

Review on Machine Learning Techniques to predict Bipolar Disorder

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Abstract

Bipolar disorder, a complex disorder in brain has affected many millions of people around the world. This brain disorder is identified by the occurrence of the oscillations of the patient's changing mood. The mood swing between two states i.e. depression and mania. This is a result of different psychological and physical features. A set of psycholinguistic features like behavioral changes, mood swings and mental illness are observed to provide feedback on health and wellness. The study is an objective measure of identifying the stress level of human brain that could improve the harmful effects associated with it considerably. In the paper, we present the study prediction of symptoms and behavior of a commonly known mental health illness, bipolar disorder using Machine Learning Techniques. Therefore, we extracted data from articles and research papers were studied and analyzed by using statistical analysis tools and machine learning (ML) techniques. Data is visualized to extract and communicate meaningful information from complex datasets on predicting and optimizing various day to day analyses. The study also includes the various research papers having machine Learning algorithms and different classifiers like Decision Trees, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression and K- Nearest Neighbor are studied and analyzed for identifying the mental state in a target group. The purpose of the paper is mainly to explore the challenges, adequacy and limitations in detecting the mental health condition using Machine Learning Techniques

Review on Machine Learning Techniques to predict Bipolar Disorder

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Abstract:

Bipolar disorder, a complex disorder in brain has affected many millions of people around the world. This brain disorder is identified by the occurrence of the oscillations of the patient's changing mood. The mood swing between two states i.e. depression and mania. This is a result of different psychological and physical features. A set of psycholinguistic features like behavioral changes, mood swings and mental illness are observed to provide feedback on health and wellness. The study is an objective measure of identifying the stress level of human brain that could improve the harmful effects associated with it considerably. In the paper, we present the study prediction of symptoms and behavior of a commonly known mental health illness, bipolar disorder using Machine Learning Techniques. Therefore, we extracted data from articles and research papers were studied and analyzed by using statistical analysis tools and machine learning (ML) techniques. Data is visualized to extract and communicate meaningful information from complex datasets on predicting and optimizing various day to day analyses. The study also includes the various research papers having machine Learning algorithms and different classifiers like Decision Trees, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression and K- Nearest Neighbor are studied and analyzed for identifying the mental state in a target group. The purpose of the paper is mainly to explore the challenges, adequacy and limitations in detecting the mental health condition using Machine Learning Techniques.

Keywords: Big data, Machine Learning, Mood disorder, Anxiety Depression, Artificial Intelligence, python.

1. Introduction

World Health Organization WHO implies, a person having healthy mind and physical fitness is a healthy person. Any changes in thought process and mental health are some of the age related process and changes across the world. Depression and anxiety are mental health disorder associated with unhealthy mind. As the age increases, the consequences and vulnerability associated with depression and anxiety also increases [3]. The development and advances in big data Analytics and Technology results in more attention in prediction of disease. Various studies and researches on large number of dataset has been conducted automatically to improve the accuracy of risk classification instead of selected characteristics previously [1]. Patients having bipolar disorder significantly experiences day-to-day and week-to- week swings in mood. This instability in mood increases the relapse of disease and reoccurrence of risk with time, this indicates that the disease is still active. The purpose of monitoring and symptom prediction of disorder is to investigate and correlate the symptoms of disorder [8].

Machine Learning Techniques are increasingly present in almost all systems that Process and gather bulk amounts of data. The field of medicine is largely benefited by Machine Learning. Machine Learning algorithms design the regression and

classification models that help in different disease diagnosis, drug recommendation, drug administration and so on. ML is the process of creating certain models and algorithms to predict values based on different features[13]. This review paper analysis ML technique for bipolar disorder and clinical procedures. The Data of healthy and unhealthy person are reviewed from a certain survey to apply prediction algorithm.

2. Categories of Bipolar Disorder

Bipolar disorder is a lifelong mental illness that occurs due to episodes of Mania and depression. Even after getting treatment for the illness people continues to have symptoms for it. Each type of disorder is identified and treated differently depending upon the type of disorder as shown in Fig 1.

- **Bipolar I Disorder:** This disorder has symptoms of mood episodes from Mania to Depression periodically. The disorder can be diagnosed if manic episodes are seen for at least seven days followed by psychotic features. To prevent harm to the patient and others immediate hospitalization is recommended. Sometimes people have depressive episodes along with manic features for two or more weeks.
- **Bipolar II disorder:** In this mood elevation of milder hypomania episodes occurs alternatively with severe depression. The Common symptoms of major depressive episodes include hypersomnia,

uncontrollable and unexplained crying, severe fatigue, Loss of interest in liveliness, thoughts of suicide and death.

- **Cyclothymic disorder:** These disorders have symptoms of brief periods of hypomanic episodes along with depressive symptoms. They are not long lasting and extensive in hypomanic and depressive episodes. It is a milder form of bipolar disorder consists of cycling mood swings. The symptoms usually develop in adolescence. The person suffering from cyclothymic often appears to be functionally normal and do not seek treatment. But if left untreated, cyclothymic increases risk of severe disorder.
- **Mixed Features:** This refers to the combined symptoms of hypomania, depression and mania. The symptoms include sleeplessness, high energy and racing thoughts. The person also feels helpless, depressing and irritated. She/he has thoughts of suicide.
- **Rapid cycling:** It is described as having different types of mood episodes in 12-month period. In this people experiences high or low mood swing polarities within a week, in the course of illness. It is more likely to be seen in women rather than men. Rapid cycling have increased patterns of severe depression and suicide attempts.

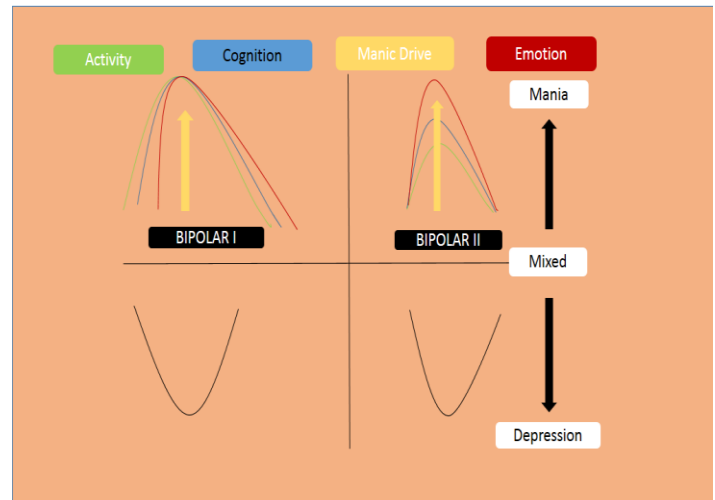


Fig. 1 Diagram to show different types of disorders

Many times the question arises that it is clinically useful to distinguish Bipolar I and II in diagnosis or not. On the other hand it there are some examples in which these disorders are merged into one broader dimensional category. For Example, the merging of Autism and Asperger's syndrome in DSM-5 into Autism Spectrum Syndrome ASD [32]. The Advantages of merging and distinction can be summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Advantages of Merging and distinction in Bipolar I and II disorder

Advantages of Merging and distinction in Bipolar I and II disorder	
Advantages of merging bipolar I and II disorder	Advantages of maintaining distinction in Bipolar I and II Disorder
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It confirms for clinical dimensions by a true reflection of illness to clinicians. • This promotes greater consistency in treatment approaches. • It encourages more coherence in bipolar thinking spectrum and research • It accommodates mixed states and allows for differential clinical expression of bipolar disorder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Consistency with lack of evidence to support change • Fewer disturbances to family and patients. • Acknowledges differences in clinical characteristics. • Depression in bipolar disorder is dominant. • Switching between types is differentially susceptible.

3. Machine Learning Techniques for predicting Bipolar Disorder

Machine learning methodology, gives a comprehensive and concise analysis of how machine learning techniques can help to detect the symptoms of people suffering from Bipolar Disorder. This also focuses on predicting the

symptoms of mental states of patients that provides a valuable insight for clinicians, patients, and researchers in reducing and preventing extreme mania and depression. The ML techniques have the following data processing steps as shown in Fig. 2. This includes planning and background Analysis, Data Acquisition, Data Analysis, Implementing Data Mining process and Performance Analysis.

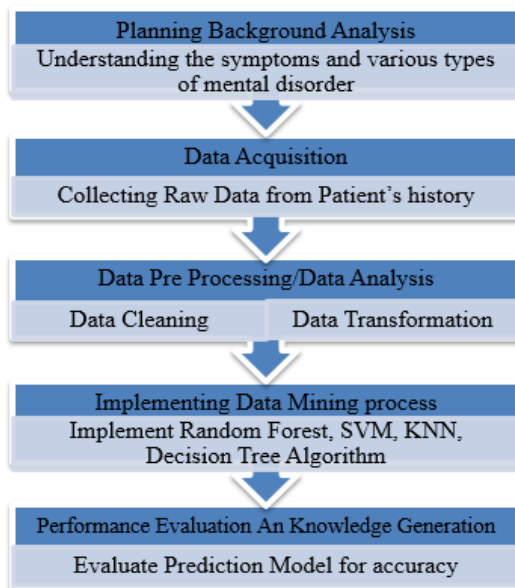


Figure 2: Machine Learning Data processing steps

(3.1). Planning and Background Analysis:

In this phase all the information regarding the individual and his illness is gathered which includes various qualitative factors like personal information, demographic information, sociodemographic characteristics, their Symptoms, and disease. Age, gender, their past history, chronic medical conditions, family status and environment, marital status, job security etc. are analyzed for detecting mental condition like depression and anxiety in older people [3]. These attributes are used as predictors in automated system for disease prediction [3].

(3.2). Data Collection or Data Acquisition:

Data is collected through various sources for both healthy and depressive peoples. They are analyzed for various parameters to detect anxiety, depression and other mental disorders. For this data is collected through various sources like surveys, questionnaires and various social media platforms. [13] Some of these sources are discussed below: -

- (3.2.1) For conducting surveys related to mental health and well-being, Questionnaires were conducted from Various recognized organizations and institutions like WHO (World health organization). For example,

a perceived stress scale questionnaire conducted having a subset of features. These features include heart rate, Respiration frequency, Skin conduction level, Skin conduction response rate etc. These features might react with stress and provide a better and accurate response as a result [18].

- (3.2.2) The review uses Facebook user's comments for depressive behavioral exploration and detection which is a great source of data. [13]
- (3.2.3) To collect psychological data, a Q-sensor and a Motion Logger in two wrist wearing sensors were used. The recorded data was Skin Conduction, Temperature, Ambient light, 3- axis acceleration. The data recorded was used to monitor the daily sleep and wake patterns, activity level to give a stress index for further analysis.
- (3.2.4) For analyzing social interaction, a mobile app was used. This monitors the call timings and messages, location and app usage. [7].
- (3.2.5) To record audio and physical activity, a smartphone is used. This consists of few categories walking, running, stationary, and sound related categories like silence, voice, noise and unknown respectively. The starting and ending of call conversations, phone lock and GPS coordinates were recorded. [8].

(3.3). Data Preprocessing- Feature Selection:

The raw data collected in data collection phase is preprocessed in an understandable format by two methods, namely data cleaning and data transformation. This is used to differentiate the various behaviors of the patients and to select the feature on the basis of which medical assistance is given. For describing and demonstrating depressive and non-depressive comments and posts, different features were extracted from user's post having psycholinguistic features.

- (3.3.1) Data Cleaning: - Data cleaning is required to remove the irrelevant data in patient prescription. For this reviewer used Linguistic inquiry and word count as a package of Psychological vocabulary. For this different intellectual, etymological and affective parts of user written and verbal correspondence are perceived.
- (3.3.2) Data Transformation: - Data collected was transformed into an understandable format for implementation purpose. All null data is removed and dataset is checked for naming convention.

(3.4). Classification - Implementation and Data Mining Process:

The research

objective is to examine classification algorithm for mental health prediction. For the study, Grünerbl et al., [6] analyze around 466 mental disorder patient's dataset conclude the relation between disease diagnosis and attributes by applying machine-learning techniques. These techniques include Random forest, SVM, K-nearest neighbor and decision Tree. The study compares the performances of the various algorithms using measures of accuracy to detect mental health problems. The popular algorithms are [P6]

(3.4.1) **Random Forest**

This classifier is a supervised classification method also known as ensemble classification method. The result of individual prediction is averaged out using predictor attributes. They are trained by bagging method that consists of random sample subsets. By sampling the training data, the method fits a decision for each tree and aggregate the result. Many base classifiers are provided by Random Forest. Values are inputted randomly in each tree and their distribution is equal in each tree. [20].

(3.4.2) **Support Vector Machines (SVM)**

This classifier is a linear and non-probabilistic binary classifier used to classify data for anomaly detection. Among other ML Techniques this model is very popular as well as costly to compute [21]. SVM is used for reducing noisy data for good results and is able to make decisions [22]. This classifier is a Statistical model used for regression challenges and classification. SVM is a supervised Machine Learning Algorithm in which for n number of parameters, each n parameters are plotted in n-dimensional space and assigned a specific coordinate. The classifier built a hyper plane into high dimensional feature space to isolate data in two classes. This finds a hyper plane for the purpose to separate close training datasets. SVM creates hyper plane by calculating the best possible margin (which is the difference between hyper plane and support vectors). Support vector divides dataset in higher n dimensional space.

(3.4.3) k-nearest neighbor (KNN): KNN is one of the non-parameter algorithms. This captures all the training data information. Data is plotted in n dimension based on similarities. In a sample Test, this algorithm plots the same n dimensions as training data in sample. It searches for best neighbors for the value of k. It uses to find the distances in dataset from point of interest to points in training dataset.

(3.4.4) Decision Tree: This is a simple and popularly used classifier based on systematic

approach. This makes the hierarchical tree from the training dataset. The states of decision tree are to divide the hierarchy of data having different characteristics. For example, in text documents classification, roots are mainly identified in terms and internal individual nodes are subdivided into its children in view of the yes or no of a term in Ensemble. Ensemble methods use multiple learning algorithms of decision tree for better predictive performance.

(3.5) Prediction - Evaluation of Performance & Knowledge Generation:

(3.5.1) Precision, is a measure of fraction of positive predictions in data mining, that are actually positive. Higher precision implies, that this model is better to identify the needy people for help. In This stage, a prediction model is constructed for identifying healthy and unhealthy persons by considering the psycholinguistic features as input.

(3.5.2) For example, if we take into consideration some of n depressive posts/comments in the model, so that each post/comments is highlighted or labeled either as depressive or non-depressive post/comment. The task with respect to classifier is to find the corresponding label for each posts/comments.

(3.5.3) Lastly, the outcomes or result are calculated. For better performance, the attributes or parameters of different algorithms are taken into consideration and compared with each other. The model which gives most accurate result is evaluated and used for prediction.

4. Investigating ML techniques for the prediction of Bipolar disorder

The review aims to study and give a clear and concise literature investigating Machine Learning ML techniques for the prediction of Bipolar disorder. The literature review aims to reduce the occurrence and prevalence of the anxiety disorders by effective early prediction. This results in significant minimization of hospitalization, improving their quality of life and reduces their health care bills to a large extent. The Literature review has three stages as shown in Fig 3.

- During the first stage, we reviewed 125 papers related to health issues and ML techniques through selected datasets like Springer, IEEE, Research gate etc. Additionally, we referred 25 articles from different sources. Out of which 31 papers are related to mental health illness or disorders and machine learning are studied and reviewed by their abstracts and titles.
- During second stage, 12 articles as mentioned in Table-2, are directly related to prediction of

mental health disorder and their prediction using Machine Learning Techniques are reviewed. These are reviewed thoroughly in full text mode and their reference list is referred for related extra studies.

- During the third stage, thorough examination of the related literature and included studies is involved. Input data and measurement methods are used as tools for acquiring essential information. This information is drawn to conclude accuracy and to draw a conclusion.

Different related studies are recently carried out in this area of mental health disorder and crisis prediction. This is indeed, a new and emerging area of research to apply a prediction algorithm. Studies related to this area in which researchers attempted to predict symptoms in patients having Bipolar Disorder.

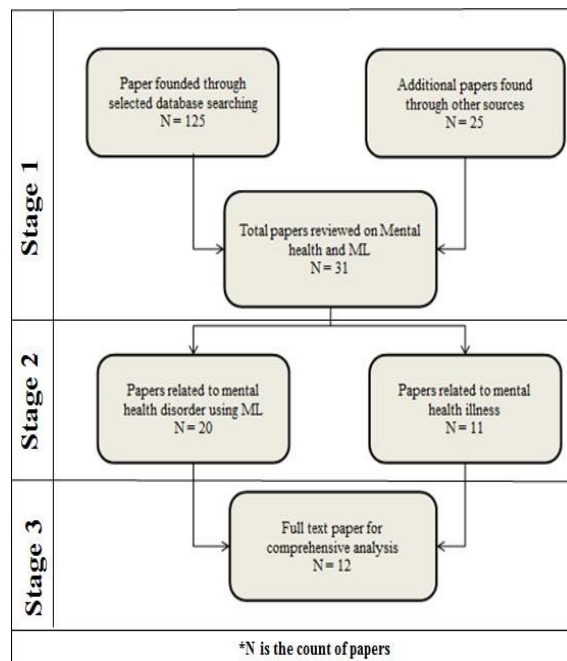


Fig 3: Flow Diagram of Machine Learning processing

Vinitha S et al. [1] studies a ML decision tree map algorithm by using structured data and unstructured data from hospital for portioning of data. It reaches a 94.8% quicker speed to produce report consist of possibilities of occurrence of disease. Axel Junestrand Leal. [2] implemented a Machine Learning Techniques to develop a prediction model by using symptom based data of patients. The papers [3] and

[20] aim to diagnose anxiety and depression behavior in old age persons by studying their socio demographics and other health related factors using Machine Learning Techniques. A. Grünerbl. [4], Grünerbl et al., [6] and J. Nicholas et al. [7] With the technologies predict changes in bipolar disorder patients by classification of depressive and manic state of patient using sensors in smartphones. Doryab et al. [5] By applying Machine Learning Techniques he investigated

which are the important features in health related issues based on ranking features. Grof et al. [9] prepared mood charting for monitoring the patients and to give the appropriate understand of mental health conditions by observing their daily routine chart that represent their state of mood. M. Faurholt-Jepsen et al. [8] studied symptoms of bipolar disorder by gathering objective data from smartphones. For this patient have to write their physical and social activities daily in the evening for a period of time. Akshi Kumara et al. [10] in this a AD novel prediction model is proposed for prediction of anxious depression in real time tweets. This studies the mixed disorder of anxiety and depression associated with thought process, lack of sleep and restlessness. Ezekiel Victor et al. [11] suggested a methodology which evaluates ML techniques for detecting depression that require minimal human intervention in terms of data collection and data labeling. Emmanuel G et al. [12], Conducted a comparative literature search using ML Techniques to predict specific types of stress and anxiety disorder and to develop certain tools that assists doctors in prediction of mental health and support in caring patients. Md. Rafiqul Islam et al [13] implements ML techniques to identify and implement a quality solution for mental disorder problem by studying Social media users comments and posts specially Facebook users. For this they monitor their attributes, feeling and behavior. Their mood swing patterns while they communicate with other user in online communications. Adrian B. R. Shatte et al. [14] according to this paper there is scope of Machine Learning in the area of Psychology and Mental Health, and evidently focus on prediction and diagnosis of mental health condition. Liana C.L. et al. [15] Their study and findings gives an early neuroimaging techniques for clinical assessment in young adults irrespective of objective and qualitative estimation of Psychopathology. Alicia Martinez et al. [16] Abd Rehman et al. [22] This paper aims at providing a guideline for further research in the direction of health care prediction system using Machine Learning Techniques. The electronic dataset on health records Provides a valuable information about the health risk and its predictions. The ML applications and methods has provided benefits in treatment, support and diagnosis of research and clinical administration. A. Khatter et al. [23], how to deal with pandemic situations and save lives in Lockdown. Students adjusted them well at their homes with restrictions and with a that one day their life will again be normal as before. They cope up with online teaching Learning method, online exam patterns, admissions to higher studies and summer internships etc. MS. Purude Vaishali Narayanrao et al. [25], include different approaches to predict heart attack, peer pressure and

depression. The data collection mechanism includes questionnaires and surveys with different people, their social media posts, text messages and

verbal communication and facial expressions. Ela Gore et al.

[26] aim of the paper is to present commonly used algorithms and methods to describe the performance that act as a guide in selection of appropriate model. The alternates and possibilities of ML helps to bridge the gap between psychiatrist and patients to reveal the embarrassment of patient in critical shortfalls. Norah Saleh Alghamdi [28] study the use and benefits of Artificial intelligent application which uses text analytical tool for mental health support. This app uses different technologies and innovative sensors built in

smart devices. By using camera sensors and performing self testing scales it detects anxiety and depression. U Srinivasulu Reddy et al. [29] by applying ML Techniques, a stress analysis pattern is studied in working employees and to narrow down the stress levels. For the study they used 2017 mental health survey that includes responses of technologies working employees. Vidhi Mody Pruthi Mody [30] facilitates a specialized care and emotional support for mental health people with the help of Machine Learning algorithms and Advanced Artificial Intelligence Techniques. Shahidul Islam Khan et al.

[31] The study examines a classification algorithm that is used to predict mental health disorder.

Table-2 – Studies related to dataset classifiers and ML Approaches.

Aim of the Paper	Authors	ML Approach	Data Source	Mental Health Type	Keywords
Effects of the Disastrous Pandemic COVID 19 on Learning Styles, Activities and Mental Health of Young Indian Students - A Machine Learning Approach (2020)	Anuradha Khattar et al.[23]	R and Python for Visualization, MS-Excel	Questionnaires and survey	Stress	Online Teaching and Learning, Pandemic, COVID-19, Mental health, social life.
Analysis of Machine Learning Algorithms for Predicting Depression	MS. Purude Vaishali et al.[25]	Feature dynamic history histogram (FDHH, PLS & LR, SVM	Social media posts, questionnaires, verbal Communication, facial expression .	Depression	ML, Mental health and predictive analysis
The Identification research of bipolar disorder based on CNN	Qiu Sun et al. [20]	CNN	Samples and SNP	Bipolar Disorder	Bipolar disorder, big data
Mental Disorder Detection: Bipolar Disorder Scrutinization Using Machine Learning	Ranjana Jadhav et al. [20]	SVM, Decision Tree	Questionnaire	Bipolar Disorder	ML, MDQ, Mood disorder, Bipolar disorder
Machine learning in mental health: A systematic scoping review of methods and applications	Adrian B R Shatte ¹ et al. [21]	SVM, Decision Tree, unsupervised(KNN)	Survey and questionnaire	Anxiety and depression	Big data ML, Mental health, health informatics
Surveying Machine Learning algorithms on EEG signals data for Mental Health Assessment	Ela Gore et al. [25]	EEG signal	EEG Signal Data and male , female participants	Depression	EEG Signals, ML, SVN, CNN

Monitoring Mental Health Using Smart Devices with Text Analytical Tool	Norah Saleh Alghamdi [27]	SVM	Using sensor, text analyzing tools	Anxiety and depression	Anxiety, Depression, Classification modal, Text Analysis and device prediction by ML
Mental Health Monitoring System using Artificial Intelligence: A Review	Vidhi Mody, Vrushti Mody [29]	RBF Kernel & SVM Model	From Smartphones and wearable devices	Anxiety and depression	AI, ML, Expert System, Virtual Counselling, Precision Therapy
Machine Learning Techniques for Stress Prediction in Working Employees	U Srinivasulu Reddy et al.[28]	Random Forest, SVM, KNN, Decision Tree, Bagging, Boosting	Survey and responses of Employees	Stress	Boosting, Decision Tree, Health care, ML, Stress Prediction and begging.
Supporting the Treatment of Mental Diseases using Data Mining	Shahidul Islam Khan et al.[30]	Random Forest, SVM, KNN	Collected from NIMH Hospital's report description in Bangladesh	Anxiety and psychosis	Classification Algorithm, Data Mining, Mental Disease, Health record.
A system to detect mental stress using machine learning and mobile development	Chandrasekhar Vuppapalat Et al.[23]	SVM, KNN	Tweet text and representations in the form of images, comments on visual attributes of tweets	Stress	EEG Biosensors, ML, Mental stress , Mobile Development, Health care, SVM, KNN, Mind wave
Intelligent health risk prediction systems using machine learning: A review	Mr. Santosh A. Shinde et al.[17]	AD Tree and KNN	Data from social networking sites	Psychological condition	Electronic health records, health risk predictions, ML

5. Future Challenges in Mental Health Detection

The mental health disorder is difficult to categories because various feature selection processes are implemented by Researchers which is a major challenge in this study. The quality of dataset and its interpretation is a challenge. The data collected from the various devices should be very accurate and precise. Imprecise data from devices will lead to failure of the proposed system. The security, Privacy and ethical issues are important challenges in this field. To avoid issues related to privacy, safety precautions need to be taken, such as user authentication mechanisms and encryption of data.

The information available in Online Social Networks

[22] provides a huge or bulk of data having immense potential that is to be explored in modern research. For this we extract millions of data to understand the phenomenon selected for a study. The researchers focused on detection of mental health problem through several findings to be referred by researchers for future studies.

- i) Initially few studies on mental health are found very informative like people with this disorder isolates themselves do not communicates with other peoples. They are quite simple and do not interact easily. Their social life is not normal as compared with non-stressed people. [28]. It's a challenges to make them feel that they are also normal humans.
- ii) People with depression are involved in negative emotions and religious judgements [14]. They are involved in their own self.
- iii) The major challenge is of language barriers as they use different languages in mental health problem detection. During data analytics, in Online Social Networks it was diagnosed that people with depression behaves differently on various situations [22].
- iv) Detection of Mental health involves several challenges in non-face-to-face communication and human computer interaction [22].
- v) The use of machine learning (ML) can help them to understand and determine the possibility of an

existing mental health state behind the words and languages in [14].

vi) The Privacy and security policies are the challenges faced by many researchers during their data preparation as due to the collection of public user data, such as those collecting from Twitter.

Some of these Challenges are summarized as follows:

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- The Quality and interpretation of data set and modal.
- Detection of mental health with time.
- Multiple categories of mental health problems.
- Preprocessing of data.
- Data quantity and generalizability.
- Data sparsity and ethical code.

6. Conclusion:

This review paper concludes that if the clinical heterogeneity of the samples of patient's data having bipolar disorder is given then by using machine learning techniques will provide researchers and clinicians with great insights in the fields such as diagnosis of diseases, their personalized treatment and prognosis orientation. Machine learning techniques for the prediction of stress and mental health condition will give significant response and this can be studied and explored for further research objectives. Over the time, if we do not control the emotional conditions, anxiety will become worse day by day and turns into a pathological situation and that is quite challenging to treat. These mental health disorders result in harm to the human body as it leads to suppression of the immune system, which then increases the chance of susceptibility to various infectious diseases, increase in blood pressure, and diabetes.

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