

# Deep learning for Developmental Delay Screening in Children

Ford Garberson, Cognoa Inc

# Introduction

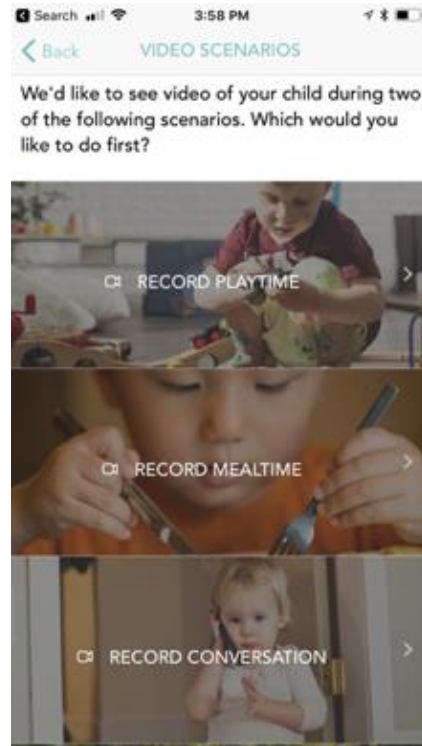
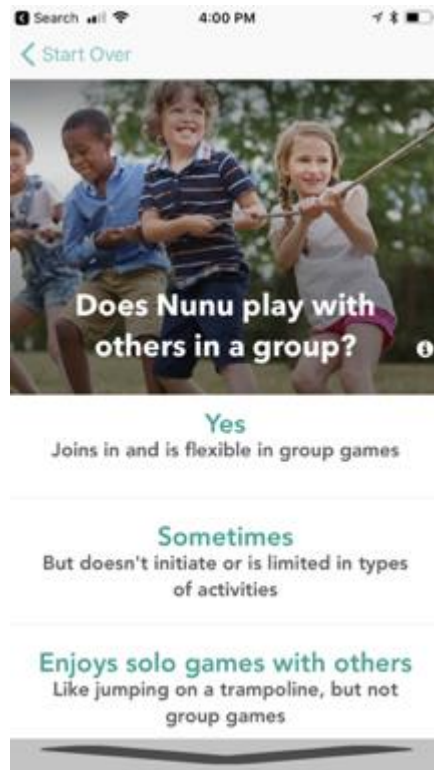
- Cognoa App: ML algorithms screen for autism
  - Clinical validation: higher performance than standard screeners  
(See PAW healthcare talk)
  - Has been used by ~250,000 families
  - R&D into screeners for different conditions
- Outline:
  - Summarize our current algorithms
  - DL algorithms with audio + video in interactive stories
  - DL algorithms with cell phone phone videos uploaded by parents

# Part 1: Introducing Cognoa

# The Cognoa autism screening App

Three sources for ML predictions of autism:

- Parental questionnaire
- Optional: short videos of child uploaded by parent
  - *Currently:* human analysts watch videos and answer questionnaire
- Optional: pediatrician questionnaire

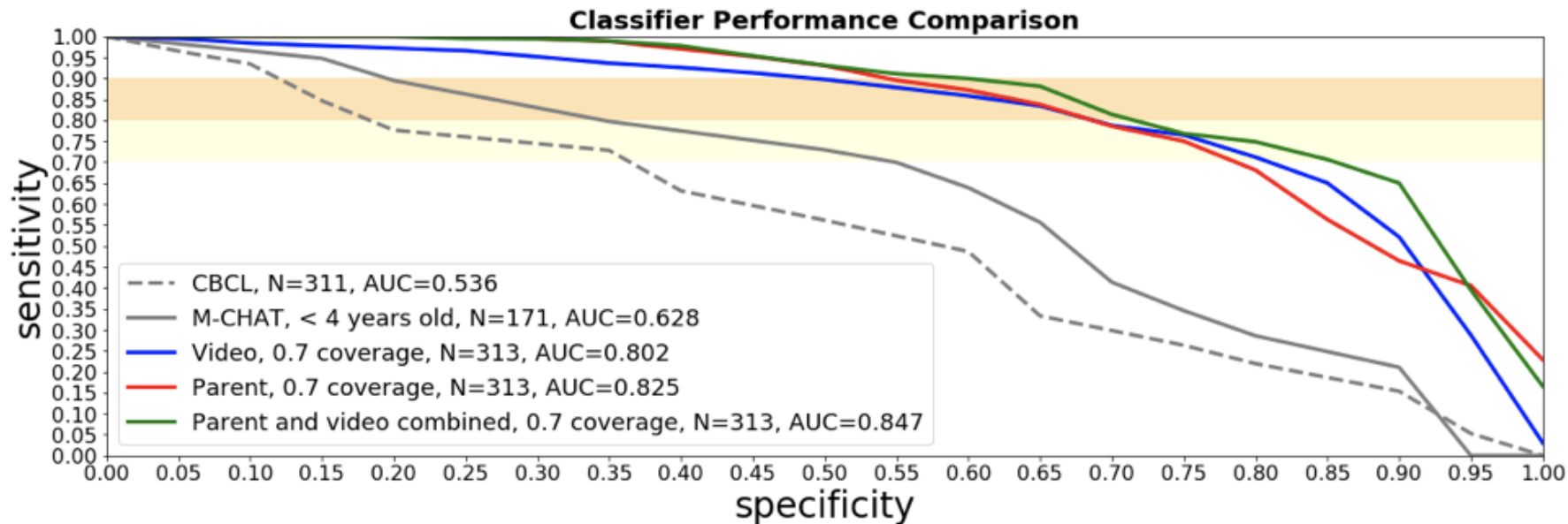


# How well does our screener perform?

Clinical study of 313 high risk children ages 1.5 to 6

- Gray curves: commonly used, non-ML based autism screeners
- Colored curves: our algorithms

More details in PAW Healthcare talk



## Part 2: R&D for deep learning based interactive instrument

# Beyond screening tools: interaction with children

All algorithms so far: passive questionnaires and videos

Interacting directly with the child: increase sensitivity

- Information no other instrument can access
- Probe new conditions
- Therapies?

# Tablet storytime

Child watches cartoon story on tablet at home

- Frequent pauses to ask child questions
- Record the *audio* and *video* streams from the tablet for analysis



"Hello, my name is Susan. Today I am going to tell you a really cool story. Are you ready for it? Tell me as loud as you can, are you ready?! Okay, let's listen to it now!"



One night, a young woman was walking through the airport...



"I hope you enjoyed the story!! Let's see if you remember what happened. Where did the story happen?"

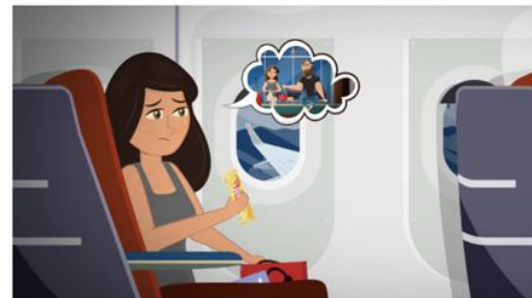
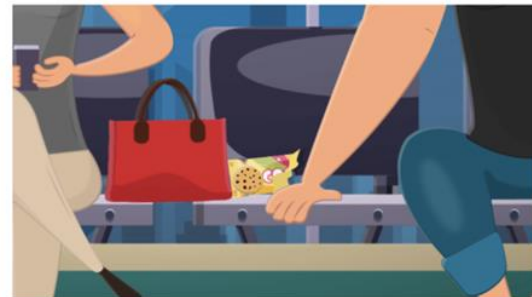


# Storytime comprehension

Can child remember the story and repeat it?



“Alright. Now tell the story again to your mom or dad! You can do it!”



# Storytime creativity

Can child make up their own story?



"Here's a picture for you to tell your own story. Where are they and what are they doing?"



# POC trial

76 children 4 to 6 years old from general population

- 11 with speech/language impairments
- 60 normally developing

By-hand analysis:

- Can discriminate between kids with language problems and normal kids



# Deep learning algorithm potential

Progress tracker for normal children:

- Ability to focus, vocabulary & grammar sophistication, ...
- Comprehension, short term memory, creativity, ...

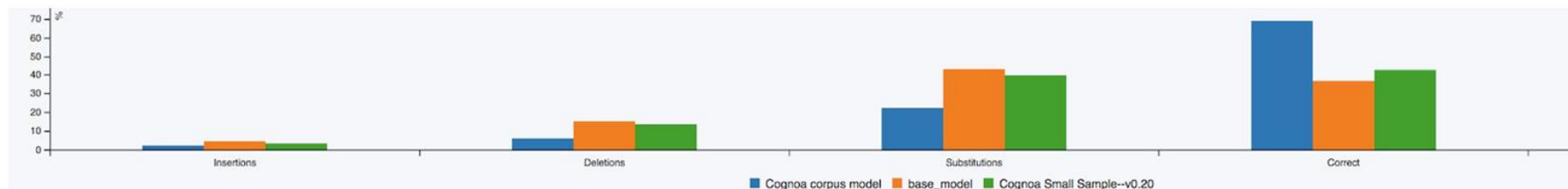
When more data for children with developmental problems available:

- Identify speech and language disabilities (prosody analysis)
- Autism and ADHD are challenging
  - But each have distinguishable features

# Improved speech to text algorithm

Partner's STT algorithm: IDs ~35% of words, many mistakes

- Update corpus to child's vocabulary: performance ~2x



Cognoa corpus model

*With new corpus*

MEDIA FILE	SENTENCES	WORDS	INSERTIONS(%)	SUBSTITUTIONS(%)	DELETIONS(%)	CORRECT(%)	WORD
<a href="#">P1_01.wav</a>	9.0	46.0	2.2	19.6	2.2	78.3	23.9
<a href="#">P1_03.wav</a>	19.0	117.0	4.3	22.2	8.5	69.2	35.0
<a href="#">P1_02.wav</a>	22.0	131.0	1.5	24.4	6.1	69.5	32.1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>22.45</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>69.05</b>	<b>31</b>

base\_model

*Base model*

MEDIA FILE	SENTENCES	WORDS	INSERTIONS(%)	SUBSTITUTIONS(%)	DELETIONS(%)	CORRECT(%)	WORD
<a href="#">P1_01.wav</a>	9.0	46.0	6.5	41.3	17.4	41.3	65.2
<a href="#">P1_03.wav</a>	19.0	113.0	7.1	47.8	13.3	38.9	68.1
<a href="#">P1_02.wav</a>	22.0	131.0	2.3	41.2	16.0	42.7	59.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>36.55</b>	<b>63</b>

# Future storytime plans

Immediate: keep improving speech to text algorithm

Build deep learning features from:

- Vocabulary and grammar analysis
- Prosody analysis of speech patterns (clues of impairments)
- **Video analysis:**
  - Where is child's attention?
  - Eye tracking: strong signals for autism

## Part 3: Deep learning analysis of videos

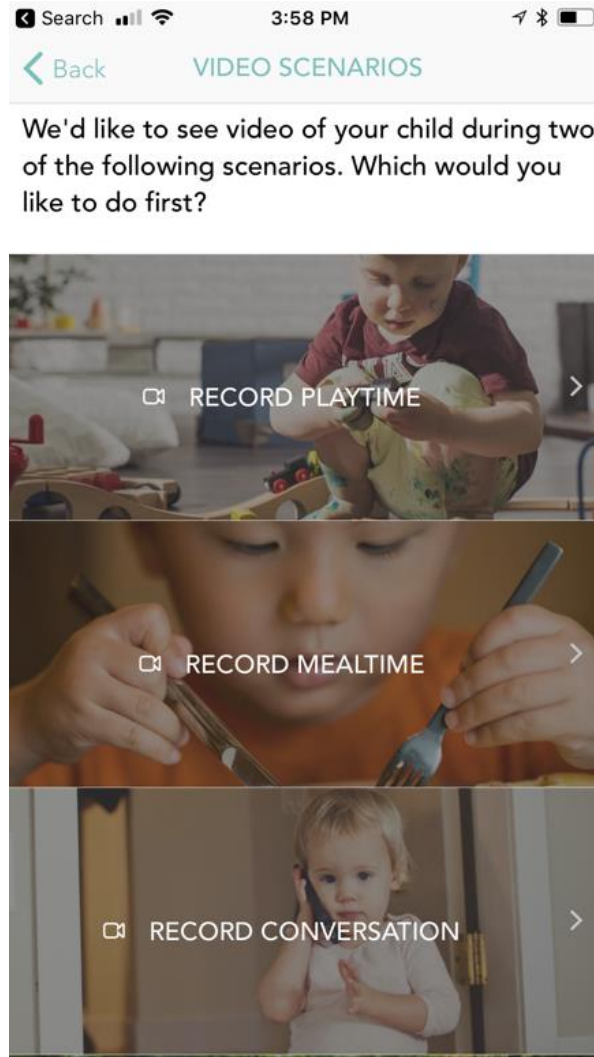
# The cognoa video screening algorithm

Parents upload a two or three ~2 minute videos of child

Multiple analysts watch videos

- Analyst answers to questionnaire pass to ML algorithm

Key challenge: does not scale well





# How could deep learning help us?

Option 1: do tasks of video analysts

- Algorithm uses videos to answer questionnaire
- Preprocessing step to our autism prediction ML algorithm

Option 2: end-to-end identification of autism

- Algorithm uses videos to directly predict autism

Focus on the simpler option 1 in this talk

# Test on an example feature

Does the child make appropriate eye contact with others?

- Can we train deep learning algorithm to answer this?

Available videos with proper labels: 1500 negative, 1100 positive

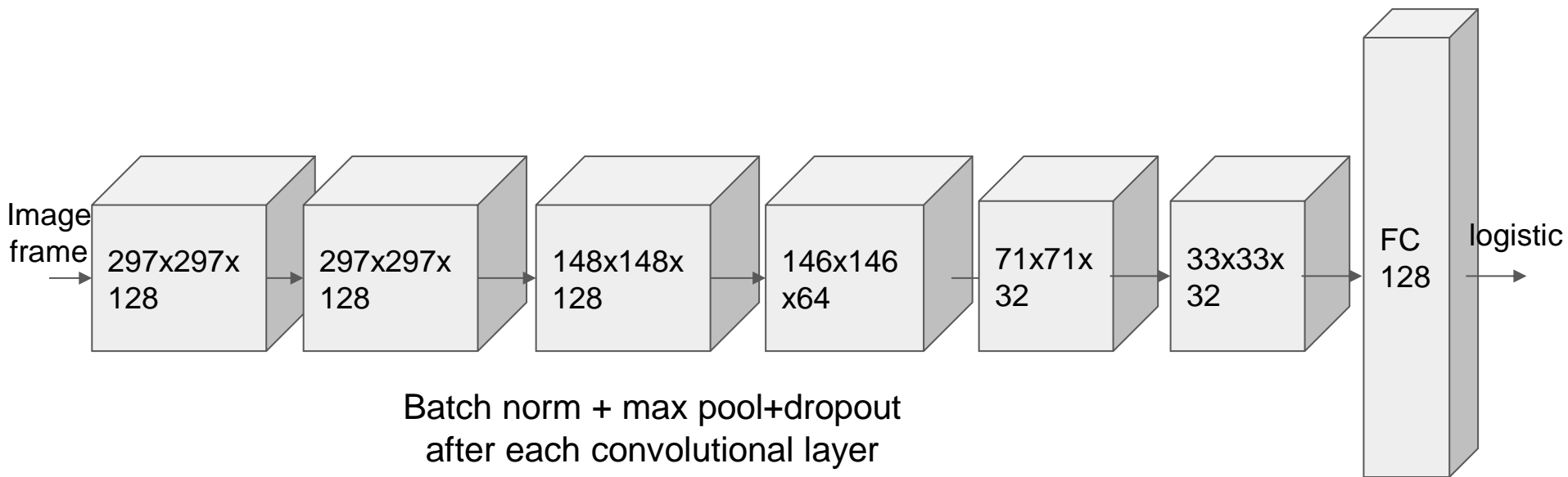
- 80/20 train/test split

Experiment with different algorithms to predict eye contact

# Method #1: 2D CNNs

Split each video into 75 frames

- Train CNN on individual frames



# Method #1: 2D CNNs

Split each video into 75 frames

- Train CNN on individual frames
- Average performance over each frame

Test set accuracy: ~72% in no eye-contact case, ~62% in eye-contact case

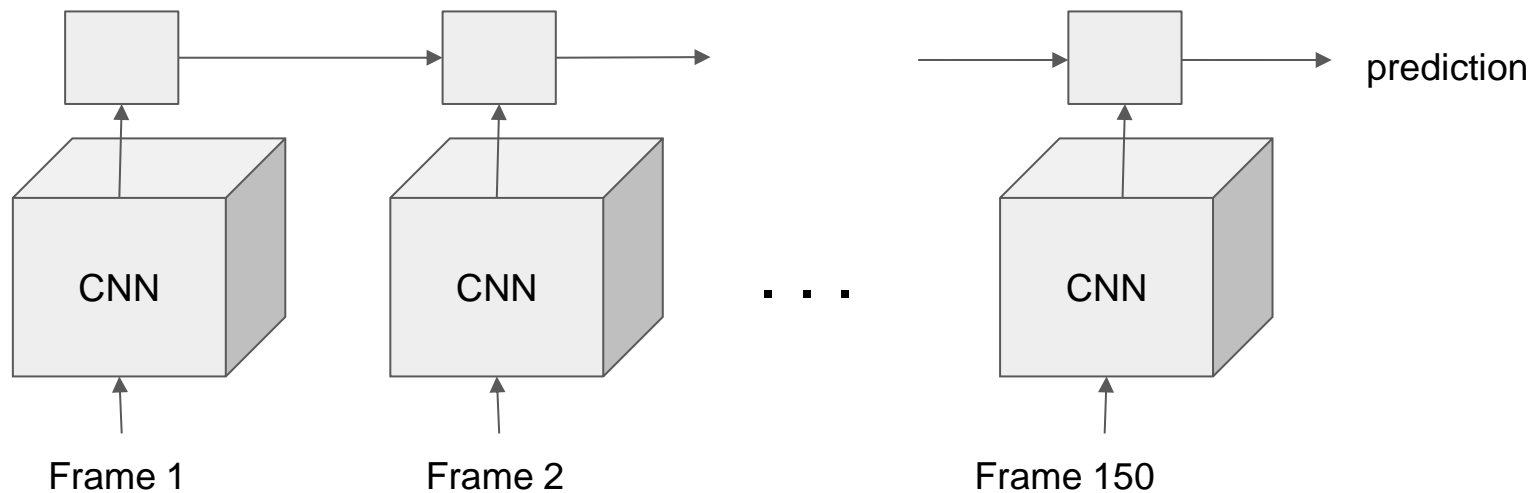
*(Only using single frames in algorithm)*

## Method #2: CNN + LSTM

Example: Donahue et al: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4389>

Split video into 150 frames

- Each frame fed to 2D CNN
- Output to LSTM that crosses all frames



# Method #3: 3D convolutional neural network

Naturally incorporates time dimension

Drawbacks:

- Models for transfer learning?
  - Probably have to project models into 3D
- Very slow to train

# Method #4: Two-stream networks

Snapshots of videos + optical flow

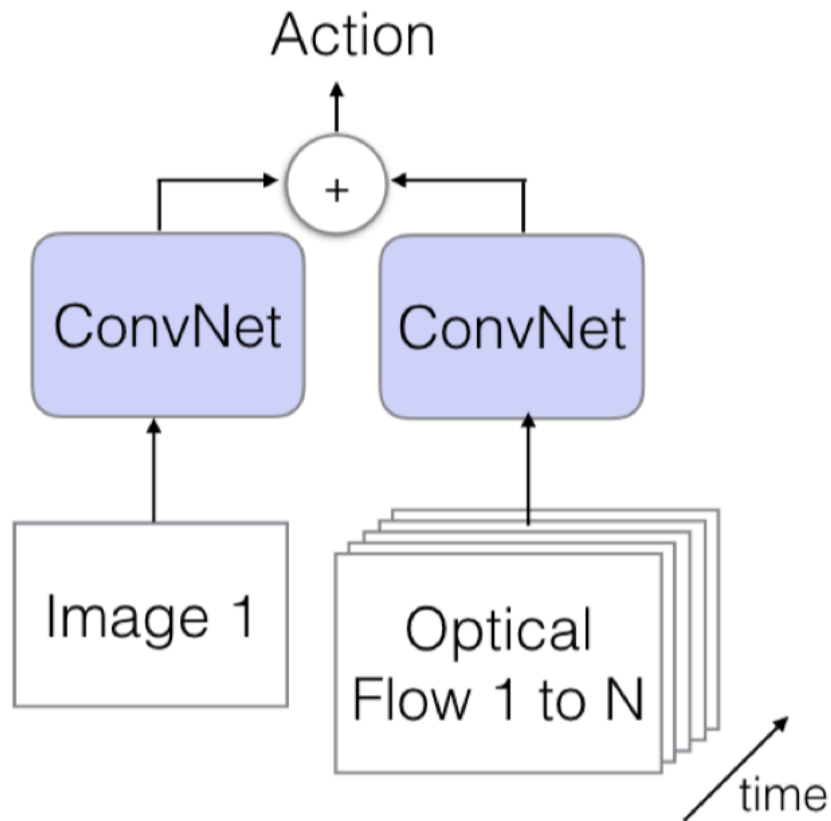
- J Carreira and A Zisserman:

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1705.07750.pdf>

Stream 1: CNN on snapshot

Stream 2: snapshot + optical flow → many images → CNN

Aggregate predictions from each stream

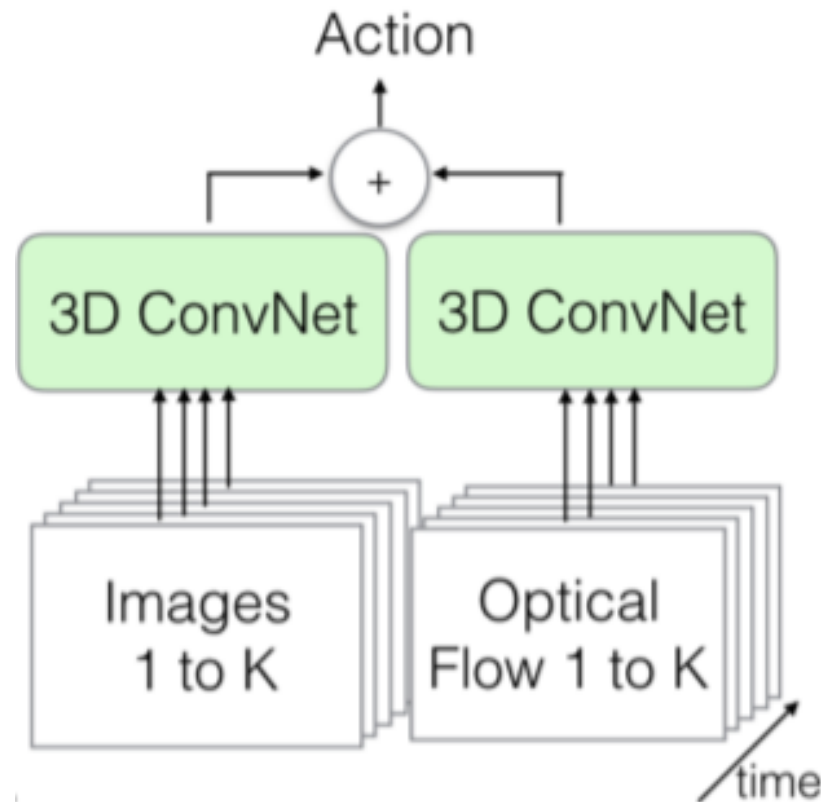


# Method #5: Two-stream inflated 3D CNNs

Promote 2D CNN to 3D

- Extrapolate from 2D CNN for transfer learning
- One stream: snapshots of real images
- Other stream: optical flow to improve those snapshots

Aggregate predictions from each stream

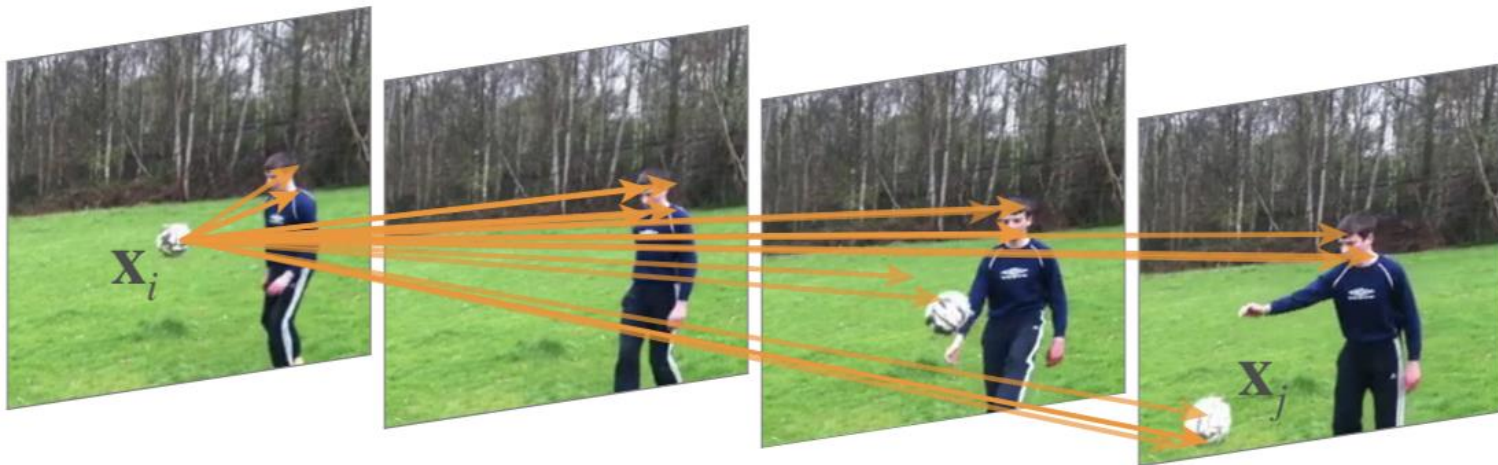




# Possible Method #6: Non-local neural network layers

Calculations between every combination of points in video spacetime

- Great for long-range dependencies
- Insert as a layer to any CNN
- Surprisingly fast



# The future

Cognoa ML algorithms already identify autism better than conventional screening tools

- But many new challenges lie ahead

Our R&D with deep learning has potential to build

- Revolutionary screeners
- Progress tracking tools
- Hopefully (therapies)

## Bonus slides

# Why autism?

- Autism rates rising
  - 1.7% as of 2014, but maybe higher today
  - Some studies: higher rates in children of tech and academic workers
- Delayed diagnosis: treatments miss critical time when child's brain is developing
  - Autism can be diagnosed at 1.5 years, but ...
  - Average wait time for diagnosis: 1.5 years
  - Average diagnosis age: 4.2 years

