

# Medical Artificial Intelligence at the University of Georgia

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.

Associate Director

Institute for Artificial Intelligence



**The University of Georgia**

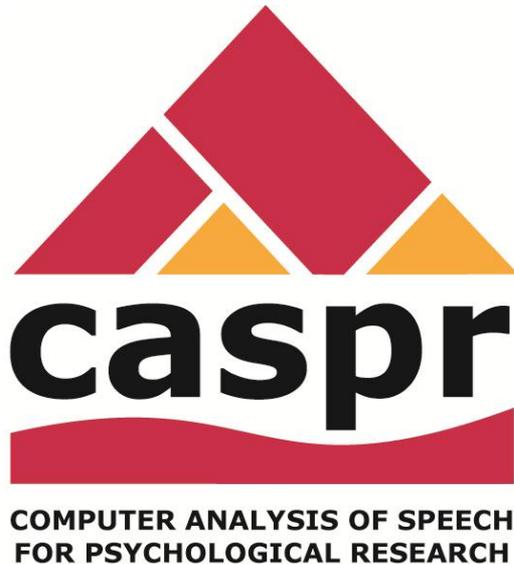
# The Institute for Artificial Intelligence

- Started as a small research group in 1984
- Offers a 2-year master's degree in AI
- Collaborates with faculty in many departments and specialties on a wide variety of projects



## My research group

- Natural language processing
- Bridging the gap between language technology and brain science



# Today

- One “normal” AI project
  - Finding patient-oriented medical-journal articles
- Three unusual ones
  - Idea density in writing or speech
  - Phonetic detection of reduced muscle movement in schizophrenia
  - Semantic detection of disorganized speech in schizophrenia

# Finding patient-oriented evidence in medical journal article abstracts

Example of the kind of AI application that is becoming normal – almost commonplace

David Robinson, M.S. candidate

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.

Mark Ebell, M.D.

## Finding patient-oriented evidence in medical journal article abstracts

- Problem: 800,000 articles are published in medical journals every year (see PubMed).
- Nobody has time to read them all to see if they are clinically useful!
- At 2 minutes each, even reading the abstracts would take > 12 people working full-time.

## Finding patient-oriented evidence in medical journal article abstracts

- Solution: Train a computer to find patient-oriented evidence.
- Looking for randomized controlled trials (not case reports or anecdotes).
- Looking for things that matter to the patient (longevity or symptoms, not physiological measurements).

## Finding patient-oriented evidence in medical journal article abstracts

- Method: **machine learning**.
- Hand-classify some hundreds of abstracts into patient-oriented or not.
- Have the computer **automatically learn** what words and phrases indicate that a study contains patient-oriented evidence.
- So far, 80% success, and still improving!

# Finding patient-oriented evidence in medical journal article abstracts

This kind of AI is nowadays so widely used that some people don't realize it's artificial intelligence.

Paradox: If it works, they won't call it AI!

Next 3 studies:

## Using natural language processing in psychological measurement and psychiatry

### Key idea:

The technologies that enable computers to *understand* language can also help us make *measurements* of language.

Deeper goal:

**Define mental illness as  
measurable impairment,  
not “abnormality.”**

This is not just good science – it’s also  
good for the dignity of the patient!

# Idea density in writing or speech

Idea density is the amount of information (counted as things that can be true or false) packed into a given number of words.

# Idea density in writing or speech

“The brown dog barked at night”

1. Dog was brown
2. Dog barked
3. It happened at night

**3 ideas, 6 words, idea density = 50%**

## Idea density in writing or speech

Snowdon, Kemper et al. (JAMA 1996) found that low idea density in writing predicts Alzheimer's disease **50 years later!**

But it required tedious hand-scoring of the idea density of the subjects' essays.

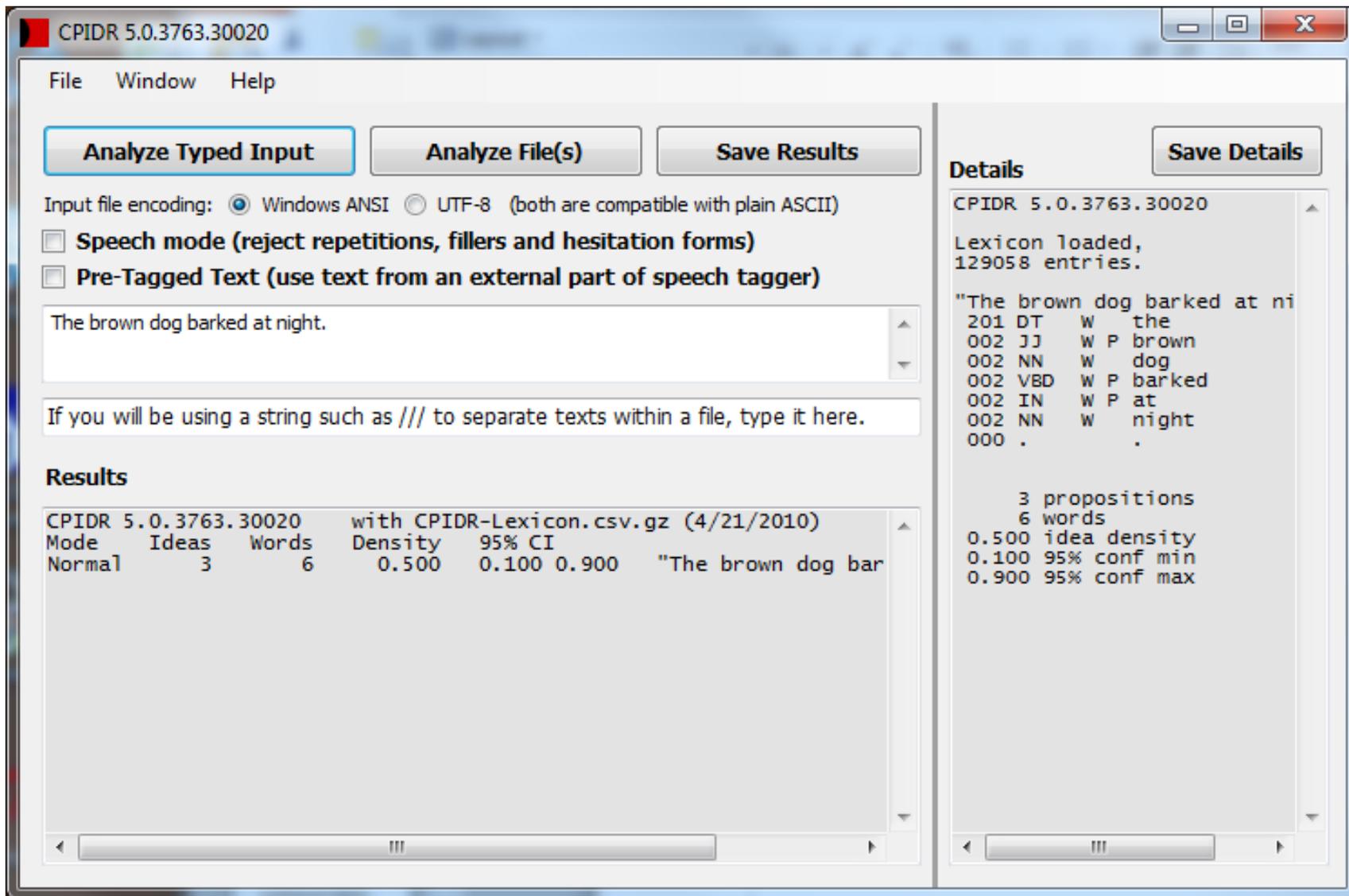
# Idea density in writing or speech

We created easy-to-use **software** for measuring idea density automatically.

Cati Brown, (then) Ph.D. candidate

Tony Snodgrass, M.S. candidate

and others under my direction



# Studies of schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a common, severe mental illness causing lifetime impairment.

- Cause unknown
- Hits 1% of population
- Usually not diagnosed until patient is severely disabled and miserable

# Studies of schizophrenia

We want to develop language-based measurements to detect, track, and understand schizophrenia.

- Earlier, better treatment
- Better research

# Phonetic detection of reduced muscle movement in schizophrenia

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.

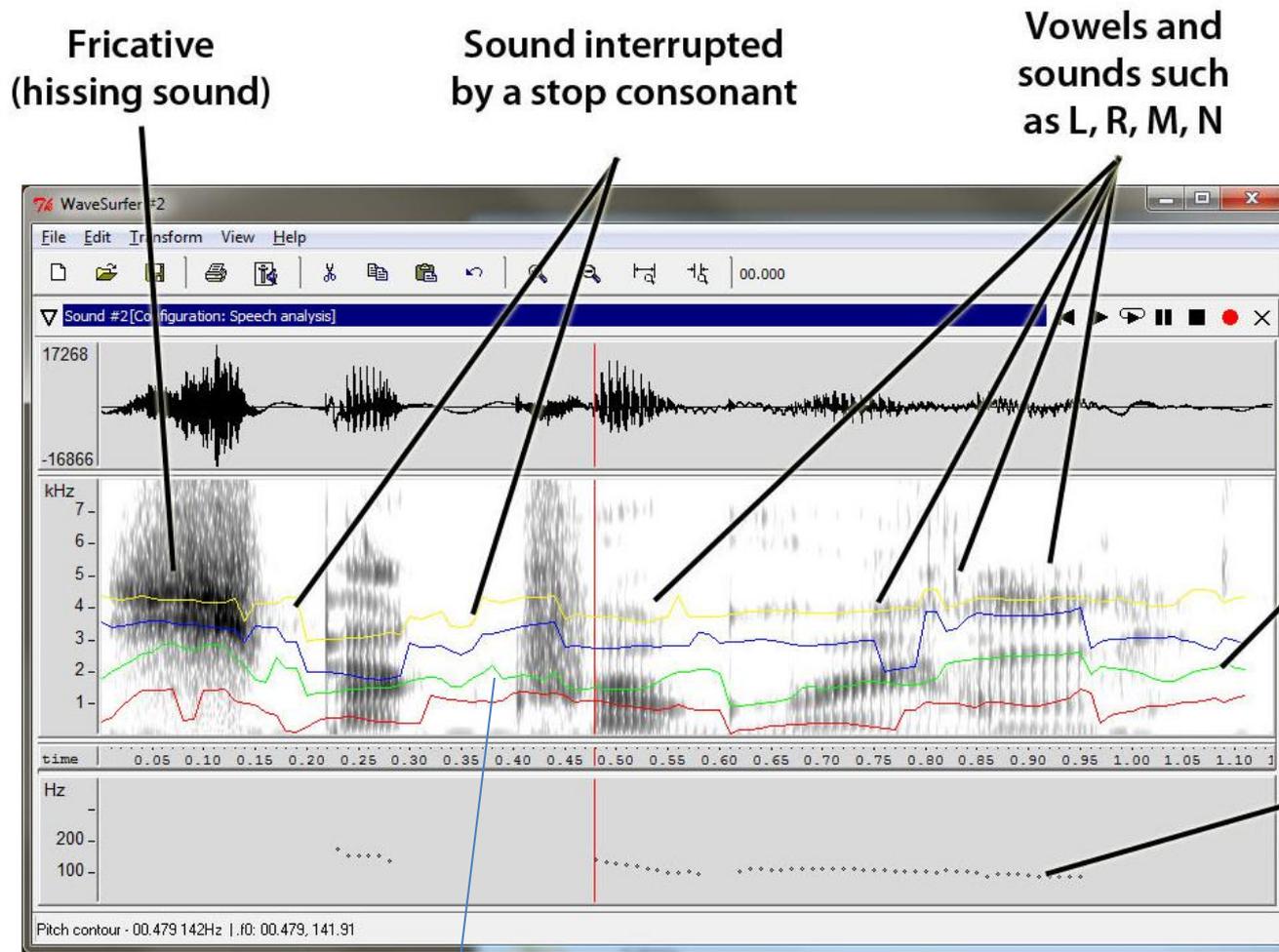
Anya Lunden, Ph.D.

Michael Compton, M.D. (Emory, GWU)  
and a large team

# Phonetic detection of reduced muscle movement in schizophrenia

Schizophrenia produces impaired movement of muscles, especially around the face.

We can detect this by analyzing the sound pattern of speech.



**Green line: tongue front-back movement, demonstrably less variable in patients with more severe schizophrenia.**

# Phonetic detection of reduced muscle movement in schizophrenia

We want to study this further with a larger set of patients and study phonetic effects of depression, Parkinson's Disease, and others.

# Semantic detection of disorganized speech in schizophrenia

One of the most recognizable symptoms of schizophrenia is **disorganized speech** – inability to stay on topic, inability to communicate.

# Semantic detection of disorganized speech in schizophrenia

Unpublished work begun with  
GlaxoSmithKline in 2001  
and soon to resume with the  
Current UGA/Emory/GWU team...



# Semantic detection of disorganized speech in schizophrenia

Simple test:

- Give the patient a picture to describe.
- Does he mention all the objects that are reasonably prominent in it?

This works!

# Semantic detection of disorganized speech in schizophrenia

More sophisticated test:

- Give the patient a picture to describe.
- How orderly is the description?

Hemali Vin, B.S. candidate

More work planned

**Many other projects are  
in progress or contemplated.**  
(We also do plenty of non-medical AI.)

**See us on the Web at:**  
**[www.ai.uga.edu/mc](http://www.ai.uga.edu/mc)**



?

