

Sensing Psychosis

Toward Robust Computational Phenotypes
in Severe Mental Illness



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February 19, 2020



INSTITUTE FOR
TECHNOLOGY
IN PSYCHIATRY
@McLean Hospital

Sensor Networks

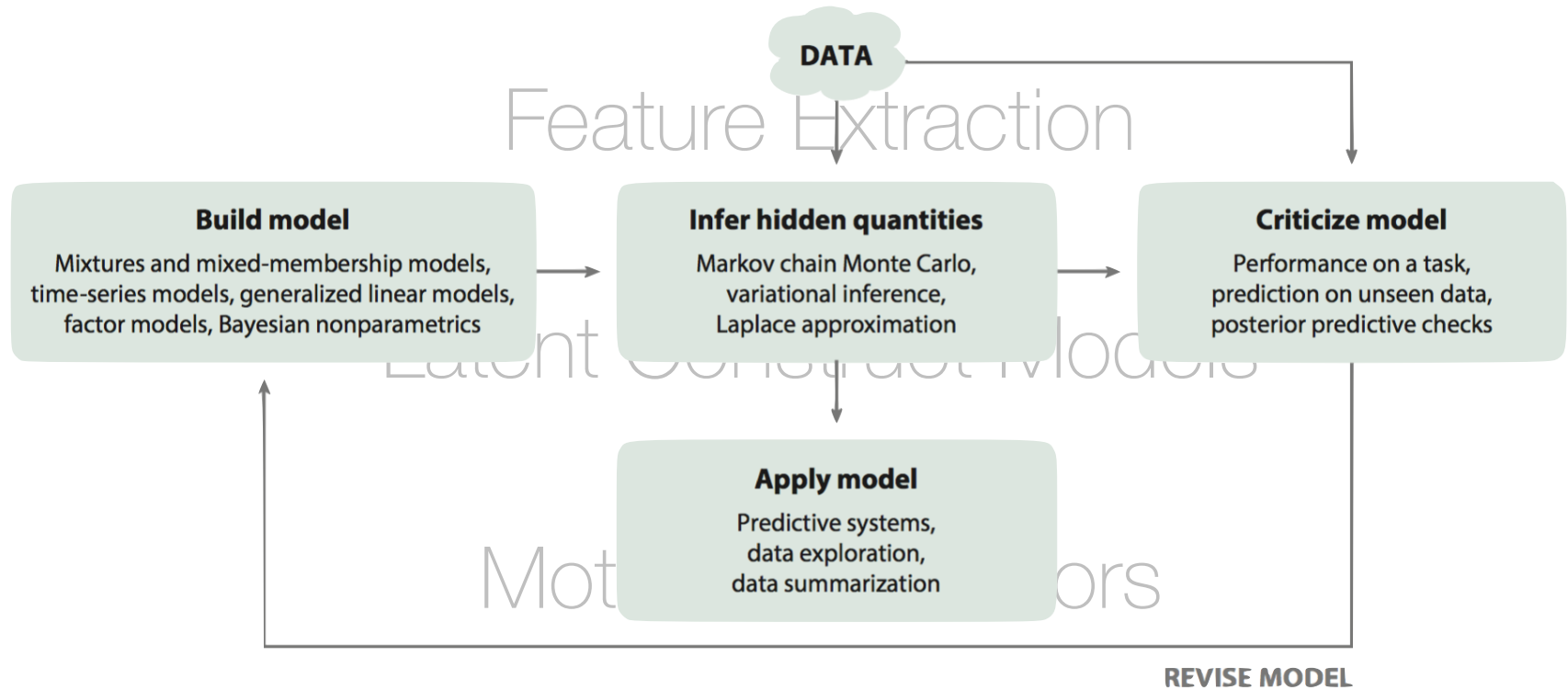
Feature Extraction

Latent Construct Models

Motors & Actuators

Feedback

Sensor Networks



Feedback

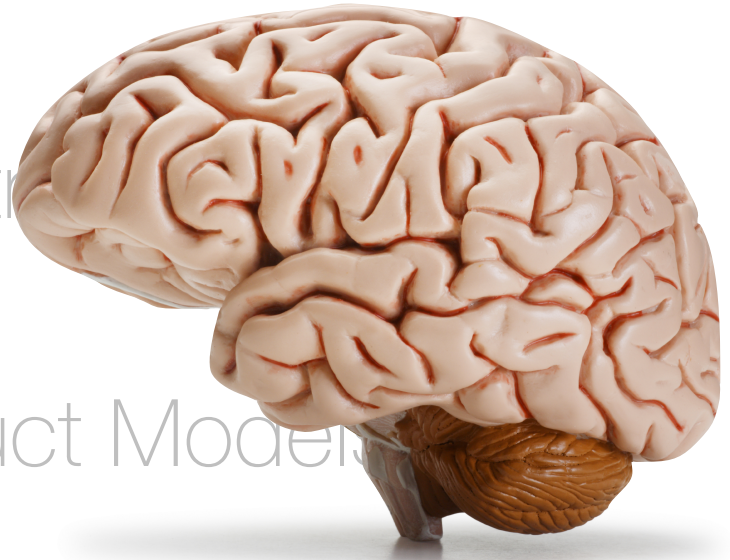
Sensor Networks

Feature Extr

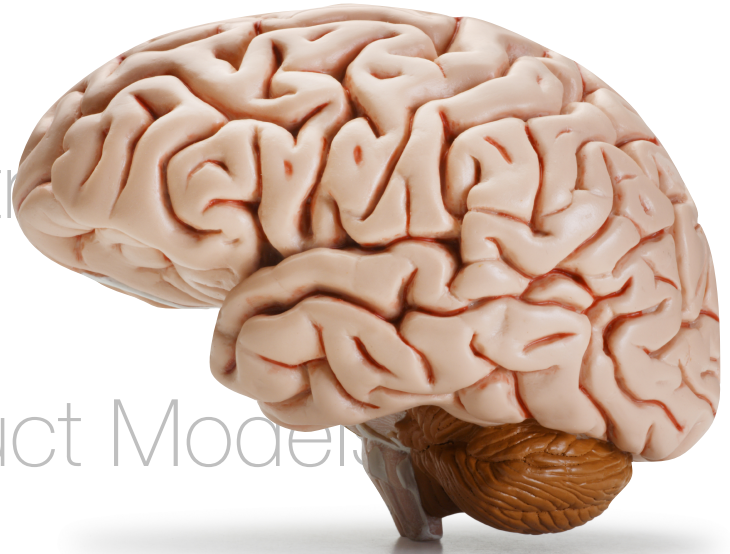
Latent Construct Models

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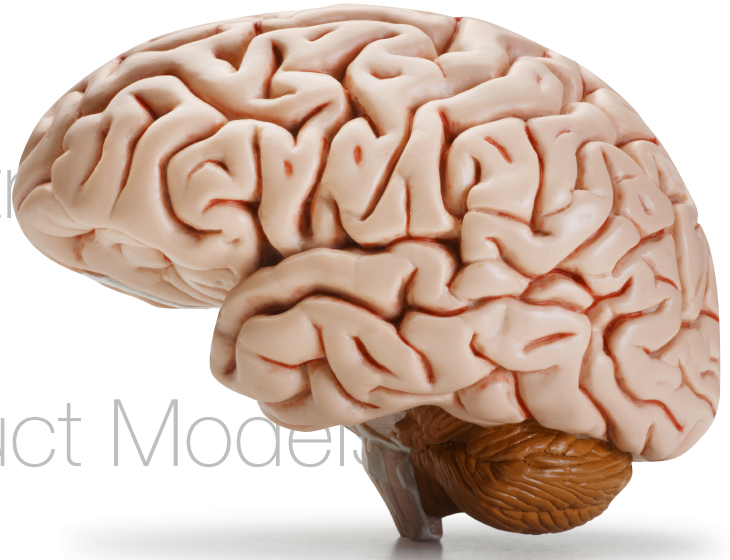
Sensor Networks



Motors & Actuators

Feedback

Sensor Networks



Motors & Actuators

Feedback

Sensor Networks

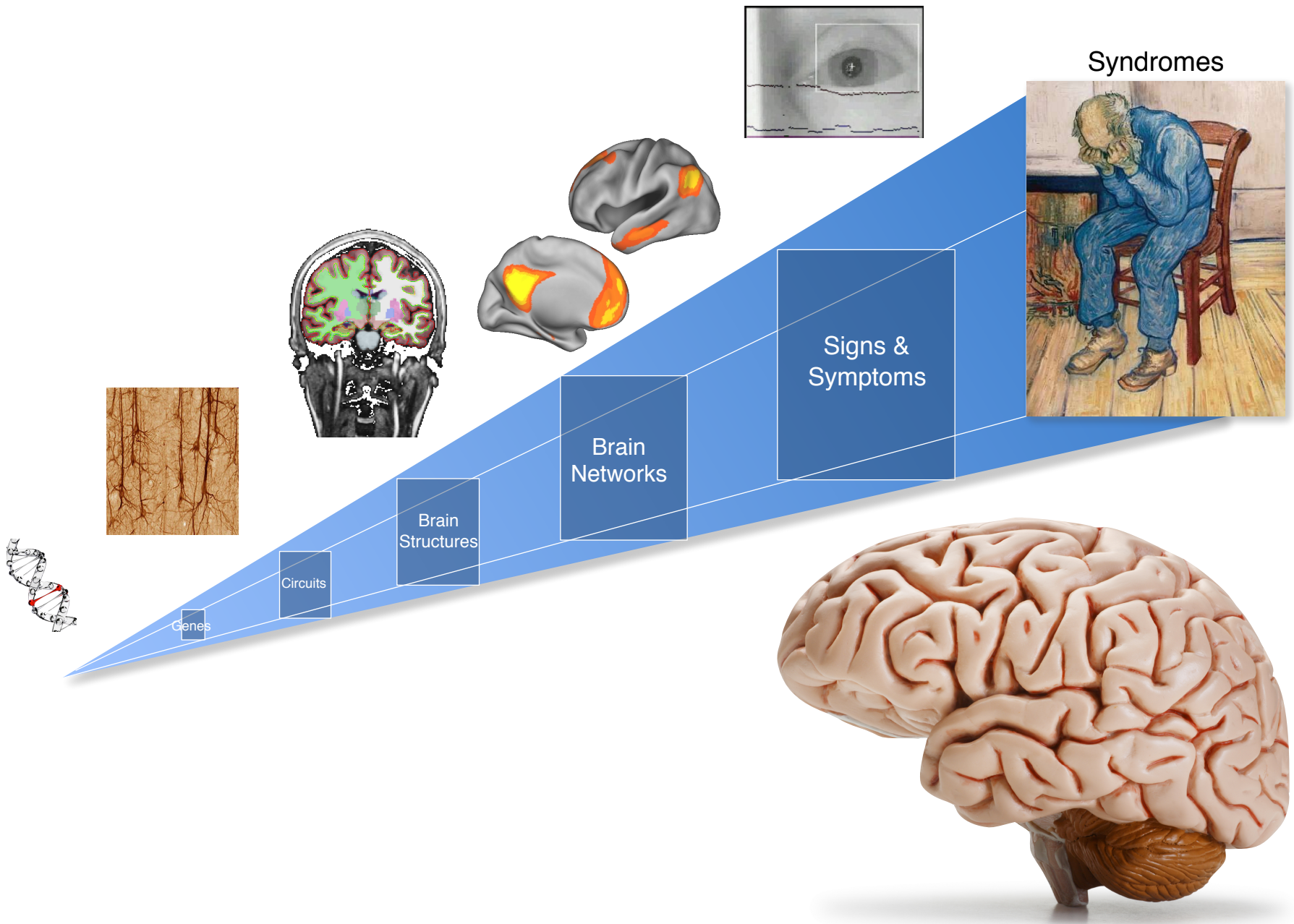
Feature Extraction

Latent Construct Models

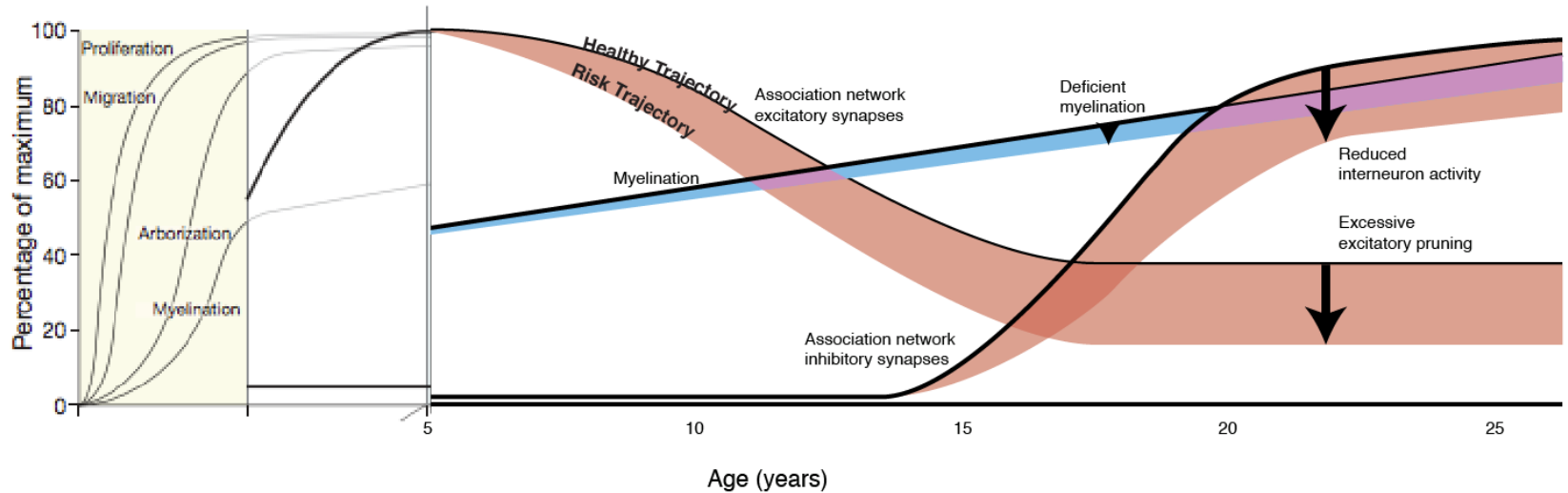
Motors & Actuators

Feedback

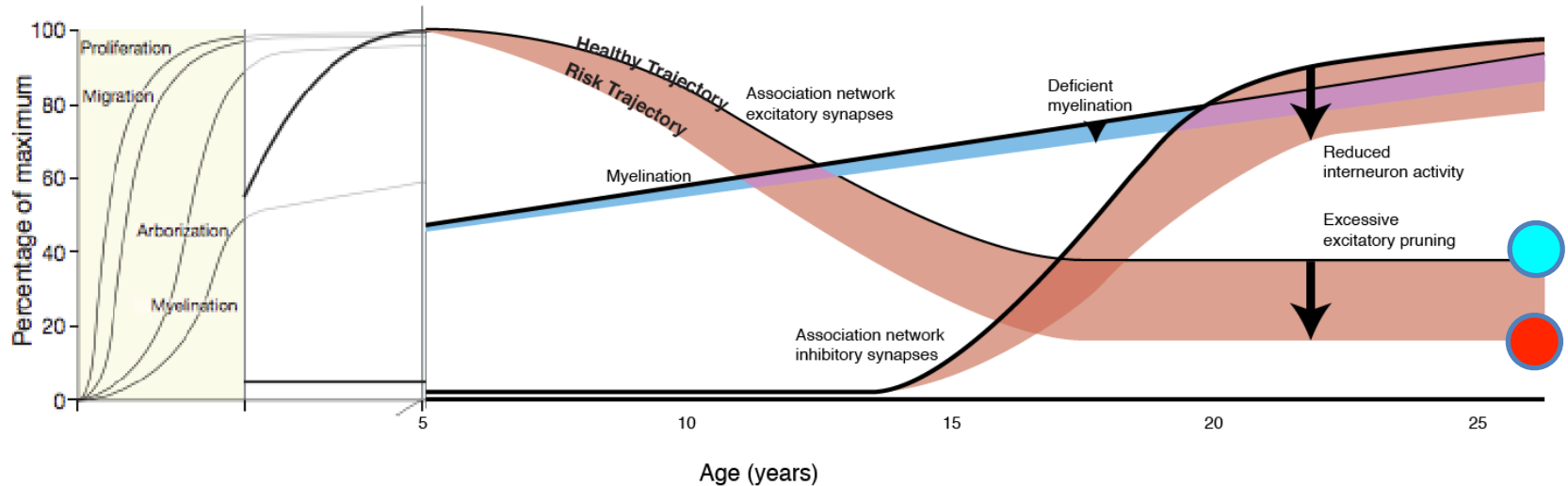




Development of Brain Risk States



Development of Brain Risk States

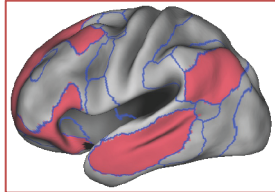


Genetics, Neuroimaging, and Behavior

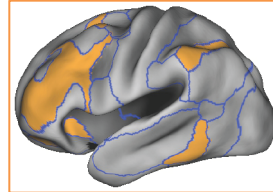
- >2500 Healthy Individuals
- >1000 Individuals with Psychotic Illness
>250 with MRI



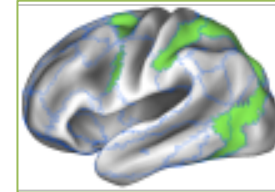
Default Network



Executive "Control"

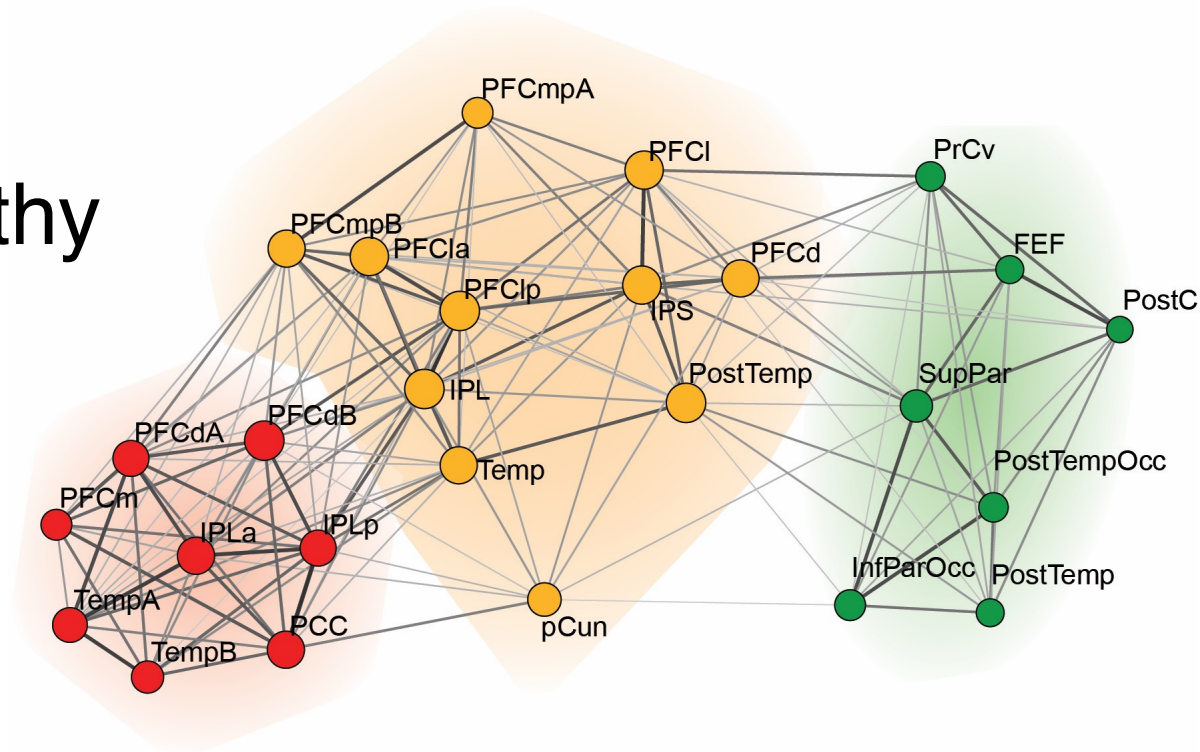


Attention Network

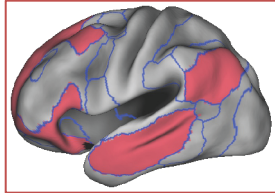


Healthy

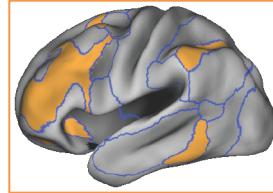
n=100



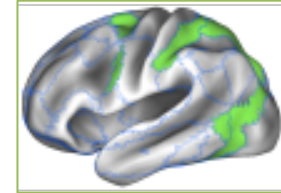
Default Network



Executive "Control"

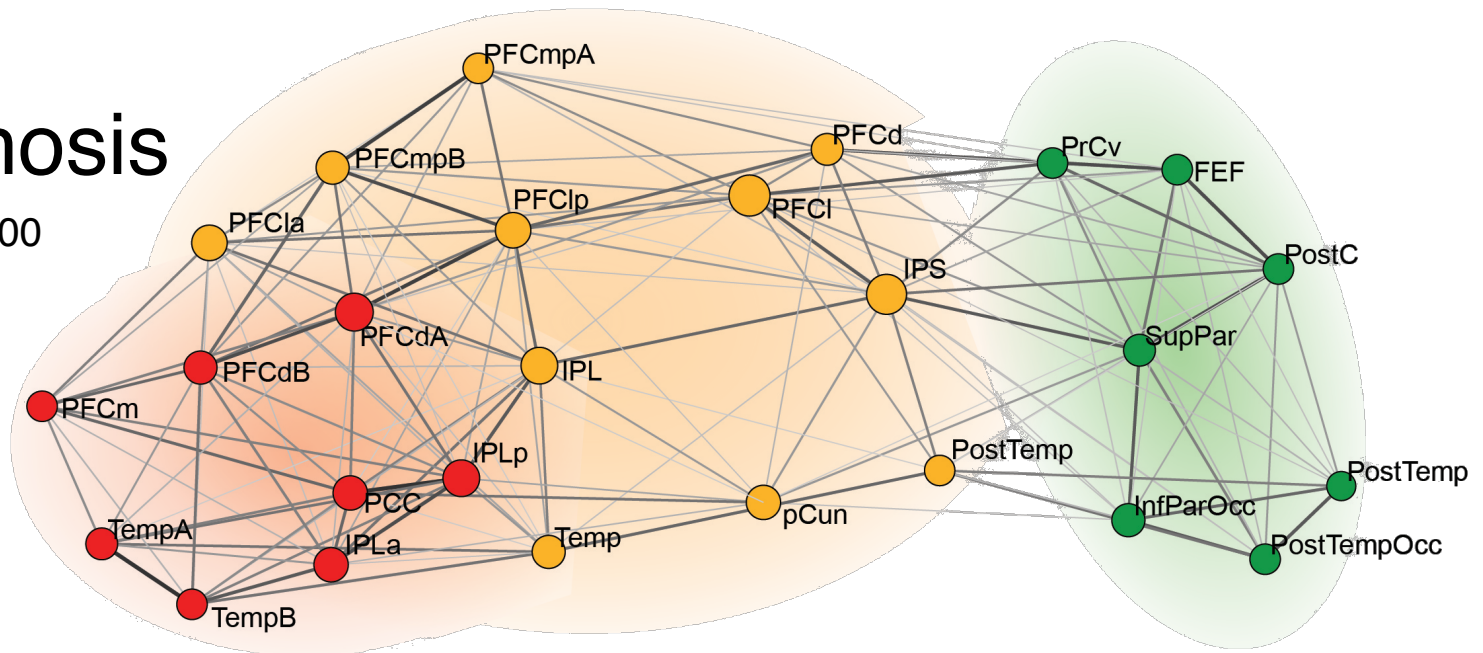


Attention Network

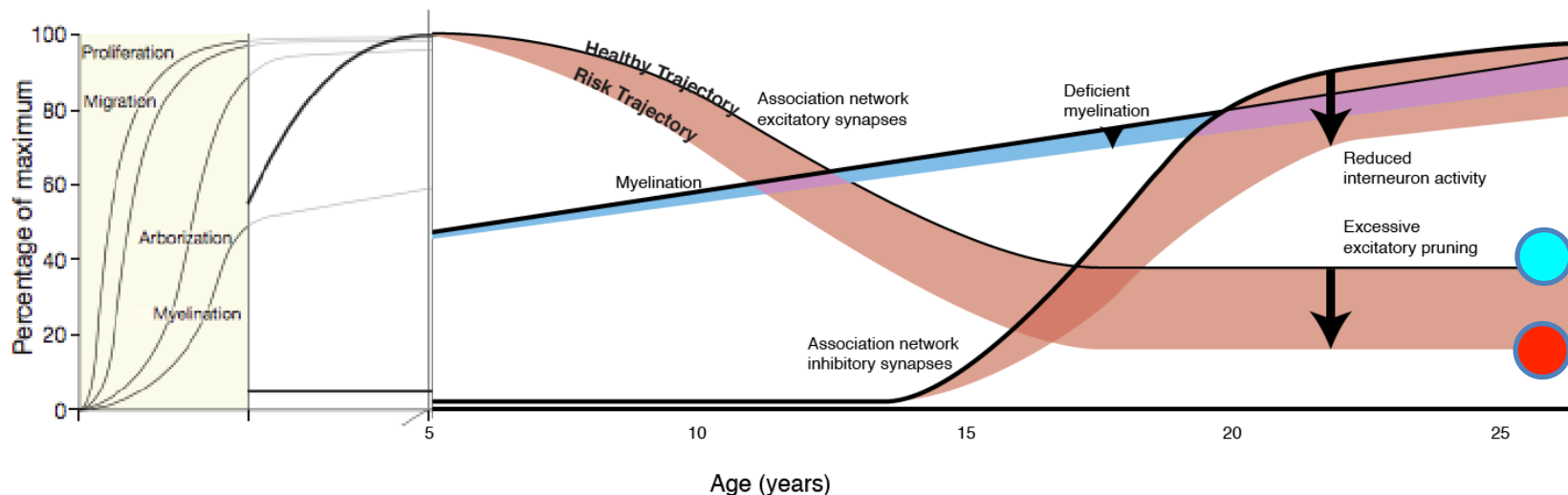


Psychosis

n=100



Development of Brain Risk States



Risk for Psychosis

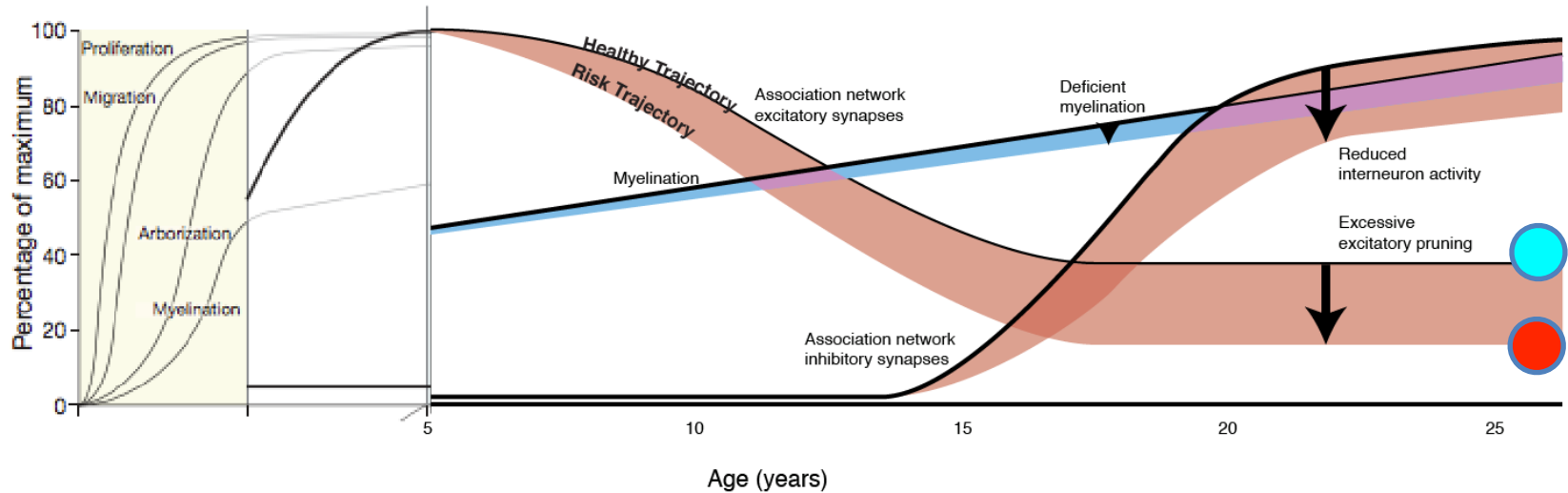
Polygenic Risk for SZ

North-American Prodromal
Longitudinal Sample (NAPLS)

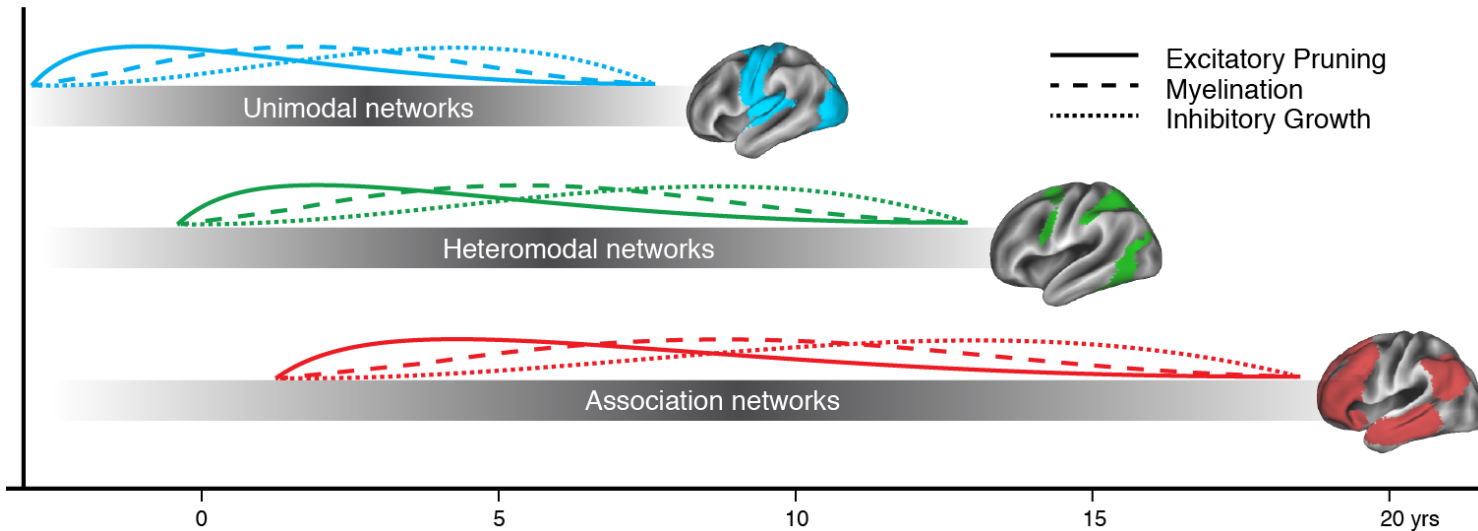
McLean Early Psychosis Program



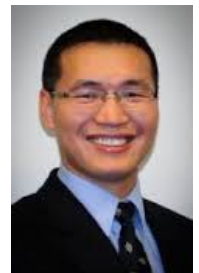
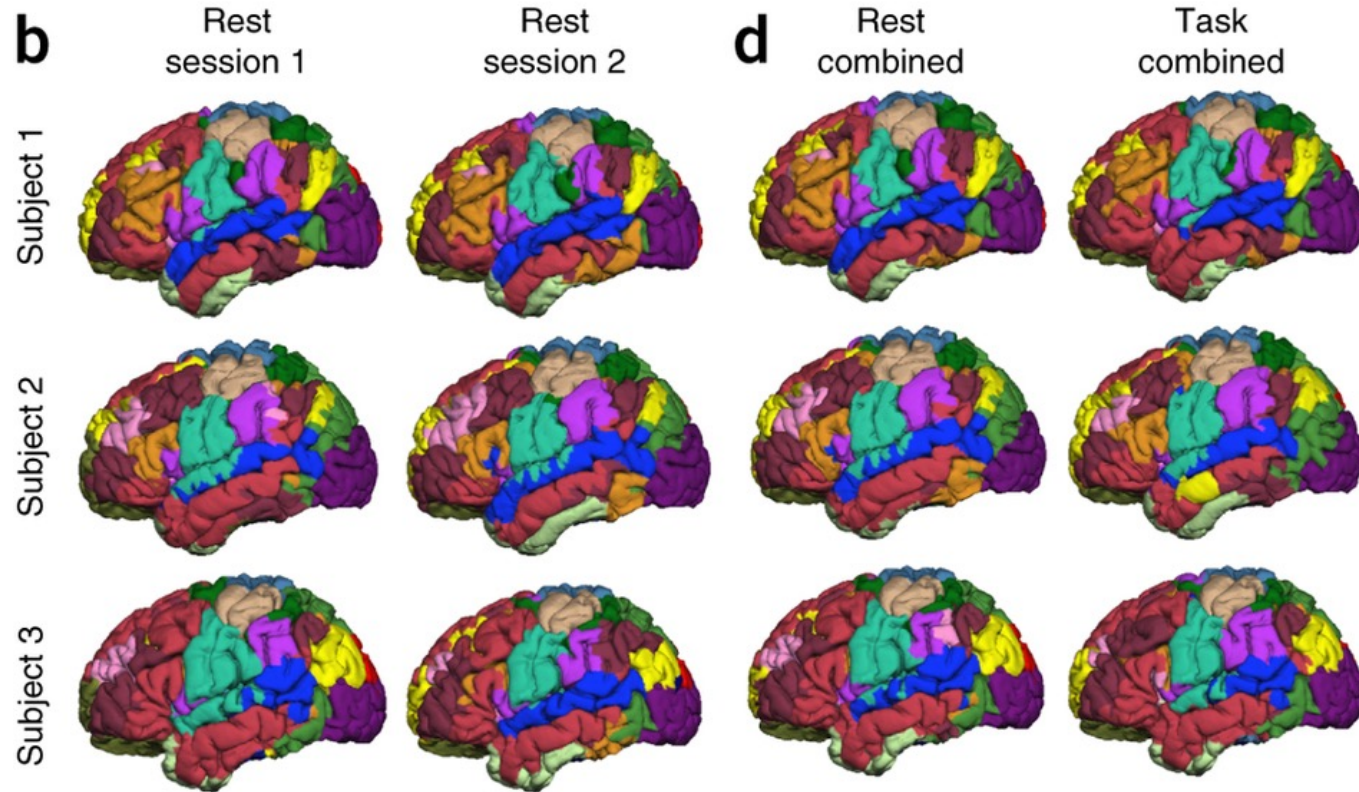
Development of Brain Risk States

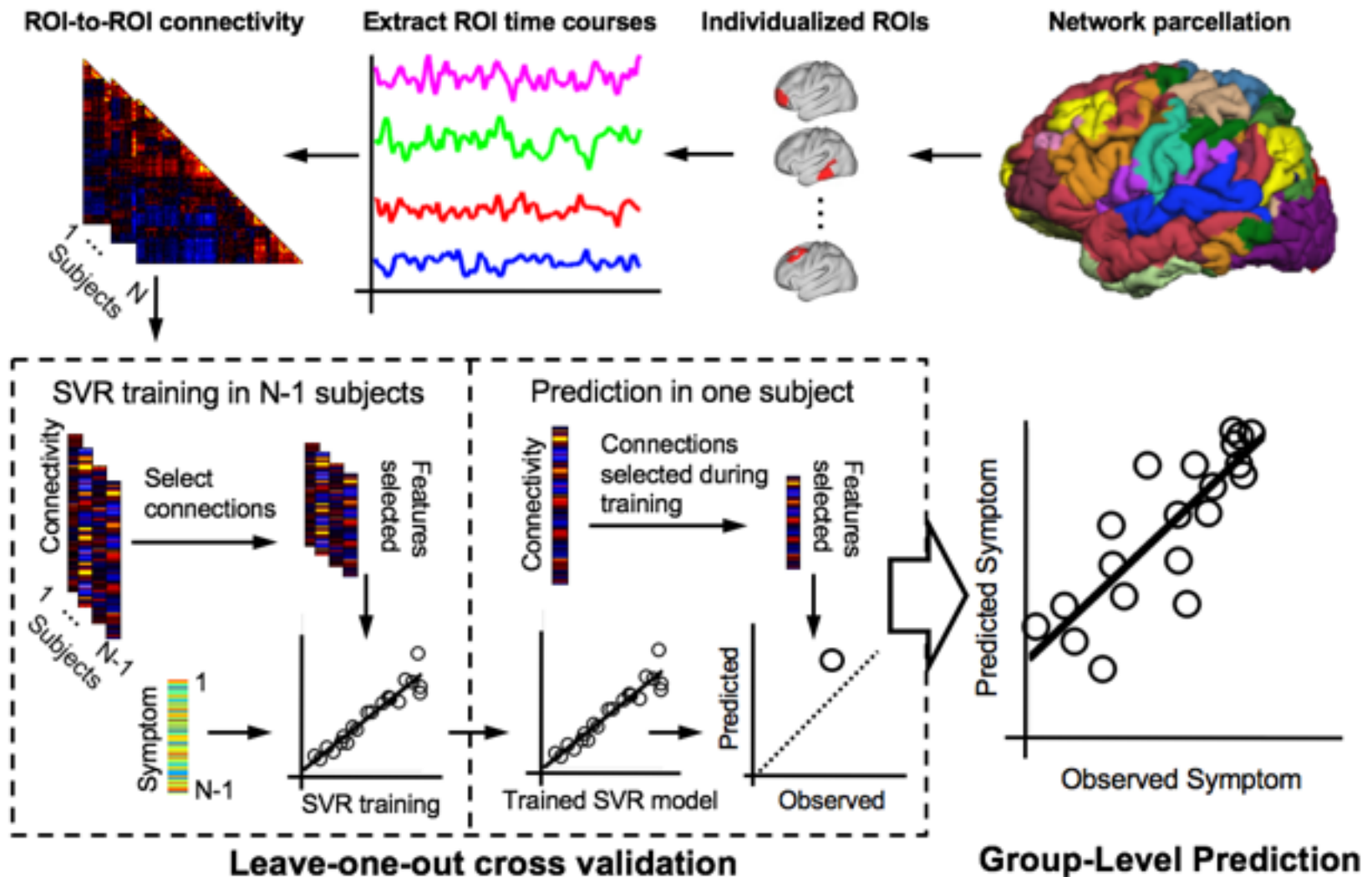


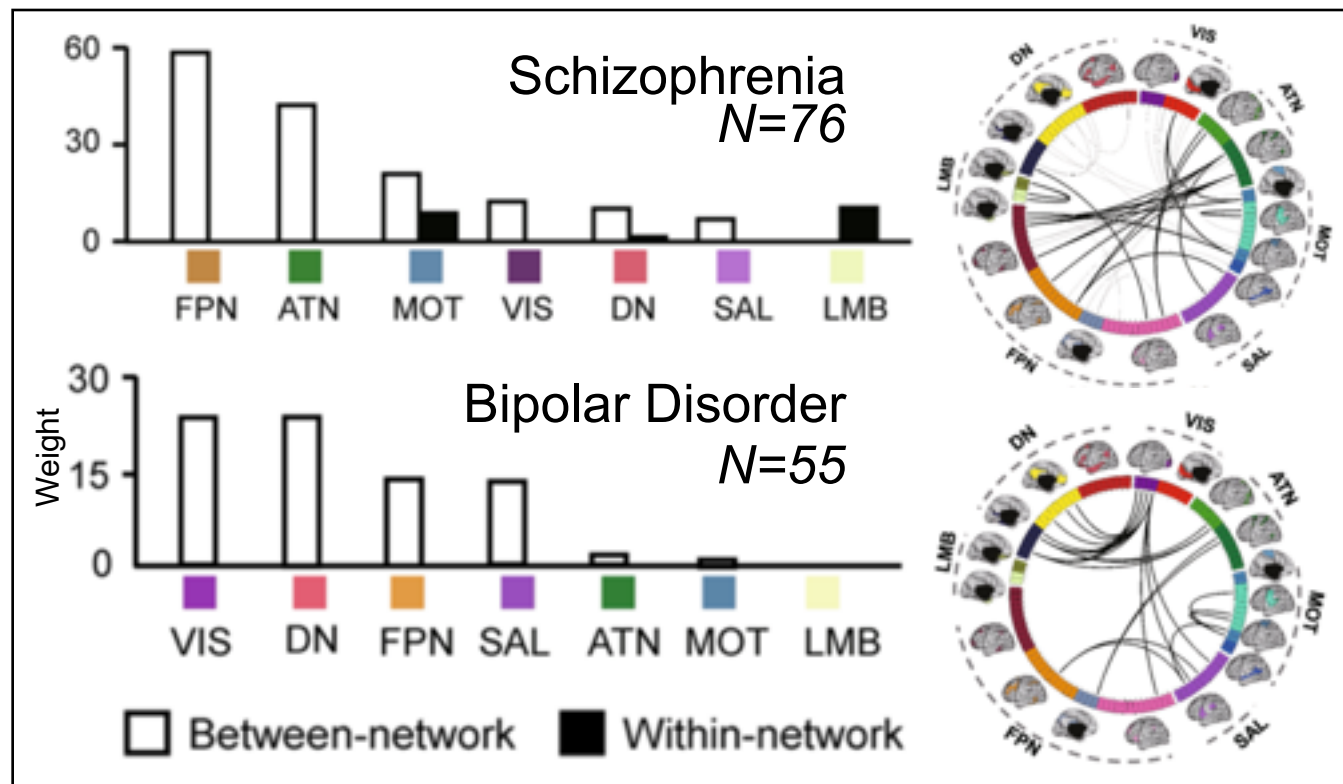
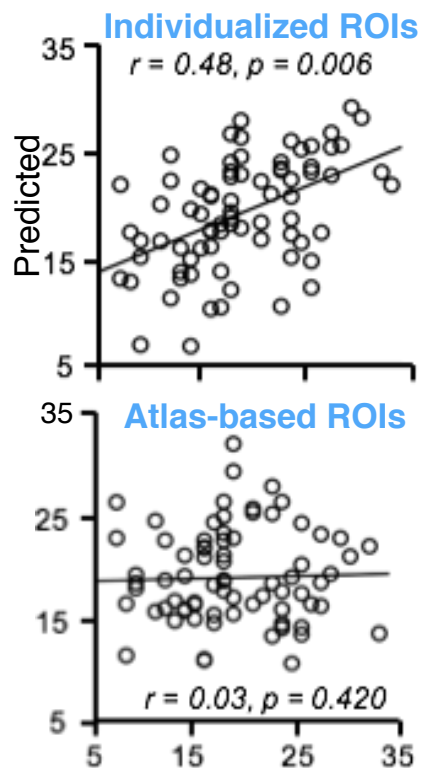
Sensitive Periods



Individual Brains are Different







Sensor Networks

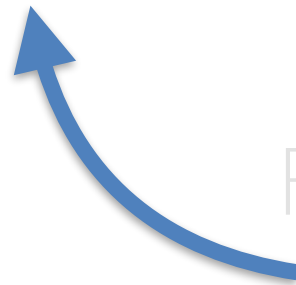


Feature Extraction

Construct Models

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Feedback



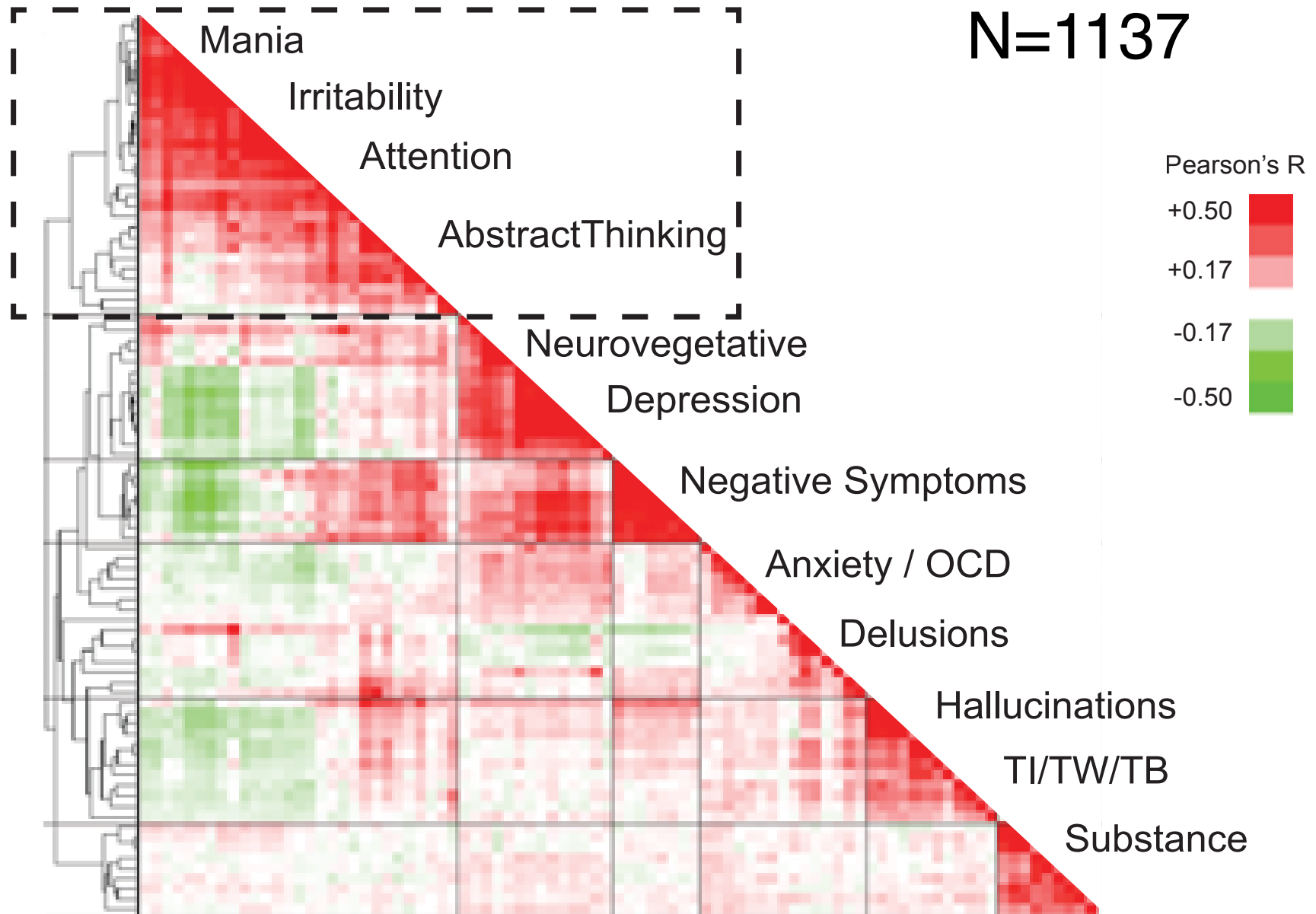
Behavioral Assessment is Challenging and Human Resource Intensive

- Training can take months (~30 hours training, often spread out over several weeks)
- Administration and scoring takes 3-4 hours per participant.
- Highly Subjective
- Poor inter-temporal, inter-rater reliability



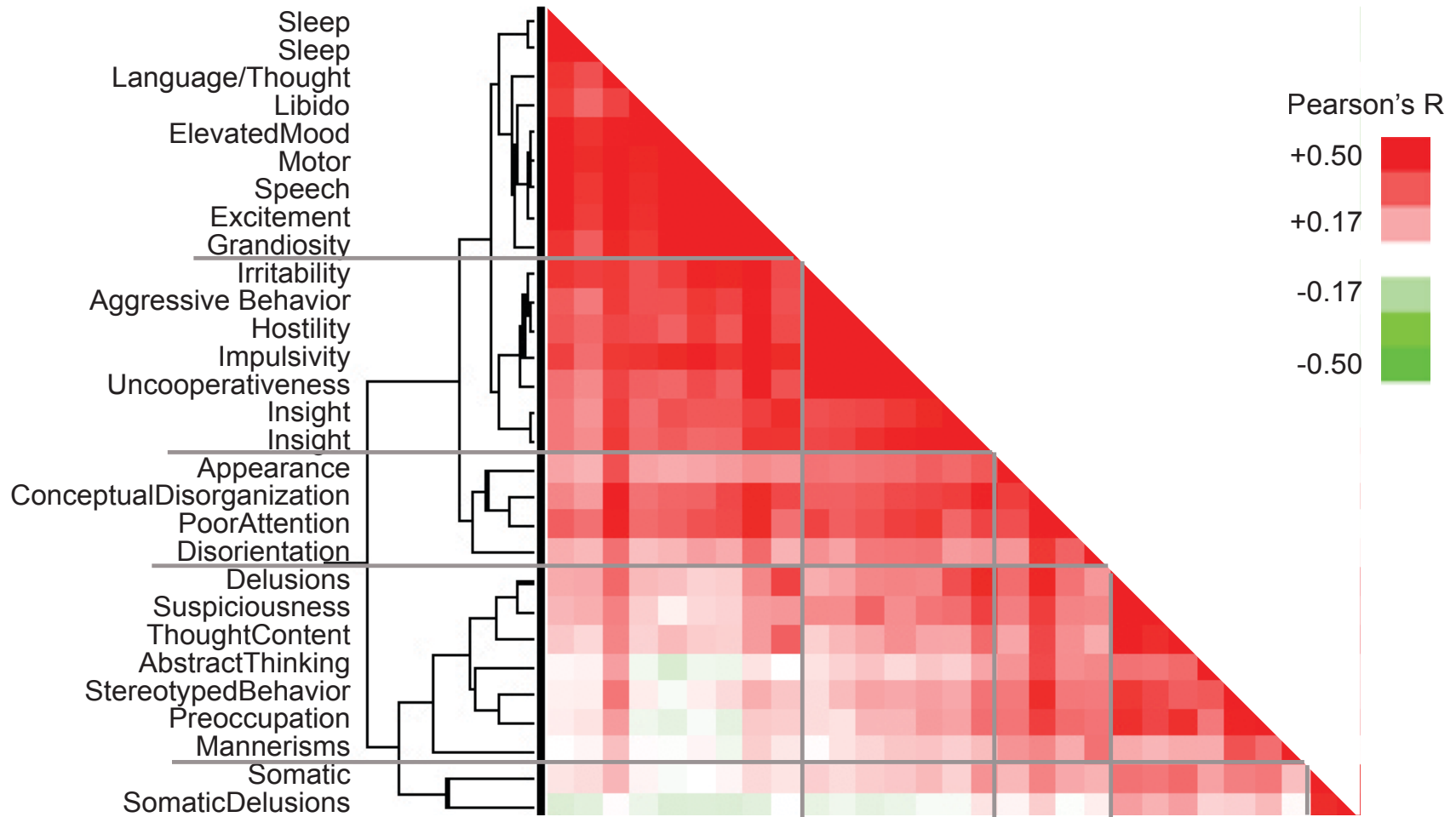
Covariance of Item-level Symptom Reports

N=1137



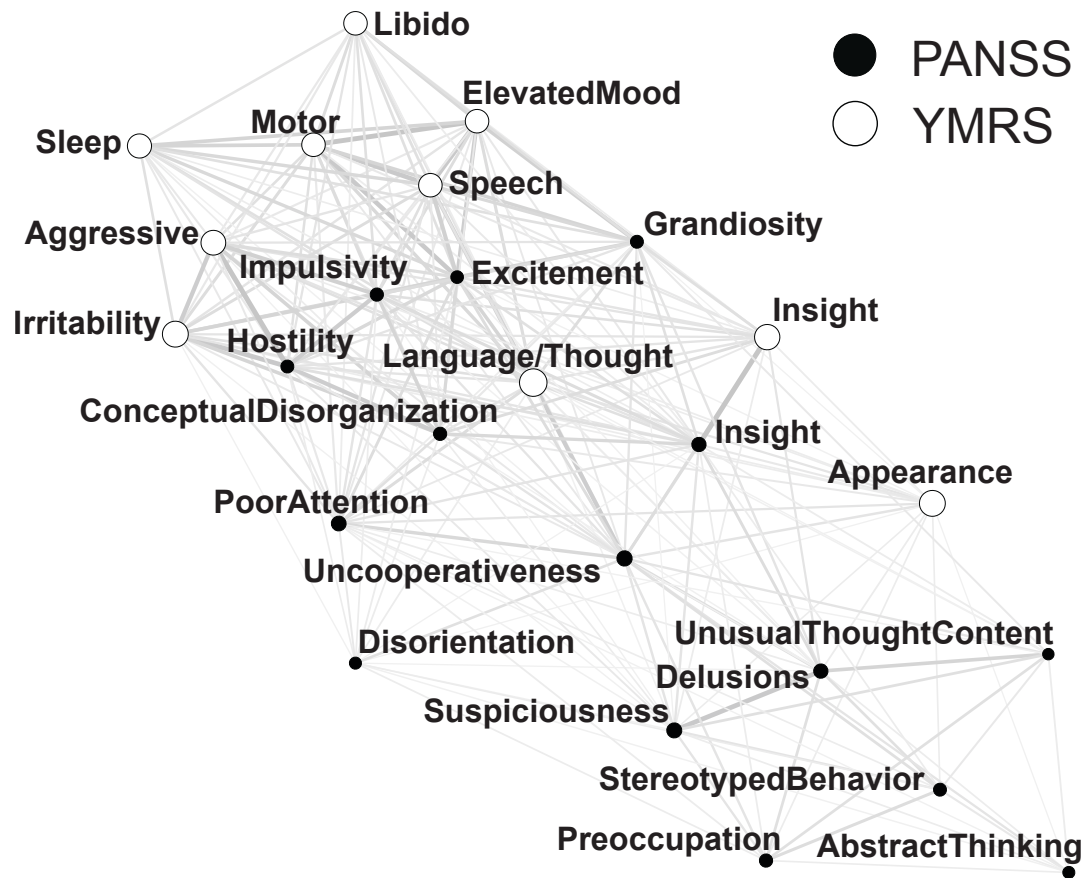
Covariance of Item-level Symptom Reports

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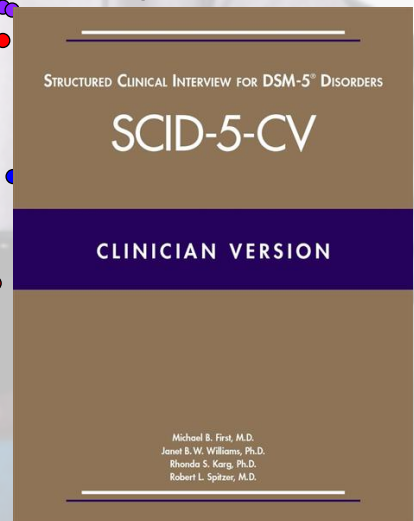
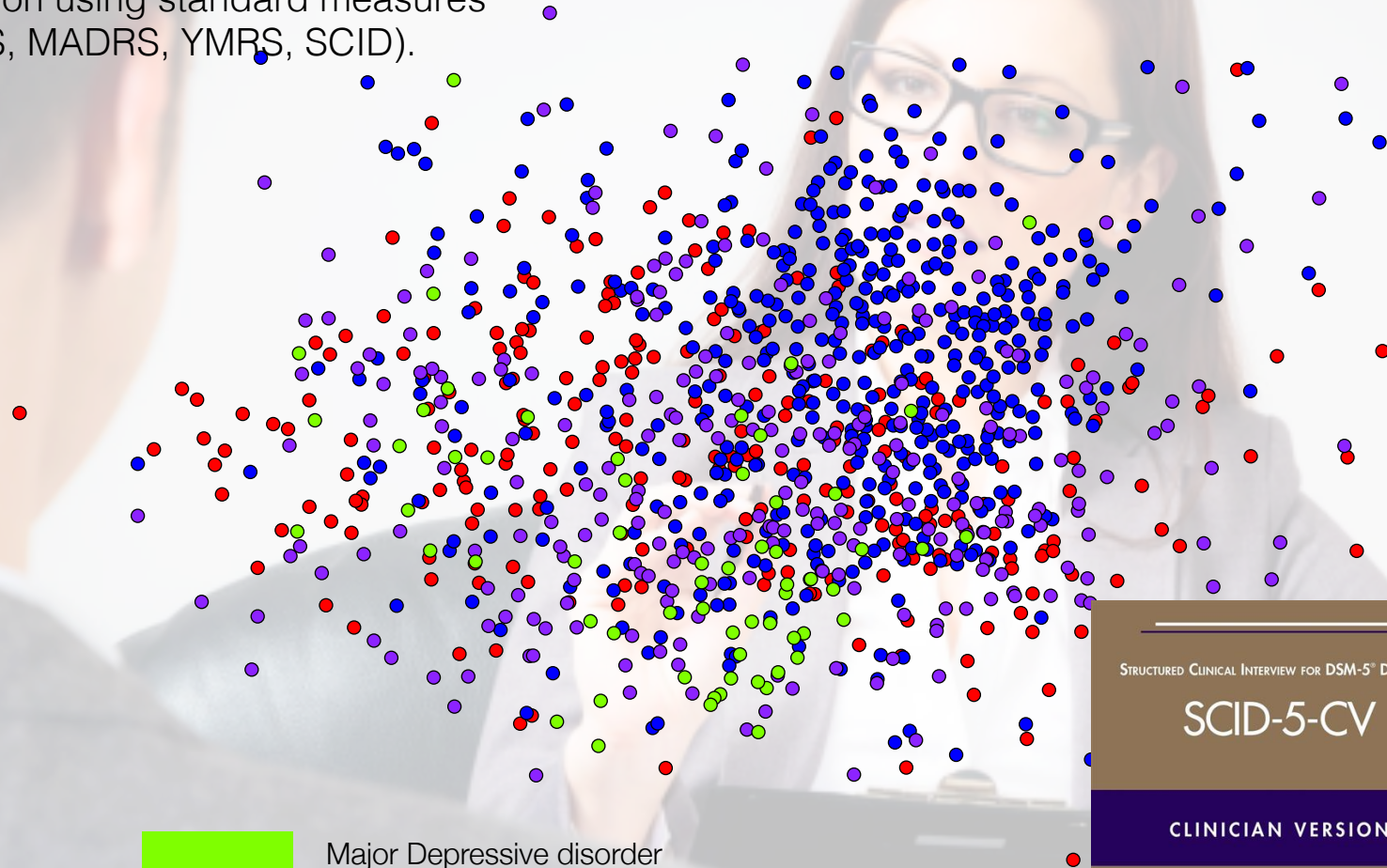


Covariance of Item-level Symptom Reports

N=1137



Distance between points signifies
similarity in symptom profiles at time of
evaluation using standard measures
(PANSS, MADRS, YMRS, SCID).



Capturing Real World Heterogeneity

Phenomics: the next challenge

David Houle^{}, Diddahally R. Govindaraju[‡] and Stig Omholt^{§||}*

Abstract | A key goal of biology is to understand phenotypic characteristics, such as health, disease and evolutionary fitness. Phenotypic variation is produced through a complex web of interactions between genotype and environment, and such a 'genotype–phenotype' map is inaccessible without the detailed phenotypic data that allow these interactions to be studied. Despite this need, our ability to characterize phenomes — the full set of phenotypes of an individual — lags behind our ability to characterize genomes. Phenomics should be recognized and pursued as an independent discipline to enable the development and adoption of high-throughput and high-dimensional phenotyping.

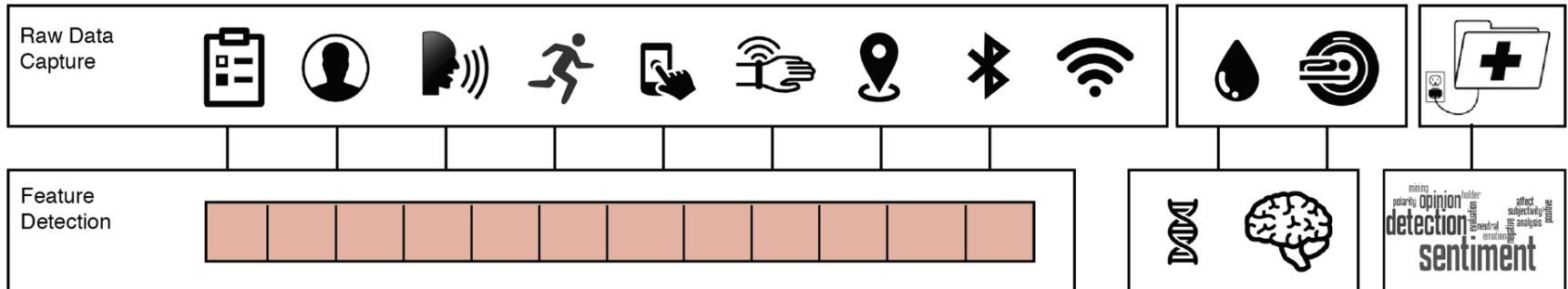
Our illnesses have huge heterogeneity in presentation, which could obscure differences in biology based on group comparisons.

Unless we are capturing this heterogeneity accurately, scale will not help.

Latent Variable Approach to Psychiatric Construct Definition



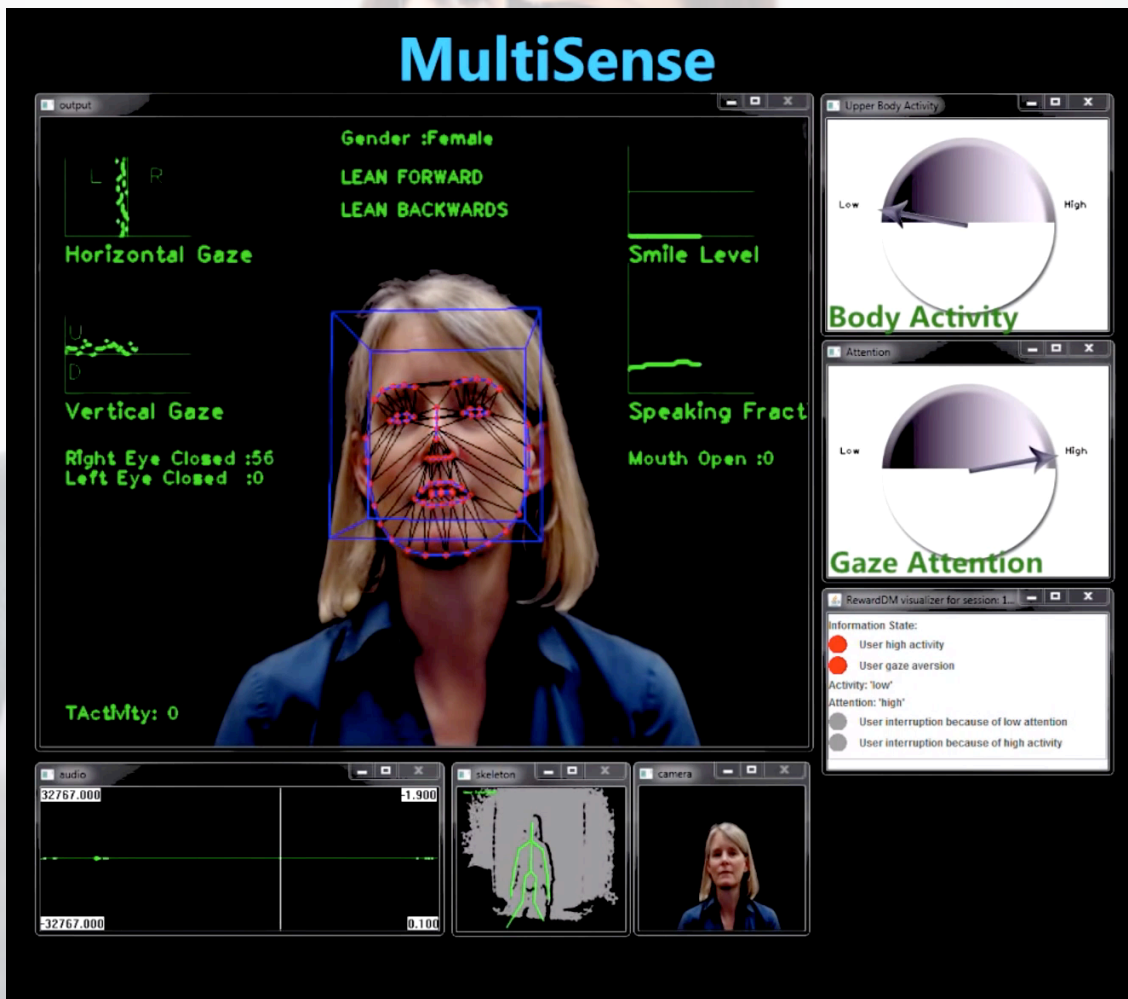
Latent Variable Approach to Psychiatric Construct Definition

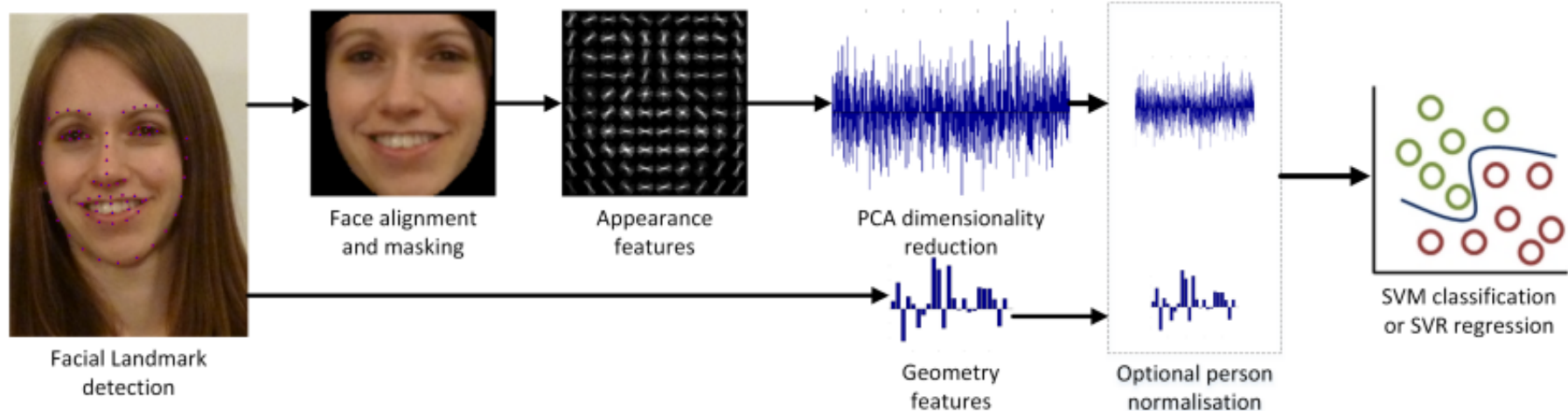
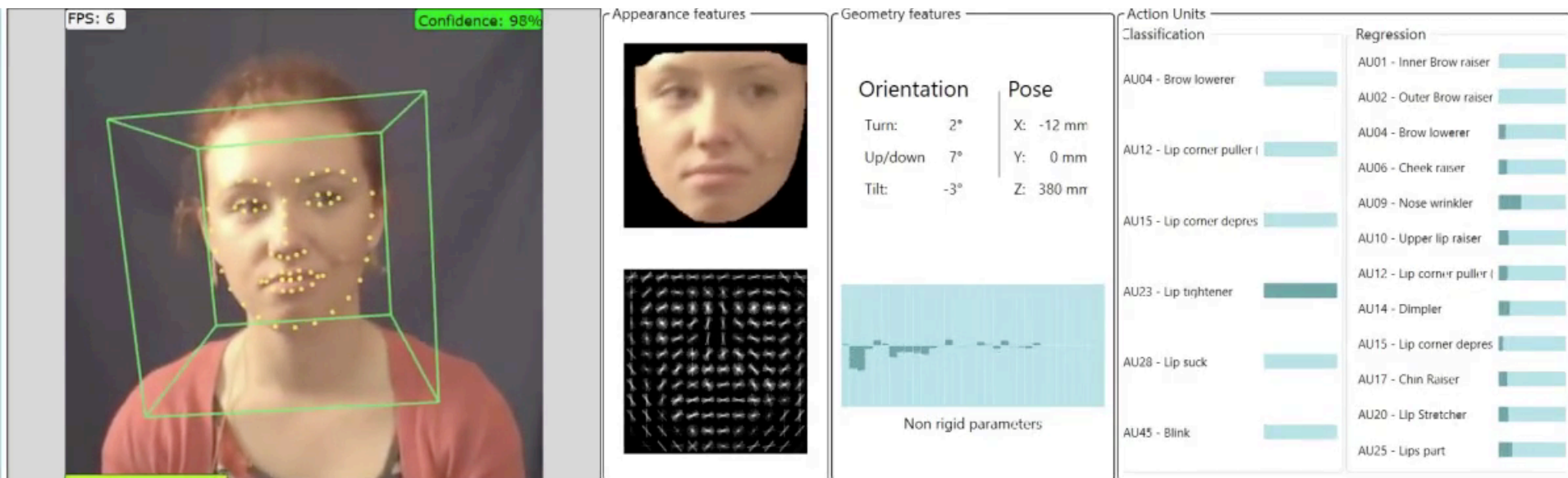


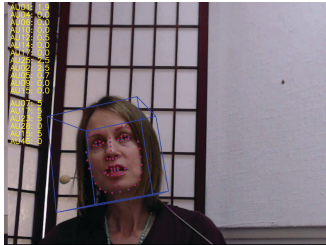
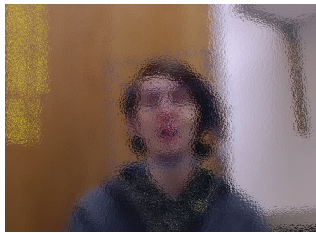
Latent Variable Approach to Psychiatric Construct Definition



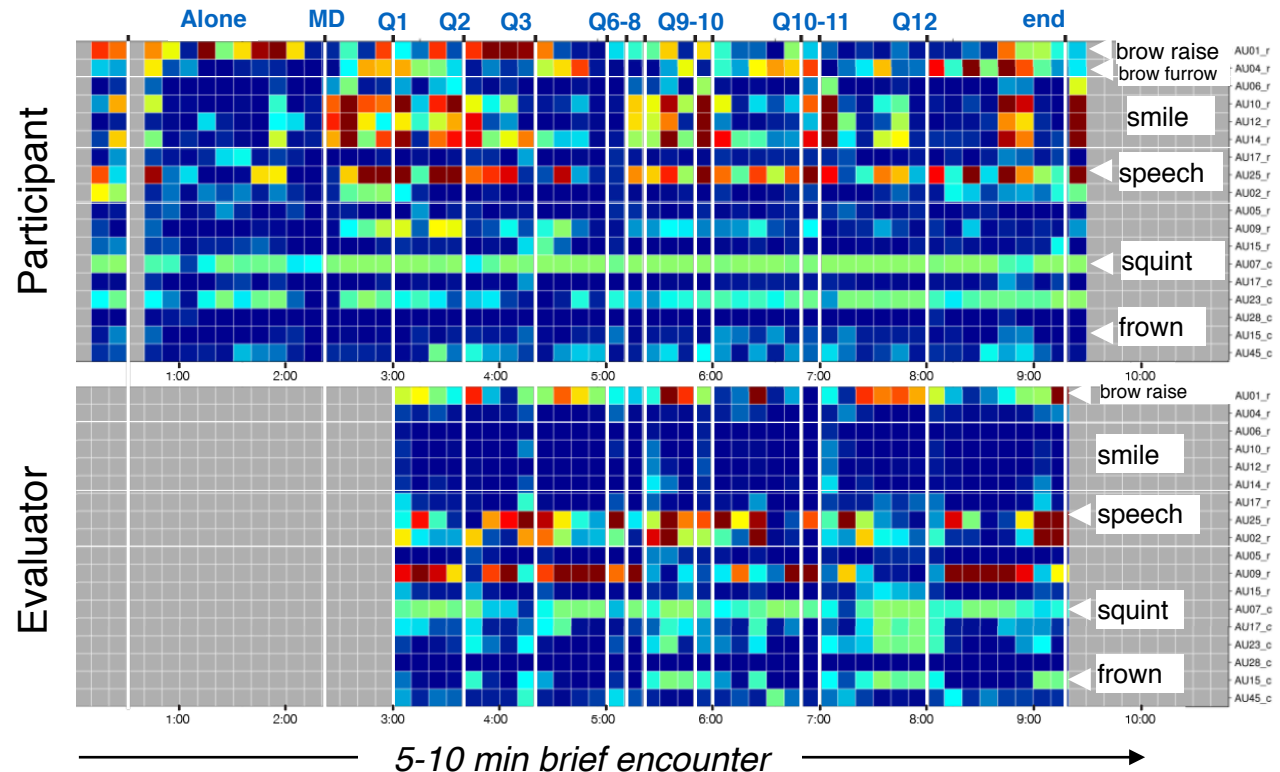
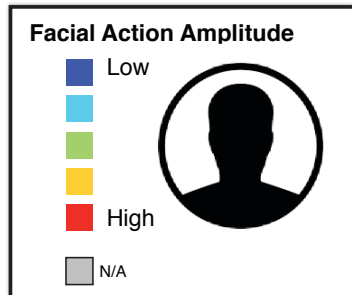




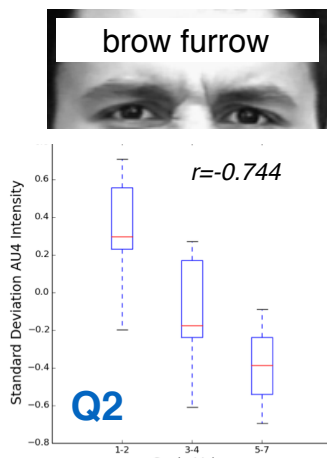




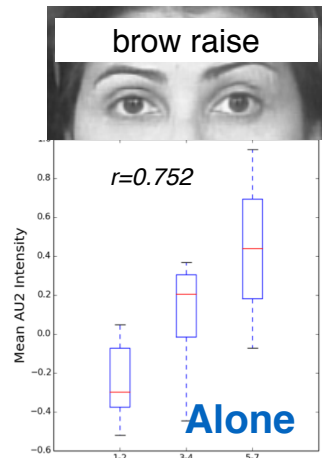
- Q1** What brought you into the hospital?
- Q2** Has anything in particular been on your mind recently?
- Q5** What are your goals for this hospitalization?
- Q6** How are people treating you here?
- Q7** How's the food been?
- Q8** How's your mood?
- Q9** How's your thinking?
- Q10** How's your energy?
- Q11** How many hours have you slept?
- Q12** How's your self-confidence now compared to usual for you?



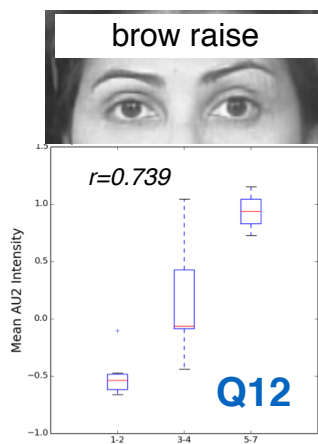
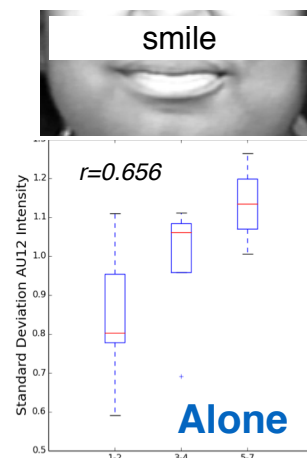
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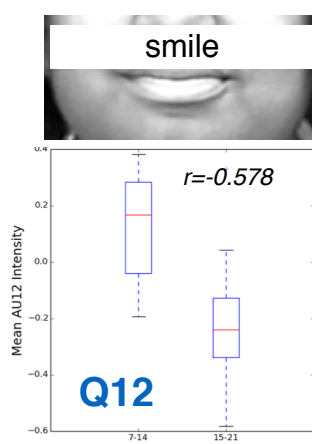
Depression (BPRS)



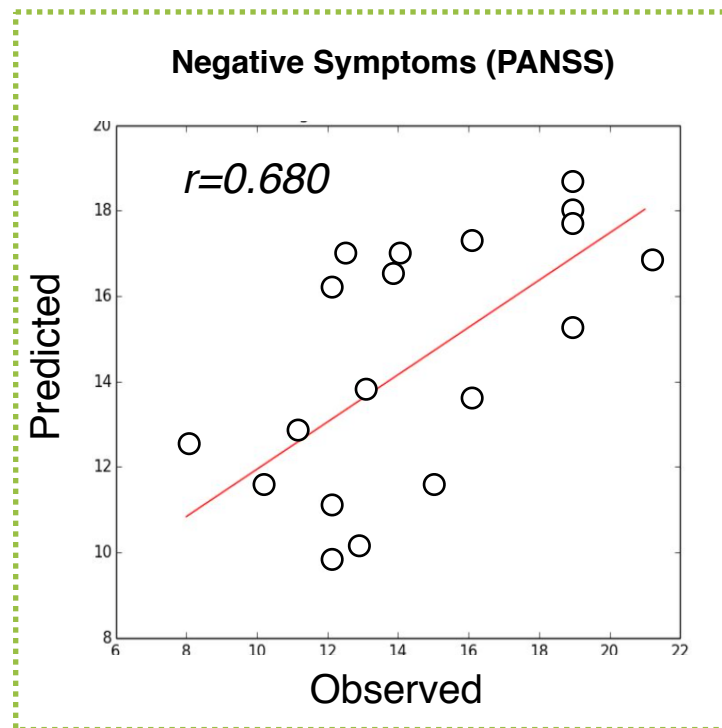
Unusual Thought Content (PANSS)



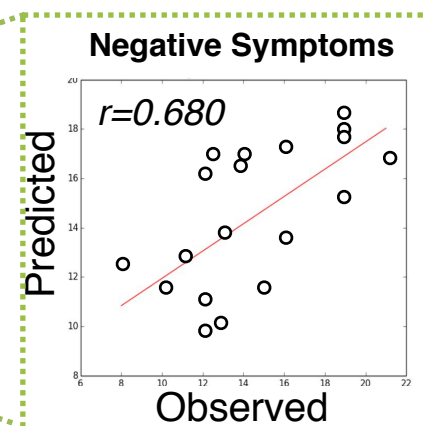
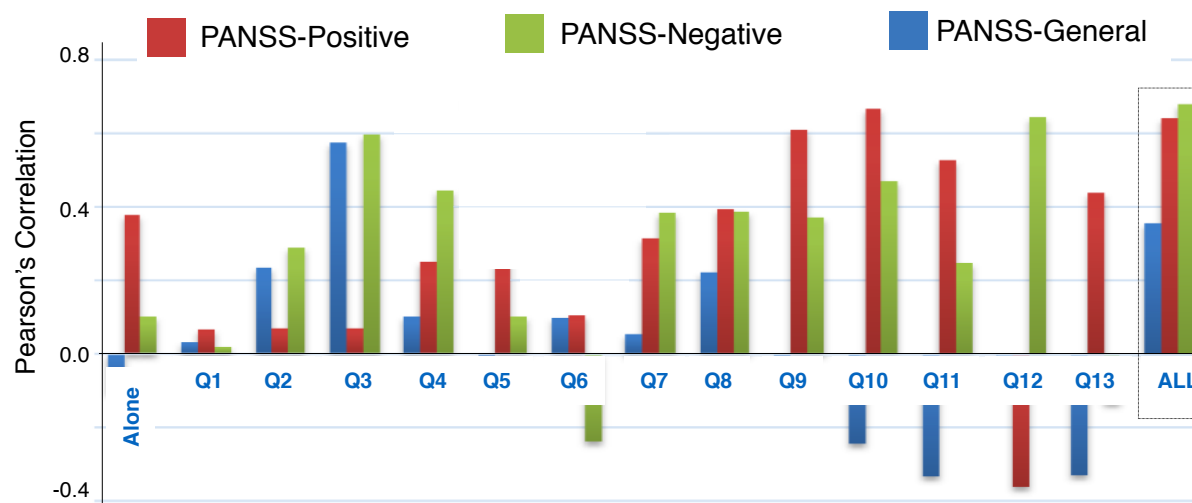
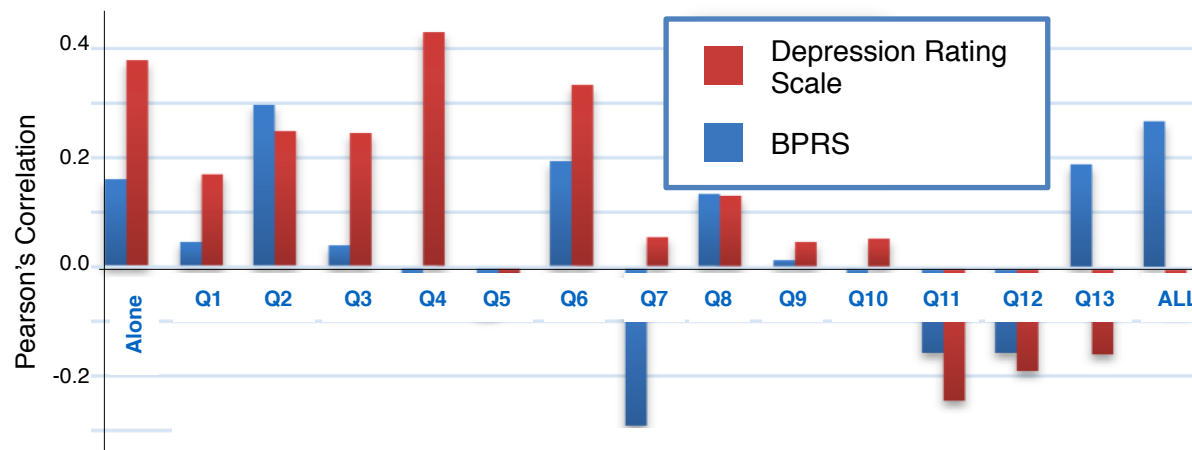
Delusions (PANSS)



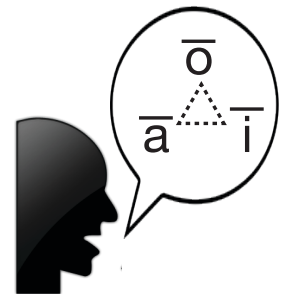
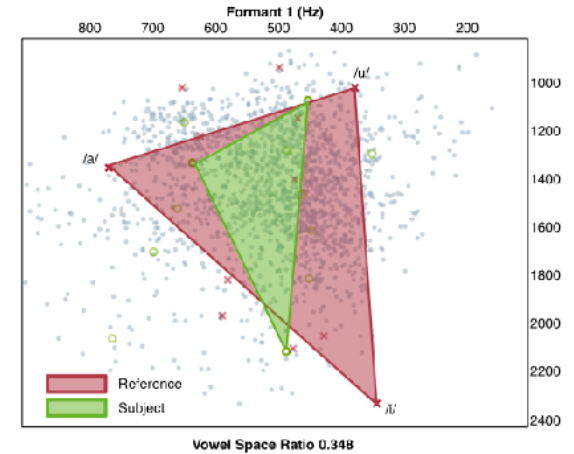
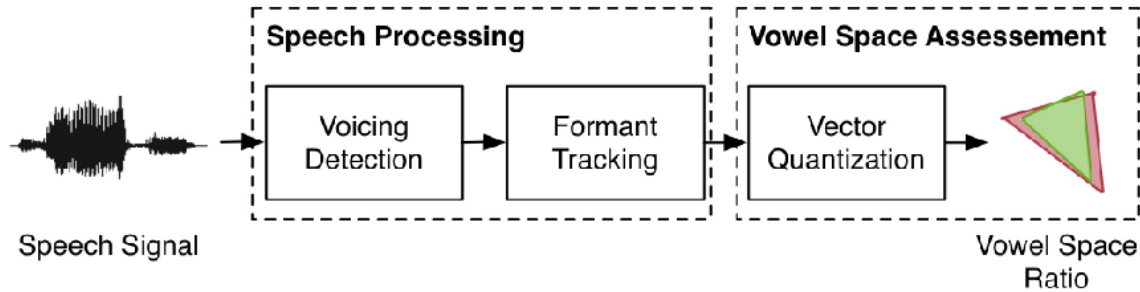
Negative Sxs (PANSS)



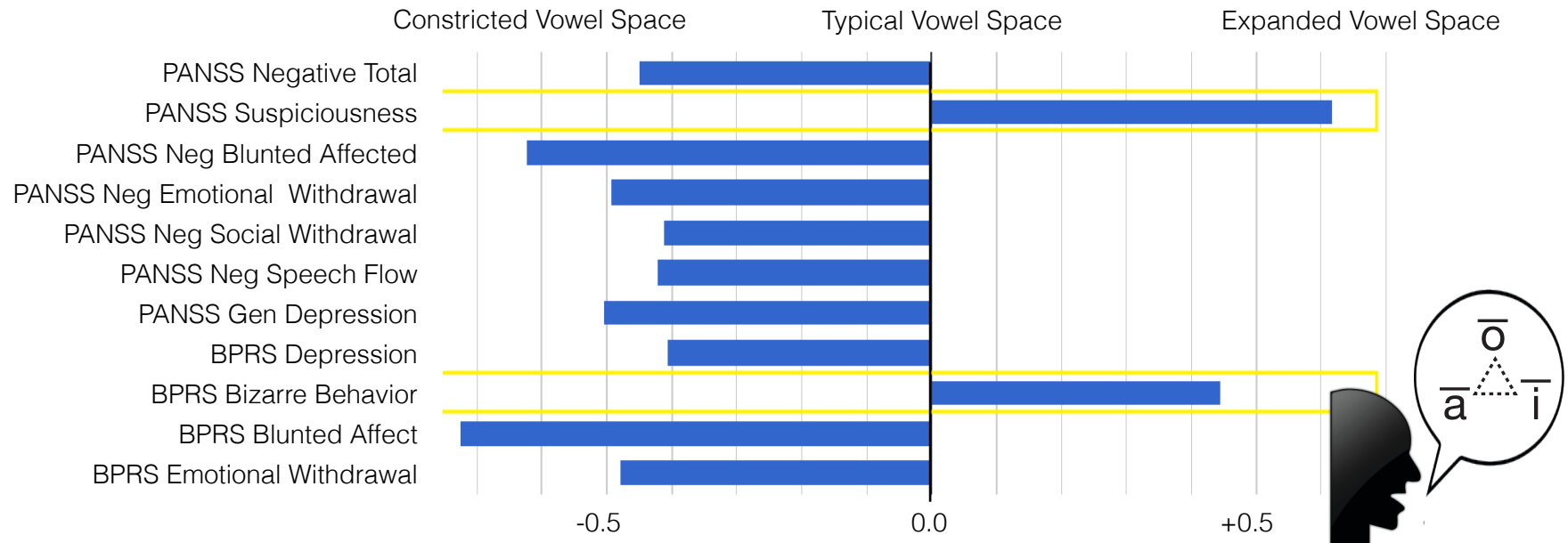
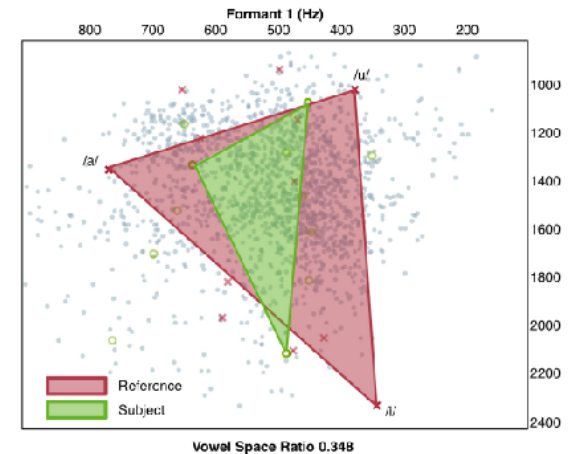
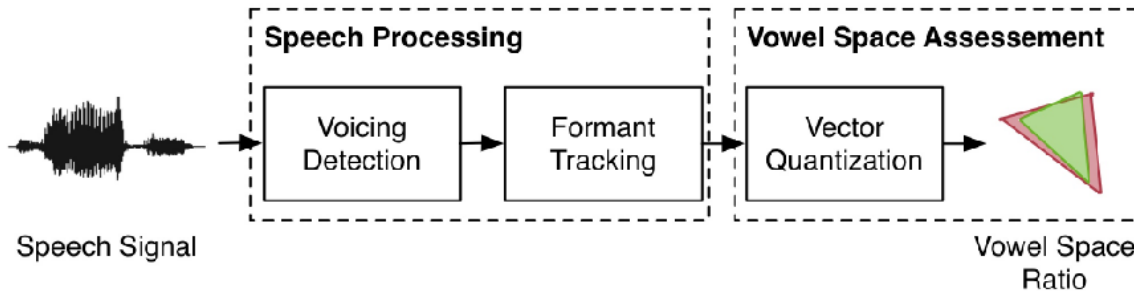
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Voice as a psychiatric VS?

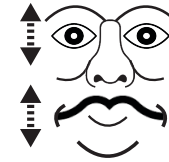


Voice as a psychiatric VS?

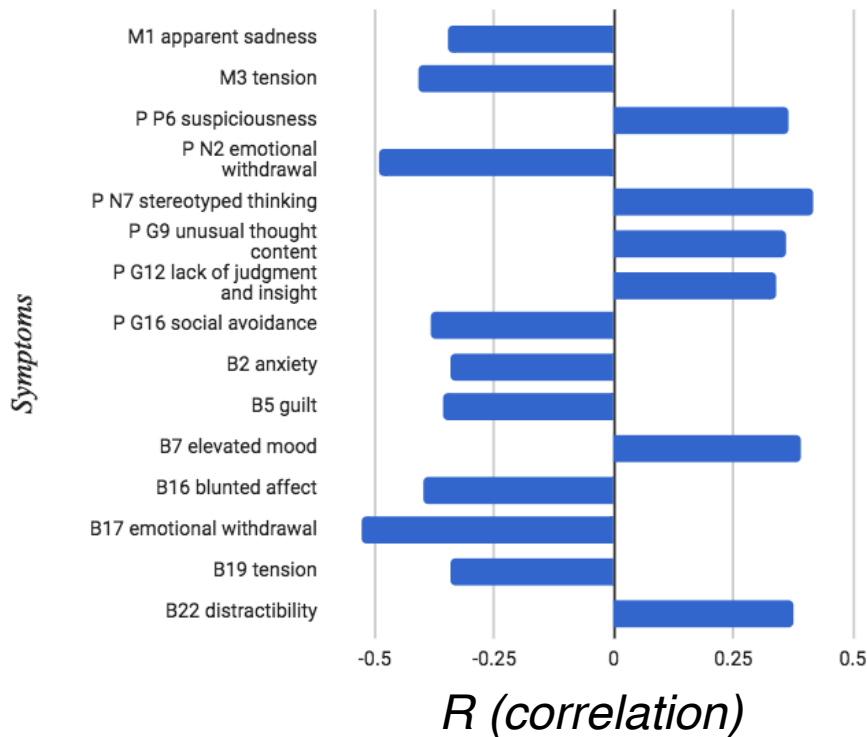


Expressivity as a psychiatric VS?

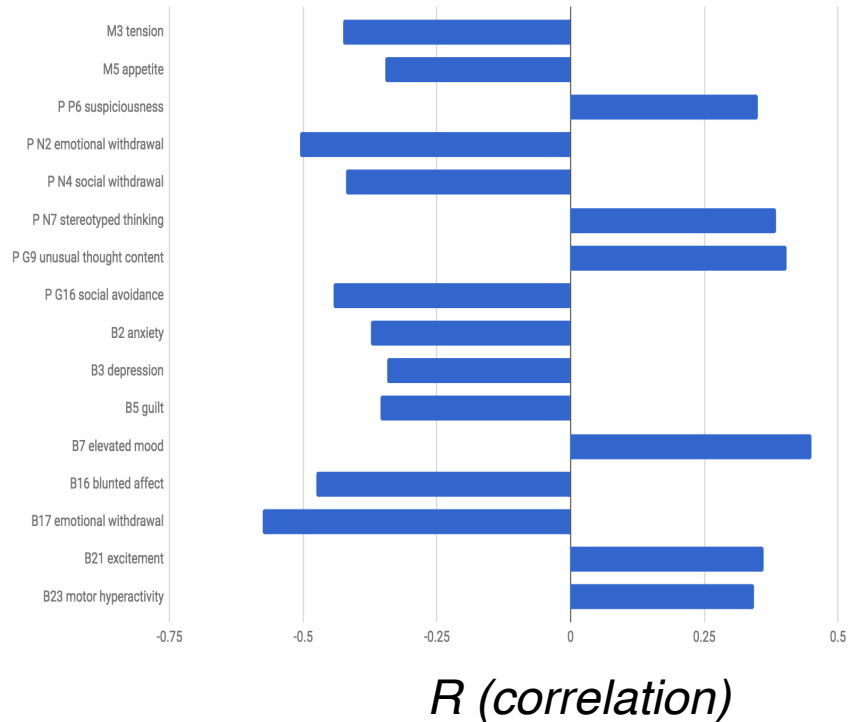
Item-level Symptom Severity with Facial Expressivity



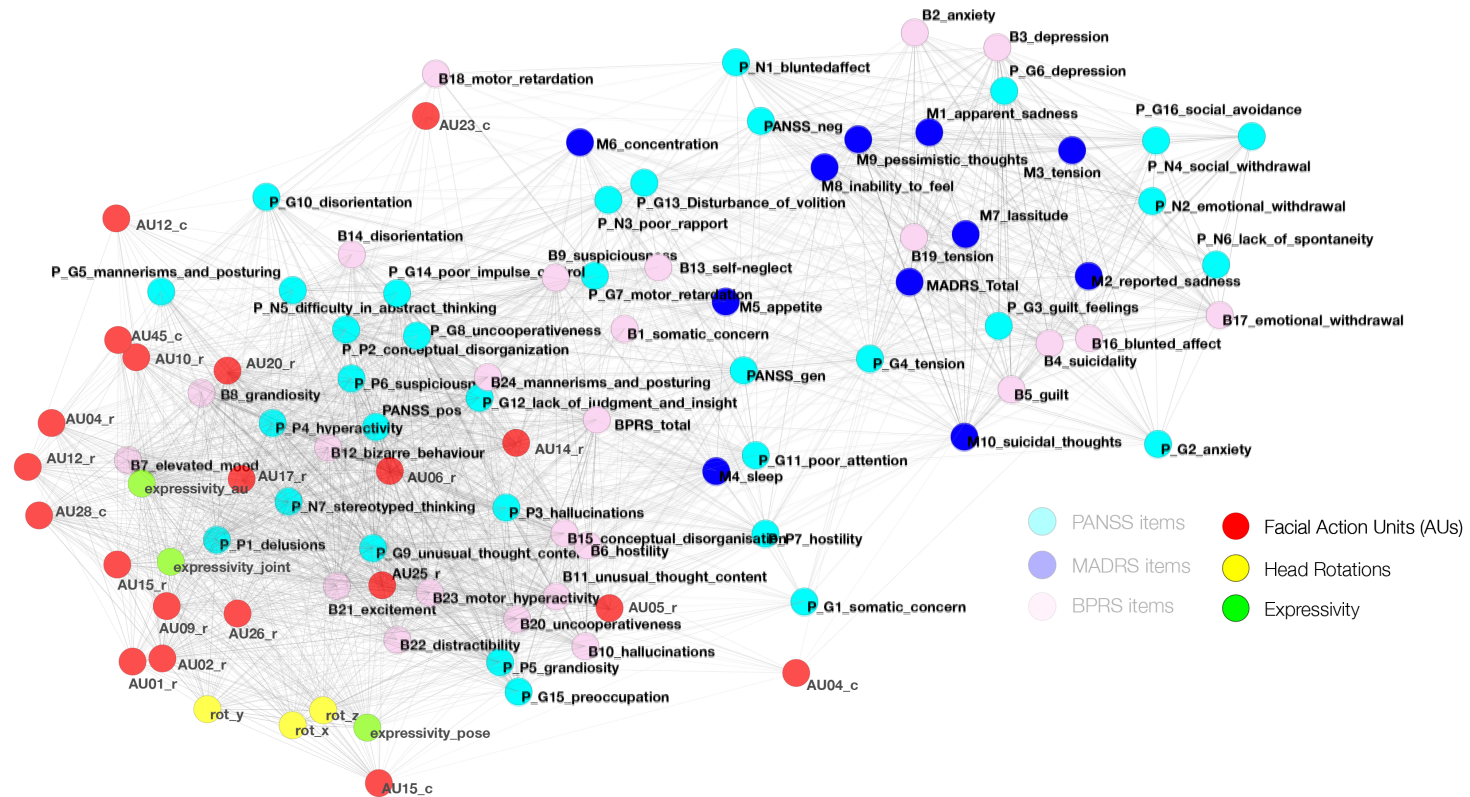
Alone Time



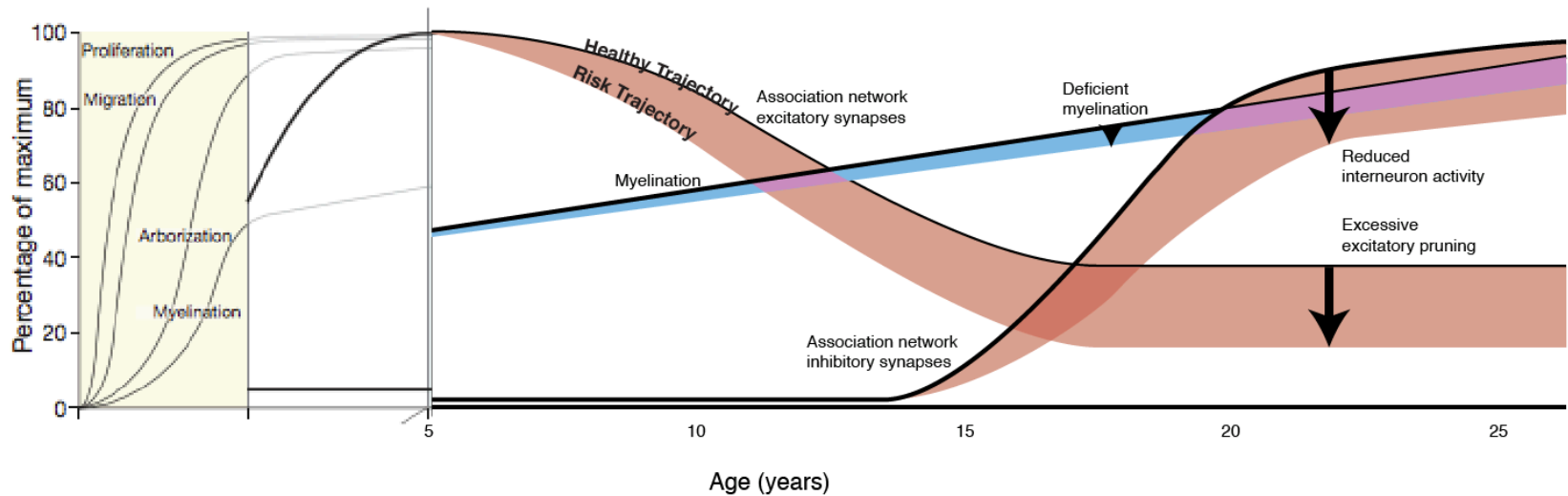
Entire Interview



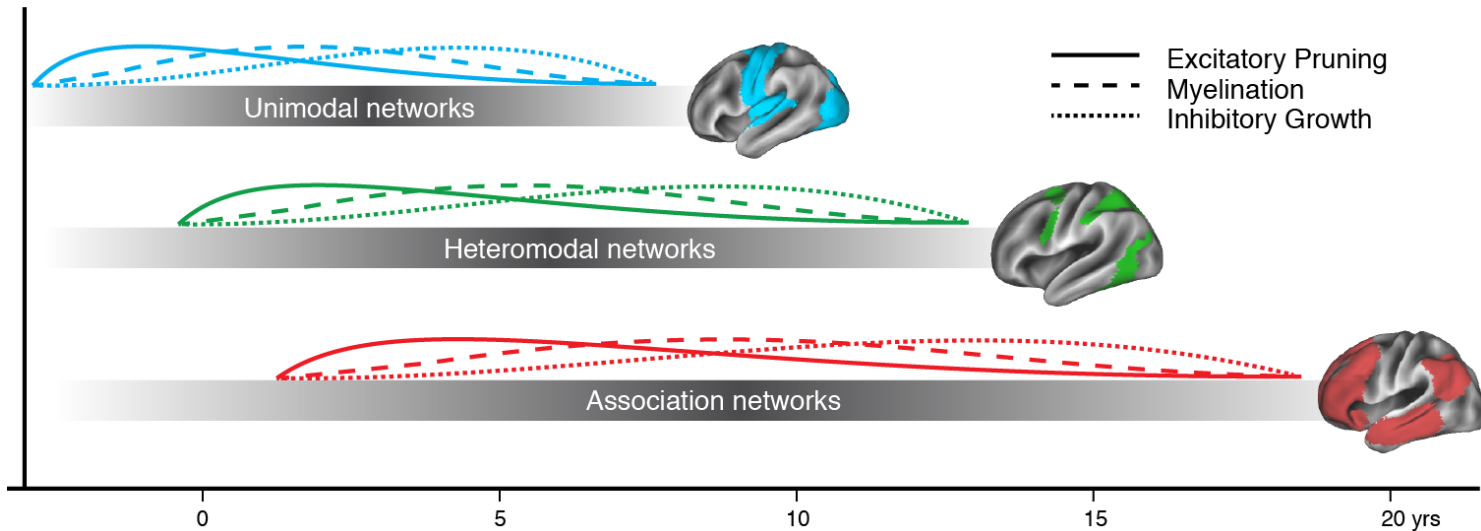
Relationship of Automatic and Conventionally Acquired Measures



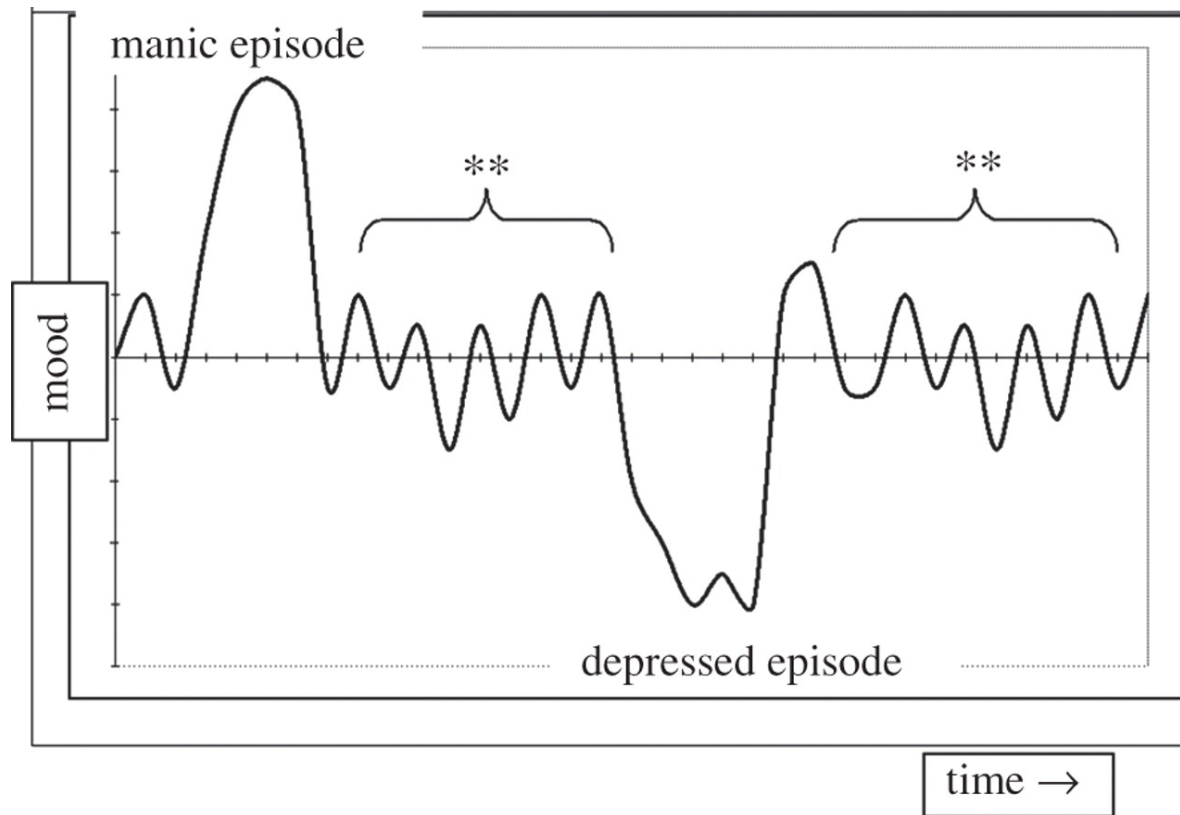
Syndromes change over time



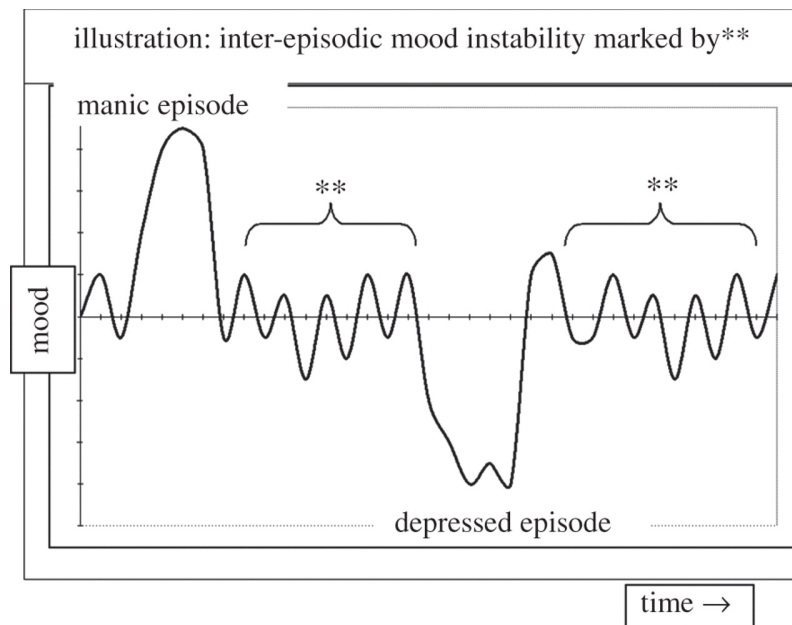
Sensitive Periods



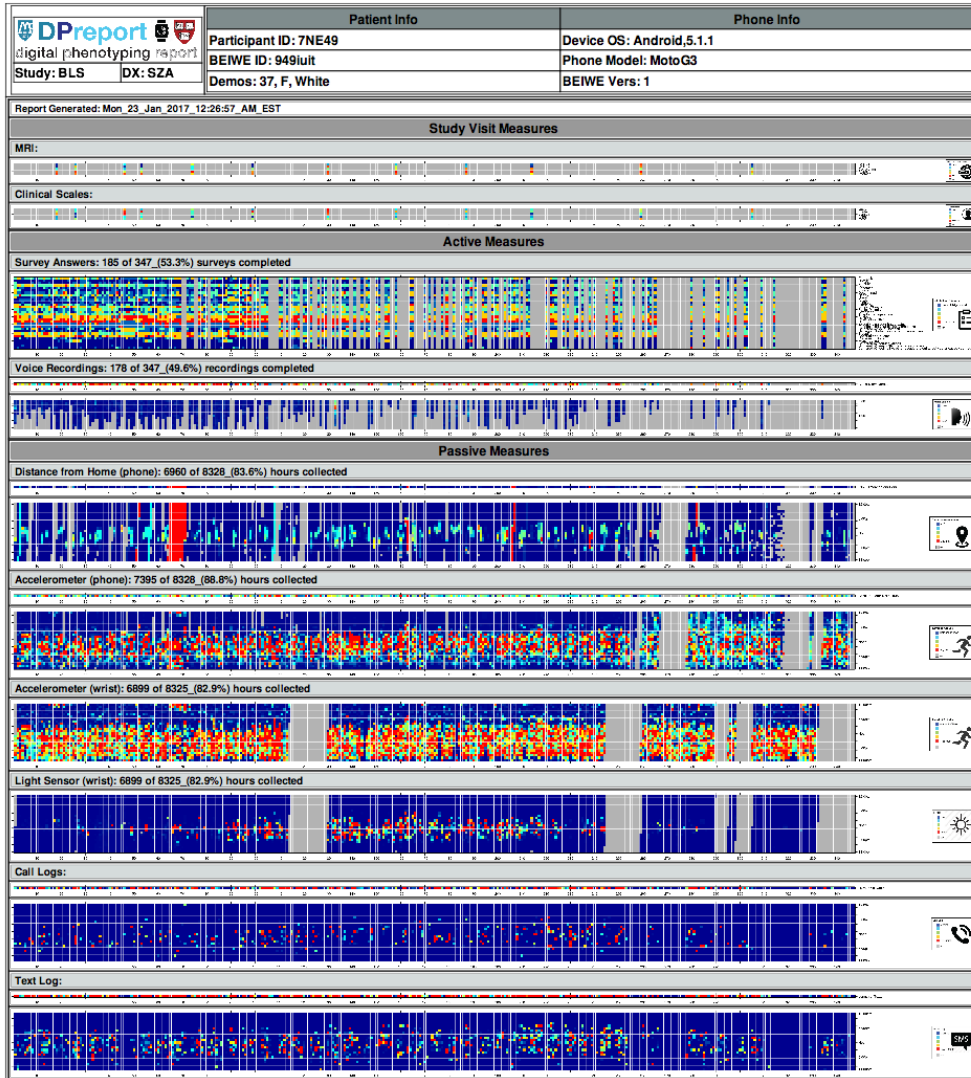
Syndromes change over time



Intensive Longitudinal Case Series in Bipolar Disorder

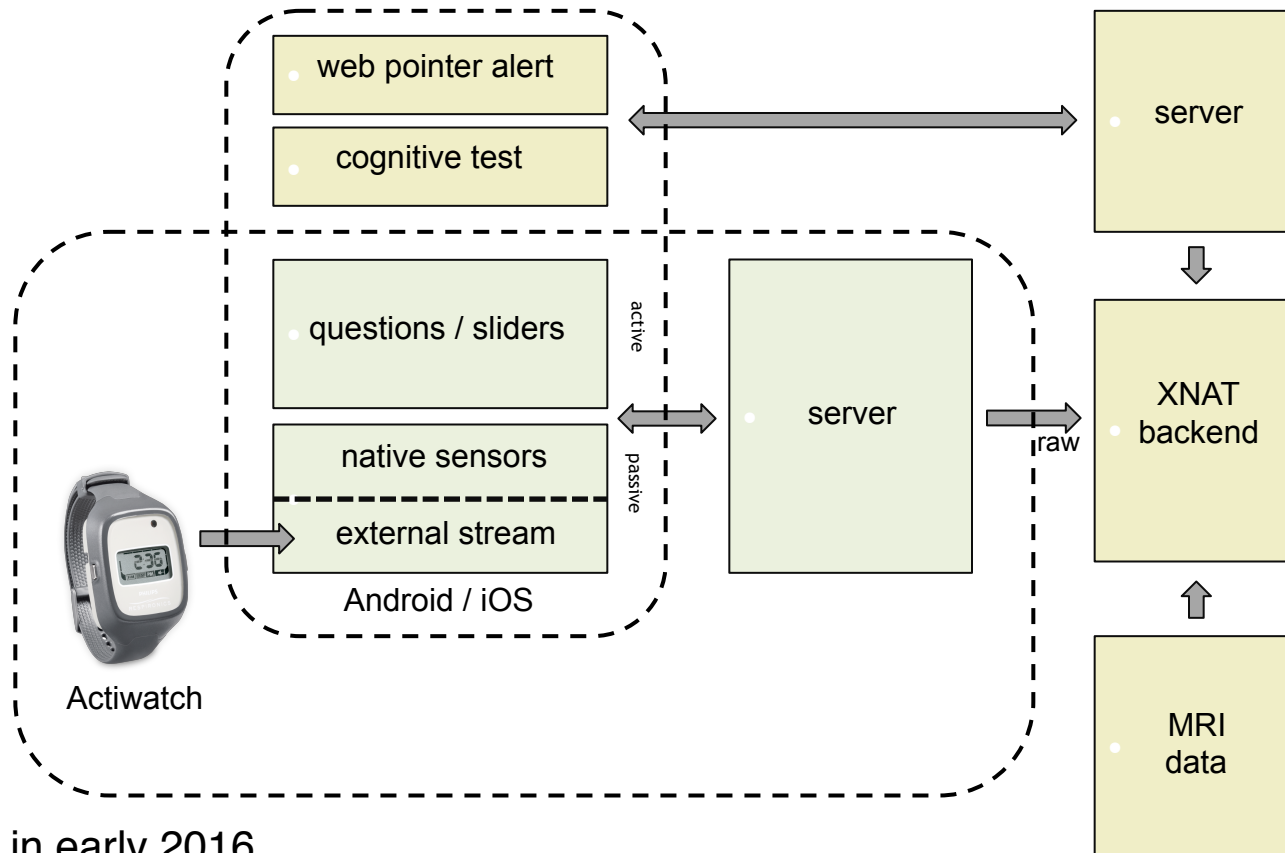


“Deep Phenotyping”



- Multimodal, multi-time scale behavioral recordings robust to changes in exposome, development, and illness fluctuations.

Deep Phenotyping in Severe Mental Illness

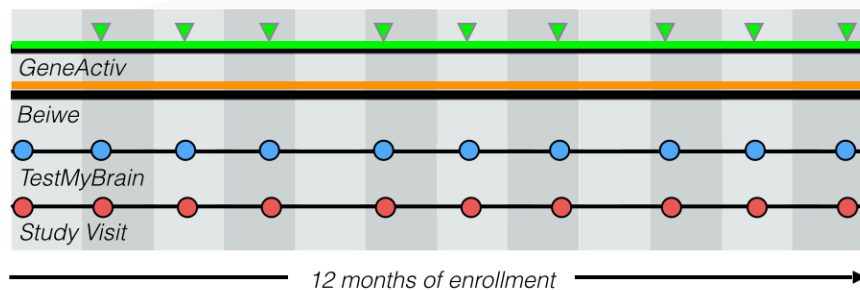


- Started in early 2016
- Continuous monitoring of 15 individuals with chronic forms of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia in real-world settings and serial study visits.
- Randy Buckner (Harvard), JP Onnela (HSPH)



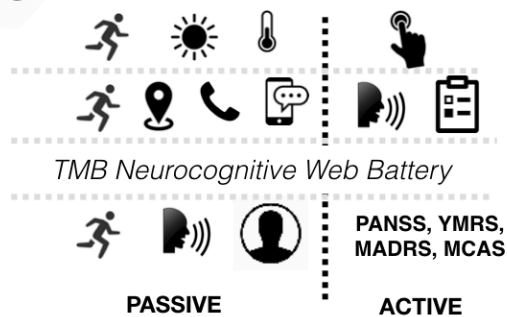
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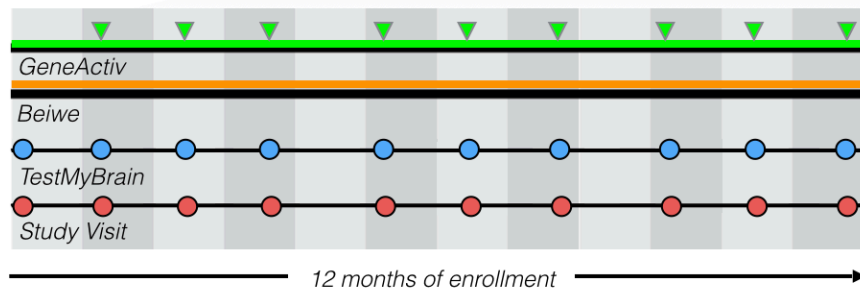
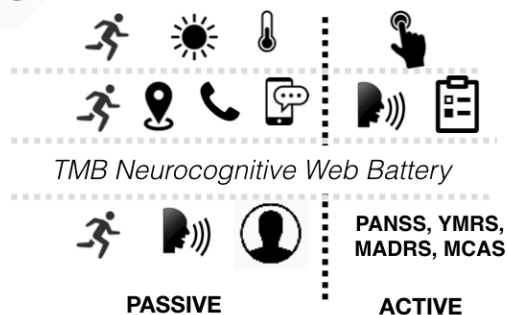
Individual Participant Study Timeline



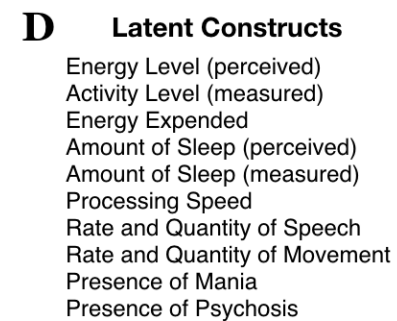
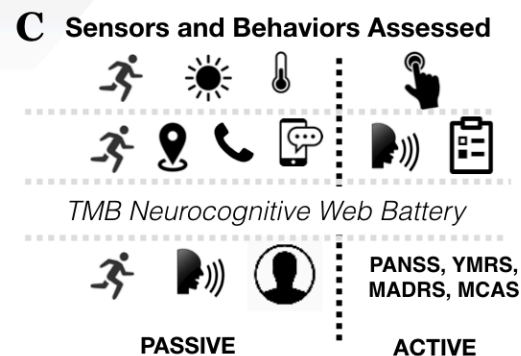
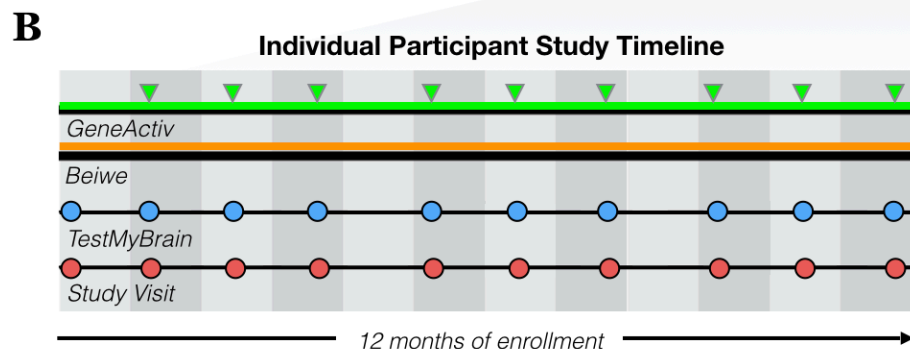
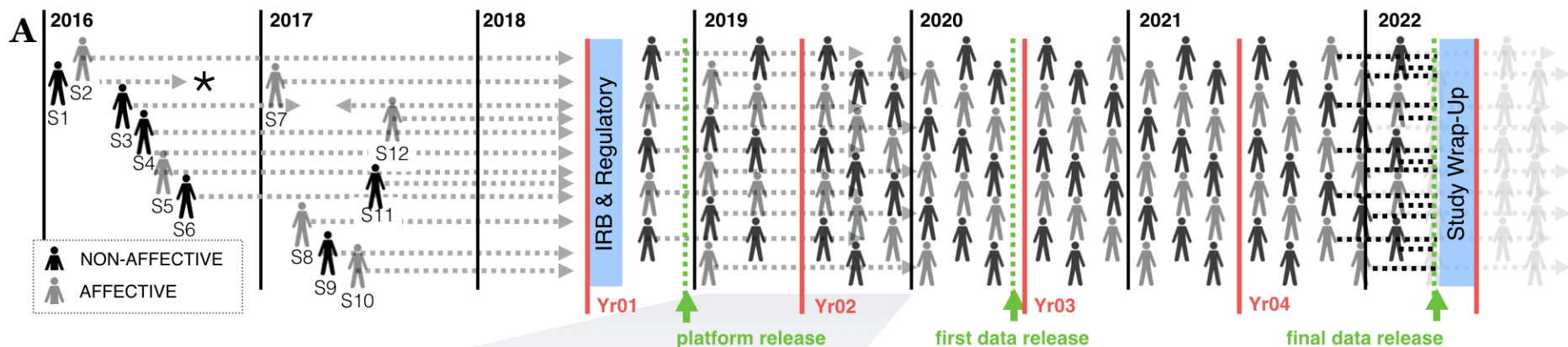
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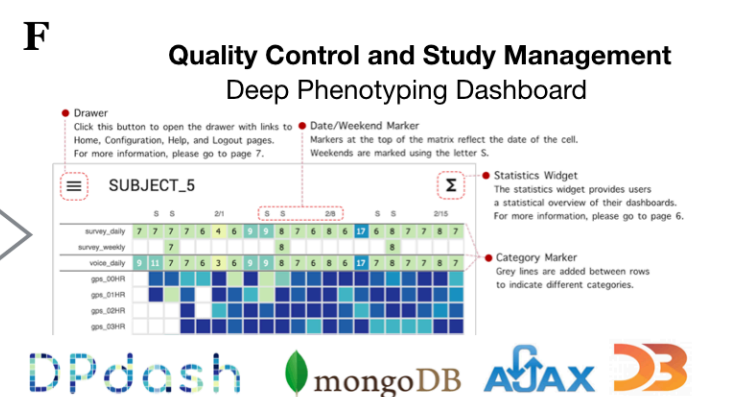
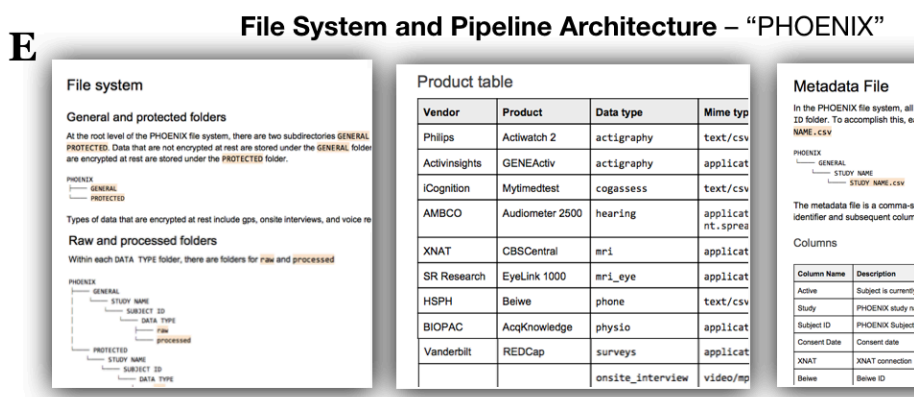
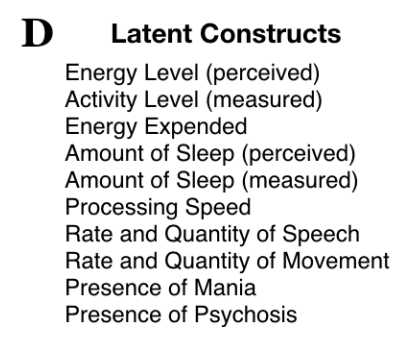
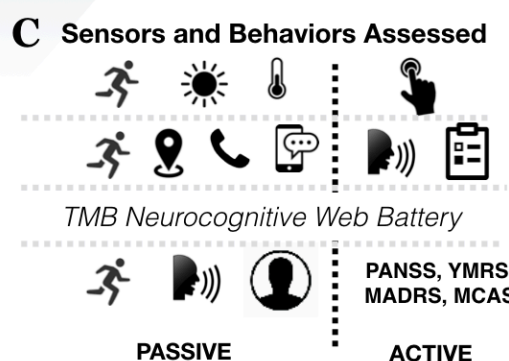
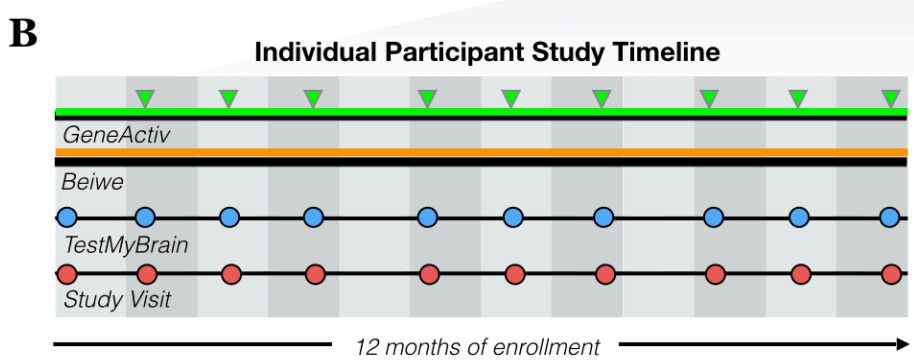
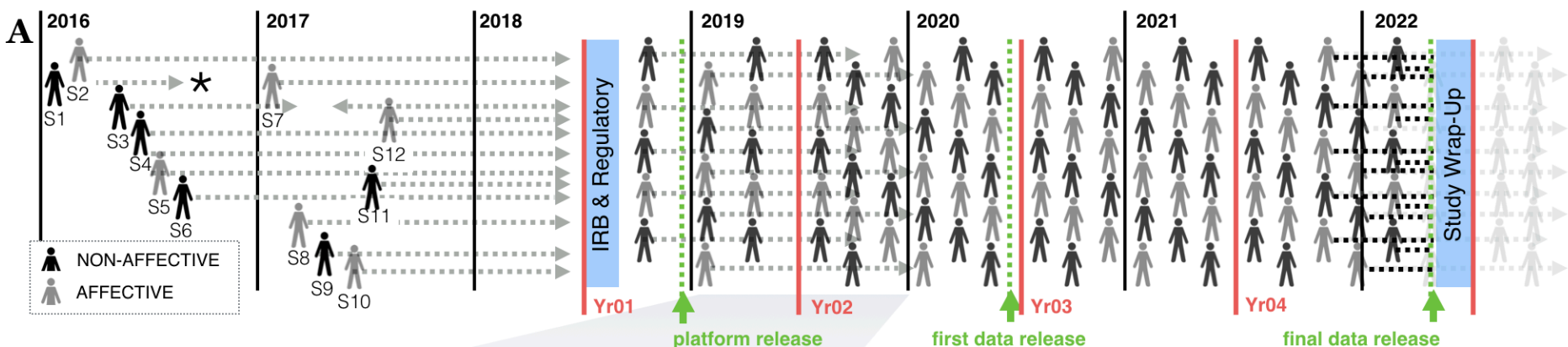
Sensors and Behaviors Assessed

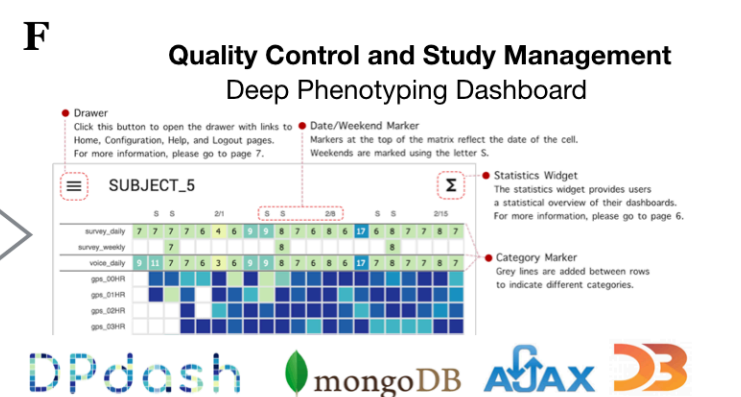
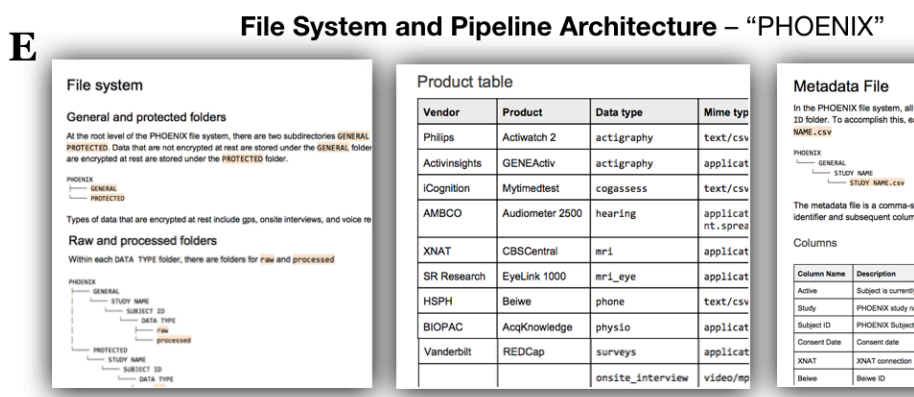
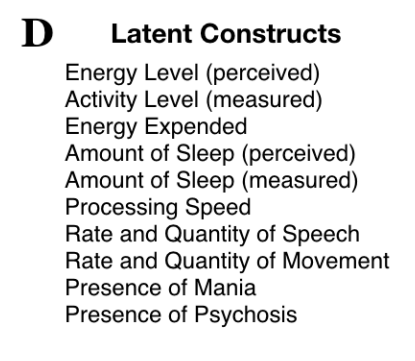
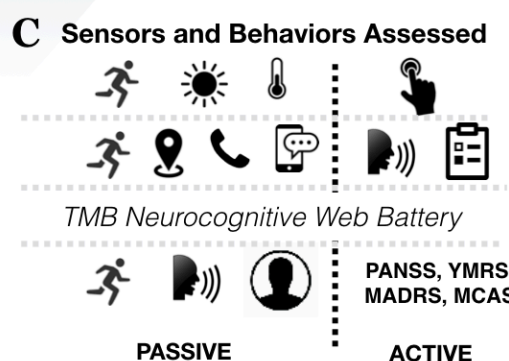
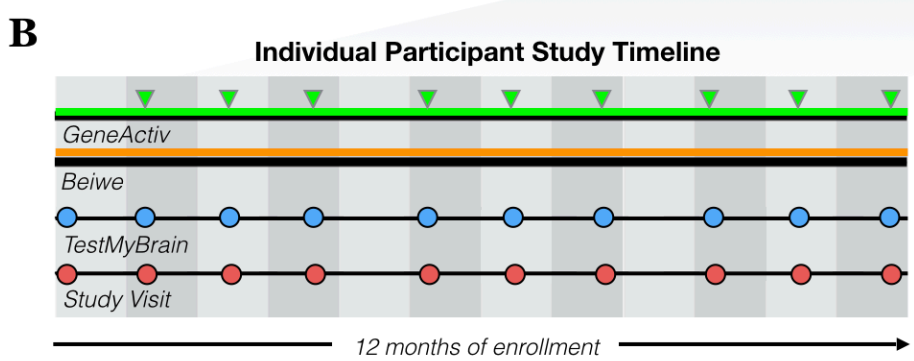
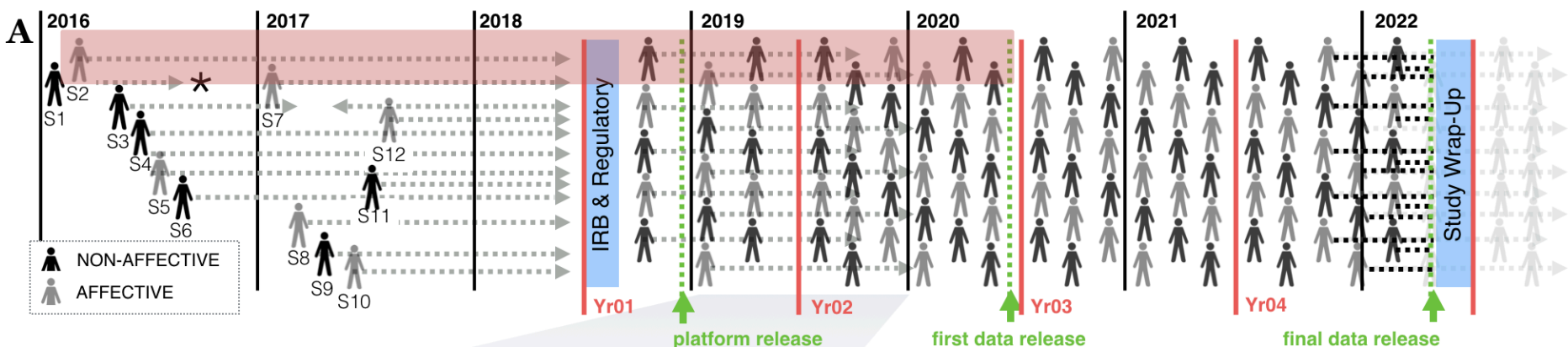


B**Individual Participant Study Timeline****C****Sensors and Behaviors Assessed****D****Latent Constructs**

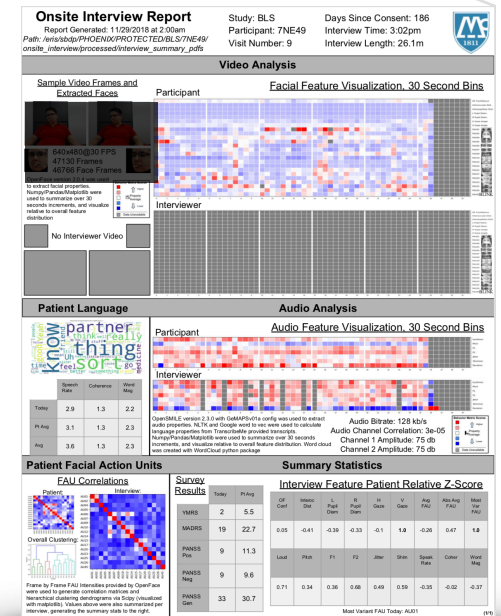
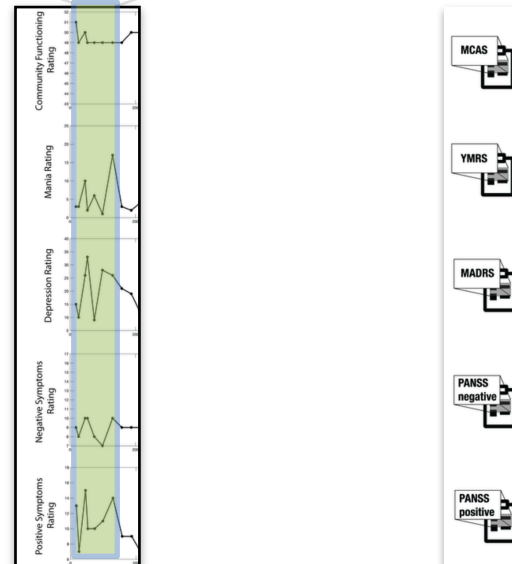
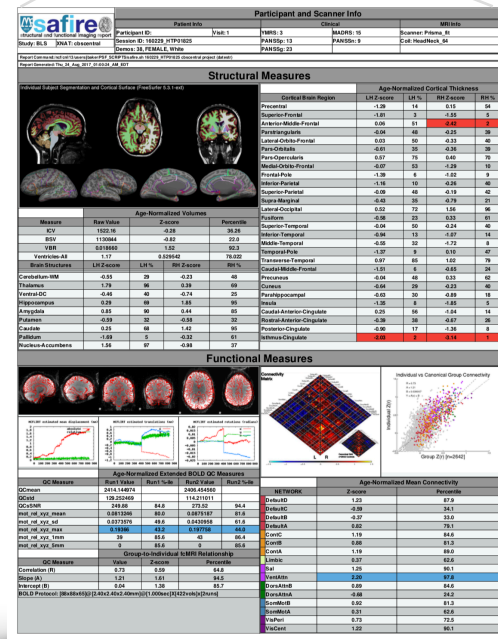
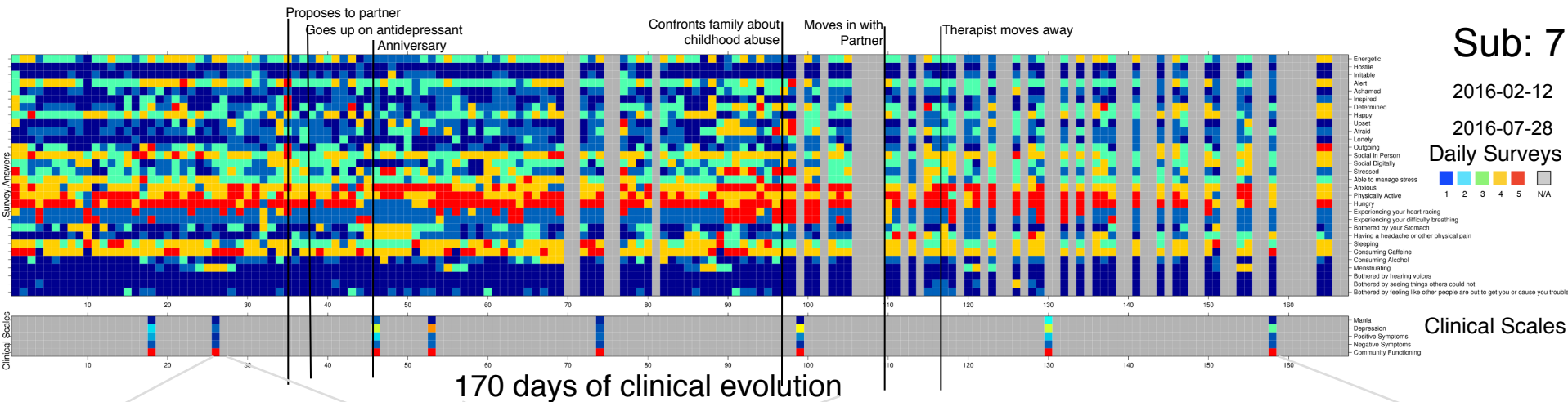
Energy Level (perceived)
 Activity Level (measured)
 Energy Expended
 Amount of Sleep (perceived)
 Amount of Sleep (measured)
 Processing Speed
 Rate and Quantity of Speech
 Rate and Quantity of Movement
 Presence of Mania
 Presence of Psychosis





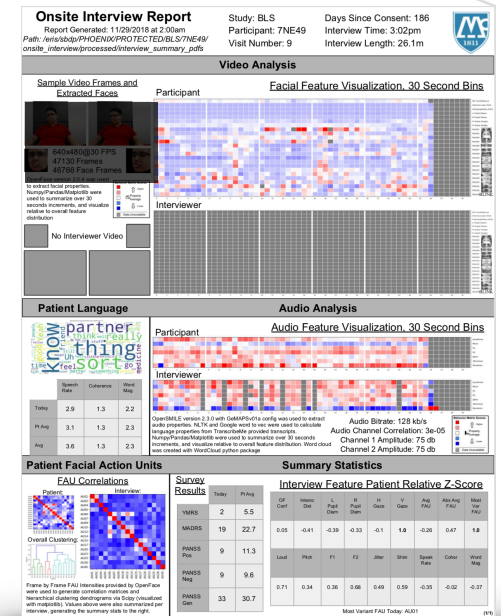
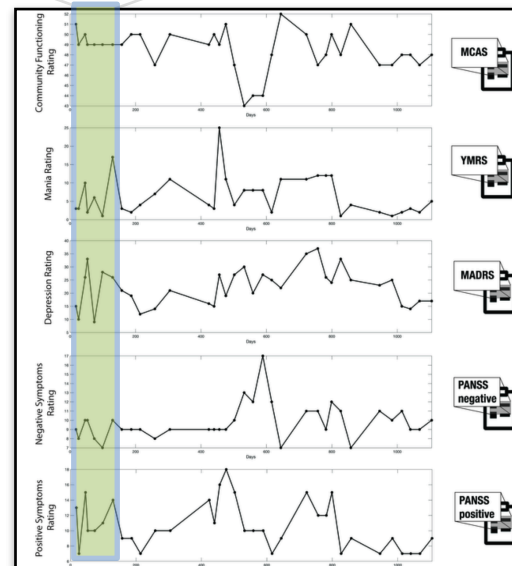
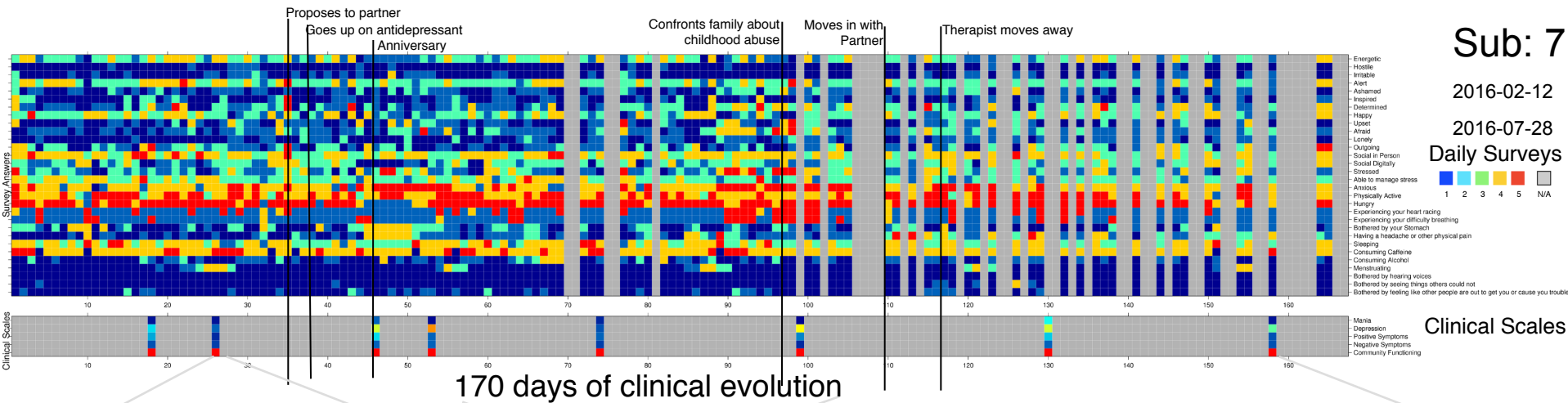


37yo F with schizoaffective / bipolar disorder over 165 days of continuous monitoring and serial MRI



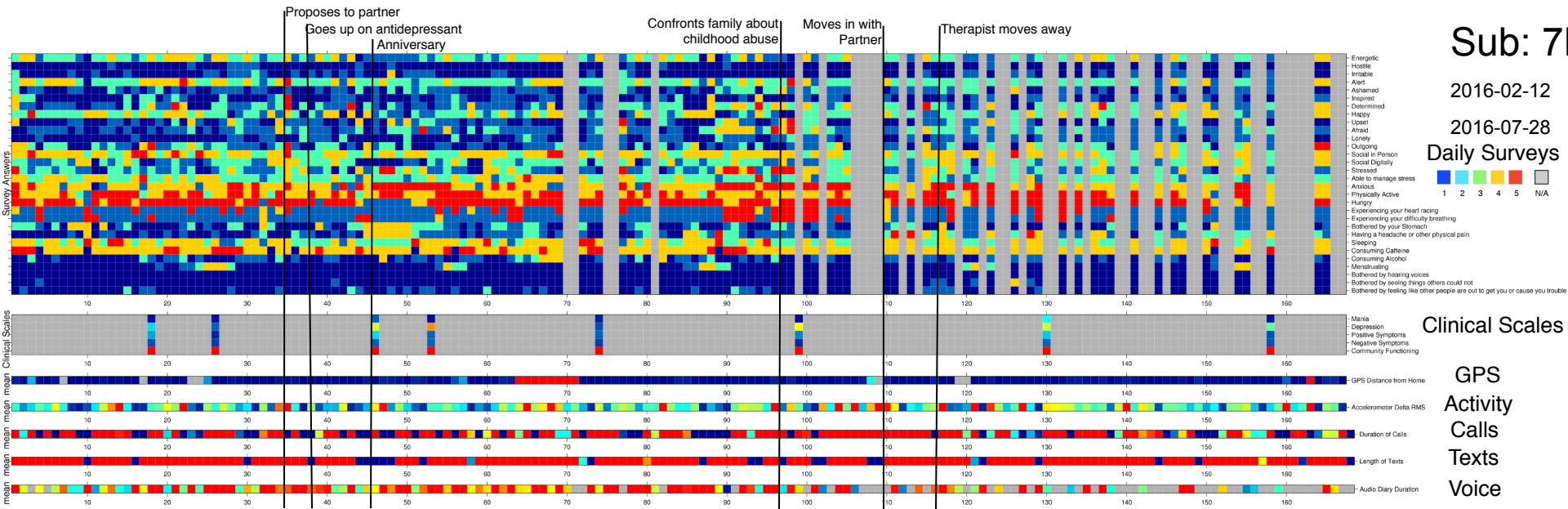
170 days of clinical evolution

37yo F with schizoaffective / bipolar disorder over 165 days of continuous monitoring and serial MRI

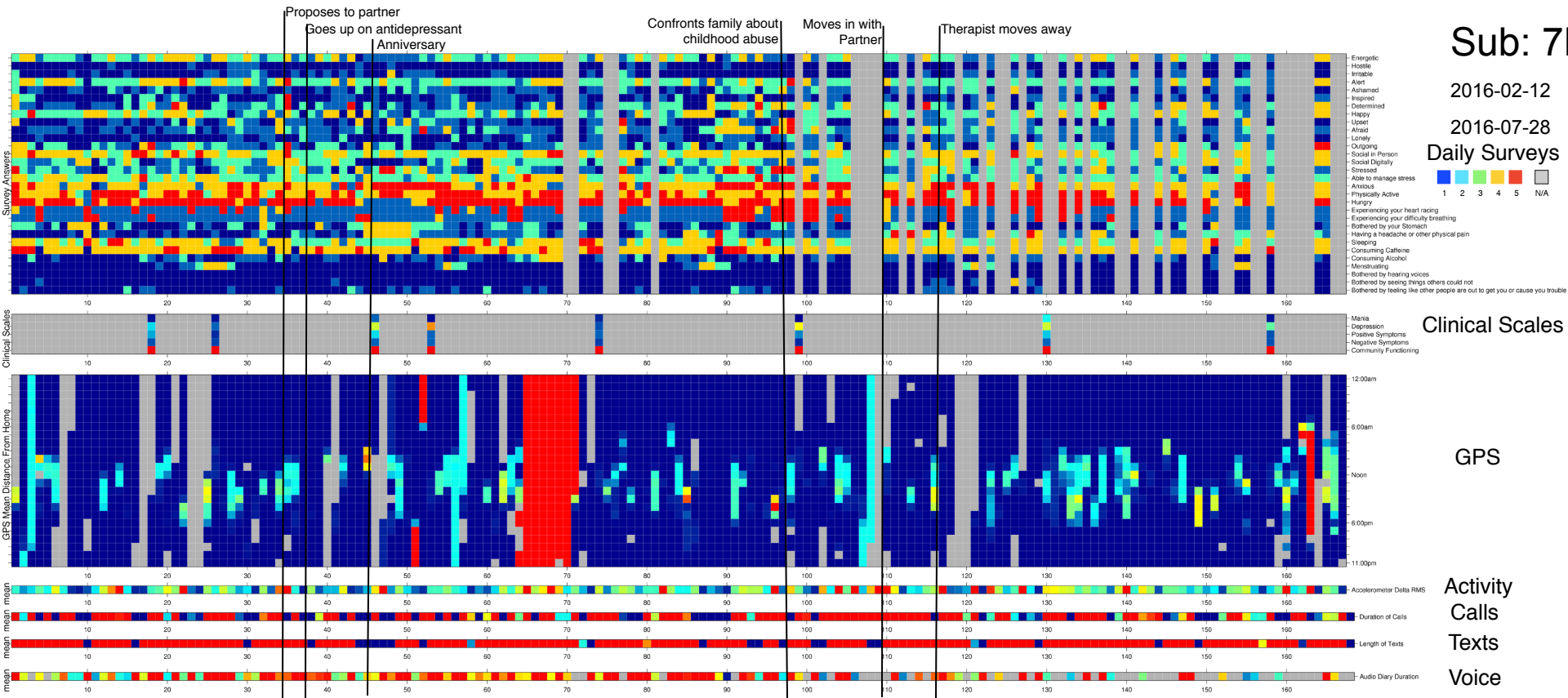


1000 days of clinical evolution

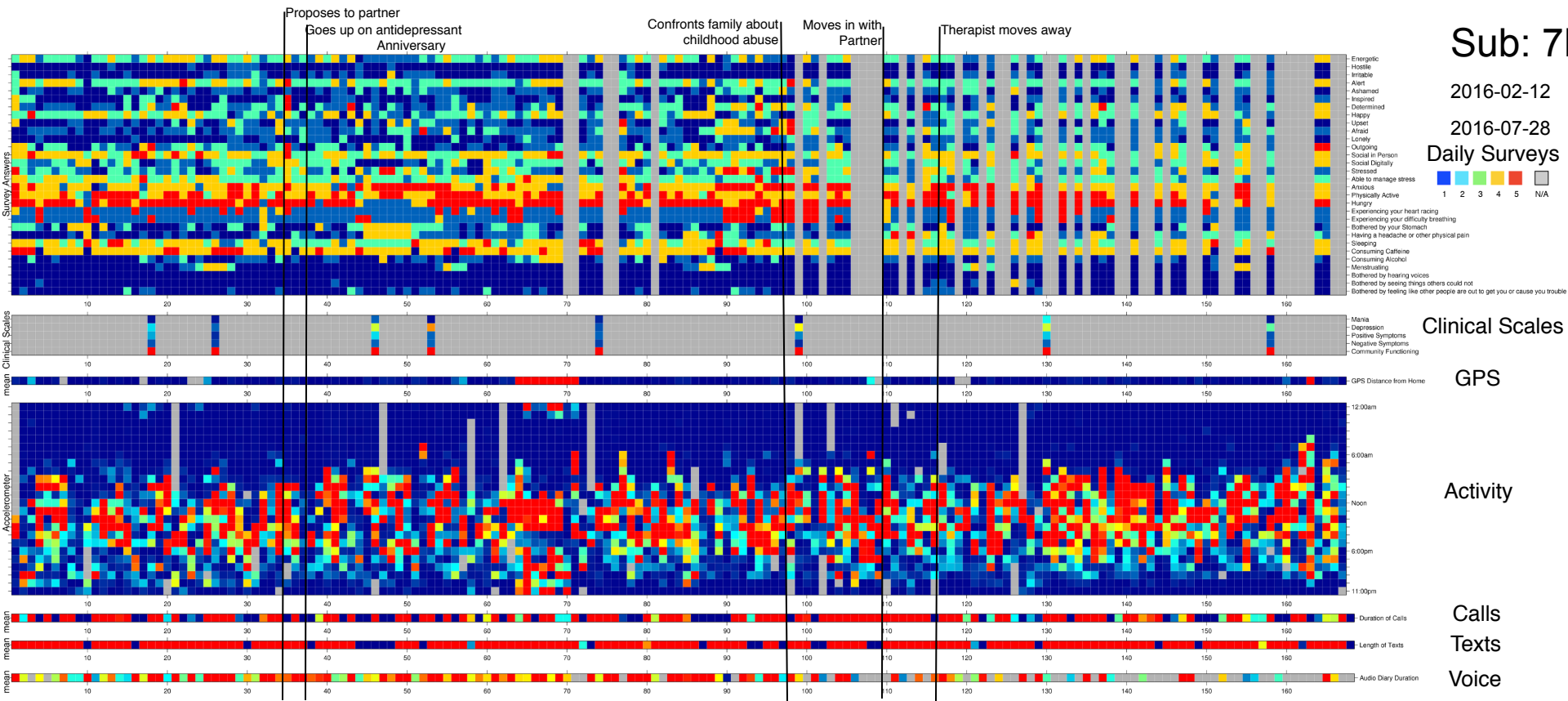
GPS
Activity
Calls
Texts
Voice



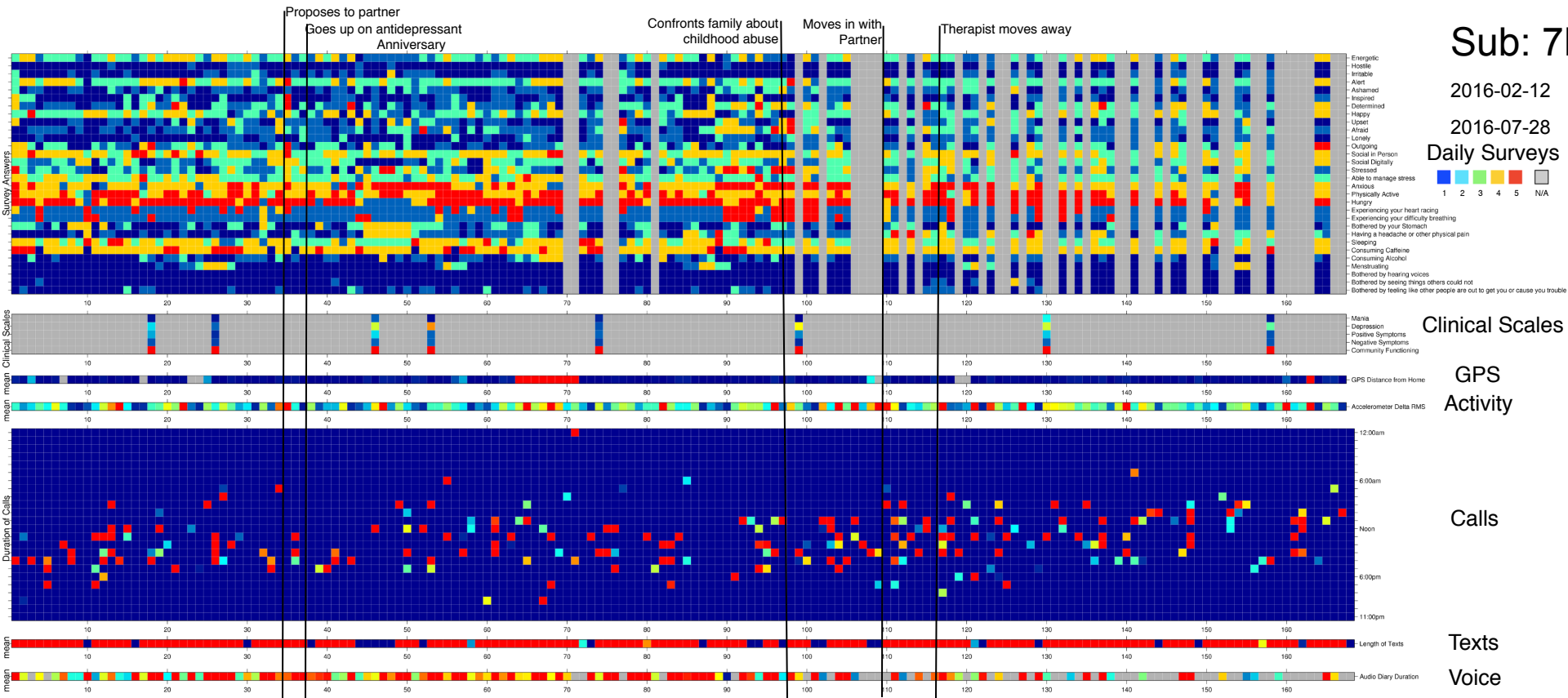
Activity
Calls
Texts
Voice



37yo F with schizoaffective / bipolar disorder over 165 days of continuous monitoring and serial MRI

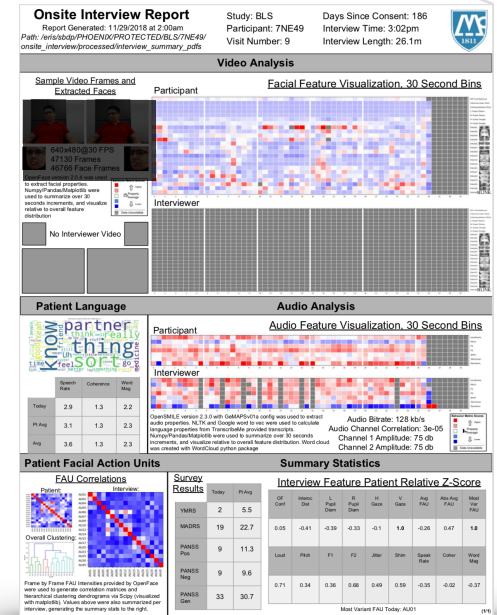
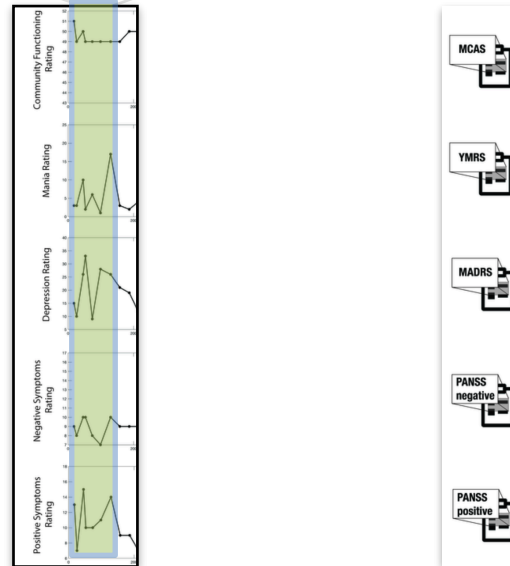
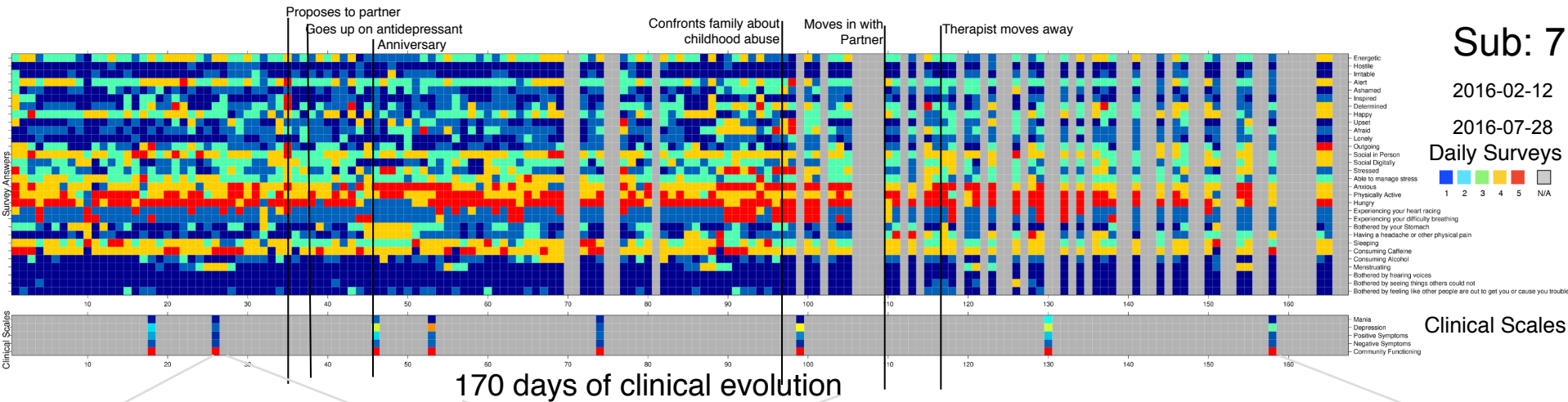


Voice

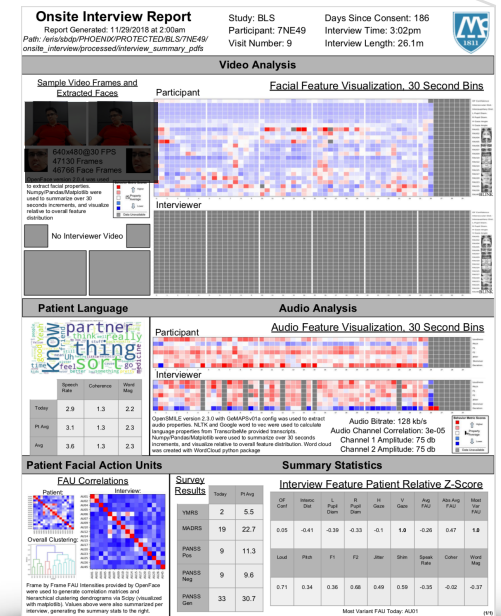
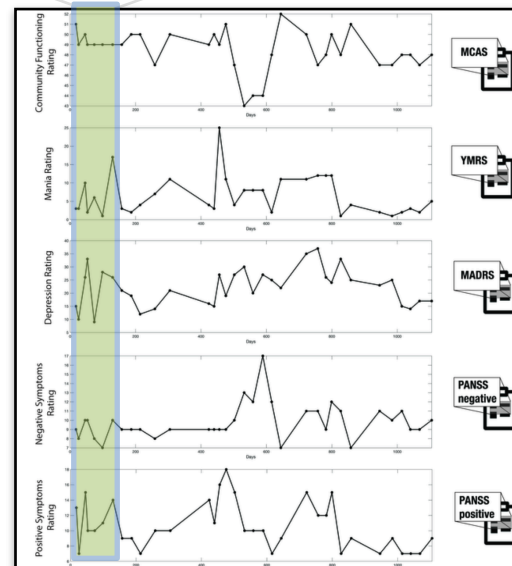
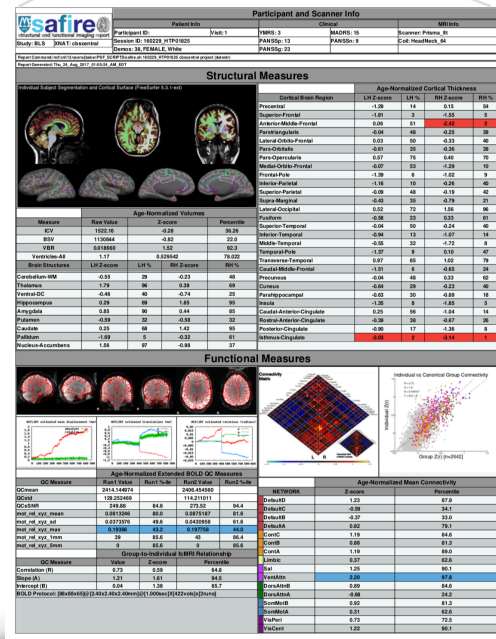
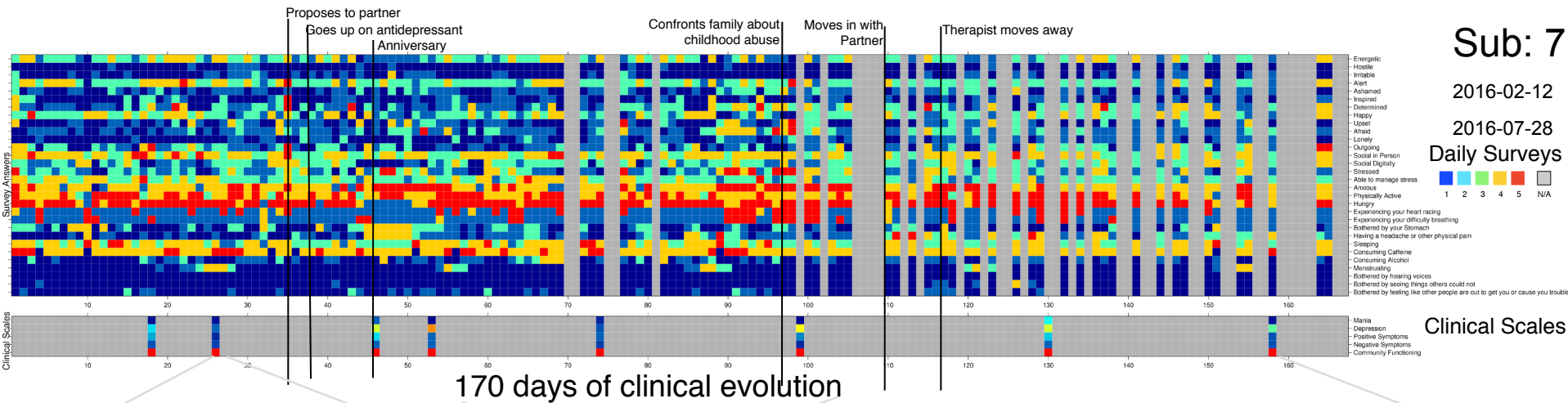


Voice

37yo F with schizoaffective / bipolar disorder over 165 days of continuous monitoring and serial MRI

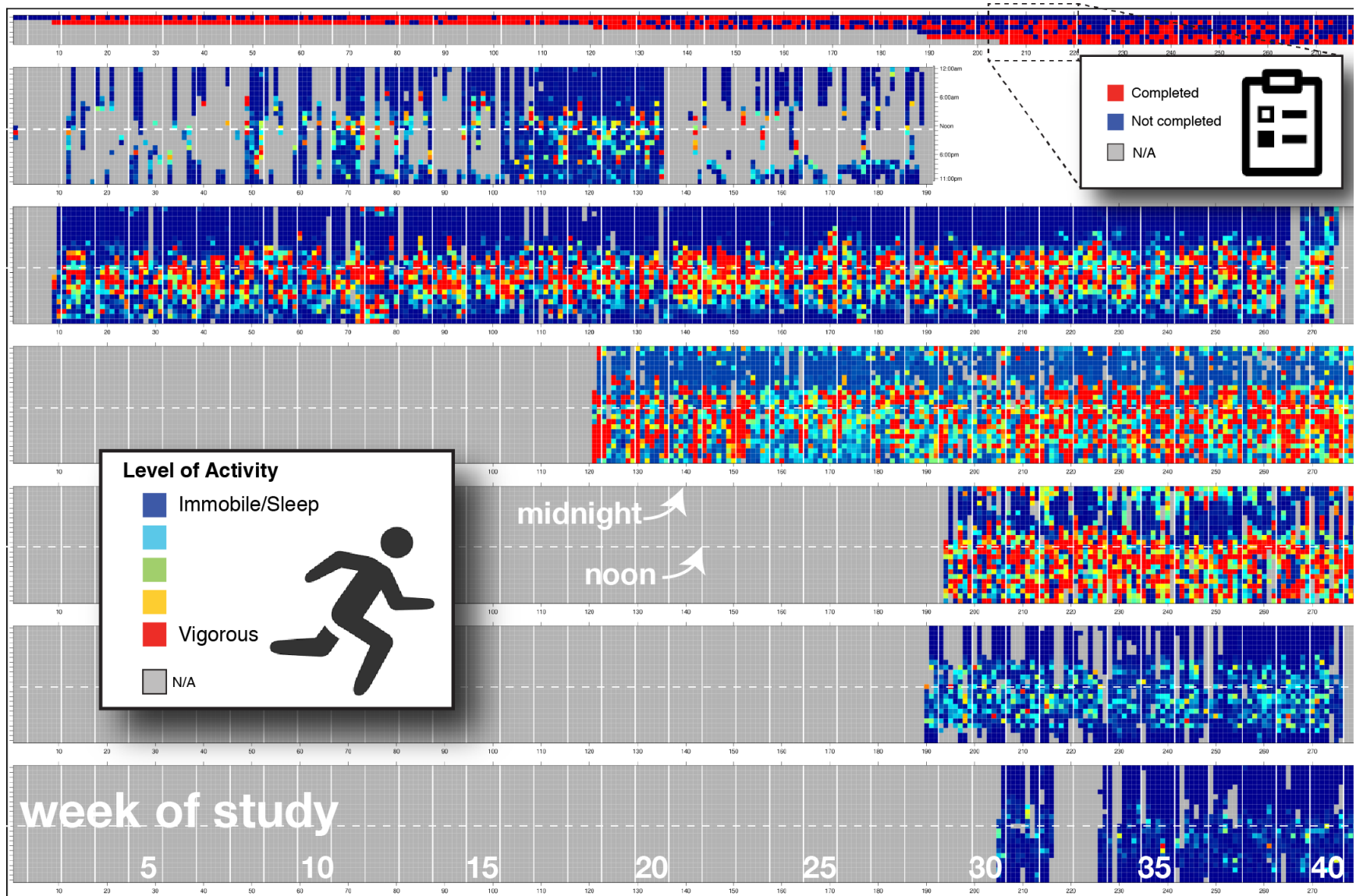


37yo F with schizoaffective / bipolar disorder over 165 days of continuous monitoring and serial MRI

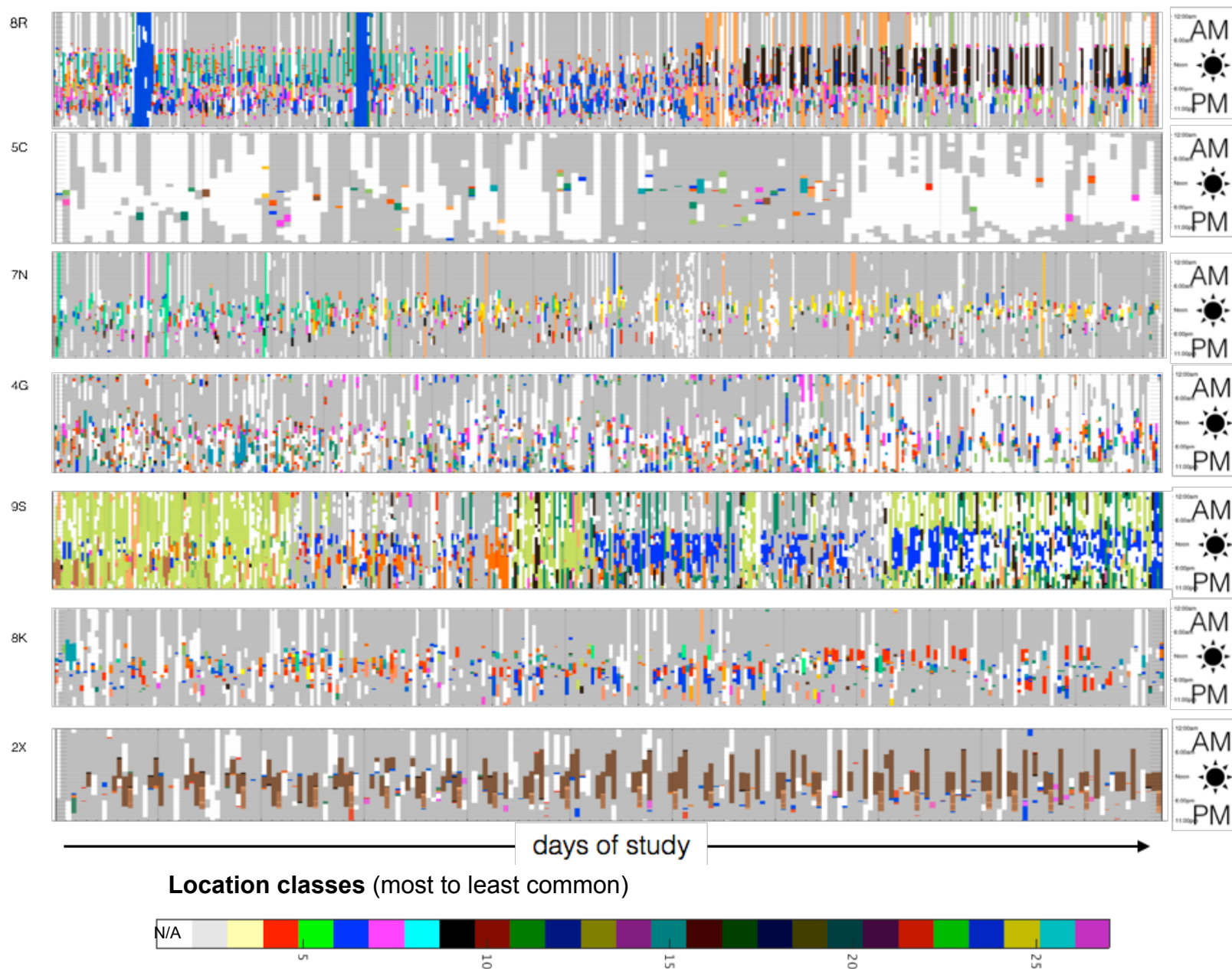


1000 days of clinical evolution

Six Individuals with Mental Illness

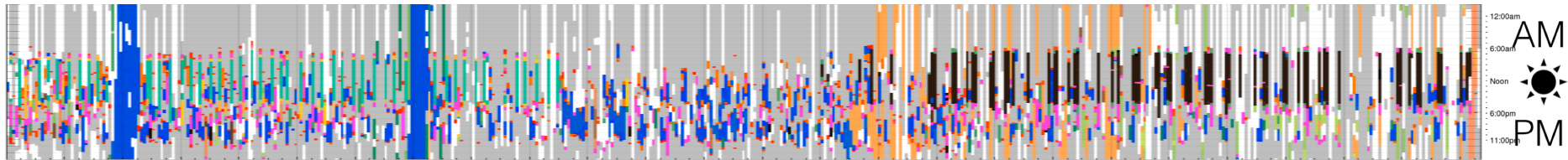


Automated, minimal-burden, continuous assessment of community and social functioning in individuals with severe mental illness



Significant Locations

Two years of Geospatial Recording

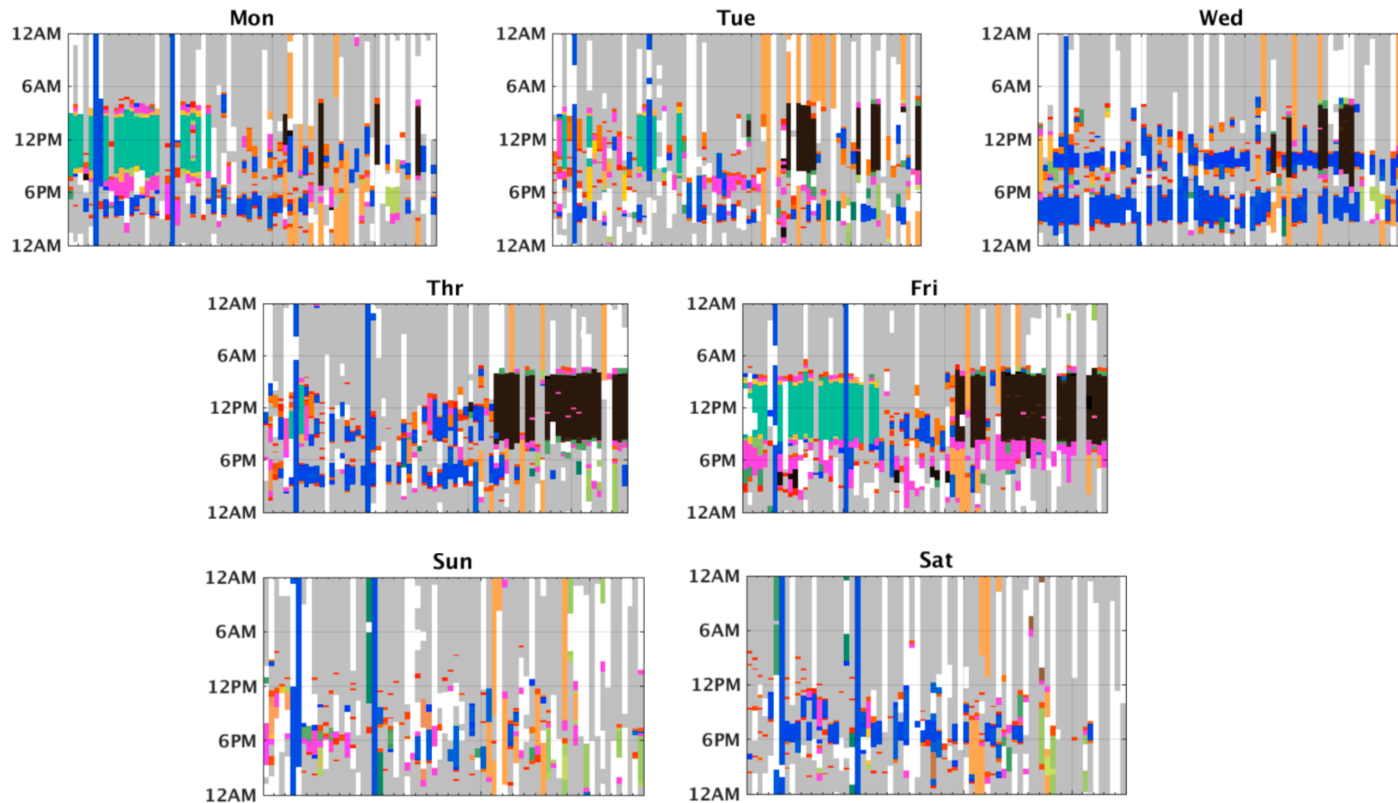


Location classes (most to least common)



Significant Locations

Two years of Geospatial Recording

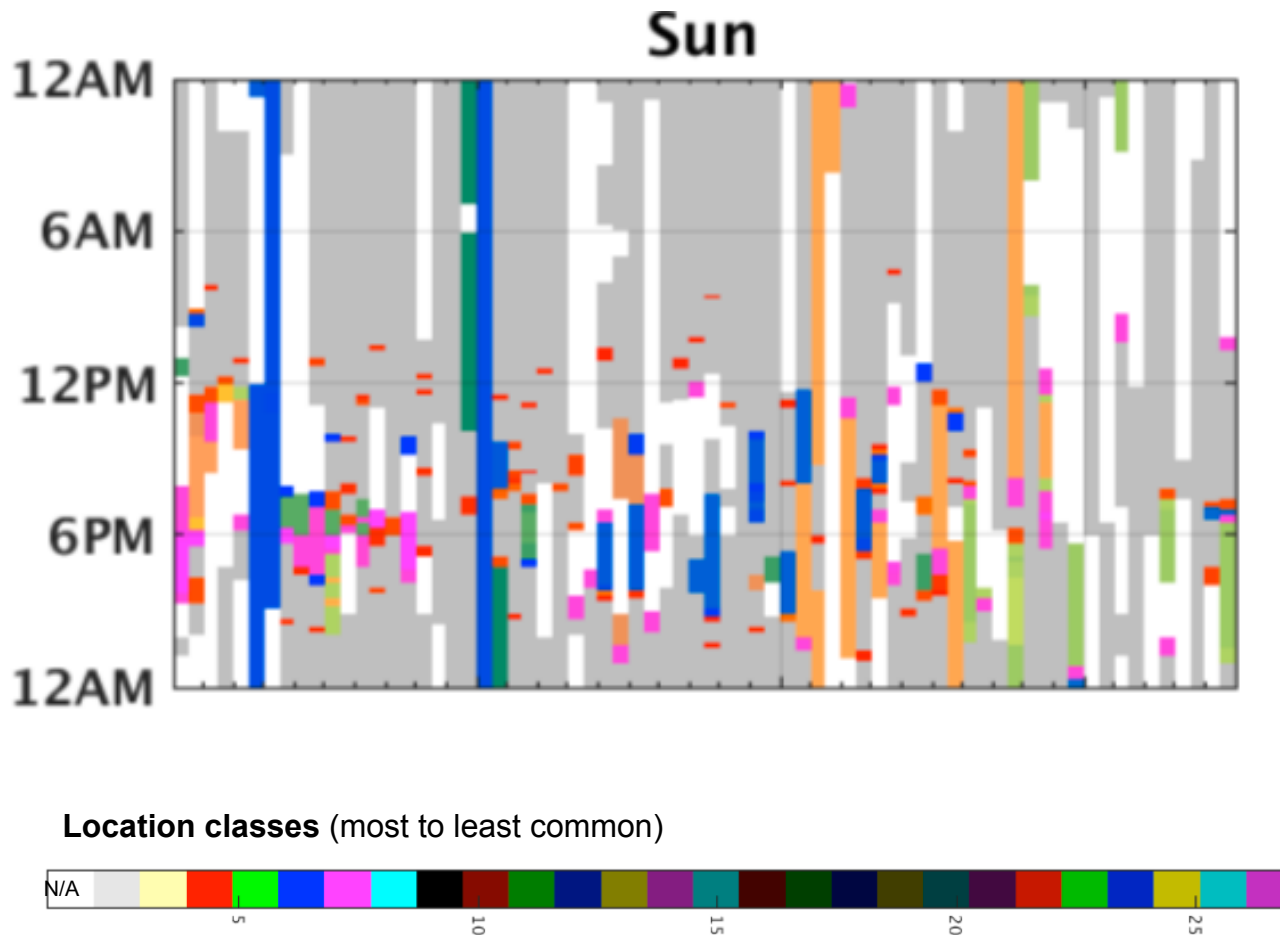


Location classes (most to least common)



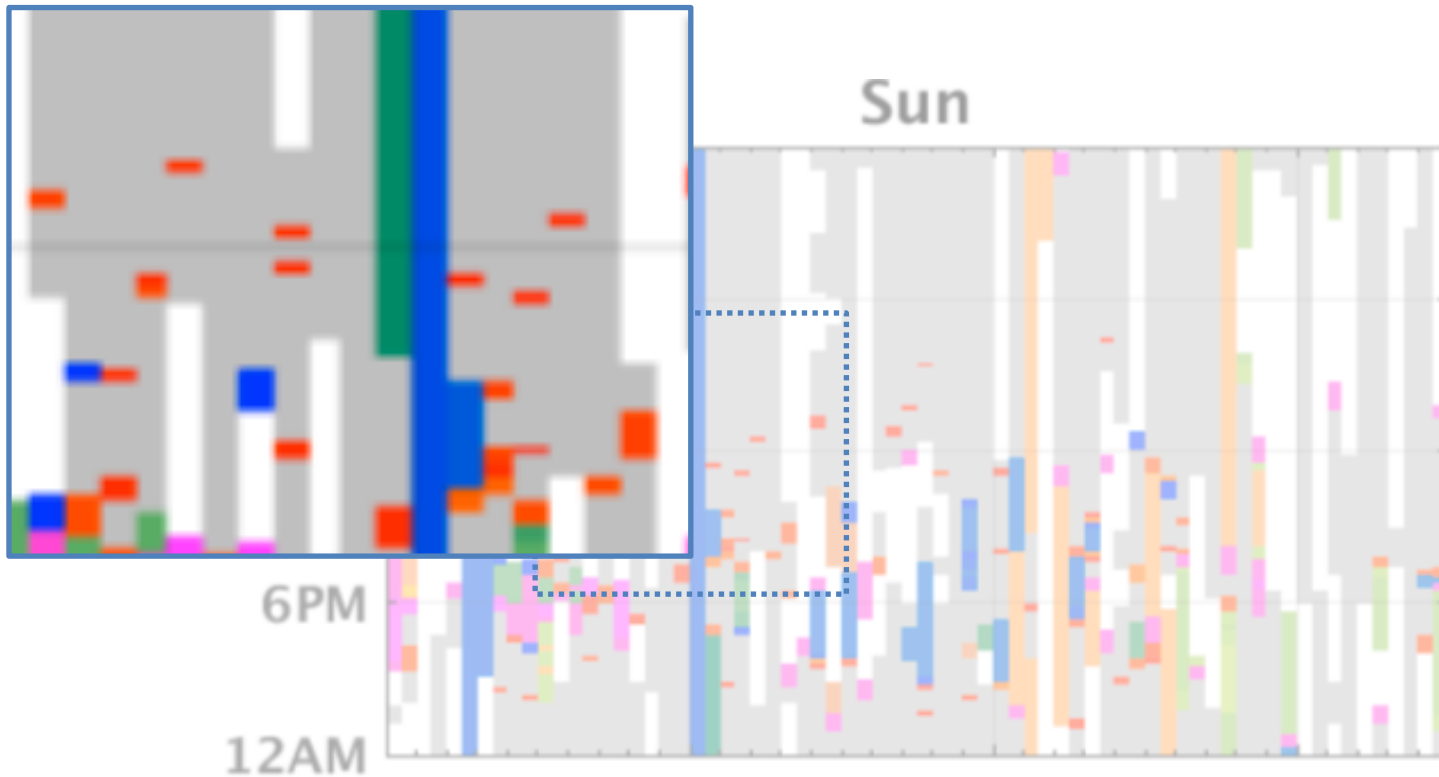
Any Given Sunday

Two years of Geospatial Recording



Any Given Sunday

Two years of Geospatial Recording

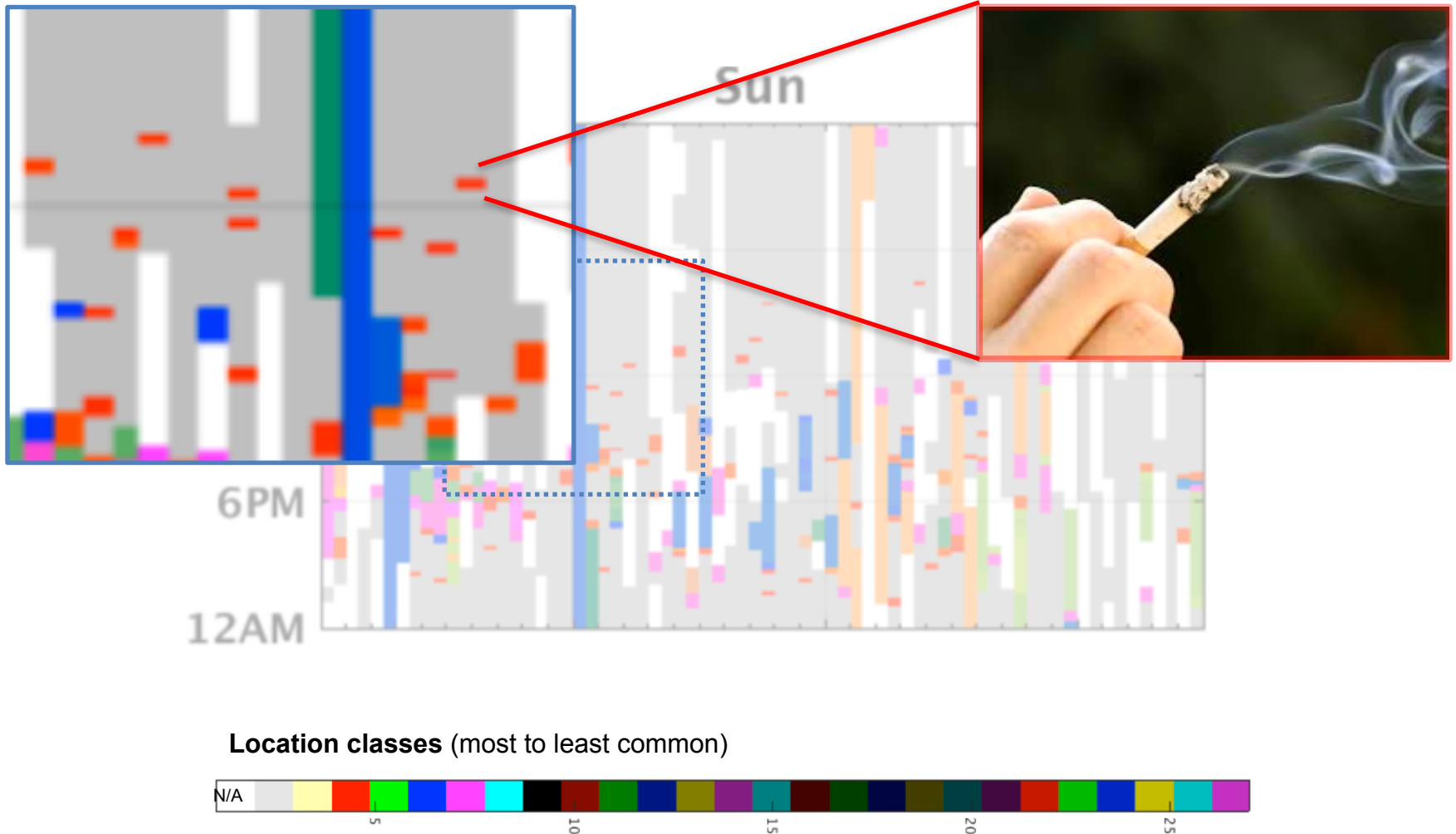


Location classes (most to least common)



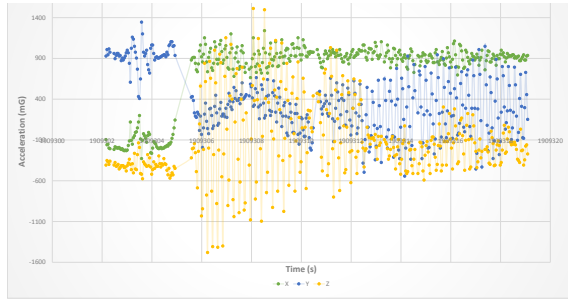
Any Given Sunday

Two years of Geospatial Recording

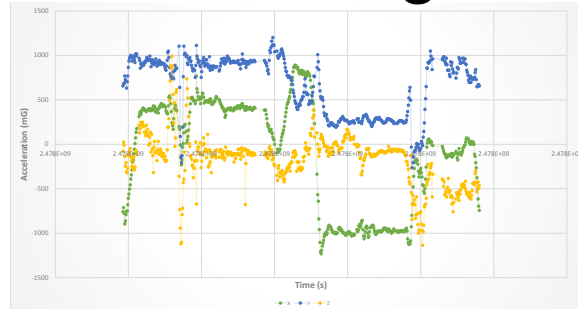


Activity classification with wearable sensors

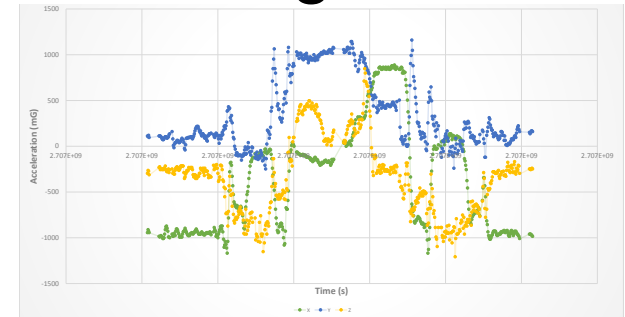
Brushing teeth



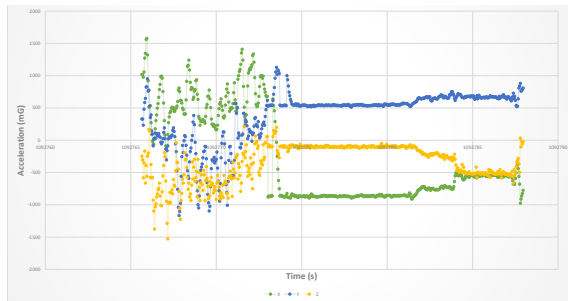
Smoking



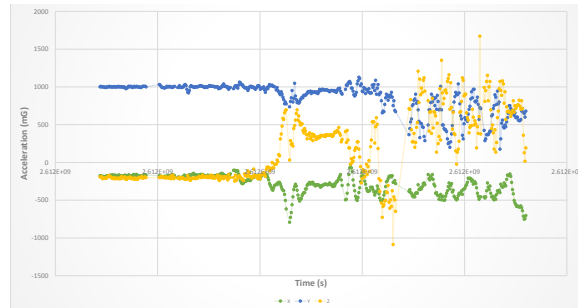
Taking Meds



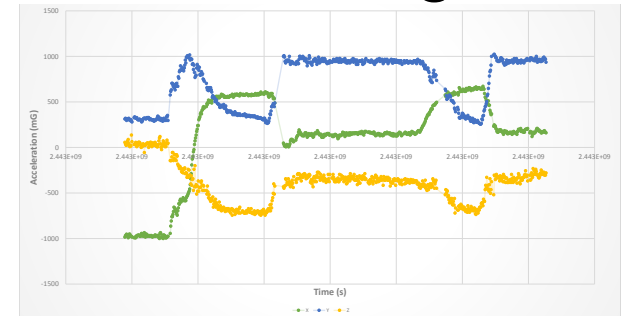
Combing Hair



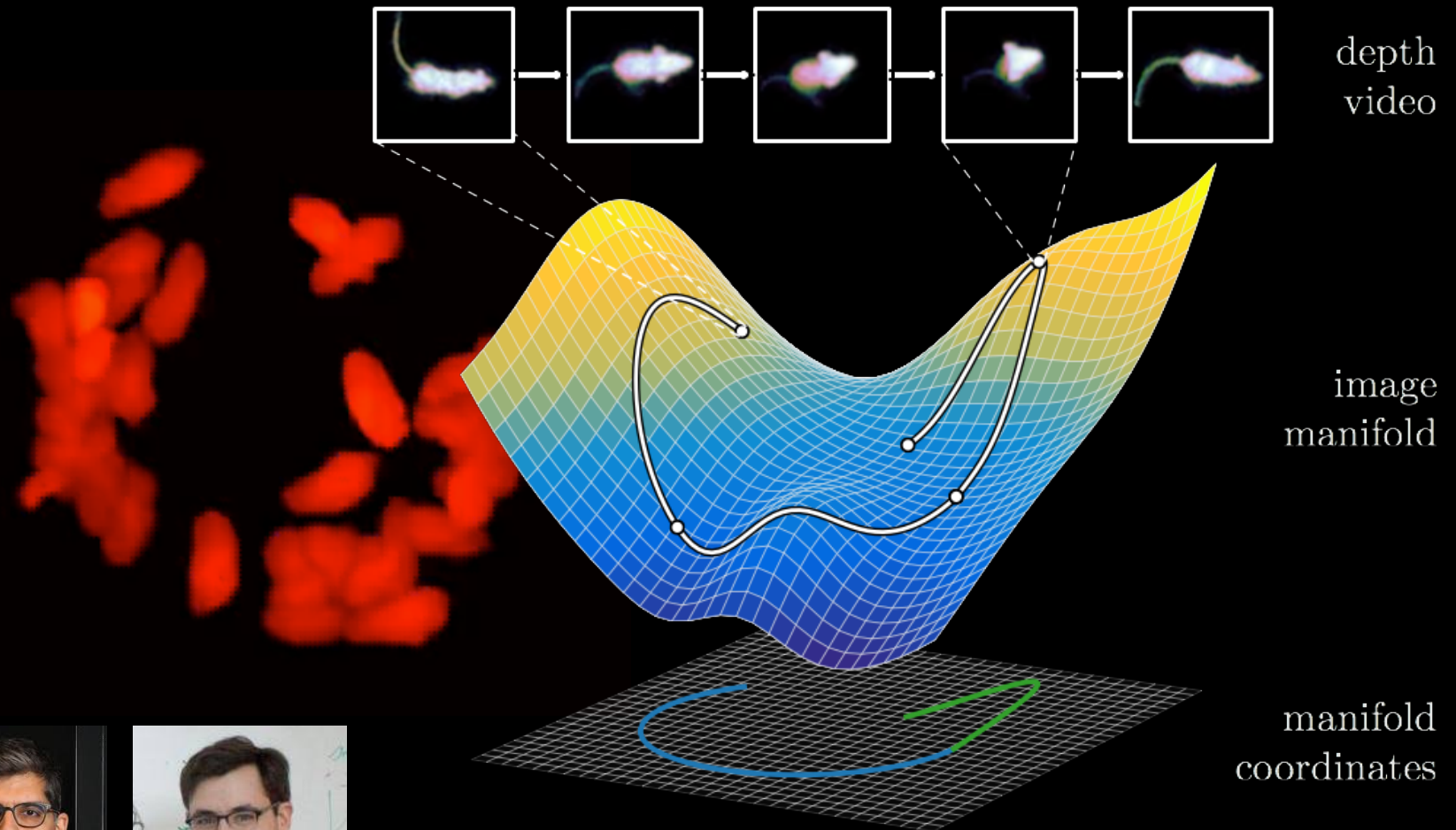
Washing Hands



Drinking

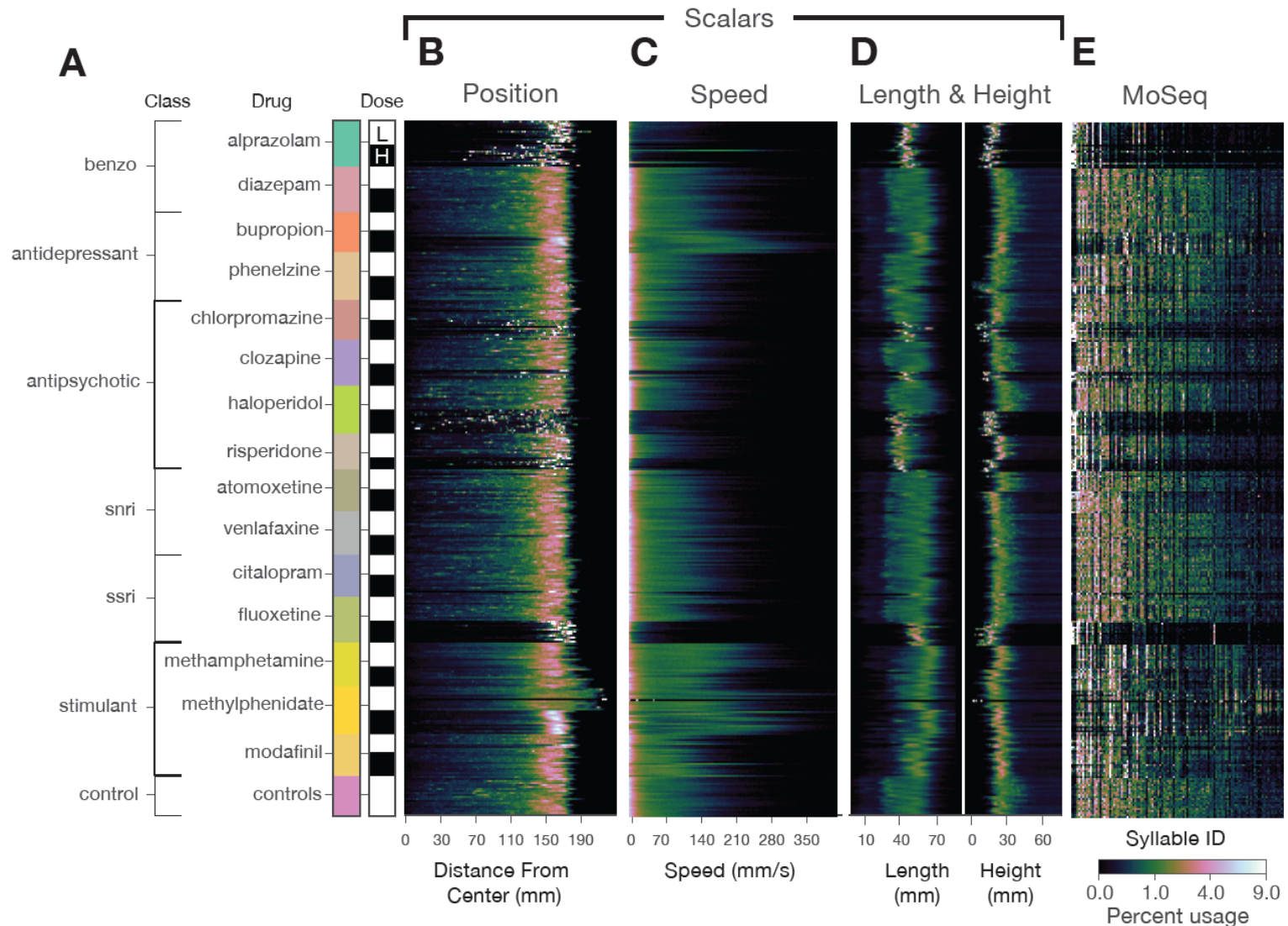


Learning a Behavioral State Space



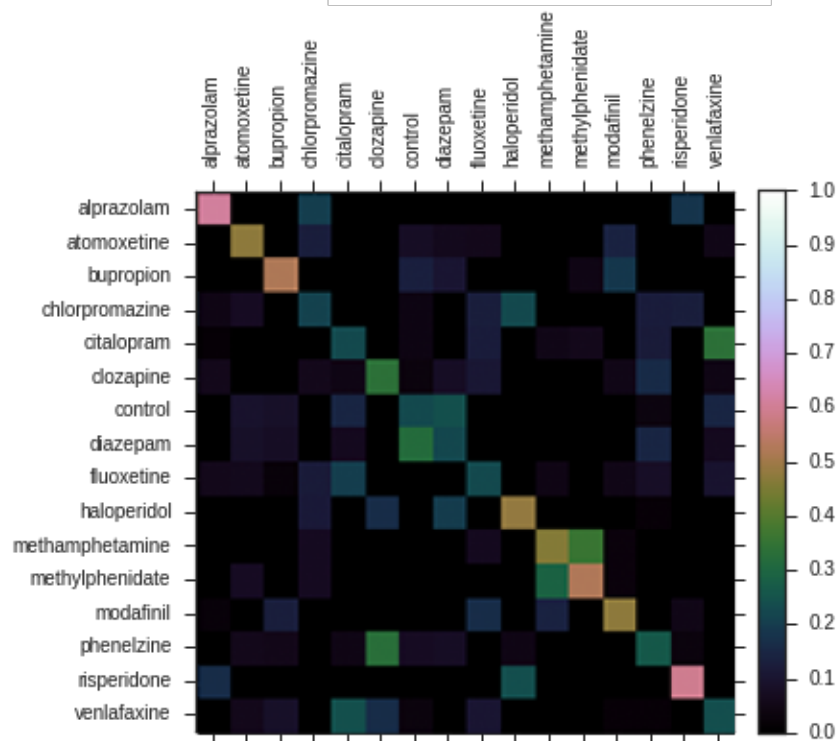
Johnson et al, 2016

Building Behavioral Fingerprints

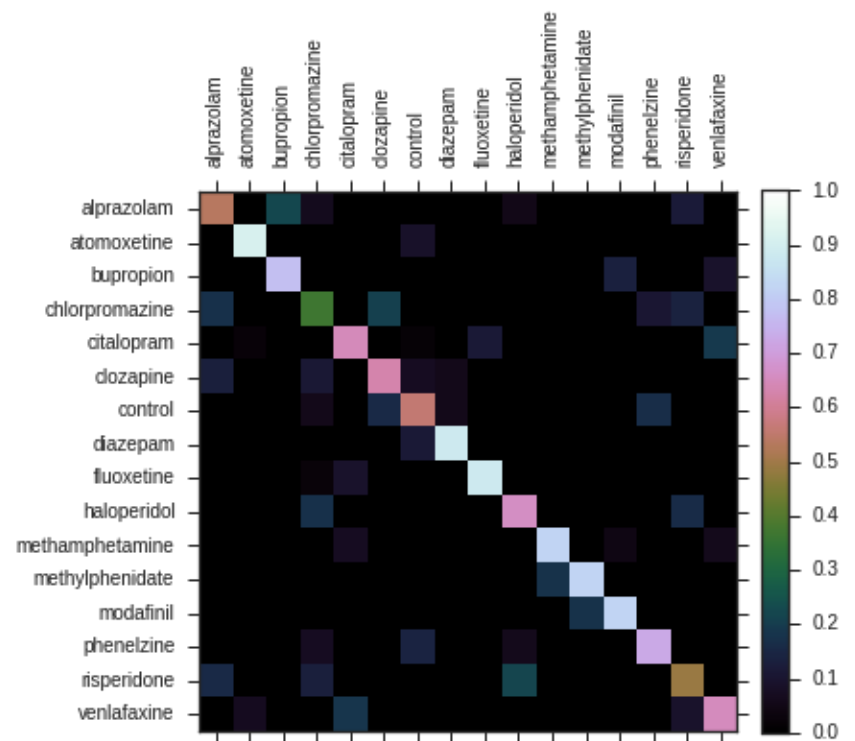


Predicting Drug Identity

K-Means, Scalars

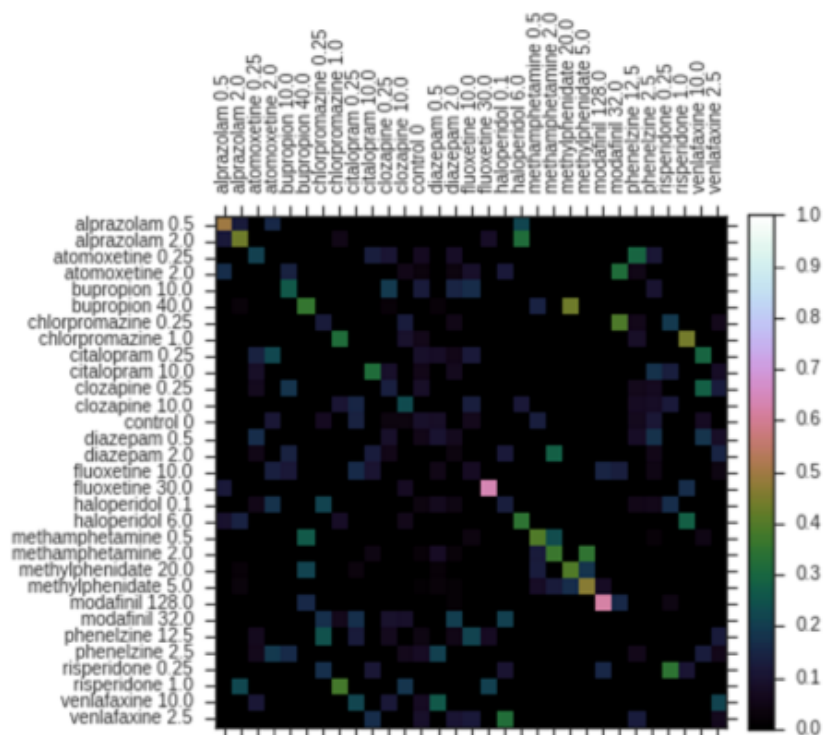


AR-HMM

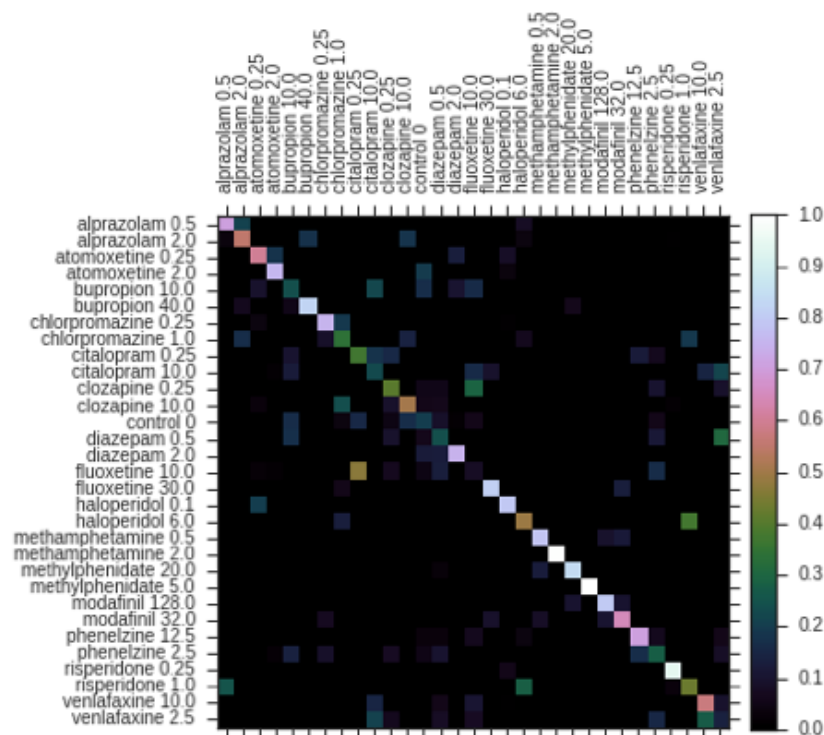


Predicting Drug Identity and Dose

Scalars



AR-HMM

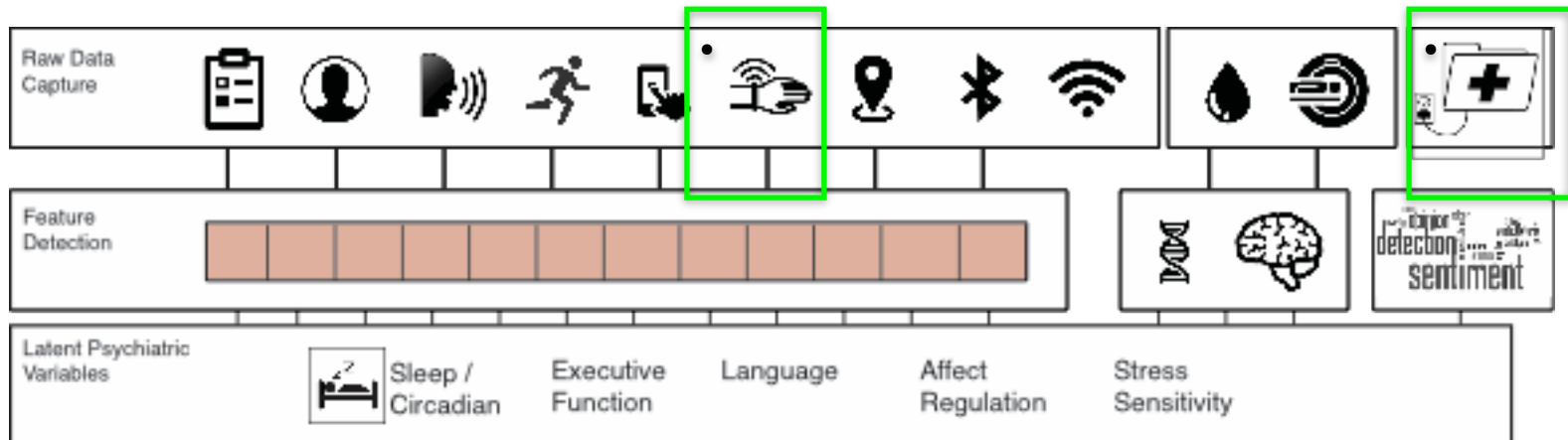


Device



EHR

| | Last | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Stats & One Times (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metoprolol (Lopresor) 100 mg PO now | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Meds (3) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captopril (Capoten) 12.5 mg Q8 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | • | | | |
| Digoxin (Lanoxin) 0.125 mg = 1 tablet PO QD | < ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg PO Q6 hrs | < ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | |
| PRNs (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q6 hours | < ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Colace (Docusate) 100 mg PO Q12 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Lorazepam (Ativan) 1 mg IV Q8 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Morphine Sulfate 1-2 mg IV Q2 hrs | < ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |

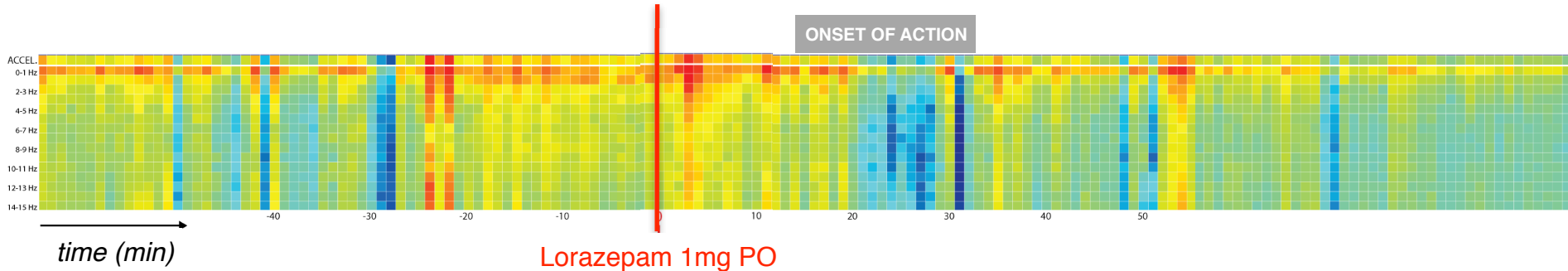


Device

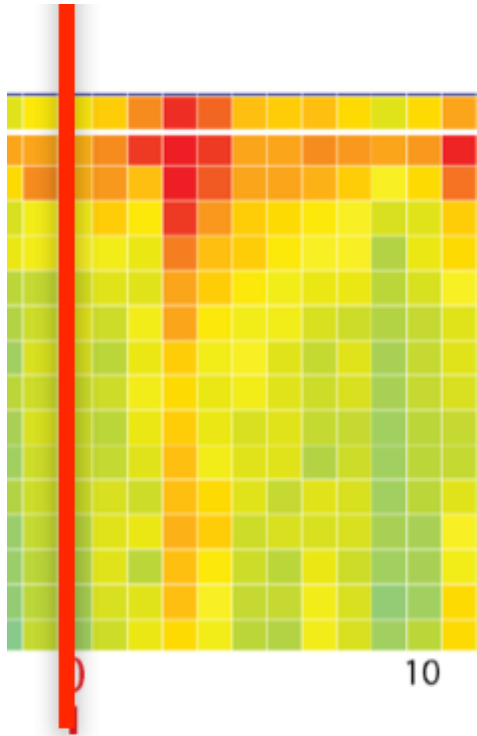


EHR

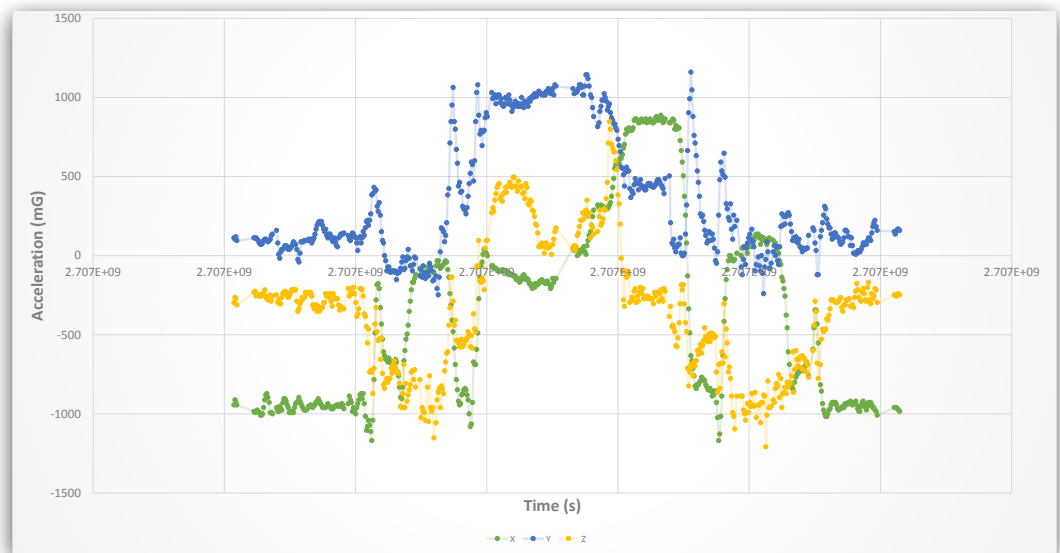
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Last | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Stats & One Times (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metoprolol (Lopresor) 100 mg PO now | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Meds (3) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captopril (Capoten) 12.5 mg Q8 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | • | | | |
| Digoxin (Lanoxin) 0.125 mg = 1 tablet PO QD | < ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg PO Q6 hrs | < ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | |
| PRNs (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q6 hours | < ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Colace (Docusate) 100 mg PO Q12 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Lorazepam (Ativan) 1 mg IV Q8 hrs | < ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Morphine Sulfate 1-2 mg IV Q2 hrs | < ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |



- Real time recordings of wrist actigraphy and medication administration times reflected in the electronic health record



Taking Meds



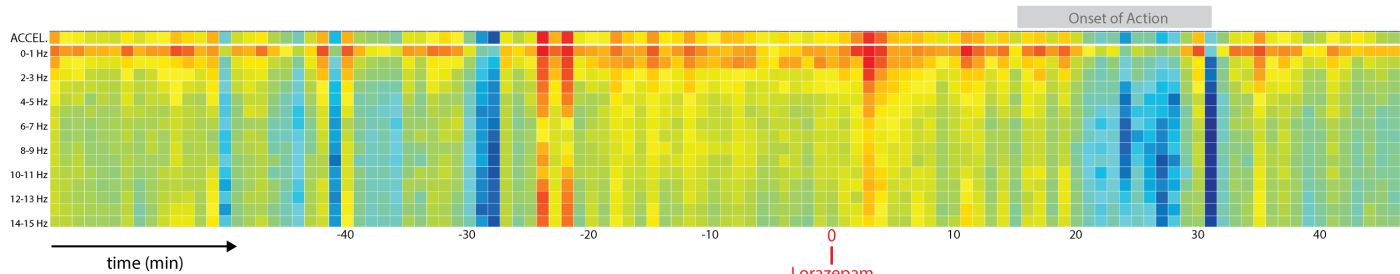
Lorazepam 1mg PO — —

Device



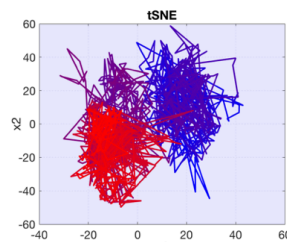
EMR

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Last | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Stats & One Times (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metoprolol (Lopresor) 100 mg PO now | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Meds (3) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captopril (Capoten) 12.5 mg Q8 hrs | ● | | | | | | ● | | | |
| Digoxin (Lanoxin) 0.125 mg = 1 tablet PO QD | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg PO Q6 hrs | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✗ | | |
| PRNs (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q6 hours | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Colace (Docusate) 100 mg PO Q12 hrs | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Lorazepam (Ativan) 1 mg IV Q8 hrs | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Morphine Sulfate 4-8 mg IV Q4 hrs | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |

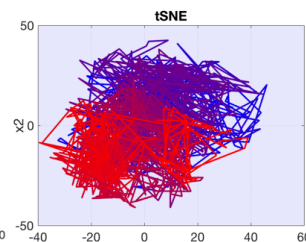


0
Lorazepam
1 mg PO PRN

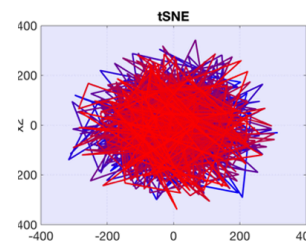
Lorazepam PRN



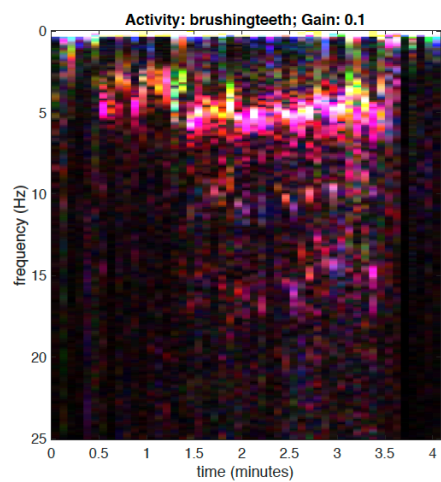
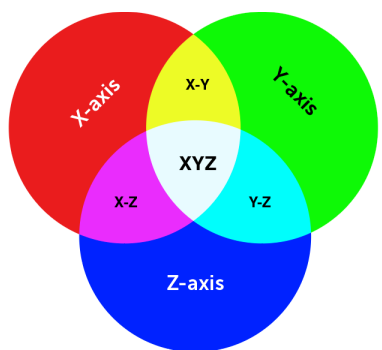
Nicotine PRN

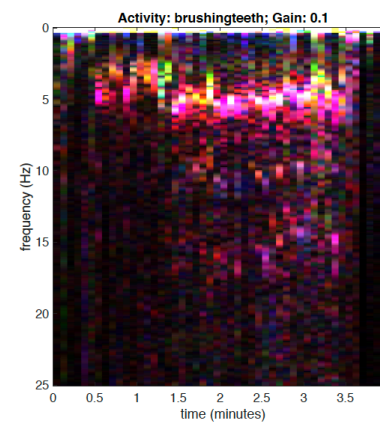
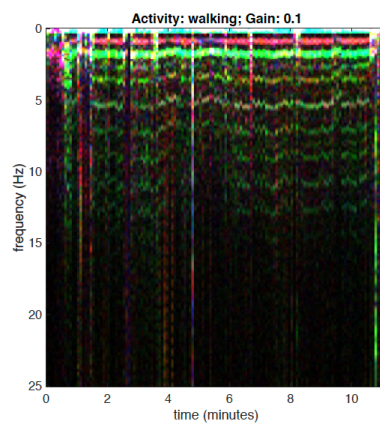
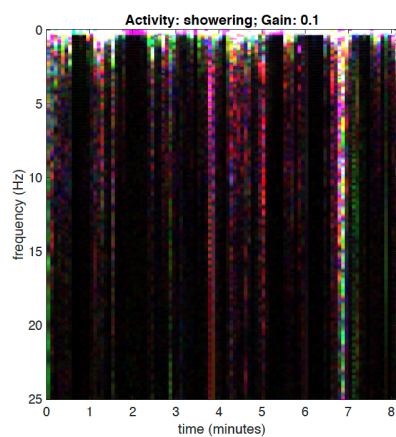
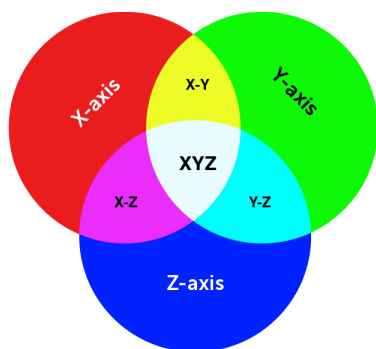


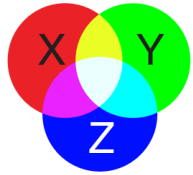
Nicotine SCH



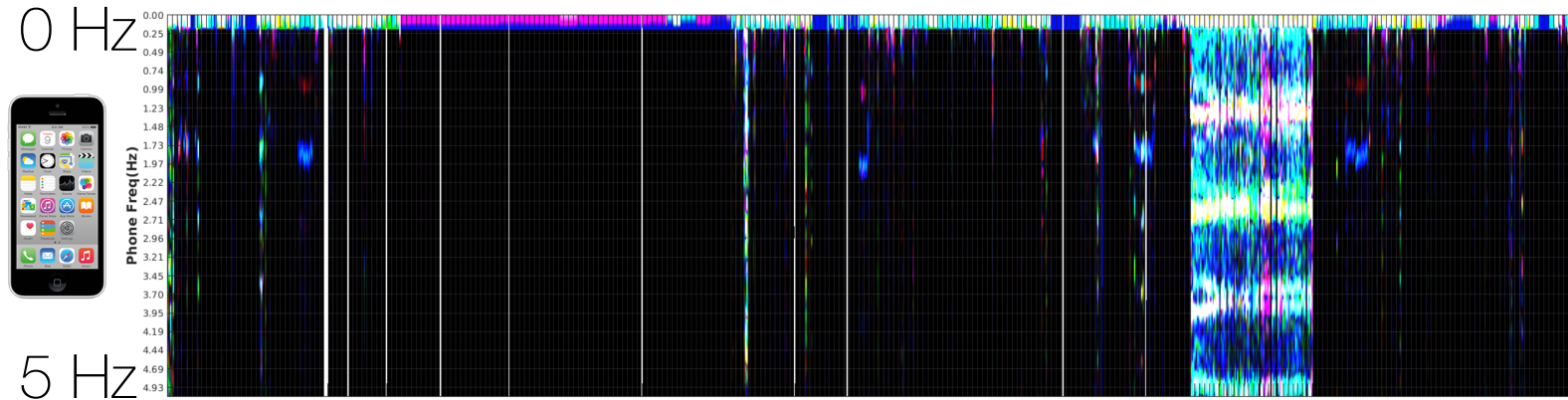
Before
After

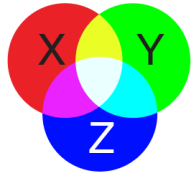




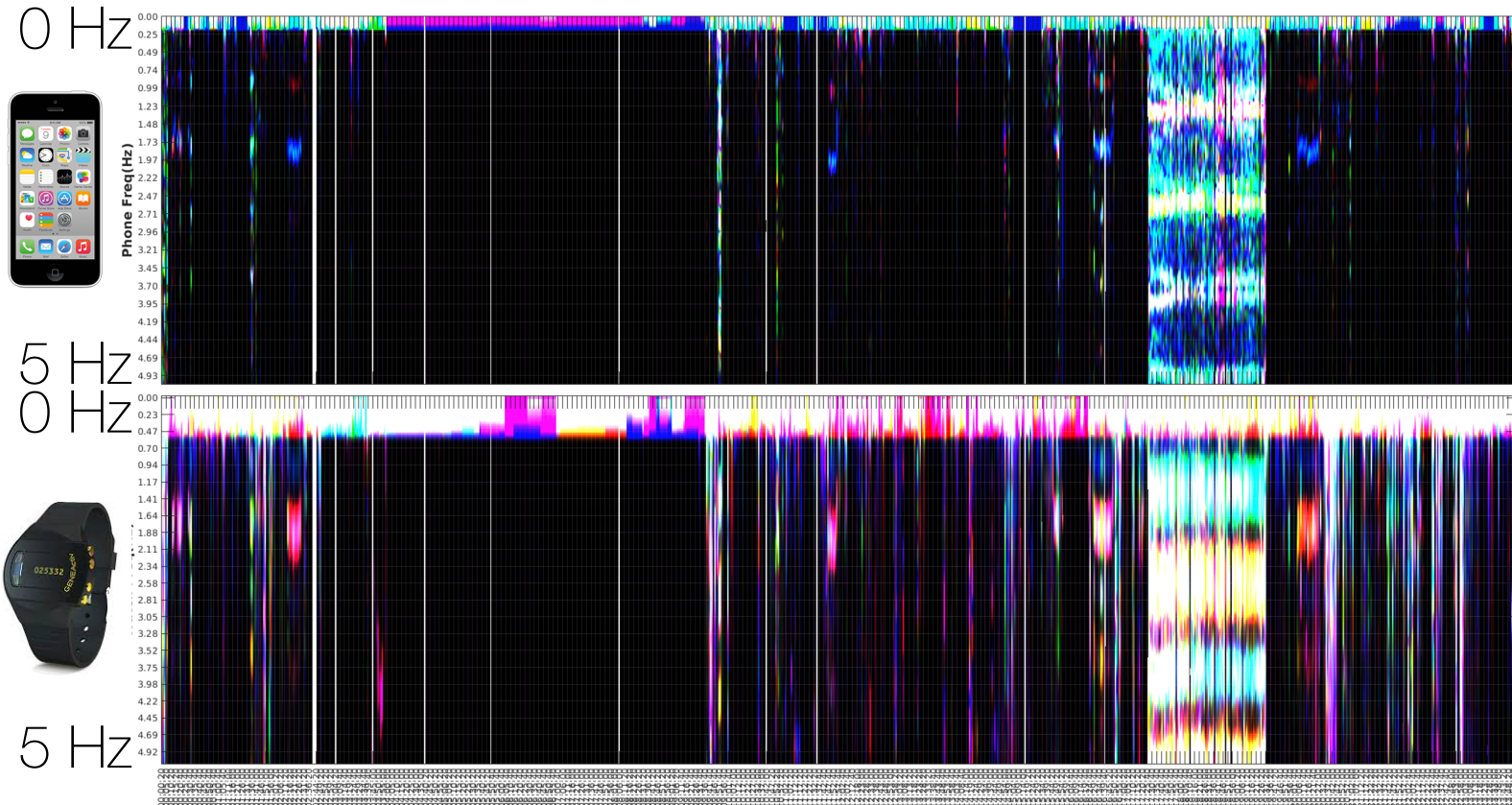


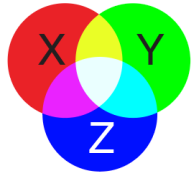
Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 24 hours





Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 24 hours





Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 24 hours

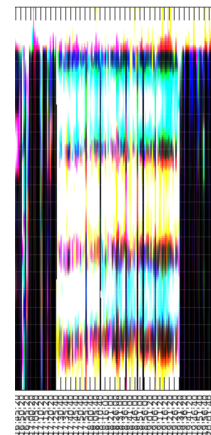
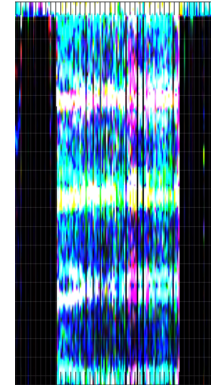
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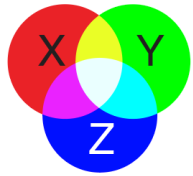


5 Hz
0 Hz



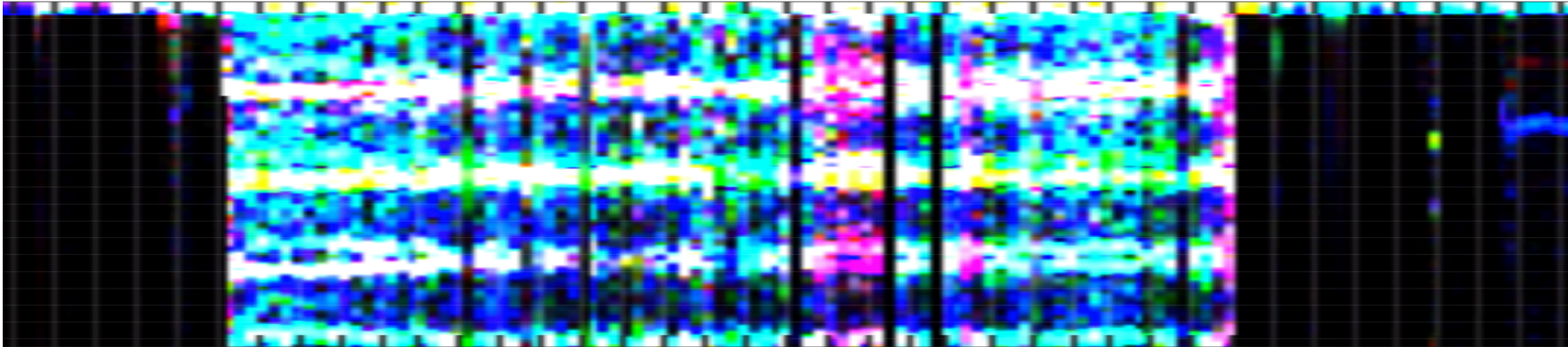
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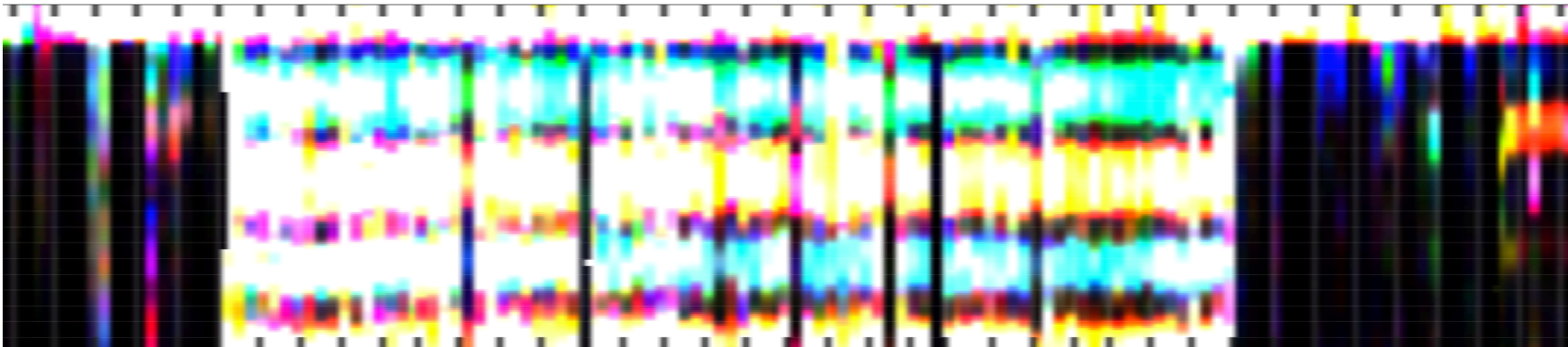
Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 24 Min

0 Hz



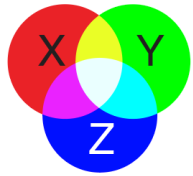
5 Hz

0 Hz



5 Hz





Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 24 Min

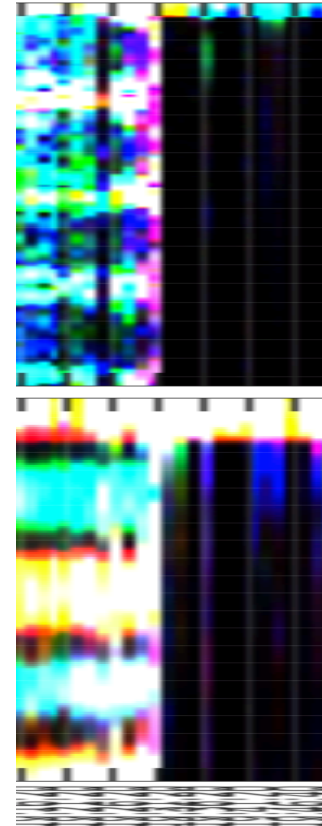
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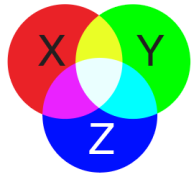


5 Hz
0 Hz



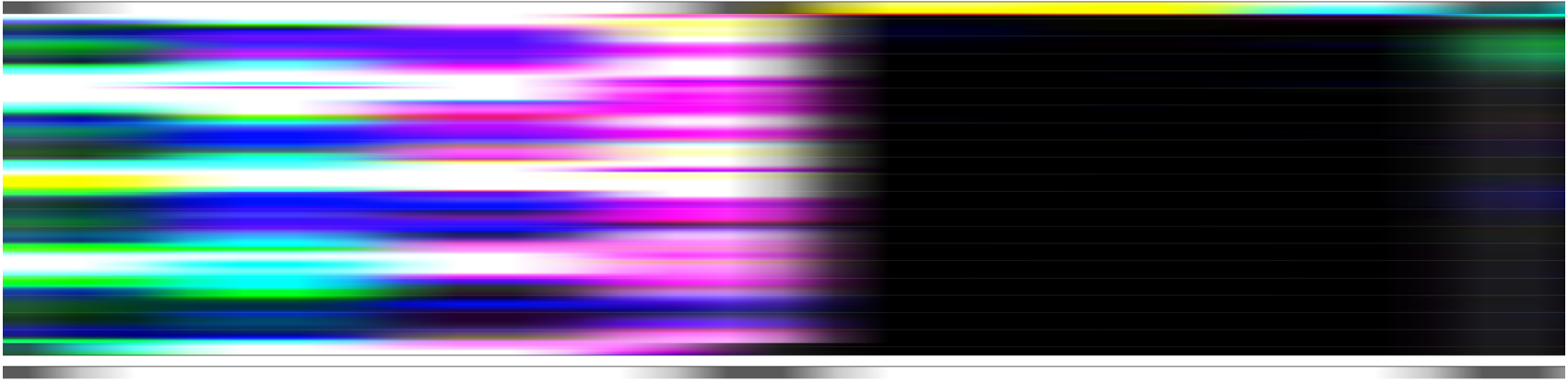
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Power Spectral Density of Human Movement over 3 min

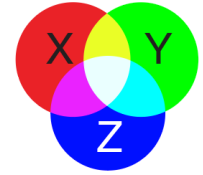
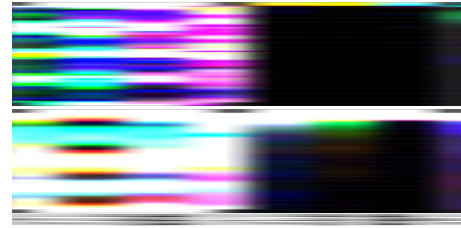
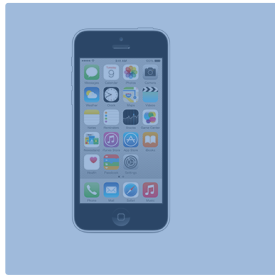
0 Hz



5 Hz
0 Hz

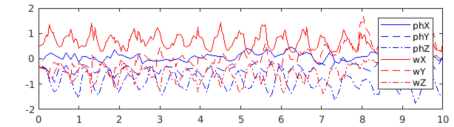
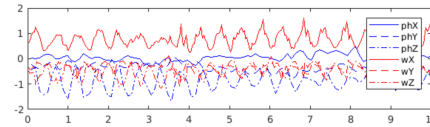
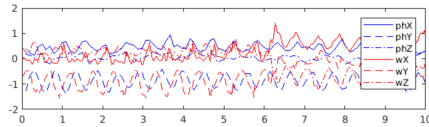


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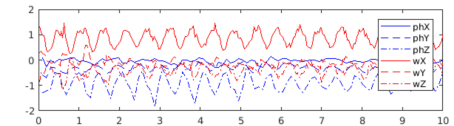
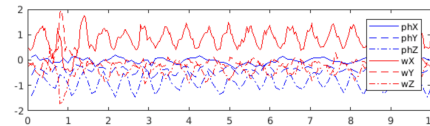
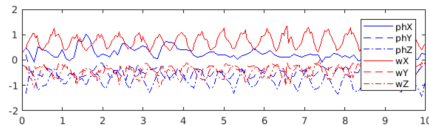


Power Spectral Density and Raw Accelerometry over 3 minutes as Exercise Epoch is Ending

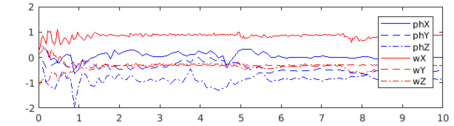
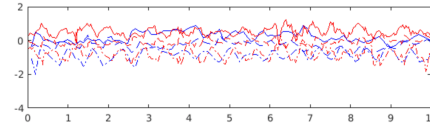
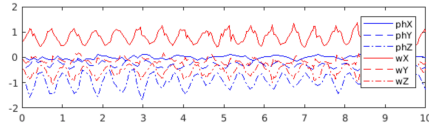
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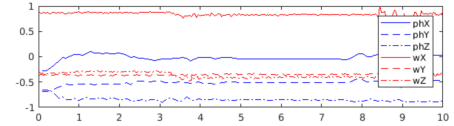
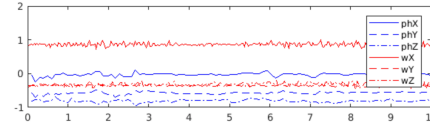
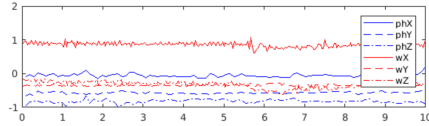
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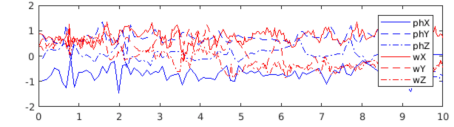
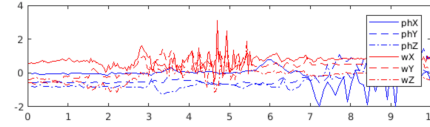
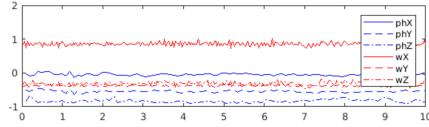
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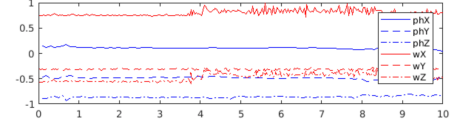
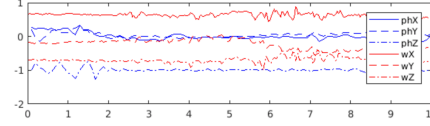
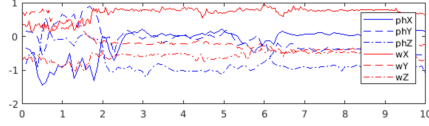
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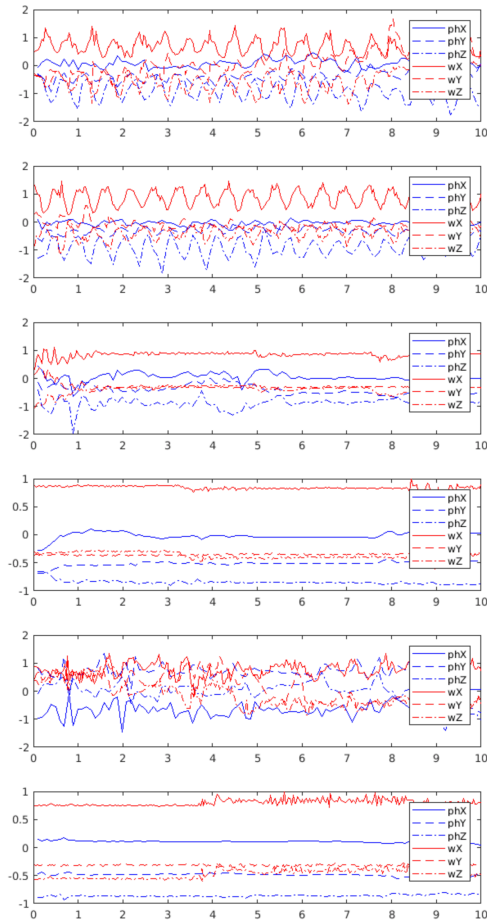
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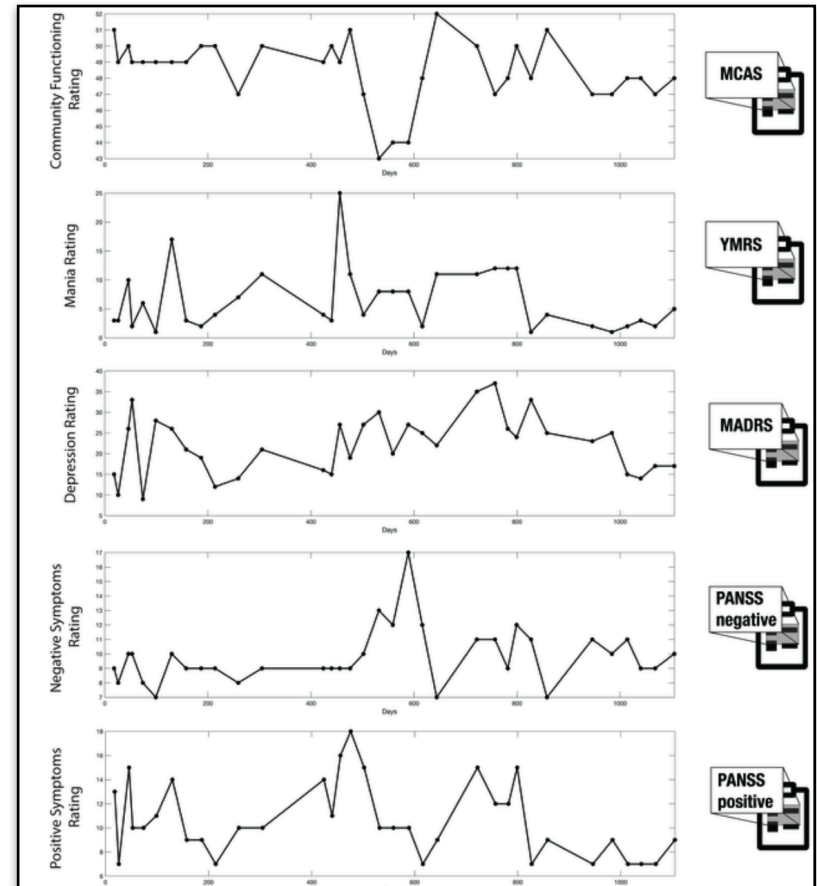
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Using **Behavioral Variation** to Understand the Brain and Disease

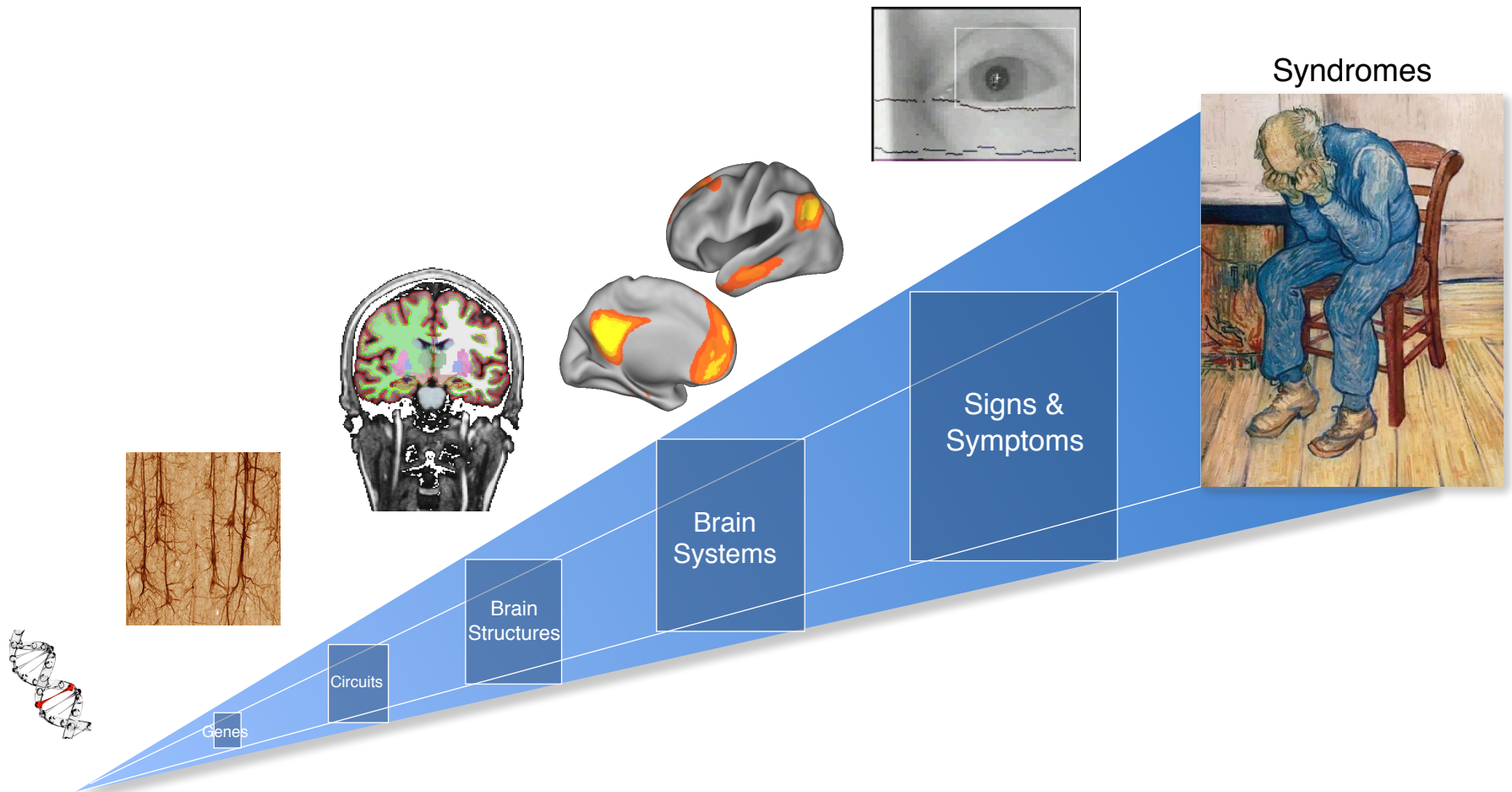


10 seconds of behavioral changes



1000 days of behavioral changes

Using **Behavioral Variation** to Understand the Brain and Disease



Latent Variable Approach to Psychiatric Construct Definition

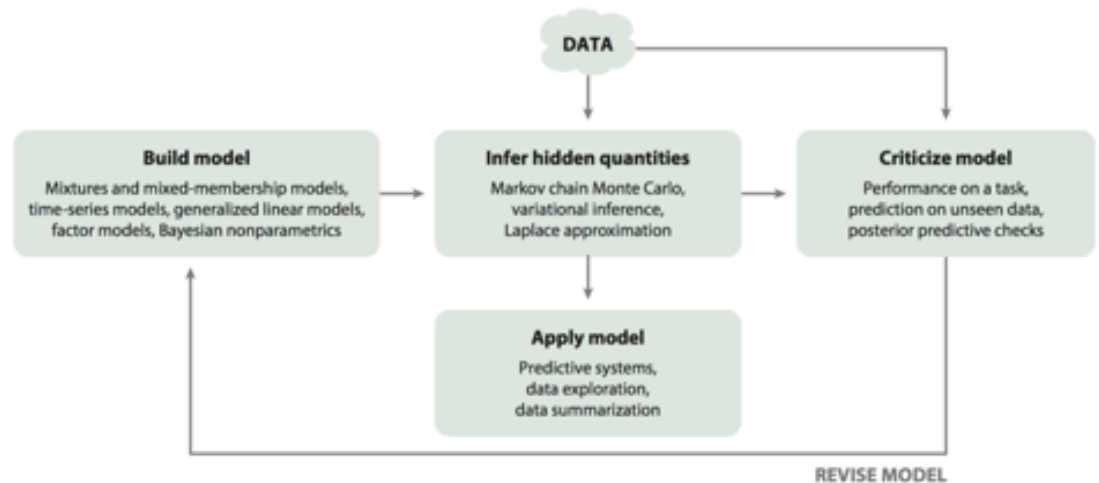
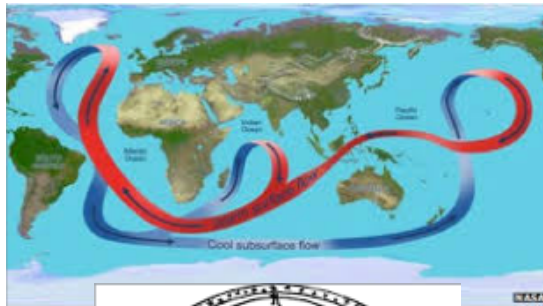
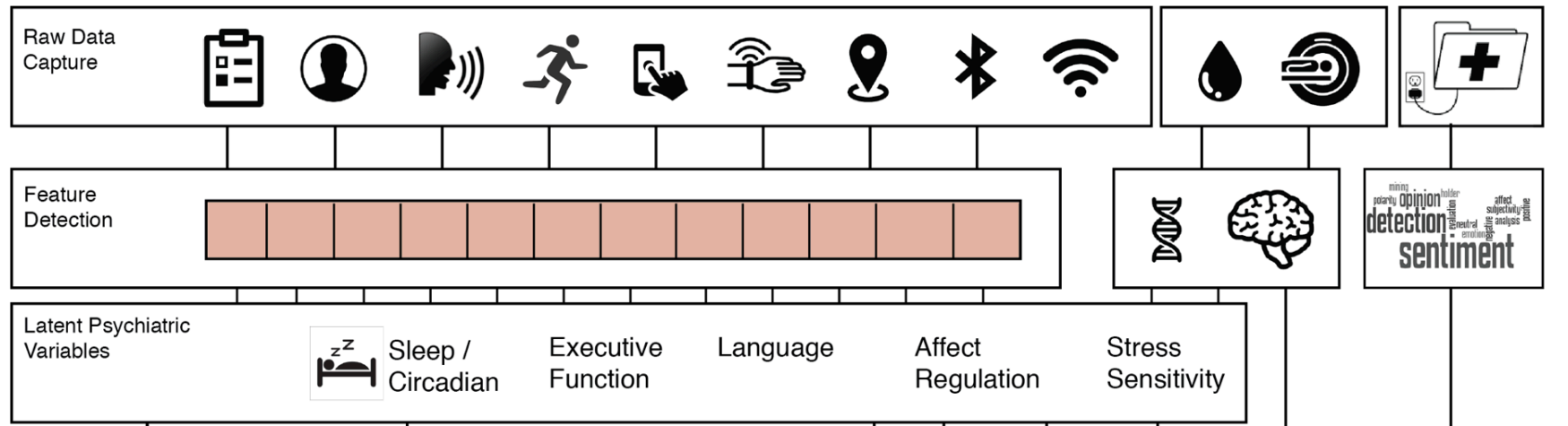


Figure 1

Box's loop. Building and computing with models are part of an iterative process for solving data-analysis problems. This is Box's loop, a modern interpretation of the perspective of Box (1976).

Questions?

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