

Cognitive Behavioral Assistive Technology

PRARIE Workshop at RIKEN AIP
March 20, 2023

Mihoko Otake,
Alexandra Wolf, Tomasz M. Rutkowski
RIKEN AIP, Japan

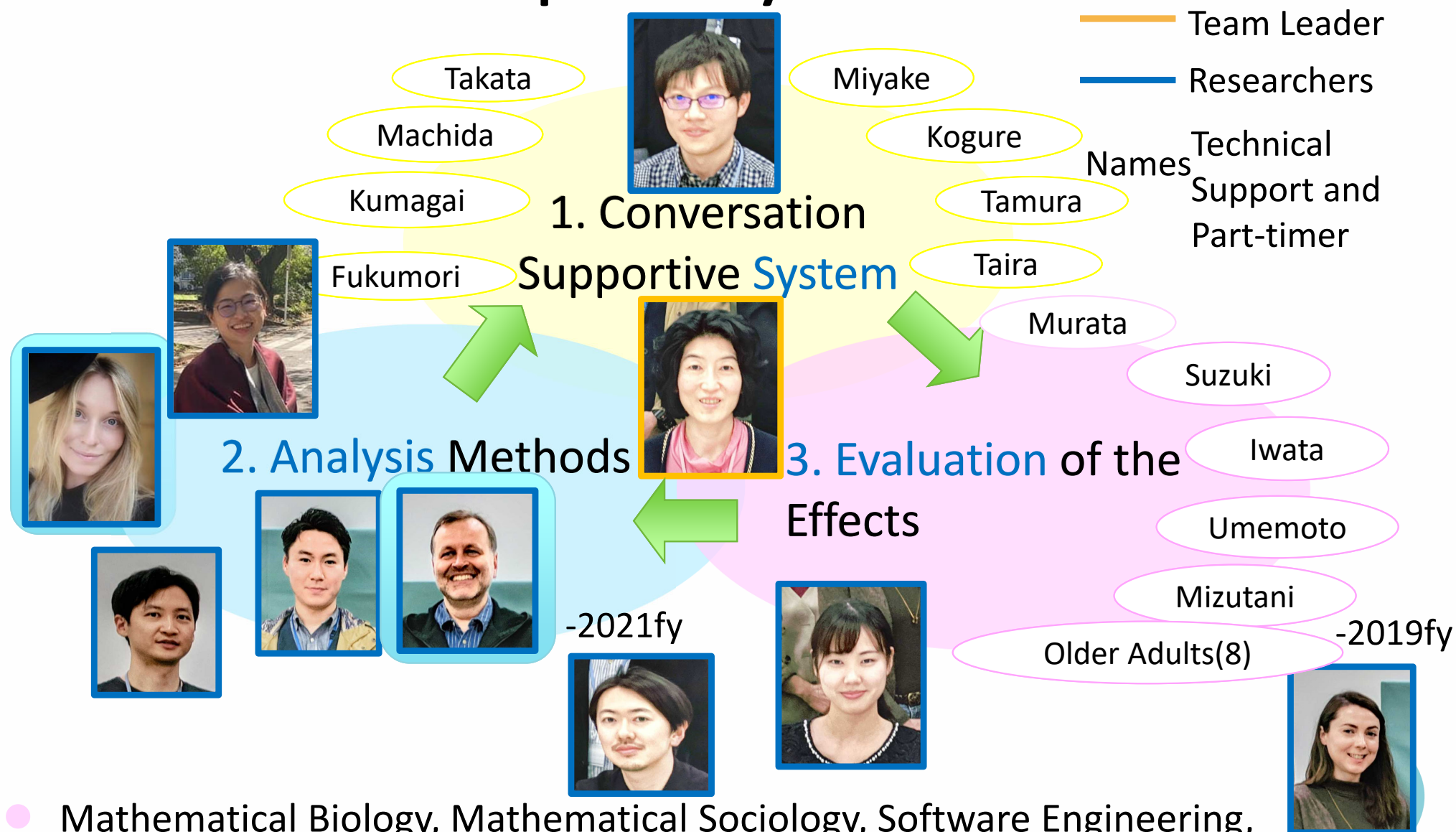
3 and 7 years-old sons, her husband, and herself
got infected by flu...

Mihoko Otake

- Team Leader, Cognitive Behavioral Assistive Technology (CBAT) Team, RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project (AIP)



Interdisciplinary CBAT Team

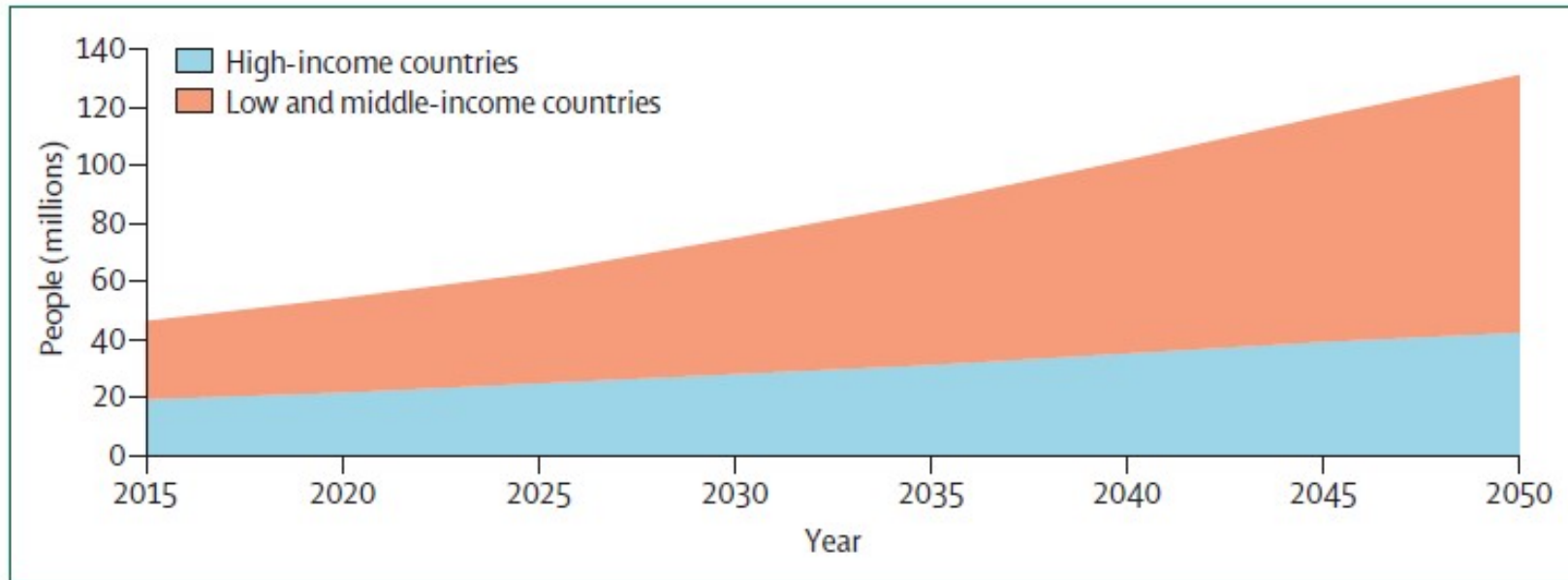


- Mathematical Biology, Mathematical Sociology, Software Engineering, Cognitive Neuroscience, Neural Technology, Public Health, Human Computer Interaction, Robotics, AI

CBAT Team



Significance



Livingston et al. 2017, Figure1

- The number of **people with dementia** is rising rapidly, primarily due to worldwide ageing populations, particularly in low and middle-income countries (LMICs).
- Mastering the challenges associated with **aged societies** in general, and those associated with **age-related brain disabilities**, is therefore of critical global importance.

Goal

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

+

- Assistive Technology (AT)

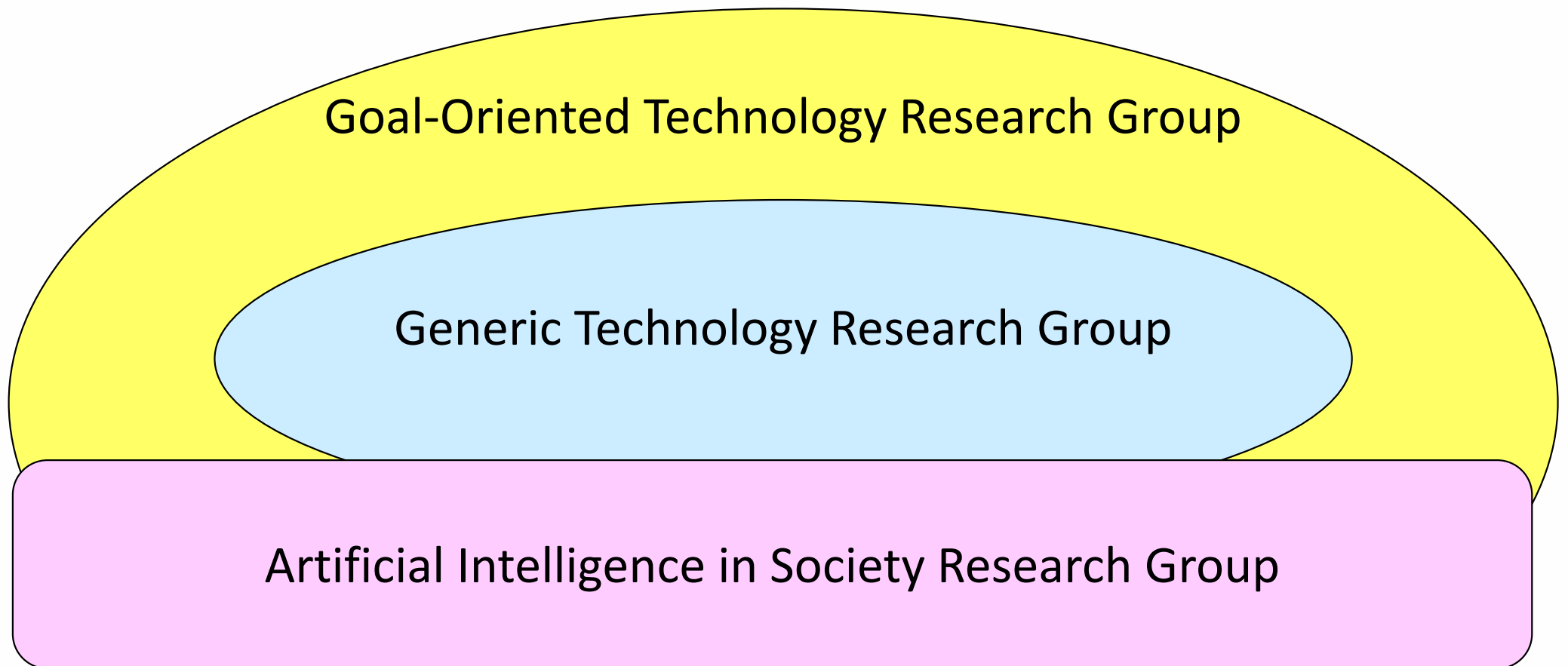
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Cognitive Behavioral Assistive Technology (CBAT)(2017-)

- To develop CBAT which promotes cognitive health for preventing cognitive decline and dementia among older adults which make it difficult for humans to function in society
- To develop technology for social activity intervention

RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project (AIP)

- AIP was founded in 2016 as a research center for the MEXT-AIP Project. I joined AIP in 2017.

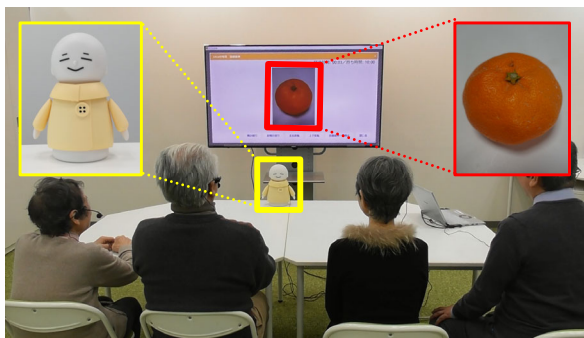
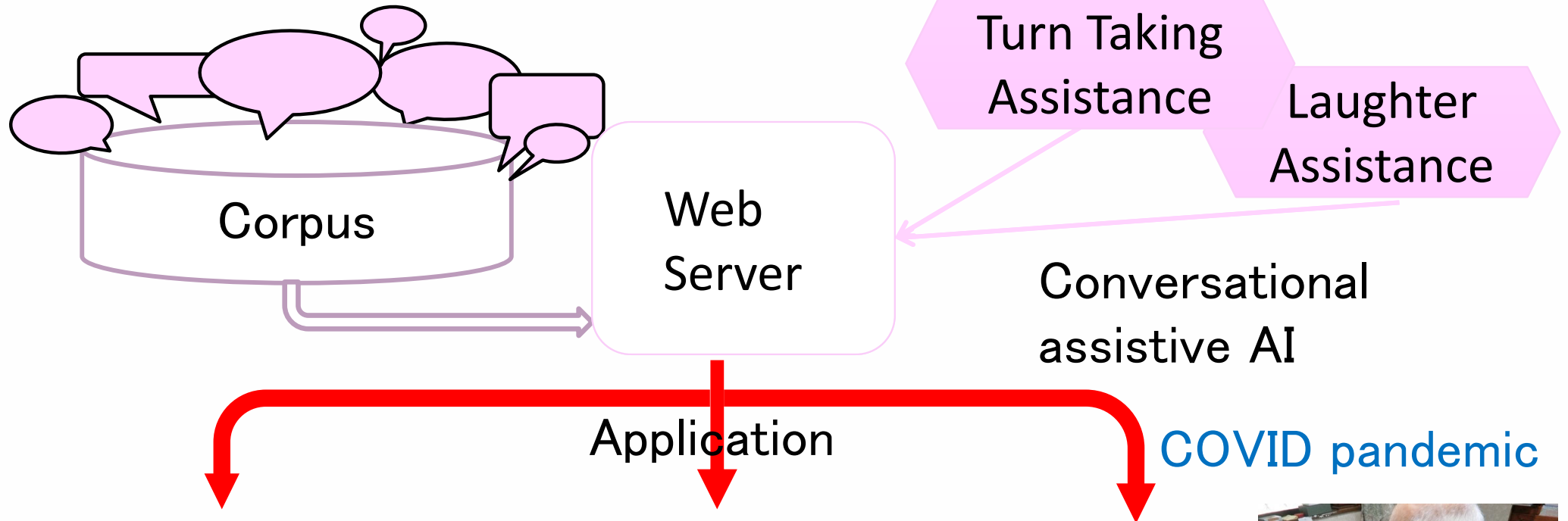


Impact

- While a systematic review found that **social activity intervention** may help maintain cognitive function among healthy older adults (Kelly et al., 2017), there are no global recommendations for social activity interventions related to cognitive health because **evidence** of the impact of such intervention is limited (World Health Organization, 2019).
- One major reason was the **lack of technology** for generating quantitatively and qualitatively consistent social activities necessary for cognitive intervention.

Cognitive Behavioral Assistive System with Conversational Assistive AI

Conversation data



Group Conversation



Dialogue Robot



Remote Communication

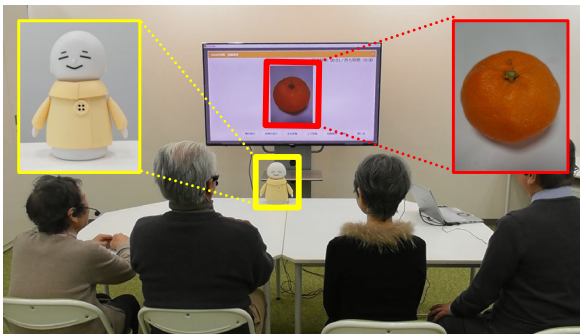


Cognitive Intervention through Photo-Integrated Conversation Moderated by Robots (PICMOR) Program: A Randomized Controlled Trial (Otake-Matsuura et al. 2021)



frontiers
in Robotics and AI

CLINICAL TRIAL
published: 12 April 2021
doi: 10.3389/frobt.2021.633076



Cognitive Intervention Through Photo-Integrated Conversation Moderated by Robots (PICMOR) Program: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Mihoko Otake-Matsuura^{1*}, Seiki Tokunaga¹, Kumi Watanabe¹, Masato S. Abe¹, Takuya Sekiguchi¹, Hikaru Sugimoto¹, Taishiro Kishimoto^{1,2} and Takashi Kudo^{1,3}

¹Center for Advanced Intelligence Project, RIKEN, Chuo-ku, Japan, ²Department of Neuropsychiatry, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan, ³Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Suita, Japan

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:
Hidenobu Sumioka,

Social interaction might prevent or delay dementia, but little is known about the specific

● Otake-Matsuura M et al (2021)

Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 8:633076.

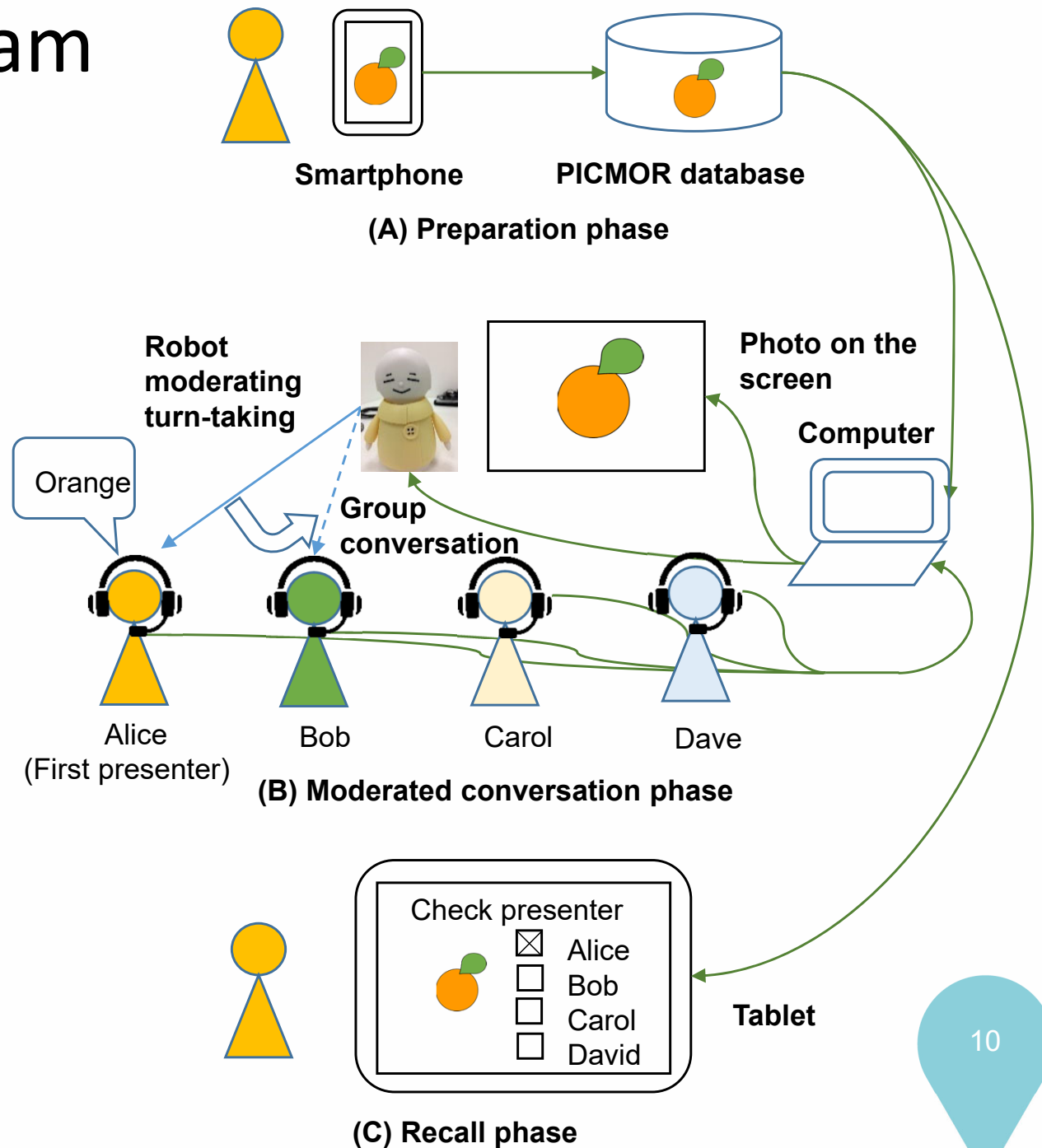
<https://doi.org/10.3389/frobt.2021.633076>

PICMOR Program (Fig. 2)

Preparation:
Taking Photos
based on Themes

Conversation:
Talk and Q&A
with Photos

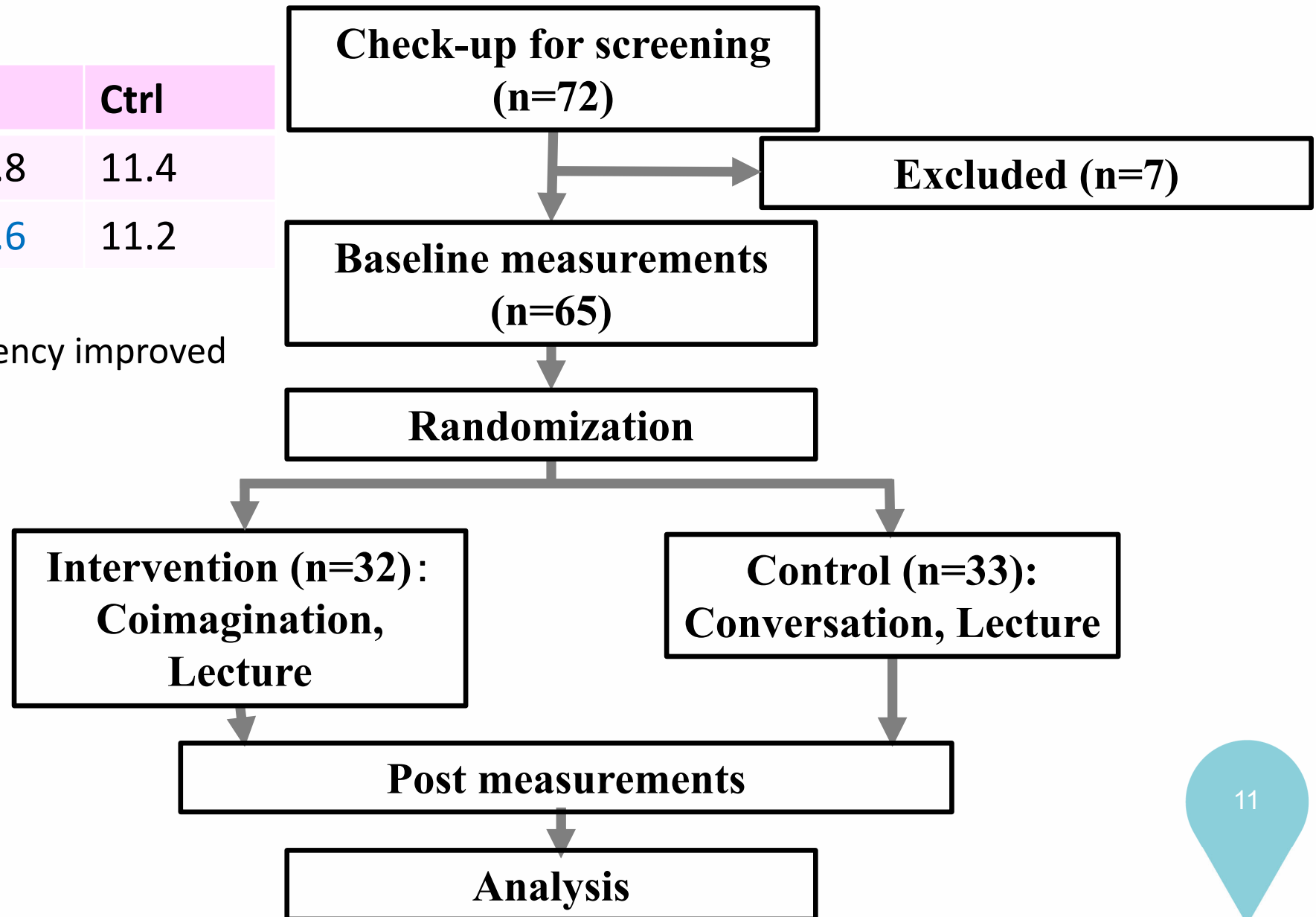
Recall:
Immediate and
Delayed the
Photos and Talks



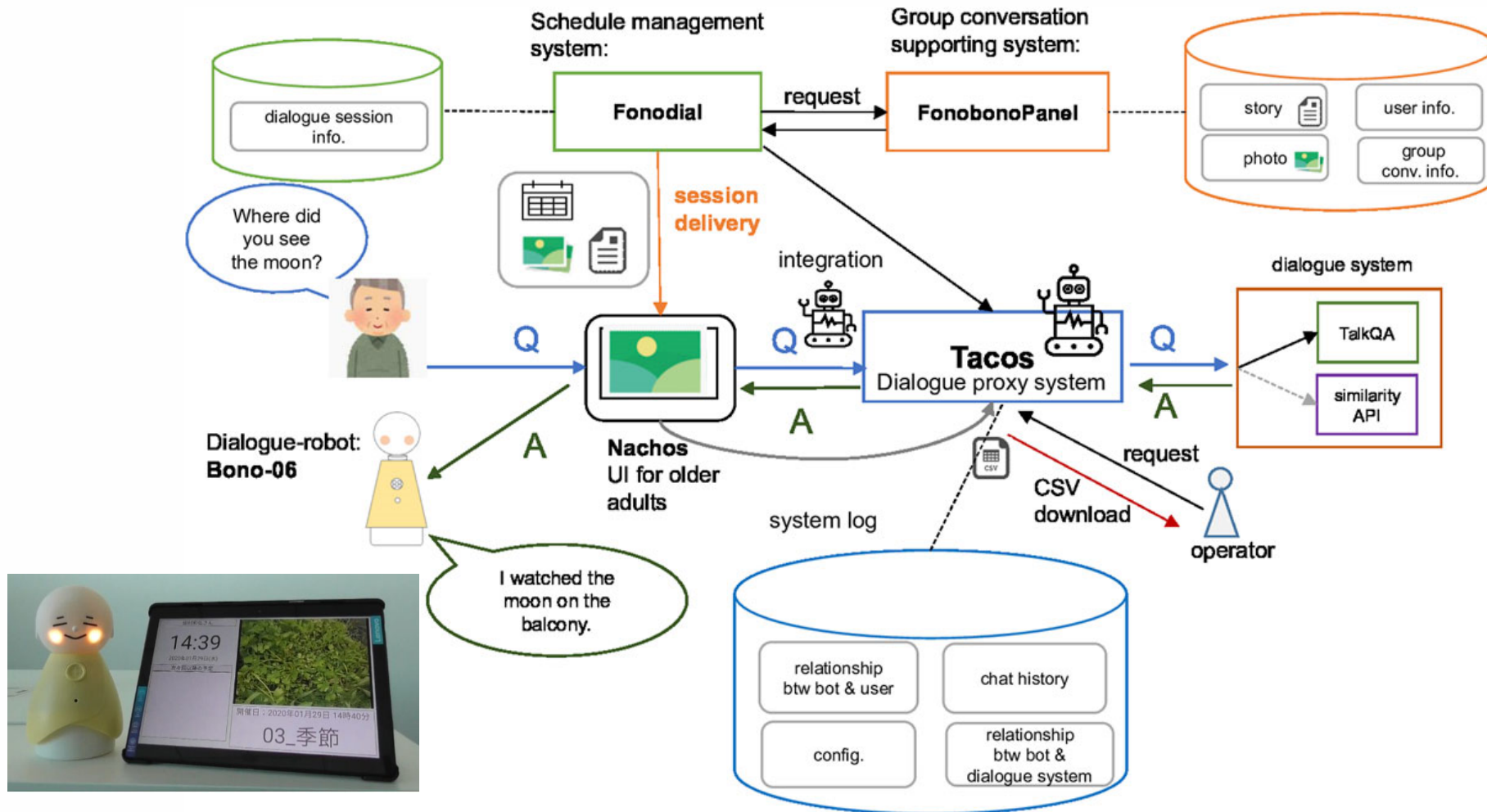
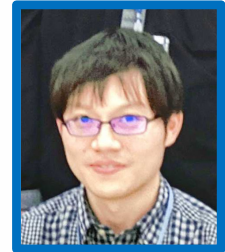
CONSORT Flow Diagram of RCT (Fig.1)

	Int	Ctrl
Pre	11.8	11.4
Post	13.6	11.2

Verbal fluency improved



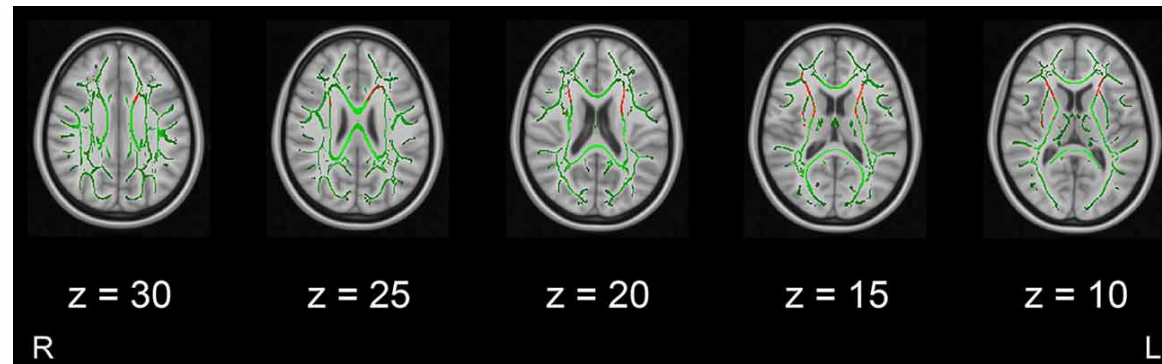
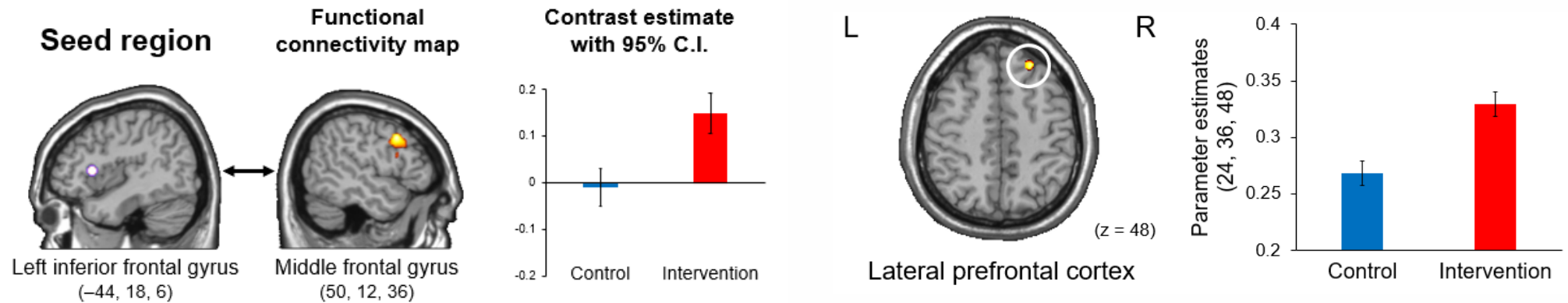
A Dialogue-Based System with Photo and Storytelling for Older Adults: Toward Daily Cognitive Training (Tokunaga, Tamura, Otake-Matsuura 2022)



- The robot gives a talk, the user asks questions, and the robot answers for cognitive intervention through dialogue.



MRI Studies on the Effect of PICMOR

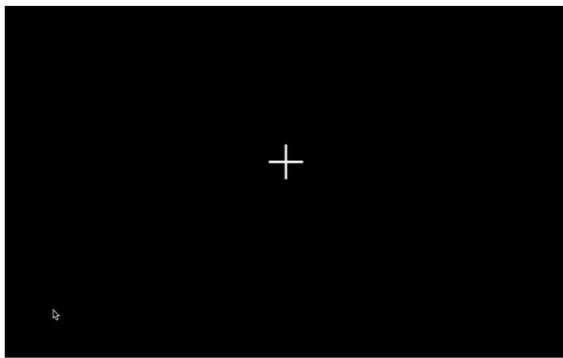


- Resting-state functional connectivity (2020)
- Voxel-based morphometry (2022)
- Tract-Based Spatial Statistics Analysis of Diffusion Tensor Imaging (2022)

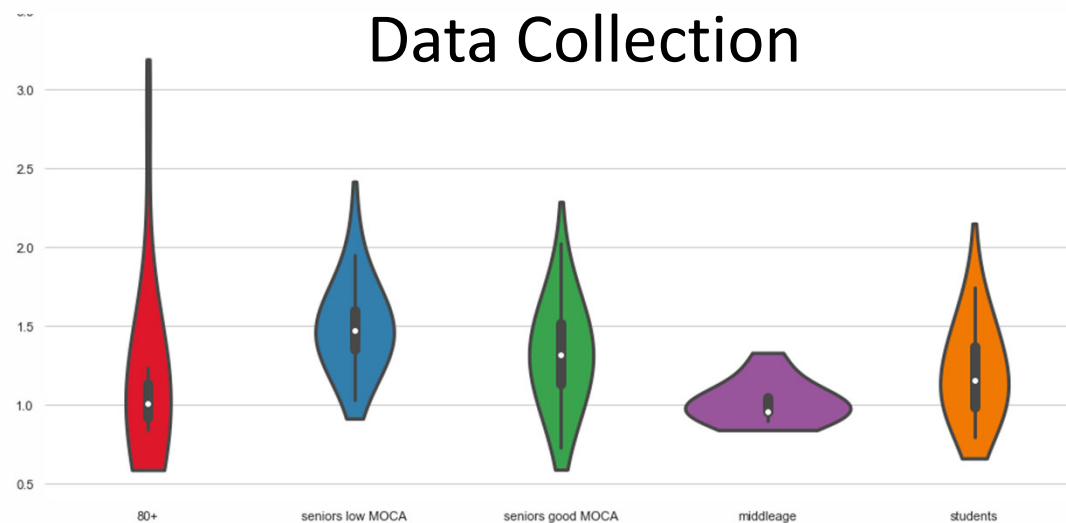
Neurotechnology and Machine-learning Approaches to Early Dementia Onset Biomarker Development



- We develop a digital dementia biomarker for early-onset forecast.
- We have conducted EEG-wearable-based signal analysis and subsequent classification through the applications of machine learning (ML) methods.



Cognitive Task Design



Achievements

By 2023, we have succeeded in developing

- Novel technologies which enable **cognitive intervention through social activities** in older adults with **evidence**
- Novel technologies to **predict cognitive functions** from different modalities of behavioral and/or physiological data

AIP Open Seminar #43

[43rd AIP Open Seminar]
Talks by
Cognitive Behavioral Assistive
Technology Team

PI: Mihoko Otake

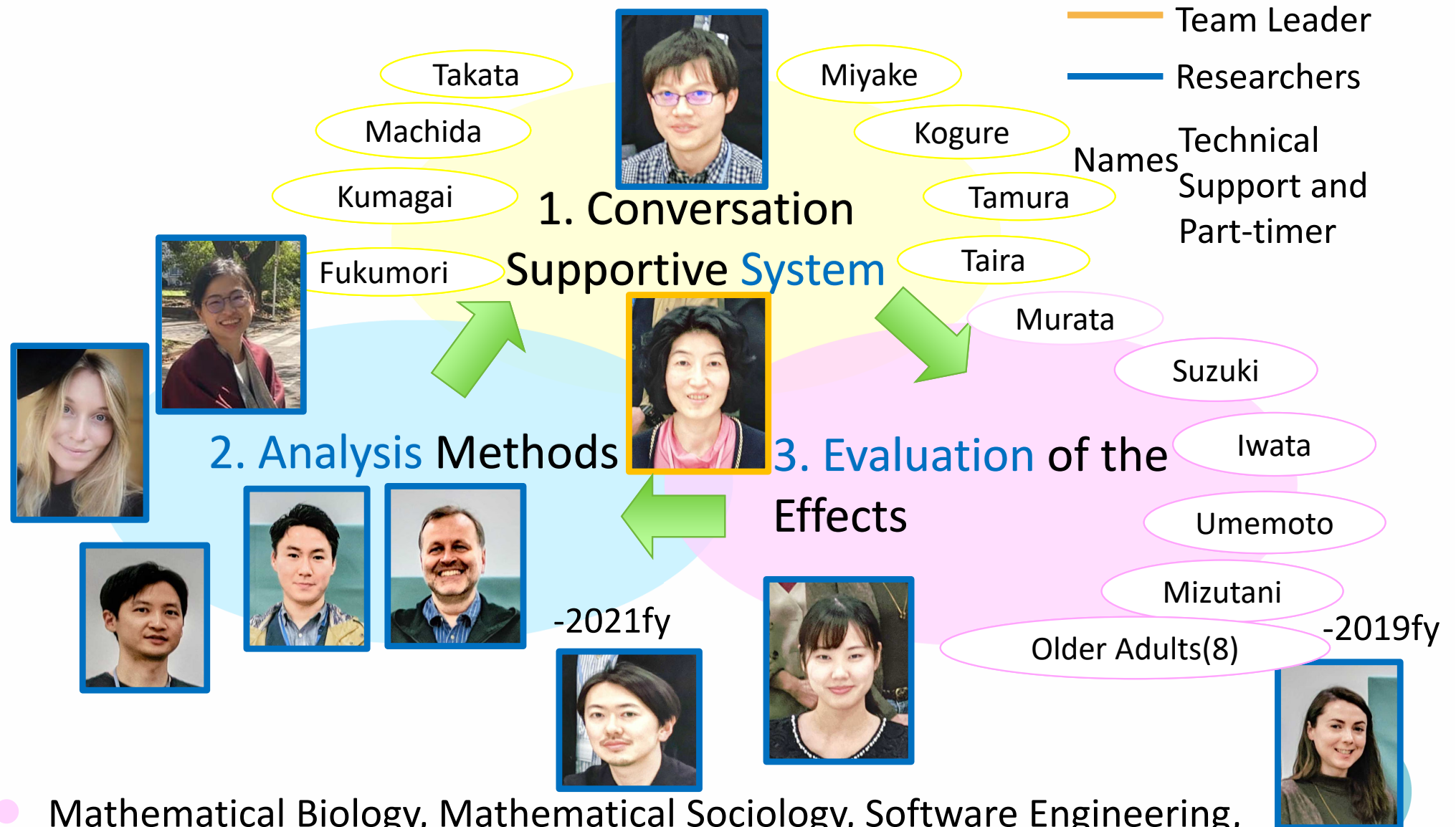


<https://aip.riken.jp/>



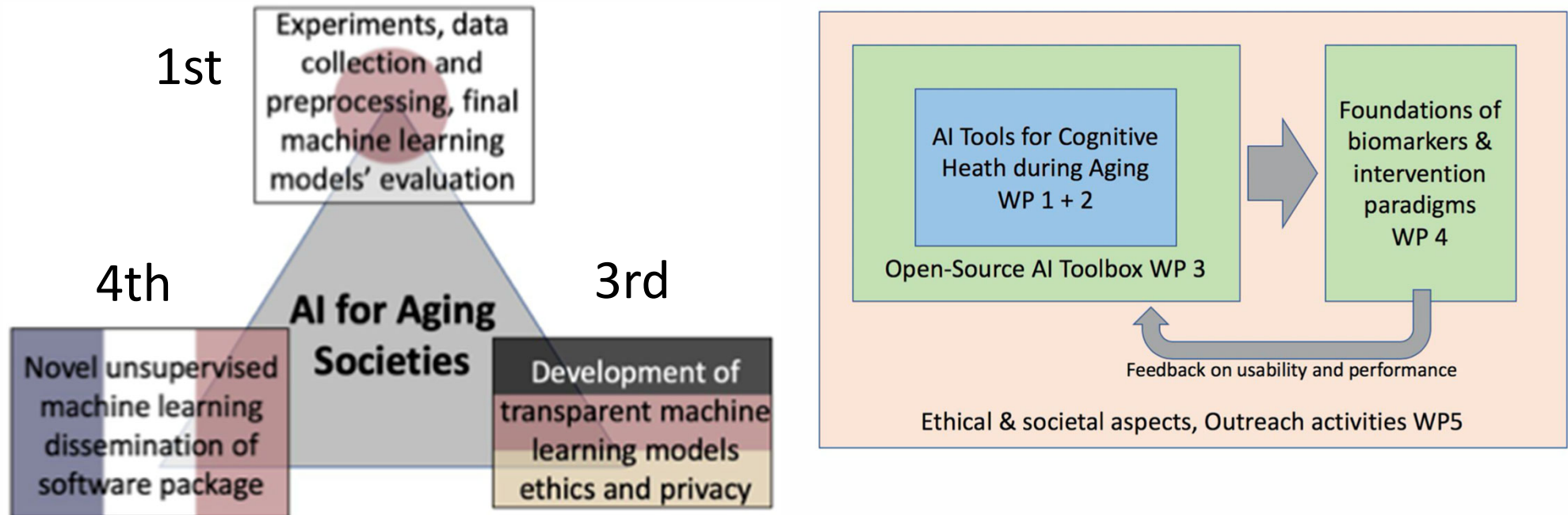
- Abstracts, references and movies related to today's talk
- <https://aip.riken.jp/video/aip-open-seminar-43/>

Call for Internship and Open Positions



- Mathematical Biology, Mathematical Sociology, Software Engineering, Cognitive Neuroscience, Neural Technology, Public Health, Human Computer Interaction, Robotics, AI

Trilateral Project (2020-): AI for Aging Societies



Proportion of
Aging Population

K Kornkanok Tripanpitak さんの画面が共有されています

Experimental paradigm

Stimulation sequence
 O = Oddball (target) stimulus presents at every 4th image
 S = Standard (non-target) stimulus

- 90 targets in total = 90 trials
- Each trial lasted for 1 s, consisting in the presentation of 4 stimuli (3 non-target followed by 1 target)
- 3 conditions
 1. Recognition
 2. Control
 3. Repeat

17:31 | qfw-sisu-brh

AI-Cog

Mihoko Otake¹, Tomasz M. Rutkowski¹, Tonio Ball²,
Thomas Moreau³, Alexandre Gramfort³

¹Riken AIP Japan, ²Uni. Freiburg Germany, ³Inria France



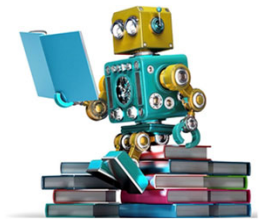
Research objectives of AI-Cog

- Japan (#1), France (#3) and Germany (#4) belong to the top five countries worldwide with the highest proportion of people over the age of 65 years.



- Identify machine-learning-driven biomarkers to evaluate cognitive interventions as well as to support personalized therapies for healthy aging

- We use non-invasive recordings of brain activity (EEG)



Grant organization

Japan

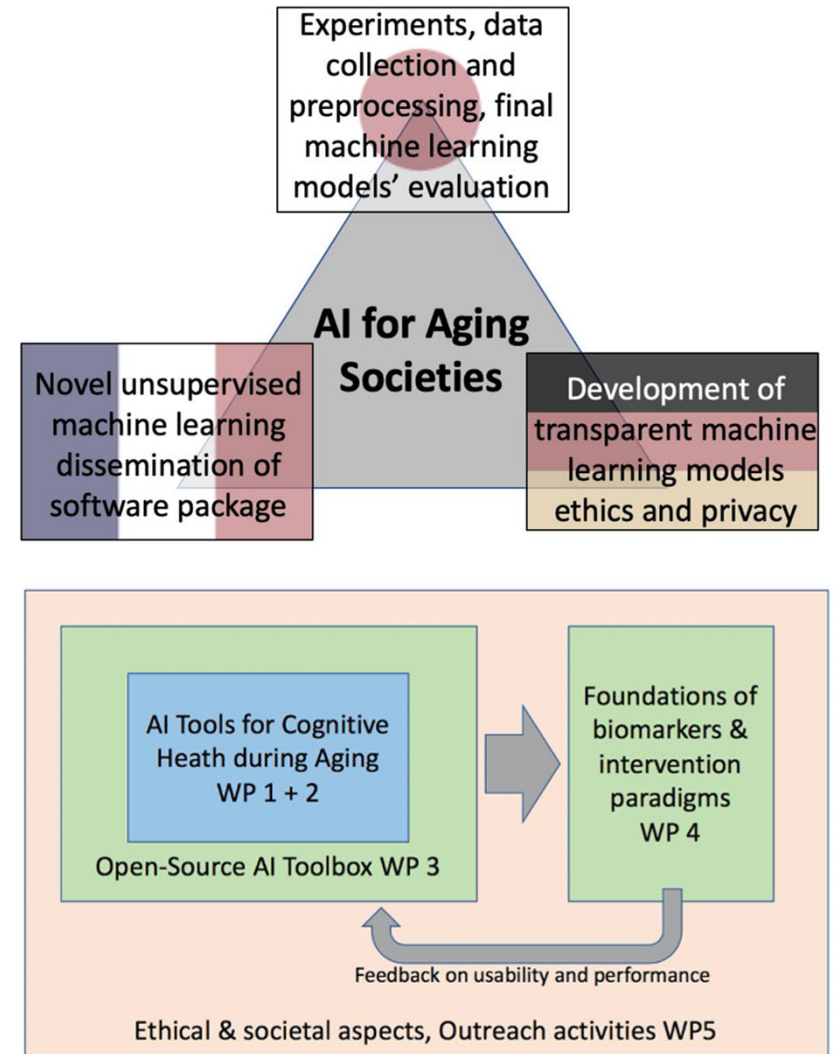
- EEG experiments in elderly & testing of cognitive intervention strategies
- the final evaluation of the ML methods developed in the present project

France

- development of novel ML methods in the area of unsupervised learning, data augmentation, and domain adaptation
- making all ML methods publicly available and disseminating an open-source reference software package

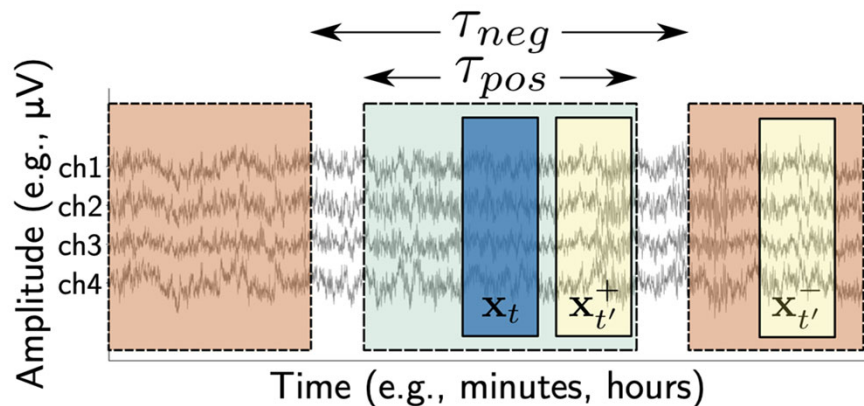
Germany

- promoting interpretable, human-transparent ML methods for the clinical analysis of brain signals
- organizing/conducting the ethical-societal aspects of the project, as well as of the outreach activities




Example: Aging in EEG during sleep

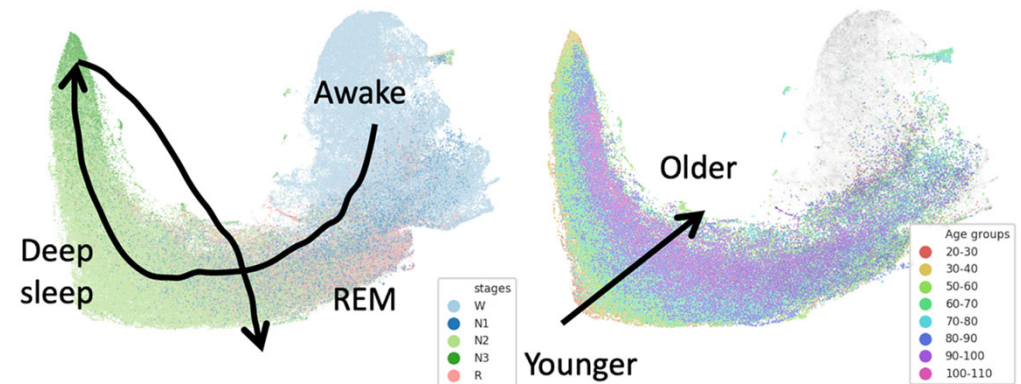
Self-supervised learning
applied to sleep EEG:
Relative positioning task with
convolutional neural-network
(CNN)



$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } |t_i - t'_i| \leq \tau_{pos} \\ -1, & \text{if } |t_i - t'_i| > \tau_{neg} \end{cases}$$

[Banville et al. JNE 2021] 

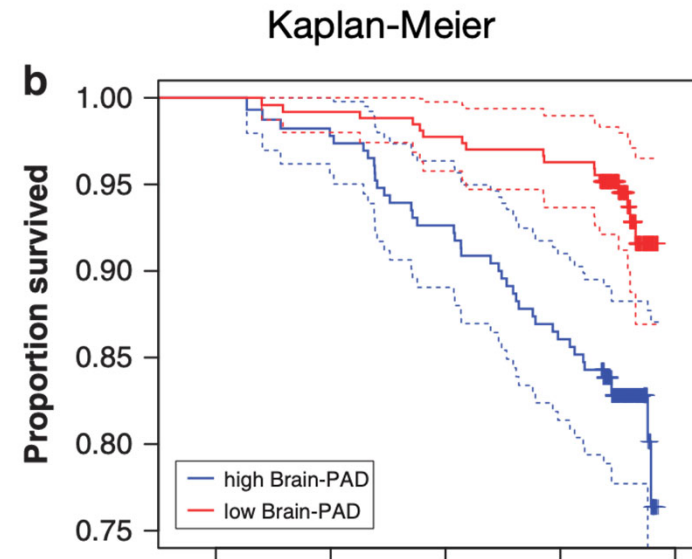
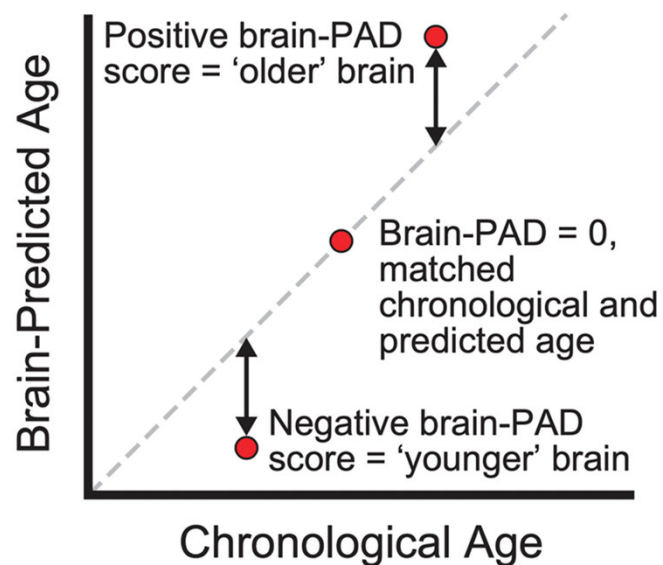
- 994 individuals
- 2D representation of 30s windows of EEG signals



One can observe that one can
learn without supervision
sleep stages and aging trends

Example: How old is your brain?

Idea: Predict passport age from neuroimaging data using machine learning



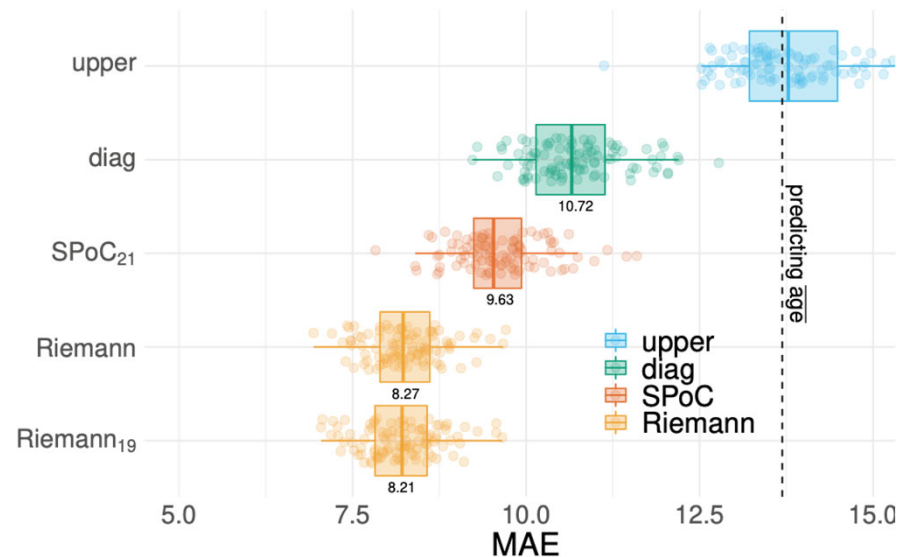
Idea:

If “brain age > true age” than you die earlier

[Cole et al. 2018]

Example: How old is your brain with EEG?

EEG (TUH data, n=1385)



[Sabbagh et al. NeuIPS 2019, NeuroImage 2020]

Result: It is possible to predict the age of the brain from clinical EEG

Questions: Can we improve these models? Can we do it with consumer grade EEG for wider impact?

Research progress: Methods

Published as a conference paper at ICLR 2022

CADDA: CLASS-WISE AUTOMATIC DIFFERENTIABLE DATA AUGMENTATION FOR EEG SIGNALS

Cédric Rommel, Thomas Moreau, Joseph Paillard & Alexandre Gramfort
Université Paris-Saclay, Inria, CEA, Palaiseau, 91120, France
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Data augmentation for learning predictive models on EEG: a systematic comparison

Cédric Rommel, Joseph Paillard, Thomas Moreau & Alexandre Gramfort
Université Paris-Saclay, Inria, CEA, Palaiseau, 91120, France
E-mail: {firstname.lastname}@inria.fr



Inria

Research progress: Applications

Dementia screening challenge



Organisers: Hokuto Hospital, Kumagaya General Hospital, and RICOH Company, Ltd., JAPAN.

Data providers: Hokuto Hospital, Kumagaya General Hospital, and Mihara Memorial Hospital, JAPAN.

Contact: Yoshihito Shigihara MD PhD, meaw.system@gmail.com

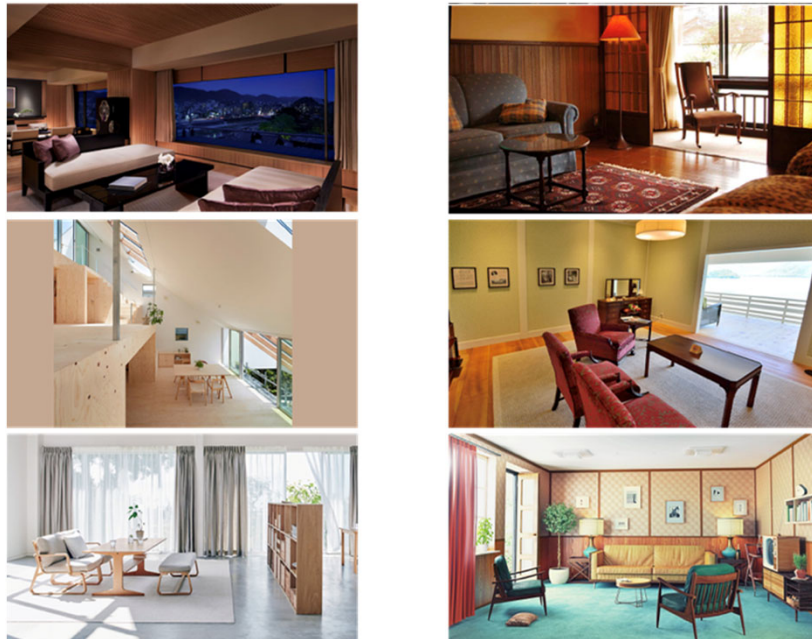


Apolline Mellot, PhD student at Inria, funded by AI-Cog wins the “dementia screening challenge” at the international conference Biomag 2022

<https://biomag2020.org/awards/data-analysis-competitions/>

Research progress: Methods & Paradigms

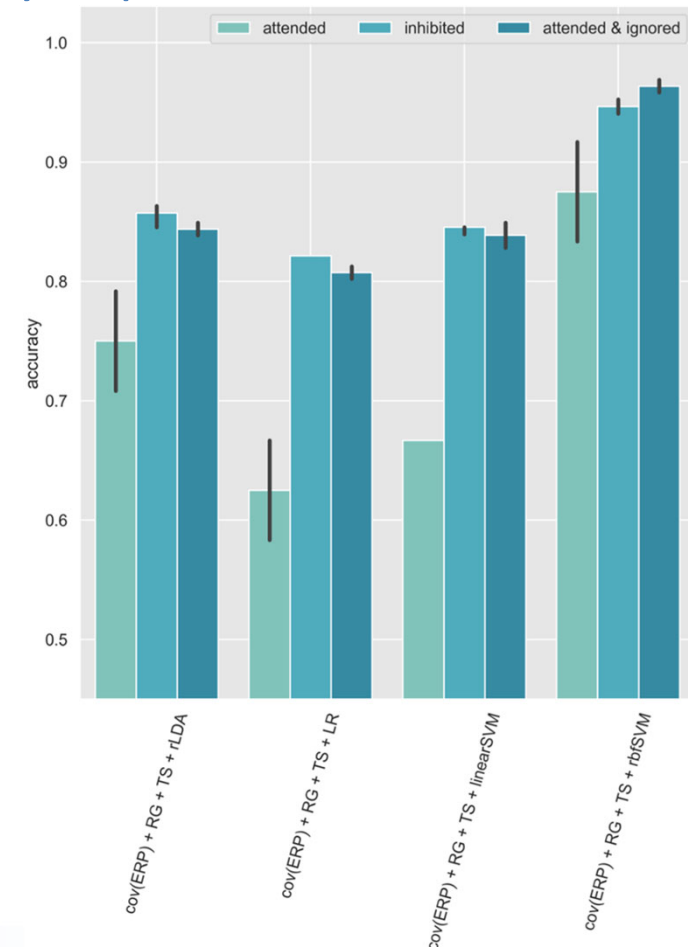
Paradigm: Show familiar or unfamiliar interior scenes



[Rutkowski et al. IEEE EMBC 2021, IEEE EMBC 2022, IEEE SMC 2022, IEEE SCIS & ISIS 2022]

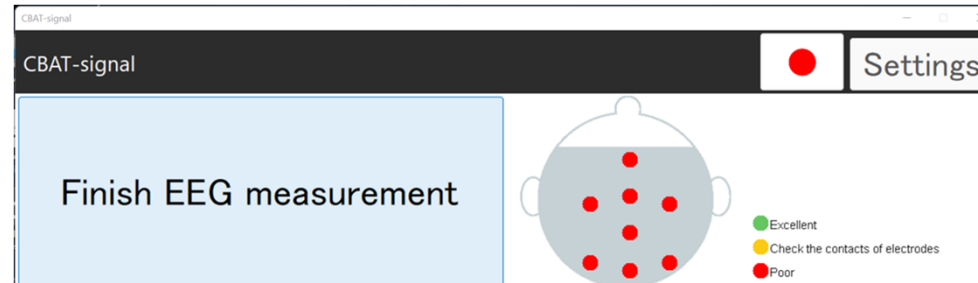
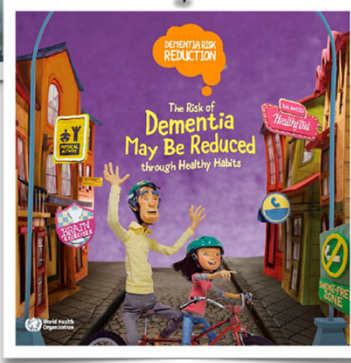
Classification: Predict from EEG if interior is familiar

Idea: Reveal neural correlates of memory impairment



Home-based EEG experiments with the elderly in Japan & Europe

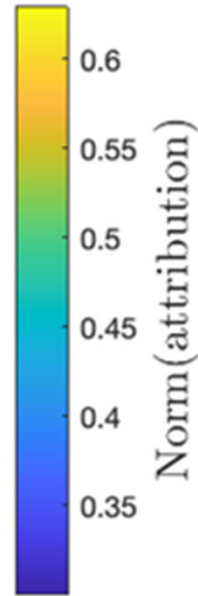
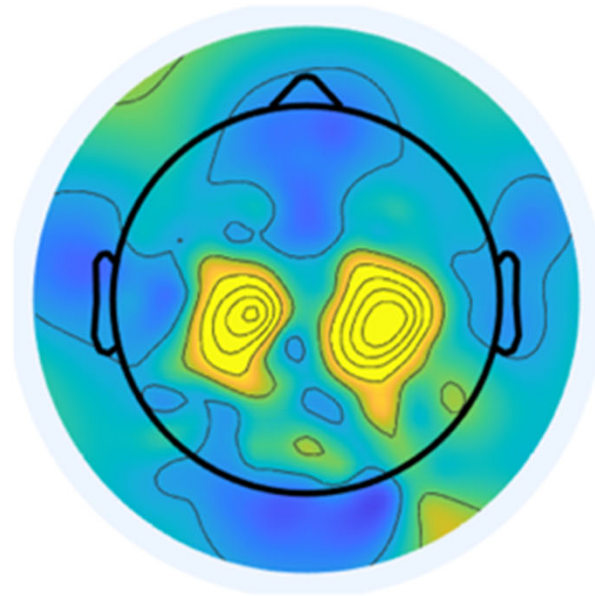
Application development to collect EEG data by elderly at home (cloud storing, video monitoring)



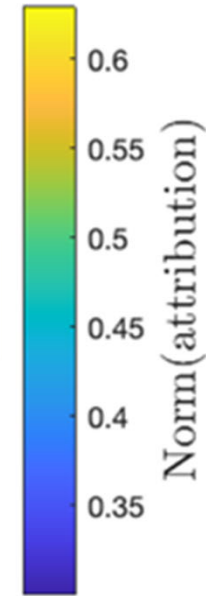
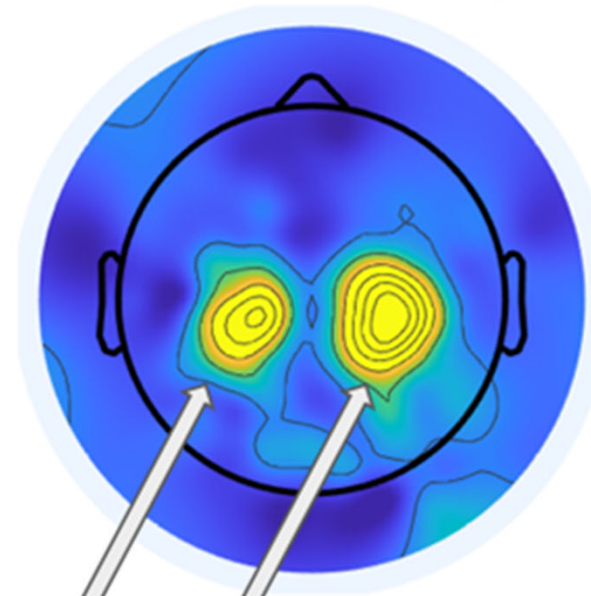
Research progress:

Interpretability

Original Saliency Map



CC-Saliency Map

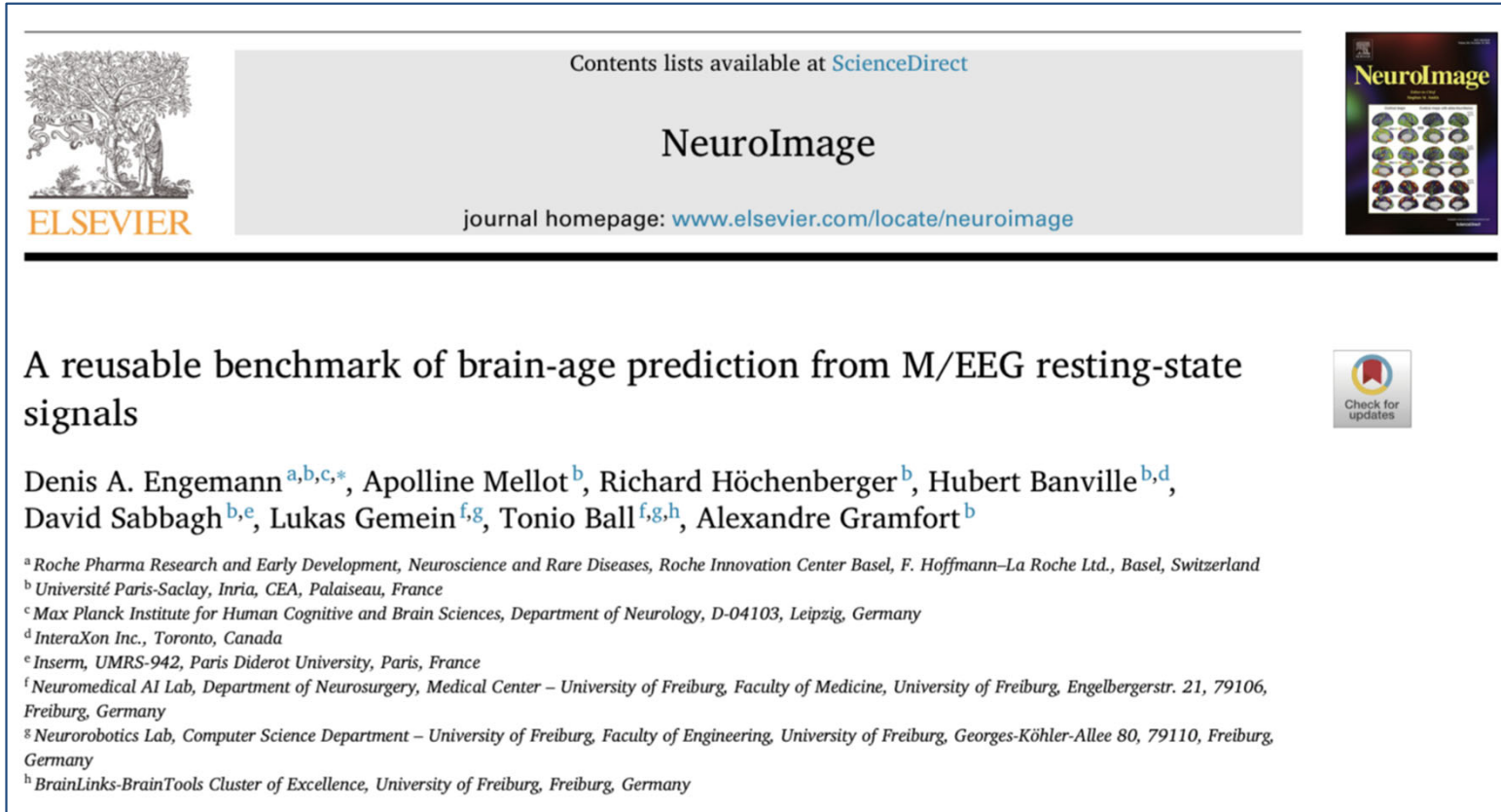


Clearer focus on right and left
hand motor cortex regions

[Kapitonova et al., submitted]



Research progress: Methods



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

NeuroImage

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/neuroimage

A reusable benchmark of brain-age prediction from M/EEG resting-state signals

Denis A. Engemann^{a,b,c,*}, Apolline Mellot^b, Richard Höchenberger^b, Hubert Banville^{b,d}, David Sabbagh^{b,e}, Lukas Gemein^{f,g}, Tonio Ball^{f,g,h}, Alexandre Gramfort^b

^a Roche Pharma Research and Early Development, Neuroscience and Rare Diseases, Roche Innovation Center Basel, F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland
^b Université Paris-Saclay, Inria, CEA, Palaiseau, France
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^d InteraXon Inc., Toronto, Canada
^e Inserm, UMR5-942, Paris Diderot University, Paris, France
^f Neuromedical AI Lab, Department of Neurosurgery, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Engelbergerstr. 21, 79106, Freiburg, Germany
^g Neurorobotics Lab, Computer Science Department – University of Freiburg, Faculty of Engineering, University of Freiburg, Georges-Köhler-Allee 80, 79110, Freiburg, Germany
^h BrainLinks-BrainTools Cluster of Excellence, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Check for updates

Collaboration:

Inria



We evaluate state-of-the-art ML approaches (shallow and deep) on 4 large public datasets. Code is shared to replicate our findings.

<https://github.com/meeg-ml-benchmarks/brain-age-benchmark-paper>

Research progress: Novel experimental setups

A Modular, Adaptive, Deep-Learning-Based Brain-VR Interface



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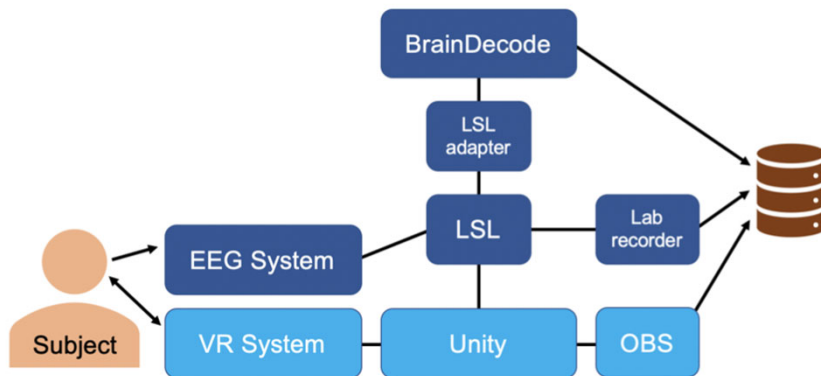


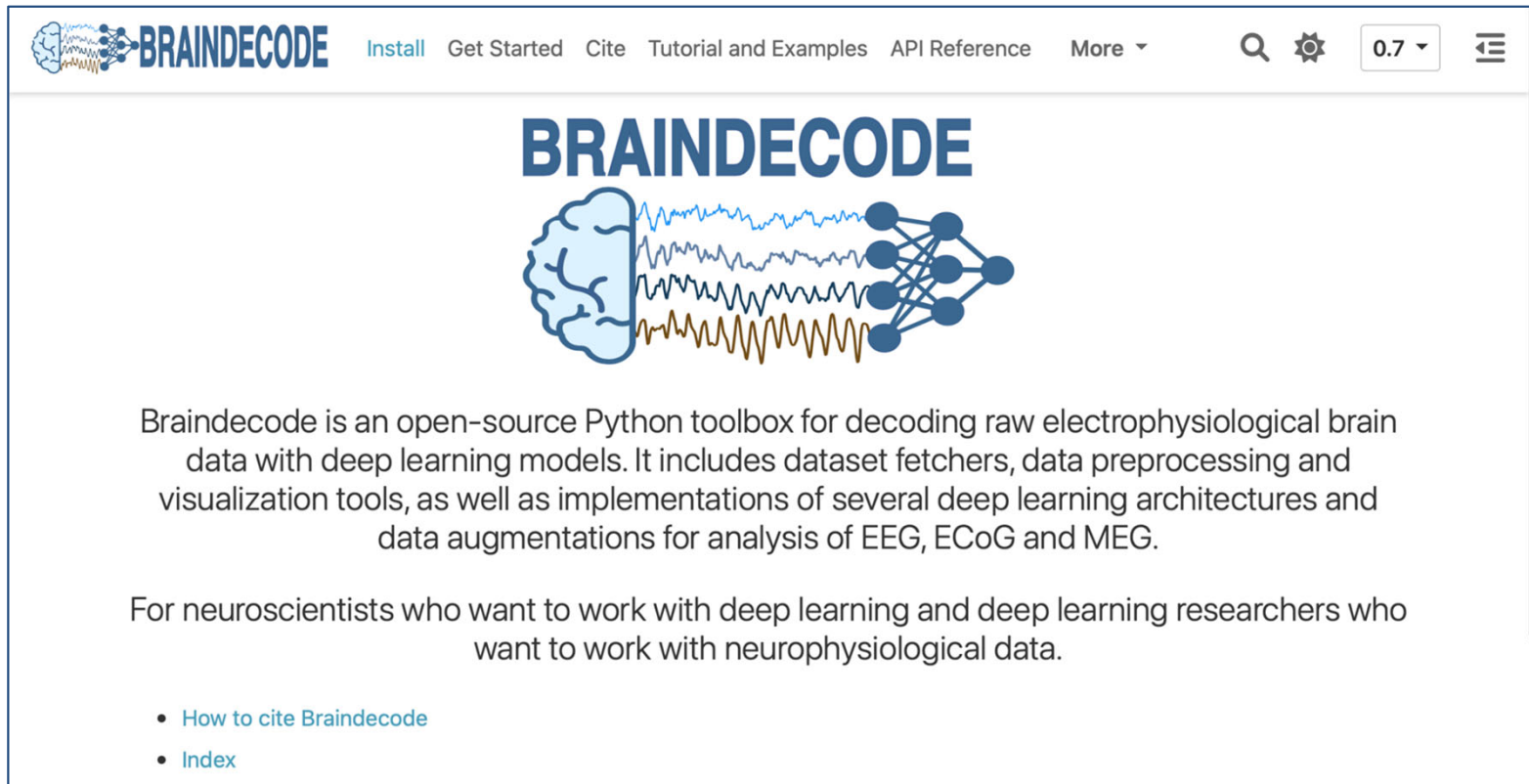
Fig. 1. Schematic of our modular BCI-VR set-up.



accepted for SCIS&ISIS 2022, Ise-Shima, Japan

Dissemination

<https://braindecode.org/stable/index.html>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Braindecode website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Braindecode logo, links for 'Install', 'Get Started', 'Cite', 'Tutorial and Examples', 'API Reference', and 'More'. There are also search, settings, and version (0.7) dropdown icons. The main content area features the 'BRAINDECODE' title, a logo depicting a brain connected to a neural network with EEG waveforms, and a descriptive paragraph: 'Braindecode is an open-source Python toolbox for decoding raw electrophysiological brain data with deep learning models. It includes dataset fetchers, data preprocessing and visualization tools, as well as implementations of several deep learning architectures and data augmentations for analysis of EEG, ECoG and MEG.' Below this, it states 'For neuroscientists who want to work with deep learning and deep learning researchers who want to work with neurophysiological data.' and provides links for 'How to cite Braindecode' and 'Index'.

Collaboration:



Inria



Latest release: 0.7 on Oct. 17 2022



Ongoing efforts and research plans

- Pursue the development of state-of-the-art machine learning on EEG signals building on previous success using self-supervision and data augmentation
- Evaluate the models on new experiment using consumer grade EEG devices and demonstrate that early diagnosis of premature aging is possible at scale using EEG data.
- Share and disseminate the research outputs in open source packages (braindecode, MNE)
- Contribute to reproducible research efforts at the interface between ML and neuroscience