

A Study on the Prediction of Depression using Semi-supervised Learning

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Introduction

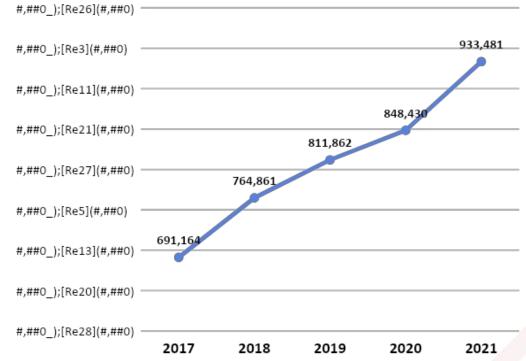
- Major Depressive Disorder(MDD)
 - known as clinical depression, unipolar depression or, simply, depression.



COVID-19: Depression, anxiety soared 25 per cent in a year

Number of depressed patients in the last 5 years (2017-2021)

-The Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service-





Introduction

- Major Depressive Disorder(MDD)
 - known as **clinical depression**, **unipolar depression** or, simply, **depression**.
 - Major symptom
 - Depressed mood
 - Loss of interest/pleasure
 - ☐ Slow or agitated psychomotor skills
 - Experience of insomnia or hypersomnia
 - Fatigue or loss of energy
 - Recurring thoughts of death, suicidal ideation, or having a suicide plan or suicide attempt



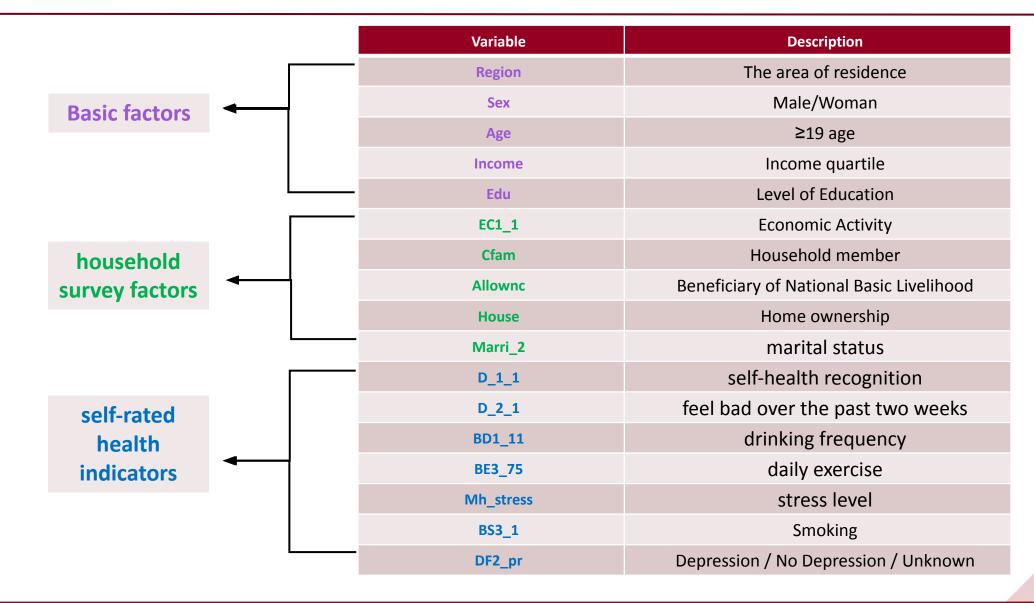
Material

- Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2020.
 - provided by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA).

Data	Description	
Survey period	January 2020 – December 2020	
Total participants	7,359	
Used participants (age >= 19)	5,386	
Number of Features	17	
Total Male	46.4%	

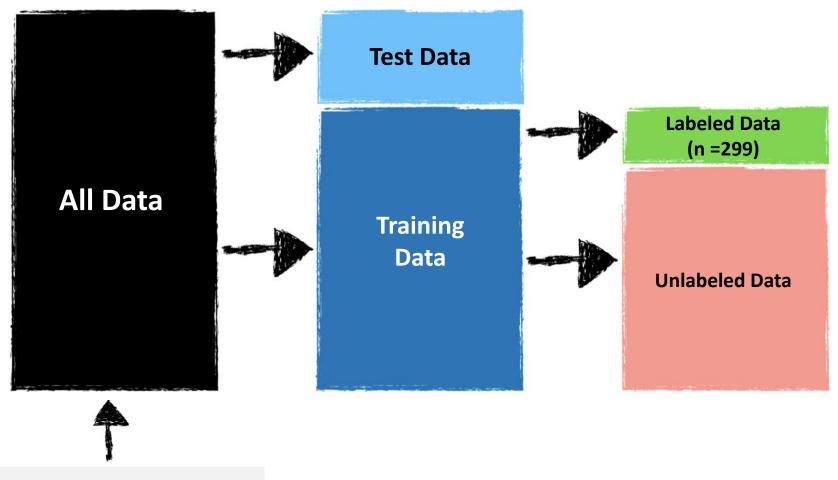


Material





Semi-Supervised Learning





Semi-Supervised Learning

Train a supervised model using labeled data

Labeled Data



Make predictions on unlabeled data using the model from the previous step

Unlabeled Data



Take predictions satisfying probability threshold or k_best criteria and add them to the pseudo-labeled set

Pseudo-Labeled Data

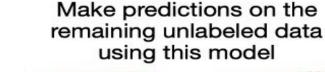


Semi-Supervised Learning

Combine labeled and pseudo-labeled data and train the next version of the model

Labeled Data

Pseudo-Labeled Data



Unlabeled Data

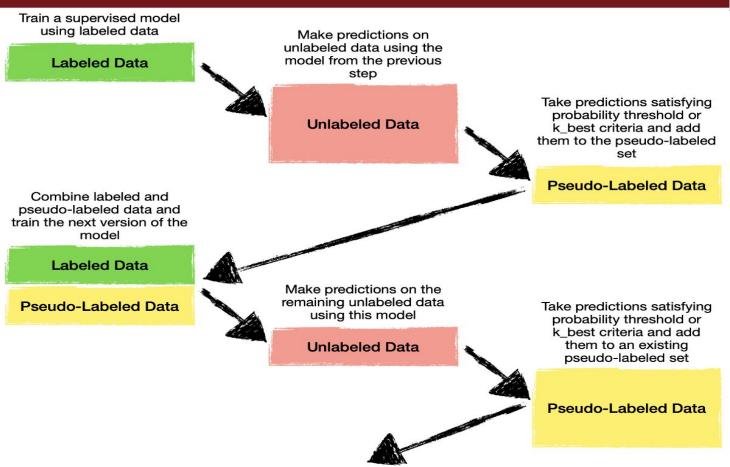


Take predictions satisfying probability threshold or k_best criteria and add them to an existing pseudo-labeled set

Pseudo-Labeled Data



Semi-Supervised Learning



Once again, combine labeled and pseudo-labeled data and repeat the above process until all data has been labeled, no additional observations satisfy the criteria, or max number of iterations has been reached





Results

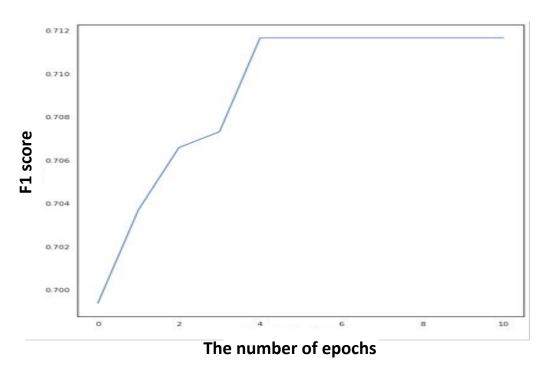
• The result of the supervised learning models - Make a Classifier

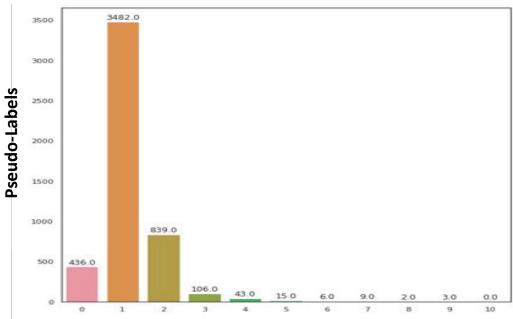
Model	Type of source	Precision	Recall	F1 score
Decision Tree	Original source	0.63	0.64	0.64
Classifier	Oversampling	0.63	0.61	0.62
Random Forest	Original source	0.61	0.72	0.66
Classifier	Oversampling	0.59	0.6	0.6
CVA	Original source	0.65	0.76	0.7
SVM	Oversampling	0.67	0.56	0.61
Logistic Pogression	Original source	0.64	0.71	0.68
Logistic Regression	Oversampling	0.69	0.59	0.63
Ada Boost Classifier	Original source	0.61	0.71	0.65
Ada boost Classifier	Oversampling	0.63	0.71	0.67
XGB Classifier	Original source	0.61	0.72	0.66
AGD Classifier	Oversampling	0.61	0.67	0.64
LCDM Classifier	Original source	0.62	0.71	0.66
LGBM Classifier	Oversampling	0.63	0.59	0.61



Results

• The result of the semi-supervised learning model





The number of epochs

	Model	Type of Learning	Precision	Recall	F1 score
SVM		Supervised learning	0.65	0.76	0.7
	SVM	Semi-supervised learning	0.66	0.77	0.71

Conclusion

- We can identify that there is a improvement of model performance on semi-supervised learning.
- We anticipate that this study could help predict depression in people who have not yet a diagnosis.



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING ©

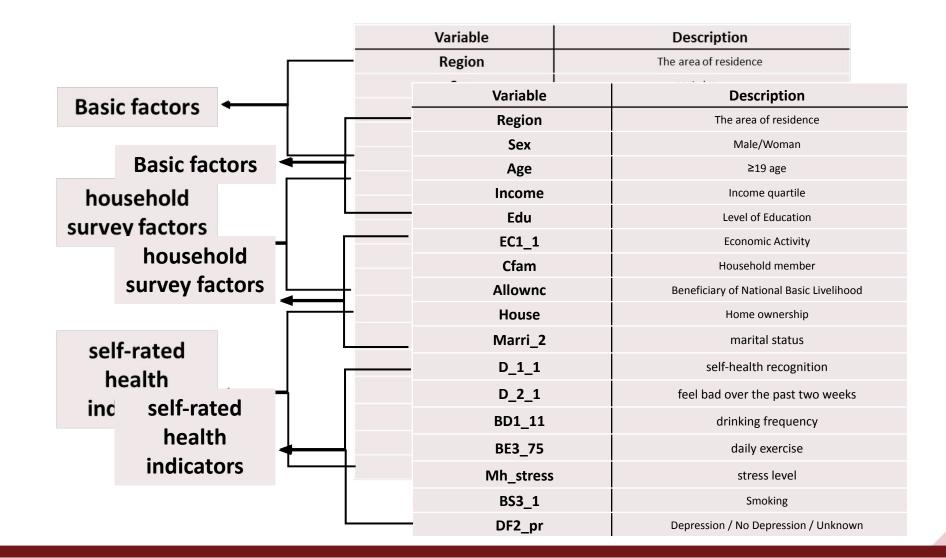
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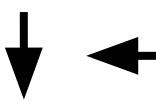






Original Entire dataset (N = 322)

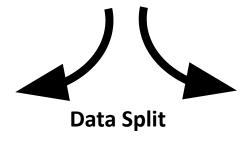




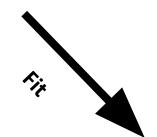
Data Imputation*
Outlier detection*
Min-Max scaler
Label Encoding

Entire dataset (N = 260)

Train set (N = 208)



Test set (N = 52)



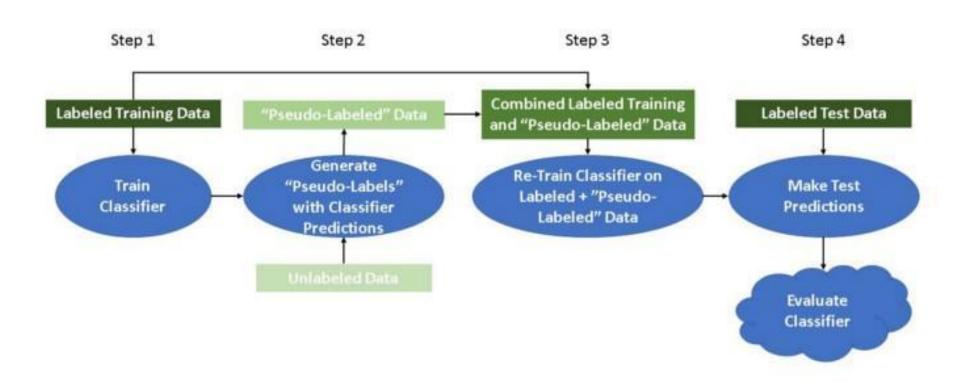
Machine Learning Model





Semi-Supervised Learning

Entire dataset

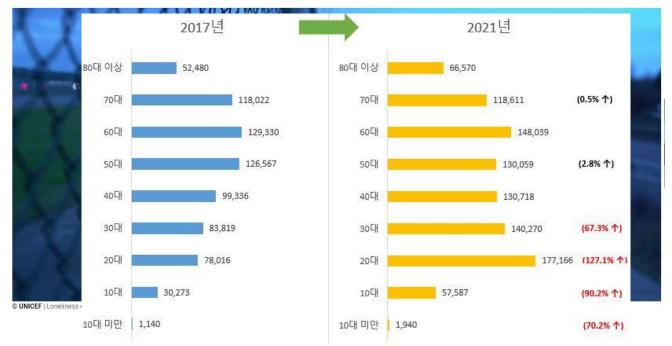




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