

41st Annual Meeting





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Computational Analysis of Multimodal Behavior in Telehealth Trauma Interviews

Yang, Jun, Welch, Sprunger, & Girard September 18, 2025



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In the past 24 months, I (Yuanyuan Yang), have not had financial relationships with any ineligible companies.

Assessment

- PTSD complexity: high heterogeneity and high comorbidity.
- Gold Standard CAPS-5 Interview: resource-intensive, requires extensive training, and time-consuming in some settings.
- Self-report PCL-5: Scalable, but vulnerable to bias.
 - Clinician-patient gap in PTSD symptoms reporting
- Scalable and objective clinical assessment tool needed.

Innovations

- · Affective Computing: methods to analyze emotion and affective behavior
- Unimodal vs. Multimodal Measurement
 - Verbal: word count, lexicon, syntax, semantics
 - **Vocal**: pitch variability, speech rate, voice quality/tension
 - Visual: facial expressions, body pose, head movements
- Scalable tools: microphones, webcams, telehealth, smart phones

Methods

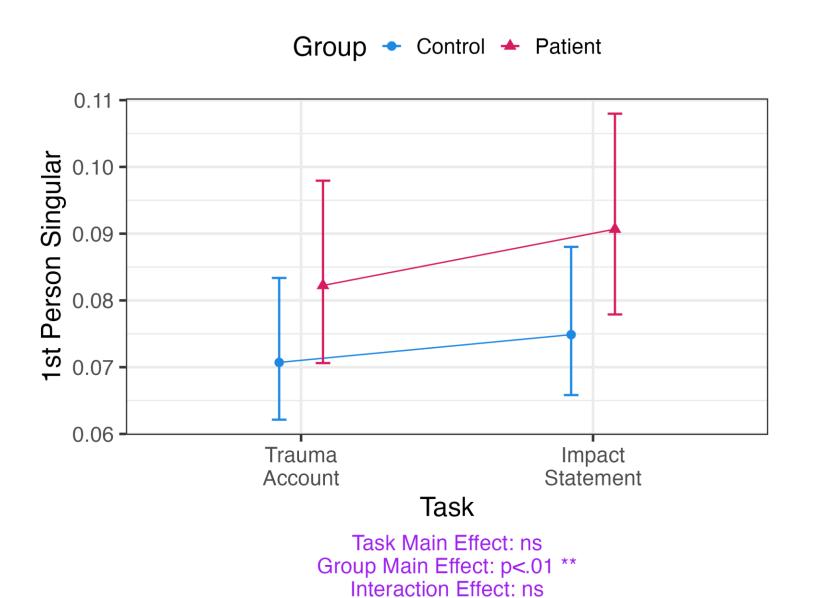
- Two groups of participants (verified by CAPS-5) for a pilot study:
 - 53 Patients: treatment-seeking individuals with PTSD
 - 40 Controls: trauma-exposed individuals without PTSD
- All completed behavioral tasks (~20 min) and were video-recorded via Zoom
 - Trauma Account: what happened and what did you think and feel?
 - Impact Statement: why did it happen and how has it impacted your life?

Verbal	Vocal	Visual
Sentiment emotional tone (– to +)	Pitch Variability rises and falls in pitch	Facial Action Units e.g., AU6 cheek raiser
LIWC word categories e.g., first-person pronouns	H1-H2 reflects vocal tension	Head Pose up-down and left-right
Word Count total number of words	CPPS reflects vocal clarity	Head Movement pose changes over time
(LLaMA 3.3, LIWC-22)	(OpenSMILE 3.0, Praat 6.4)	(OpenFace 2.0)

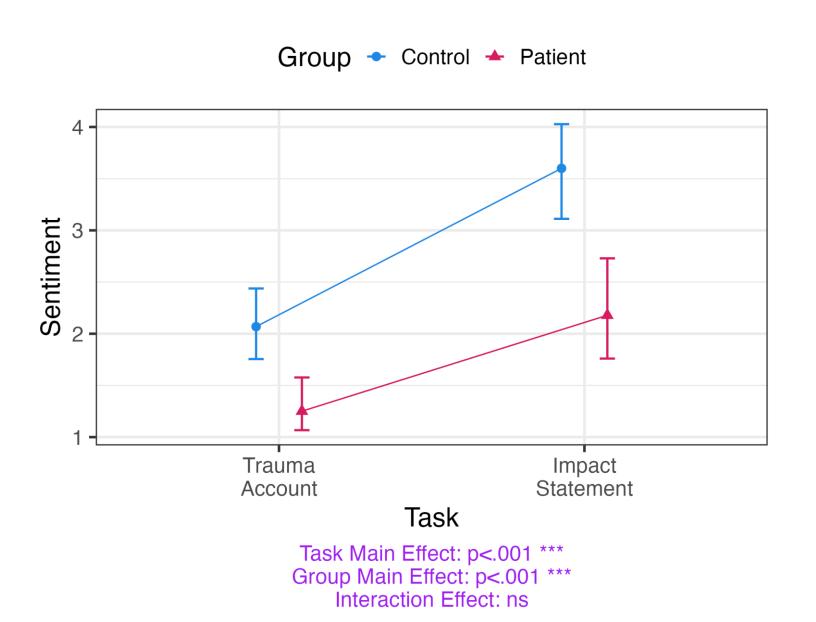
Bayesian multilevel models estimated group and task effects with demographic controls:

brm(feature $\sim 1 + task*group + age + sex + (1 | participant), ...)$

Results: Verbal

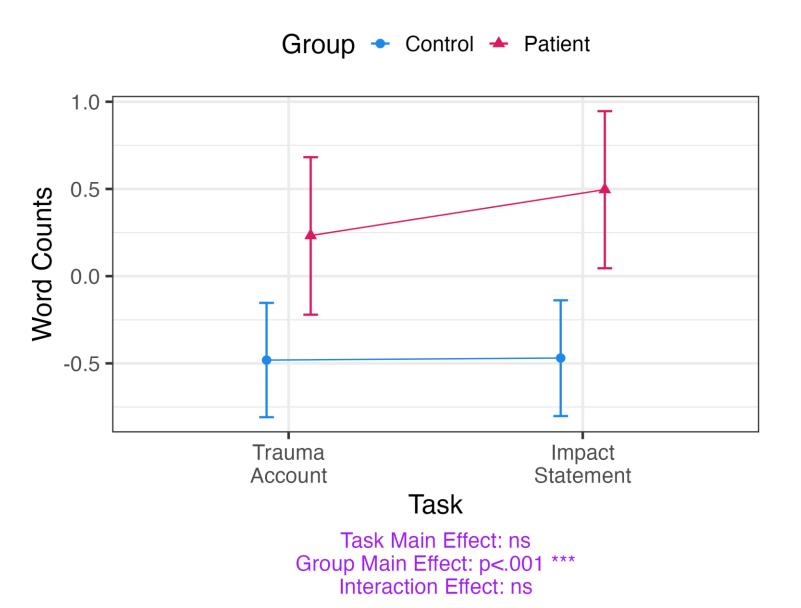


Patients used more first-person singular pronouns (e.g., I, me, my) than Controls



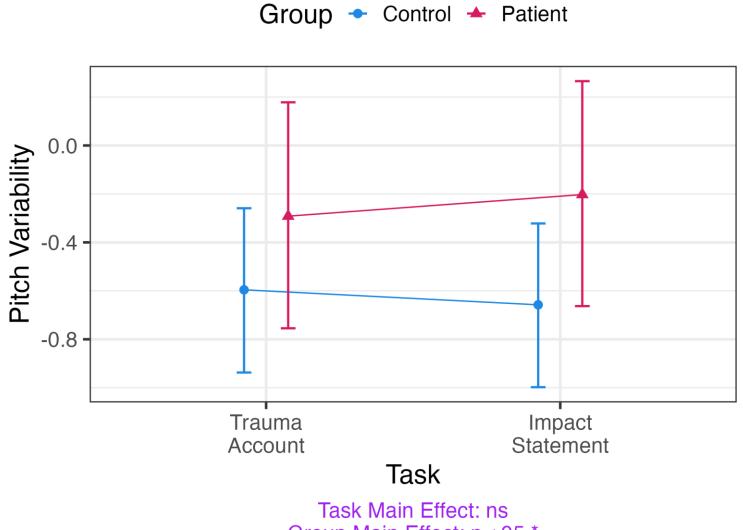
Patients had **lower sentiment** (more negative emotional tone) than Controls

Results: Verbal



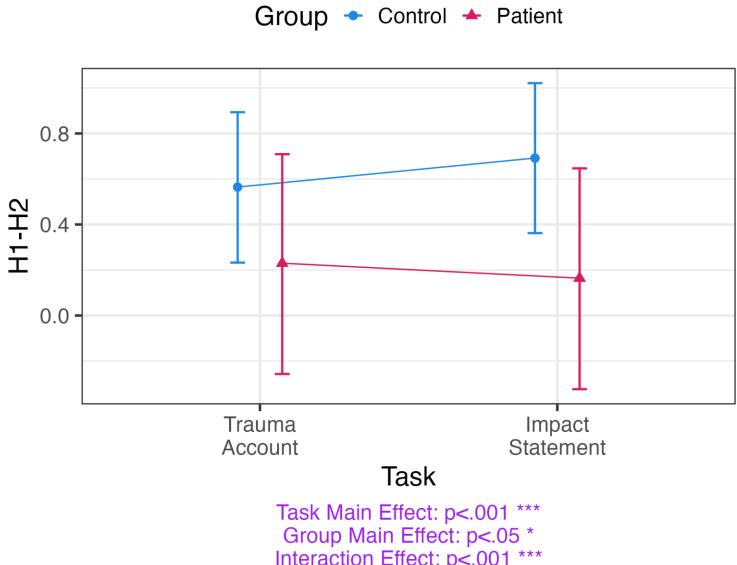
Patients had **higher word counts** (used more words overall) than Controls

Results: Vocal



Group Main Effect: p<.05 * Interaction Effect: ns

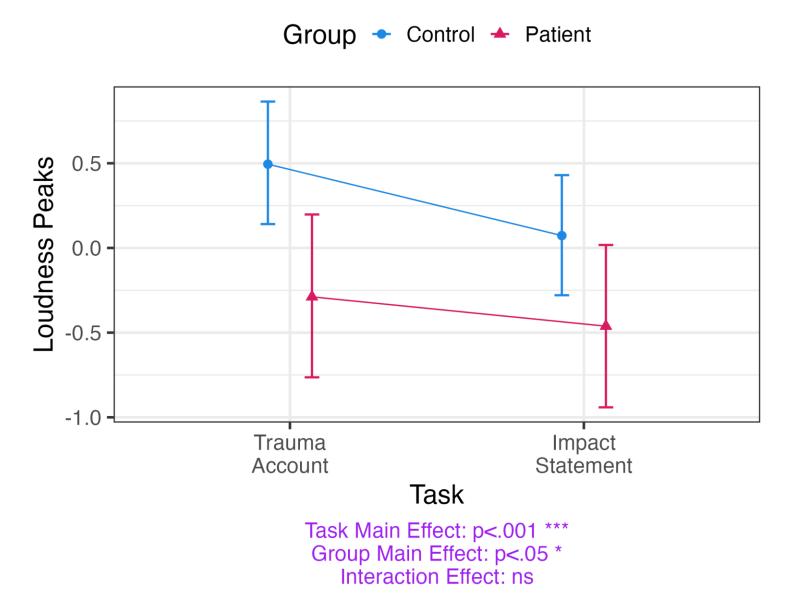
Patients exhibited more variability in vocal pitch (greater rises and falls in pitch) than Controls



Interaction Effect: p<.001 ***

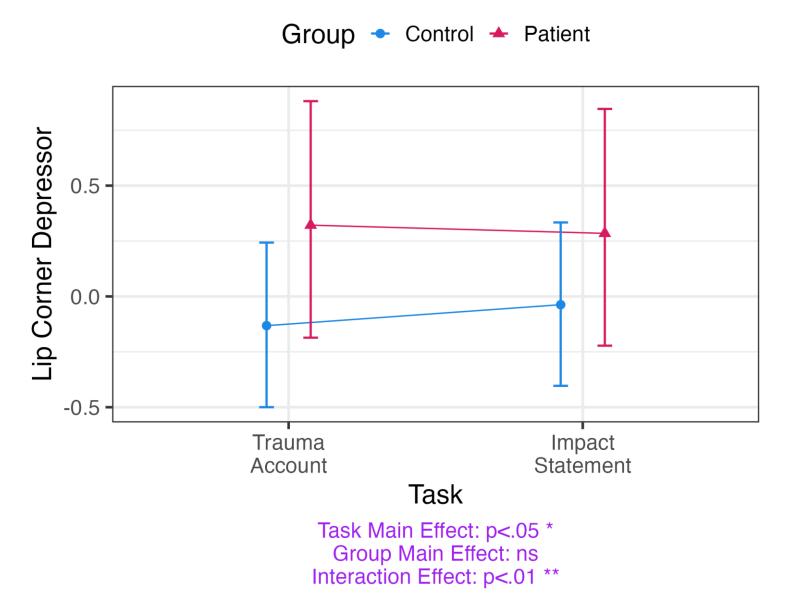
Patients had **lower H1-H2** (suggesting greater vocal tension) than Controls, especially in the Impact Statement task

Results: Vocal



Patients produced **fewer loudness peaks** (reflecting less variation in vocal emphasis) than Controls

Results: Visual



Patients had **higher AU15 activation** (more mouth frowning) than Controls, but only during the Trauma Account.

Discussion

- Behavior significantly differed between PTSD Patients and trauma-exposed Controls
 - Group differences were found in all three modalities/channels of communication
- Both behavioral tasks (Impact Statement and Trauma Account) were informative
 - Some patterns generalized across both tasks, while others were task-specific
 - Future PTSD research and assessment should include multiple task contexts
- We hope to improve the scalability, efficiency, and objectivity of PTSD assessment



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THANK YOU!

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Learn more at: affcom.ku.edu/posts/istss2025

