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Depression Detection Using Facial Recognition

Ayush Bhansali, Abhinandan Tripathi, Aadesh Bhise, Paritosh Dhake, Prof. Pallavi Bhujbal
Dept. Information Technology (DA)
MIT ADT - School of Engineering
Pune, India

Abstract - The most common mood illness in the world, depression, has a huge negative effect on one's health and ability to perform as well as severe psychological, familial, and societal repercussions. For both clinicians and patients who are affected, there may be various benefits to the accurate and prompt detection of symptoms connected to depression. The current research aims to create and clinically evaluate a system that could recognise visual indicators of melancholy and aid medical judgements. A fast-developing area of research is the programmable assessment of suffering based on observable signals. The ongoing comprehensive evaluation of methods as expressed in excess of sixty dispersions during the most recent ten years is concentrated on artificial intelligence calculations and image processing. Visual indicators of misery, different information-gathering techniques, and the present datasets are assembled. Gauges for visual component extraction, dimensionality decrease, layout, and backslide choice options are shown in the review, alongside illustrations of several different blend strategies.

Keywords - Dataset, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network and Depression

I. INTRODUCTION

The individuals who are deterred are unaware of their unhappy mental state. Some kids eventually turn to self-destructive behaviors because they are unable to pinpoint the reason for their persistent depression. In the view of mistaken idea of “embarrassment” related with depression, understudies who are deterred might know about their condition but might be reluctant to look for help. It is better to recognize the symptoms of suffering when grieving is just beginning. On the off chance that distress is perceived from the get-go, a clear session with the coach could be of extraordinary help to the student. This might significantly impact that student's negative viewpoint to a decent one. Such a pupil can be taught to take mental stress in stride and can be directed to choose the appropriate path to success. Eye contact is the main nonverbal communication technique. Much research has been done to determine the physical manifestations of suffering. The significant target of the ongoing review is to find miserable students by focusing on the facial characteristics. Various face identification, highlight extraction, and arrangement of these highlights as deterred or non-deterred photograph handling algorithms make up the main part of this framework. The system in future is put to the test utilizing symptoms of a depressed condition. From there on, recordings of different understudies' front facing countenances

will be taken utilizing a webcam. The facial qualities of these countenances will then be extricated for depression detection. The understudy will be arranged as deterred or not deterred relying upon the seriousness of their burdensome side effects. Deciding characteristics in light of time series picture inputs.

- Foresee the mind-set level with class name in view of score or weight.
- Effectively executed the test model in view of preparing set as supervised learning approach.
- Execute the proposed framework with greatest exactness.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The proposed study means to plan and carry out a deep learning framework for depression level prediction that forecasts a client's level of depression by extracting visual information from their face.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this paper a dataset of facial images is created and then with the help of dataset automatic identification of depression is performed using deep convolutional neural network and it gives a static output as normal or depressed [1]. In this paper a manual PHQ-9 questionnaire was used, and the patient was asked to enter mood manually and a static output of presence or absence of depression disorder was generated [2]. In this paper a dataset was created by taking audio and video samples and then 3D and 2D data from facial expressions were extracted and used to recognize depression and they have also suggested the implementation of CNN model for audio and video samples in the future [3]. In this paper an effective electroencephalogram using spatial information is used. A dataset of 30 people containing 16 depression and 14 normal patients is taken to classify the patient as normal or depressed [4]. In this paper electroencephalogram based mild depression detection using differential equation is performed. They have created a dataset of tried and upgraded electroencephalogram from which various highlights of many bands are extricated and then k nearest neighbour is used to classify these upgraded features [5]. In this research paper the depression identification is done based on the visual cues and a dataset is created but the drawbacks and scope of improvement is also mentioned [6]. They have created a model which will auto answer becks depression inventory questions set with the help of many machine learning algorithms and uses it directly on public through applying on social posts and they also mention scope for future development [7]. The researchers have focused on creating an architecture in which a part focuses on extricating the highlights, another part focuses on attention part which timely captures and a part with multimodal highlights which mixed together helps in automated depression identification from recordings [8]. The researchers have contrasted and built a model to convert texts and apply artificial neural network in fusion with deep learning methods to generate accurate results for the identification of depression [9]. In this research paper they have created a model using support vector machine which is mixed with the model which records the values of pulse fluctuation before and ongoing while going through some procedure which helps in identification of depression [10]. The researchers have assembled a model with uses semantic metadata in combination with the convolutional neural network for the identification of depression in text arrangements by classifying them and making them adaptive [11]. An efficient method by skirting the filling of long forms have been proposed by utilizing a wide range of machine learning algorithms to rapidly recognize the symptoms of stress and anxiety in the women who are carrying a human inside them with appending big data in the model [12]. In this research paper they have collected the text data in Seina Weibo and then they have created a model with deep neural network for highlight extrication and the classification of data is done using a deep integrated support vector machine helping is accurate

identification of depression to certain limit [13]. The researchers have developed a model which uses the heart rate inconstancy and eye flickering rate while live discussion over video conferencing which helps in quick identification [14]. The framework used is using convolutional neural network with deep regression network which works with the visual clarification. It generates a seriousness score in view of the proposed depression enactment map [15]. The researchers have used a fusion of attention bidirectional long short-term memory which upgrades the classification limit with the XGBoost on the imbalanced social media information for the identification of depression [16]. The researchers have proposed a framework which has two parts the first maximization part focuses on the smooth variations of facial articulation and the second differentiation part focuses on the sudden facial articulations which helps in the accurate identification of depression [17]. The researchers have designed a framework which captures facial feelings in real time with the help of a designed convolutional neural network and a multi-task cascaded convolutional network is used to identify the complete face and send the extricated facial highlights to the other part of the model and it also helps in saving storage [18]. In this research paper they have provided a far-reaching overview of the present status of research on depression identification using distant facial recordings. They have reviewed the key challenges and limitations associated with this approach, as well as the different techniques and algorithms that have been proposed for analysing facial expressions and identifying patterns that are indicative of depression. They have also discussed the moral and privacy concerns related with the use of distant facial recordings for depression identification [19]. In this research paper they have proposed a bidirectional long short-term memory and convolutional neural network based four stream model for the diagnosis of depression using audio and text information. The four streams consist of audio input, text input, audio feature input, and text feature input, which are processed by separate convolutional neural network and bidirectional long short-term memory models. The output from each stream is then combined using a fully connected layer to produce a final diagnosis. We evaluate the performance of our proposed model on a dataset of audio and text recordings from individuals with and without depression [20]. In this paper they have proposed a profound augmentation approach for the identification of depression using a mix of facial and vocal highlights. The proposed approach uses a deep neural network to learn the relationship between the facial and vocal highlights and the presence of depression. The network is trained using a maximization method, which maximizes the difference between the features of depressed and non-depressed individuals [21]. In this paper they have provided a survey of the current state of research on multimodal mental health detection. They have reviewed the different modalities that have been used for mental health detection, including audio, video, and text, as well as the different techniques and algorithms that have been proposed for analysing these modalities. They have also stated the challenges and limitations related with the use of multimodal data for mental health detection, such as privacy concerns and the need for large datasets [22]. In this paper they have proposed an augmented teleconsultation platform for the assessment and treatment of depressive disorders. The platform consists of a mobile application that allows users to complete a self-assessment questionnaire, provide audio and video recordings of their symptoms, and receive feedback and treatment recommendations from a mental health care provider. The platform also provides with a machine learning based model for the automated identification of depression based on the audio and video recordings [23]. In this paper they have proposed a double stream various cases learning approach for depression identification using facial look recordings. The proposed approach uses two streams, one for facial look highlight extraction and the other for facial motion highlight extraction. Multiple instance learning is used to combine the features from the two streams and classify the recordings as either depressed or non-depressed. Their experimental results show that the proposed approach achieves a high accuracy in the

identification of depression, outperforming other state-of-the-art approaches [24].

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

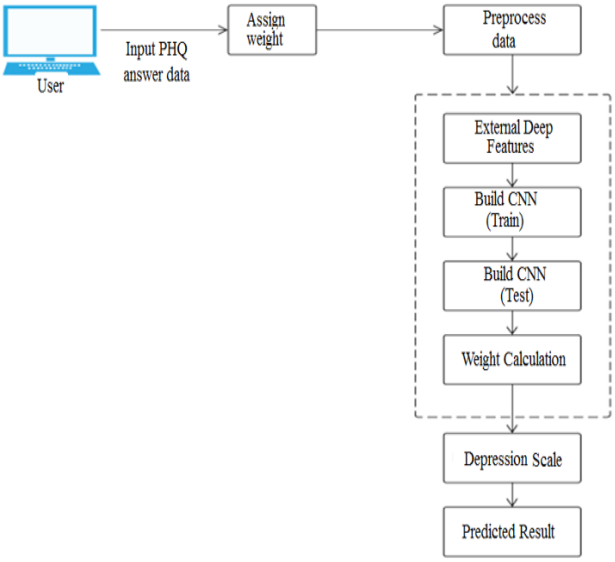

Figure 4.1: System Architecture

The proposed framework can forecast people's degrees of mental stress since it was constructed in Python using convolutional neural network algorithms. The philosophy of the suggested framework is as per the following:

- The picture information was gathered from Kaggle.
- The information which is gathered is partitioned into two sections. i.e.: - eighty percentage for training and twenty percentage for testing.

There are other methods employed, including as feature extraction and preprocessing. The proposed model for the backend part uses the camera for facial pictures for mood level forecast using convolutional neural network and microphone to take the PHQ9 data input as voice which we then convert into text using google API and then we give a number to each answer which after the completion of the process helps to give a level of depression along with a tag and for the front end part we have designed a website using php and bootstrap which allows the user to login after which it displays a dashboard where the user and edit the profile and it also display the depression test history of the understudy under the depression history tab. After the user taken photo has been passed, its features are extracted. The trained model is compared to the extracted features, and the anticipated output is calculated based on how closely the proximity of the highlights matches and the predicted output is determined. In case of PHQ9 the user gets four options out of which he was to answer one vocally in appropriation with the question.

Test Cases

Sr. No.	Description	Test Case I/P	Actual Result	Expected	Test Criteria(P/F)
1	Install Python	Python Exe	Should get install properly	Proper Installed	P
2	Installing Libraries	Library command for install	Should get installed	Libraries installed successfully	P
3	Training Dataset	Dataset Training	Error in Training Model	Trained Model	F
4	Training Dataset	Dataset Training	Trained Model	Trained Model	P

5	Login Credentials	User Name and Password	Login Unsuccessful	Unsuccessful Login	F
6	Login Credentials	User Name and Password	Login Successful	Successful Login	P
7	Password	Current and New Password	Password Updated	Update Password	P
8	Select Limited Dataset	Number of rows	Should select and train the selected data	Trained Model	P
9	Prediction	URL as input	Should Predict the result	Result Predicted	P

V. CONCLUSION

Facial Recognition has shown much promising results in case of depression detection using various features and detecting the mood of the patient but there is also an accuracy and reliability concern because of the camera angle frequently changing facial expression. Here we have tried our best by continuously capturing the mood while taking the audio test of PHQ9 for the patient. PHQ9 helps in accurately identifying depression symptoms which may help in further assistance for the patient. So, this technique aids in inter-personal communication and aids in accurately forecasting a person's mental health.

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