

Detect Mild Cognitive Impairment in older adults using facial videos

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What we do?

- ❖ We develop deep learning model to detect MCI (Mild Cognitive Impairment) from NC (Normal Cognition) at the early stage on causal chat video.

Why?

- ❖ MCI is Alzheimer's disease (AD), a public health crisis in CO.

76,000 people aged ≥ 65 have AD in

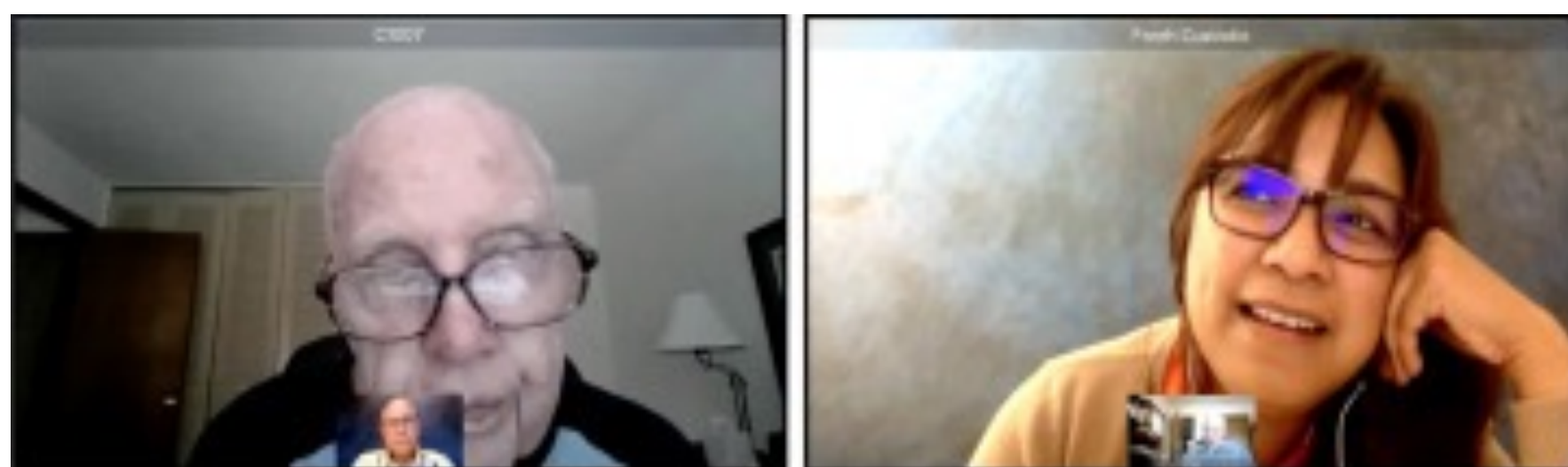
10.8% of people aged ≥ 45 have MCI.

Detecting
MCI
at the early
stage
matters!

- ❖ Common datasets are hard to access and costly (MRI).
- ❖ Current models are weak at getting sufficient or temporal features and computational cost (SVM, CNN, 3D-CNN).

Dataset

- ❖ I-CONNECT (Internet-Based Conversational Engagement Clinical Trial) comprises video records of conversations.



(a) Interviewee is talking;

(b) interviewer is speaking.

- ❖ **186** people (aged ≥ 75 , **100** MCI, **86** NC) from the USA.
- ❖ **161** themes | **30** min/session | **4**/week | **> 6** months.

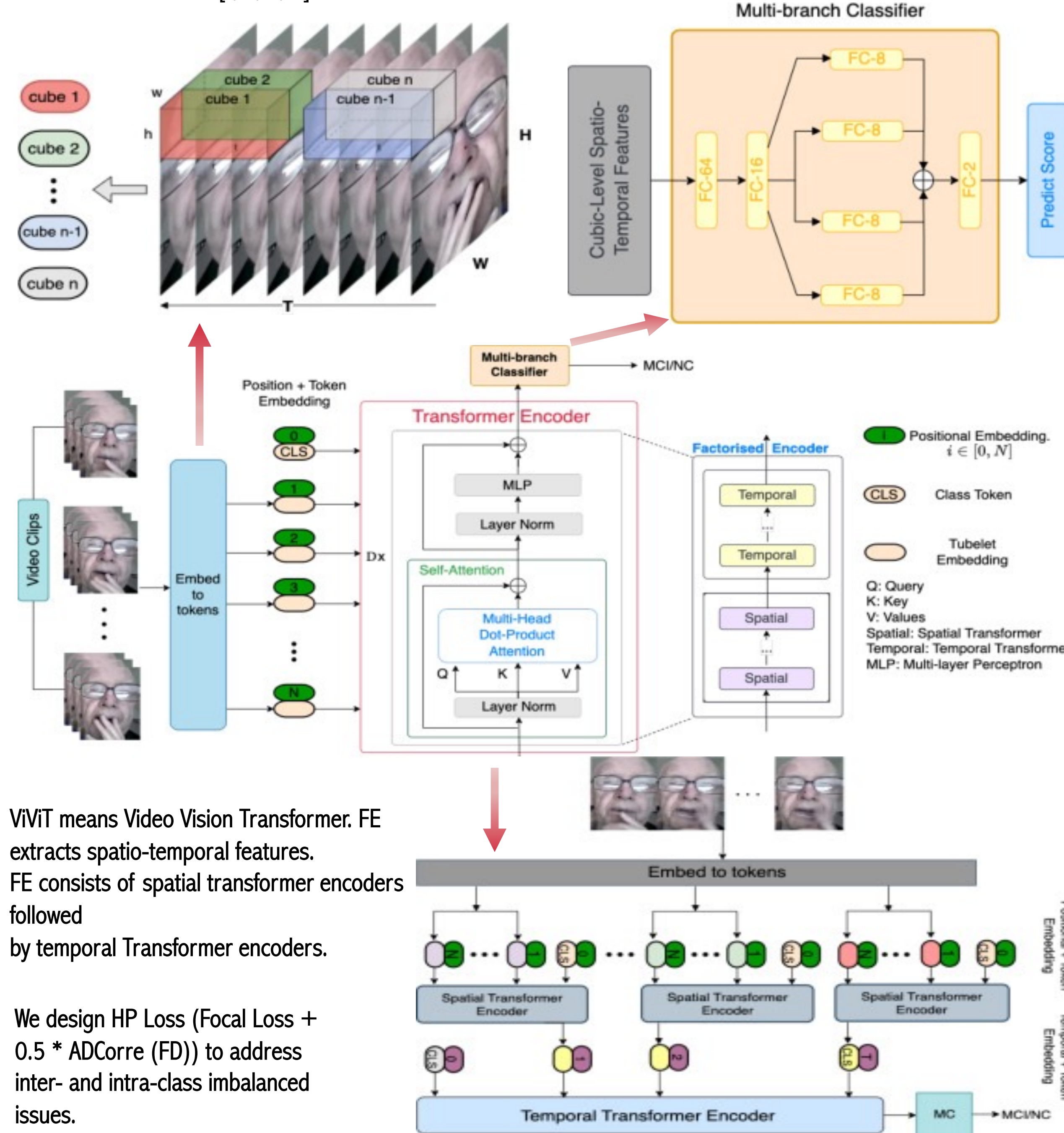
Problem

- ❖ Inter-class Imbalance: more MCIs than NCs.
- ❖ Intra-class Imbalance: various video length means different feature volumes.

MC-ViViT

- ❖ The new proposed MC-ViViT contains ViViT backbone with Factorized Encoder (FE) and Multi-branch Classifier (MC).

MC-ViViT applies tubelet embedding to cut consecutive 16 frames into cubes $[t, h, w, 3]$. $t=4$. MC helps view object from different perspective and enrich features.



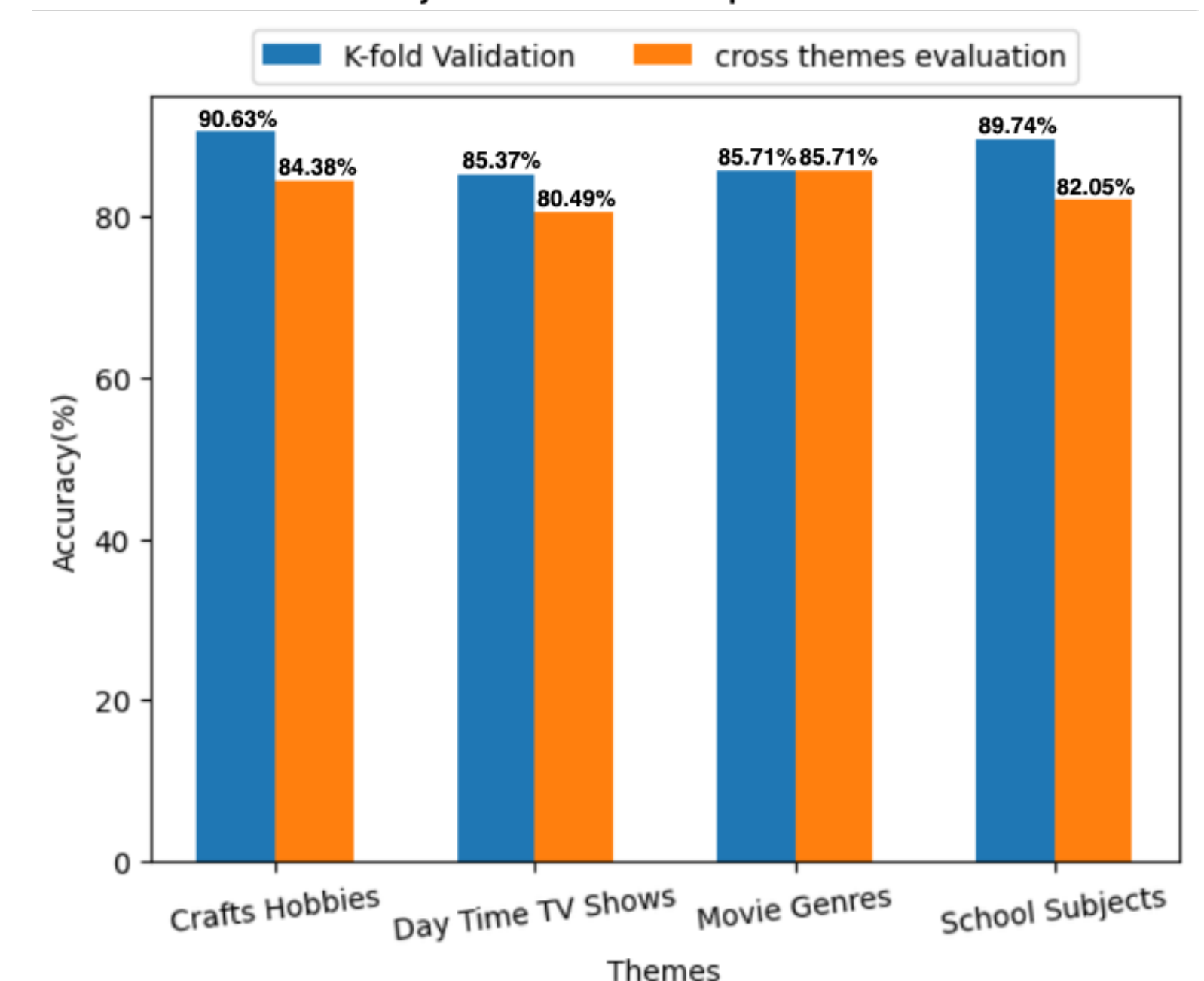
ViViT means Video Vision Transformer. FE extracts spatio-temporal features. FE consists of spatial transformer encoders followed by temporal Transformer encoders.

We design HP Loss (Focal Loss + $0.5 * \text{ADCorre (FD)}$) to address inter- and intra-class imbalanced issues.

Results

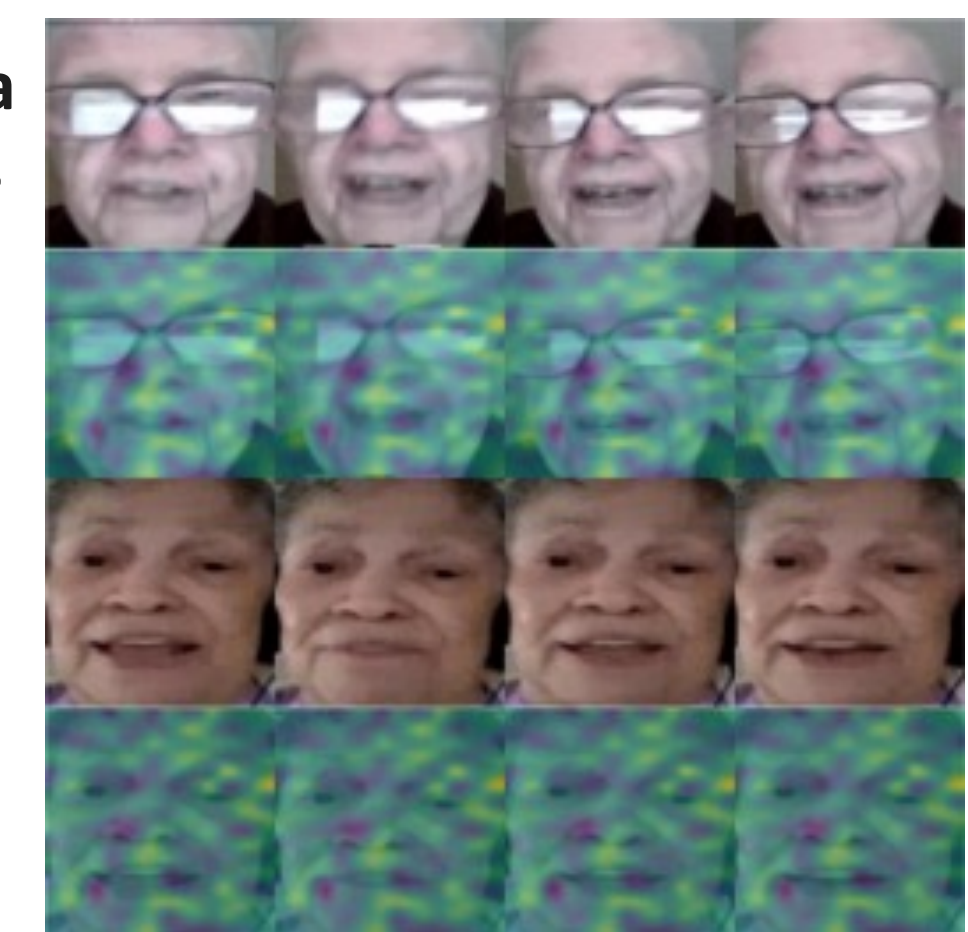
- ❖ Experiment 1: Train and test on the certain theme.
- ❖ Here, MC-ViViT gets **90.63%** accuracy on the Crafts Hobbies.
- ❖ Experiment 2: Train on 3 themes and test on one.
- ❖ MC-ViViT gets good results on both experiments, which shows the **generalization** of the MC-ViViT on I-CONNECT dataset.
- ❖ The HP Loss addresses the inter- and intra-class imbalance issues well.

The accuracy of 4 themes from Experiments 1 and 2



Conclusions

- ❖ MC-ViViT detects MCI via facial videos of the semi-structured interviews well.
- ❖ MC-ViViT pays attention to the different areas of the face (forehead, eyelids, nose, cheek, and jaw).



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