Q-a)	13.5	9.6	4.8	24.1	16.7
+ fine-tune on FAQ Bank	52.0	37.1	25.8	66.0	56.4
+ re-rank	52.1	38.4	26.4	66.3	57.8
CombSum	<b>69.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>	74.7
- fine-tuned BERT (Q-a)	65.4	45.8	31.5	77.2	75.2

Evaluation results on COUGH (average of 5 runs).



# Observations

- Q-q mode consistently performs better than Q-a mode.
- Utilizing the cross-encoder for re-ranking can yield better results.
- Fine-tuning under the Q-a mode can improve the performance.
- Removing fine-tuned BERT (Q-a) from CombSum hurts the performance.





# Qualitative Analysis

Observation: Fine-tuning under the Q-q mode using synthetic data hurt the performance.

**Query:** What research is being done on **antibody tests** and their accuracy?

**FAQ item:** Q: What is **antibody testing?** How do I get a COVID-19 antibody test? A: CDC and partners are investigating to determine if you can get sick with COVID-19 more than once ...

**Gold label:** Negative [useful, useless, useless]

**Predicted rank:** 3

**Query:** Are COVID-19 antibody tests accurate?

**FAQ item:** Q: Should I be tested with an antibody (serology) test for COVID-19? A: ... Antibody tests have **limited ability** to diagnose COVID-19 and should not be used alone to diagnose COVID-19 ...

**Gold label:** Positive [useful, useful, matched]

**Predicted rank:** 26

Biased towards responses with similar texts.

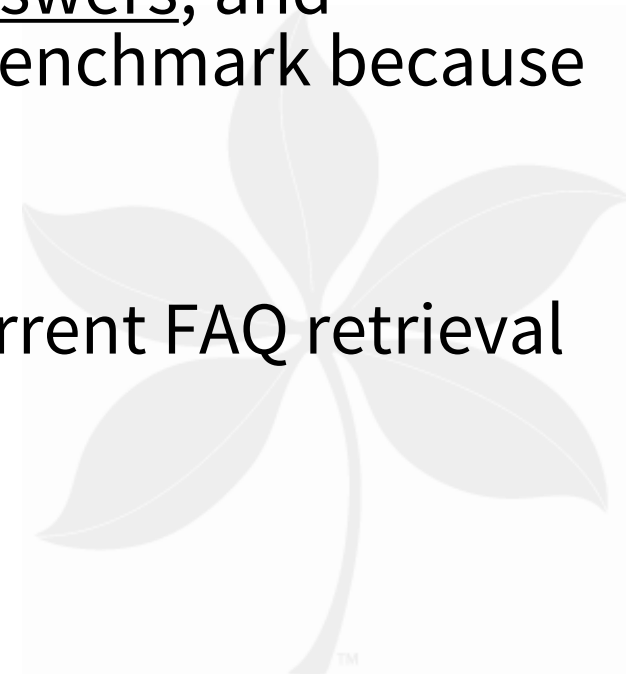
Fails pragmatic reasoning: “limited ability” => “results are not accurate for diagnosing COVID-19”.

Case analyses with fine-tuned BERT (Q-q). Human annotations are inside [].



# Wrap-up

- We introduce COUGH, a large challenging dataset for COVID-19 FAQ retrieval.
- COUGH features varying query forms, long and noisy answers, and multilinguality, as well as serving as a better evaluation benchmark because of high-quality larger-scale relevance annotations.
- Our comprehensive experiments expose limitations of current FAQ retrieval models.



# Thanks!



Dataset is available at:

<https://github.com/sunlab-osu/covid-faq>



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