



Universität Augsburg
Fakultät für Angewandte
Informatik

Towards Personalised Prediction of PTSD From Speech

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Seminar Computational Intelligence

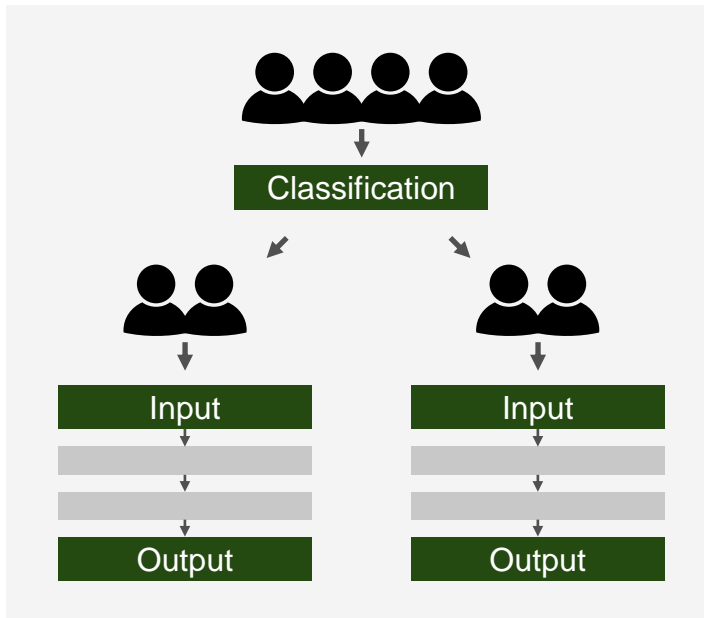
Agenda

- 1 Personalisation in Machine Learning
- 2 Used dataset
- 3 Data preprocessing and feature extraction
- 4 Experiments
- 5 Results
- 6 Discussion and conclusions

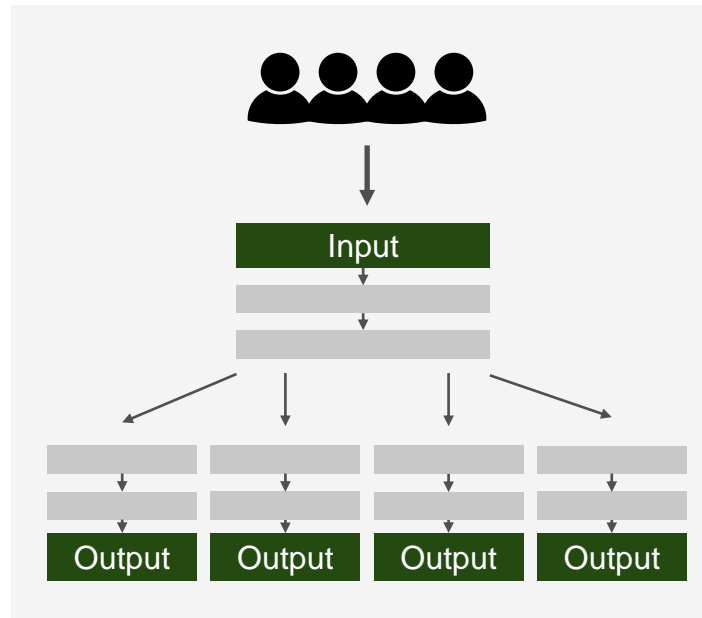
Personalisation in Machine Learning

customizing models and outputs according to specific user or subject characteristics to enhance performance

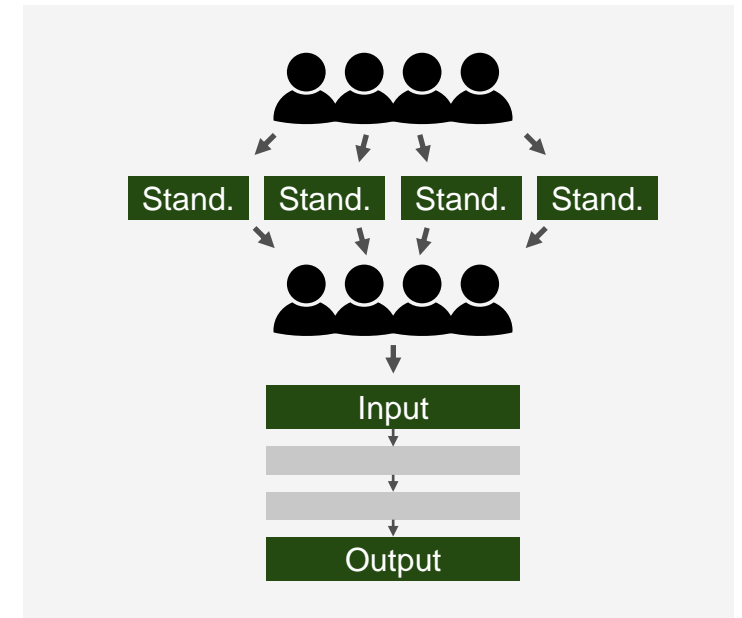
Subgroup learning



Multitask and transfer learning



Subject-dependent standardisation



Used dataset



Data from an ongoing study at LMU

Clinical intervention, with audio recordings before and after the intervention



Interview and read text

- 2 interviews, 3 questions each
- 2 read texts:
 - *“Der Nordwind und die Sonne”*
 - *“Das tapfere Schneiderlein”*



31 persons in total

- 10 PTSD patients
- 21 control group

PTSD

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

anxiety disorder caused by very frightening or distressing events

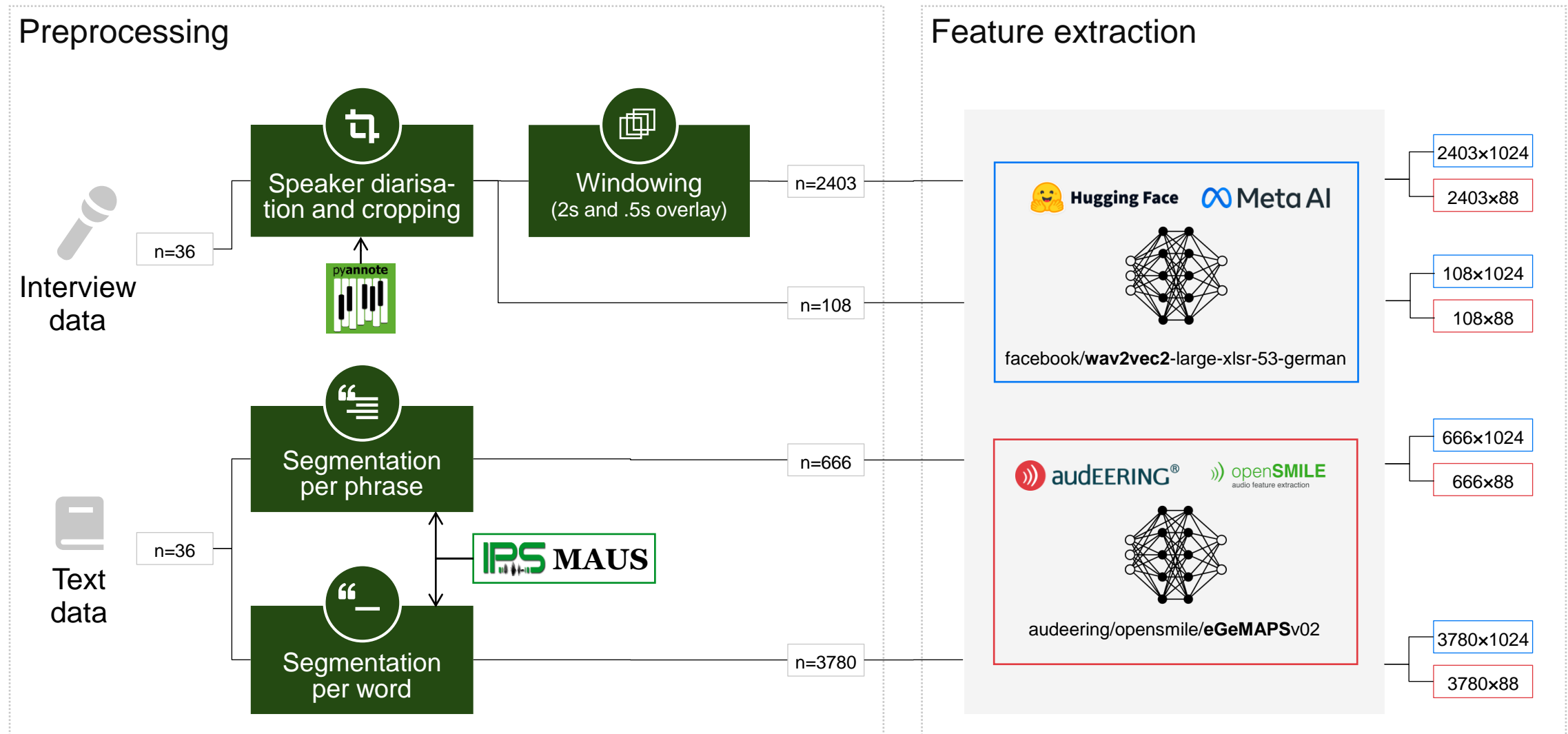
After data cleaning:
9 PTSD patients and 9 control group
with interview and read text audio data



Goal:
Detecting PTSD



Data preprocessing and feature extraction



Experiments | General

Setup

Nested cross-validation

- Outer: Leave-one-person-out cross-validation
 - Inner: 3-fold cross-validation
-

Grid search for hyperparameter optimization

- Search space individual per model
 - Strong focus on generalization
-

Evaluation

- Accuracy per unit
- Accuracy per session (most frequently occurred value in the units per person)

Applied models



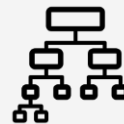
SVM



XGBoost

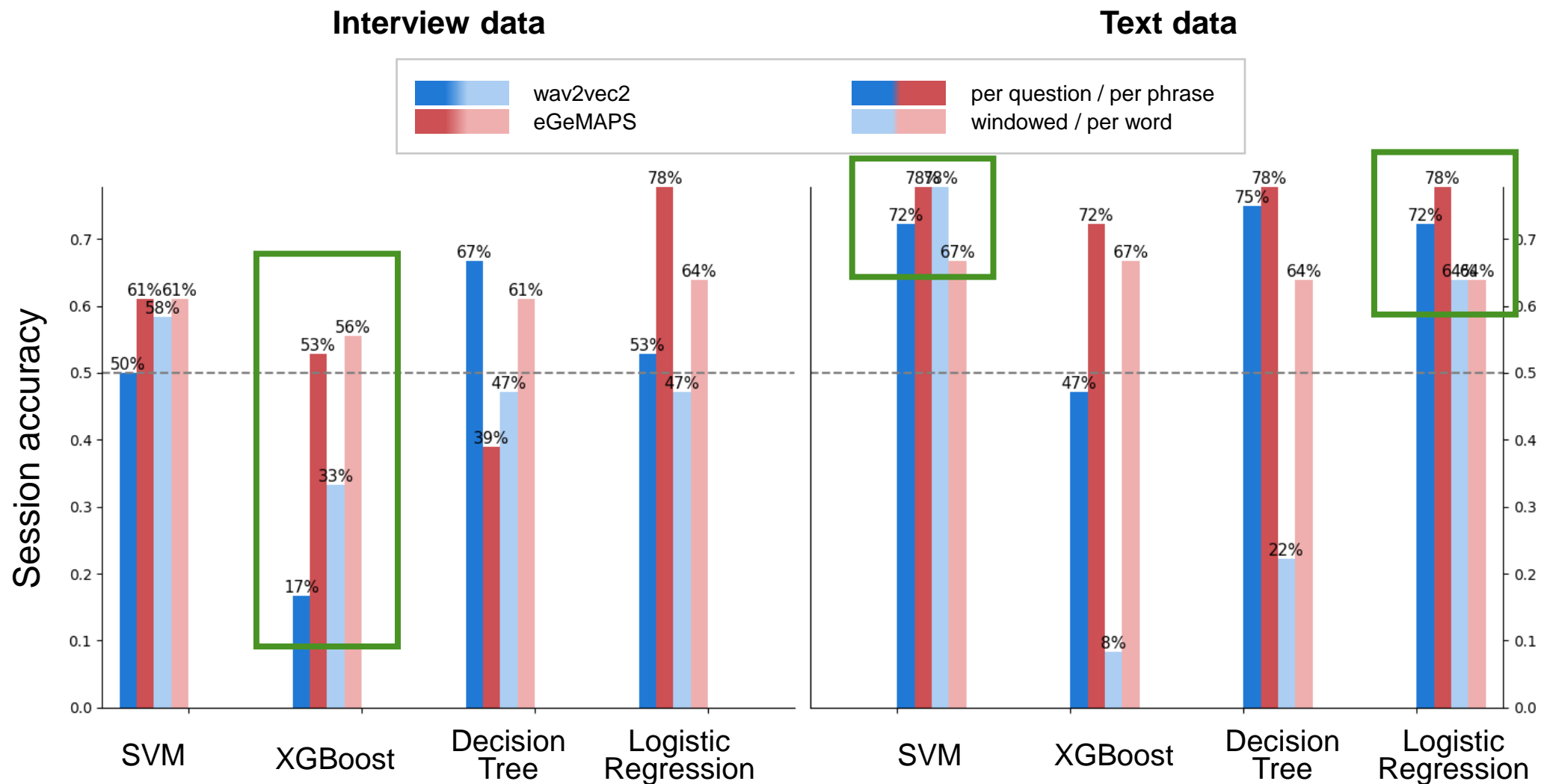


Logistic Regression



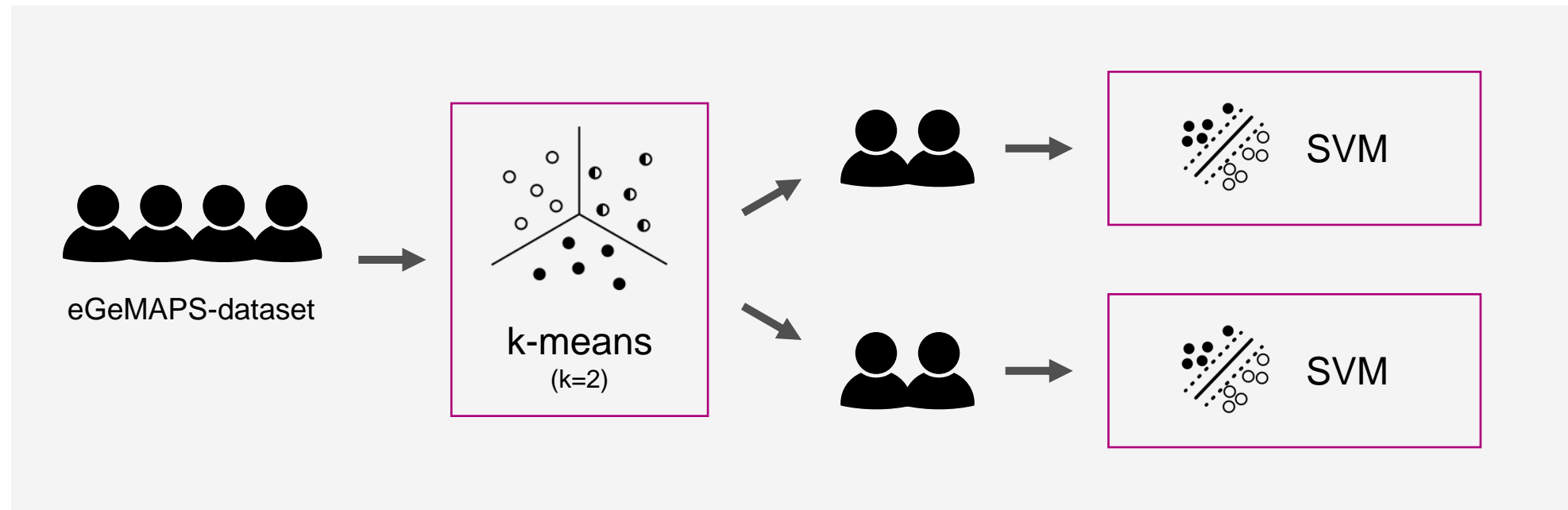
Decision Tree

Results | General

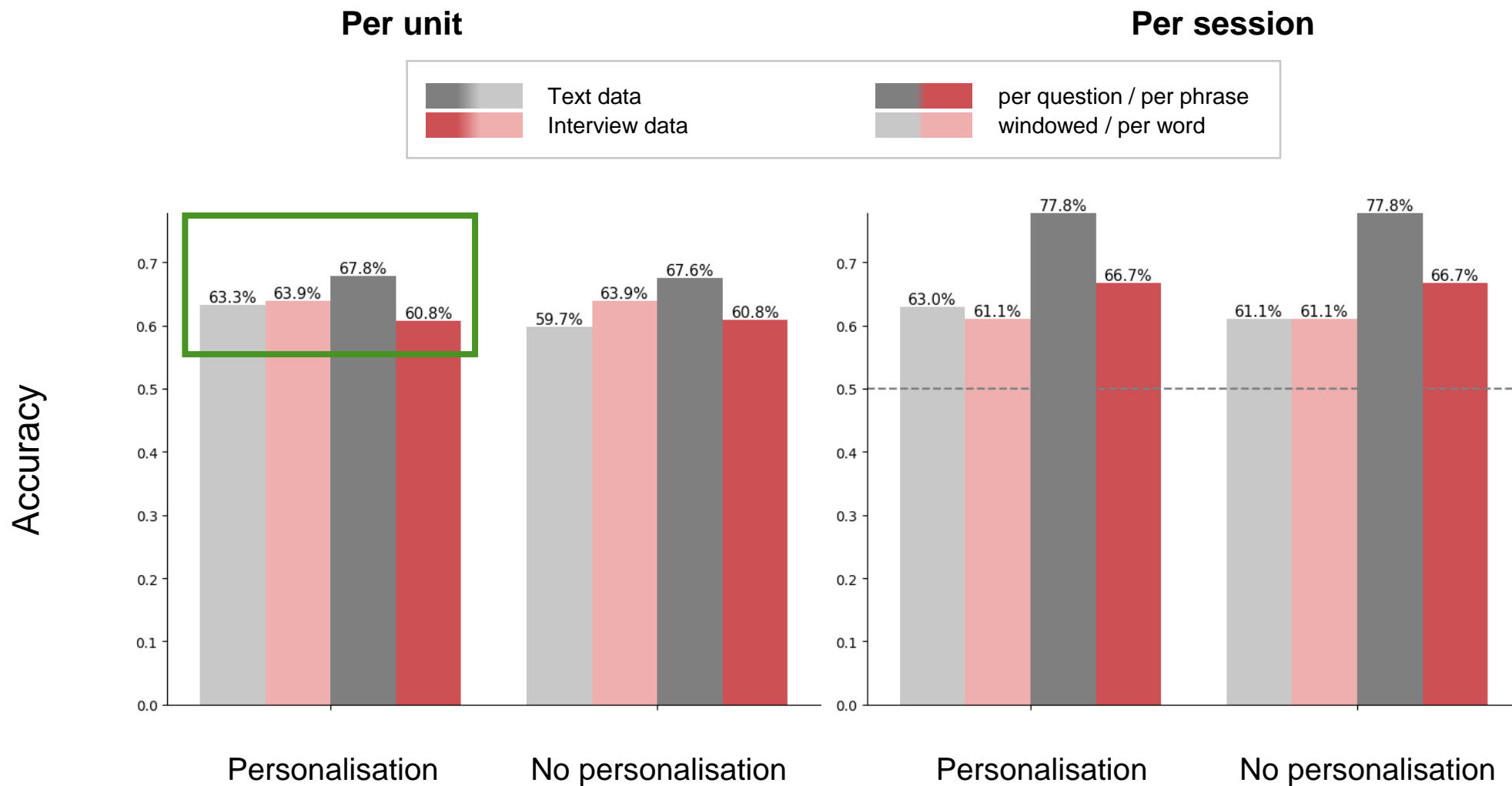


Experiments | Personalisation

Subgroup learning



Results | Personalisation




Discussion and conclusions



Promising results for general predictions considering the dataset



Better personalisation demands more data from more patients



Adding other patient related (meta-) data could be beneficial for further research

