

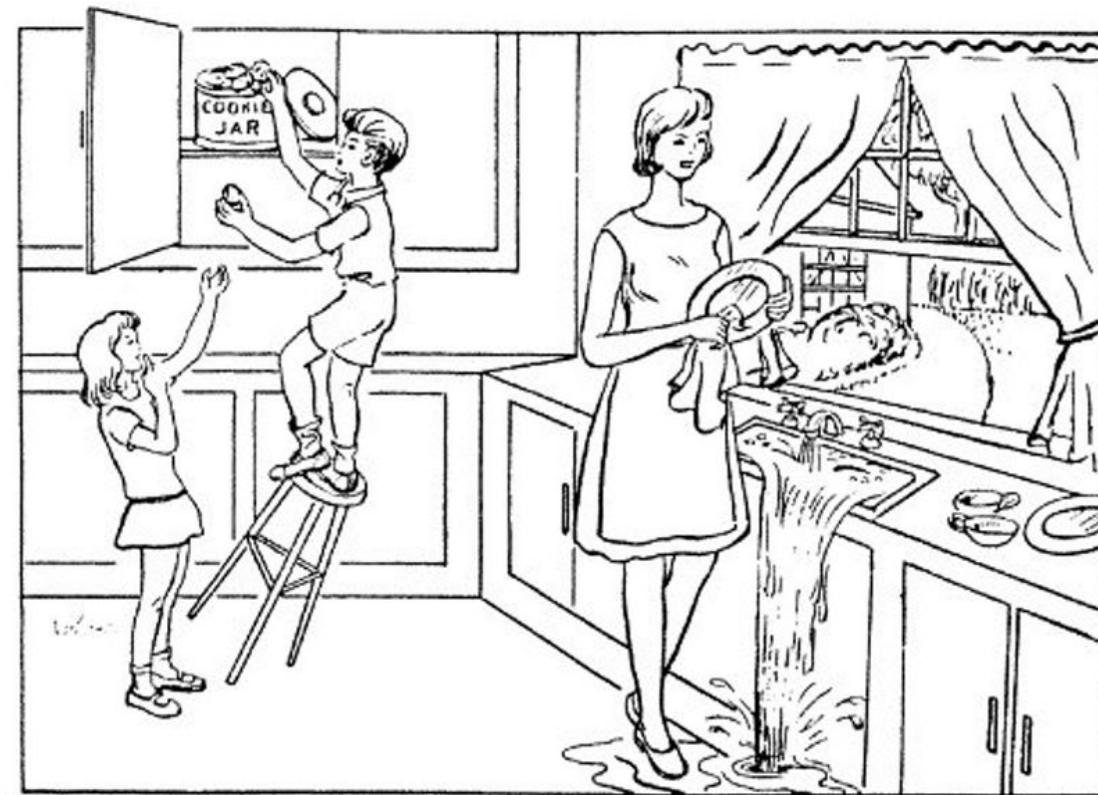
Multimodal Detection of Alzheimer's Disease

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Project Scope & Dataset Integrity

- **Objective:** Multimodal framework for Alzheimer's Dementia (AD) detection using acoustic and linguistic markers.
- **Dataset:** ADRESS (DementiaBank Pitt Corpus).
- **Constraint Management:** N=108 (54 AD / 54 HC).
- **Task:** Standardized Boston Cookie Theft picture description.



Preprocessing & Feature Selection

Preprocessing:

- **Investigator Removal:** Termination of audio runs upon investigator (*INV) detection.
 - **Diarization:** pyannote.audio for automated speaker turn detection.
 - **Transcript-Based Segmentation:** Manual CHAT file parsing for high-fidelity patient speech isolation (*PAR).
- **Standardization:** 5-second fixed-length chunking for input consistency.

Feature Processing:

- **Correlation Filtering:** Removal of highly correlated features ($p > 0.95$) to reduce redundancy and multicollinearity.

Audio Feature Extraction

- **Extraction:** pyAudioAnalysis library with hierarchical temporal analysis
 - 50ms short-term windows
 - 2-second mid-term statistics (mean/std)
- **Feature Types:**
 - MFCCs (vocal tract characteristics)
 - Spectral descriptors (energy, centroid, rolloff, flux)
 - Delta coefficients (temporal dynamics)
- **Optimization:** Chroma features (52-D) excluded after ablation study (no performance gain, added noise)
- **Final Dimensionality:** 84-D optimized acoustic vector per segment

Text Feature Extraction

- Linguistic features extracted from .cha transcription files capture cognitive and speech patterns.
- Text Features:
 - **Filler Ratio:** Frequency of filler words (e.g., "um", "uh")
 - **Pause Ratio:** Frequency of non-lexical pauses (e.g., (.), (...))
 - **Repetition Ratio:** Frequency of word/phrase repetitions ([/])
 - **Error Ratio:** Frequency of phonological or lexical errors ([*])
 - **Correction Ratio:** Frequency of corrections ([: replacement])
 - **Self-Correction Ratio:** Proportion of utterances containing self-corrections([//])
 - **Words Per Minute:** Speech rate based on timestamp analysis

Modeling & Cost-Sensitive Learning

Classifiers:

- SVM (Linear/RBF)
- Random Forest (100 trees)
- XGBoost

Regularization:

- Low C=0.1 (SVM) and max_depth=5 (RF) to handle high-dimensional features with small sample size

Recall Prioritization:

- **Cost-Sensitive Learning:** Class weights 1:1.5 (SVM/RF), scale_pos_weight=2.5 (XGBoost)
- **Purpose:** Emphasize Recall over Precision, minimizing False Negatives is critical for early dementia screening
- **Trade-off:** Accept higher false positives to avoid missing positive cases

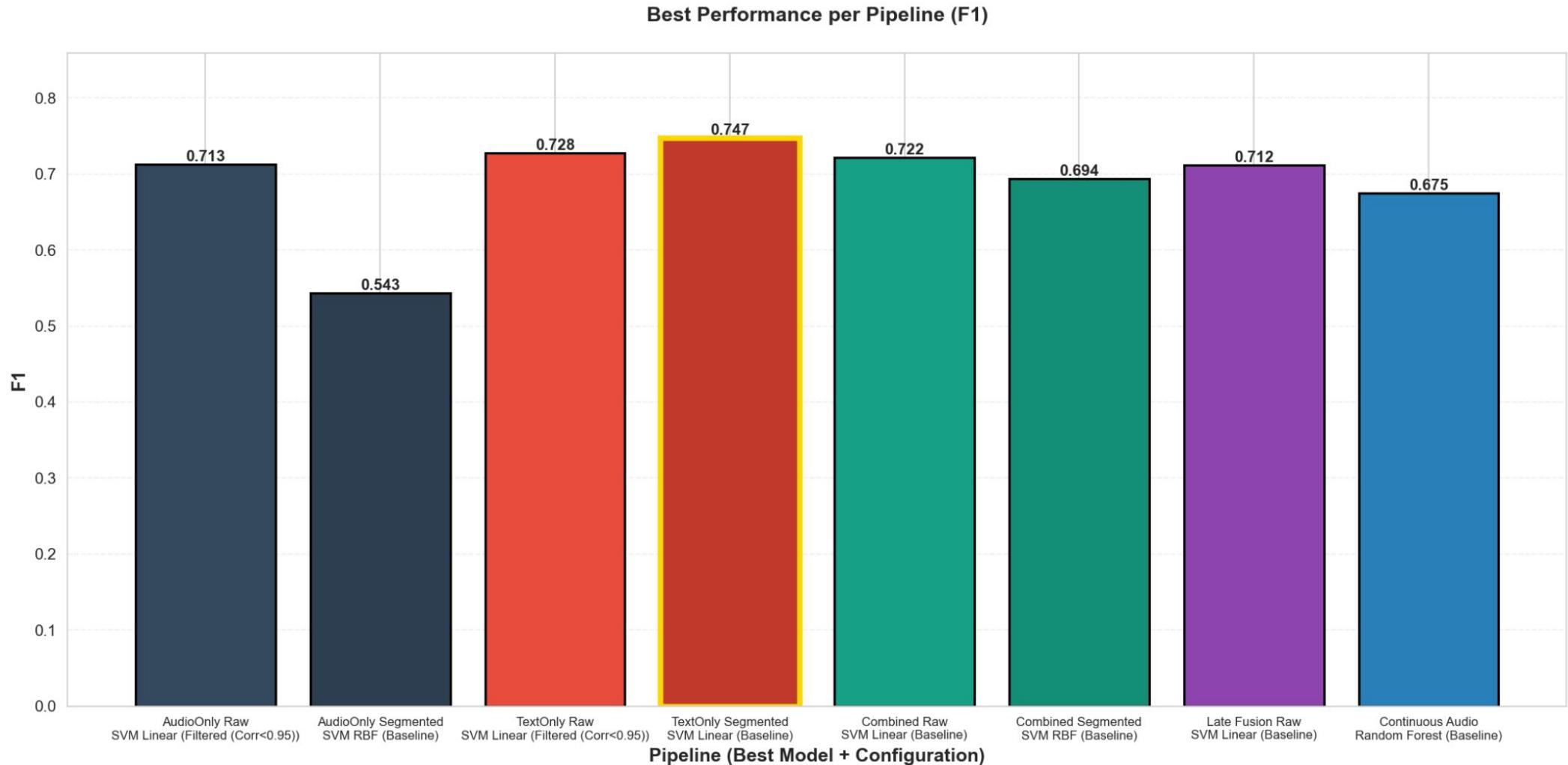
Validation & Fusion Strategy

- **Validation Integrity:**
 - **Leave-One-Out (LOOCV):** Used for raw recording pipelines.
 - **Leave-One-Group-Out (LOGO):** Critical for segmented data to prevent **Data Leakage** (ensuring all segments from one patient are kept within the same fold).
- **Fusion Logic:**
 - **Early Fusion:** Feature-level concatenation.
 - **Late Fusion:** Decision-level Soft Voting based on class probabilities from unimodal baselines.

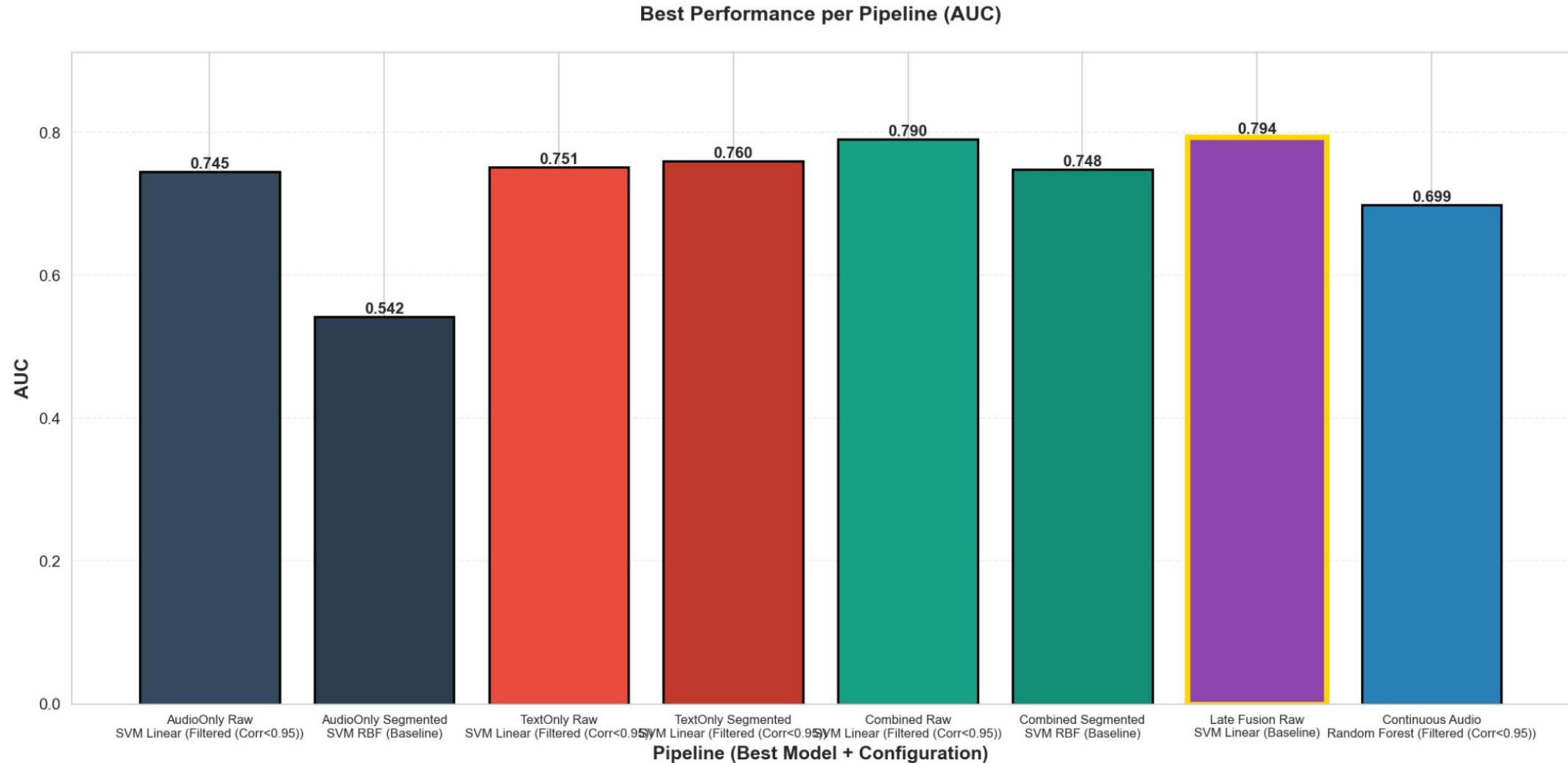
Pipelines

- Pipeline Diversity:
 - Developed 8 distinct pipelines to isolate the impact of segmentation, modality, and fusion.
- Unimodal Pipelines:
 - **Audio-Only (Raw)**: Full-length audio with LOOCV validation
 - **Audio-Only (Segmented)**: 5-second segments with LOGO validation
 - **Text-Only (Raw)**: Linguistic features from full transcripts with LOOCV
 - **Text-Only (Segmented)**: Text features with LOGO validation
- Multimodal Fusion:
 - **Early Fusion (Raw)**: Feature concatenation at input level, LOOCV
 - **Early Fusion (Segmented)**: Feature concatenation, 5-second segments, LOGO
 - **Late Fusion (Raw)**: Decision-level weighted averaging, LOOCV

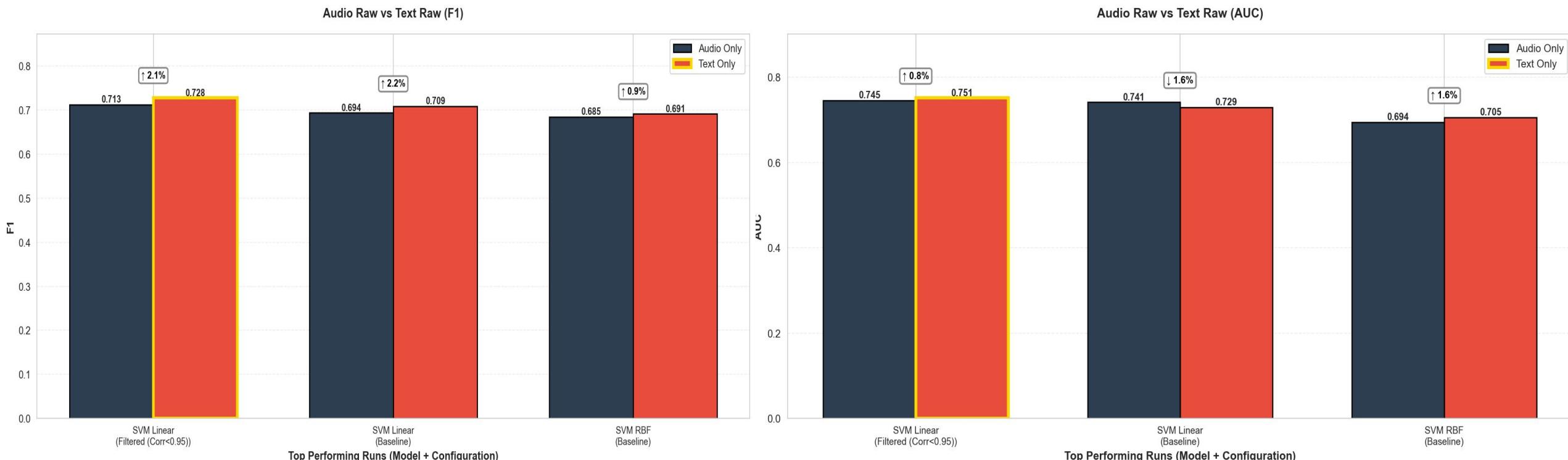
Best Performance Summary



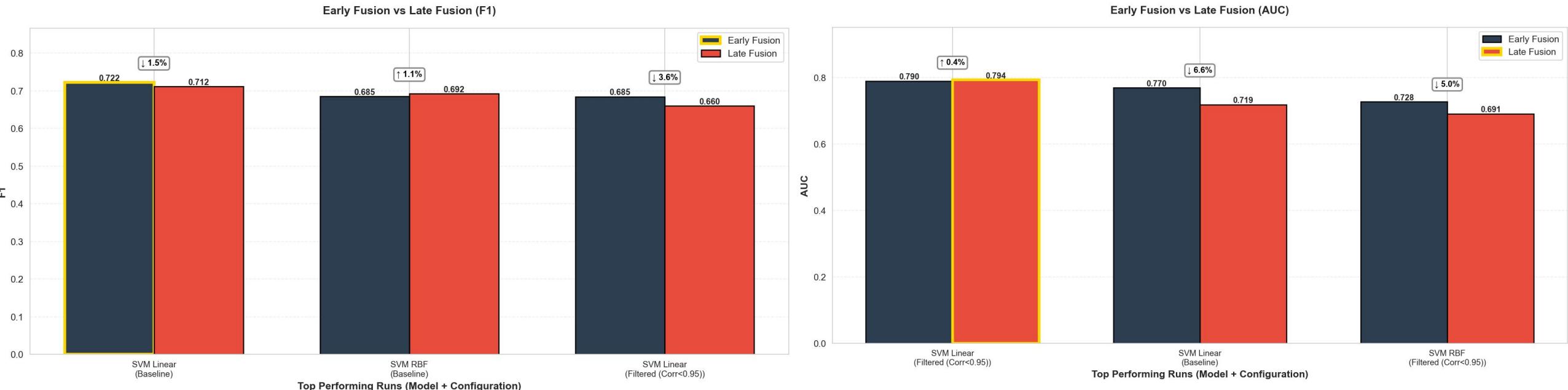
Best Performance Summary



Modality Comparison

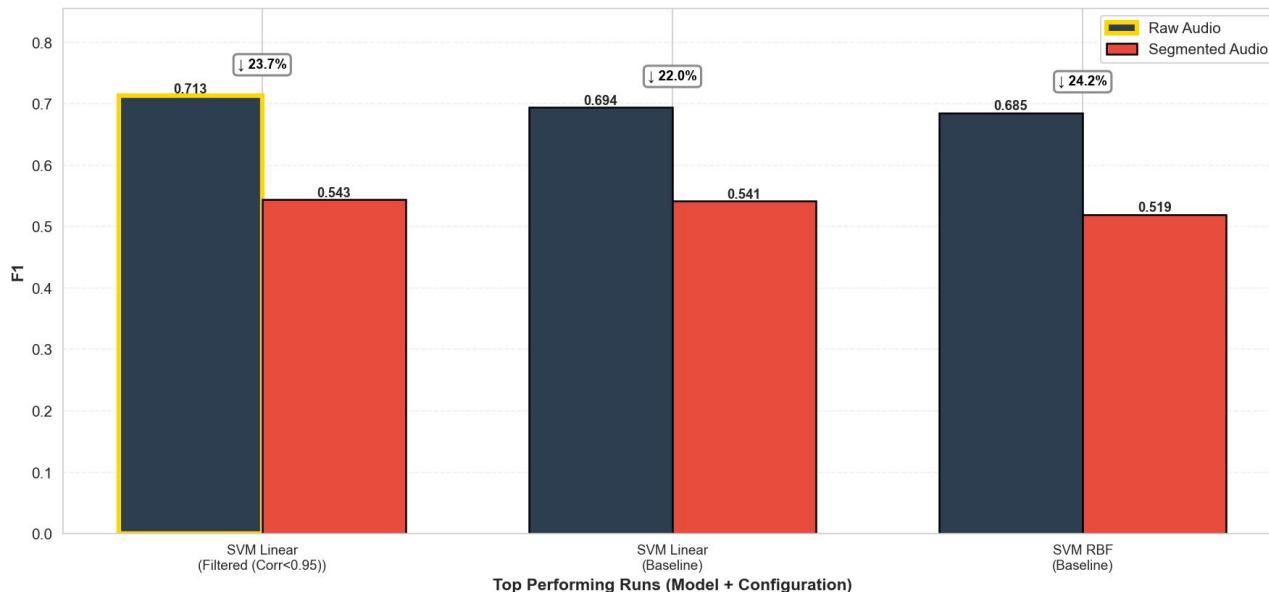


Fusion Strategy Comparison

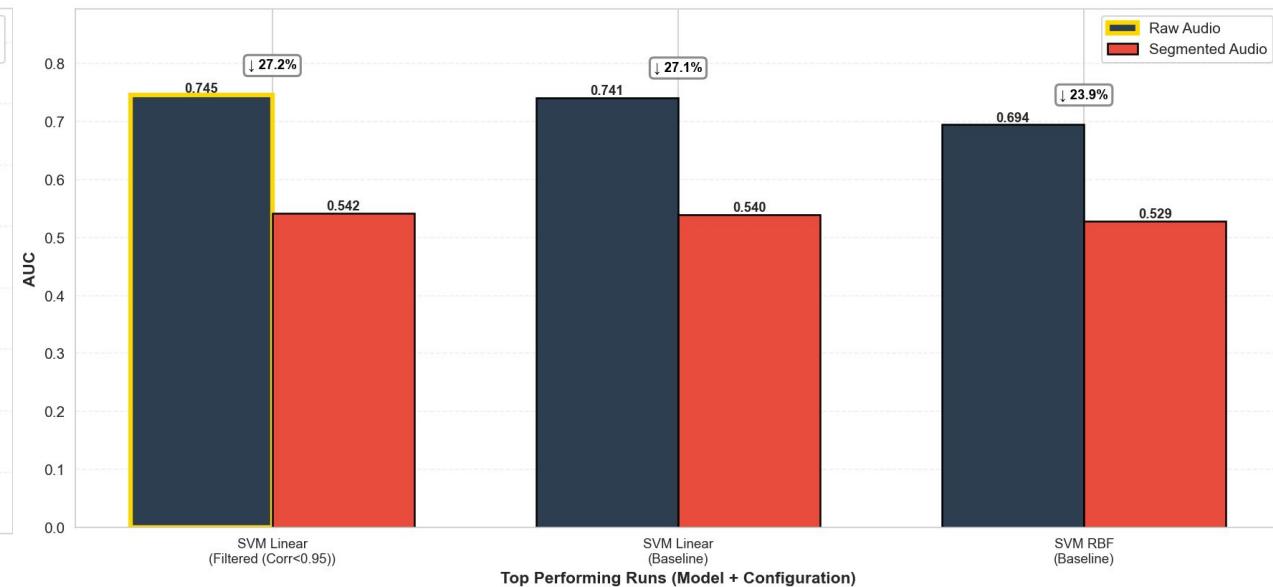


Impact of audio segmentation

Raw Audio vs Segmented Audio (F1)

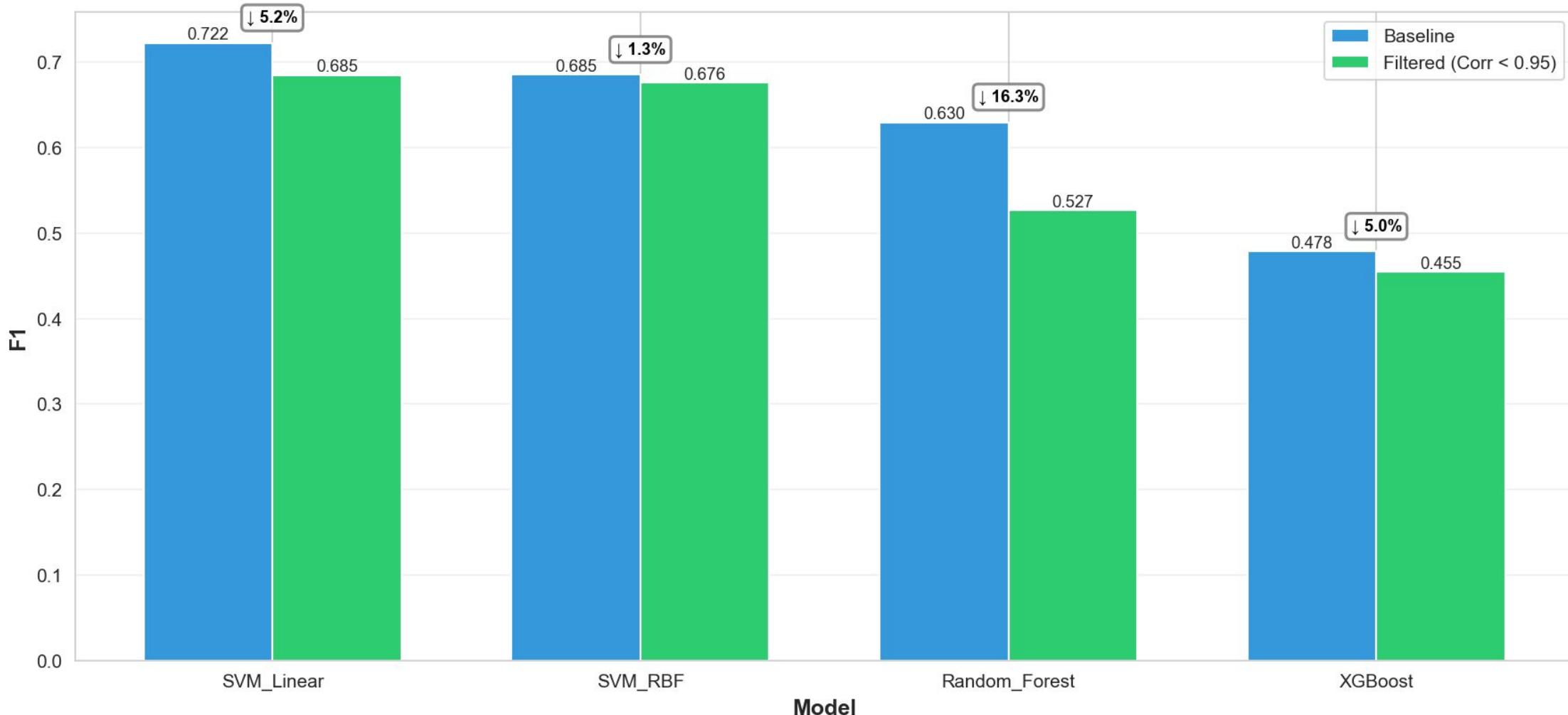


Raw Audio vs Segmented Audio (AUC)



Feature Correlation Filtering

Effect of Correlation Filtering on F1



Experimental Results and Conclusion

- **Late Fusion Superior:** Best AUC (0.794), 3.5% improvement over Early Fusion
- **Text Outperforms Audio:** 2-3% higher performance—linguistic markers more discriminative
- **Raw Audio Critical:** 21-28% better than segmented (avoids data leakage)
- **Validation Matters:** Subject-independent (LOOCV/LAGO) essential for realistic estimates
- **Optimal Setup:** Late Fusion + SVM Linear + Raw Audio → F1=0.712, AUC=0.794

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Ερωτήσεις;