

A Personal Sensing Approach to Alcohol Lapse Prediction

Kendra Wyant

John Curtin

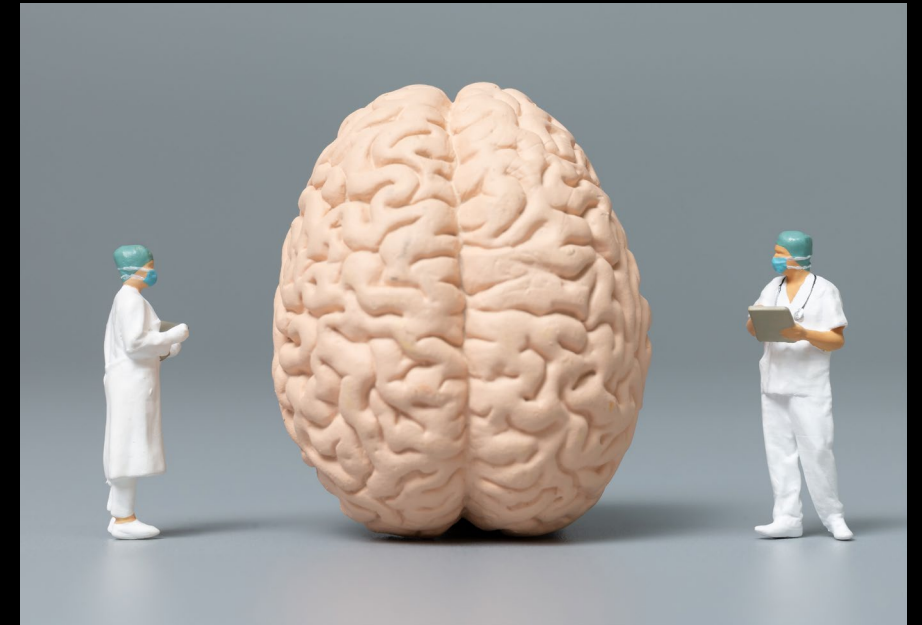
UW-Madison Department of Psychology



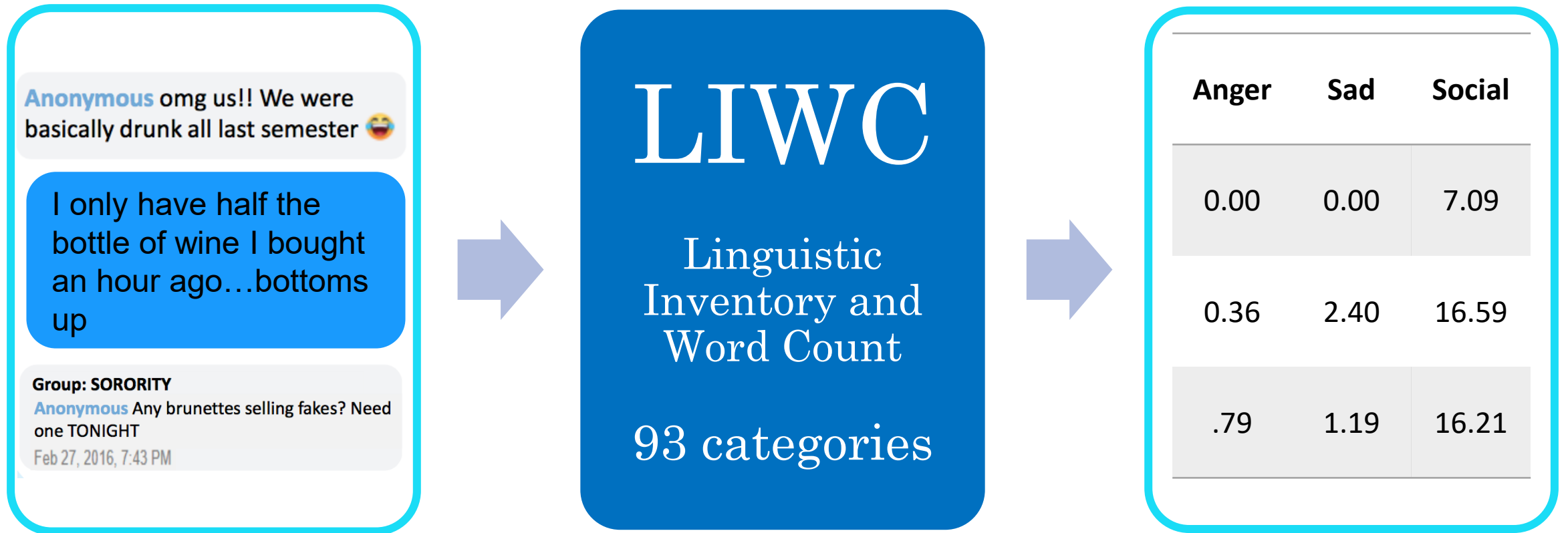


Personal Sensing and Mental Health

- Screening
- Symptom Monitoring

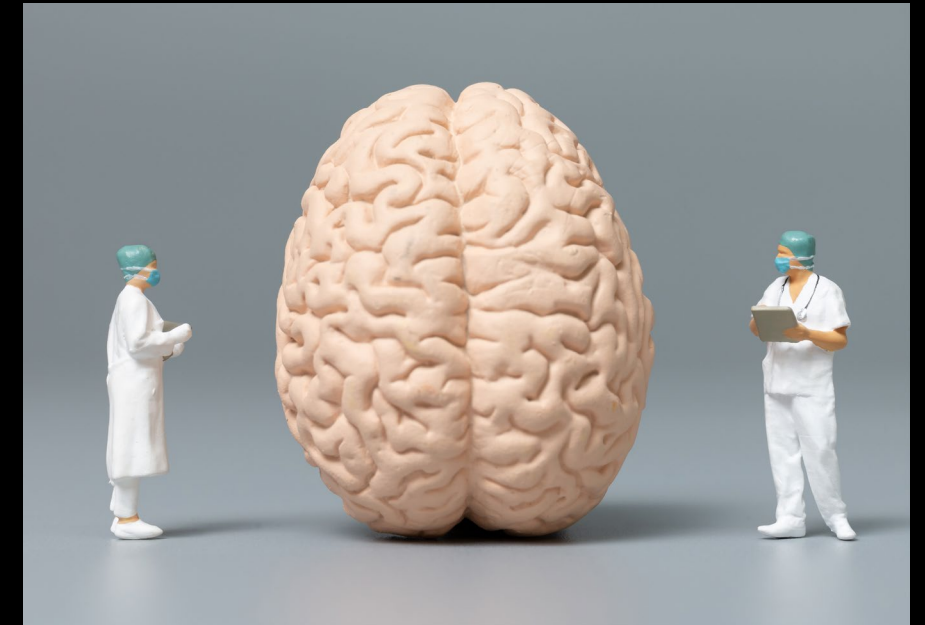


Feature Extraction



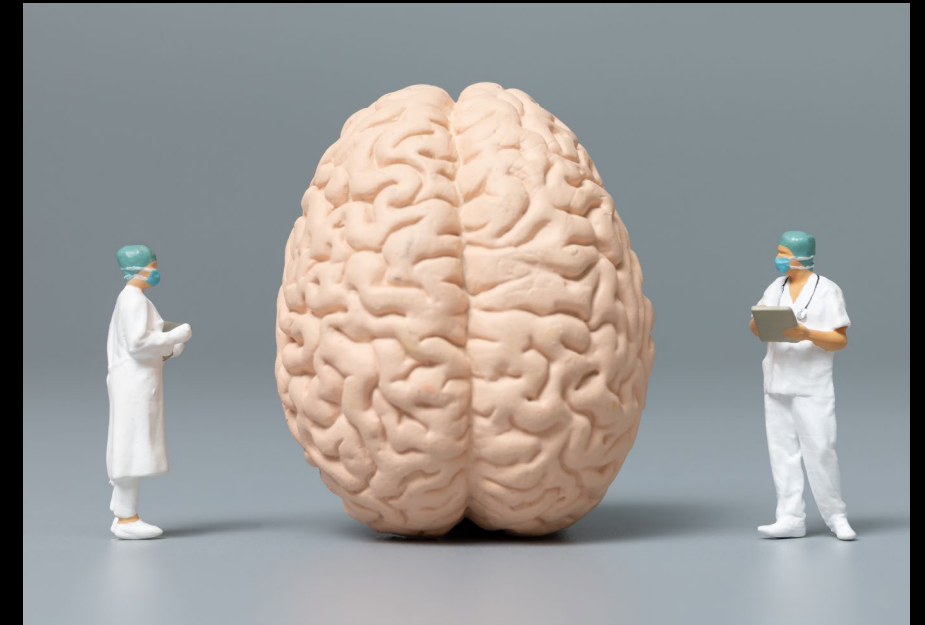
Personal Sensing and Mental Health

- Screening
 - Passive
 - Scalable
- Symptom Monitoring



Personal Sensing and Mental Health

- Screening
 - Passive
 - Scalable
- Symptom Monitoring
 - Intervention prior to relapse





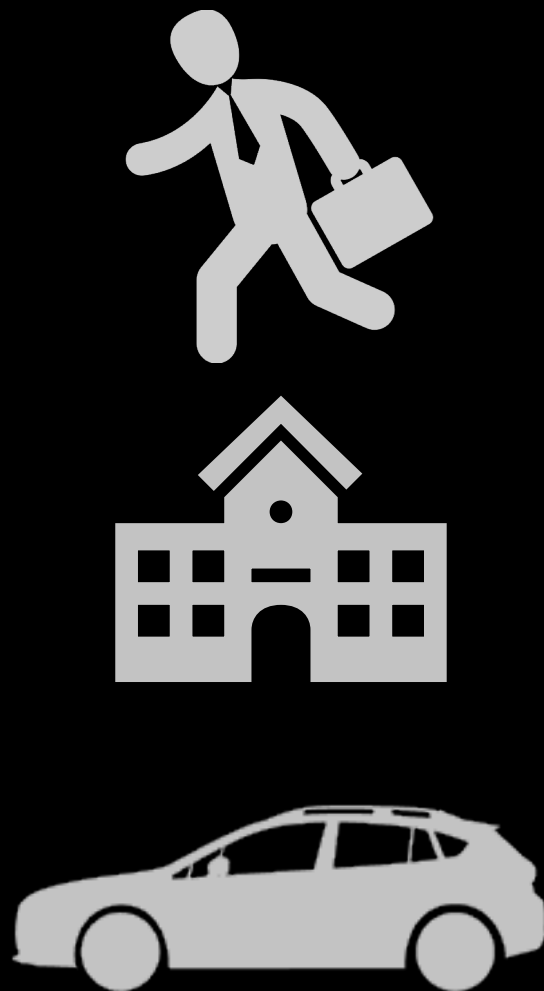
Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)

- AUD is a chronic relapsing disease
- Lapses are often early signs of relapse
- Detecting lapses before they occur may be an important step in treating AUD



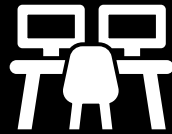
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Lapses

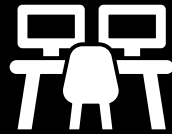
- Lapses are often preceded by external and internal factors



- Risk factors may be detectable in different time windows

Lapses

- Lapses are often preceded by external and internal factors



- Risk factors may be detectable in different time windows
- Current treatments may not detect early signs of lapse risk
- Personal sensing can capture fluctuations in lapse risk in real time

Prediction of stress and drug craving ninety minutes in the future with passively collected GPS data

David H. Epstein^{1✉}, Matthew Tyburski¹, William J. Kowalczyk¹, Albert J. Burgess-Hull¹, Karran A. Phillips¹, Brenda L. Curtis¹ and Kenzie L. Preston¹



Using machine learning to identify predictors of imminent drinking and create tailored messages for at-risk drinkers experiencing homelessness

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Predicting the first smoking lapse during a quit attempt: A machine learning approach

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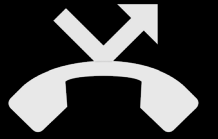
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Cellular Communications



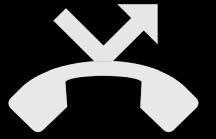
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Cellular Communications



- Understudied personal sensing measure for AUD
- Passive
- Promising signal of lapse risk

Cellular Communications

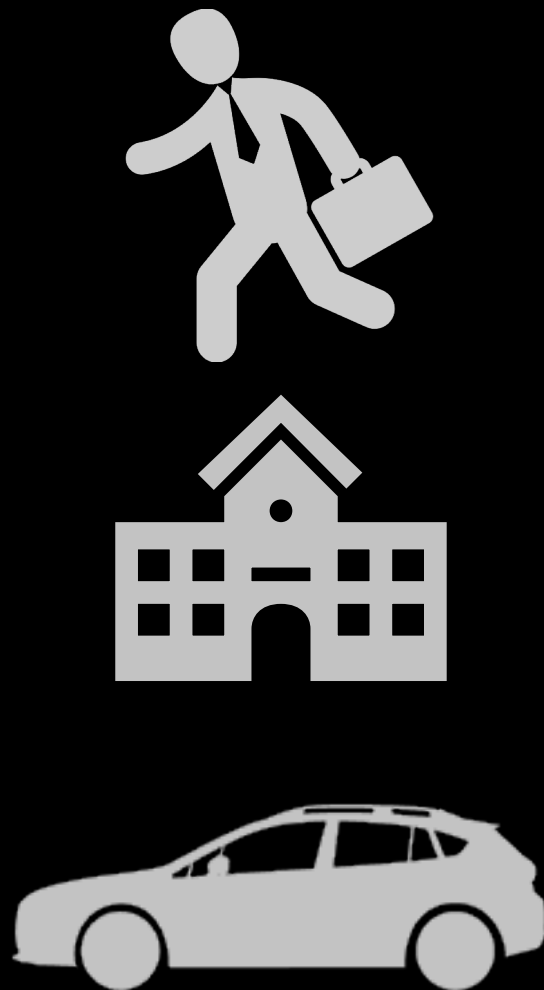


- Understudied personal sensing measure for AUD
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- Promising signal of lapse risk
- Contextualized interactions may increase lapse risk signal

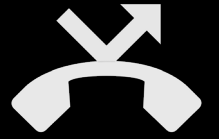
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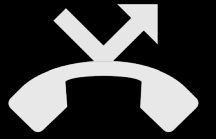


Feasibility



- Low burden

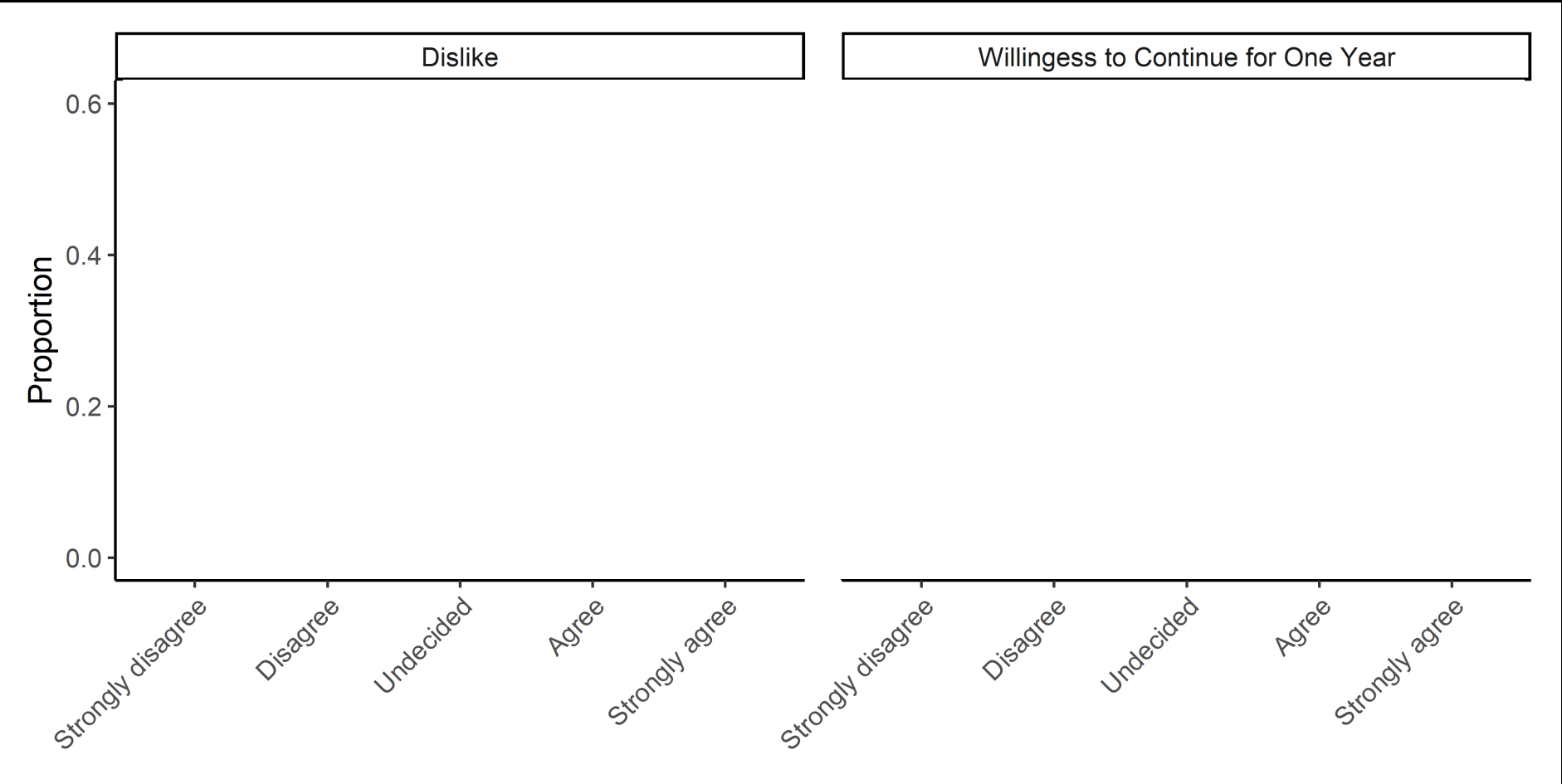
Feasibility



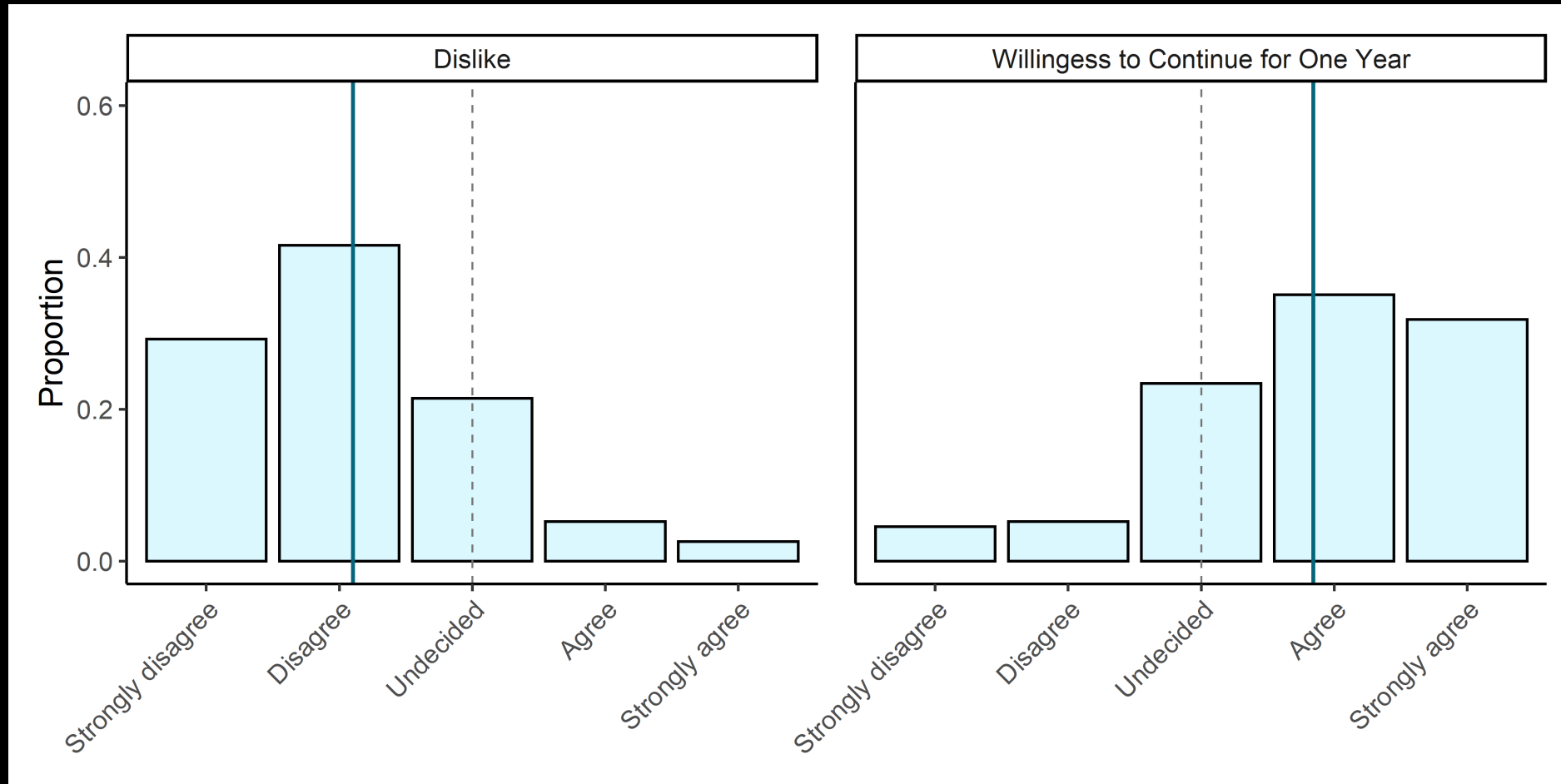
- Low burden
- 97% of U.S. adults have a cellphone
- People generally find this to be an acceptable method

Acceptability of Personal Sensing among People with Alcohol Use Disorder

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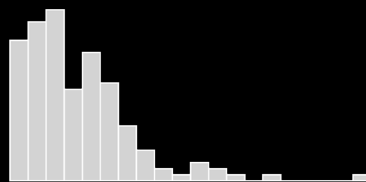
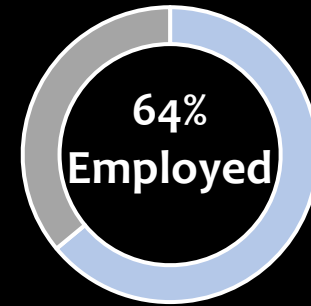
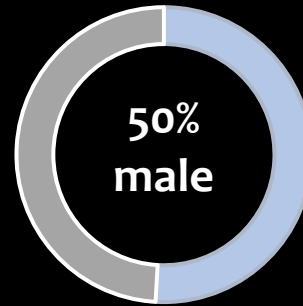
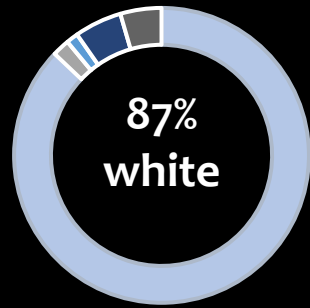


Acceptability of Personal Sensing among People with Alcohol Use Disorder

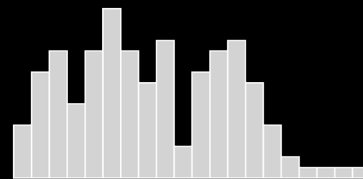


Can we predict alcohol lapses
from contextualized cellular
communication logs?

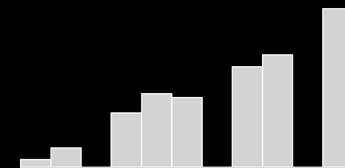
Participants ($N = 154$)



Income
 $M = 34,233$

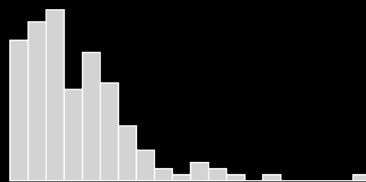
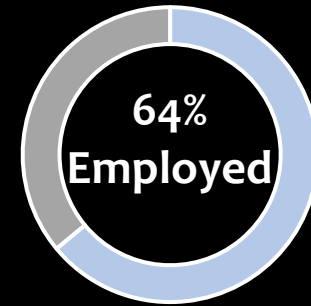
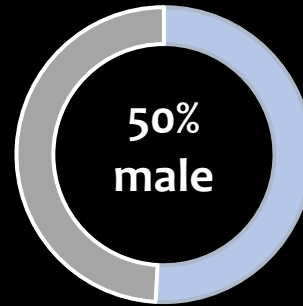
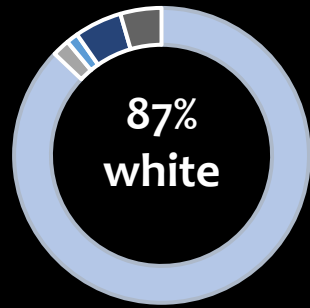


Age
 $M = 41$

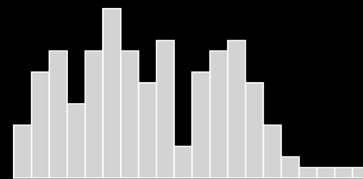


DSM5
9

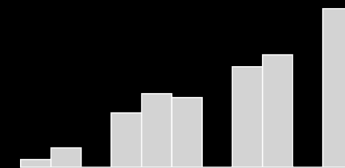
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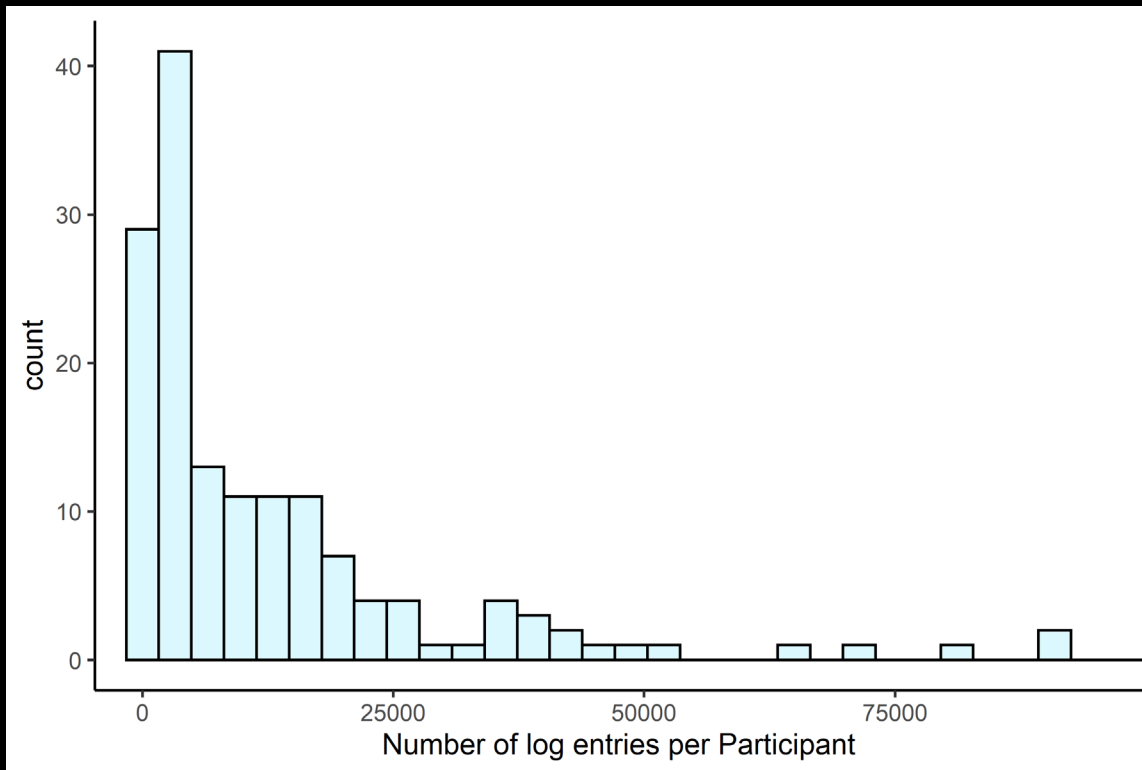
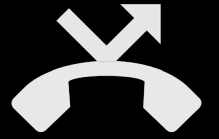


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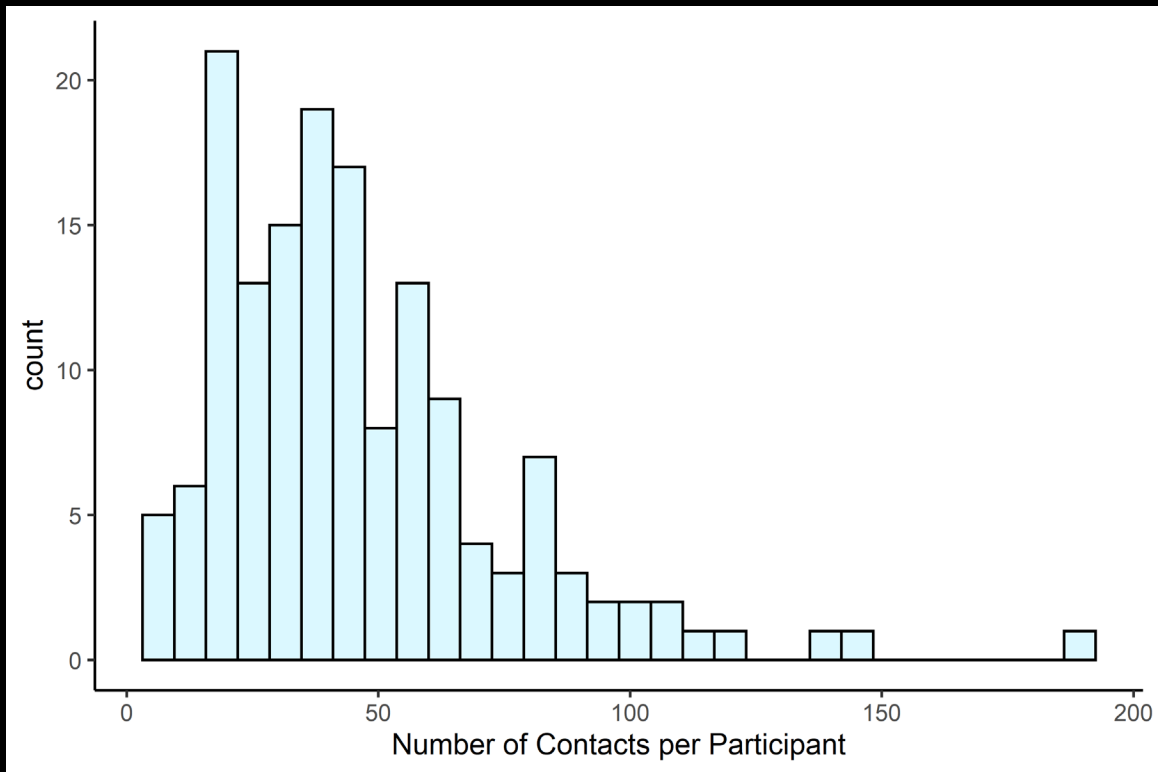
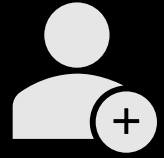
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9

Communication Logs



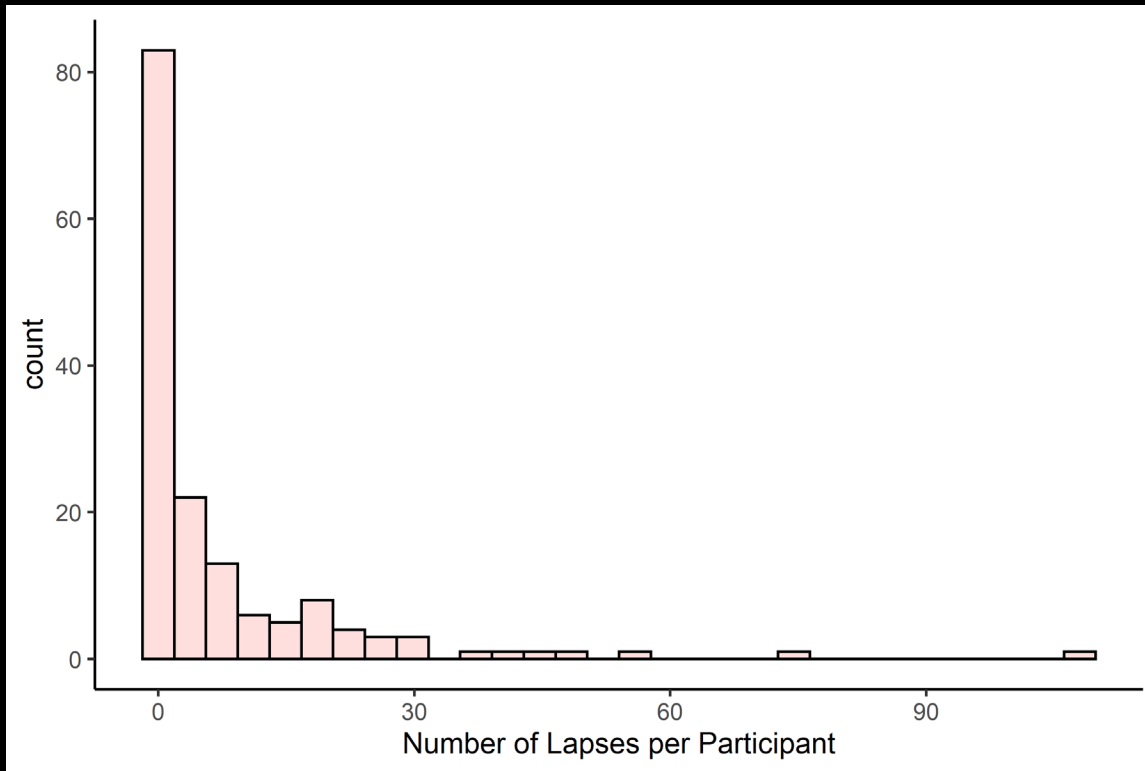
- 2676012 log entries
- 23 – 224062 logs per participant ($M = 17377$)

Contacts



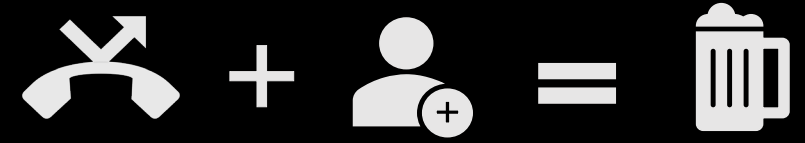
- 7211 contacts
- 5 – 188 contacts per participant ($M = 47$)
- We have context variables for over 70% of all log entries

Lapses



- 1,137 lapses
- 0 – 108 lapses per participant ($M = 7.38$)
- 86 participants reported a lapse

Modeling



- Feature engineering
- Prediction lead times
- Period durations for features
- Statistical algorithms
- Down sample non-lapses



Results coming soon...

Thank You!

Questions?



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