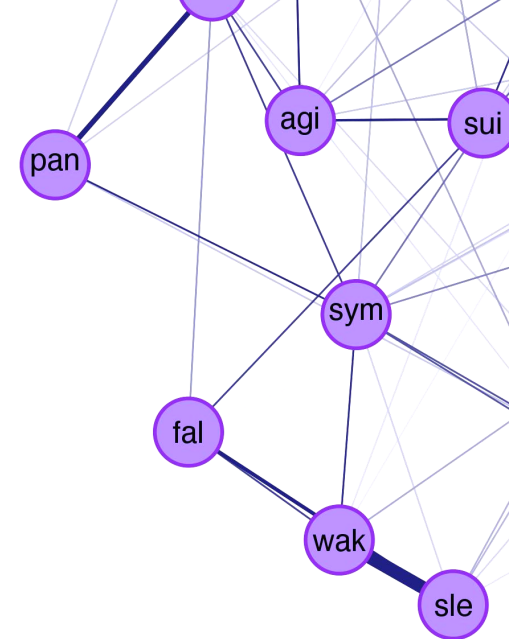




BEHIND the
SCENES



Coming to grips with the complexity of psychopathology

Claudia van Borkulo

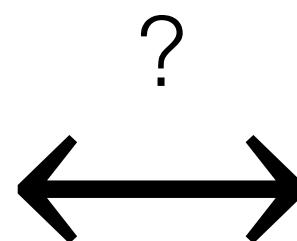
University Medical Center Groningen - University of Amsterdam

Promotors: R.A. Schoevers, D. Borsboom

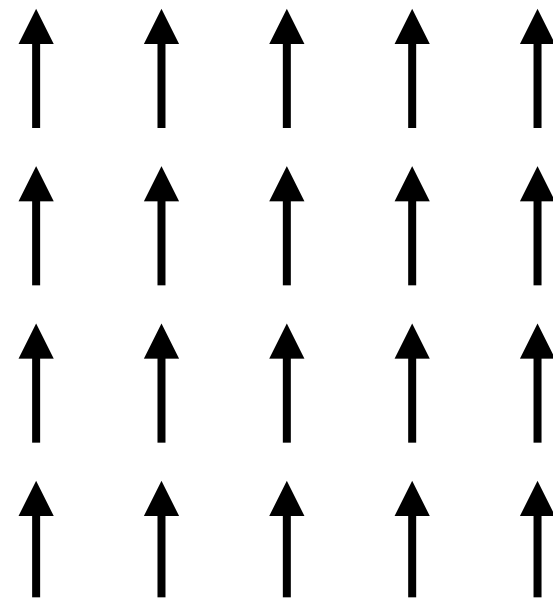


BEHIND THE
SCENES

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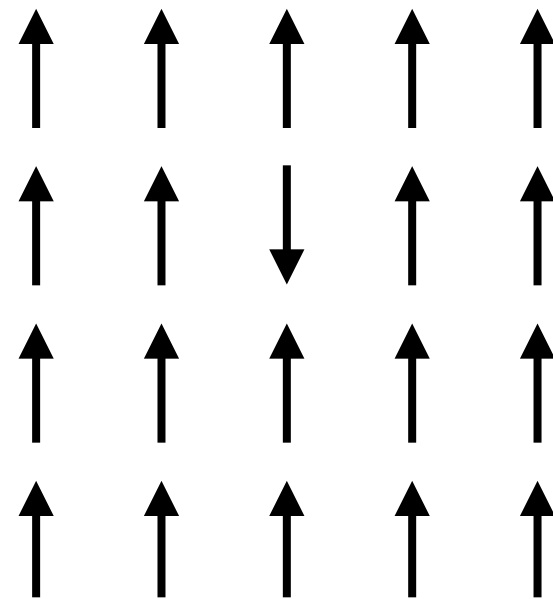
Ising model



Dipoles

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

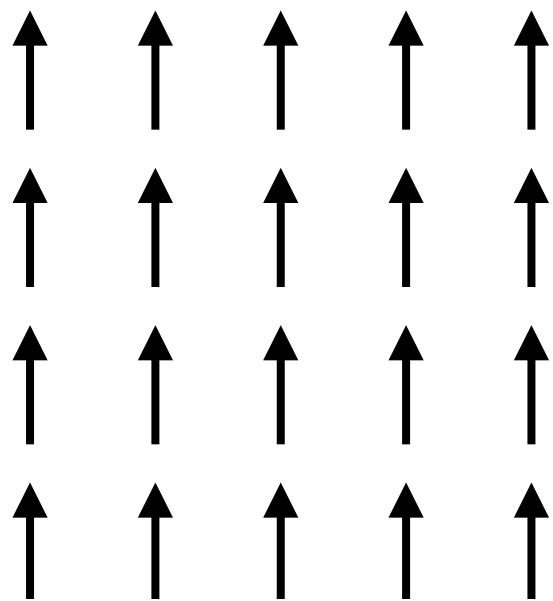
Ising model



Dipoles

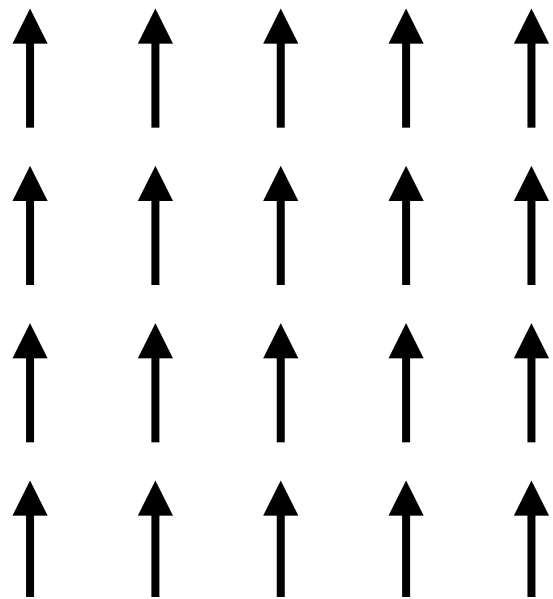
- elements of ferromagnetic material
- can be spin-up or spin-down

Different interpretations of the Ising model



Orientation of dipoles in
ferromagnetic material

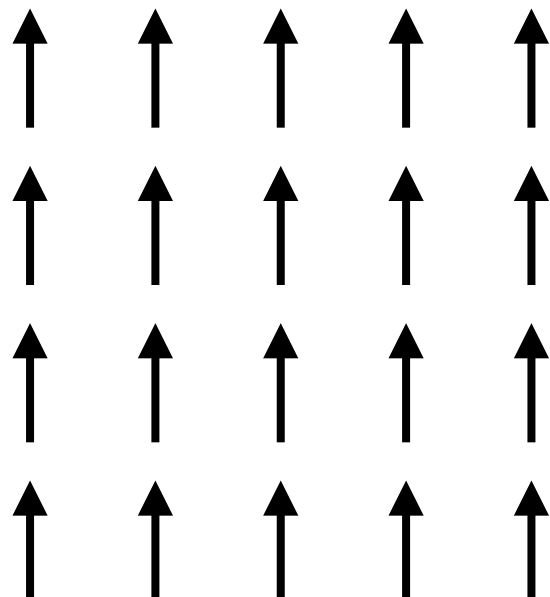
Different interpretations of the Ising model



Orientation of dipoles in
ferromagnetic material

Behavior of voters in
an election

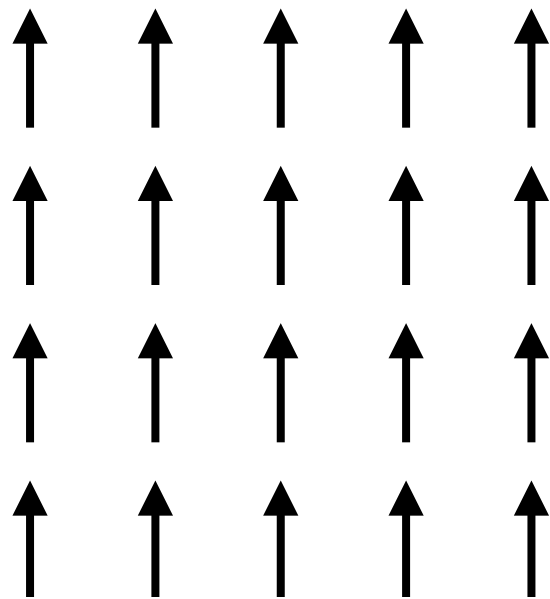
Different interpretations of the Ising model



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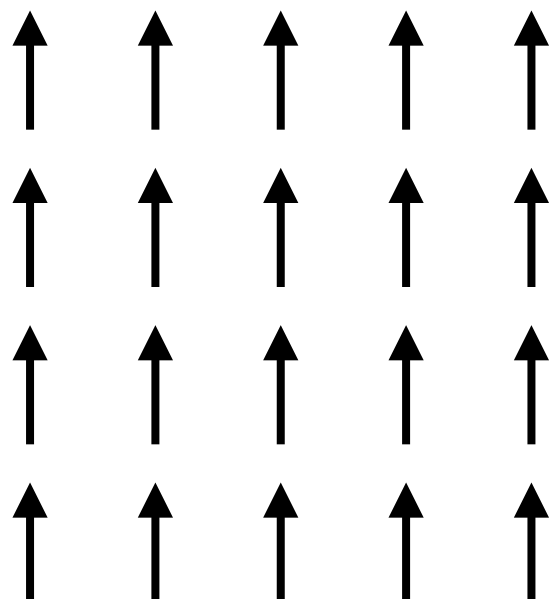
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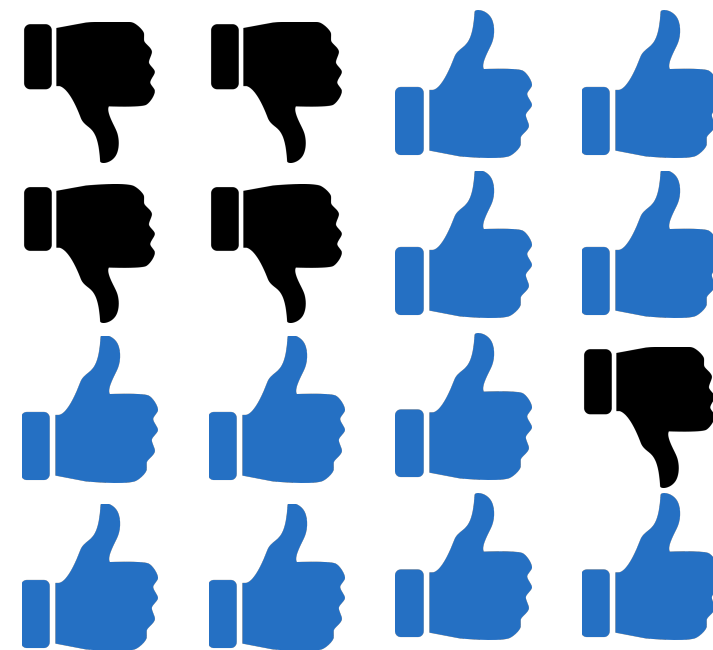
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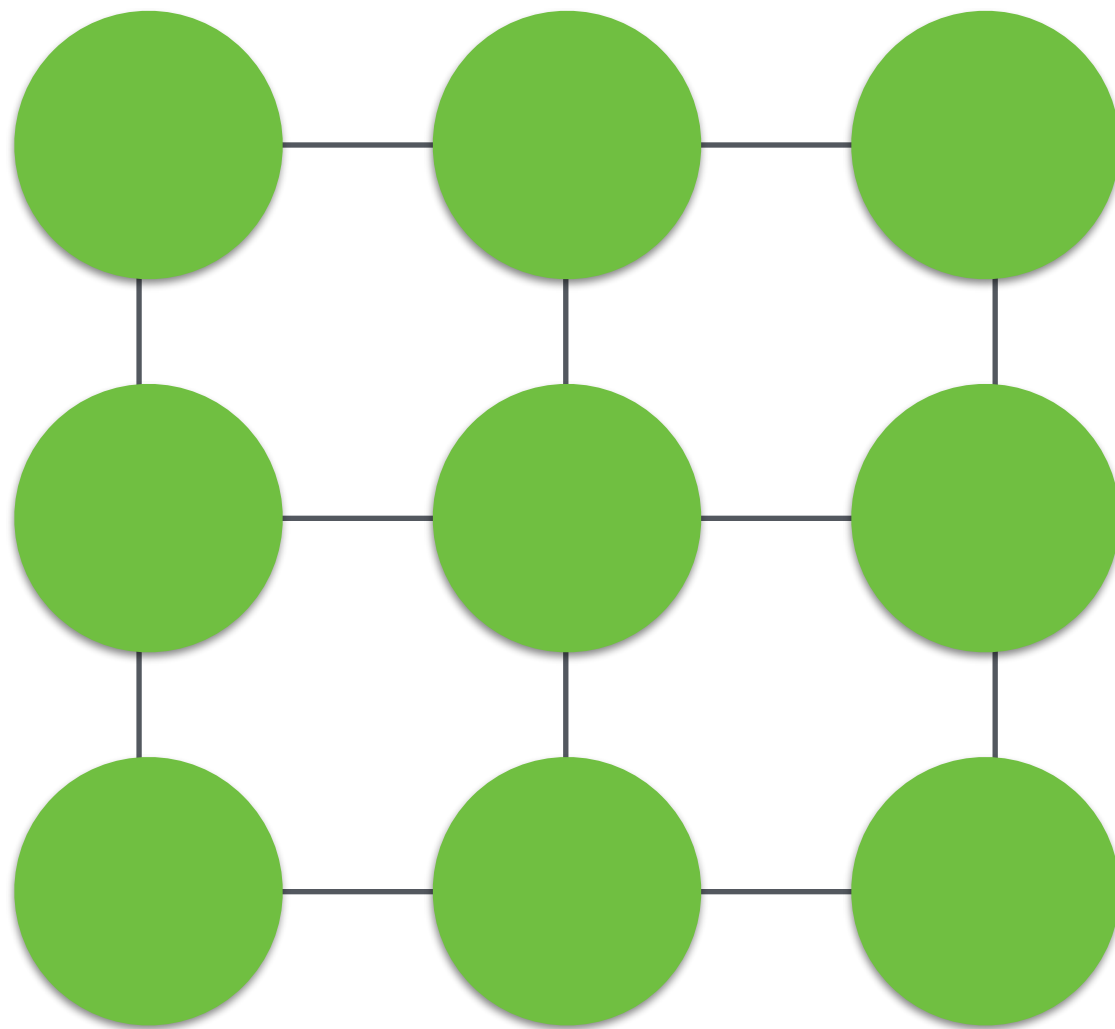


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ferromagnetic material



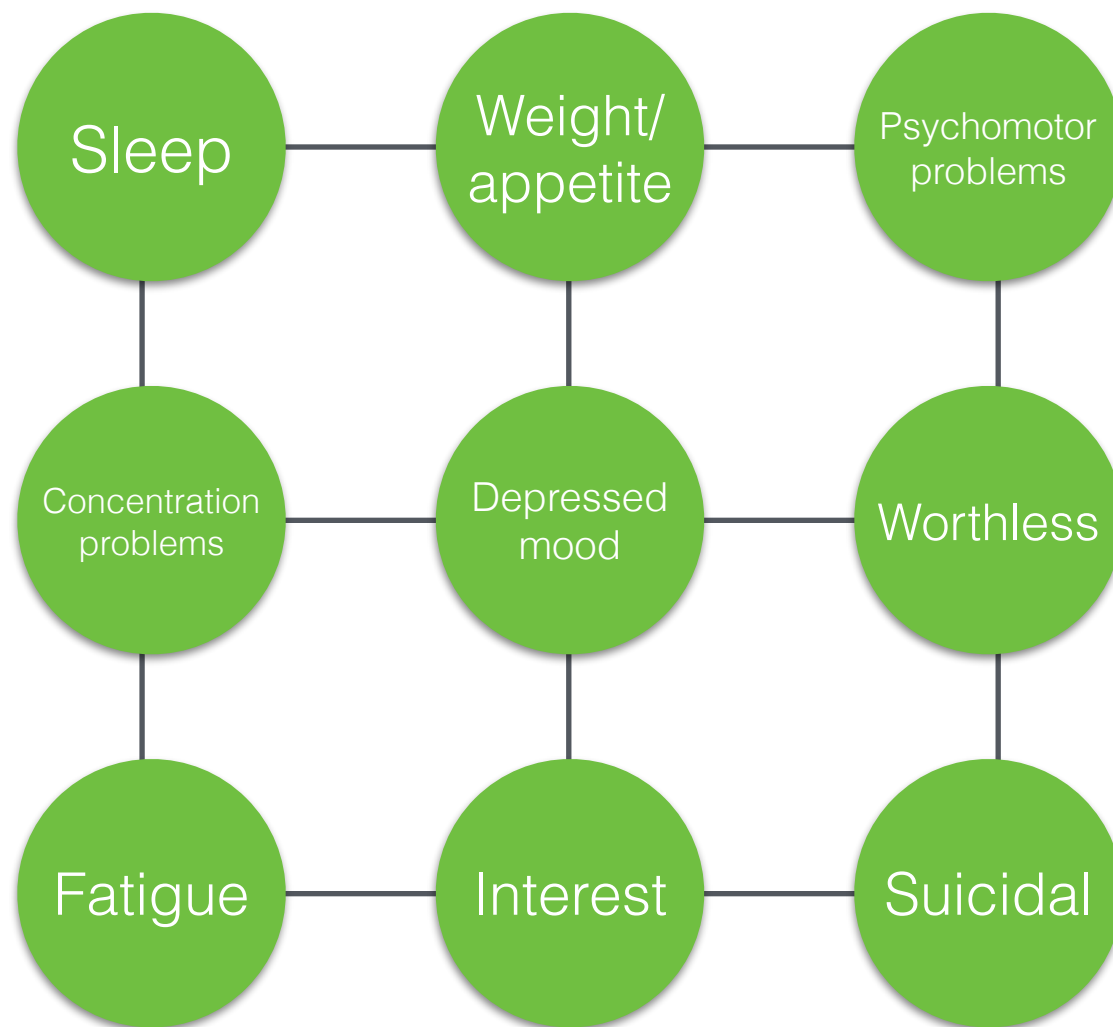
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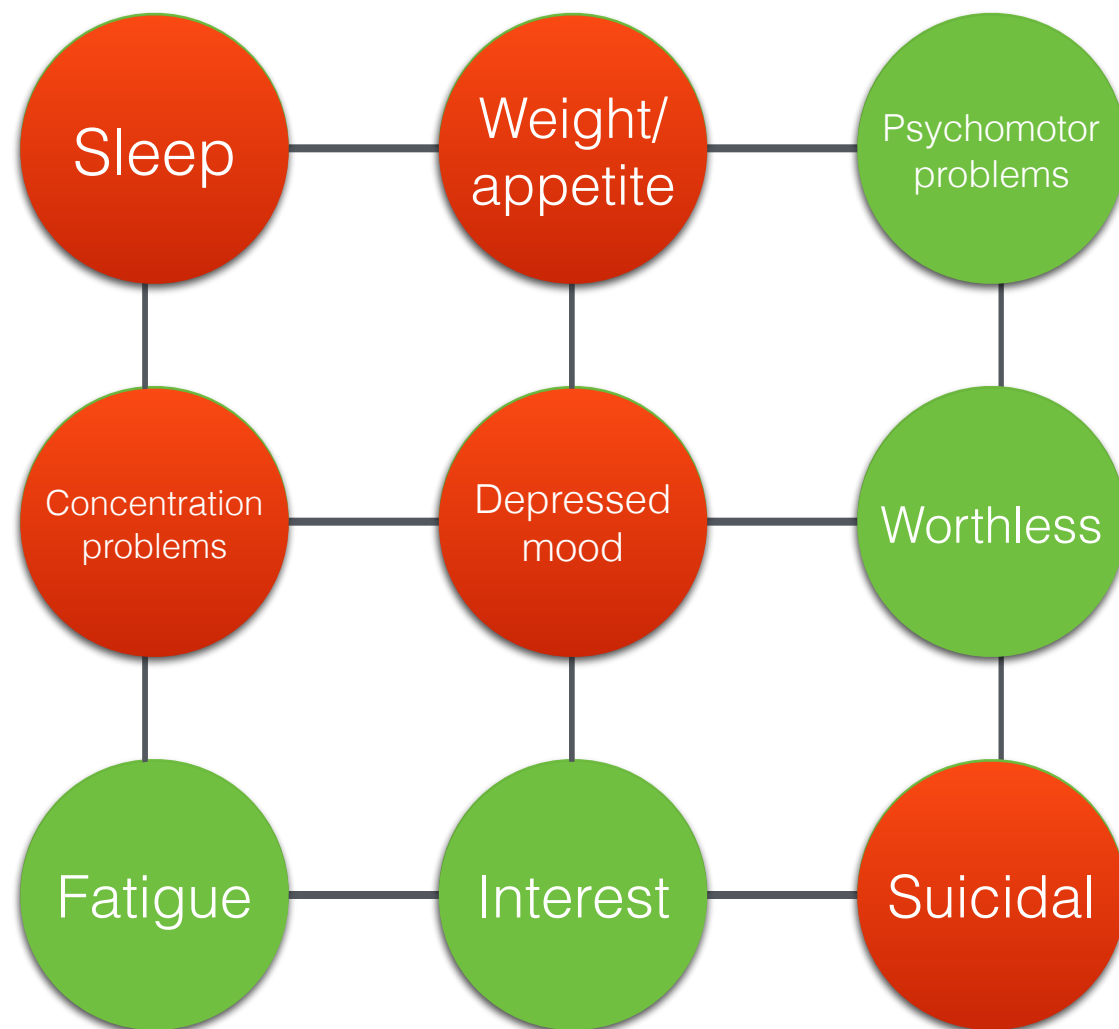
Psychopathology as an Ising model

Different interpretations of the Ising model



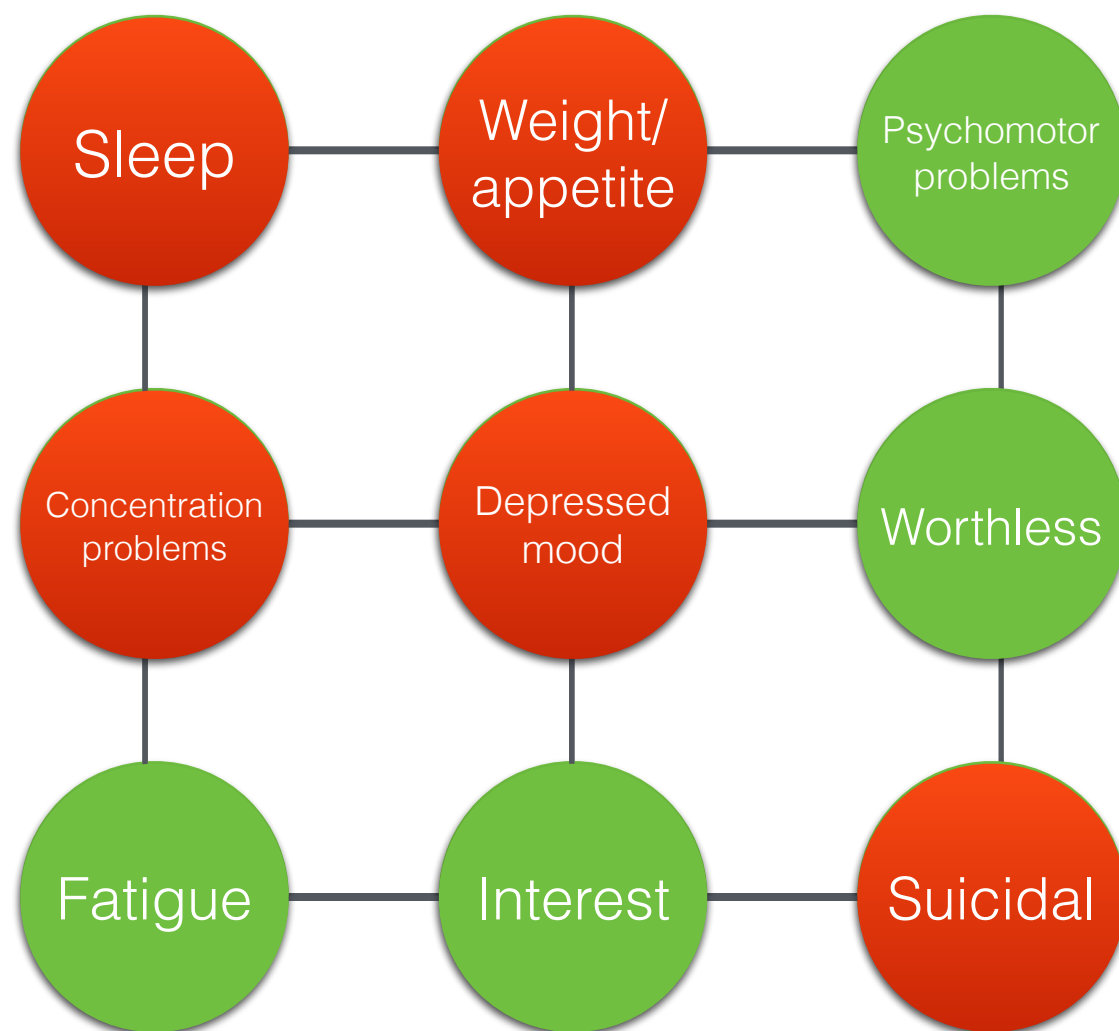
Psychopathology as an Ising model

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Psychopathology as an Ising model

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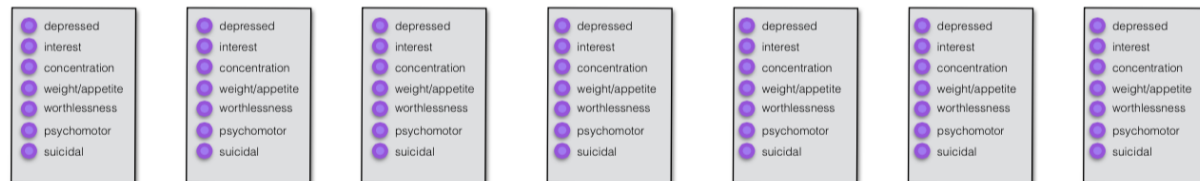
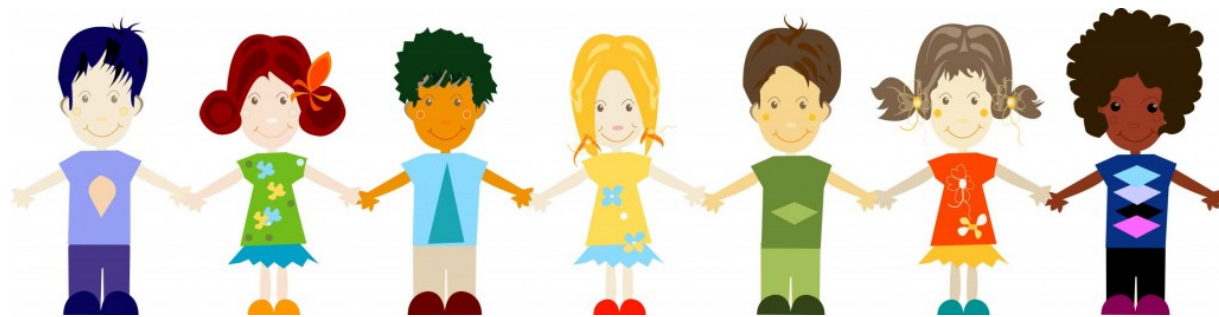


But what is the structure of depression?



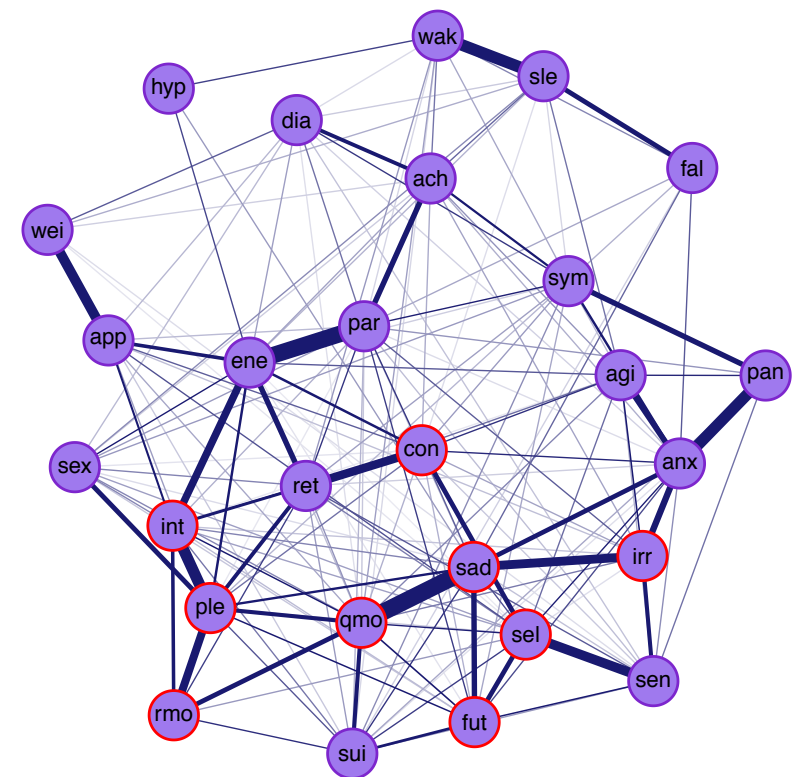
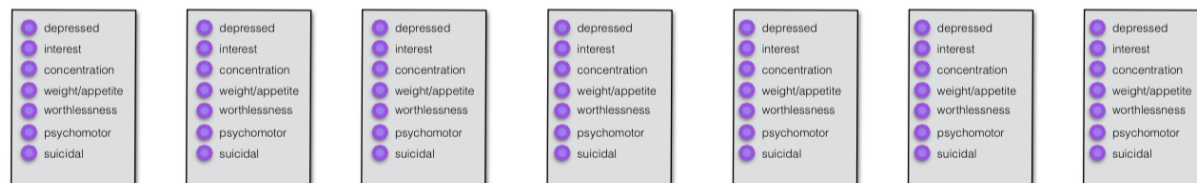
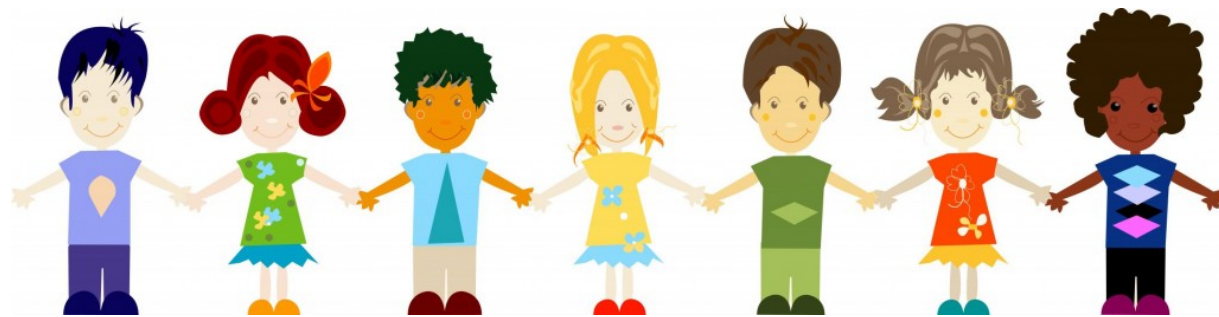
Psychopathology as an Ising model

What is the network structure of depression?



From data to network

What is the network structure of depression?



From data to network

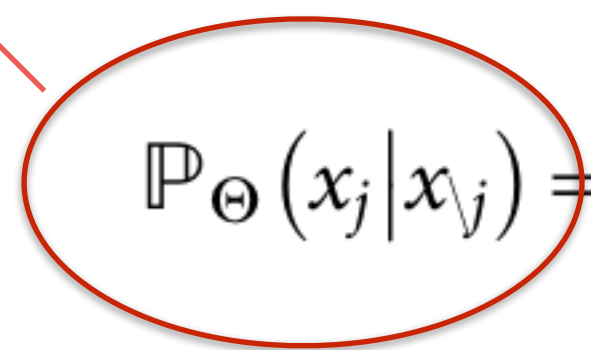
Ising model

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

Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Conditional probability

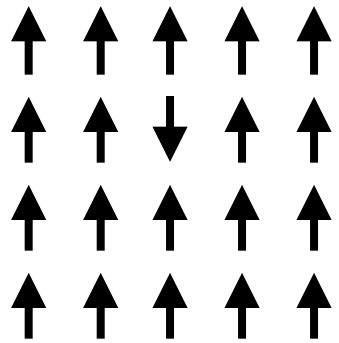

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Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Conditional probability

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



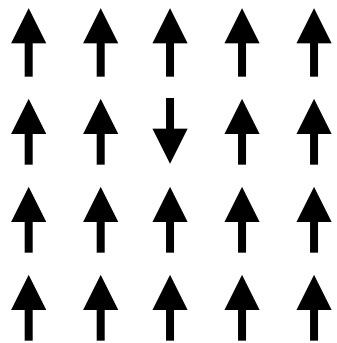
Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Conditional probability

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_j | x_{\setminus j}) =$$

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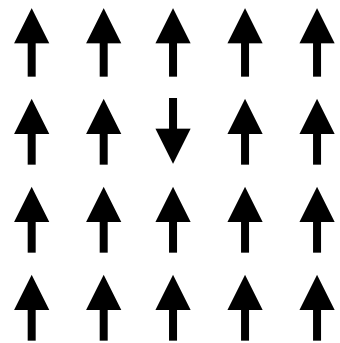


Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Conditional probability

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_j | x_{\setminus j}) = \frac{\exp \left[\tau_j x_j + x_j \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}{1 + \exp \left[\underbrace{\tau_j + \sum_{k \in V_{\setminus j}} \beta_{jk} x_k}_{\tau_1 + \beta_{12}x_2 + \beta_{13}x_3 + \dots} \right]}$$



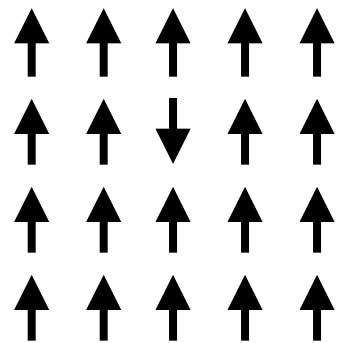
Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Autonomous disposition x_j

Conditional probability

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



$$\tau_1 + \beta_{12}x_2 + \beta_{13}x_3 + \dots$$

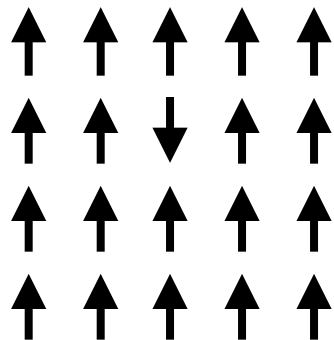
Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Ising model

Conditional probability

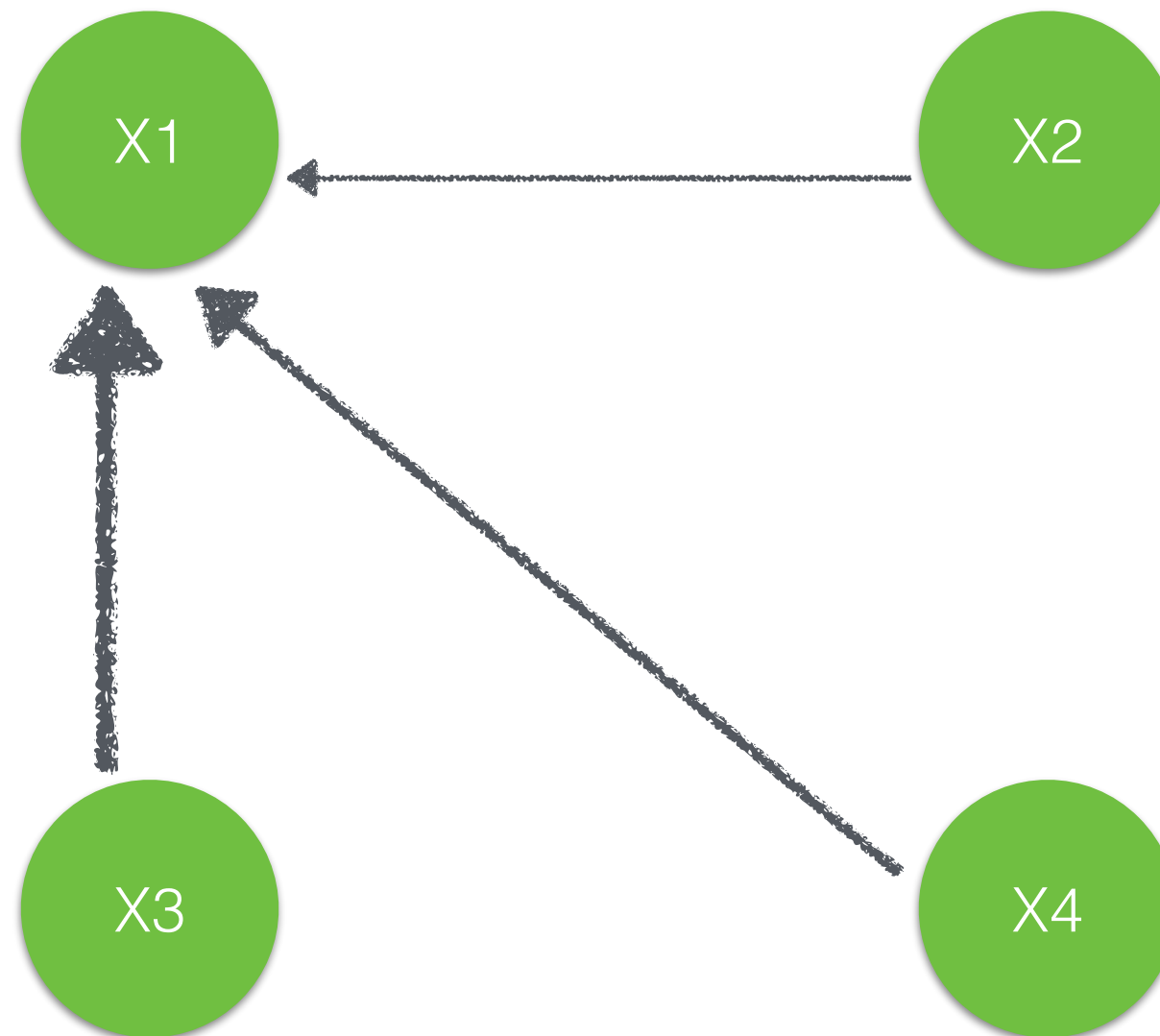
Autonomous disposition x_j

Interaction strength between x_j and x_k

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_j | x_{V_j}) = \frac{\exp \left[\tau_j x_j + x_j \sum_{k \in V_j} \beta_{jk} x_k \right]}{1 + \exp \left[\underbrace{\tau_j + \sum_{k \in V_j} \beta_{jk} x_k}_{\tau_1 + \beta_{12}x_2 + \beta_{13}x_3 + \dots} \right]}$$


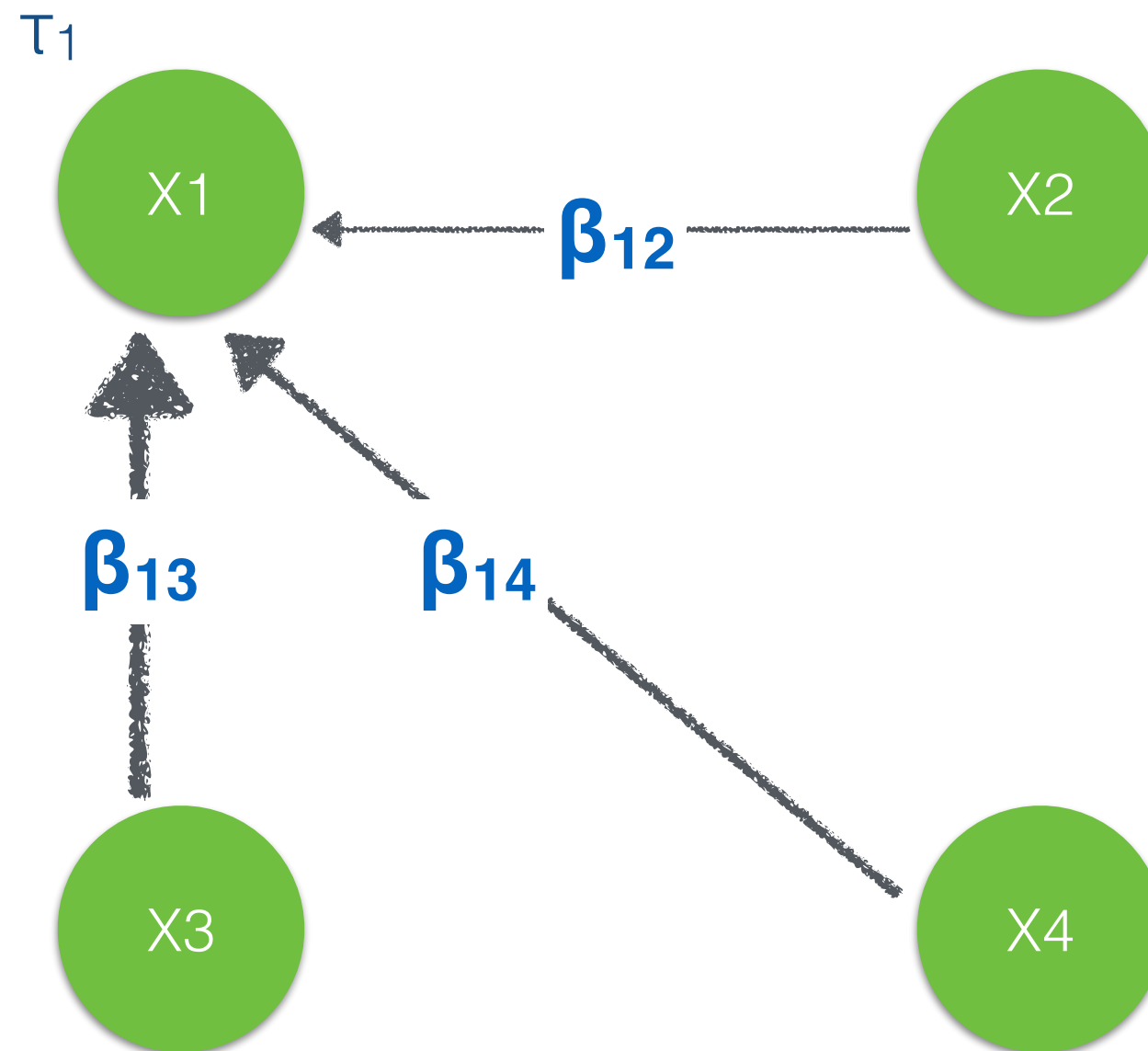
Use the Ising model to infer network structure

Basic idea



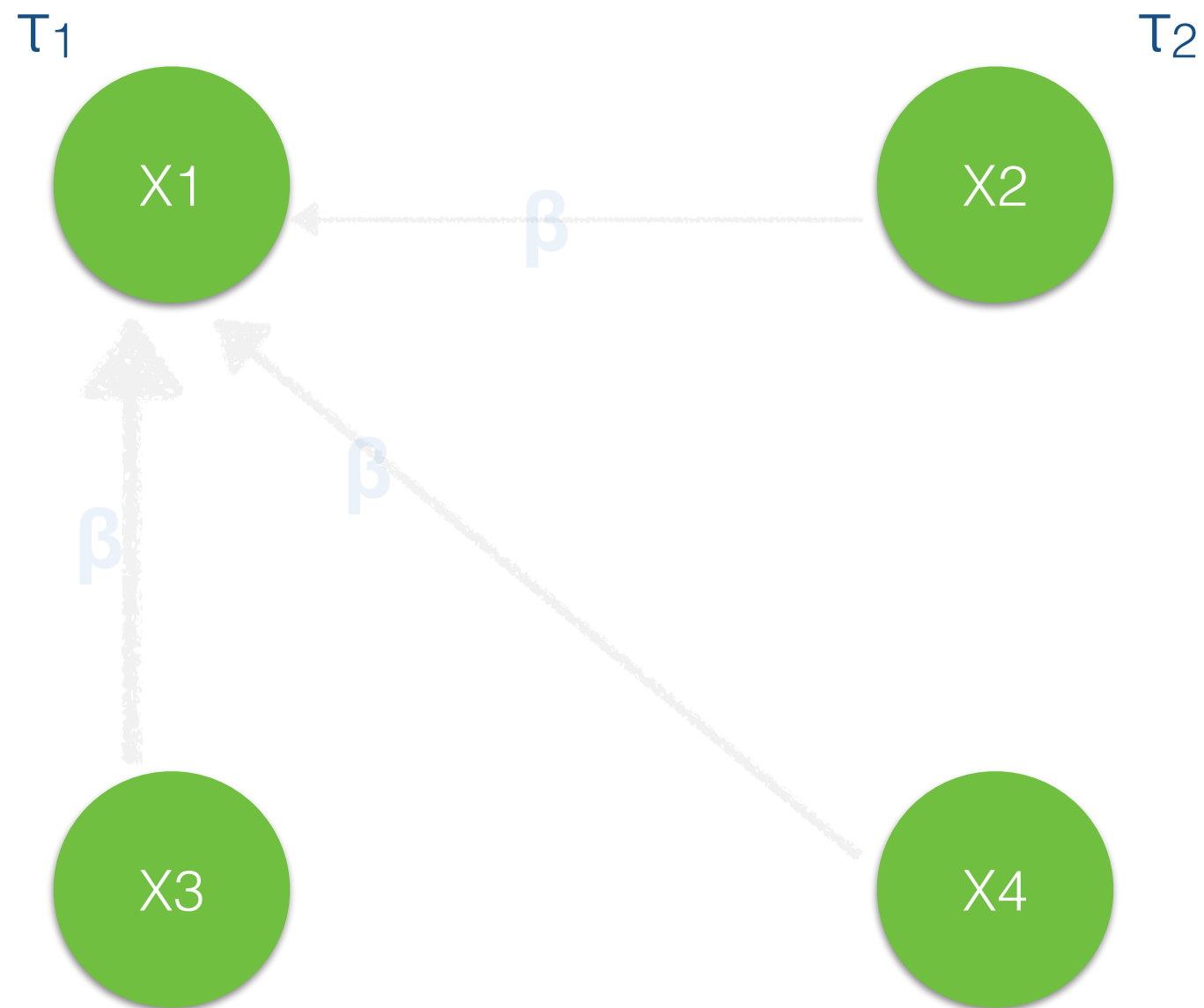
Perform regression of X_1 on all other variables

Basic idea



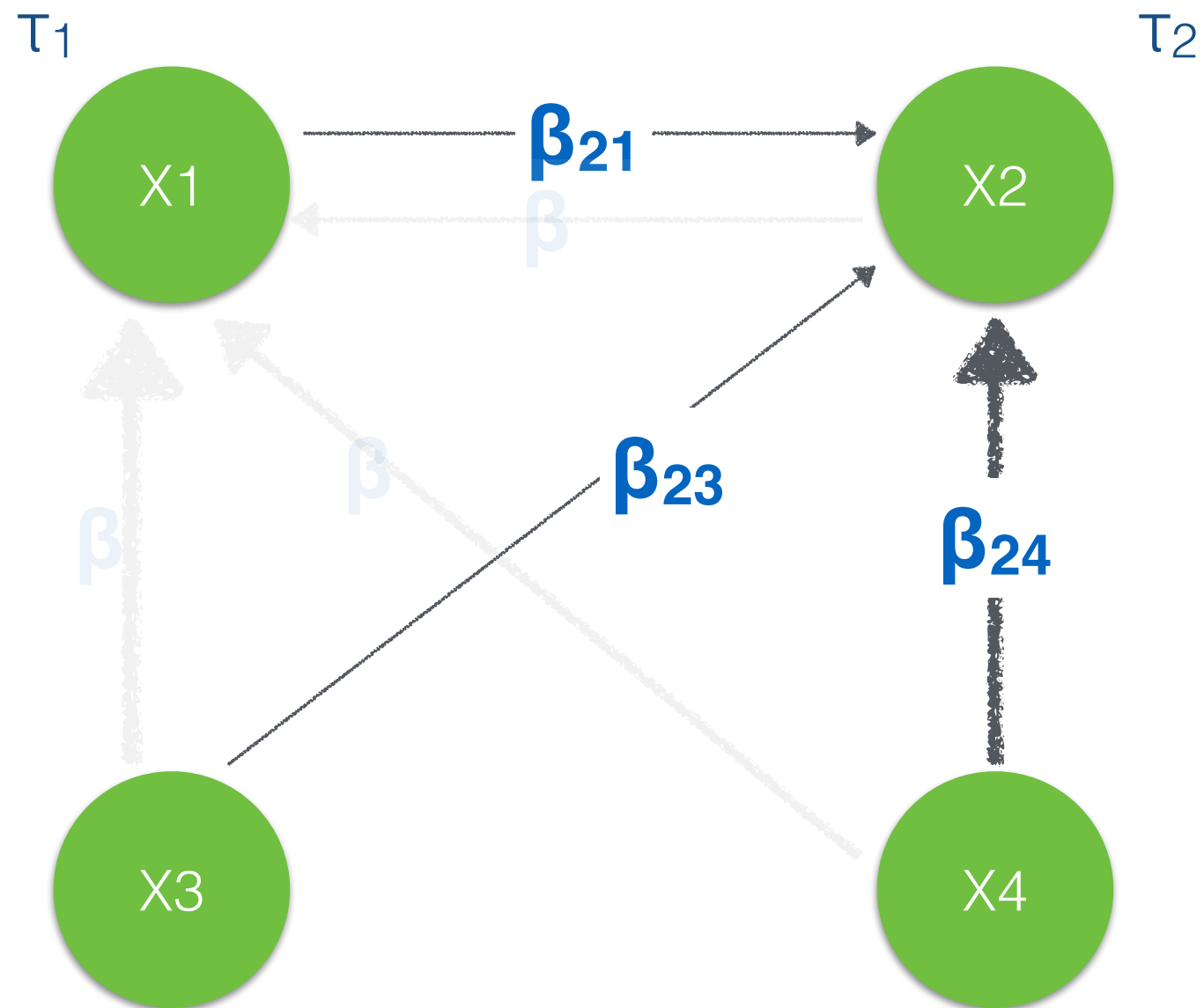
Perform regression of X_1 on all other variables

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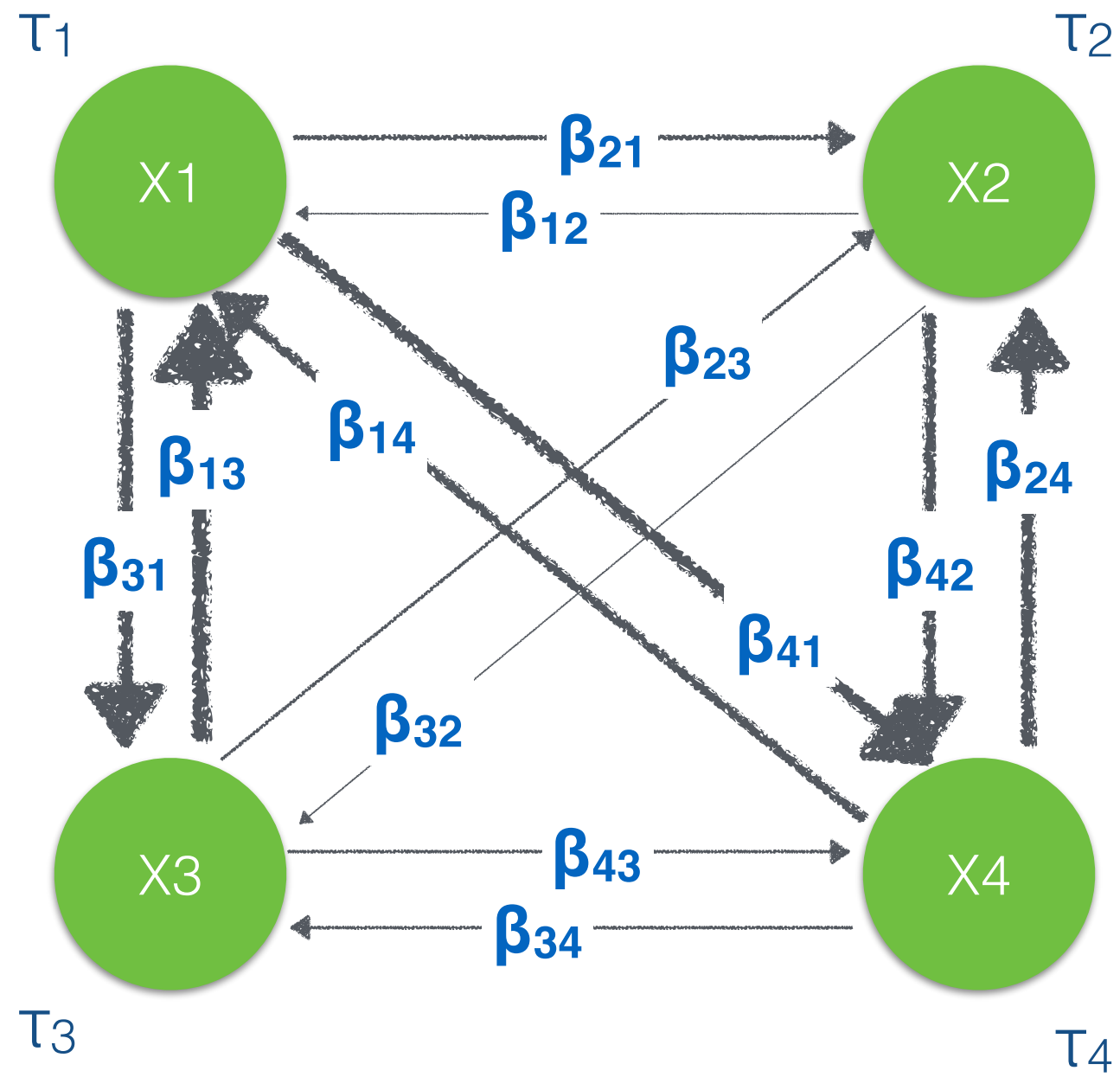
Repeat this for every variable

Basic idea

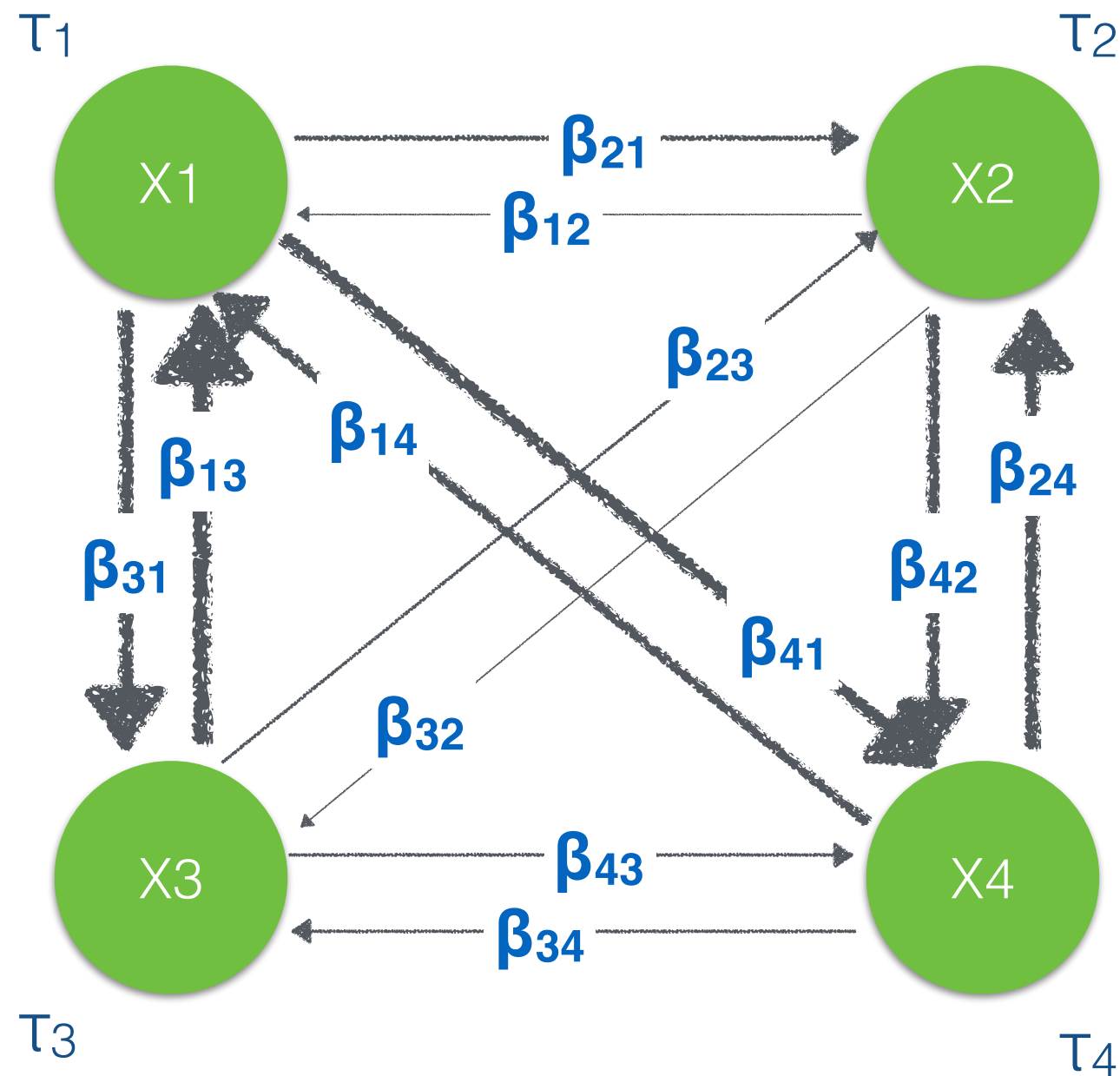


Repeat this for every variable

Basic idea

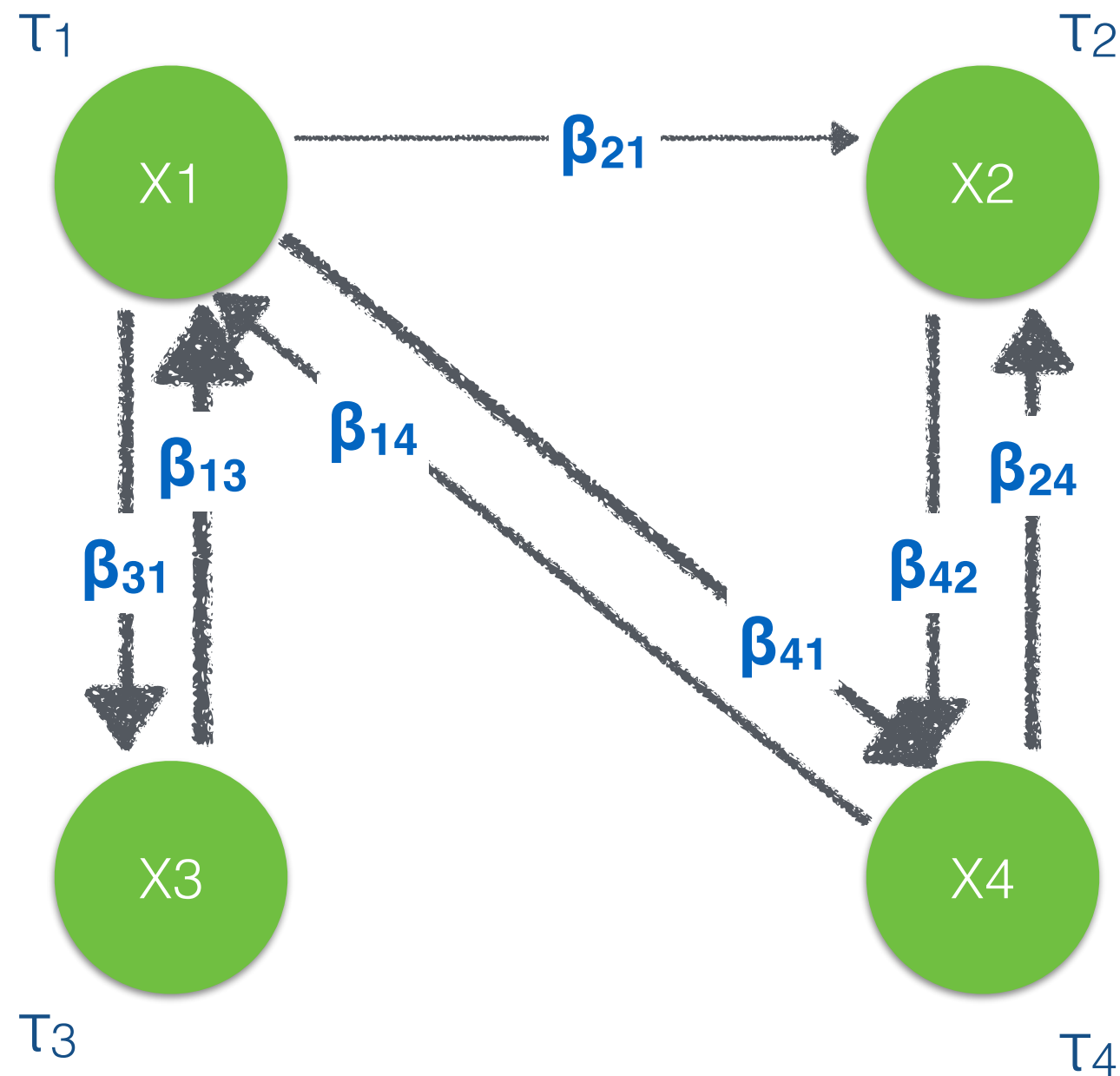


Basic idea

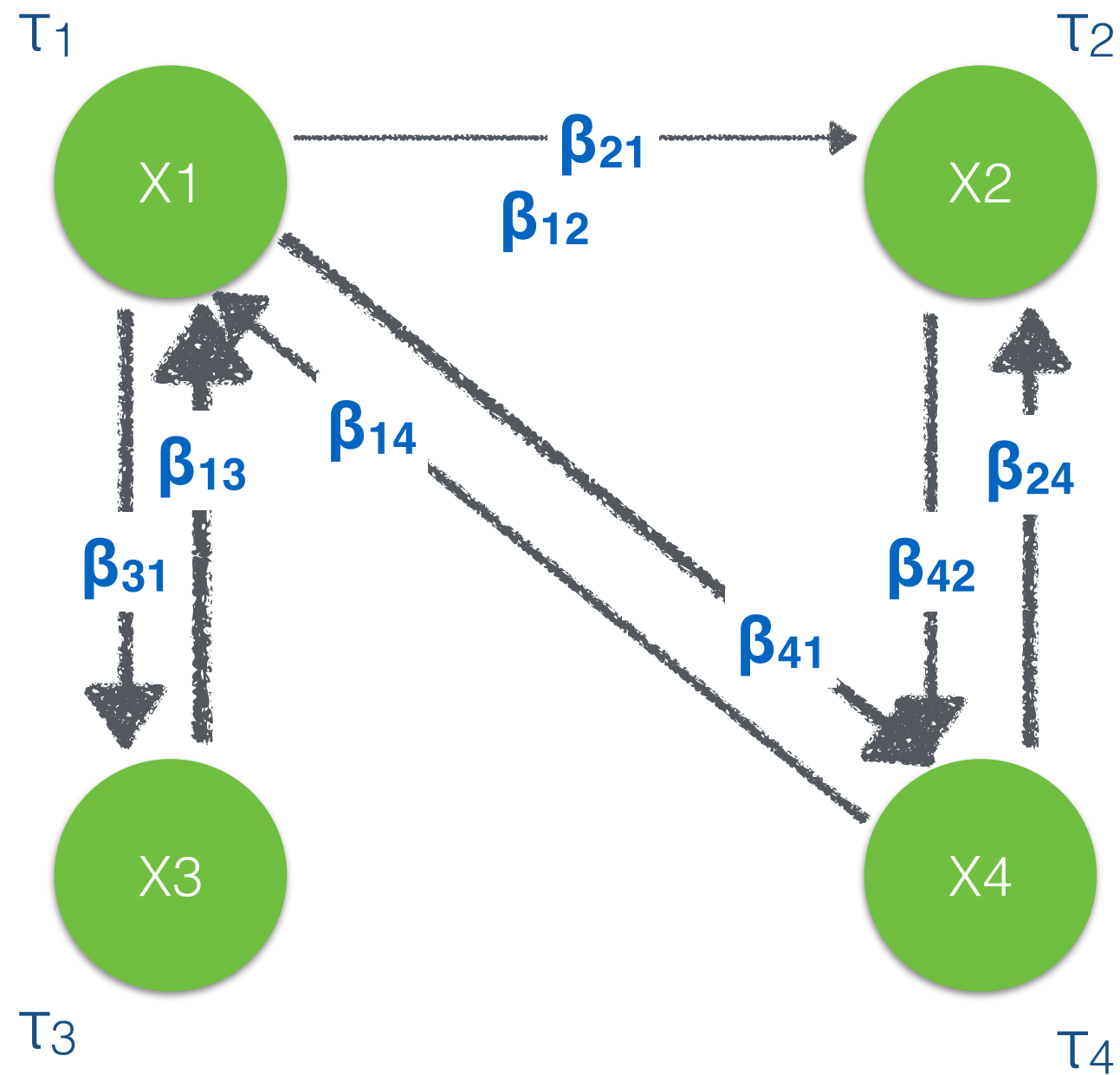


Control model complexity and prevent overfitting:
 ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression

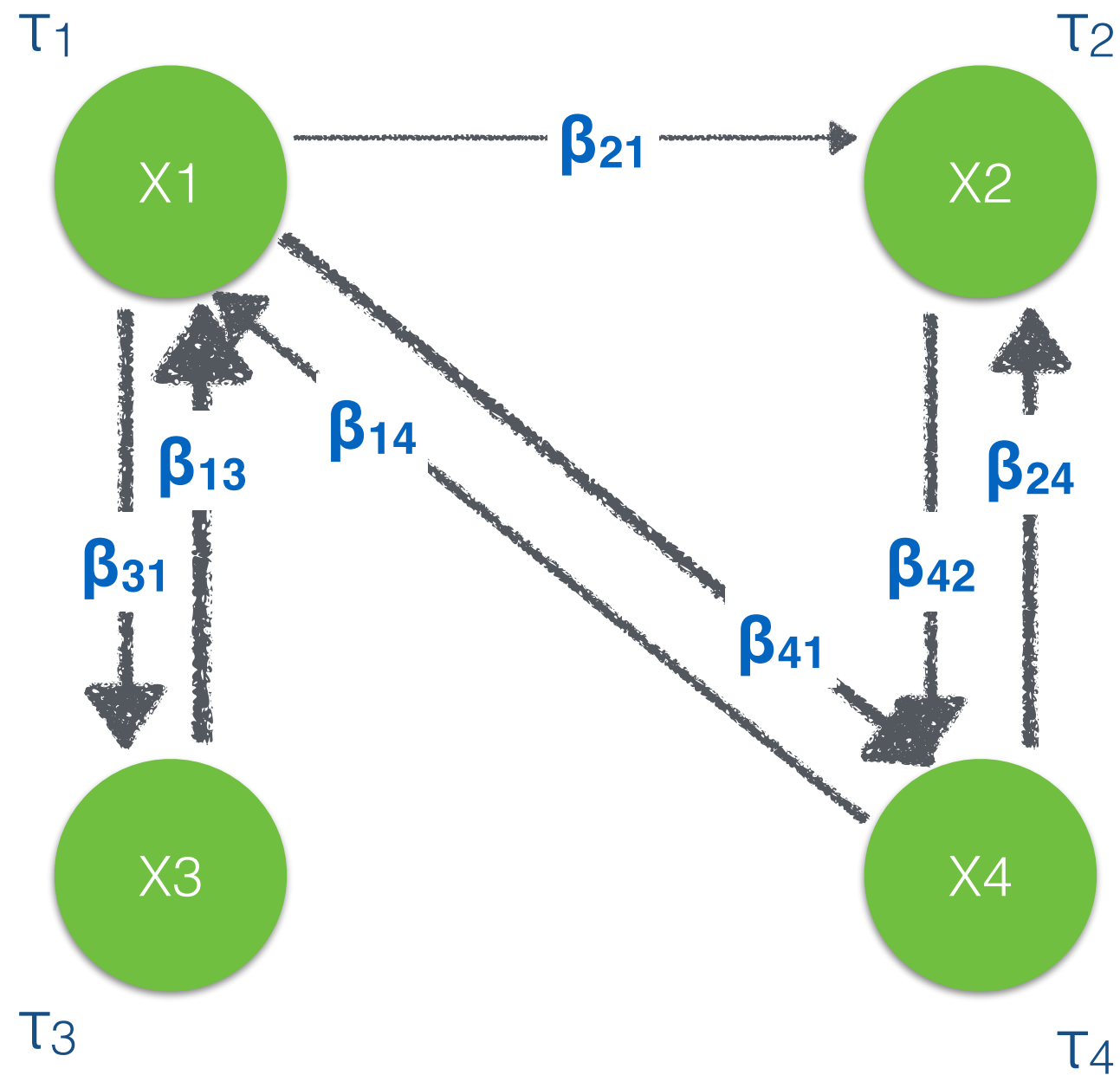
Basic idea



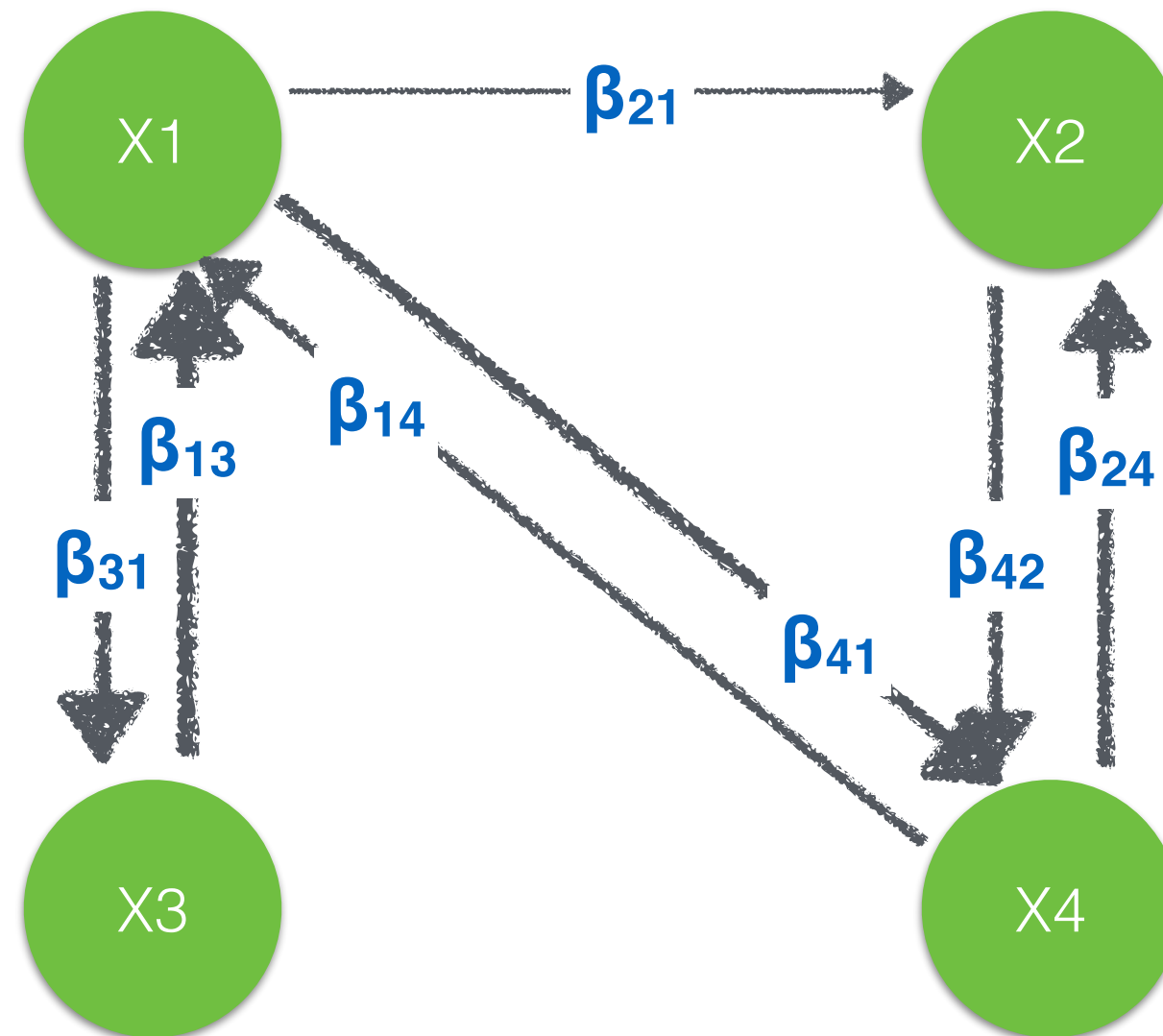
Control model complexity and prevent overfitting:
 ℓ_1 -regularized logistic regression



- collect regularized parameters
- apply AND/OR rule

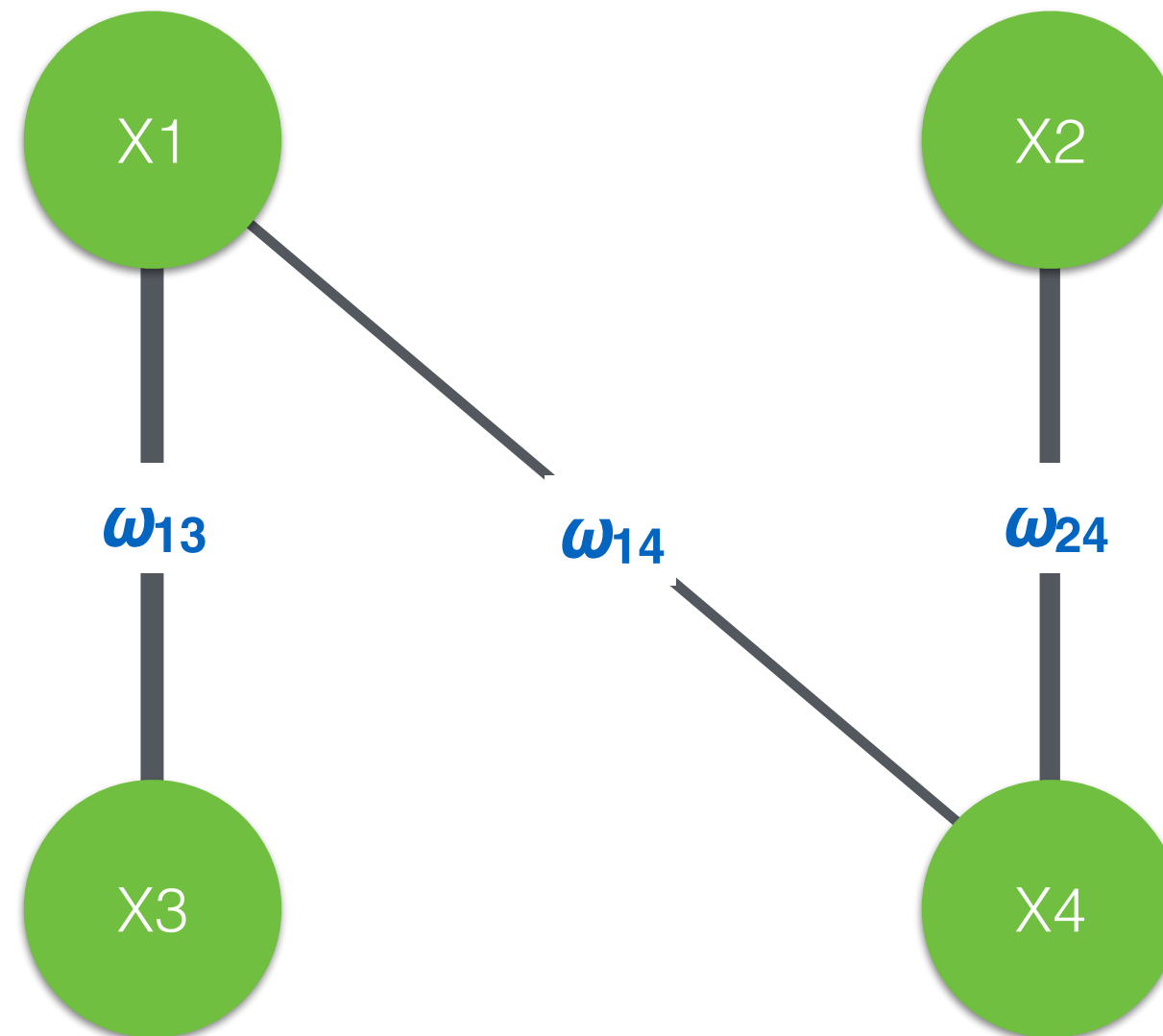


- collect regularized parameters
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AND-rule:

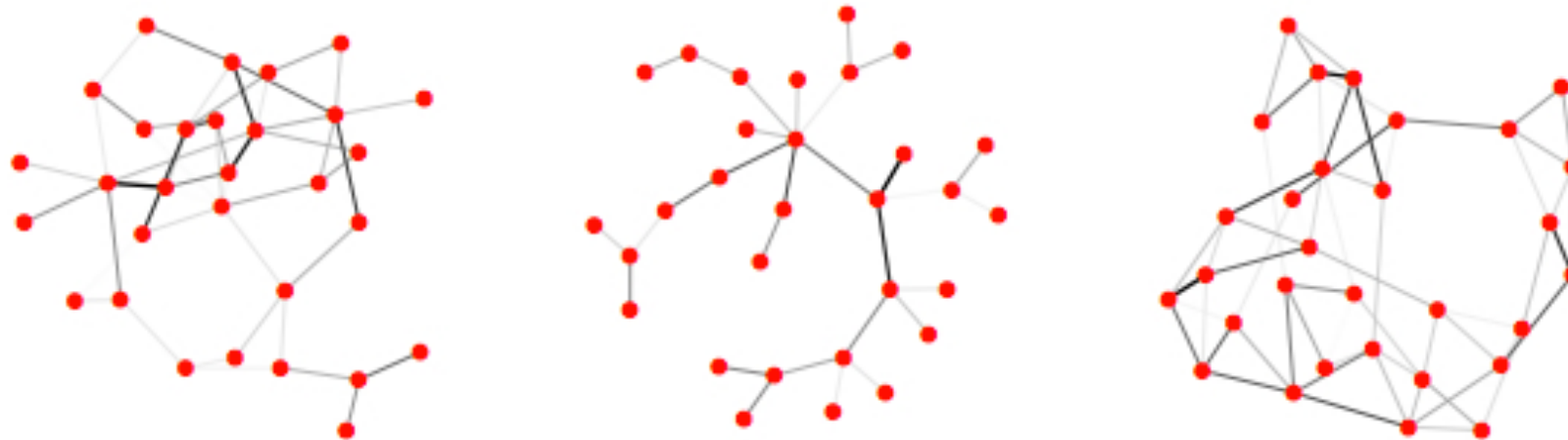
if $\beta_{ij} \neq 0$ AND $\beta_{ji} \neq 0$
then $\omega_{ij} = (\beta_{ij} + \beta_{ji})/2$
else $\omega_{ij} = 0$



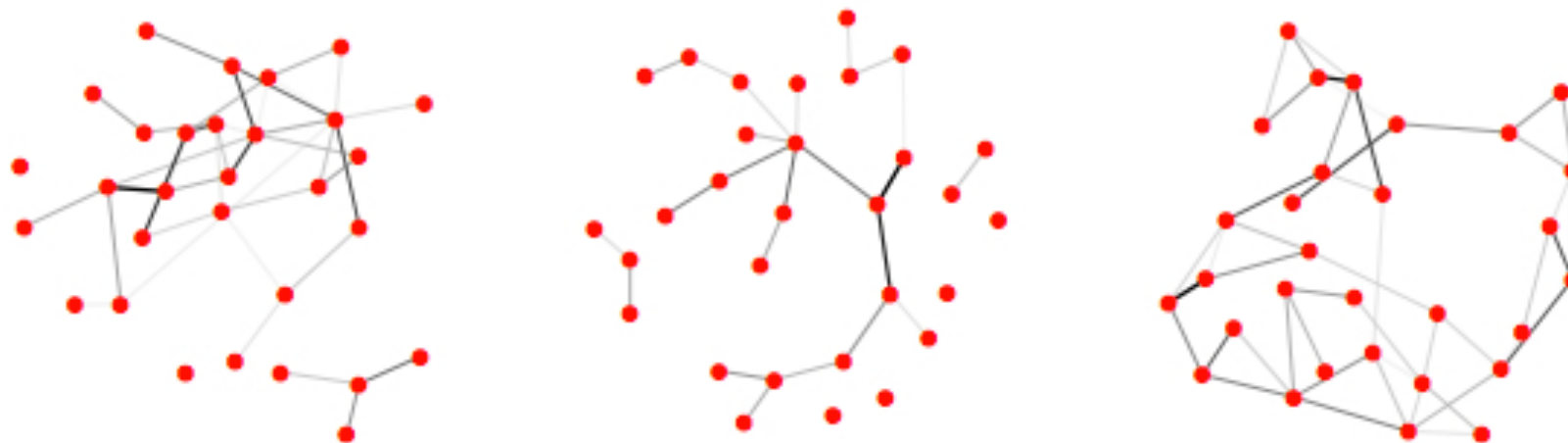
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eLasso (R package *IsingFit*)



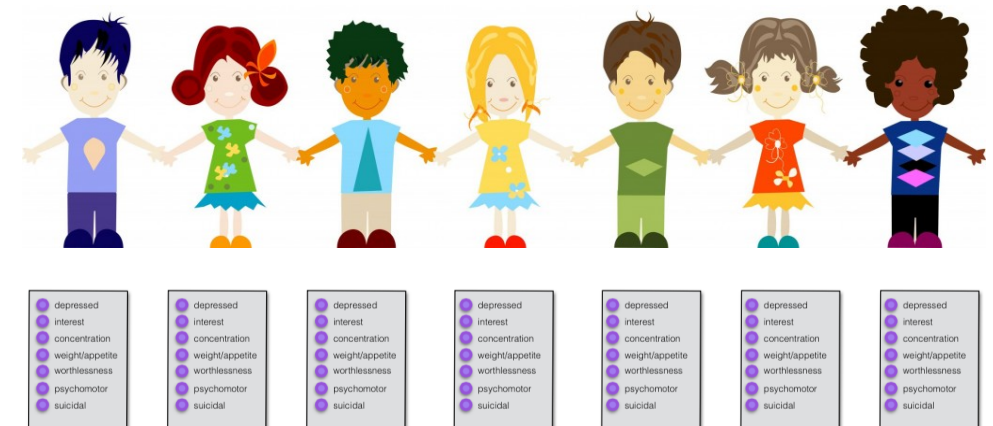
(a) **Weighted networks**



(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



Example

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Code

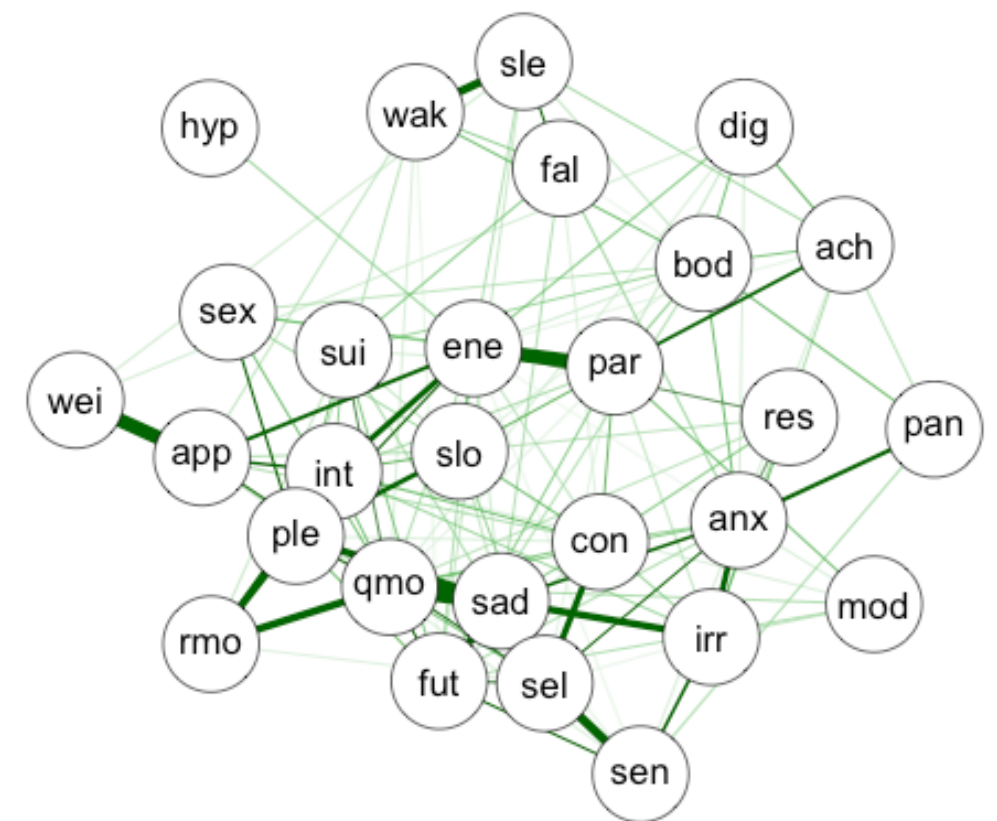
```
install.packages(qgraph)
install.packages(IsingFit)

## load required packages
library(IsingFit)
library(qgraph)

## 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,
  layout = 'spring',
  edge.color = 'darkblue',
  vsize = 4
)
```



Code

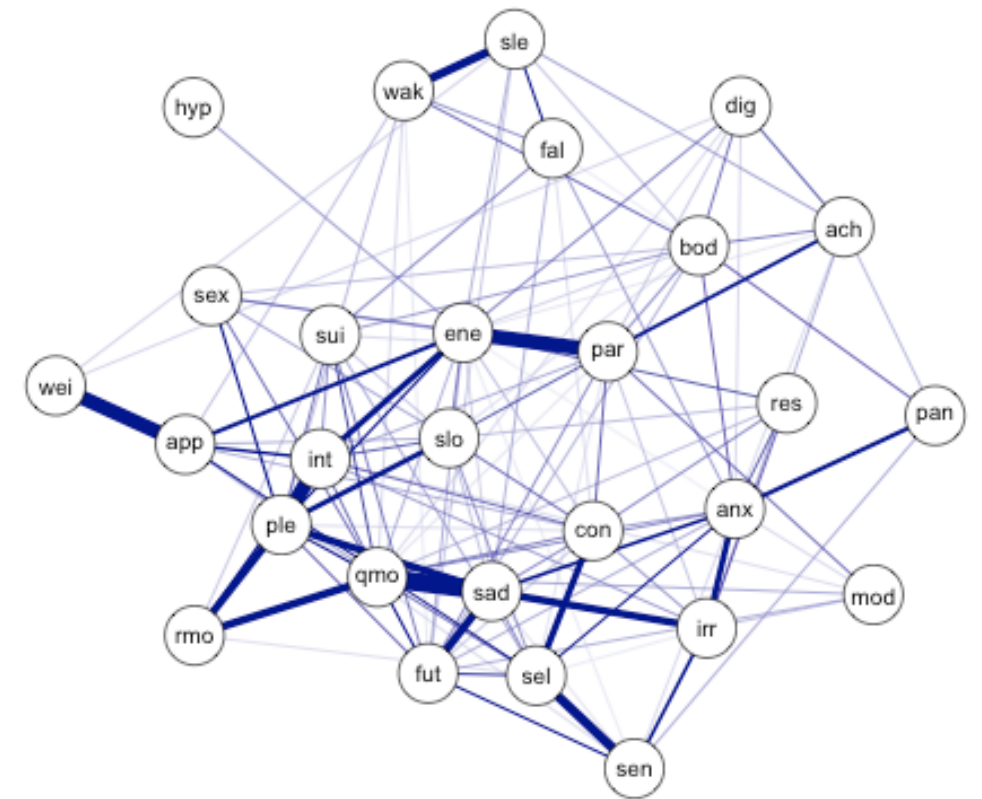
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Thanks for your attention!

Claudia van Borkulo
<http://cvborkulo.com>
cvborkulo@gmail.com

