Geometrical Motifs of First-Episode Psychosis (FEP) in Live Dyadic Interactions

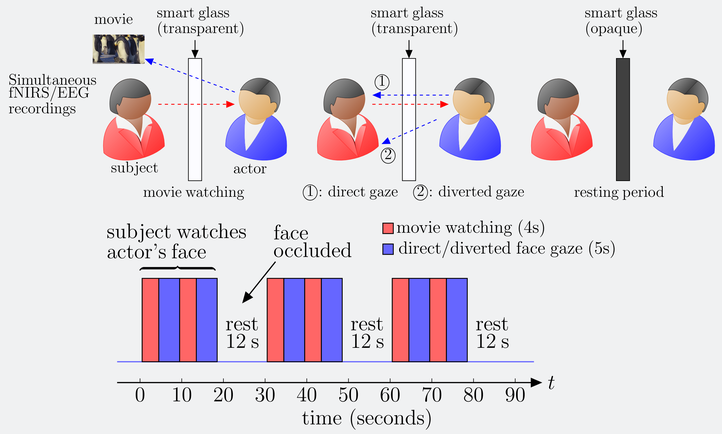
Rahul Singh[1,2], Yanlei Zhang[5], Dhananjay Bhaskar[4], Vinod Srihari[3], Cenk Tek[3], Xian Zhang[3], Adam Noah[3], Joy Hirsch*[1,3,4,6], and Smita Krishnaswamy*[1,2,4]
[1]Wu Tsai Institute, [2]Department of Computer Science, [3]Department of Psychiatry, [4]Yale School of Medicine - Yale University
[5]Mila-Quebec AI Institute; [6]Department of Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering - University College London

Abstract

- A deep learning method for classifying first-episode psychosis (FEP) patients from neural and behavioral recordings during a novel live face-to-face interaction paradigm
- Recurrent encoder-decoder networks to learn (joint) compressed representations of multimodal brain imaging and behavioral data, e.g. fNIRS, EEG, and facial expressions
- We show that these (joint) learned representations improve FEP classification and also can predict specific GAF role scores (measure of functioning)

Experimental Setup

"Live interactive neuroscience" approach [1]



- 19 typically developing (TD) and 14 FEP patients
- Functional brain responses are acquired with Shimadzu LABNIRS (134 channels) and EEG (32 channels) along with facial expression recordings
- 24 blocks (each of 30 seconds) of brain activity where the actor is stimulated by different emotionally valenced videos

References

[1] Hirsch et al. Neural correlates of eye contact and social function in autism spectrum disorder. *Plos one*, 2022.

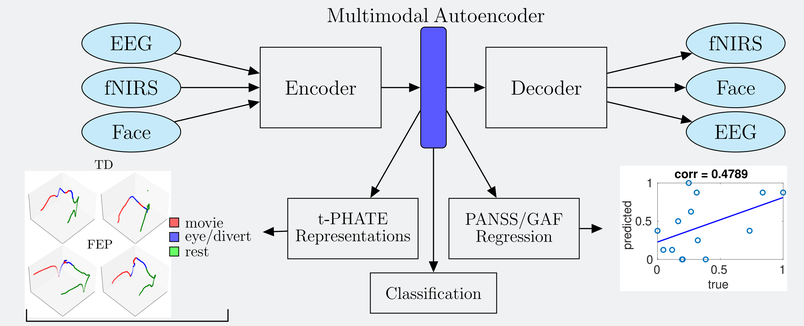
[2] Baltrusaitis et al. OpenFace 2.0: facial behavior analysis toolkit. In *2018 13th IEEE International Conference on Automatic Face & Gesture Recognition*, 2018.

[3] Busch et al. Multi-view manifold learning of human brain-state trajectories. *Nature computational science*, 2023.

[4] Zhang et al. SVM prediction of individual ADOS scores based on neural responses during live eye-to-eye contact. *Scientific Reports*, 2024.

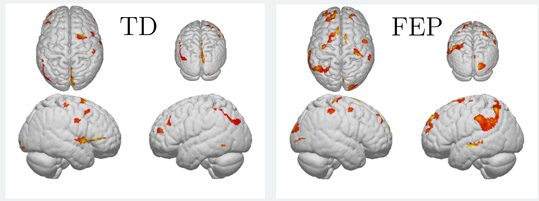
[5] De Miras et al. Schizophrenia classification using machine learning on resting state EEG signal. *Biomedical Signal Processing and Control*, 2023.

Method



- The action units (AU) of facial expressions were computed using OpenFace [2]
- The encoder and decoder framework consists of multiple long short-term memory (LSTM) layers to learn latent representations (128 dimensional) from multiple modalities including fNIRS, EEG, and facial expressions
- The learned representations are further fed to a multilayer perceptron (MLP) for classification in trials and subjects withheld during training
- Utilize dimensionality reduction method tPHATE [3] as **Geometrical Motifs** in 3-dimensional space

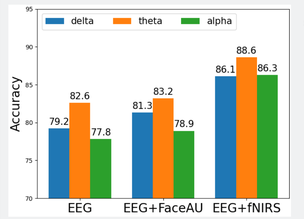
Direct - Divert Gaze



Acknowledgements

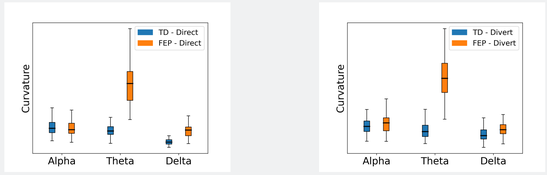
Participants provided written informed consent in accordance with guidelines approved by the Yale University Human Investigation Committee (HIC #1501015178). NIH NIMH R01MH111629 (JH); NIH NIMH R01MH107573 (JH); NIH NIMH R01 MH119430 (JH); Pfeiffer, Gustavus and Louise Research Foundation. Findings are solely the responsibility of authors and do not represent official views of NIH.
We also acknowledge generous donor support from the SfN-Burroughs Wellcome Fund Trainee Professional Development Awards.

Results

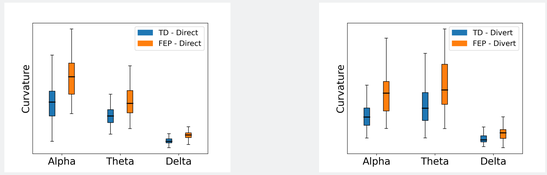


- The classification accuracy using fNIRS data on withheld subjects is 85%, outperforming traditional support vector machine (SVM) accuracy of 71% and stand-alone MultiLayer Perceptron (MLP) accuracy of 67%
- Visualizing the learned embeddings in 3-D space using tPHATE enables the identification of task switching times

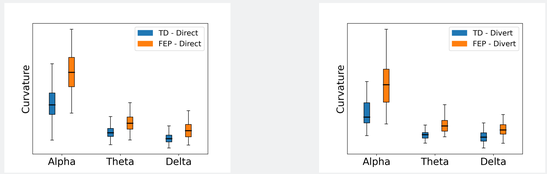
Unimodal EEG Curvatures



Multimodal EEG + fNIRS Curvatures



Multimodal EEG + Face Curvatures



Conclusions

- Incorporating joint representations from fNIRS and EEG (theta band) data yields best classification
- The correlation coefficient between predicted and true GAF (Global Assessment of Functioning) scores is 0.4789
- Multimodal representations improve curvature discrimination between FEP and TD individuals

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