









Engineering and Physical Sciences

Research Council

Combining data mining and text mining for detection of early stage dementia: the SAMS framework

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Overview & key points



- SAMS project and framework
- Combination of data and text collection and analysis
- Non-invasive method
- Features linked to deficits in cognitive domains characteristic of dementia
- Previous papers on requirements gathering and ethical concerns, focus here is on implementation of text and data collection components

Dementia UK context



- 1 in 6 people at the age of 80
- Predicted to increase from 850K to 2M by 2051
- Diagnosis of dementia or MCI usually performed using paperbased cognitive texts such as MoCA
- Problems of referral until disease is well advanced

Research context



- Growing body of research and interest in health-related research
 - RaPID-2016 workshop @ LREC
 - Three "Computational Linguistics and Clinical Psychology" workshops held annually at ACL/NAACL since 2014
 - Six "International Workshops on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis" held at various locations since 2008
 - NIPS 2015 Workshop on Machine Learning in Healthcare
- Previous data not easily available
 - Nun-study
 - Iris Murdoch, Agatha Christie, PD James
 - DementiaBank



 Detect early signs of dementia, even before people are aware of problems

 Three-year project: monitoring computer-use activity to effectively detect subtle signs of cognitive impairment

Promoting self-awareness of change in cognitive function



- School of Computing and Communications, Lancaster University, UK
- School of Computer Science, University of Manchester, UK
- Institute of Brain, Behaviour and Mental Health, University of Manchester, UK
- Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London, UK

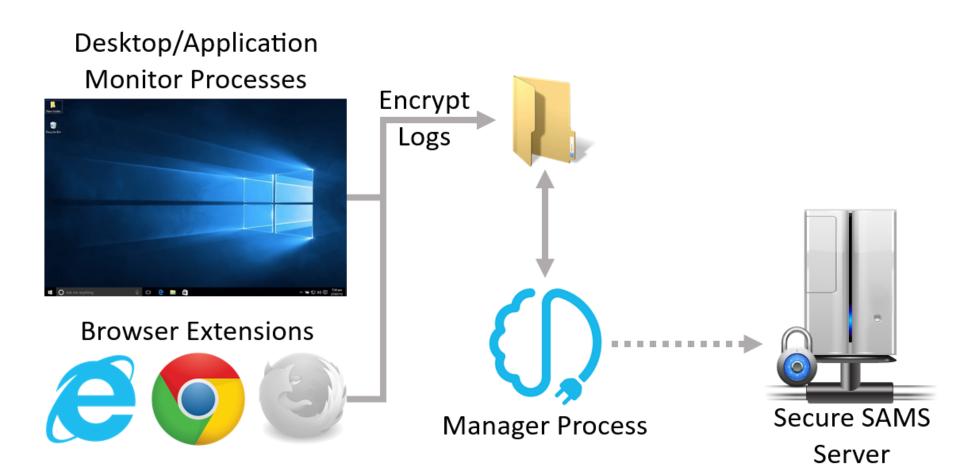


- Project aims
 - Non intrusive capture of computer use
 - Text (e.g. email), mouse movements, keyboard typing.
 - Mine the data for trends and patterns
 - mapping to clinical indicators e.g. working memory, motor control.
 - Infer longitudinal changes in cognitive health
 - possible early onset of dementia



- Internet activity provides an opportunity to monitor for changes over time
- SAMS will validate optimal thresholds by examining changes in performance
- Feedback mechanisms to enhance users' cognitive selfawareness
- Generic user-centered feedback architecture which could be applied to a wide range of problems



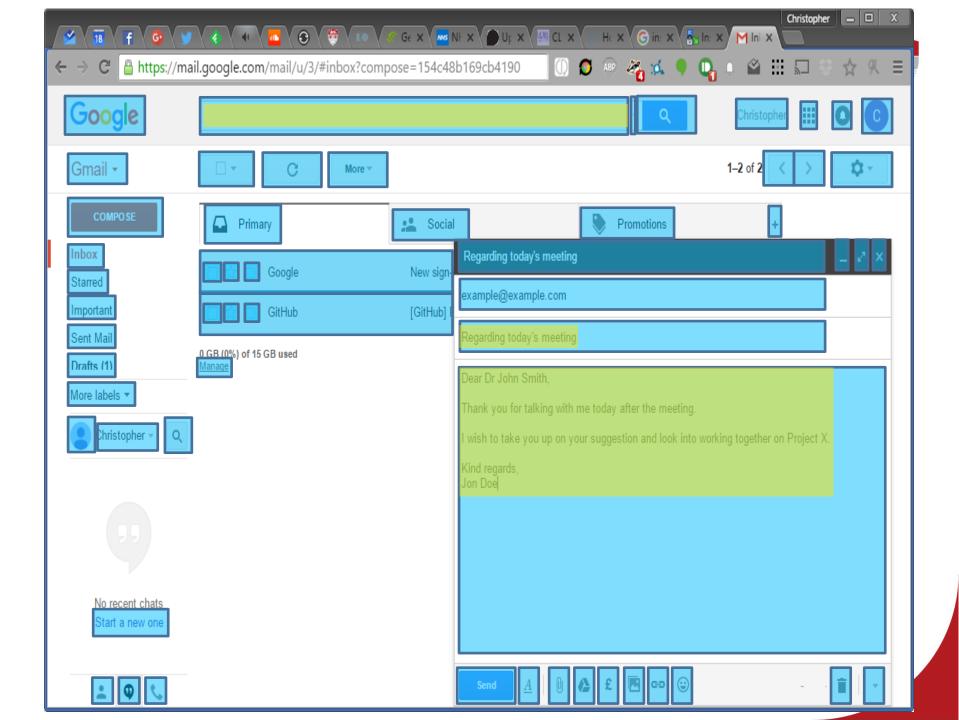




- Desktop logger component
 - Level 1: Keyboard and mouse
 Application and Global Mouse and Keyboard Hooks .Net library in C#
 - Level 2: Operating system (e.g. desktop activities)
 - FileSystemWatcher class
 - Clipboard (.Net)
 - Microsoft UI Automation events
 - Level 3: Applications
 - Office Primary Interop Assemblies
 - Internet Explorer Object
 - Combination of above data to create higher level events, e.g.
 - Phases of mouse movements and drag phases
 - Mapping of desktop icons/windows

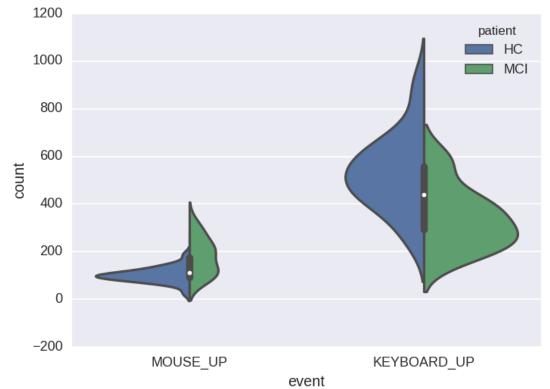


- Web browser extensions ... some major issues
 - Applications are largely black boxes
 - Ensuring privacy/security (Ethics)
 - Dynamic webpages (use JS MutationObserver)
 - Other engineering or usability considerations





 Differences between groups with low-level mouse and keyboard events. (Significant with respect to Mann-Whitney U test)



Conclusions



- Novel system architecture that combines data (keyboard, mouse and OS/application) and text (email, diary events)
- Analyse change over time
- Longitudinal study will end in August
- Currently implementing text mining features from related work in Wmatrix analysis pipeline (lexical, grammatical and semantic)
- Framework will be available from UCREL GitHub

For further information: http://ucrel.lancaster.ac.uk/sams/