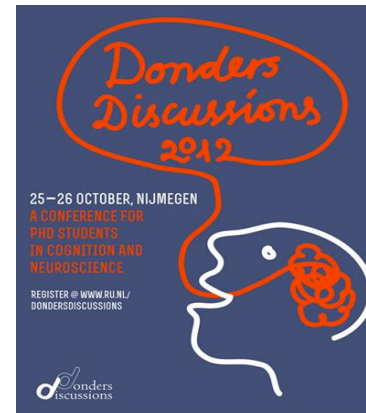




# Automatic Behaviour Analysis for supporting ADHD Diagnose



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<sup>1</sup>*Dept. Applied Mathematics and Analysis, Universitat de Barcelona*

<sup>2</sup>*Computer Vision Center*

<sup>3</sup>*Corporació Parc Taulí*

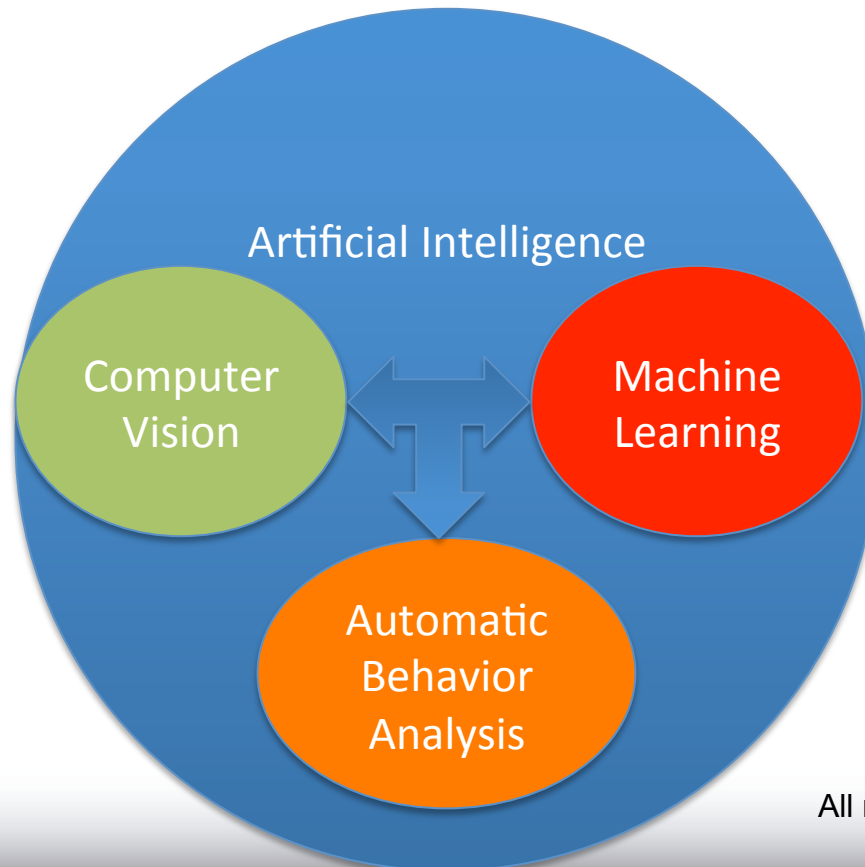
<sup>4</sup>*Dept. Neonatal Psychology, Universitat de Barcelona*

## Outline

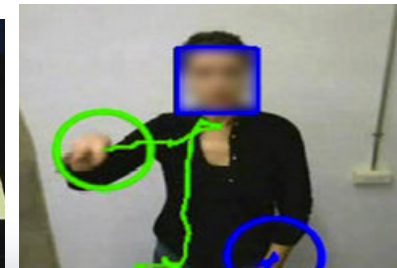
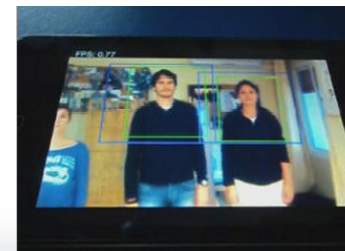
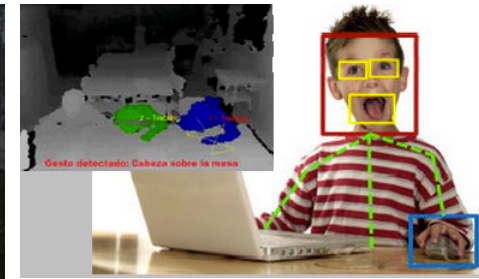
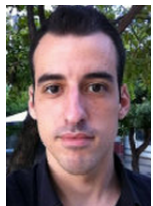
- **A global perspective of Automatic Human Behavior Analysis.**
  - How is Human Behavior Analysis applicable to ADHD?
- **Automatic Behavior Analysis methodology for ADHD diagnose support:**
  - Video sequences.
  - Indicator symptoms (DSM IV & CIE-X).
  - ADHD indicator symptoms database.
  - Feature extraction from data (Bag of Visual and Depth Words).
  - Learning to detect indicators (Multi-instance Dynamic Time Warping).
- **Experiments and preliminary results:**
  - Experimental Settings.
  - Visual results
- **Conclusions and Future work**

# A global perspective of Automatic Human Behavior Analysis

- **Automatic Behavior Analysis** is a current hot topic in the Computer Vision and Machine Learning field.
- The primal goal is to develop a system that is able to **detect behavioral patterns from data (video stream)** and categorize those patterns within a certain behavioral class.



- The **HupBA group** is composed by several Ph.D Students all in the field of **Computer Vision and Machine Learning**:
  - **Antonio Hernández- Vela** (Human Pose and Behavior Recognition)
  - **Miguel Reyes** (Human Pose Recognition for Physical recovery support)
  - **Victor Ponce** (Behavior Analysis Recognition for higher social analysis)
  - **Albert Clapés** (Human Behavior Recognition for Human-Computer Interaction)
  - **Xavier Pérez** (Human Behavior Recognition applied in Social Robotics)
  - **Miguel Ángel Bautista** (Multi-class classification and its application in Human Behaviour Recognition)
  - **Dr. Sergio Escalera** (The boss 😊)



## How is Human Behavior Analysis applicable to ADHD?

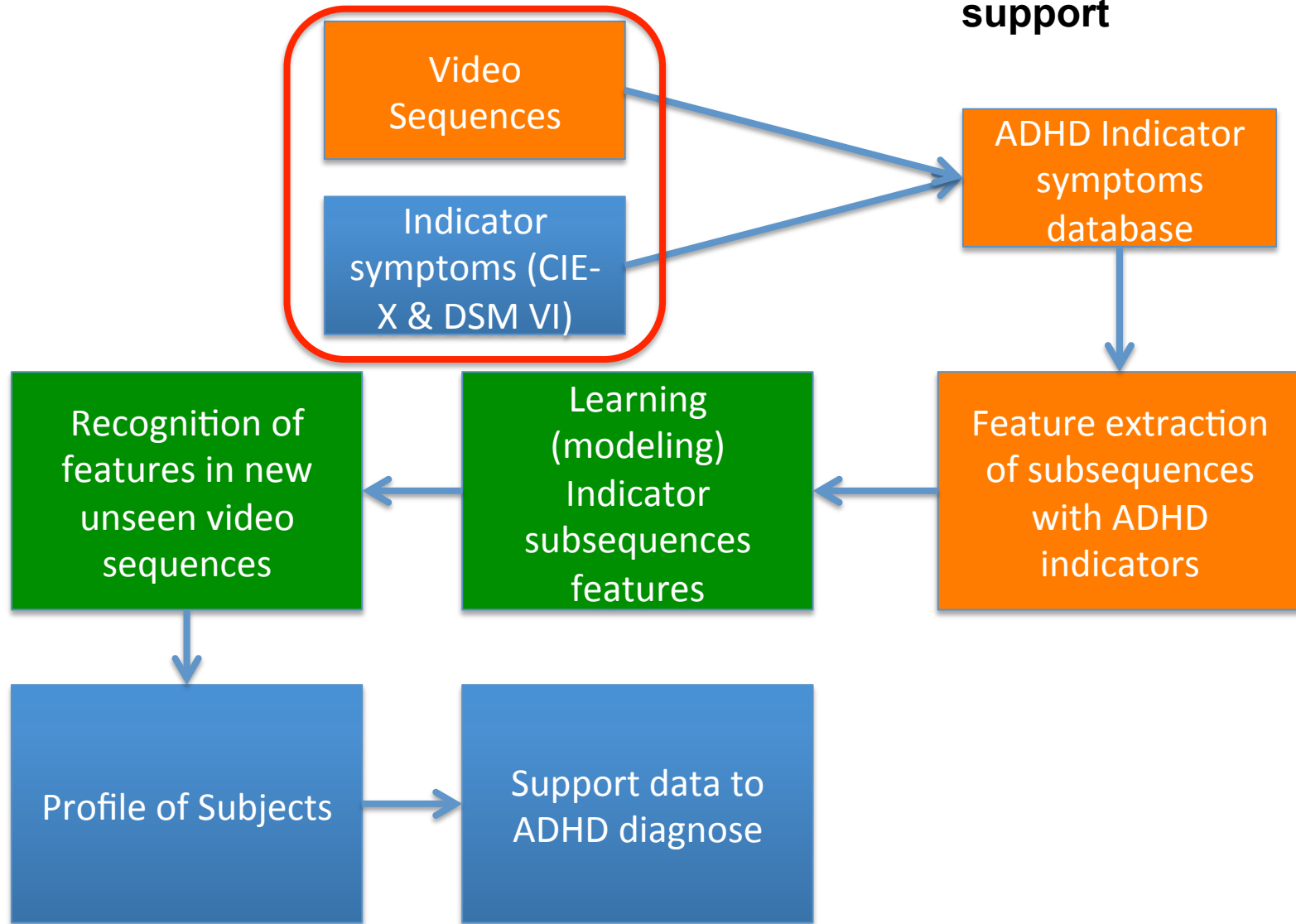
- ADHD is a problem **with inattentiveness, over-activity, impulsivity, or a combination**. For these problems to be diagnosed as ADHD, they must be out of the normal range for a child's age and development.

- Lack of attention** (inattentiveness)
- Hyperactivity**
- Impulsive behavior** (impulsivity)



- Some problems are that a Doctor only has available a short period of time to diagnose the subject in-situ and diagnose is mainly perform by tests and questionnaires.
- We **provide support to the diagnose by automatically detecting (in video sequences) the symptoms** that fall in the major classes (inattentiveness, hyperactivity, impulsivity).

# Automatic Behavior Analysis methodology for ADHD diagnose support



## Video sequences

- The data collected is a **set of 17 video sequences** that are classified in two groups:
  - Video sequences of **subjects diagnosed with ADHD.**
  - Video sequences of **subjects not diagnose with ADHD.**
- Both types of subjects were recorded in **two diferent scenarios**:
  - **Playing a computer game.**
  - **Performing school work.**
- All subjects were recorded with a **Kinect® camera** that is able to obtain both a **RGB data and Depth information.**

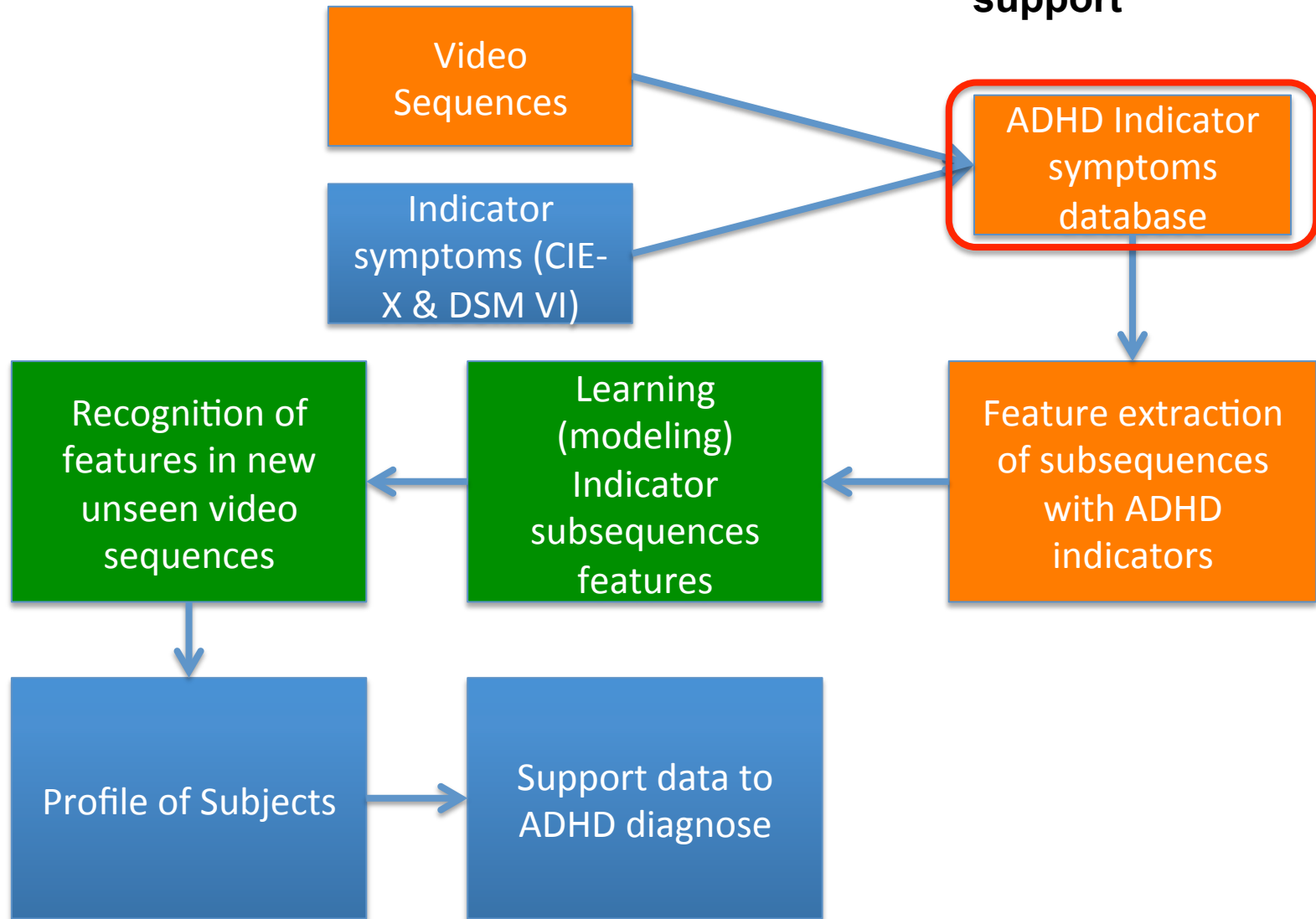




- A **selection of indicator symptoms** was performed in order to obtain an **objective and discriminative** selection of those symptoms that **could be automatically detected**.
- The final **indicator symptoms that are learned** by the system and its able to recognize are the following:
  - Turn Head
  - Torso in table
  - Classmate space invasion
  - Continuous activity change
  - Non repetitive movement
  - Movement in chair



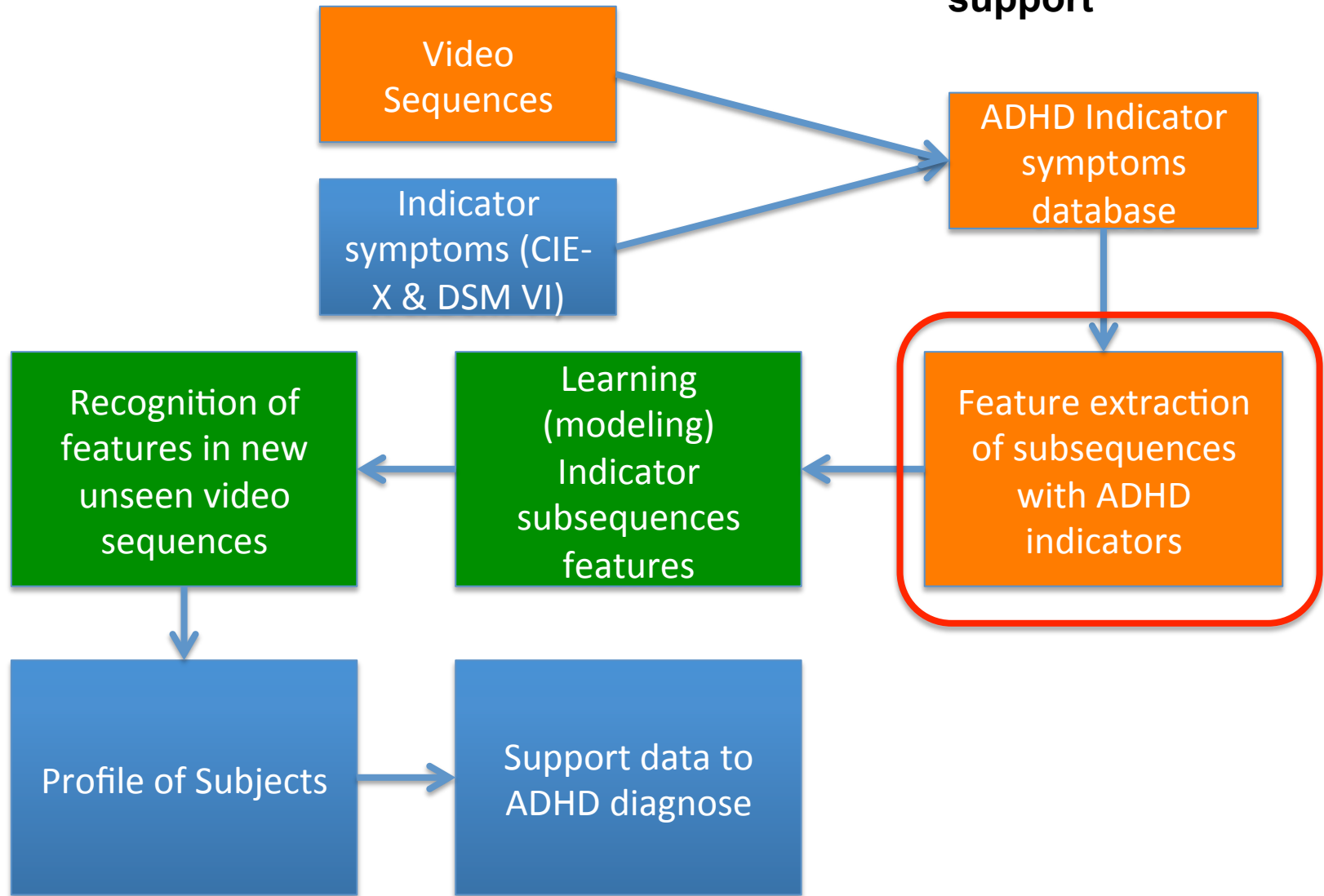
# Automatic Behavior Analysis methodology for ADHD diagnose support



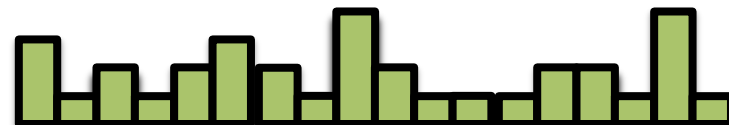
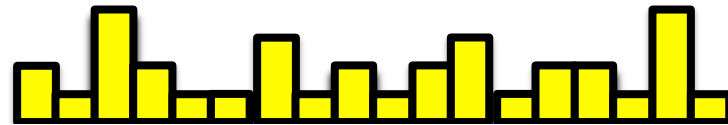
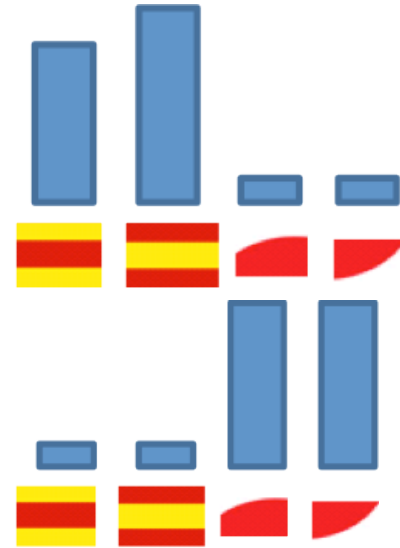
- The **17 video sequences were manually labelled** with the indicators symptoms previously shown.
- This task was performed by **two independent observers** obtaining a mean coefficient of agreement (Cohen's Kappa) of **0.93**.
- Each video sequence was labelled N times (one time per each subject appearing in the sequence).
- Time windows when **disturbing events took place were ignored** when labelling the sequences.



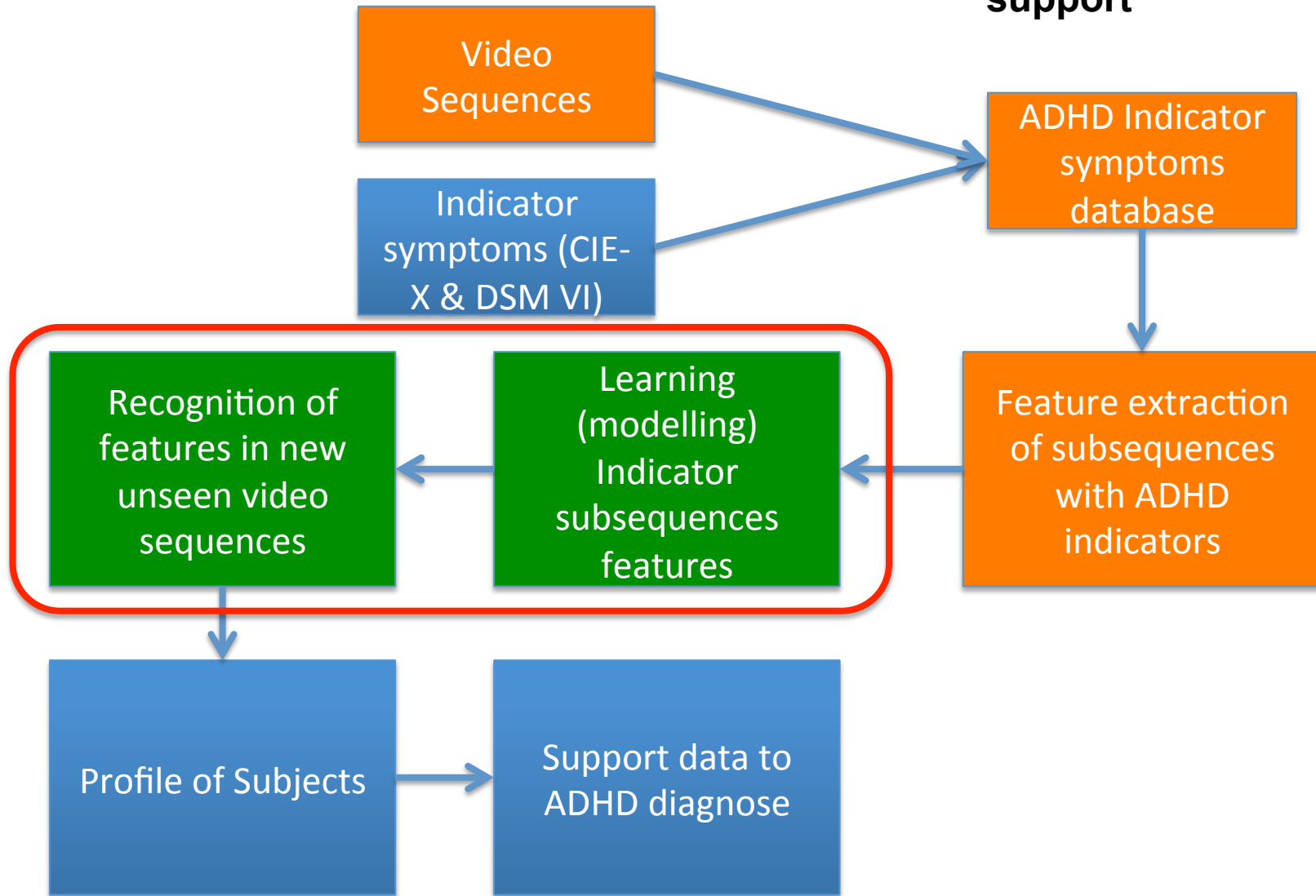
# Automatic Behavior Analysis methodology for ADHD diagnose support



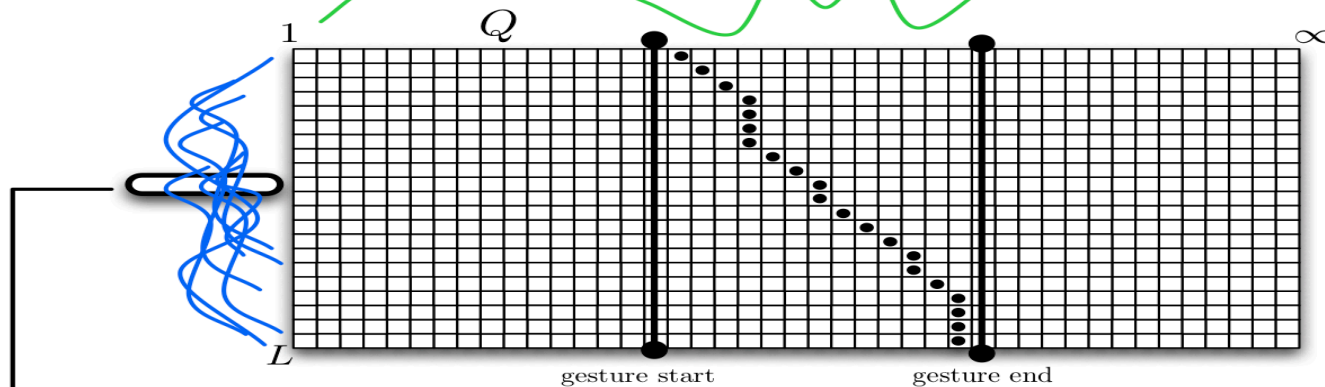
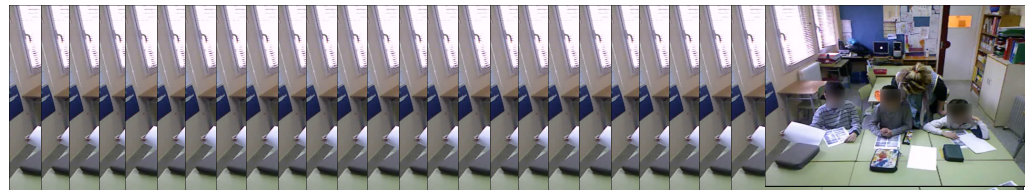
# Feature extraction from data (Bag of Visual and Depth Words - BoVDW)



# Automatic Behavior Analysis methodology for ADHD diagnose support

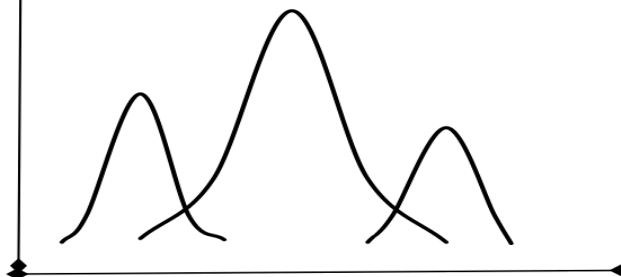


# Learning to detect indicators (Multi-instance Dynamic Time Warping)



$$\lambda_i$$

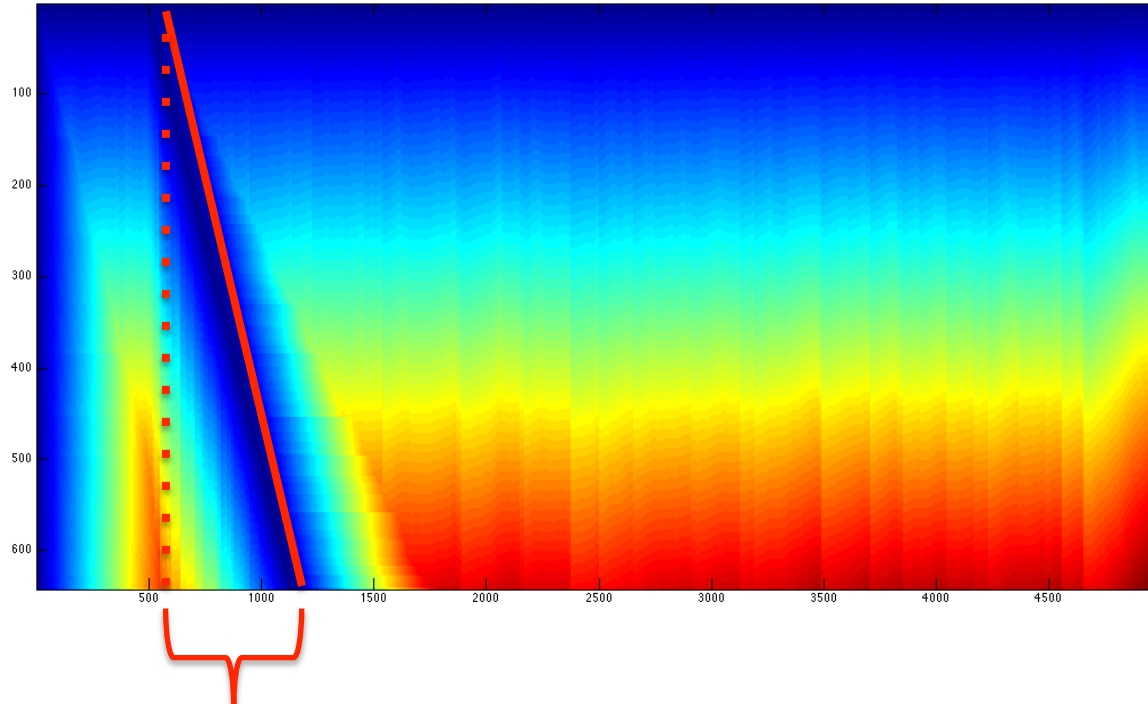
$$\{\omega_i^l, \mu_i^l, \Sigma_i^l\}, i \in [1, 2, 3]$$



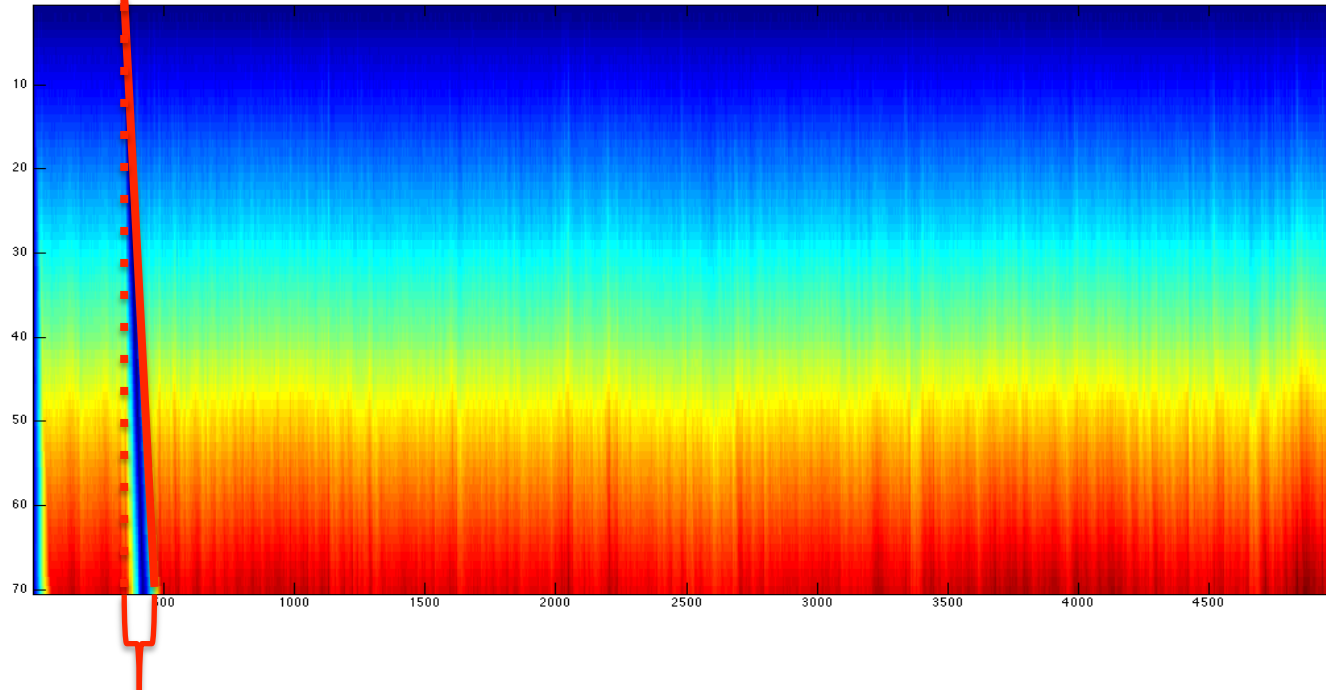
- Our final goal is to test the **recognition rate** of our system in the 17 sequences that compose the database.
- The **indicators that the system learns** are the previously shown:
  - Turn Head
  - Torso in table
  - Classmate space invasion
  - Continuous activity change
  - Non repetitive movement
  - Movement in chair
- We use the **overlapping metric**:
  - $\text{Overlapping} = \frac{\text{predicted frames}}{(\text{predicted frames} + \text{ground truth frames})}$
- For now, we can only provide with **preliminar results**, we shown examples on **Torso in table and Turn head** indicators.



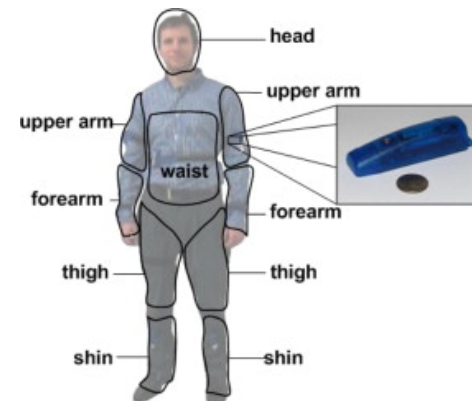
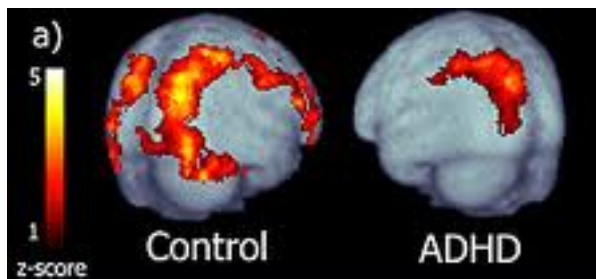
- Example : Torso in table



- Example : Turn Head

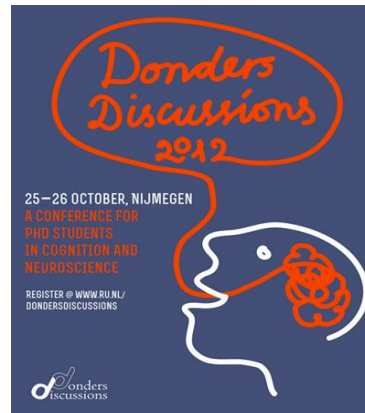


- We have presented a **novel methodology and a preliminar experiment of Automatic Behavior Analysis for ADHD diagnose support.**
- Results encourage the use of **BoVDW and DTW** to tackle the recognition of Indicator symptoms of ADHD in video sequences.
- Although this is only a preliminar study, at this very moment we are finishing the experiments of a final version that will soon be published.
- Future work lines deal with a multimodal diagnose procedure using **Multi-modal Human Behavior Analysis, MRI, Genetic factors, etc.**





# Automatic Behaviour Analysis for supporting ADHD Diagnose



**THANKS!!! 😊**  
**QUESTIONS ?**

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