

Synchrony in Psychotherapy, Data management, example with F1044 patient data

Aim and Hypothesis

The aim of this project is to evaluate if it is possible to detect automatic signals of synchrony that could predict the outcomes of a familial psychotherapy.

Here is the analysis of the F1044 subject, his family (2 parents) and the therapist. Is there synchrony signals between himself, his parents and the therapist ?

Is there synchrony signal between his parents and the therapist ? Could this synchrony signal predict outcomes of the psychotherapy ? See the full [pre-registration](#).

We used this data from a large european psychotherapy study since they come from almost real life practice of psychotherapy. This [INCANT](#) study. study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of the MultiDimensional Family Therapy for cannabis use disorders in adolescents. The main outcome will be cannabis consumption.

Nomenclature

F1044 is the name of the subject studied (called *patient*). When referring to several persons, variables take the name of the shorter form *pa* for *patient*.

He has a *mother* (*mo*) a *father* (*fa*) helped by a *therapist* (*th*). When a variable is referring to several participants, it is organised in alphabetical order separated by underscores, eg. *SSI_fa_mo* refers to the synchrony index (*SSI*) between the *father* and the *mother*. *SSI_mo_fa* doesn't exist.

This family had several consultations with the psychotherapist (*therapist*). Some of them were video recorded. These videos are names with the name of the subject + an index letter. They can be subdivided after that with numbers (eg *F1044C*).

Steps

Raw data

It is the videos in [AVI](#) format in the form *F1044C1.avi*, with a rate of 25 frames by second, from the 2 French centers of the [INCANT](#) study.

This raw data is compared with [psychometric data](#).

The access of this data was sometime difficult, moreover it wasn't collected for this goal.

Idea	
	In a lot of other domains of fundamental algorithm development, computer labs compete on public databases to improve the detection rates of some features for instance. This work are presented during challenge sessions in congresses.
	It would be better to make a specific database for this kind of automatic analyses to avoid changes of configuration of the room, the luminosity, the place of the different subjects, the number of subjects, the movement of the camera during recording.

A. Motion extraction

1. Extracting frame from the beginning of the video

Extract a frame with [Frames_extractor.py](#) with a [python](#) script from the beginning of the video to make a mask.

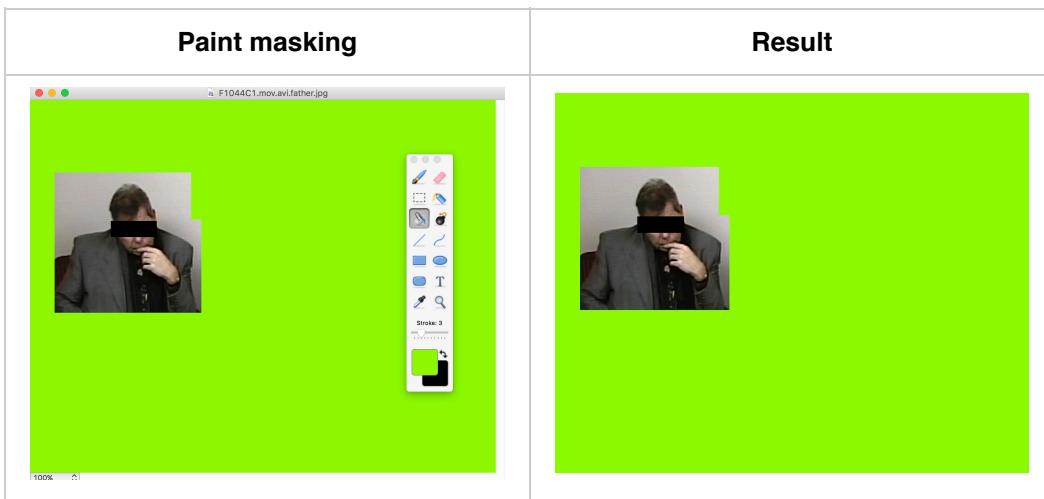
Here is an example of the father (eyes blurred to keep anonymity).



Idea	
	It was suggested to take a mean image of the video to be more precise instead of taking a video from the beginning.
Beware	
	Notice the date that was always masked after during the step 2.

2. Make a mask for each relevant part of each video with Paintbrush

Select a part of the video with each participant (father, mother, patient, therapist) with *Paintbrush*. Take only the upper part of the body to compare them since you can see only the upper part of the therapist.



This operation is repeated for each participant on each video.

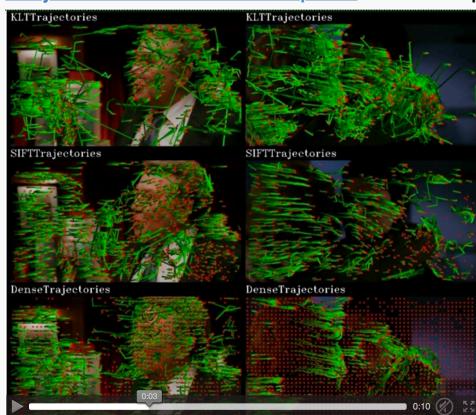
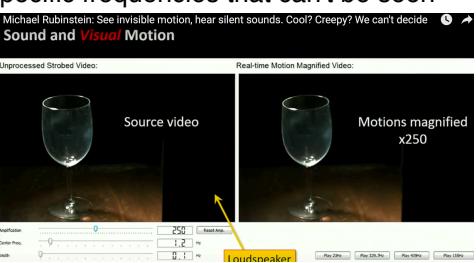
Beware	
BEWARE	It is necessary to always use the same background color
	Participants can move during the video (change their seats, leave the room). It would be preferable to anticipate it. Camera is moving sometimes too. Mean Motion history by minute can help us to detect big changes or disappearance of a participant.
	Participants are labelled in the mask name (eg <i>F1044C1.avi.father.jpg</i>)
Idea	<p>Deep learning software used for categorization/detection of people could make this process completely automatic.</p> 

3. Motion history extracted

It is extracted with the video and the mask with a [C++](#) script. It returns [CSV](#) file of the form "*F1044C.VOB_res2.csv*". See files [here](#).

Headers :

- **frame** : number of the frame (original rate of 25 frames by second)
- **father** : motion history of the father frame by frame. It ranges from 0 (same frame than the previous frame, no movement) to 1 (every pixel change).
- **mother**, : idem for mother
- **patient** : idem for patient
- **therapist** : idem for therapist
- **file** : name of the file in the form *F1044C.VOB*
- **NA** : (Non available) corresponding to absent subjects (NA column) or bad quality of frames at the beginning or end of the videos making impossible extraction of motion history for any participant (NA line).

Idea	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It could be possible to extract background to improve the quality of the motion history. See for instance BGS library.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It could be interesting to evaluate the trajectories of the people. If they are going toward the same direction or not. For that, the Dense Trajectories Video Description could help. 
	<p>Tiny changes can't be always obvious. Some softwares can amplify a lot very tiny changes in specific frequencies that can't be seen normally with naked eyes.</p> 

4. Motion history filtered with slidingInterval function

Motion history raw data is filters with a [R](#) function on [Rmarkdown script analysis](#). It generates CSV file of the form "F1044C.VOB.slidedata.csv". See files [here](#).

Headers :

- **video** : name of the video (eg F1044C.VOB)
- **frame_index** : number of the frame (original rate of 25 frames by second)
- **slidedFather** : filtered motion history with the sliding motion history function making mean on 5 frames (2 frames before and after the index frame). It ranges from 0 (same frame than the previous frame, no movement) to 1 (every pixel change).
- **slidedMother** : idem for mother

- **slidedTherapist** : idem for therapist
- **slidedPatient** : idem for patient
- **NA** : corresponding to absent subject

Idea	
	It is possible to change the size of interval to change the ration signal/noise
Beware	
	Bad quality of first frames at the beginning or end of the videos with NA were deleted to prepare the next script analysis.
	The number of frames is changed since it is necessary to get frames before and after the index.

4. Computing synchrony score with this filtered motion data

Amplitude (difference between min and max) and baseline levels (min) are not relevant to compute synchrony.

The script in [Python](#), [Call_S_Estimator.py](#) takes this filtered motion data and compute a synchrony score for each association possible of two or more subjects.

Download and install [SyncPy](#).

The script [Call_S_Estimator.py](#) must be installed in Syncpy installation in examples folder. Create a folder *SynchronyCSV* in this folder.

You need to specify,

- the folder where you put your data (eg dataFolder = '/Users/Ofix/Documents/Fac/internat/Recherche/projets/synchro/synchroData/CSV/filtered/')
- the list of videos you want to analyze, (eg VideoList = ["F1044C.VOB", "F1044D1.VOB", "F1044D2.VOB", "F1044E.VOB", "F1044F.VOB", "F1044G.VOB", "F1044H.VOB", "F1044I.VOB", "F1044L.VOB", "F1044M1.VOB", "F1044M2.VOB", "F1044N.VOB", "F1044O.VOB", "F1044P.VOB", "F1044Q.VOB", "F1044R1.VOB", "F1044R2.VOB"])
- the number of frames used in an interval to compute synchrony, Nota bene, there are 25 frames by second. (eg. numberOfFramesByInterval = 25*10)

This process is relatively long and can take several minutes, especially with short intervals.

It returns synchrony CSV files that can be found [here](#).

Headers :

- **Interval**
- **Time_min**
- **video** : name of the video (eg F1044C.VOB)
- **SSI_fa_mo** : synchrony index between the filtered motion history of the *father* and *mother*. It ranges from 0 (no synchrony at all, not any relationship between the different participants of the score) to 1 (complete synchrony, the different elements move a lot at the same moment or don't move at all at the same moment).
- **SSI_fa_mo_th** : idem between *father*, *mother* and *therapist*
- **SSI_fa_th** : idem between *father* and *therapist*
- **SSI_mo_th** : idem between *mother* and *therapist*

There is not any NA in this file. Only the possible combinations are computed (eg there is not the *patient* (*pa*) in the video so, there isn't *SSI_fa_pa* signal neither any other combination with the patient).

B. Speech extraction

1. Manually

It is possible to use the software Elan to annotate a video. You need to extract first the sound (with [Free Video Converter](#) for instance) to get a waveform and import the video and the waveform.



Then you can annotate when someone is speaking. This process is very fastidious (1 week work for one hour video at the beginning and so was gave up).

2. Automatically

Idea							
	<p>Some softwares could be used to make this process easier. The FASST software get very good results to segment a music sample in very different instruments. However, different voices are too close to distinguish them easily automatically.</p> <p>Source separation examples</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Linear instantaneous mixture (blind separation) Mixture </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> Professionally produced music recording (non-blind separation) Mixture </td> </tr> <tr> <td> FASST Matlab script Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bass Drums Melody Remaining sounds </td> <td> FASST Matlab script Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bass Drums Melody Remaining sounds </td> </tr> <tr> <td> Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source 1 Source 2 Source 3 </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Linear instantaneous mixture (blind separation) Mixture 	Professionally produced music recording (non-blind separation) Mixture 	FASST Matlab script Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bass Drums Melody Remaining sounds 	FASST Matlab script Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bass Drums Melody Remaining sounds 	Separated sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source 1 Source 2 Source 3 	
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