Early Detection of Psychotic Disorders: the Role of Emotions

Summer School on Digital Humanities
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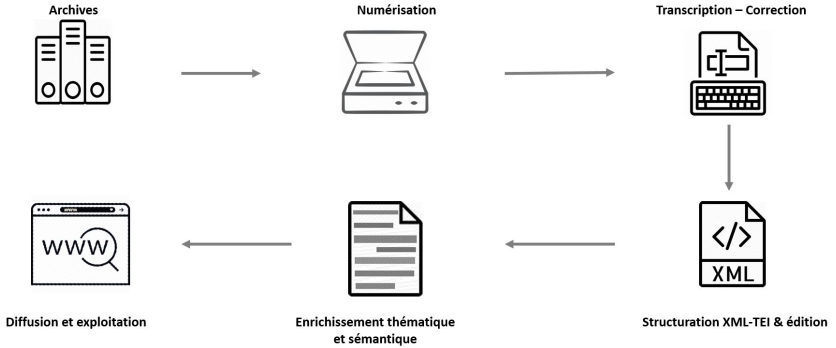
Presentation

- 2010 : PhD in Linguistic Engineering from Sorbonne University, Paris.
- 2010 - 2018 : ICTE Lecturer - Sorbonne University UAE.
- 2018 - today: Research Engineer in Digital Humanities - ObTIC, Sorbonne Univ., Paris.
    - AI, NLP, Semantic and Discursive Analysis, Digital Publishing, ICT for Education.



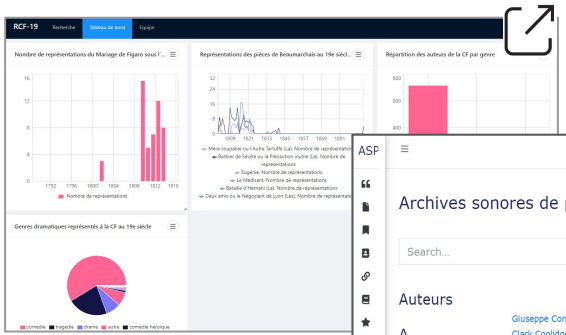

L’Observatoire des textes, des idées et des corpus (ObTIC)

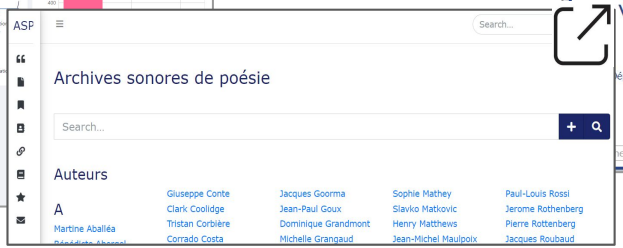
- ObTIC (former LabEx OBVIL) is a project team dedicated to Digital Humanities at Sorbonne University.
- Collaboration with the SCAI (Sorbonne Center for Artificial Intelligence) and the Datalab (National Library of France).
- ObTIC draws on the expertise acquired in:
  - Production and digital edition of data (see OBVIL Library).
  - Design and experimentation of text mining tools (TAL, AI, corpus analysis, textometry, etc.) for the human and social



Digital Publishing and Databases

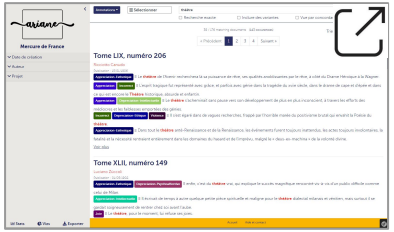
- Automatic File Conversion Tool (Teinte)
- OBVIL Digital Library
- Valentin Haüy Digital Library (AVH)
- Sound heritage of poetry (ASP)
- Registers of the French Comedy (RCF-19)
- Revolutionary Opéra-comique Database (OCD)

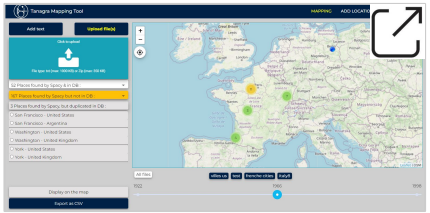


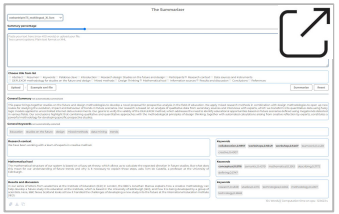


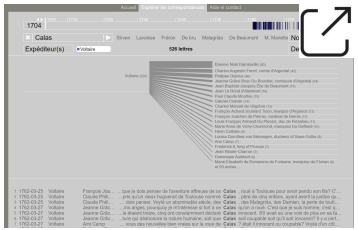
Text Exploration and Mining

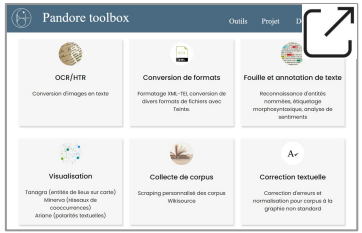
- Obvie: Corpus Linguistic Analysis
- Elicom: Explore correspondence and letters
- Ariane: Semantic analysis of texts
- Tanagra: Mapping place names in texts
- Summarizer: Summarizing scientific articles
- Pandore: The toolbox for digital humanities

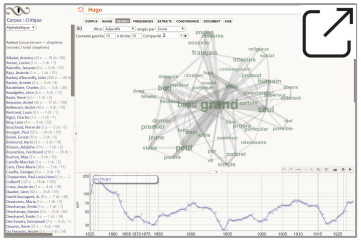












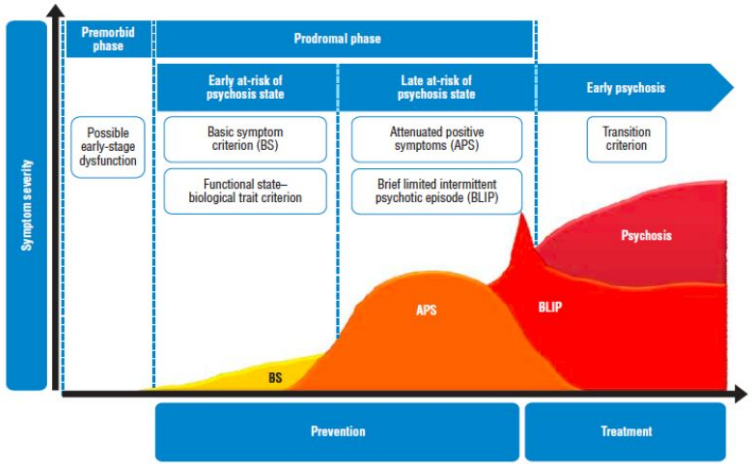
APAISE Project

Context

- Project APAISE: *Apprentissage Profond pour l'Analyse Informatisée de la Subjectivité et des Émotions dans les troubles psychotiques émergents*.
  - Deep Learning for Computational Analysis of Subjectivity and Emotions in Emerging Psychotic Disorders
- Funding: Fondation de France (Psychiatric Disease Research program)
  - Start: September 2023
- Involved teams:
  - ObTIC - Sorbonne University: Motasem Alrahabi, Jean Marie Tshimula (soon)
  - INSERM: Marie-Odile Krebs, Julien Descles, Valeria Lucarini
  - Brest University Hospital Centre: Michel Walter, Christophe Lemey, Deok-Hee Kim-Dufor
- Goals:
  - Early detection of psychotic disorders: the role of emotions (and the retelling of memories).
  - Better management of patients at risk and slowing down their evolution towards chronicity.

State of the Art

- There are numerous NLP studies that analyse *language* in the emerging psychotics disorders.
- Identify discriminating anomalies to predict the evolution of patients with differents methods, on different levels: prosody, syntax, semantics, vocabulary, discourse, dialogue…
- Clinical evolution of psychosis: 3 phases
  - At-risk, Not-at-risk, Psychotic "CAARMS" score [Yung et al., 2005]



- Challenge: reduce the prodromal phase (at-risk) before the chronic phase.

→ [Magaud et al., 2010], [Tanguy et al., 2011], [Register-Brown, Hong LE 2014], [Bedi et al. 2015], [Bazziconi, 2018], [Ratana et al., 2019], [Lucarini et al., 2023]...

Working Hypothesis

- Clinical studies: the subjective dimension of language expression (emotions, sentiments, perceptions…) could reflect in the patient's speech a disturbed relationship to the world and to themself.
- Few academic works in this field [Tshimula et al., 2022], [Saffar, 2023].
- Hypothesis: the analysis of subjective modalities could play an important role in the early detection of psychosis (during the prodromal phase).

→ Classification problem: given a labeled text as input, what would its class belong to?

1	**At-risk (A)**
2	**Not-at-risk (N)**
3	**Psychotic (P)**
4	**Control (C)**

Data Preprocessing

Data

- Our corpus consists of rare psychiatric interviews:
  - Open dialogues between psychiatrists and patients (15 to 30 years old).
- About 250 audio interviews (differents patients).
  - Currently: 134 interviews (≈ 1 million tokens).
- Patient speech is characterised by:
  - Verbal pauses and disfluencies, hesitations, silences...
  - Disorganised speech (tangential and incoherent), broken syntax…
  - Low lexical density, short sentences...
  - Particular use of personal pronouns (moi, je, me, mon, ma, mes)
  - Emotions: stress, anger, violence, euphoria, joy, suffering…

1	**At-risk (A)**	**65 texts**
2	**Not-at-risk (N)**	**17 texts**
3	**Psychotic (P)**	**19 texts**
4	**Control (C)**	**33 texts**

Data Preprocessing

- We conducted a series of preprocessing on the data:
  - Manual transcription of audio files into text format.
  - Anonymisation: identification of named entities with SpaCy, then manual correction.
  - Oral errors are not corrected: unfinished words, morpho-syntax errors, conjugations...
  - Keep verbal disfluencies and hesitations: *ah, euh, hum, hmm, hein, ben, bah, pfff*…

Data labeling

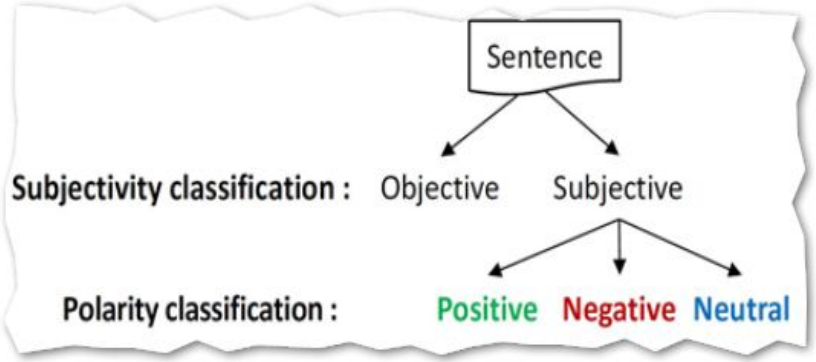
- Only for patients' speech
- Applied features for each patient (text level analysis):
  - Label #1 → Average of sentence length
  - Label #2 → Average of the personal pronouns
  - Label #3 → Average of the verbal disfluencies
  - Label #4 → Lexical density of vocabulary
  - Label #5 → Subjective modalities: emotions, sentiments, opinions…

Subjective Modalities

Data labeling: Subjective Modalities

- Allows us to capture subjective content:
  - Polarity: positive, negative, neutral or mixed.
  - Source and target.
  - Intensity (normal, strong, etc.).
  - Aspects of the analyzed object.

→ [Turney, 2002]; [Wiebe et al., 2005]; [Pang and Lee, 2008] [Balahur et al., 2011]; [Zhang and Bing 2017]…



- Need for more fine-grained classification:
  - GoEmotions: 27 labels for emotions in English [Demszky et al., 2020].

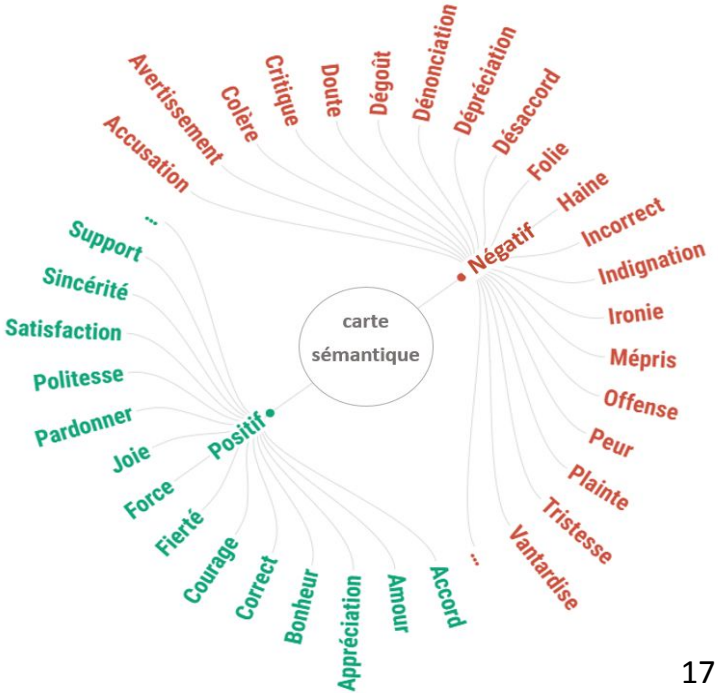
Data labeling: Subjective Modalities

- Examples from the dataset (approximate translation):
  - **One time I took my Swiss army knife and went for a walk and I, I just wanted to shove it down my throat.**
    - *Une fois j'avais pris mon couteau suisse et j'étais parti me promener et je, je voulais juste me le planter dans la gorge.* [Violence, Patient 2]
  - **I couldn't tell the difference between, between if I was in a dream or if I was in reality.**
    - *J'arrivais plus à faire la différence entre, entre si j'étais dans un rêve ou si j'étais dans la réalité.* [Hallucination, Patient 15]
  - **I just want to drink, until, finally, [I lose reason], because I have, I am in control of myself all the time.**
    - *J'ai juste envie de boire, jusqu'à, enfin, la déraison, enfin parce que j'ai, je suis tout le temps dans le contrôle de moi-même.* [Addiction, Patient 401]
  - **Each time I thought I had zeros [in exams], I realized that in fact uh they were just kidding me.**
    - *A chaque fois je pensais avoir des zéros, je me rendais compte qu'en fait euh on se foutait juste de ma gueule* [Mockery, Patient 1101]

Data labeling: Subjective Modalities

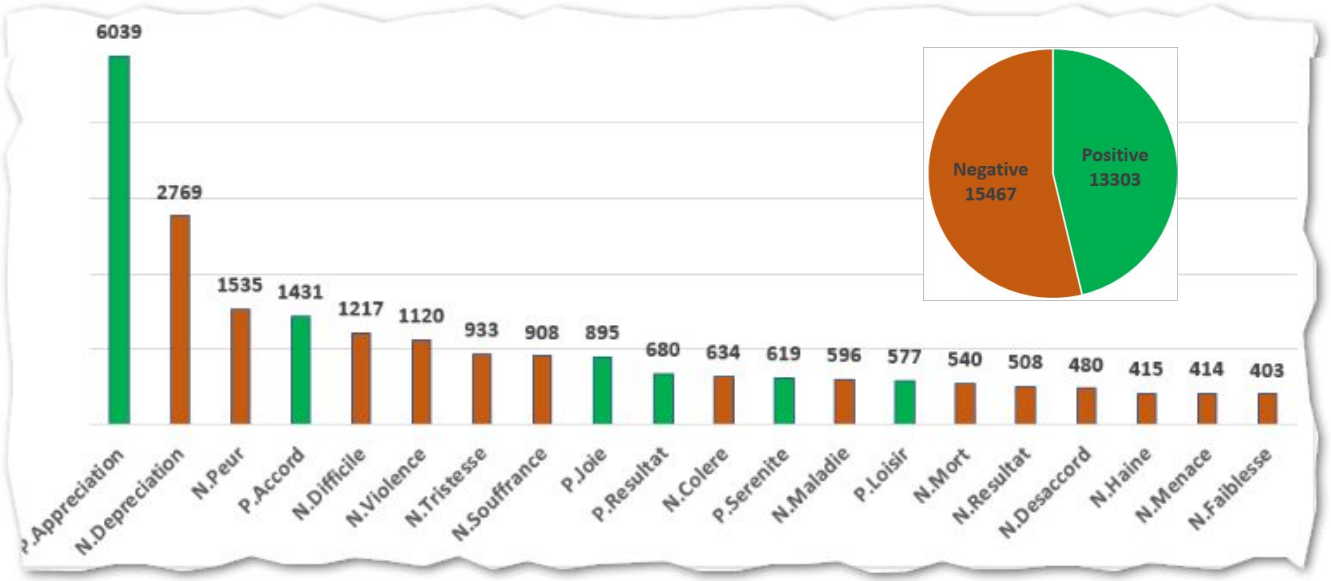
- Linguistic Ontology [Alrahabi, 2016, 2021]
  - ≈ 3500 observable markers (patterns)
  - Lexical categories: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, phrases…

- Fine-grained annotations:
  - Classified first as positive, negative or neutral.
  - Grouped into 82 sub-categories: anxiety, stress, anger, violence, joy, suffering…
  - Adaptation to the current project: set up new categories, consider oral speech, existing oral pronunciation errors…



Data labeling: Subjective Modalities

- Lexicon-based annotation tool (Textolab):
  - 28770 annotations / 134 texts / 1,050,144 words.



Annotation results can be consulted via a web interface (Ariane)

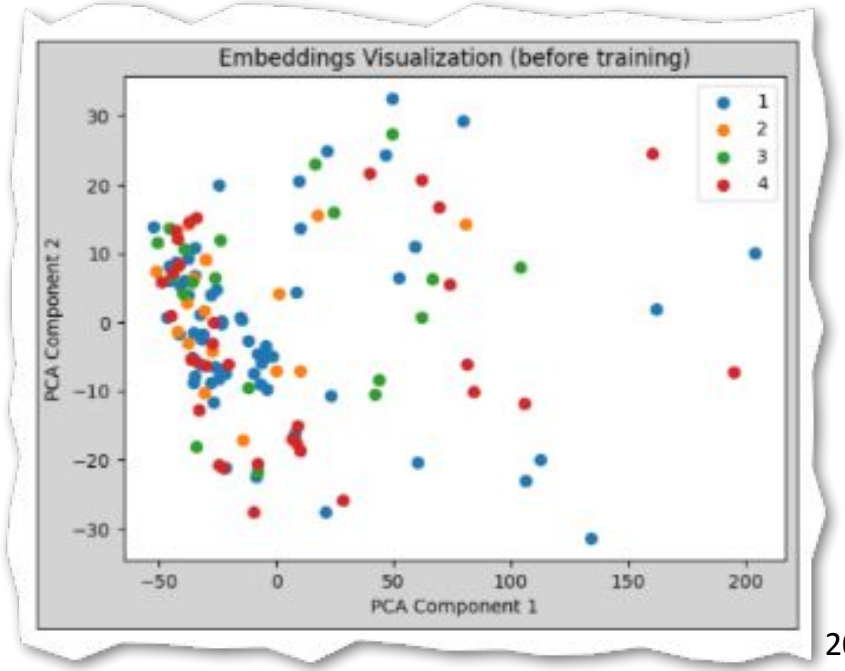
Supervised Classification

Data Representation (Embeddings)

- Vector representation: Camembert LM (https://huggingface.co/camembert-base)
- Embeddings are created using the "CamembertTokenizer" (based on "WordPiece").
- Embeddings are associated with features:
  - 4 linguistic labels
  - 82 emotion labels

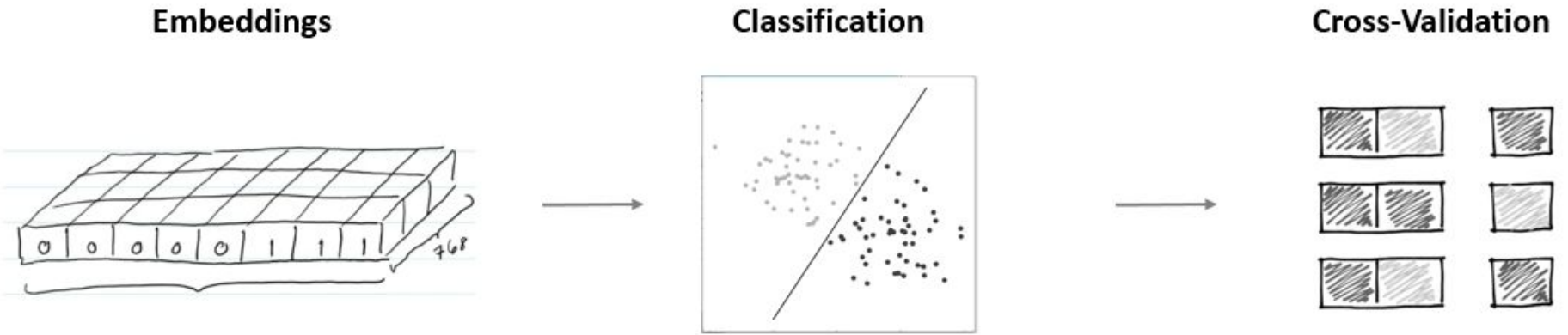
  → Dimensions: 768 + 86 = 854

- Embeddings visualized with PCA:
  - No underlying clusters.



Supervised classification

- Use of traditional machine learning algorithms (no enough data for Deep Learning)



Evaluation of classification models

- LazyPredict library (https://pypi.org/project/lazypredict/)

#	Model	Accuracy	F1 Score	Time
1	LGBMClassifier	0,78	0,77	1,01
2	XGBClassifier	0,78	0,75	1,08
3	ExtraTreesClassifier	0,78	0,75	0,19
4	LinearDiscriminantAnalysis	0,78	0,78	0,16
5	RandomForestClassifier	0,78	0,73	0,34
6	Perceptron	0,74	0,76	0,05
7	CalibratedClassifierCV	0,74	0,7	0,39
8	RidgeClassifierCV	0,74	0,76	0,13
9	LogisticRegression	0,74	0,76	0,17
10	SVC	0,74	0,66	0,04

Evaluation of the best classification models

- Perform a cross-validation in terms of accuracy:
  - assessing model performance
  - tuning hyperparameters
  - ensuring generalization to new data
  - etc.

Model	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Mean Score
LGBMClassifier	0,78	0,74	**0,81**	0,70	0,69	0,75
ExtraTreesClassifier	0,74	**0,78**	**0,78**	0,74	0,69	0,75
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis	0,63	0,74	**0,78**	0,74	0,58	0,69

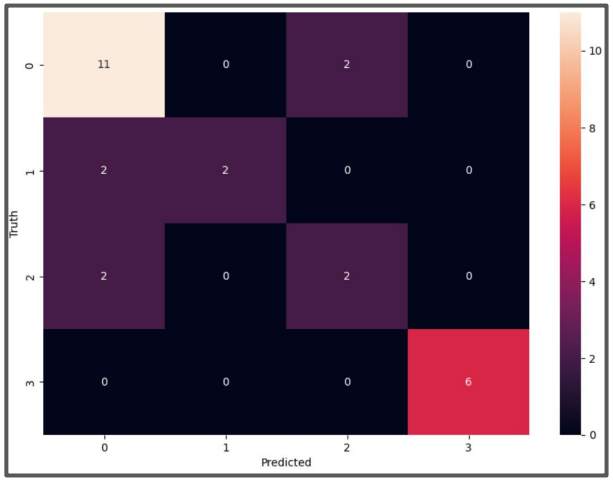
Evaluation of the best classification models

- Precision, recall and f-score:
  - evaluate the performance of classification models (quality, completeness and overall performance)
  - offer interpretable measures of a model's performance
  - aid in choosing the most appropriate machine learning algorithm for a given problem
  - etc.

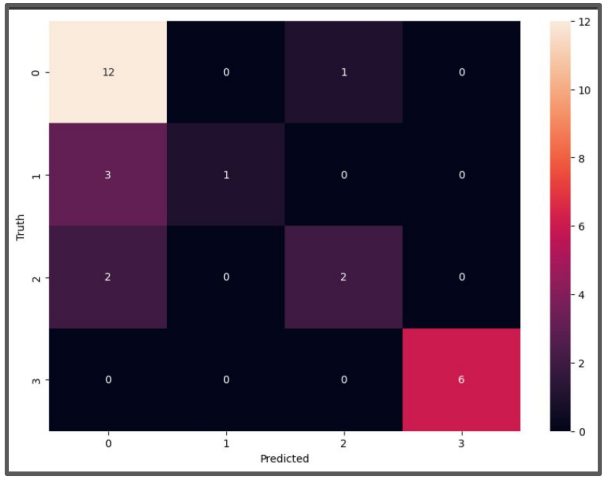
Model	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
LGBMClassifier	**0,81**	0,71	0,74
ExtraTreesClassifier	0,77	0,71	0,73
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis	0,77	**0,8**	**0,78**

Evaluation of the best classification models

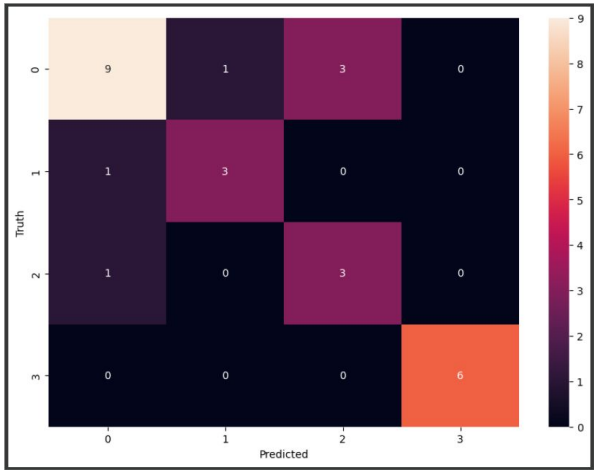
- Confusion Matrix:
  - offers a general overview of the performance of a classification model by summarizing the counts of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions



LGBMClassifier

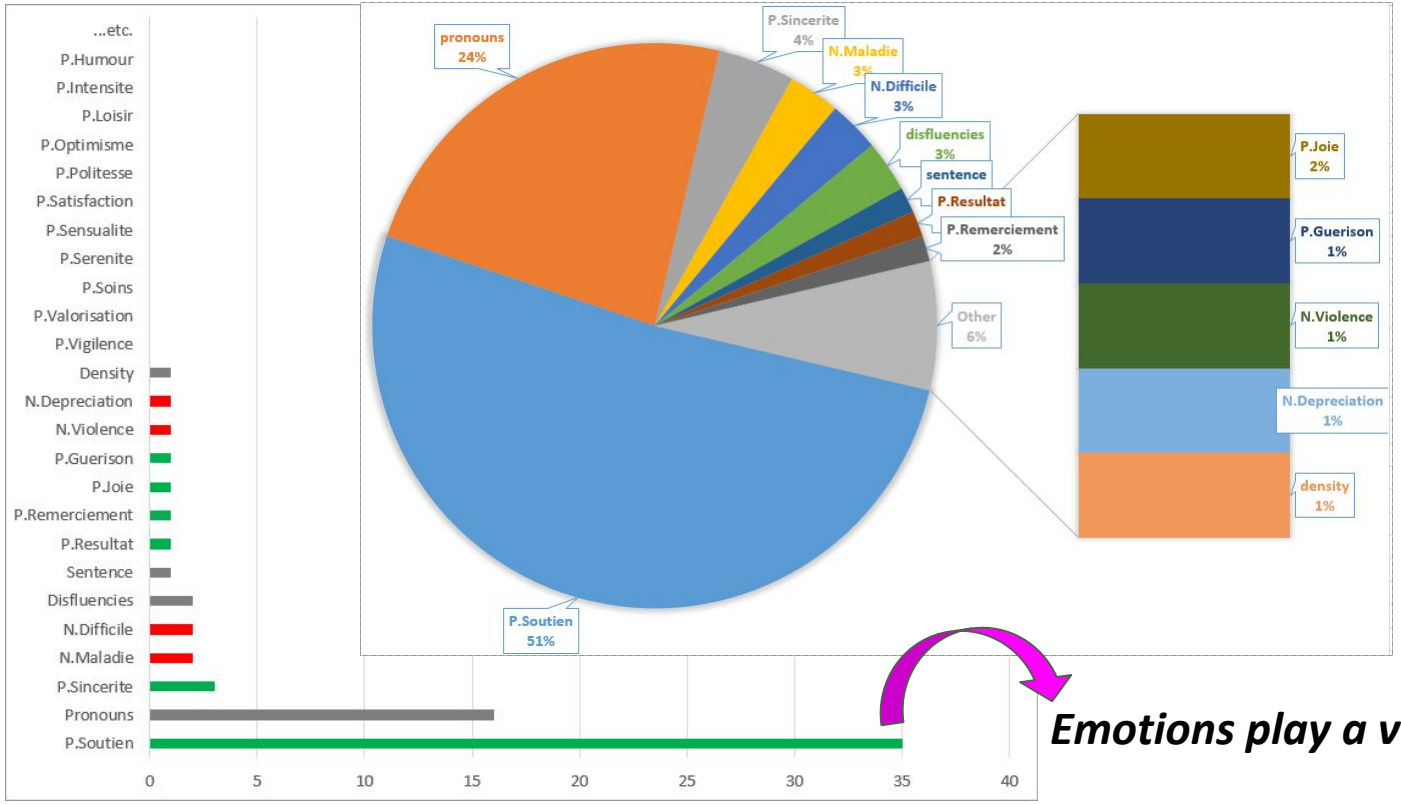


ExtraTreesClassifier



LDA

Analysing the importance of labels (features)

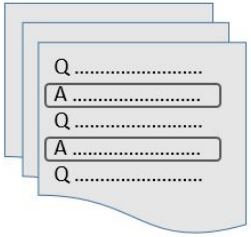


Emotions play a very important role

Conclusion

Synthesis: Hybrid Approach

Data: open dialogues



Preprocessing

- NER (SpaCy) for anonymization.
- Linguistic labels: sentence length, disfluencies, personal pronouns, lexical density, (later: prosody)
- Emotions labels: stress, anger, violence, euphoria, joy, suffering…Lexicon-based tool (Textolab).
- Metadata (later): sex, age, clinical information.
- Embeddings: Camembert Language Model.
- Corpora exploration: Ariane.

Supervised Classification

- Supervised Machine Learning (Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest, SVM, K-NN…)
- Cross-Validation
- Evaluation: Confusion Matrix, Precision, Recall, F-Score…)
- Features Importance

Preliminary Results and Perspectives

- Recruitment of a postdoctoral fellow (oct. 2023).
- Use data sampling or sliding window techniques.
- Create a multi-label emotion model [Tao et al. 2020], [Demszky et al., 2020].
- Cross with other information:
  - Prosodic analysis: measurement of silence and intonation, in progress with INSERM [Lucarini et al., 2023].
  - Metadata: gender, age, clinical observations (risk of psychosis, consumption of products, etc.).

Thank you for your attention !

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