Mental Health

ter.ps/389iweek12

Mental Health Crisis

- Nearly ½ Americans suffer from a form of mental illness
- Suicide rates at all-time high
- 115 people die daily from opioid abuse
- Depression: \$210 billion/year

Shortage of Professional Help

- ~40% Americans live in areas with shortage of mental health professionals
- More than 60% of US counties don't have a single psychiatrist
- Many therapists don't accept insurance

How can AI help?

- Patients can let their guard down more with AI-powered tools
- Much lower cost than seeing a psychiatrist/psychologist
- Benefits:
 - Diagnose people earlier (at all)
 - Speed up treatment
 - Improve outcomes

Current Diagnostics

How is depression diagnosed?

- Doctors ask questions about feelings & behavior
- Challenge: symptoms are unique to each patient
 - Patient knows themself best in this regard
- If symptoms persist for longer than 2 weeks, diagnosis is likely
 - Patient is responsible for reporting change of feelings and emotions

Challenges

- Patient has obligation to tell their doctor, which may be uncomfortable
- Many doctors are rushed and have many patients to see
- Psychological conditions are often not addressed

Privacy

- Digitizing mental health information poses many risks
- Intimate details linked to consumer data & social media logins
- Providers must design solutions to:
 - o store minimally personally identifiable data
 - Regularly deleting session transcripts after analysis
 - Encrypting data on the server itself

Discrimination

- Machine learning tends to discriminate on race, gender, age
- If AI tool uses speech patterns to detect mental illness on only one demographic group, testing that on patients in another group can result in incorrect diagnoses

Discrimination, cont'd

- Virtual therapist trained mostly on tech company employees may lack effectiveness on reading nonverbal cues from women, people of color, seniors
- Al vendors must develop tools with rigorous standards, just as research clinicians who make sure they test groups representative of the whole community

Regulation

- One programming mistake is risky
- Can affect millions of patients
- Careful regulation is a must for such large-scale treatment protocols

Regulation: HIPAA

- Patient is in control of the sharing of their personal health information
- Identifiable patient info removed before data is shared for research
 - O Descriptions of patient experiences are deeply personal and hard to anonymize, store, and share
- Does not cover all personally identifiable information
 - Healthcare information is separated from patient reported information collected during therapy
 - Linking the two sources of information is a regulatory challenge

Issues

- We treat mental health often by symptoms rather than underlying factors
- General health information is not mixed with patient reported emotions and issues historically
- ML algorithms are not effective if the underlying features are not representative
- Early detection is hard to identify without enough information

Approaches with Promise

Improving professionals

- Help psychiatrists and mental health professionals
- Ex: ginger.io video and text-based therapy sessions
- Help specialists track:
 - patient progress
 - identify crises
 - develop individualized plans
- 72% of users reported clinically significant improvements in depression symptoms

Predicting / anticipating problems

- Machine learning tools for diagnosis
- Ex: Quartet Health
 - Screens patient medical histories & behavioral patterns
 - Recommend pre-emptive follow-up for patients who receive diagnoses for serious/major illnesses
 - Already adopted by insurance companies + medical plans
 - Reduced hospital/ER visits by 15-25% for some users

Chatbots!

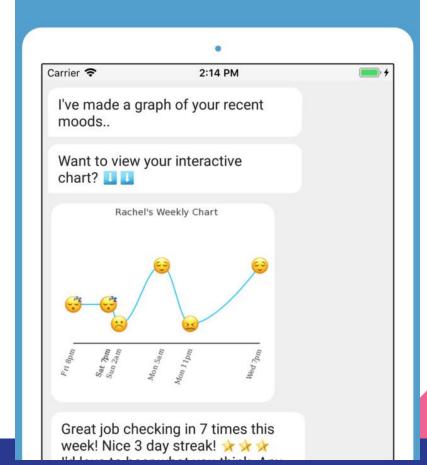
- Computer programs that simulate human conversation
 - Text or voice-enabled AI interface
- Chatbot counseling that uses AI has shown promise
- Bots are being used by employers + health insurers to root out individuals who might struggle with substance abuse, depression, or anxiety
- Help provide access to convenient, cost-effective care

Woebot

- Chatbot developed by clinical psychologists at Stanford (2017)
- Treats depression and anxiety using cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)
- CBT
 - Highly structured psychotherapy that alters patients' negative thought patterns

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KGh8dNkpZWk

Learn about yourself with some help from Woebot

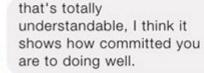






hey Mark, what are you up to?

Hey Weobot, studying for finals.. freaking out ©



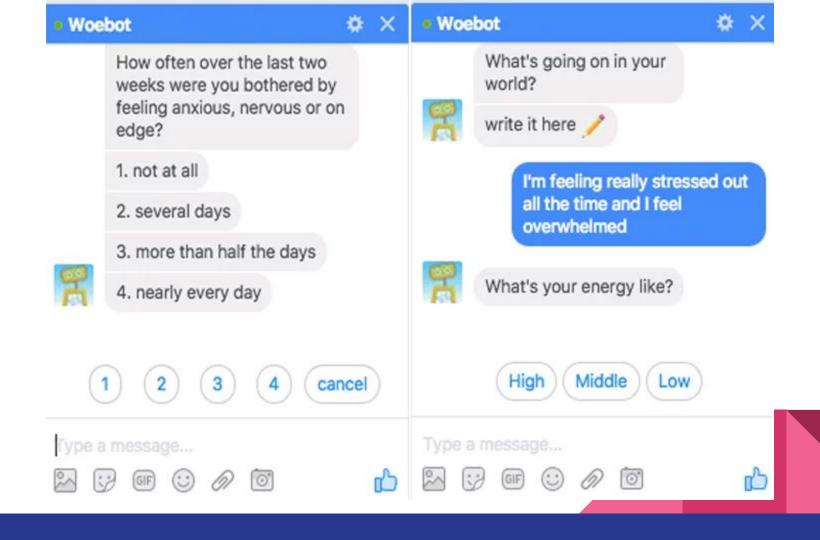


I could help you dial it down a little, would that be of interest?

yes please!!



ok, what are some negative thoughts you're having?

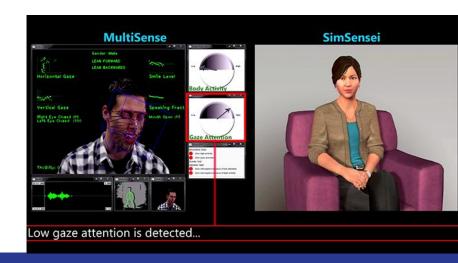


Woebot cont'd

- In a study of university students suffering from depression:
 - Using Woebot led to nearly 20% improvement in just 2 weeks, based on PHQ-9 scores (common measure of depression)
- However, study group had high level of participant engagement
- Most were talking to the bot nearly every day
 - Level of engagement not possible w/ in-person counseling

Next Generation

- Virtual Therapy
 - Accessible alternatives to those afraid of traditional therapy
 - Personalized care that responds to behavior changes and emotional cues
 - https://futurism.com/killer-robots-the-soldiers-that-never-sleep
- Wearable devices
 - Tracks patient consistently to track behavior
 - Detects behavior changes faster than therapy
 - Provides additional vital health information



Readings

- https://hbr.org/2018/10/ais-potential-to-diagnose-and-treat-mental-illness
- https://hbr.org/2018/10/ais-potential-to-diagnose-and-treat-mental-illness
- https://healthitanalytics.com/news/machine-learning-wearables-accurately-p
 redict-poor-mental-health