FINDING PSYCHOLOGY INSTABILITY USING ML

Author 1: Mrs. Manjula V Biradar .

E-mail : Manjuvb96@gmail.com

Author2: Mr.Vishwanath R

E-mail :vishwanathshetter@gmail.com

Author 3: Mrs.Shantkumari M

E-mail:shantamachetty@gmail.com

Author 4: Mrs.Laxmi Math

E-mail:laxmi.math@gmail.com

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Abstract -In today's world, people are experiencing behavioral and mental illnesses as a consequence of increased stress and pressure in their everyday lives. Anxiety, depression, stress, schizophrenia, and bipolar disorder are just a few instances of mental health issues. Mental disease is accompanied by both physical and emotional symptoms. Based on their actions and thoughts, this study will establish whether or not a person is suffering from mental illness. Panic attacks, sweating, palpitations, sadness, concern, over thinking, mental illness is indicated by symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations, and each symptom represents a different form of mental disorder. Five machine learning methods were utilized for this study: XG-Boost, SVM, Logistic Regression, and Decision Tree, KNN. We employed a feature selection strategy that incorporated an additional tree classifier as well as other pre-processing techniques in this work. A machine learning algorithm has been utilized to identify a mental illness based on the symptoms of a patient that use the feature extraction technique.Parameters Recall, Accuracy, Precision, and F1-score were used to assess the efficacy of machine learning models.

Key Words: optics, photonics, light, lasers, templates, journals

1.INTRODUCTION

Societal destruction has been inflicted by psychosis. People with mental diseases such as stress, anxiety, schizophrenic, bipolar disorder, and panic disorder tend to dismiss the reality that mental illness is world's most significant issue. [Silvana et.al.,2018]. Psychiatric

illnesses have the potential to affect atmosphere as well as security and stability of individuals. It disrupts person's behaviour, thoughts, and emotions, which has a negative impact on their life. Psychiatric illness alters and negatively impacts life of individual, losing hope for himself and his loved ones, among other things. Psychoses havesocialand global economic concerns. [Silva et al., 2019] Codified rephrase there are no genetic diagnostic tests or used to assess psychological conditions. 1 Mental illness cannot be diagnosed via biological tests. The expert's judgment is employed to construct the diagnosis based on the various symptoms. Maybe there is substantial link and effect depending upon accompanying patient's condition.By affirming the patients' ailments, the study defines disease categories like depression, anxiety,bipolarisorder, schizophrenia, stress, and panic disorder.In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in intelligence gathering in the field of mental health therapy. Hearing may be impaired due to a depressed mood. Strange reactions are the norm among most individuals. Anger over little things, excessive or insufficient eating, rumination, sleep issues, or even thoughts of suicide were instances. There are antidepressants and anxiolytics prescribed by psychologists. In a single, one-on-one encounter, patients may voice their worries with their doctor. These days, there' supsurge into amount of individuals suffering from mental health problems. Everyone suffers from

a mental disorder.Although,few persons have not been cured all over the world. Only 35–50% of those in need obtain basic therapy in high-income nations. Untreated people account for 76-85 percent of the population in low and middle-income countries. This imbalance varies since diagnostic therapy is restricted and the disease is not first and foremost diagnosed

Some of the major mental health disorders, such as chronic diseases, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia they don't suddenly arise out of nowhere; they often develop over time and produce symptoms that can be recognized in the early stages. Such disorders could be avoided or controlled more successfully. If abnormal mental states are discovered early in the disease's course when extra treatment and care can be provided. So judging people's mental states based on their looks or conduct is a complex psychological science that has yet to be mechanized. Although screening test solutions exist, due to time and financial constraints, this solution is not feasible for large populations. Furthermore, diagnosis-based procedures have the unintended consequence of discouraging unwell people from taking part. As a result, psychological problems frequently go unnoticed or untreated.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] **Stevie Chancellor, Eric PS Baumer, and Munmun De Choudhury. Who is the" human" in human-centered machine learning: The case of predicting mental health from social media. Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction, 3(CSCW):1–32, 2019**.

"Human-centered machine learning" (HCML) combines human insights and domain expertise with data-driven predictions to answer societal questions. This area's inherent inter disciplinarity causes tensions in the obligations researchers have to the humans whose data they use. This paper studies how scientific papers represent human research subjects in HCML. Using mental health status prediction on social media as a case study, we conduct thematic discourse analysis on 55 papers to examine these representations. We identify five discourses that weave a complex narrative of who the human subject is in this research: Disorder/Patient, Social Media, Scientific, Data/Machine Learning, and Person. We show how these five discourses create paradoxical subject and object representations of the human, which may inadvertently risk dehumanization. We also discuss the tensions and impacts of interdisciplinary research; the risks of this work to scientific rigor, online communities, and mental health; and guidelines for stronger HCML research in this nascent area.

[2] Sarah Graham, Colin Depp, Ellen E Lee, Camille Nebeker, Xin Tu, Ho-Cheol Kim, and Dilip V Jeste. Artificial intelligence for mental health and mental illnesses: an overview. Current psychiatry reports, 21(11):1–18, 2019.

Purpose of review: Artificial intelligence (AI) technology holds both great promise to transform mental healthcare and potential pitfalls. This article provides an overview of AI and current applications in healthcare, a review of recent original research on AI specific to mental health, and a discussion of how AI can supplement clinical practice while considering its current limitations, areas needing additional research, and ethical implications regarding AI technology.

[3] Theodoros Iliou, Georgia Konstantopoulou, Mandani Ntekouli, Christina Lymperopoulou, Konstantinos Assimakopoulos, Dimitrios Galiatsatos, and George Anastassopoulos. Iliou machine learning preprocessing method for depression type prediction. Evolving Systems, 10(1):29–39, 2019.

The main objective of this study was to find a data preprocessing method to boost the prediction performance of the machine learning algorithms in datasets of mental patients. Specifically, the machine learning methods must have almost excellent classification results in patients with depression, in order to achieve the sooner the possible the appropriate treatment. In this paper, we establish ILIOU data preprocessing method for Depression type detection. The performance of ILIOU data preprocessing method and principal component analysis preprocessing method was evaluated using the tenfold cross validation method assessing seven machine learning classification algorithms, nearest-neighbour classifier (IB1), C4.5 algorithm implementation (J48), random forest, multilayer perceptron (MLP), support vector machine (SMO), JRIP and fuzzy logic (FURIA), respectively. The classification results are presented and compared analytically. The experimental results reveal that the transformed dataset with new features after ILIOU preprocessing method implementation to the original dataset achieved

100% classification–prediction performance of the classification algorithms. So ILIOU data preprocessing method can be used for significantly boost classification algorithms performance in similar datasets and can be used for depression type prediction.

[4] T Nagar. Prediction of mental health problems among children using machine learning techniques.

Early detection of mental health issues allows specialists to treat them more effectively and it improves patient's quality of life. Mental health is about one's psychological, emotional, and social well-being. It affects the way how one thinks, feels, and acts. Mental health is very important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. This study identified five machine learning techniques and assessed their accuracy in identifying mental health issues using several accuracy criteria. The five machine learning techniques are Logistic Regression, K-NN Classifier, Decision Tree Classifier, Random Forest, and Stacking. We have compared these techniques and implemented them and also obtained the most accurate one in Stacking technique based with an accuracy of prediction 81.75%

Table -1: Sample Table format

```
=================================
Preprocess data
=================================
null Data= Timestamp            0
Age                             0
Gender                          0
Country                         0
state                          515
self_employed                   18
family_history          0
treatment               0
work_interfere          264
no_employees            0
remote_work             0
tech_company            0
benefits                0
care_options            0
wellness_program        0
seek_help               0
anonymity               0
leave                   0
mental_health_consequence      0
phys_health_consequence        0
coworkers               0
supervisor              0
mental_health_interview        0
phys_health_interview          0
mental_vs_physical             0
obs_consequence                0
comments                1095
dtype: int64
        Timestamp Age Gender ... comments
v_ScaledUp   b_ScaledUp
```

0   2014-08-27 11:29:31   37   Female   ...   NaN 1.763000e-08 1.763000e-08

1   2014-08-27 11:29:37 44   M ...   NaN 1.770000e-08 1.770000e-08

2   2014-08-27 11:29:44 32   Male ...   NaN 1.758000e-08 1.758000e-08

3   2014-08-27 11:29:46 31   Male ...   NaN 1.757000e-08 1.757000e-08

4   2014-08-27 11:30:22 31   Male ...   NaN 1.757000e-08 1.757000e-08

...   .

1254   2015-09-12 11:17:21   26   male ... NaN 1.752000e-08 1.752000e-08

1255   2015-09-26 01:07:35   32   Male ... NaN 1.758000e-08 1.758000e-08

1256   2015-11-07 12:36:58   34   male ... NaN 1.760000e-08 1.760000e-08

1257 2015-11-30 21:25:06 46   f ...   NaN 1.772000e-08 1.772000e-08

1258   2016-02-01 23:04:31   25   Male ... NaN 1.751000e-08 1.751000e-08

[1259 rows x 29 columns]

X_Train Data

        Timestamp ... v_ScaledUp

443 2014-08-27 15:44:20 ... 1.759000e-08

402 2014-08-27 15:26:40 ... 1.749000e-08

902 2014-08-28 17:57:42 ... 1.751000e-08

966 2014-08-29 05:57:48 ... 1.752000e-08

578 2014-08-27 21:05:41 ... 1.755000e-08

...   .

763 2014-08-28 11:44:43 ... 1.764000e-08

835 2014-08-28 16:09:35 ... 1.770000e-08

1216 2015-02-21 09:30:14 ... 1.753000e-08

559 2014-08-27 19:16:15 ... 1.750000e-08

684 2014-08-28 09:16:21 ... 1.747000e-08

[1196 rows x 28 columns]

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y_Train Data

----

443   1.759000e-08
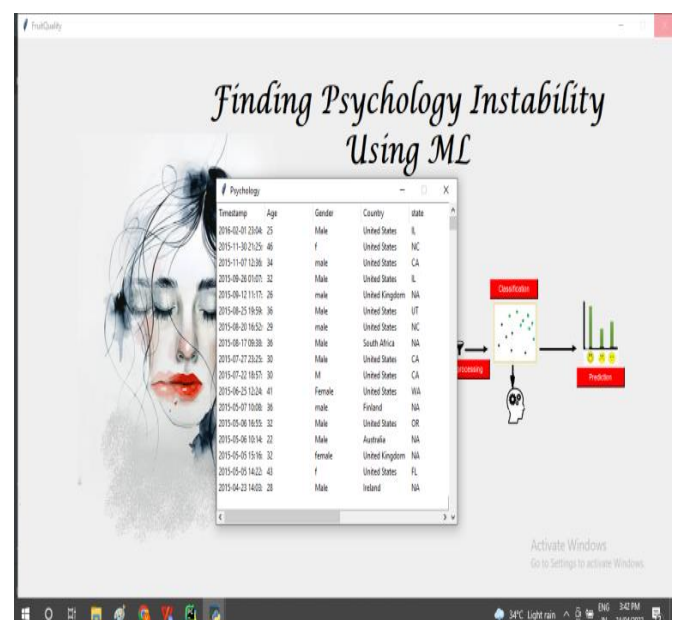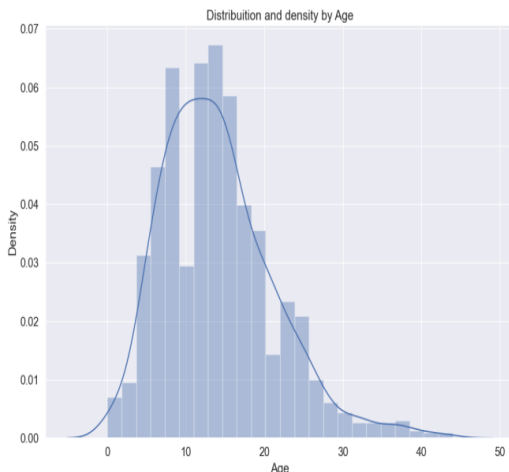
402   1.749000e-08

902   1.751000e-08

966   1.752000e-08

578   1.755000e-08

        ...

763   1.764000e-08

835   1.770000e-08

1216   1.753000e-08

559   1.750000e-08

684   1.747000e-08

Name: b_ScaledUp, Length: 1196, dtype: float64

Fig -1: Figure Charts

Distribuition and density by Age

3. CONCLUSIONS

Because there are numerous machine learning approaches accessible, These strategies must be evaluated and then the best one chosen for the target domain. There are now a number of medical technologies that can accurately predict illness, enabling for more effective and efficient treatment. We examined five different machine learning algorithms to classify a dataset of different mental health conditions in this suggested study. The findings reveal as all 5 machine learning methods are more accurate. All classifiers have a better than 79% accuracy rate. It's impossible to draw any meaningful conclusions from this little sample of data.

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[4] Sarah Graham, Colin Depp, Ellen E Lee, Camille Nebeker, XinTu, Ho-Cheol Kim, and Dilip V Jeste. Artificial intelligence for mental health and mental illnesses: an overview. Current psychiatry reports, 21(11):1–18, 2019.