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Express feelings:

A user acting as a patient can talk to the agent about their feelings. The user may just want to share how they have been feeling, if it is different than usual, why they think they may be feeling this way. The main purpose is not to receive help on how to resolve the feelings, but just to share and discuss them. This is important for disorders of emotion (depression, anxiety, etc.)

Share thoughts:

A user acting as a patient can talk to the agent about their thoughts. The user may want to share certain thoughts they've been having, why these thoughts are unusual to them, or why they think these thoughts are important. The purpose again is not to receive the agent's views on these thoughts, but

just to express them for self-reflection. This is important for disorders of thought (schizophrenia, Alzheimer's, etc.)

Receive diagnosis:

Once the conversation ends, the user will want to know what diagnosis the agent has given them. This will provide the user with an answer to their questions on thoughts and feelings.

Receive feedback:

Along with a diagnosis the agent will provide reasoning for the diagnosis (based on feelings expressed and trigger words detected). For the user this will provide an insight into their unconscious thoughts and feelings through analysis of words chosen when forming sentences.

Visualize emotional state:

The system will be displaying information to both the patient and to the analyst (or psychiatrist). The visual display of the patient's symptoms and emotional state is meant to be for use by the analyst (or psychiatrist) to learn information about the patient.

Visualize diagnosis:

The system will be displaying information to both the patient and to the analyst (or psychiatrist). The visual display of the patient's diagnosis is meant to be for use by the analyst (or psychiatrist) to learn information about the patient.

View correlations report:

An analyst interacting with the system will want to request reports from data collected across all conversations. This data may provide insight into correlations between thoughts and feelings, and the words chosen to express them.

Perform tests:

An analyst interacting with the system should perform tests in order to validate the accuracy of the system in diagnosing a disorder from real data.