



PTSD and a new way to fight it

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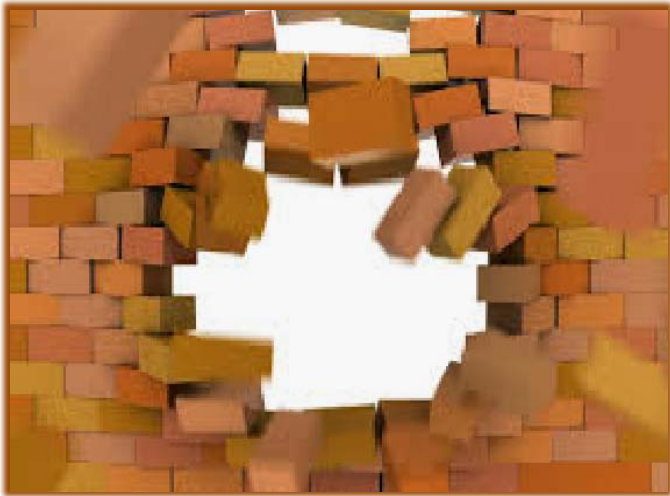
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PTSD Research



- PTSD is severe anxiety caused due to the experience of or exposure to a traumatic situation
- People with PTSD may have depression or another type of anxiety before developing PTSD

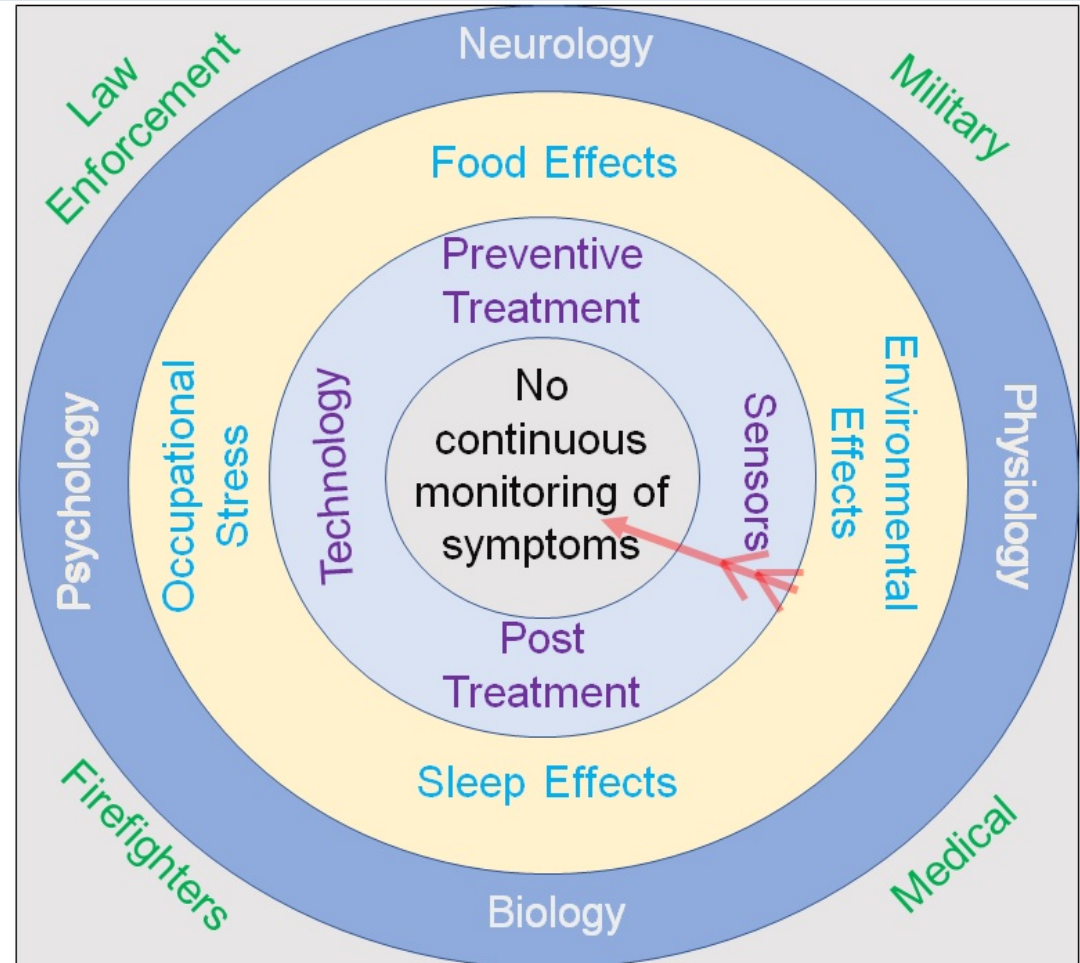
PTSD – Undiagnosed



- Mental health stigma prevents people from getting anxiety diagnosis
 - 20 soldiers commit suicide because of PTSD
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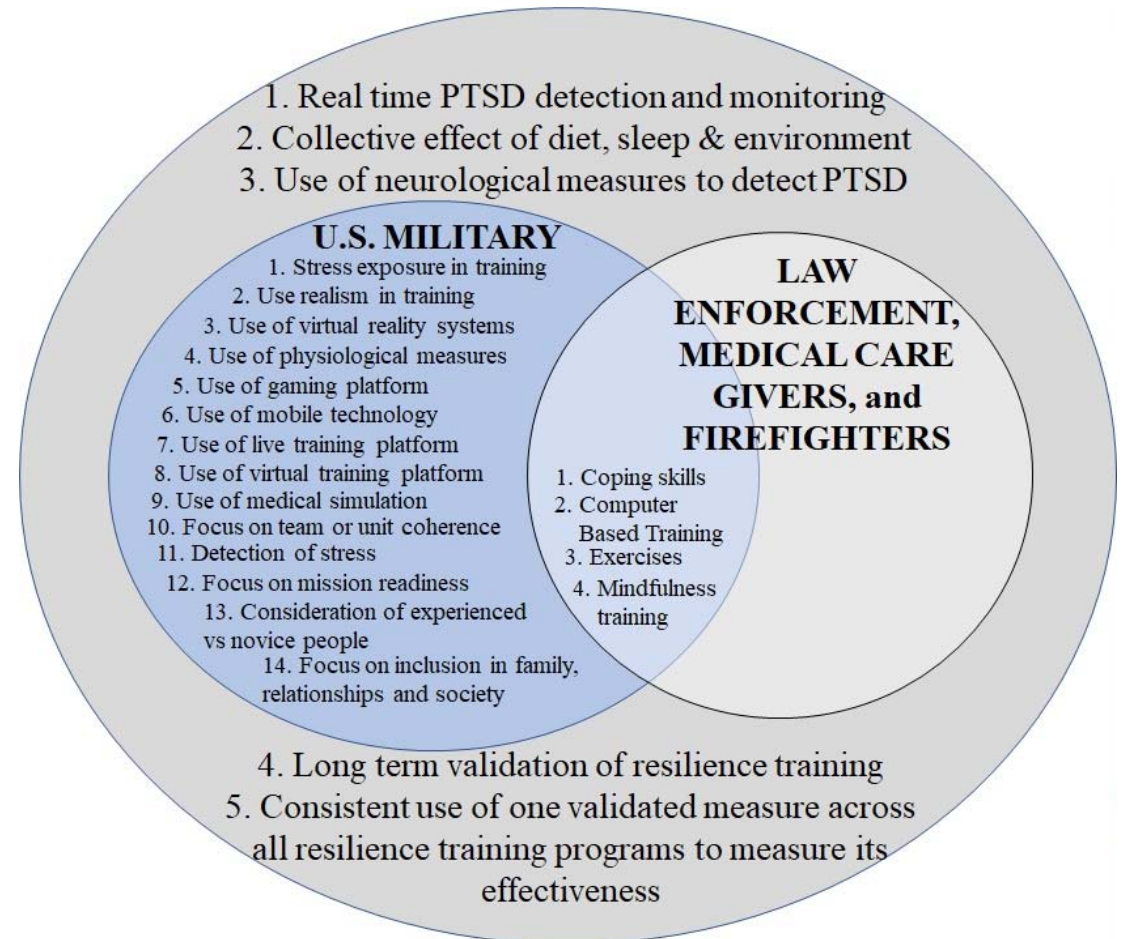
Primary Gap In Research

- 200 documents/ articles reviewed
- Primary gap - No continuous detection & monitoring of PTSD symptoms



Gaps In Research

- Five gaps across all domains
- U.S. Military has advance, inclusive, and effective PTSD resilience training compared to other domains



Three Studies

Study 1

Validate people's willingness to fight anxiety

Realistic effects of diet, sleep, and environment collectively

Study 2

Collect data to detect anxiety

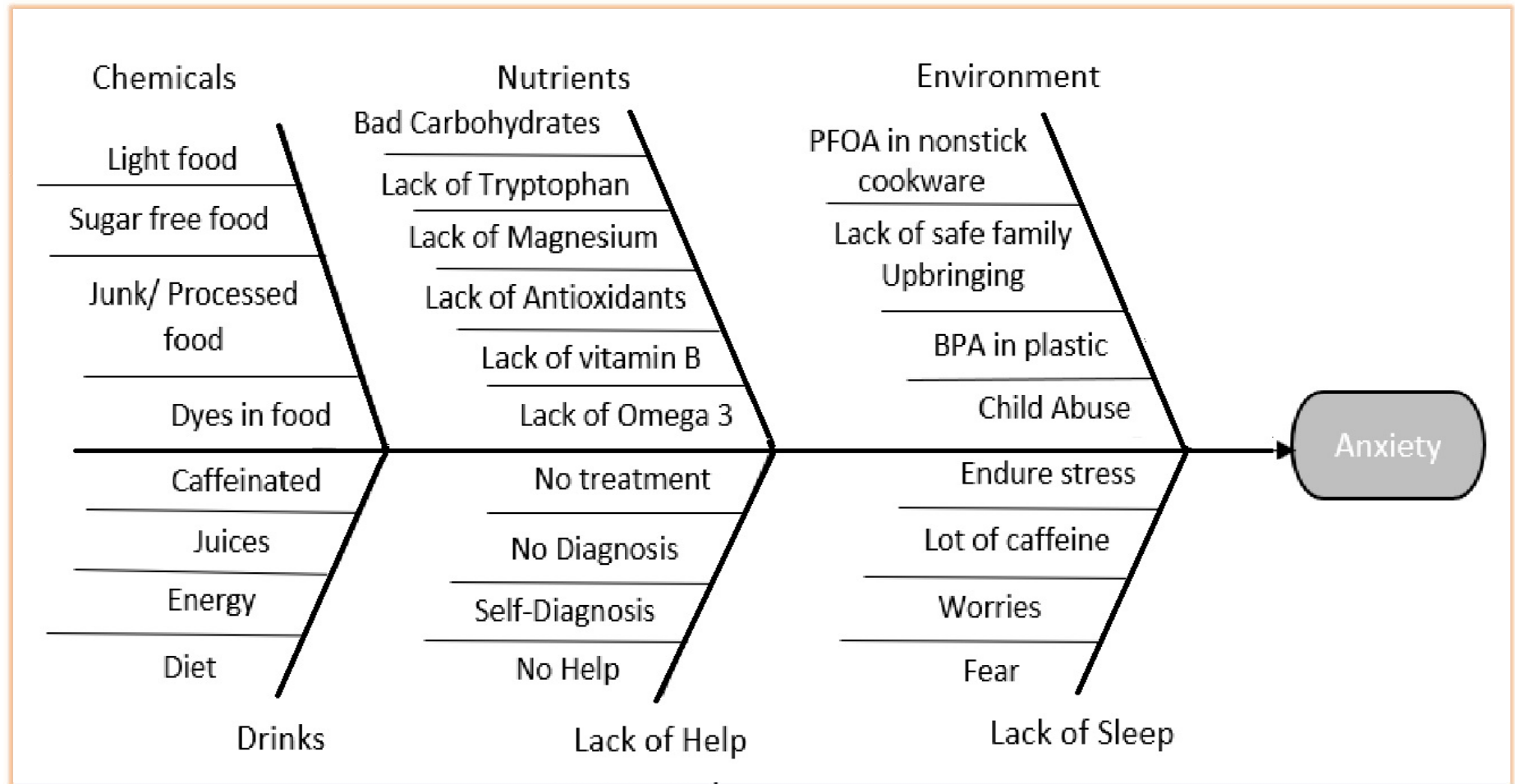
Study 3

User testing - Detect, Alert and Distract anxiety to stop its progression

Study 1 - Background

- No study conducted on the collective effect of diet, sleep and environment on people who have PTSD or any other anxiety
 - Test people's willingness to empower themselves to combat their anxiety
 - Validate the need for an engineering solution which may detect anxiety and help monitor it
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Study 1 – Root Cause Analysis



Study 1 - Design and Participants

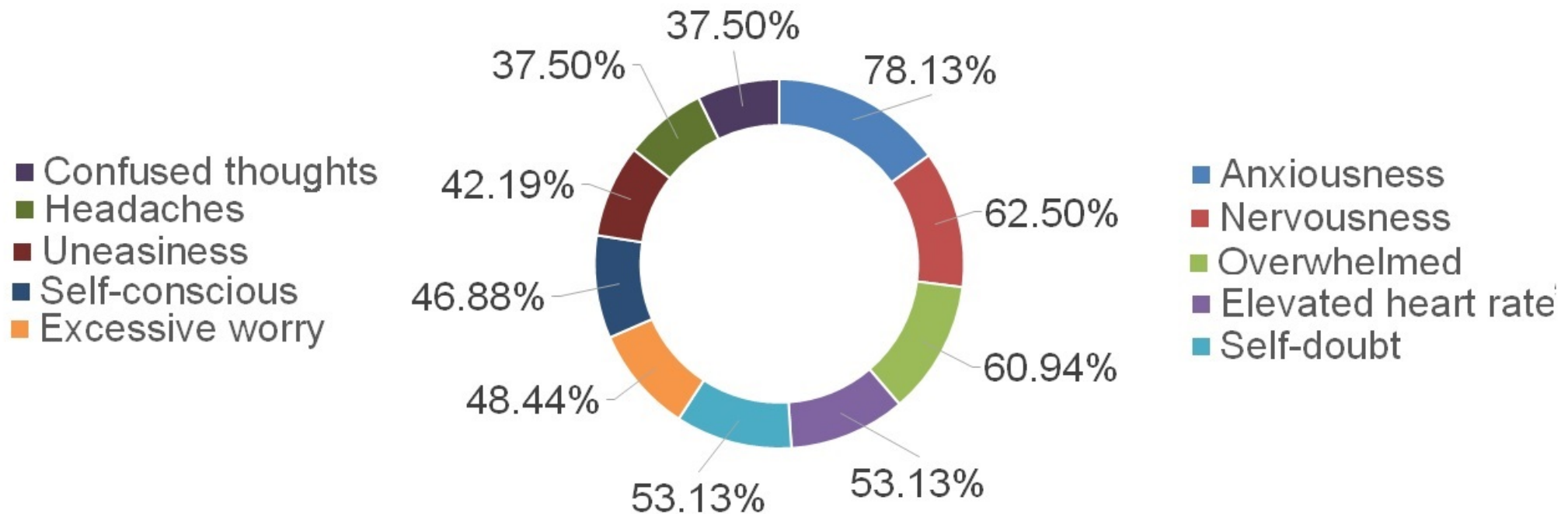
Design:

Survey with 53 questions on symptoms, diet, sleep, environment, quality of life, & empowerment

Participants:

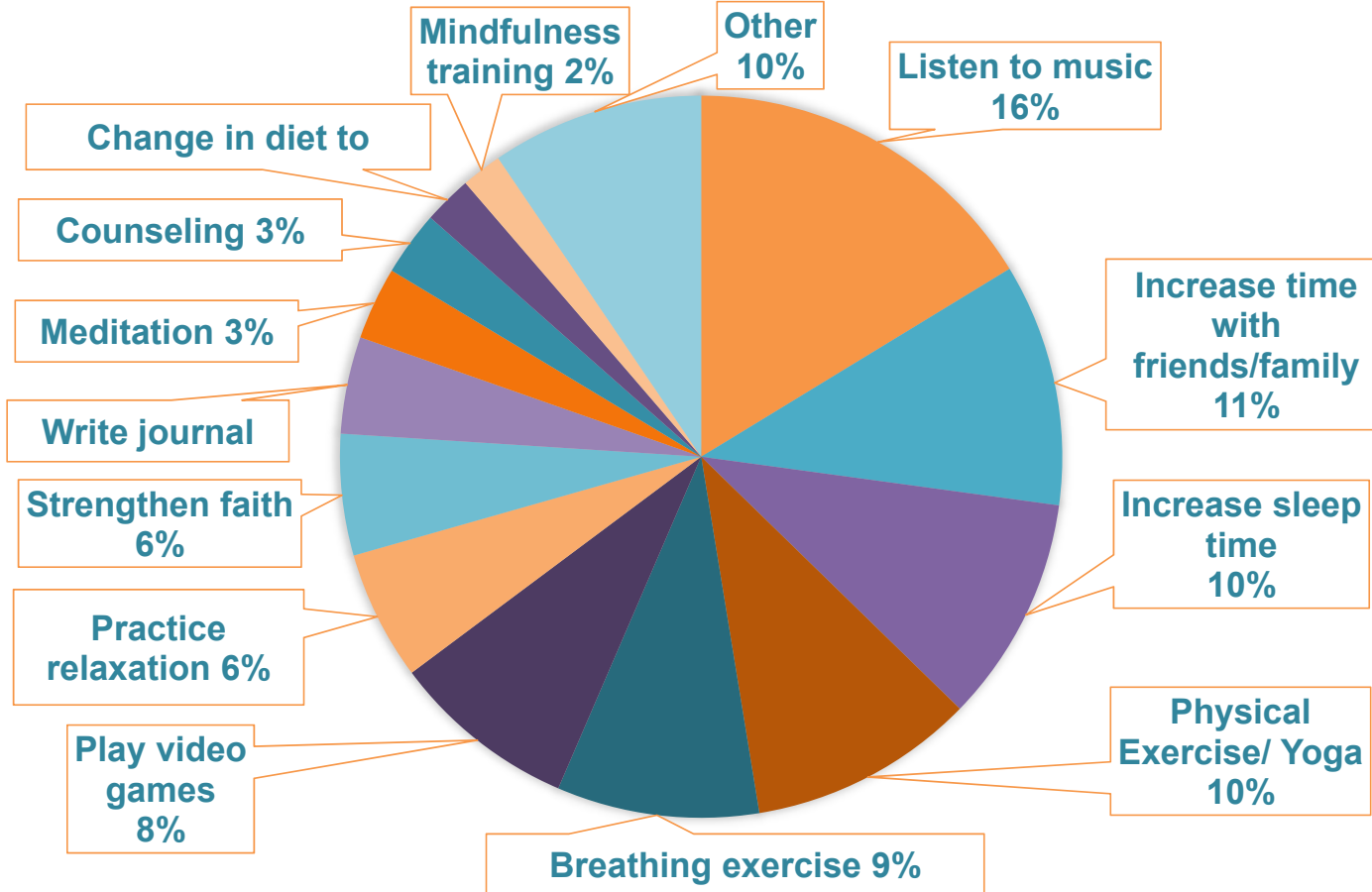
General Anxiety Disorder (GAD) - 19
Specific Phobia (SP) - 6
Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) - 15
Panic Disorder (PD) - 16
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) - 5
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) - 3

Study 1 – Top Ten Anxiety Symptoms Reported



Study 1 – Results on Distraction Strategies

DISTRACTION STRATEGIES TO CONTROL ANXIETY



Study 1 - Results On Quality Of Life

97%



Develop
negative
attitude

89%



Symptoms
affect
their life

81%



Try to
change
negative
thoughts &
attitude

78%



Have
negative
thoughts &
emotions

72%

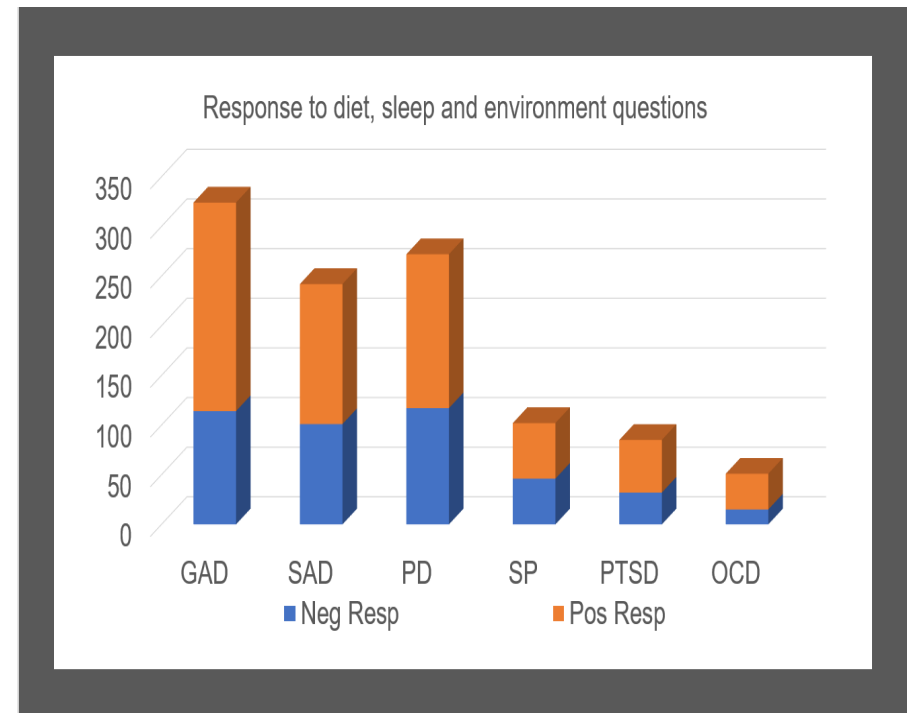


Living with
fear or
skepticism

Study 1 – Results on Pos and Neg Responses

- Positive responses are significantly higher than the negative responses (t statistics = -2.948, df = 197.3, p = 0.004)

Positive Responses	Negative Responses
Healthy diet	Unhealthy diet
≥ 8 hours of sleep	< 8 hours of sleep
Less consumption or interaction with harmful chemicals	More consumption or interaction with harmful chemicals



Study 1 - Result

Healthy diet + good sleep + less harmful substances

\neq

no anxiety

Chemicals In Diet and Environment

- Chemicals used in cereals, processed food, red dyes, sugar-free foods, nonstick cookware, plastic products, sales receipts, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, cleaning products, fabric making, and several other products lower mental health
-

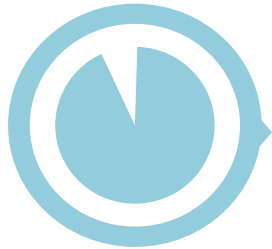
FDA Chemical Allowance Limits In Products

- FDA's approach to setting harmful chemical allowance limits on the individual products is not good enough
 - FDA needs to analyze the total impact of the chemicals in the products based on the daily consumption or interaction of several products containing harmful chemicals
 - The combined effect of the chemicals in the diet and environment is causing a major negative impact on mental health, and it reduces people's ability to be mentally resilient
-

Study 1 - Results On Empowerment



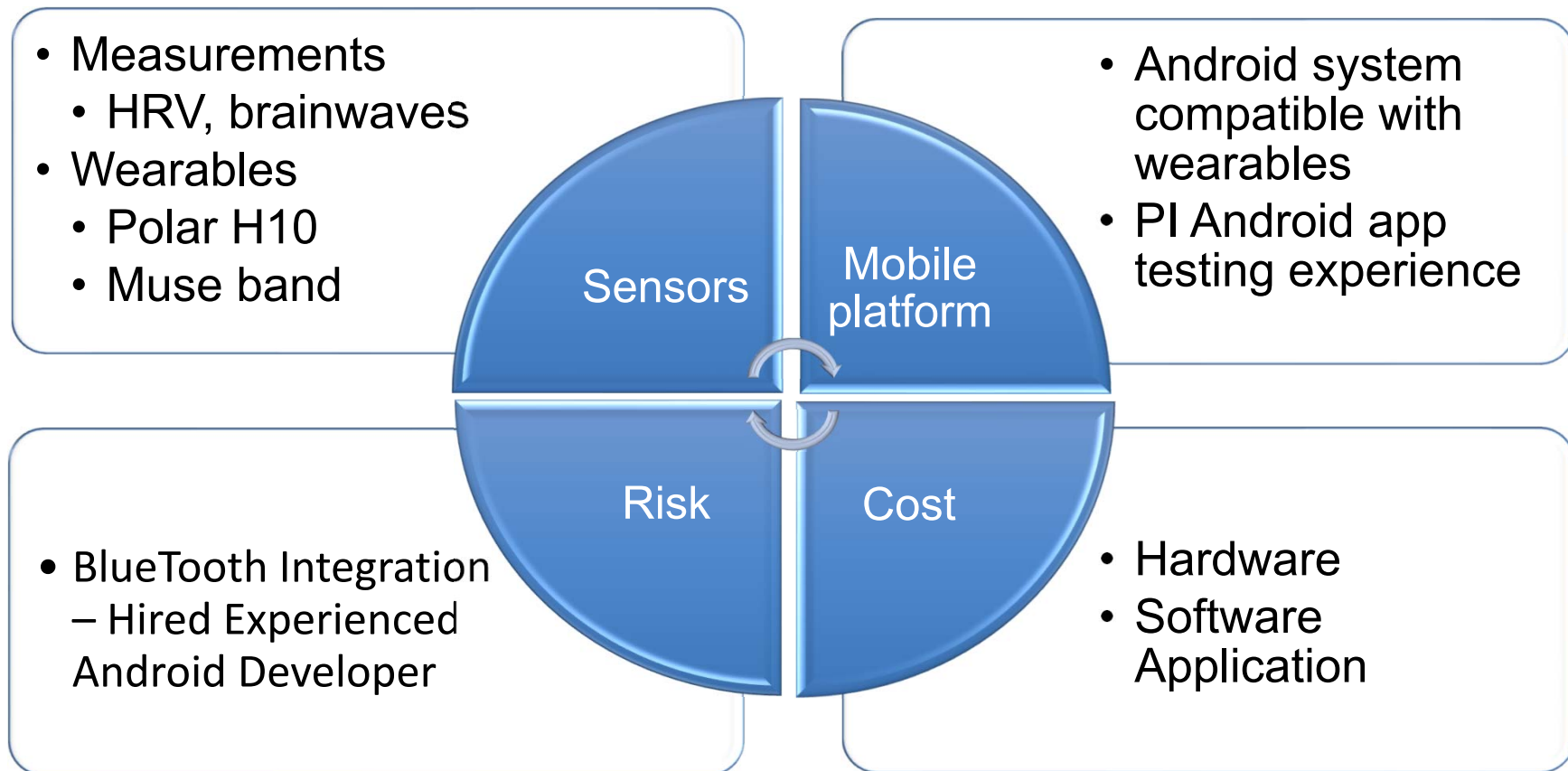
91% does not take any medication or supplements



92% show a willingness to empower themselves to fight anxiety

Need an engineering solution that detects anxiety and allows people to monitor and control it as it occurs.

Prototype Engineering Solution - Planning



Prototype Engineering Solution - Development

- Agile Development
 - Major sprints
 - Creation of SW app framework
 - Integrating Android tablet with Polar H10 and receiving R-R interval to calculate HRV
 - Integrating Android tablet with Muse band and receiving brain waves scores
 - Capturing and storing baseline values
 - Capturing/analyzing/storing experiment values
 - Detecting anxiety and generating alert
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Prototype Engineering Solution – Measurements

HRV Values

Chalmers et al.

Anxiety and heart rate variability

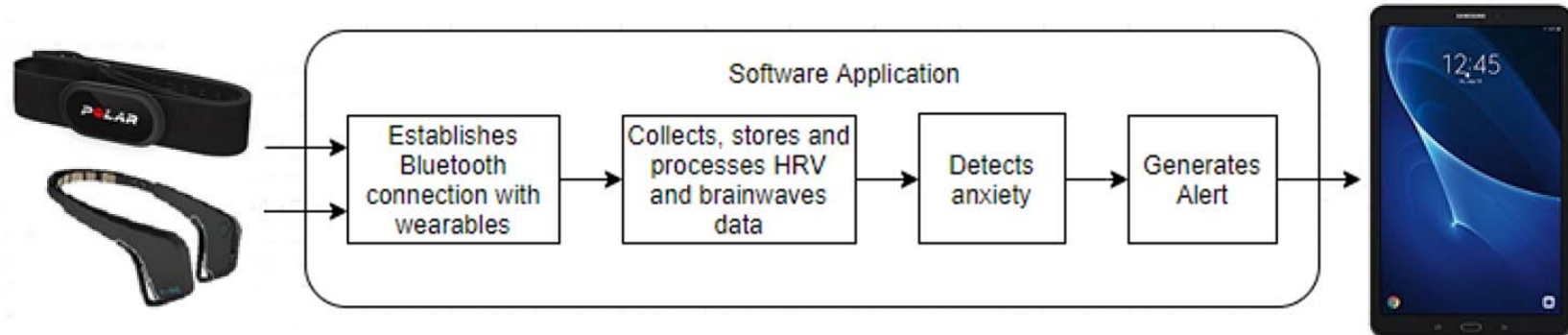
Table 2 | Meta-analysis results of HRV in specific anxiety disorders.

Meta-analysis performed	No. of data sets	Number of anxious participants	Number of control participants	Comparison of anxious and control participants		
				Effect size (95% CI)	SE of summary effect size	p value
All disorders						
Time domain HRV ^a	20	1615	1402	-0.70 (-1.45 to -0.05)	0.38	0.07
HF HRV	34	915	1659	-0.29 (-0.41 to -0.17)	0.06	<0.001
LF HRV	22	715	1115	-0.08 (-0.31 to 0.15)	0.09	0.49
Panic disorder						
Time domain HRV	8	264	243	-0.41 (-0.68 to -0.15)	0.13	0.002
HF HRV	16	437	520	-0.22 (-0.42 to -0.02)	0.10	0.030
LF HRV	12	360	426	-0.11 (-0.47 to 0.25)	0.18	0.544
Post-traumatic stress disorder						
Time domain HRV	4	86	76	-0.69 (-1.00 to -0.38)	0.16	<0.001
HF HRV	7	192	525	-0.29 (-0.58 to -0.001)	0.15	0.049
LF HRV	6	183	516	-0.04 (-0.51 to 0.42)	0.24	0.854
Generalized anxiety disorder						
Time domain HRV	3	65	66	-0.55 (-0.89 to -0.21)	0.18	0.002
HF HRV	3	68	90	-0.56 (-0.87 to -0.25)	0.16	<0.001
LF	1	16	19	0.50 (-0.16 to 1.16)	0.34	0.140
Obsessive-compulsive disorder						
HF HRV	2	40	63	-0.28 (-0.84 to 0.28)	0.29	0.328
LF HRV	1	26	24	-0.08 (-0.63 to 0.47)	0.28	0.773
Social anxiety disorder						
Time domain HRV	1	53	53	-0.40 (-0.79 to -0.02)	0.20	0.038
HF HRV	3	90	113	-0.47 (-0.74 to -0.20)	0.14	0.001
LF HRV	1	53	53	-0.25 (-0.63 to 0.13)	0.19	0.205
Specific phobia						
Time domain HRV	1	61	58	-0.38 (-0.74 to -0.02)	0.18	0.037
HF HRV	1	61	58	-0.05 (-0.41 to 0.31)	0.18	0.784
LF HRV	1	61	58	-0.05 (-0.41 to 0.31)	0.18	0.782
Mixed anxiety						
Time domain HRV ^a	3	1086	906	-1.52 (-4.13 to 1.08)	1.33	0.251

Brainwave Values

- Alpha waves represent meditative state
 - Beta waves represent active state
- During anxiety:
- Alpha waves decreases & Beta waves increases

Prototype Engineering Solution - Architecture



Prototype Engineering Solution – System Reqs

- Integration of Polar – H10
 - Establish BlueTooth Connection
 - Receive real-time R-R interval data
 - Derive HRV values from R-R interval
 - Continuously display HRV values in DADA App
- Integration of Muse band SDK
 - Establish BlueTooth Connection
 - Receive EEG data for alpha and beta brainwaves
 - Continuously display brainwave values in DADA App

Prototype Engineering Solution – System Reqs

- Display all measurements simultaneously
 - Store all measurements separately
 - Capture baseline and store baseline values
 - During the experiment, compare HRV and brainwaves values to its baseline values in real-time and store all measurements
 - Generate an alert if symptoms are detected and store the instances data in the App
-

Prototype Engineering Solution – SW Application

DADA 50% 2:16 PM

tNuse Connected Battery: 78%

ALPHA
Score - EEG1: 0.7955 mV EEG2: 0.0000 mV EEG3: 0.3684 mV EEG4: 0.2632 mV
Absolute - EEG1: 0.3643 mV EEG2: 0.0000 mV EEG3: 0.7537 mV EEG4: 0.2625 mV
Relative - EEG1: 0.0650 mV EEG2: NaN mV EEG3: 0.2118 mV EEG4: 0.2148 mV

BETA
Score - EEG1: 1.0000 mV EEG2: 0.0000 mV EEG3: 0.4615 mV EEG4: 0.5385 mV
Absolute - EEG1: 0.4423 mV EEG2: 0.0000 mV EEG3: 0.9103 mV EEG4: 0.3901 mV
Relative - EEG1: 0.0778 mV EEG2: NaN mV EEG3: 0.3037 mV EEG4: 0.2881 mV

RAW DATA (microVolts)
EEG1 (Left Ear): 917.8755 mV
EEG2 (Left forehead): 1299.0476 mV
EEG3 (Right forehead): 816.7399 mV
EEG4 (Right ear): 1081.8681 mV

POLAR Connected

Heart Rate
HR: 59 bpm
RR INTERVAL: []

CAPTURE BASELINE

DADA 50% 2:17 PM

tNuse Connected Battery: 78%

POLAR Connected

ALPHA	BETA
EEG1: 0.4291 mV	EEG1: 0.3130 mV
EEG2: 0.0000 mV	EEG2: 0.0000 mV
EEG3: 0.7537 mV	EEG3: 0.9103 mV
EEG4: 0.4686 mV	EEG4: 0.4212 mV

Heart Rate
HR: 57.7 bpm
HRV: 166.92711390820198

START EXPERIMENT

CAPTURE NEW BASELINE

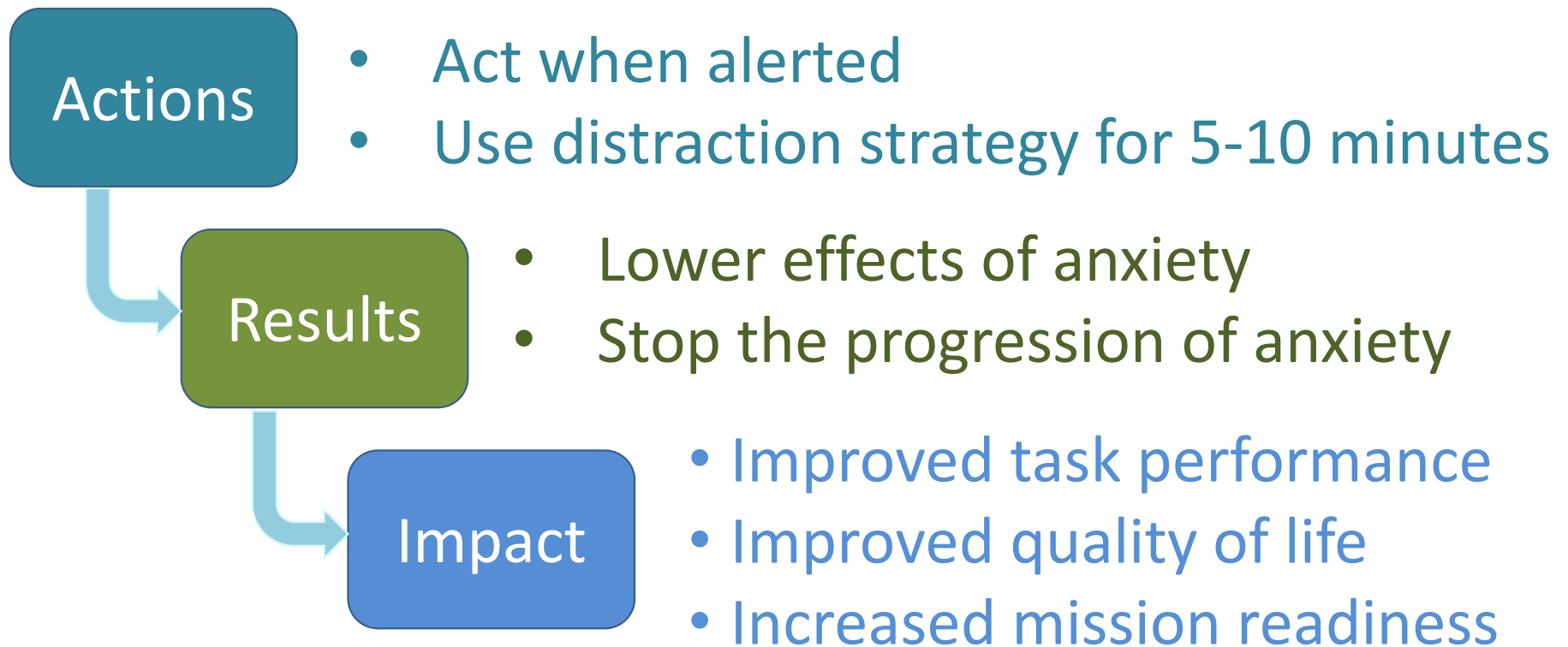
Study 2 – Anxiety detection algorithm

- Objective – Collect data to generate anxiety detection algorithm
- Data
 - Brainwaves alpha scores, beta scores
 - HRV (derived)
- Participants
 - People with speech anxiety
- Experiment
 - Baseline data
 - Introduce stressor to cause anxiety and collect data
- Methodology
 - Capture Baseline data
 - Start Experiment
 - Introduce stressor to cause anxiety

Study 3 – Detect, Alert & Distract (DADA) Model

- Objective
 - Detect anxiety and distract it to lower its effects and stop its progression. Improve the quality of life.
 - Participants
 - People with speech anxiety
 - User testing DADA Model
 - Detect anxiety
 - Alert user
 - Provide distraction strategies to stop anxiety
-

Study 3 – DADA Benefit



Conclusion

- Managing diet, sleep and environment alone cannot help solve the anxiety problem
- An engineering solution that detects anxiety is an absolute need
- Monitoring and controlling the anxiety as it flares up is like putting a bandage on a cut as soon as it occurs and prevent its progression



Discussion

- Integrating two wearables:
 - Challenge integrating two BlueTooth devices
 - Challenge receiving data from two wearables simultaneously
 - Lack of proper support from the wearable manufacturers during the development
 - Proper placement of the wearables is required to reduce noise in data or loss of data
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Discussion

- Limited participant's motion to reduce noise in the data
 - Need to create anxiety detection algorithm to detect different types of anxiety
-

Questions

