

Coming to grips with the complexity of psychopathology

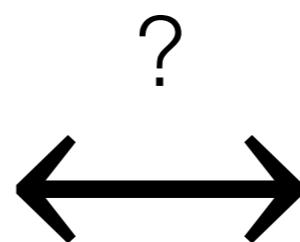
Claudia van Borkulo

University Medical Center Groningen - University of Amsterdam

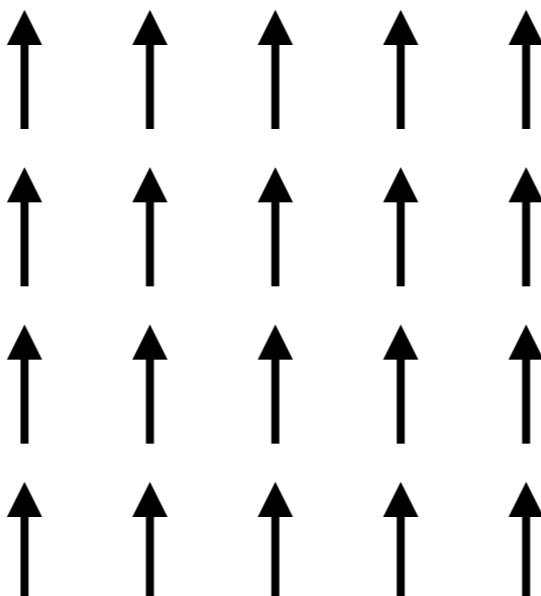
Promotors: R.A. Schoevers, D. Borsboom

BEHIND the
SCENES

BEHIND the SCENES



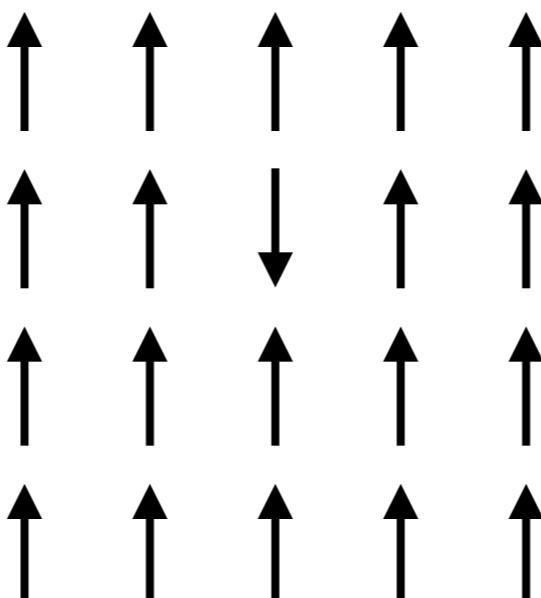
Ising model



Dipoles

- elements of ferromagnetic material
- can be spin-up or spin-down

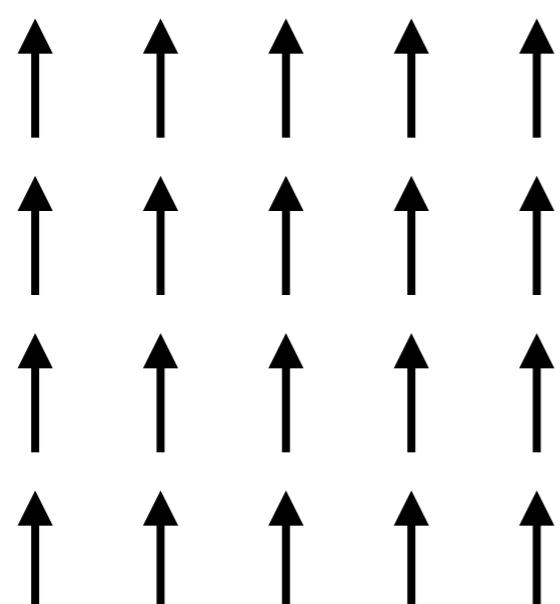
Ising model



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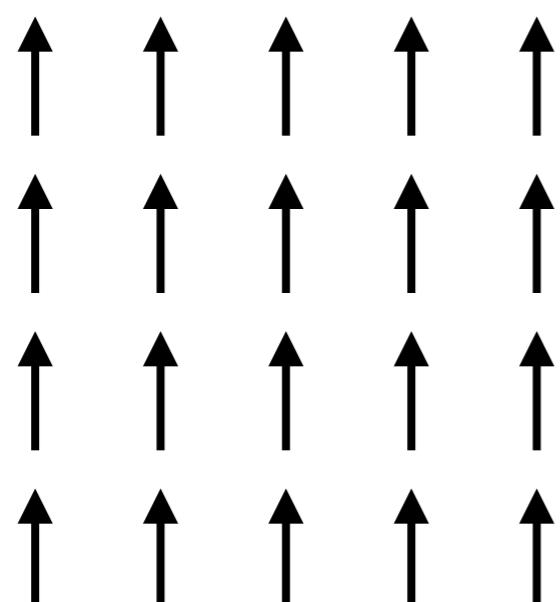
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Different interpretations of the Ising model



Orientation of dipoles in
ferromagnetic material

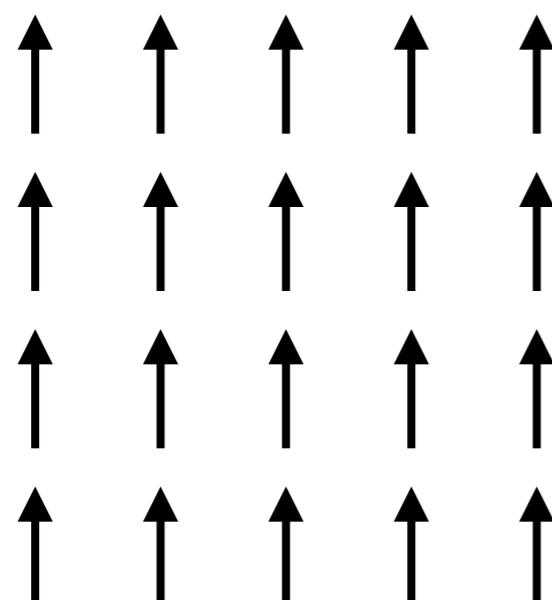
Different interpretations of the Ising model



Orientation of dipoles in
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Behavior of voters in
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Different interpretations of the Ising model

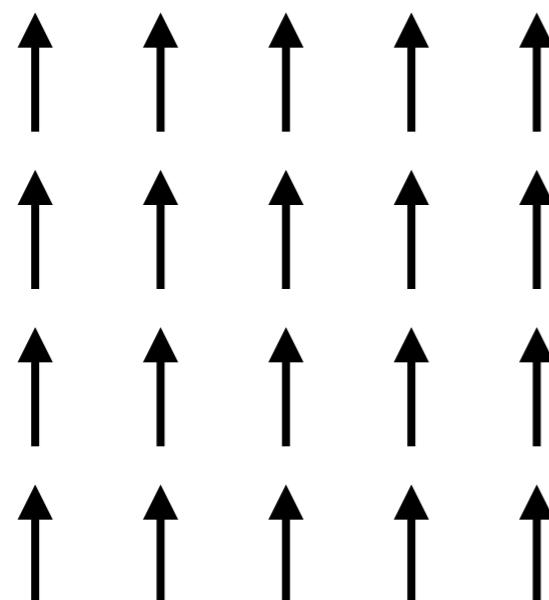


Orientation of dipoles in ferromagnetic material



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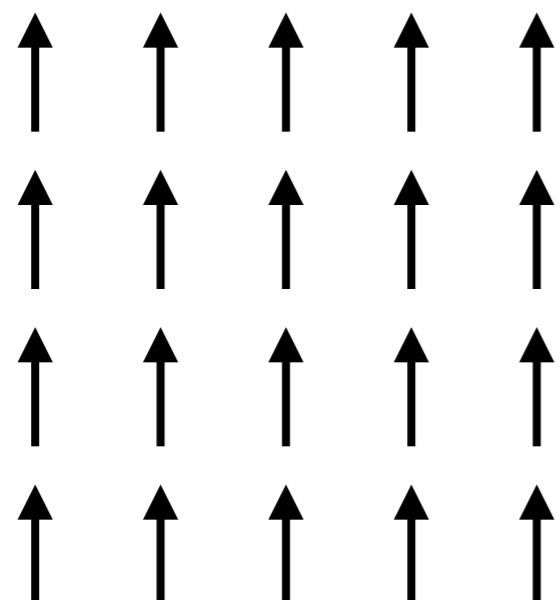


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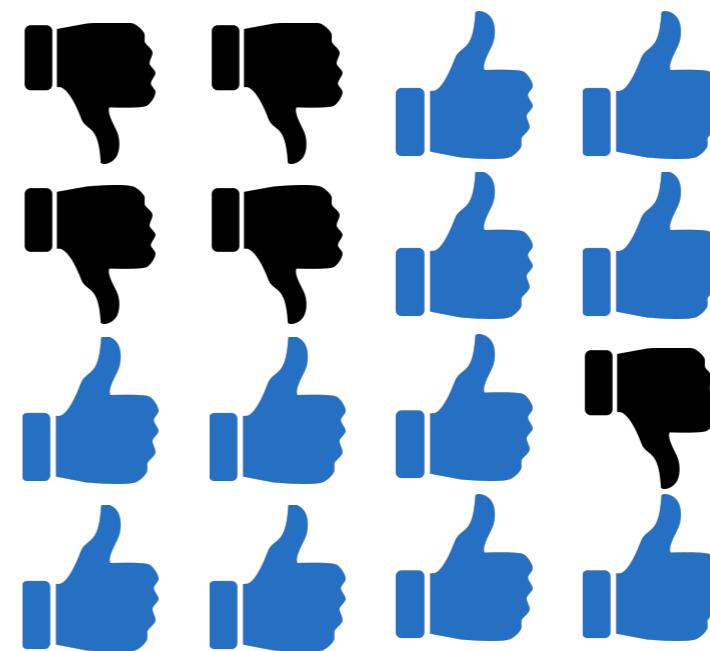


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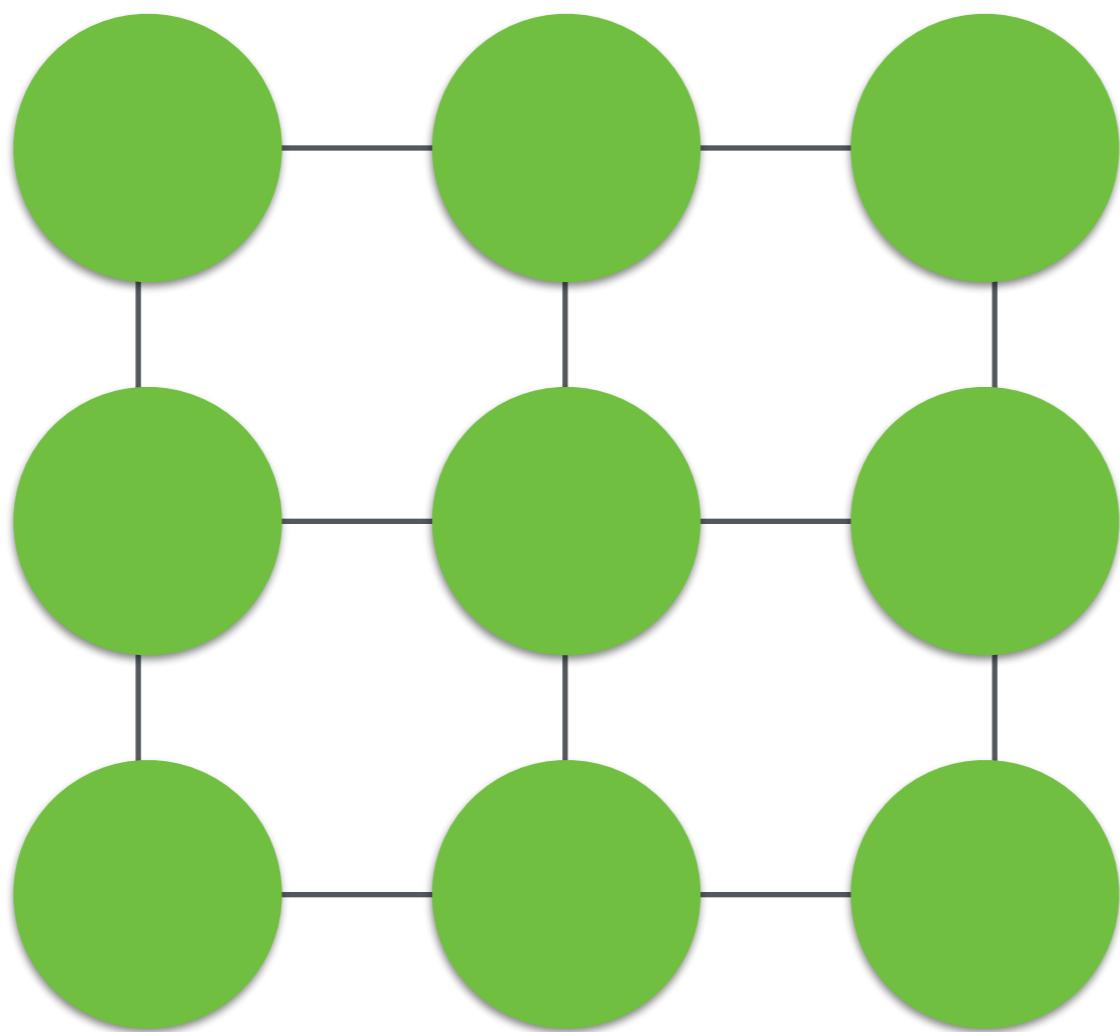


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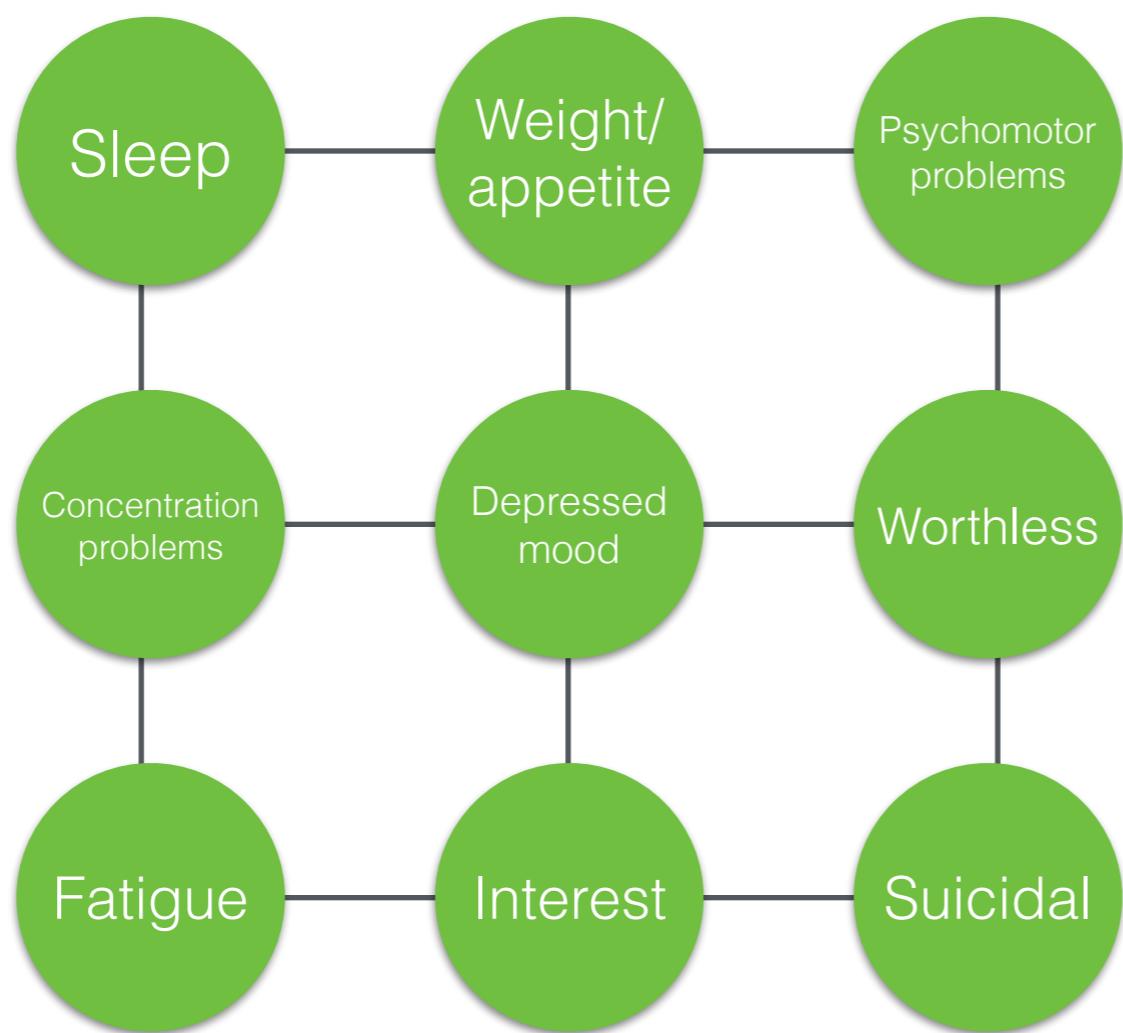
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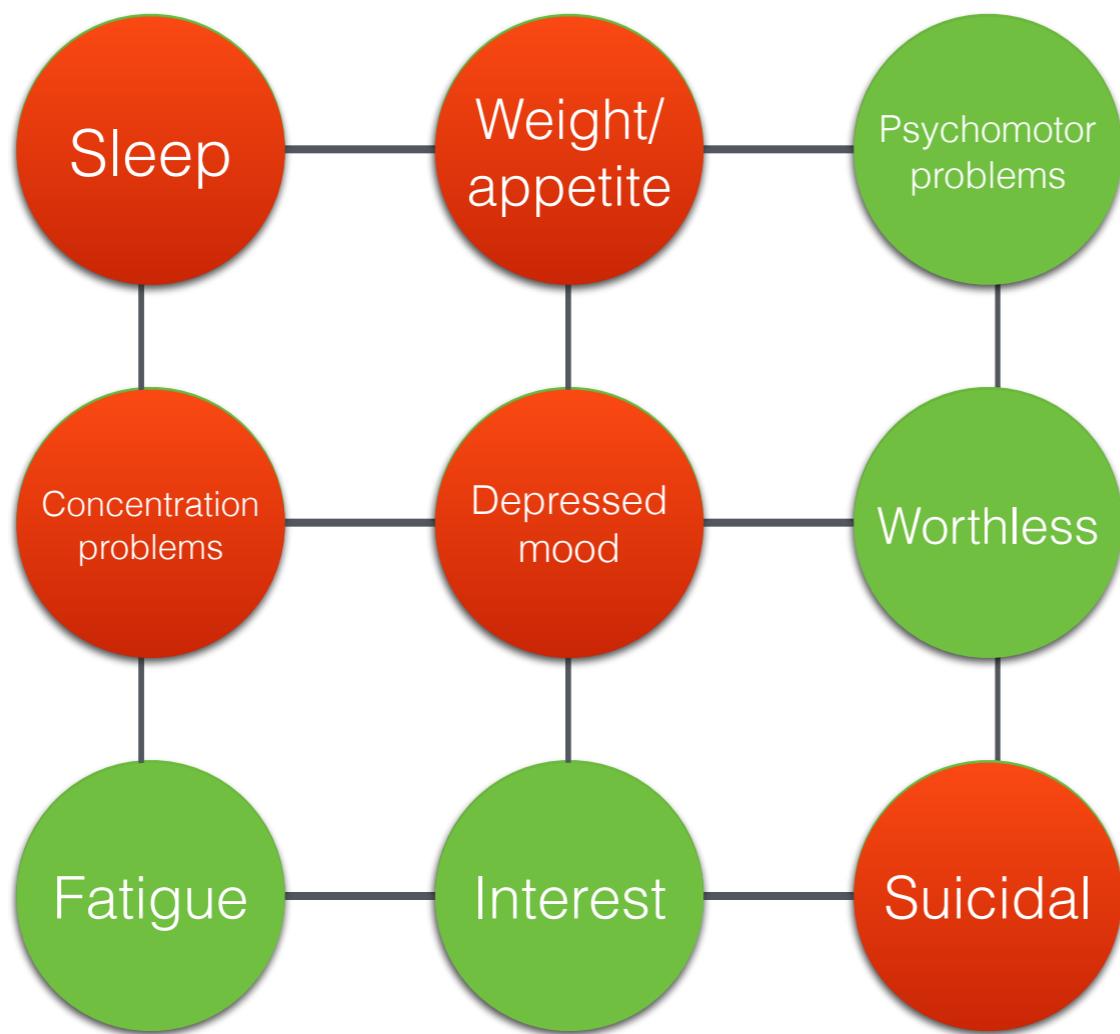
Psychopathology as an Ising model

Different interpretations of the Ising model



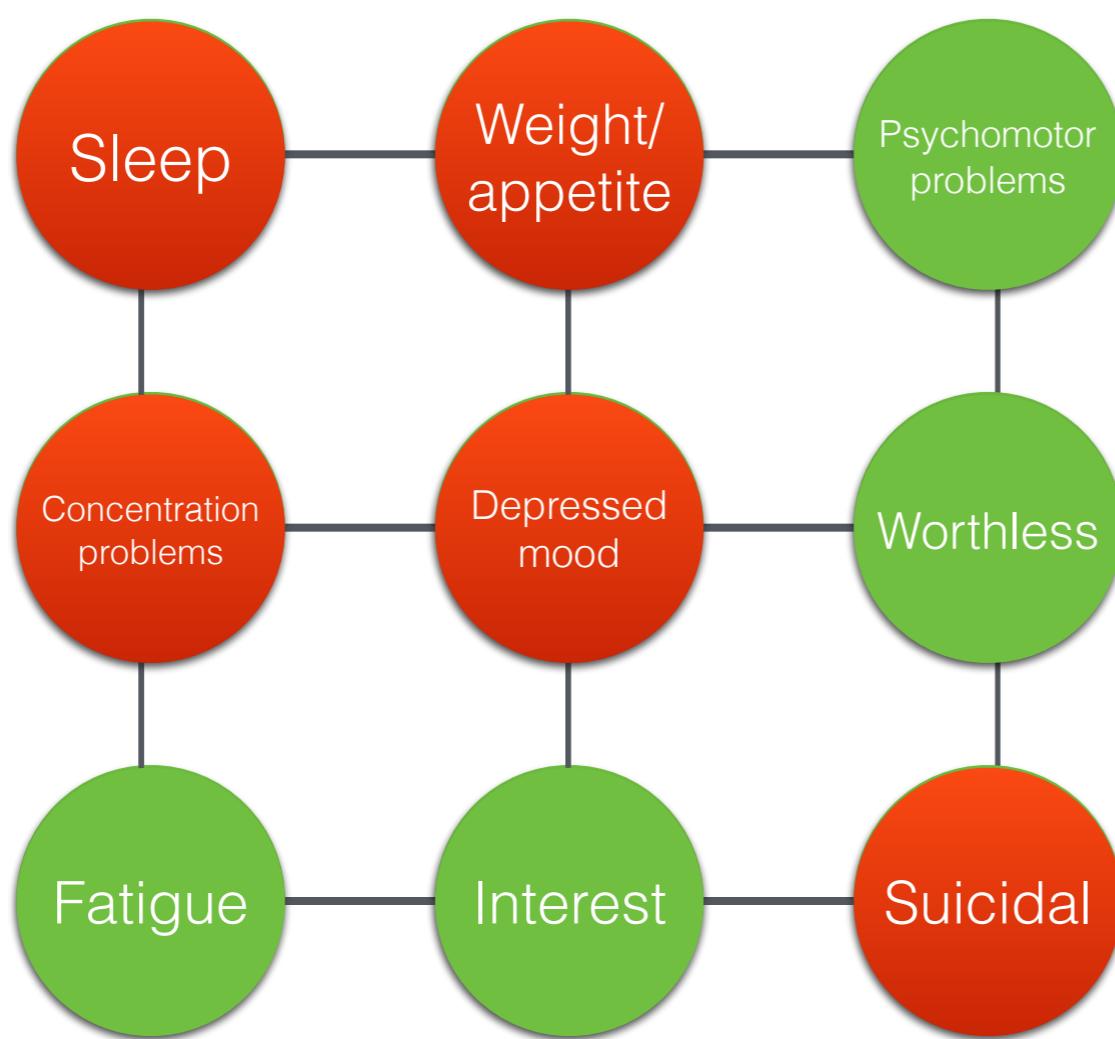
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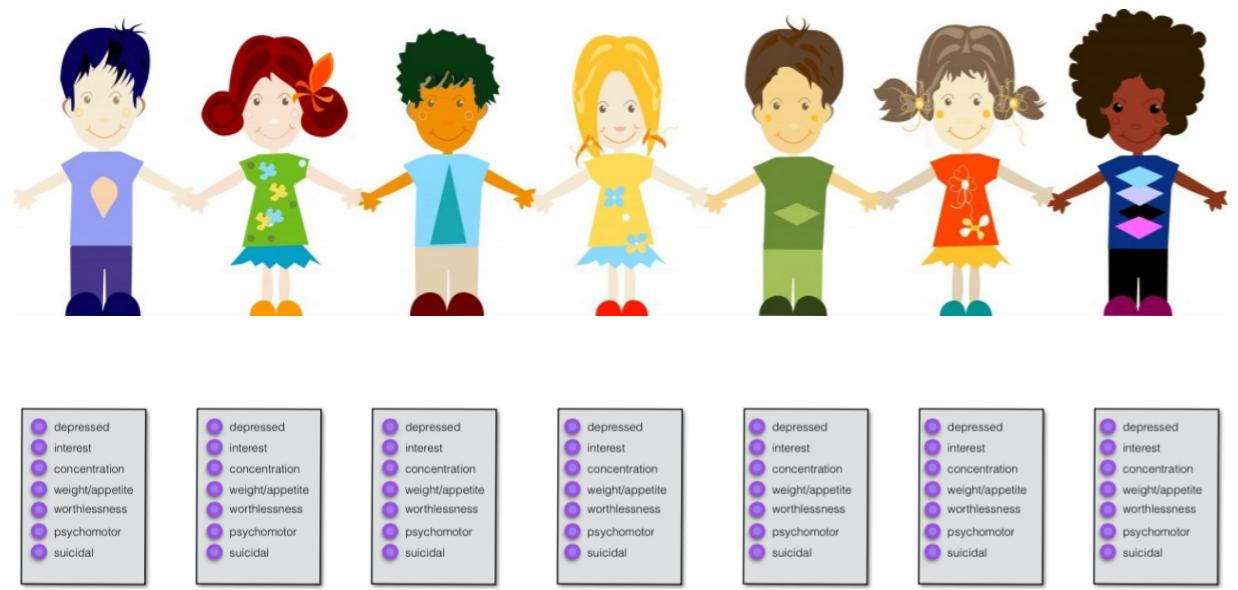


But what is the structure of depression?



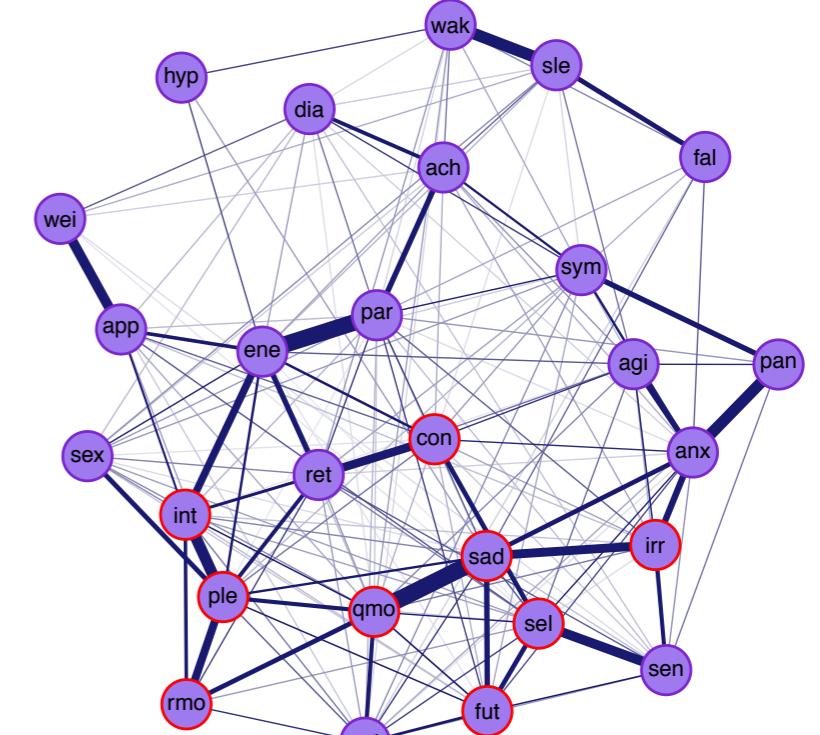
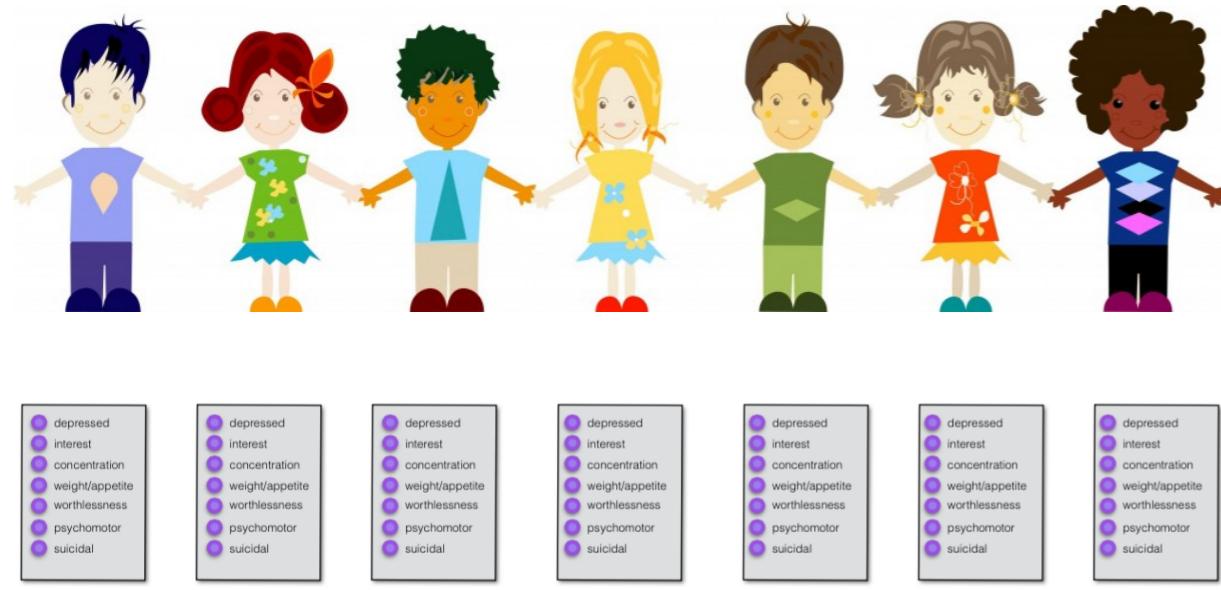
Psychopathology as an Ising model

What is the network structure of depression?



From data to network

What is the network structure of depression?



From data to network

Ising model

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_j | x_{\setminus j}) = \frac{\exp \left[\tau_j x_j + x_j \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}{1 + \exp \left[\tau_j + \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}$$

Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

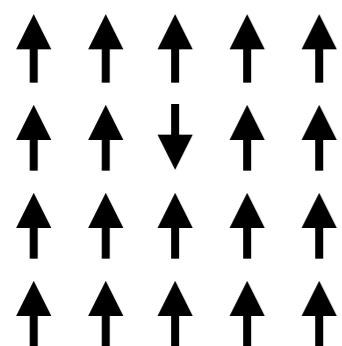
Conditional probability

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_j | x_{\setminus j}) = \frac{\exp \left[\tau_j x_j + x_j \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}{1 + \exp \left[\tau_j + \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}$$

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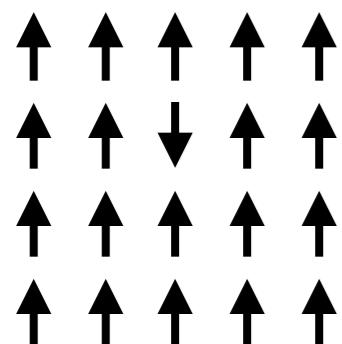


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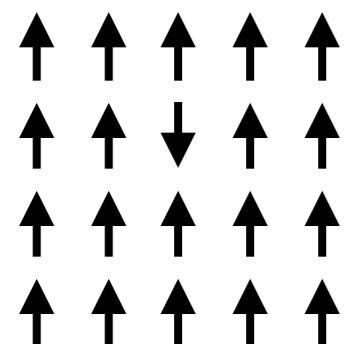


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$\tau_1 + \beta_{12}X_2 + \beta_{13}X_3 + \dots$

Use the Ising model to infer network structure

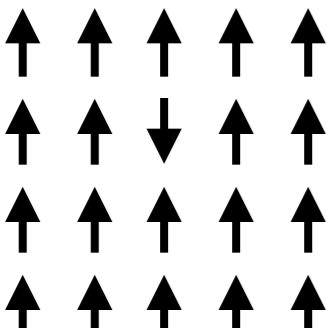
Ising model

Autonomous disposition x_j

Conditional probability

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Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

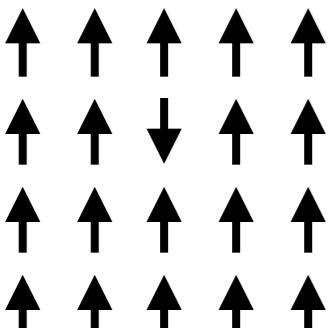
Conditional probability

Autonomous disposition x_j

Interaction strength between x_j and x_k

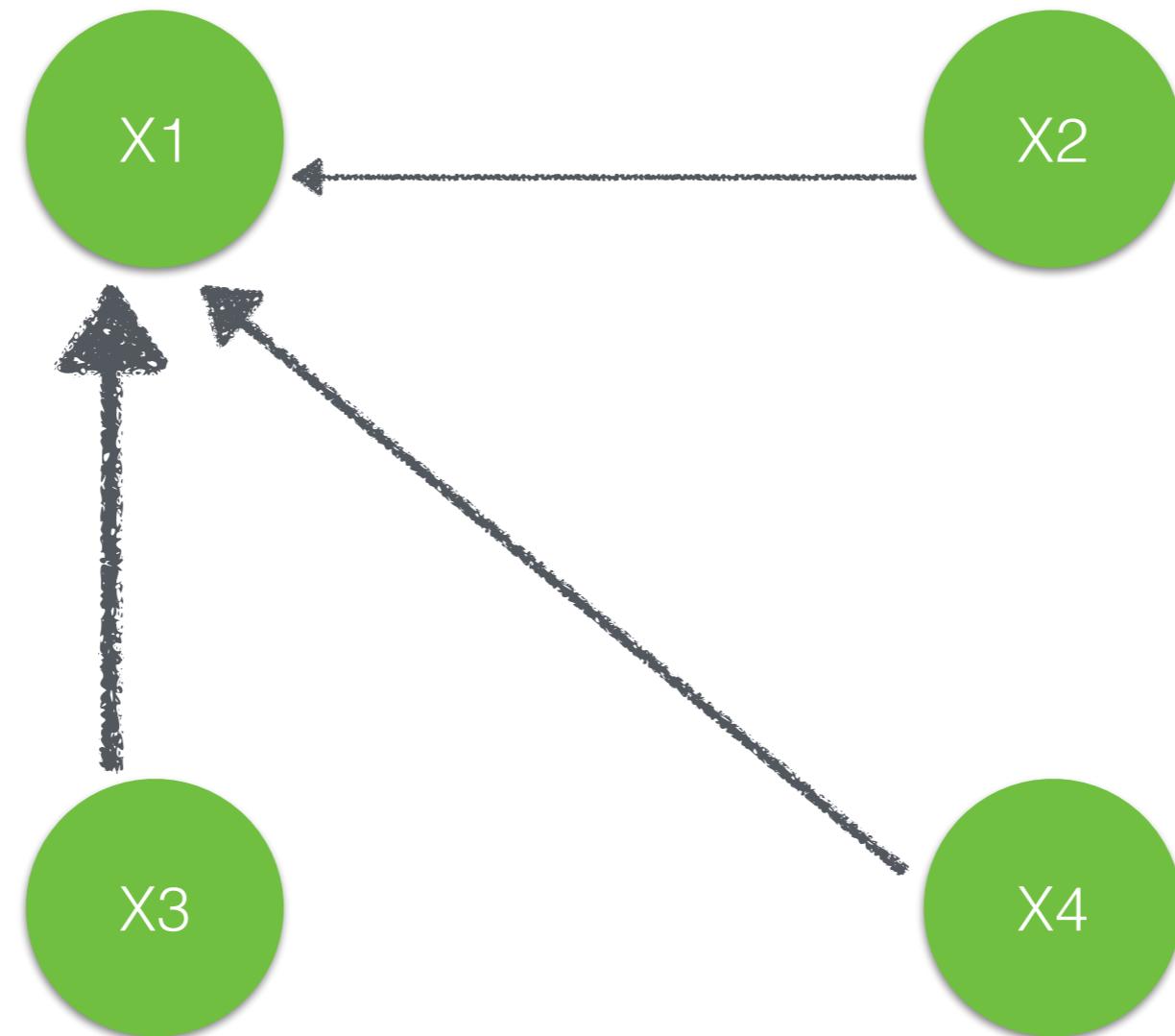
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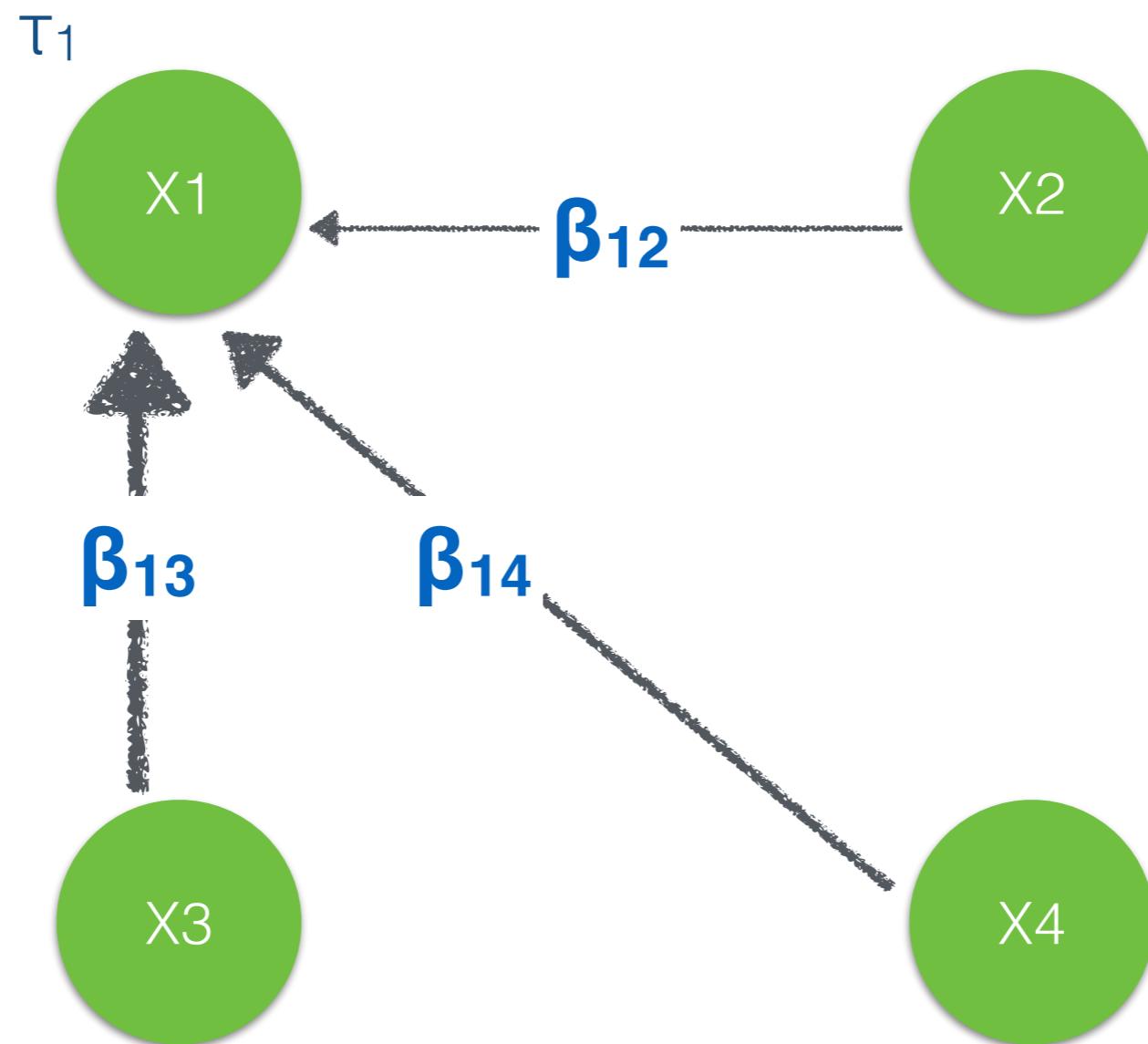
Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Basic idea



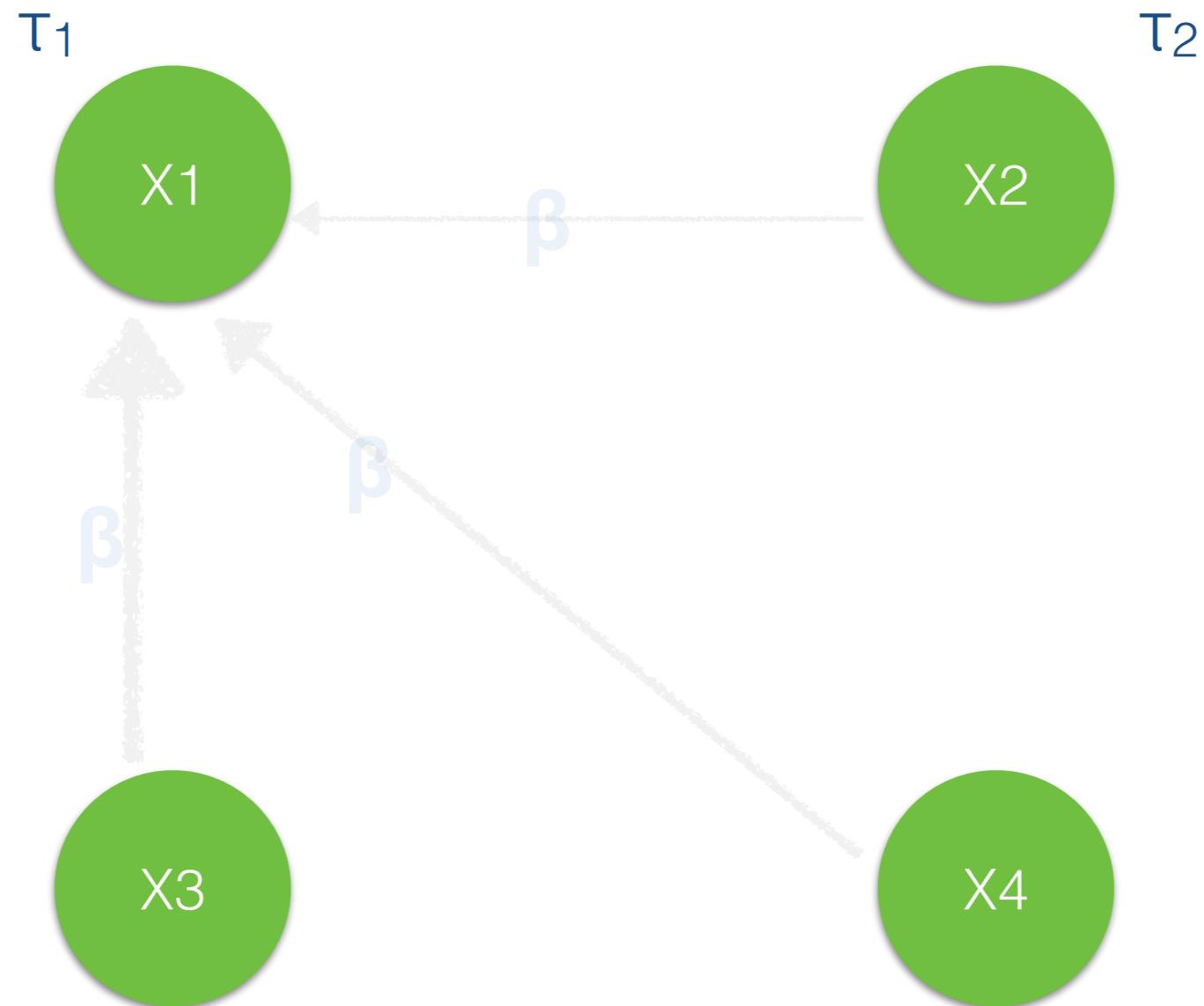
Perform regression of X_1 on all other variables

Basic idea



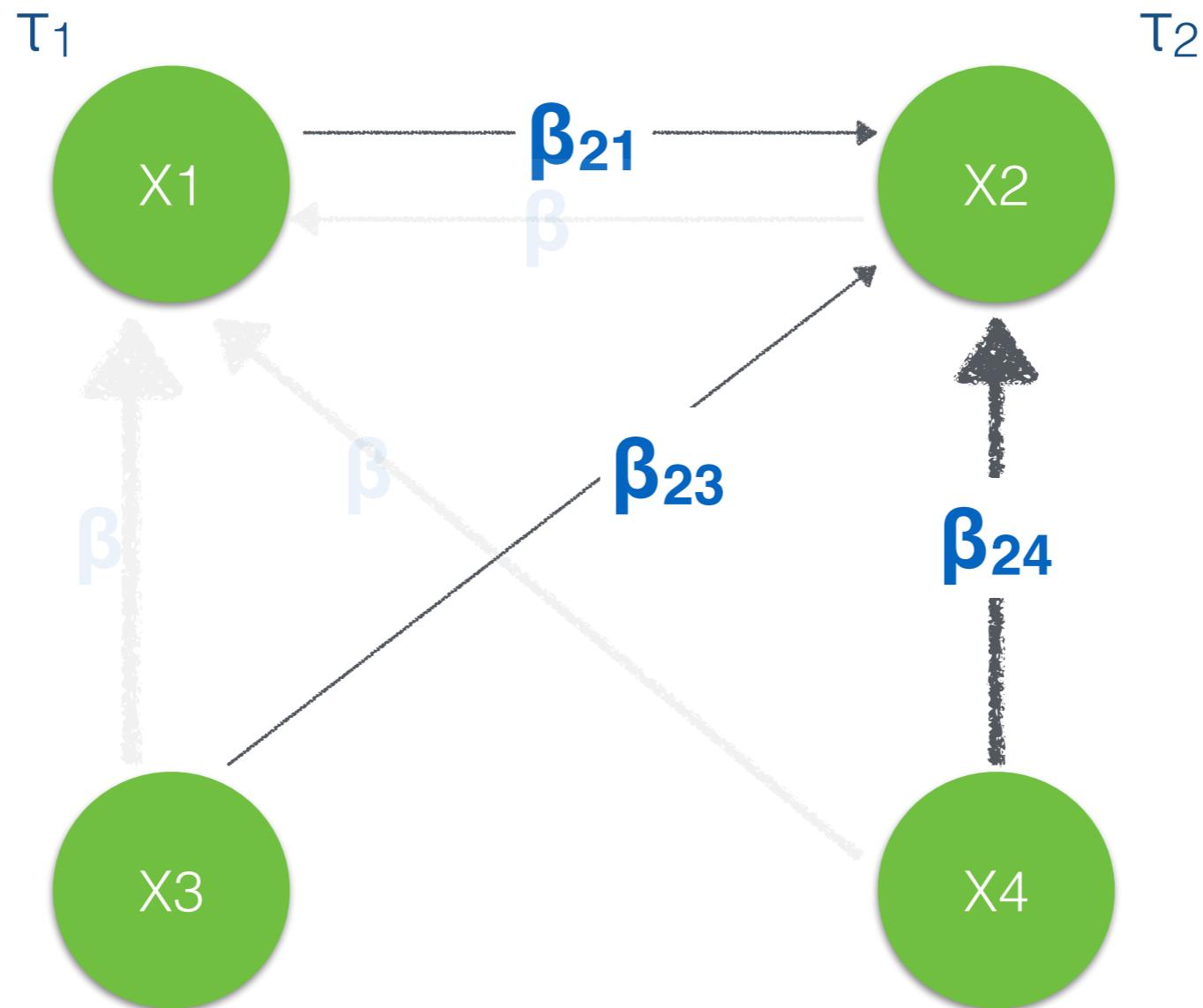
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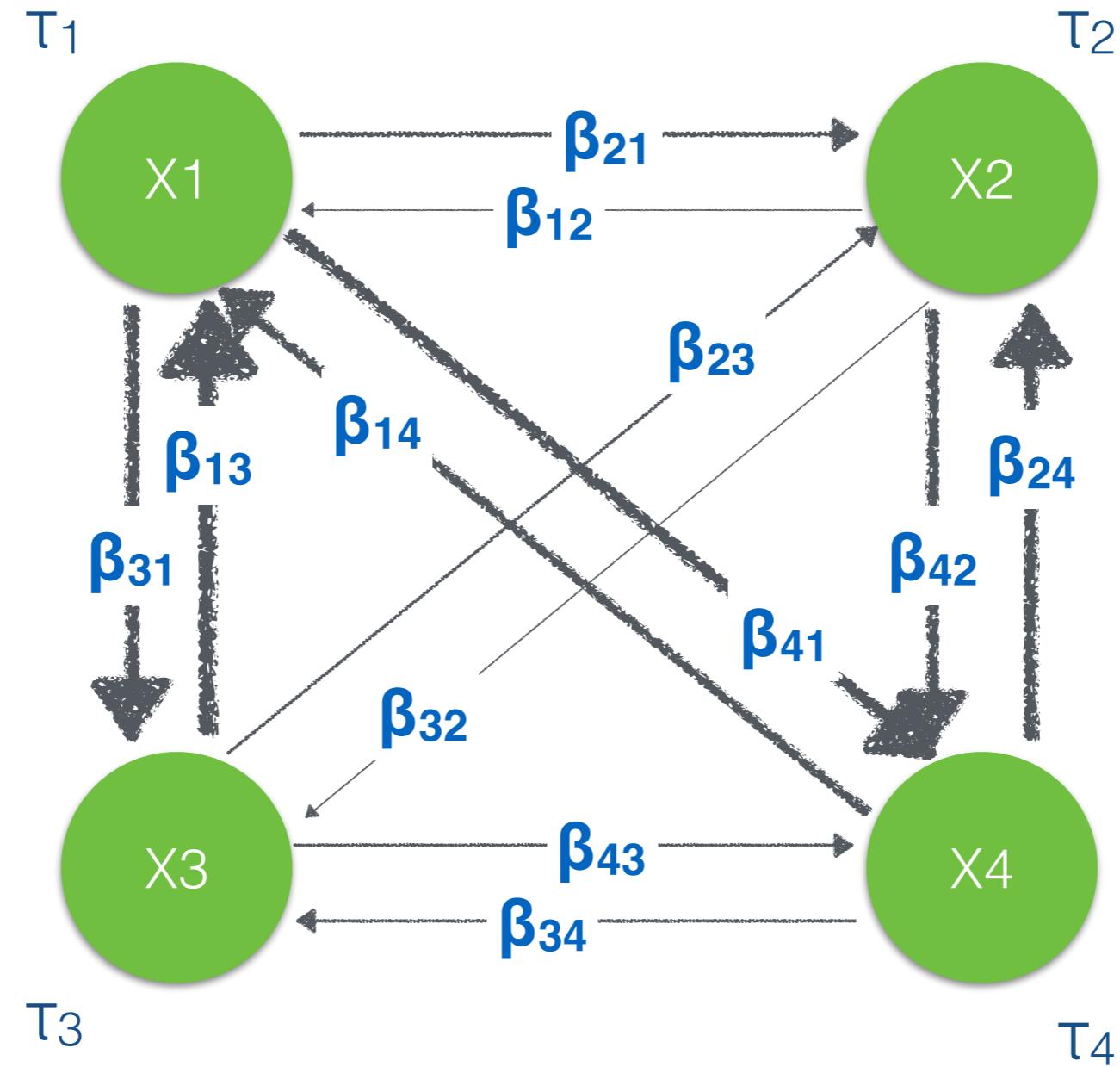
Repeat this for every variable

Basic idea

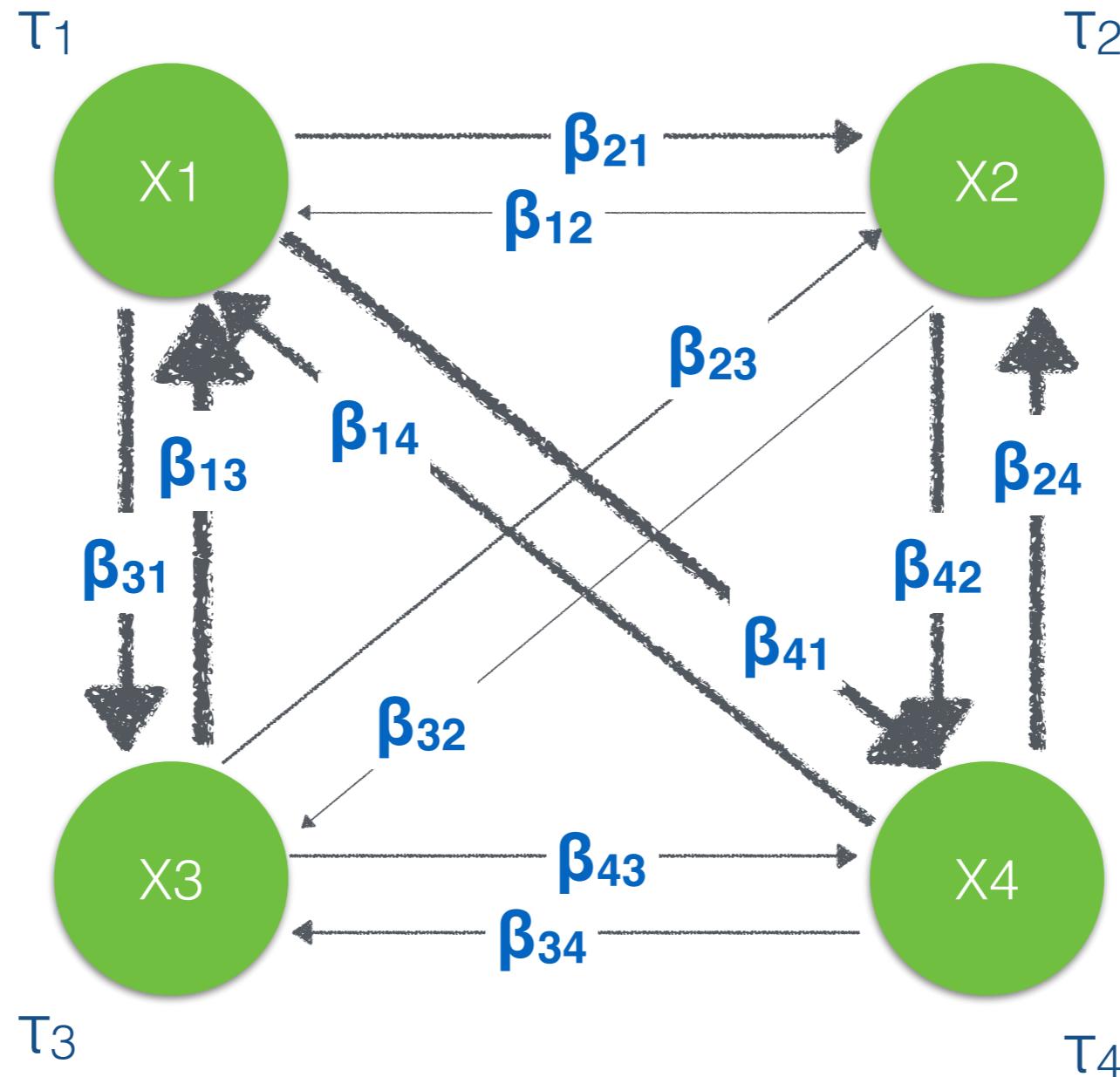


Repeat this for every variable

Basic idea

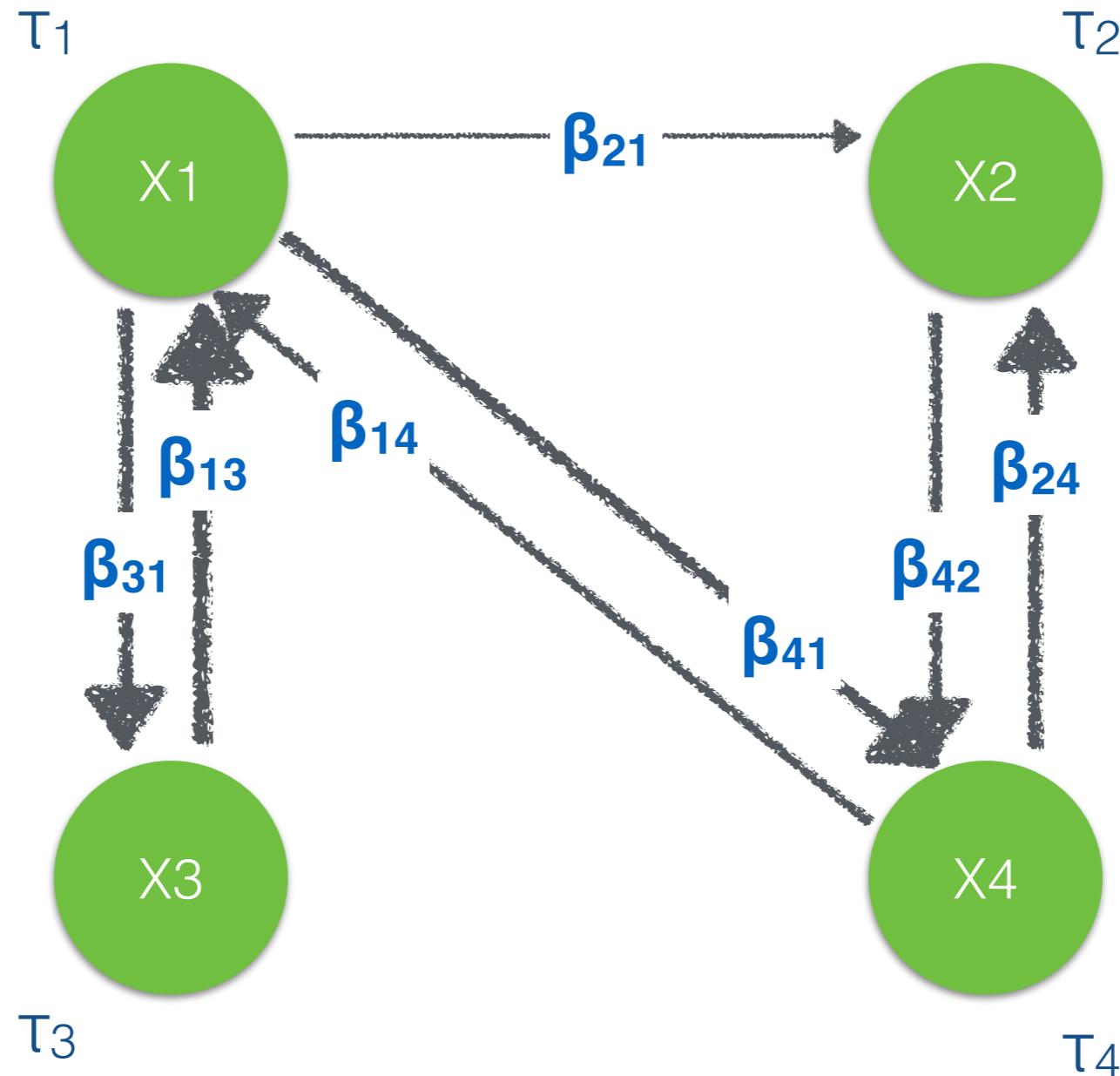


Basic idea

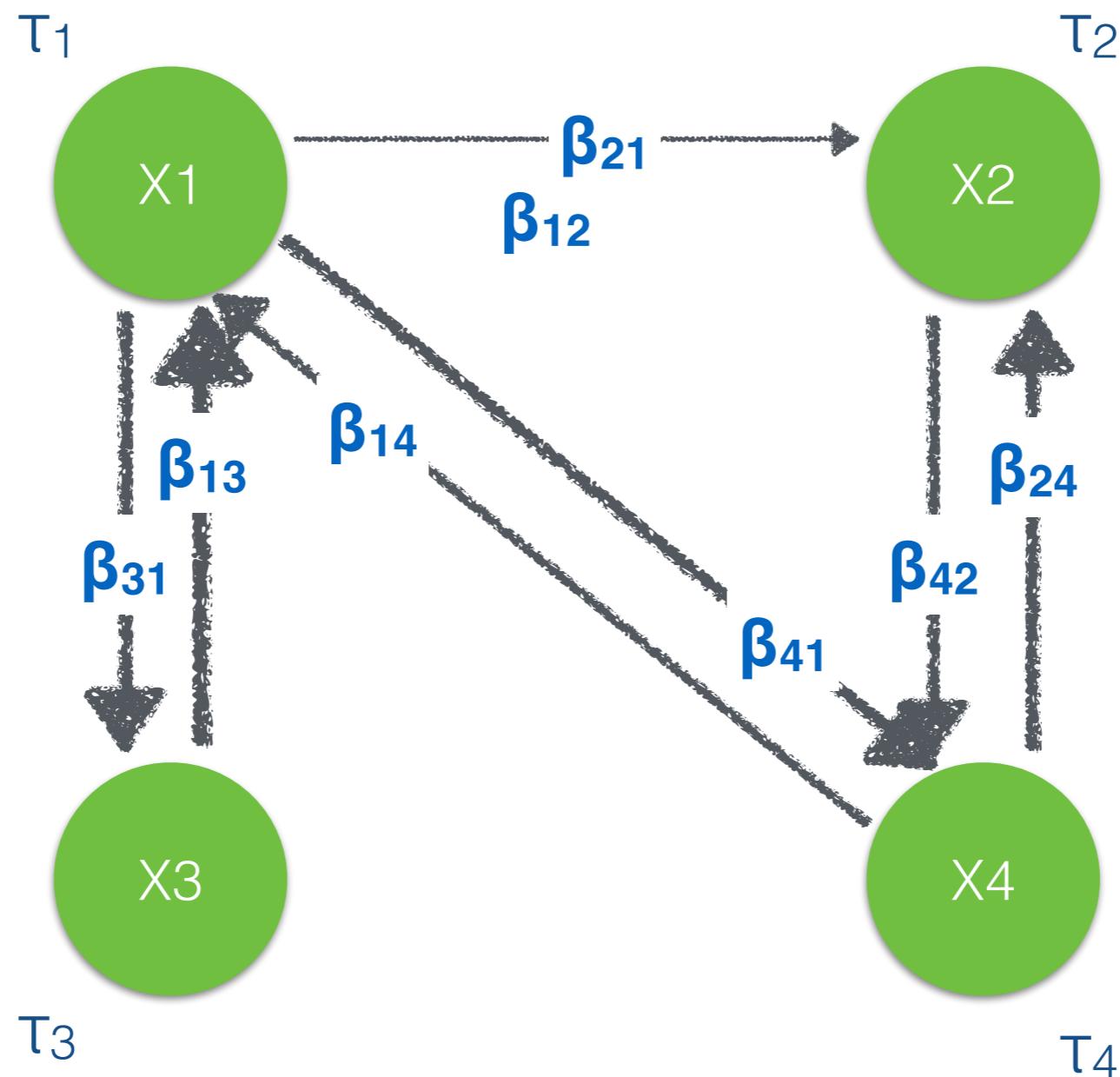


Control model complexity and prevent overfitting:
 ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression

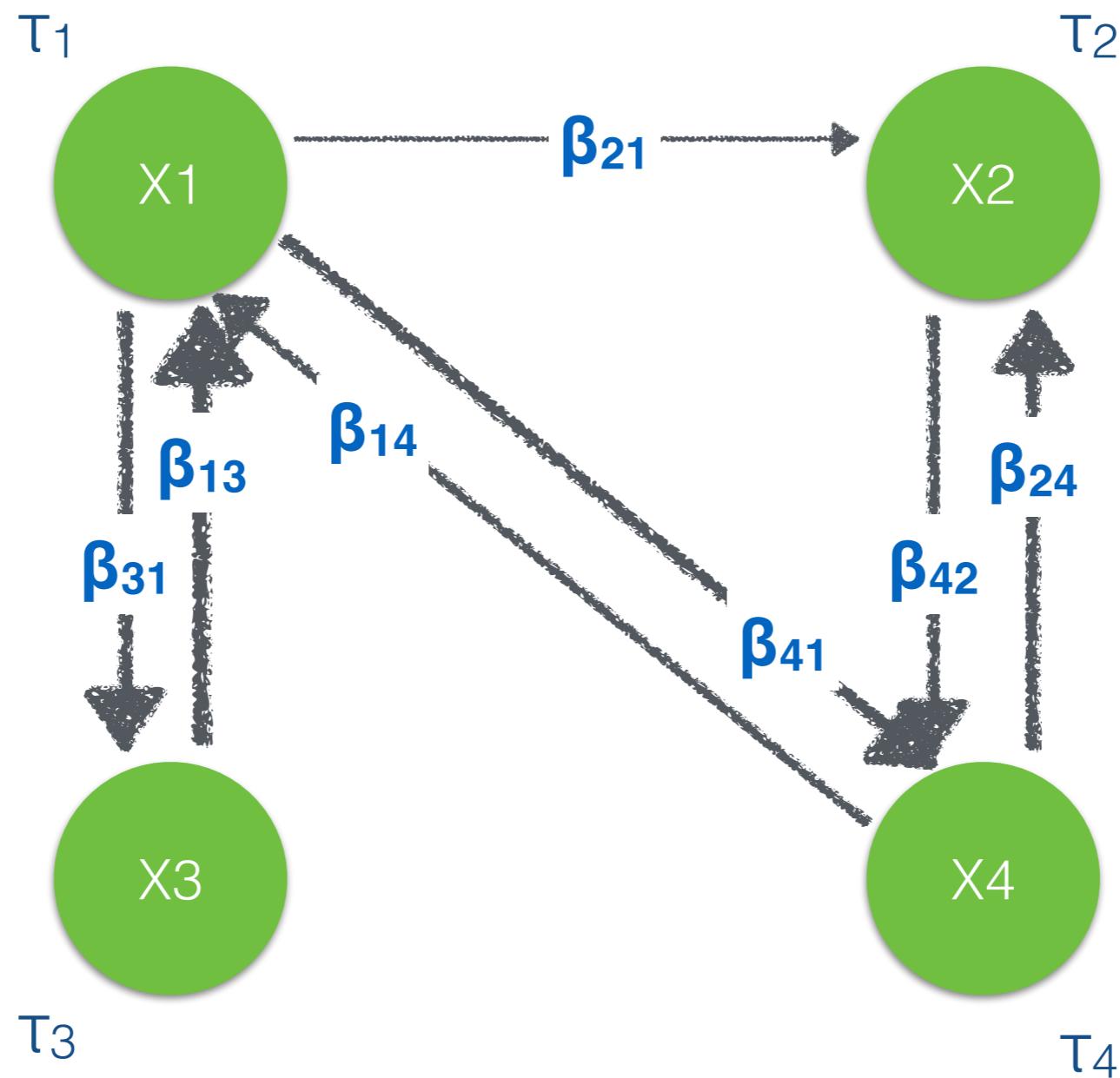
Basic idea



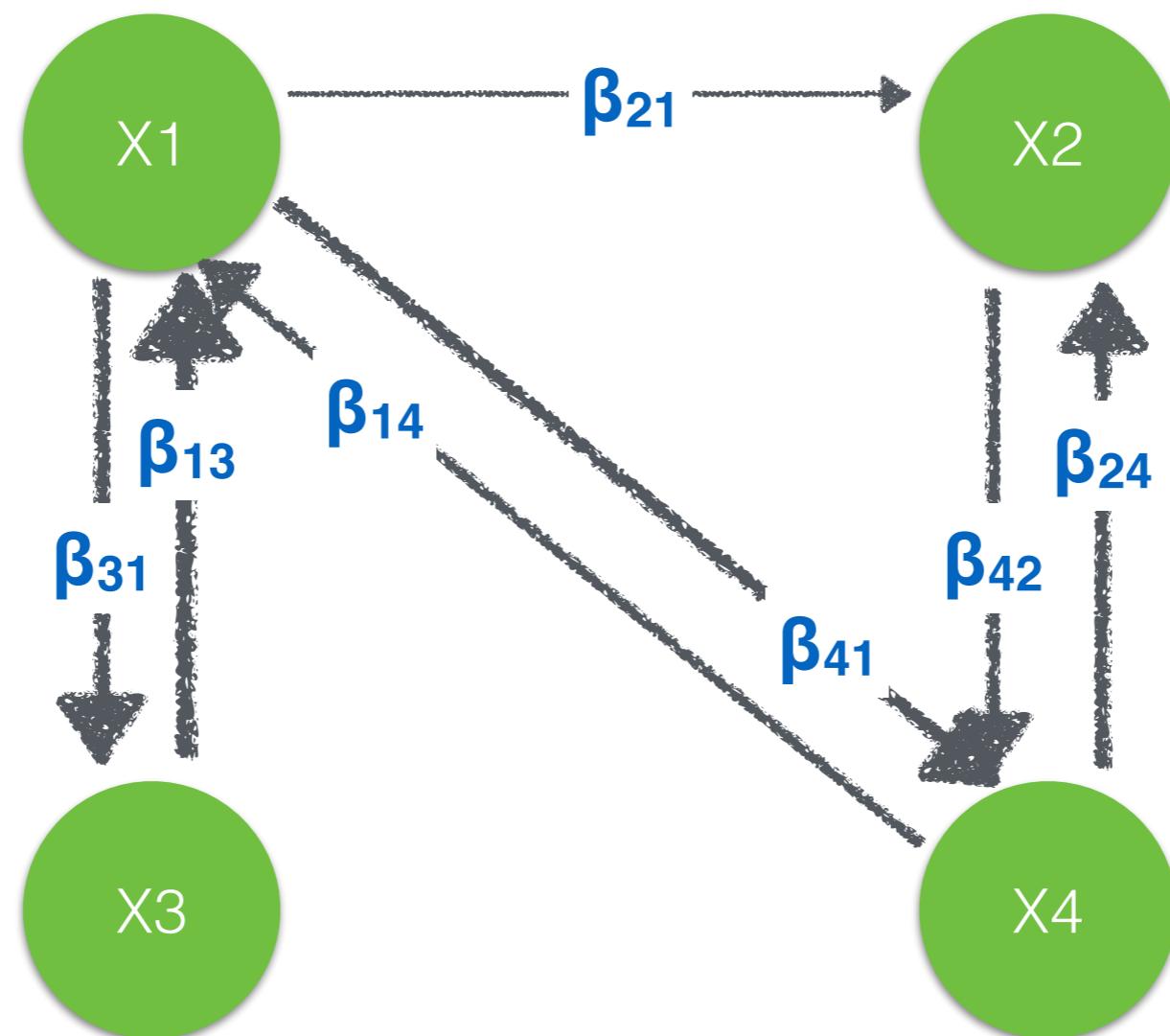
Control model complexity and prevent overfitting:
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- collect regularized parameters
- apply AND/OR rule

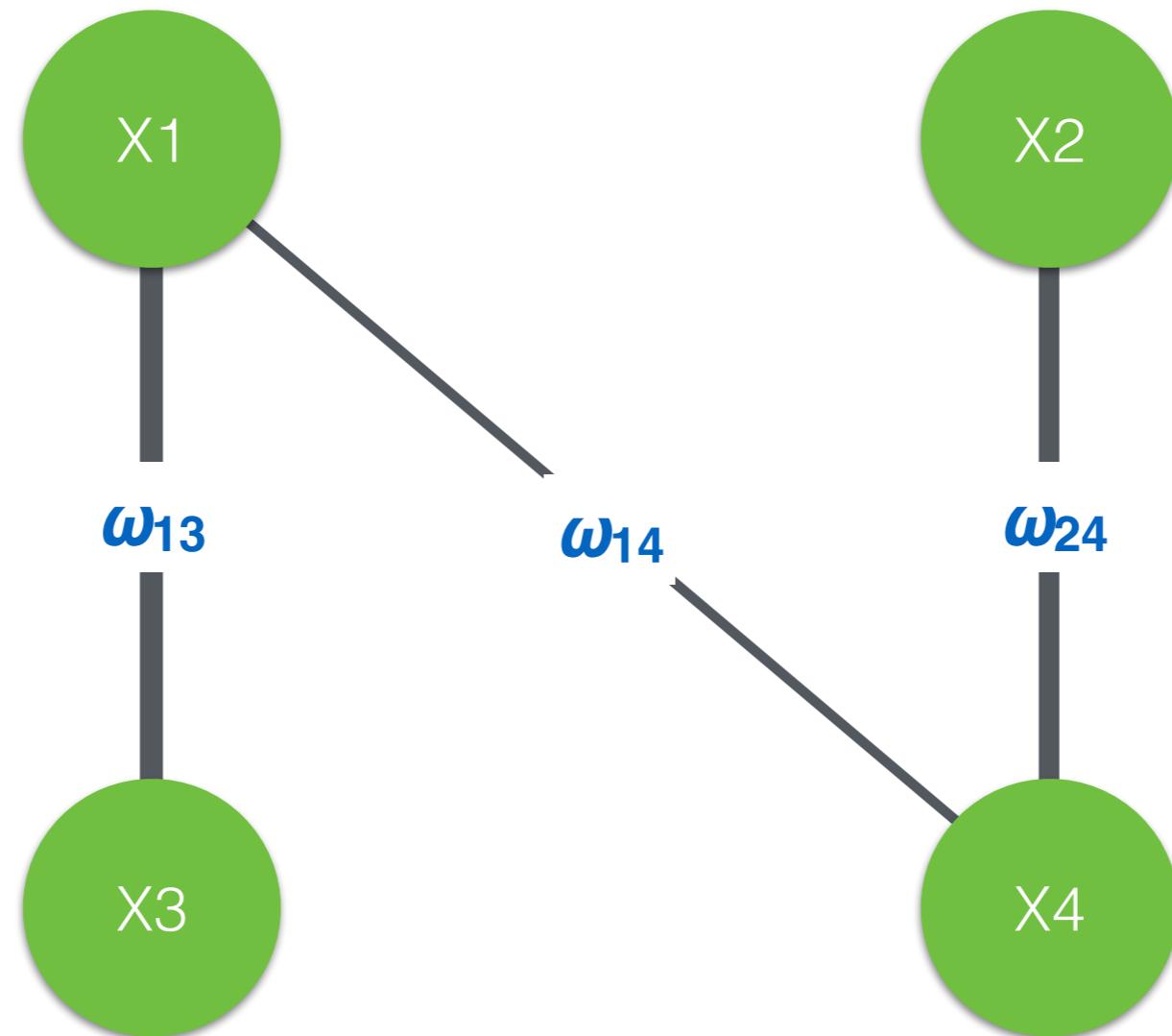


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AND-rule:

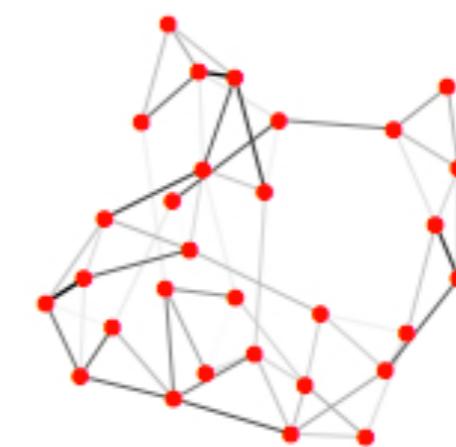
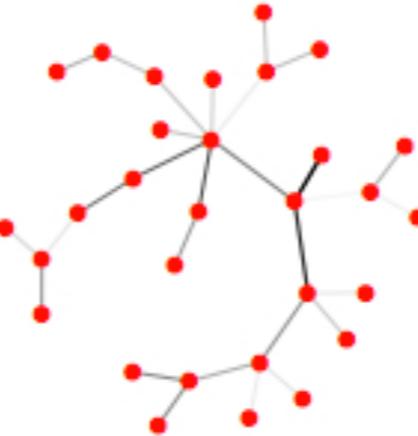
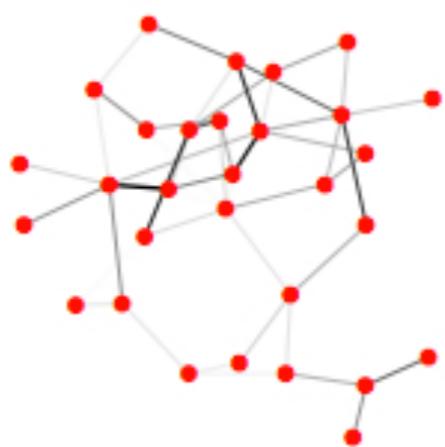
if $\beta_{ij} \neq 0$ AND $\beta_{ji} \neq 0$
then $\omega_{ij} = (\beta_{ij} + \beta_{ji})/2$
else $\omega_{ij} = 0$



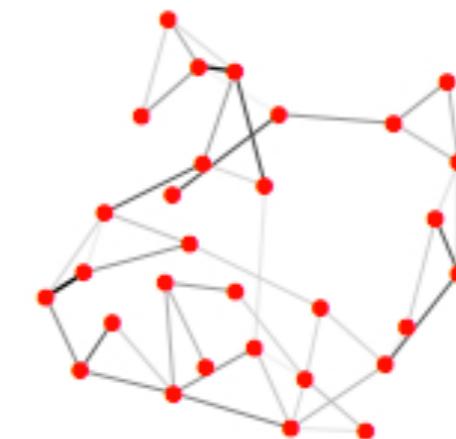
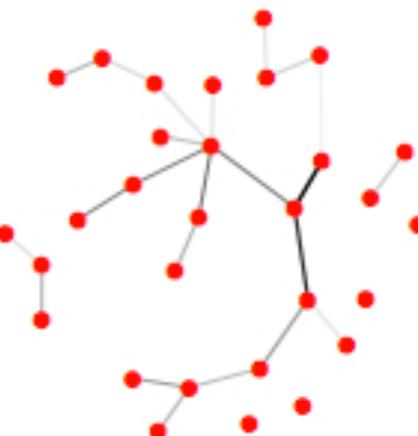
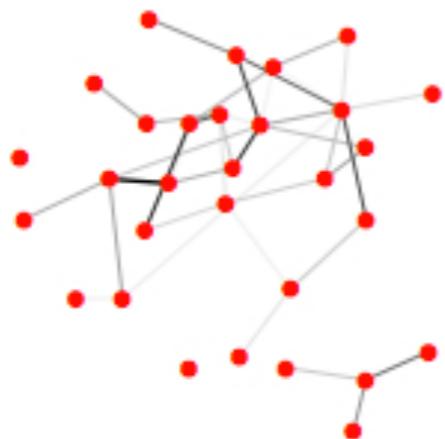
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eLasso (R package `IsingFit`)



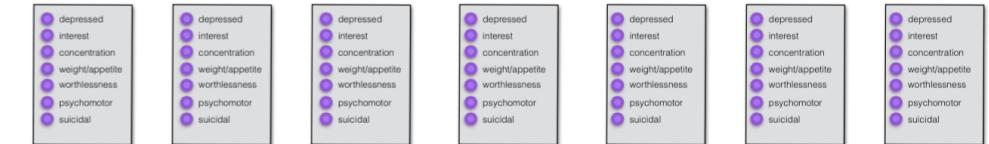
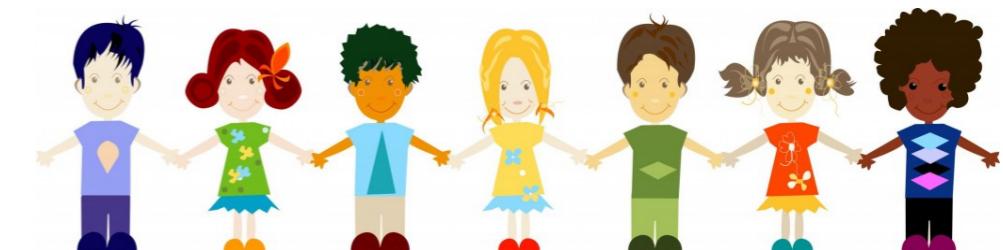
(a) **Weighted networks**



(b) **Estimated networks**

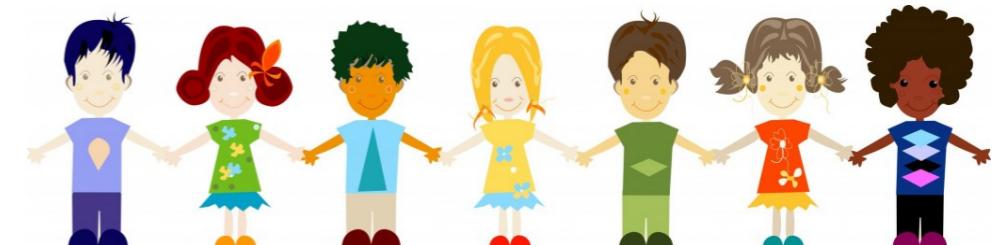
Example

- NESDA (Netherlands Study for Depression and Anxiety)
 - n=2981
 - Participants with and without symptoms
- IDS (Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology)
 - 28 depression and anxiety items



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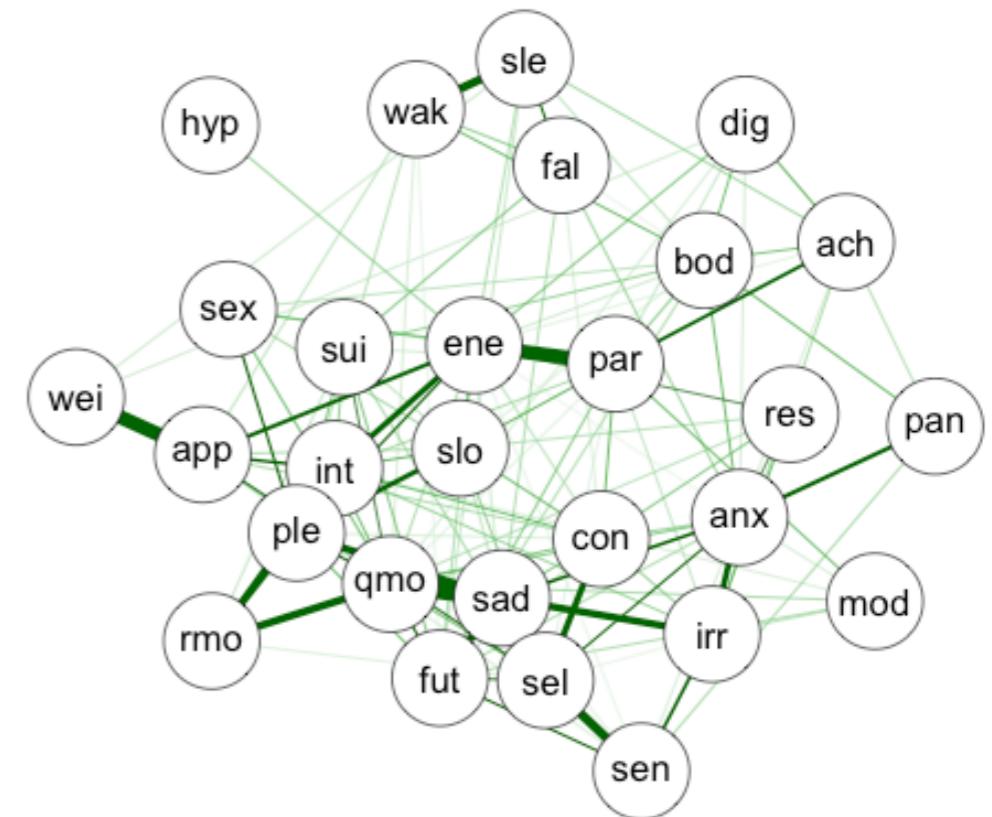
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## load required packages
library(IsingFit)
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## data
yourdata = as.matrix(read.csv('yourdata.csv'))

## network estimation
res = IsingFit(yourdata, AND=TRUE)

##make prettier picture
adj = res$weiadj
round(adj,2)
qgraph(adj,
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Code

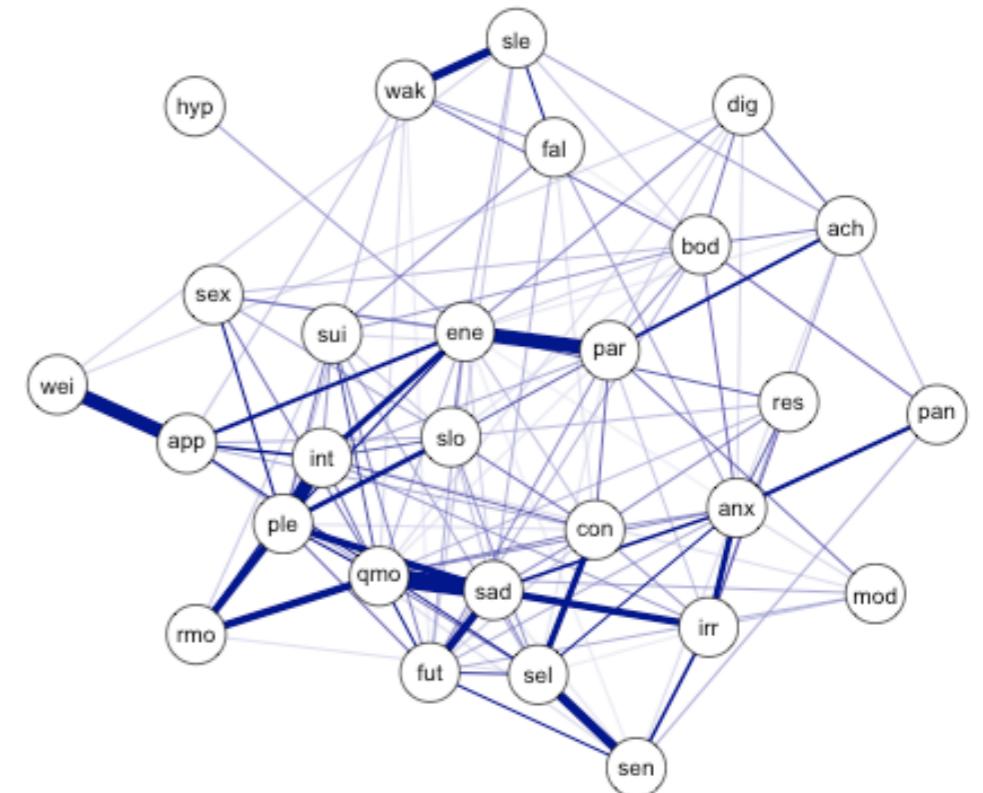
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BEHIND me SCENES

Thanks for your
attention!

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<http://cvborkulo.com>
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