

Challenges in characterizing psychopathologies as unhealthy dynamic systems

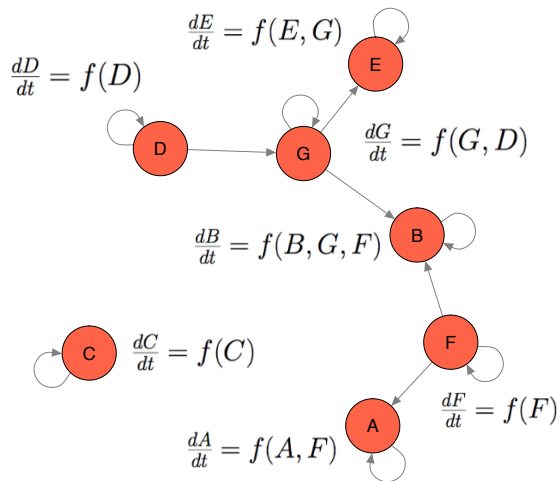
Conference on Complex Systems 2018 Thessaloniki

Oisín Ryan¹ & Jonas Haslbeck²

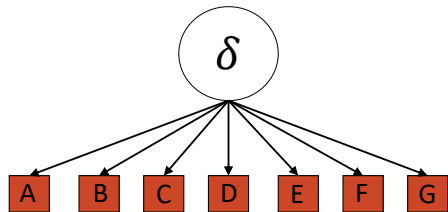
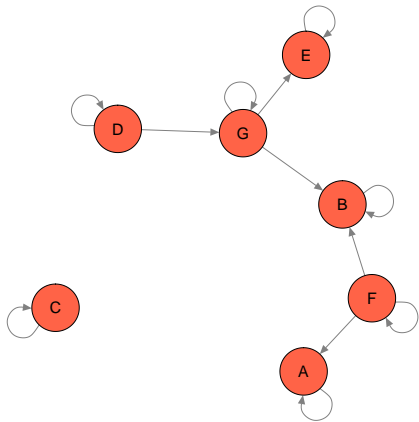
¹*Department of Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University*

²*Psychological Methods, University of Amsterdam*

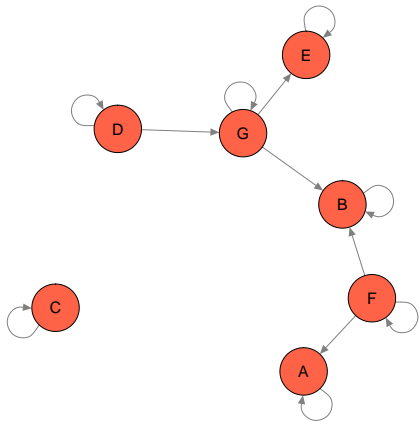
Psychological Disorders as Dynamic Systems



What's the appeal?



What's the appeal?



- ▶ Focus on causal interactions between variables/nodes
- ▶ Characterise structure of interactions that lead to pathology

Why a complex dynamical system?

Potentially promising mapping between complex systems concepts and psychological theories

- ▶ Bi-stable system
 - ▶ Disorder vs no-disorder
- ▶ Hysteresis
 - ▶ Disorder triggered by adverse life-events

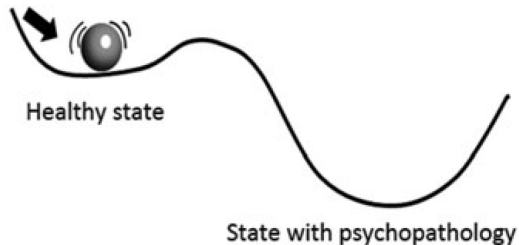


Figure: Wichers et al 2018

Theory: Symptom Networks

- ▶ Mental disorders arise from direct interactions between **symptoms**
- ▶ Unhealthy state: symptoms activated
 - ▶ Consistent with medical diagnosis
- ▶ People prone to disorder have different network structures
 - ▶ Move more easily/frequently from healthy to unhealthy state

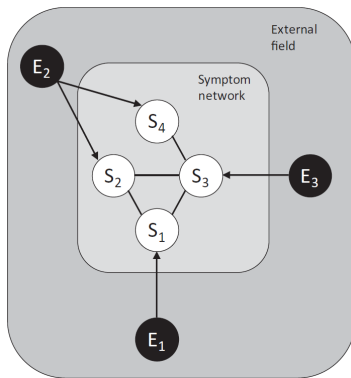
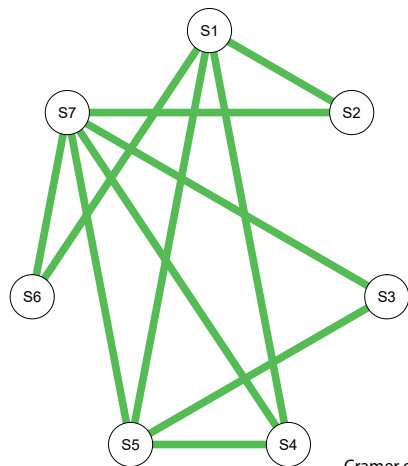


Figure: Borsboom 2017

Computational Model for Symptom Networks

Ising Model

- ▶ Simple proxy model of pairwise interactions
- ▶ Positive Manifold
 - ▶ Symptoms “mutually activating”
 - ▶ (0,1) coding: symptoms not “mutually disactivating”

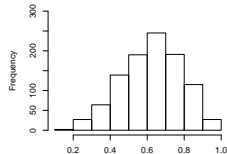
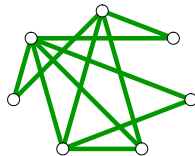
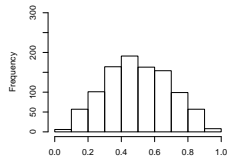
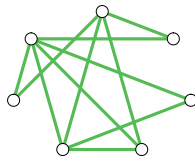
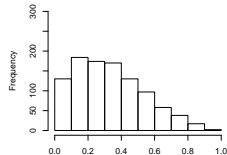
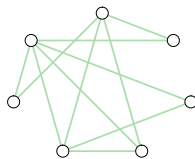


Cramer et al.
(2016)

Computational Model for Symptom Networks

Ising Model

- ▶ Simple proxy model of pairwise interactions
- ▶ Positive Manifold
 - ▶ Symptoms “mutually activating”
 - ▶ $(0,1)$ coding: symptoms not “mutually disactivating”
- ▶ *Density* \rightarrow marginal probability of “unhealthy” state
- ▶ Pathology as a function of network topology



Empirical Network Models

- ▶ Dataset on psychological constructs related to some pathology
 - ▶ Self-report questionnaire
 - ▶ Cross-sectional / time-series
 - ▶ Unhealthy vs healthy controls

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
1	3.45	1.11	-0.91	3.18	-0.88	2.28	2.12
2	1.72	2.14	0.78	0.82	0.36	1.03	1.28
3	0.11	-3.12	1.21	1.80	0.57	0.99	1.32
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
$N - 2$	-1.29	1.65	4.62	1.74	-0.44	-2.80	3.13
$N - 1$	-0.02	1.54	5.21	1.71	0.04	-0.02	3.00
N	1.18	0.82	1.05	8.77	-0.82	0.05	2.01

Empirical Network Models

- ▶ Dataset on psychological constructs related to some pathology
 - ▶ Self-report questionnaire
 - ▶ Cross-sectional / time-series
 - ▶ Unhealthy vs healthy controls
- ▶ Fit a linear model to the data
 - ▶ PMRF or VAR

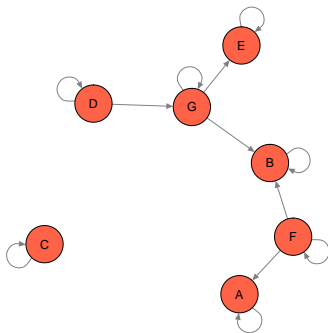
$$P(Y_j = 1 | Y_{\setminus j}) \Rightarrow \exp(\hat{\beta} Y_{\setminus j})$$

$$Y \sim N(\mu, \Sigma) \Rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}^{-1}$$

$$Y_t = \hat{\Phi} Y_{t-1} + e_t$$

Empirical Network Models

- ▶ Dataset on psychological constructs related to some pathology
 - ▶ Self-report questionnaire
 - ▶ Cross-sectional / time-series
 - ▶ Unhealthy vs healthy controls
- ▶ Fit a linear model to the data
 - ▶ PMRF or VAR
- ▶ Use estimated parameters to construct a network
 - ▶ Compute network metrics
 - ▶ Node centrality and *Density*
 - ▶ Look for individual/group differences



What's the problem?

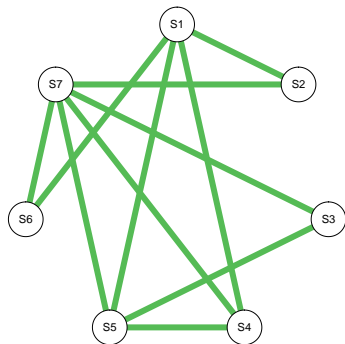
Empirical applications have outpaced theoretical contributions

	Theoretical	Empirical
Nodes	Symptoms	?
Dynamics	Bi-stable	?

Empirical Networks: Nodes

Empirical *symptom* networks

- ▶ Depression (van Borkulo et al 2015)
- ▶ Schizophrenia (van Rooijen et al 2018)



Empirical Networks: Nodes

Empirical *symptom* networks

- ▶ Depression (van Borkulo et al 2015)
- ▶ Schizophrenia (van Rooijen et al 2018)

Mix of symptoms and non-symptoms

- ▶ Self-efficacy (Santos et al 2018)
- ▶ Working memory (Hoorelbeke et al 2016)

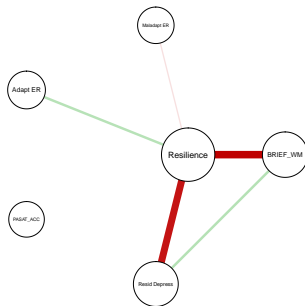


Figure: Hoorelebeke et al (2016)

Empirical Networks: Nodes

Empirical *symptom* networks

- ▶ Depression (van Borkulo et al 2015)
- ▶ Schizophrenia (van Rooijen et al 2018)

Mix of symptoms and non-symptoms

- ▶ Self-efficacy (Santos et al 2018)
- ▶ Working memory (Hoorelbeke et al 2016)

Pathology networks with *no symptoms*

- ▶ Personality traits (Fonseca Pedrero et al 2018)
- ▶ **Emotions** or mood states (Bringmann et al 2013; Pe et al 2015)

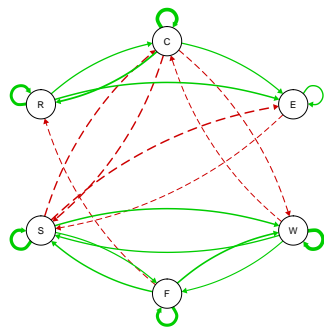
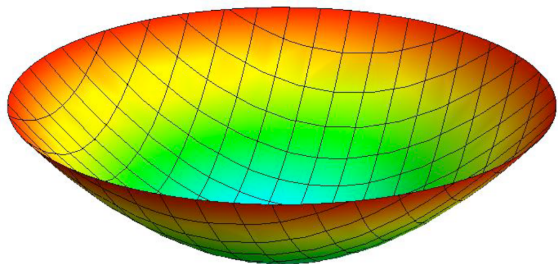


Figure: Bringmann et al. (2013)

Empirical Networks: Dynamics

Time-series data typically fitted using VAR(1) models



$$\mathbf{Y}_t = \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{Y}_{t-1} + \mathbf{e}_t$$

- ▶ Stationarity assumed
- ▶ Uni-stable dynamics

Empirical \rightarrow Theoretical?

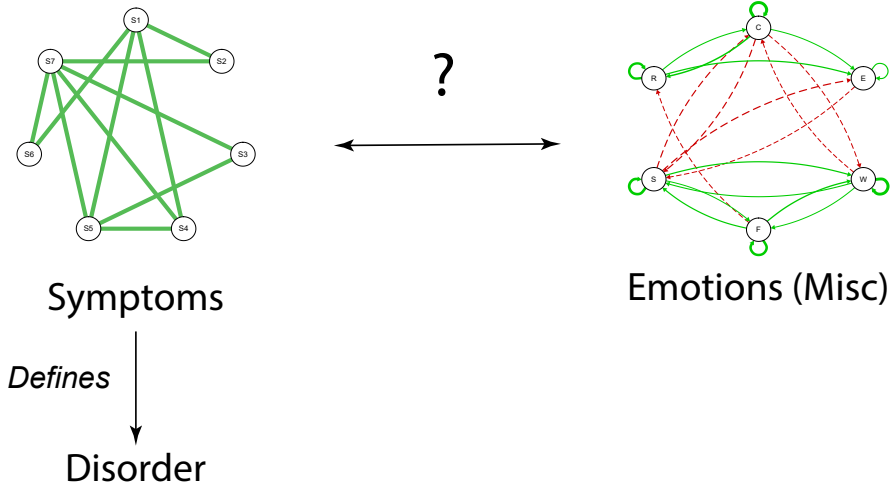
	Theoretical	Empirical
Nodes	Symptoms	Miscellaneous
Dynamics	Bi-stable	Uni-stable

Open Problem 1: Mapping from node to disorder

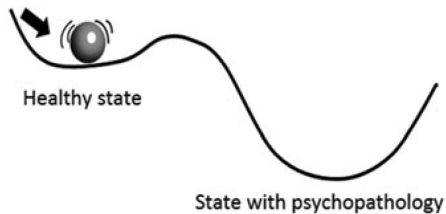
Meaningful characteristics of **symptom networks** not meaningful in other domains

- ▶ **Symptoms:** Density \rightarrow $P(\text{Symptom}=\text{On}) \rightarrow$ Disorder present
- ▶ **Emotion:** Density \rightarrow ?

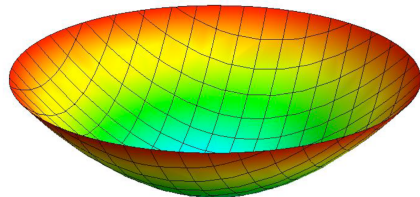
Open Problem 1: Mapping from node to disorder



Open Problem 2: Bi-stable systems from Uni-stable models

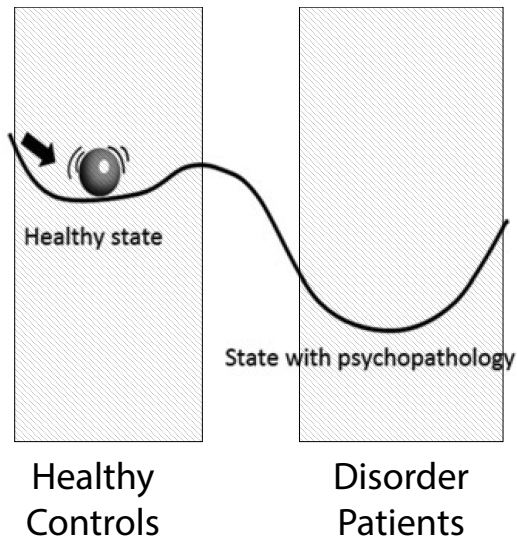


Theoretical

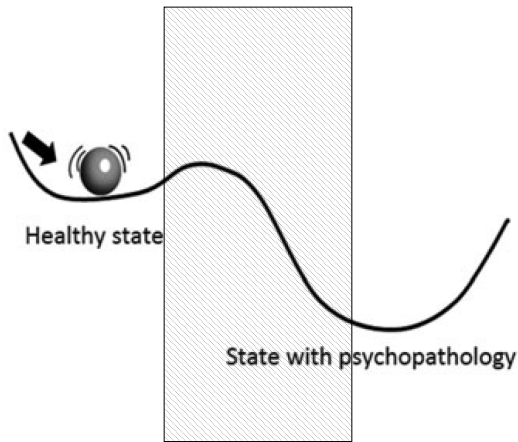


Empirical

Open Problem 2: Bi-stable systems from Uni-stable models



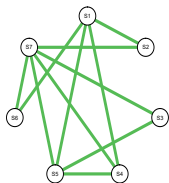
Open Problem 2: Bi-stable systems from Uni-stable models



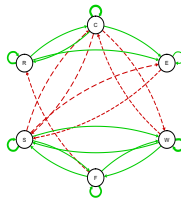
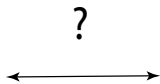
*Healthy to Disorder
Transition*

Wichers et al. (2015)

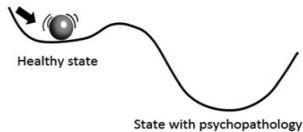
Summary



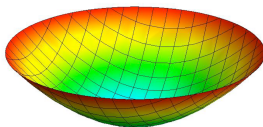
Symptom



Emotion (Misc)



Bi-stable



Uni-stable

Thanks for listening!

`o.ryan@uu.nl`

`ryanoisin.github.io`

