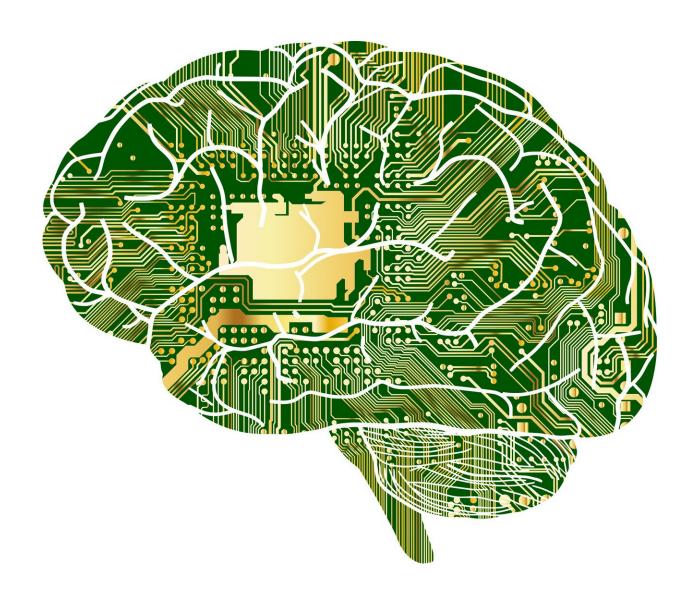


Scientists build machine learning model for detecting early signs of depression in text

July 24 2020, by Katie Willis



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain



A new machine learning model can detect early signs of depression in written text like Twitter posts, according to a study by University of Alberta computing scientists.

"The outcome of our study is that we can build useful predictive models that can accurately identify depressive language," said graduate student Nawshad Farruque, who designed the model to identify linguistic clues in everyday communication. "While we are using the model to identify depressive language on Twitter, (it) can be easily applied to text from other domains for detecting depression."

The English-language model was developed using samples of writing by individuals who identify as depressed on online depression forums. The <u>machine learning algorithm</u> was then trained to identify depressive language in tweets.

"This is the first study to show that depressive language has a specific linguistic representation," said Farruque. "We demonstrate that it is possible to identify it, transfer it and further use it for depressive language detection tasks."

Farruque noted there are many potential applications, from detecting signs of depression earlier to helping clinicians monitor the effectiveness of treatment for their patients over time.

"Our algorithm could be integrated with a chatbot that talks with seniors and can flag signs of loneliness and depression," he added. "Another potential application could be to monitor the messages of high-school students to identify whether they are suffering from <u>depression</u>."

Farruque completed the research under the supervision of computing scientists Osmar Zaïane, who is the director of the Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute (AMII), and Randy Goebel, an AMII fellow.



More information: Nawshad Farruque et al., Augmenting Semantic Representation of Depressive Language: From Forums to Microblogs, *Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases* (2020). DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-46133-1_22

Provided by University of Alberta

Citation: Scientists build machine learning model for detecting early signs of depression in text (2020, July 24) retrieved 19 April 2024 from https://techxplore.com/news/2020-07-scientists-machine-early-depression-text.html

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