

Predicting Dementia from Spontaneous Speech using Large Language Models

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PennAITech AD/ADRD Focus Pilot Core



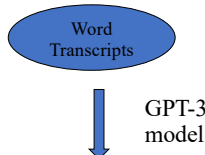
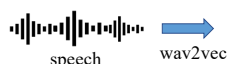
PennAITech

GOALS

- Use spontaneous speech to detect Alzheimer's disease for future application in precision medicine
- Encode speech data into word embeddings as inputs to Machine Learning models
- Benchmark the performance of large language models (e.g., ChatGPT) against current acoustic methods

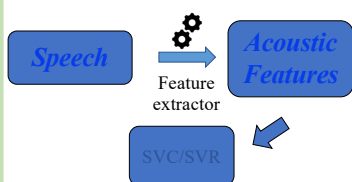
DATA PREPROCESSING

GPT-3 Embeddings



1	2	3	n	label
$E_{1,1}$	$E_{1,2}$	$E_{1,3}$	$E_{1,n}$	Control
$E_{2,1}$	$E_{2,2}$	$E_{2,3}$	$E_{2,n}$	ProbableAD
$E_{3,1}$	$E_{3,2}$	$E_{3,3}$	$E_{3,n}$	Control

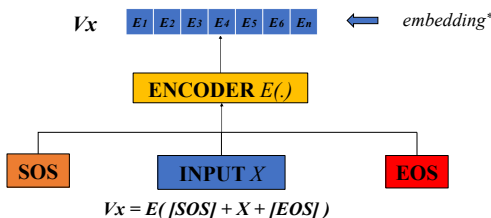
Acoustic Feature Sets



Cookie Theft Picture

LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

- Large Language Models (LLMs)** – NLP systems that are trained on massive volumes of text – are capable of understanding and generating text.
- Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3 for NLP**
 - 175 billion parameters
 - Trained on 45 TB of text from internet, costing \$12M
- GPT-3 Embedding Model**



*n = 1024 (Ada), 2048 (Babbage), 4096 (Curie), 12288 (Davinci)

RESULTS

MMSE Scores Prediction

	Model	10-Fold CV	Test
Acoustic	SVR	7.049	6.285
	LR	9.946	10.369
Ada	SVR	6.096	5.631
	LR	6.851	6.798
Babbage	SVR	5.976	5.499
	LR	5.893	5.915

RMSE scores (lower is better)

RESULTS

SVC 10-Fold CV metrics – AD Detection

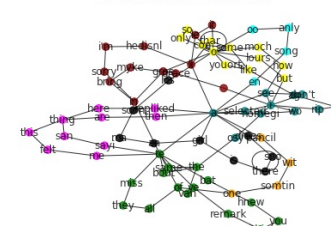
	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Acoustic	0.6972	0.6718	0.6779
Ada	0.7880	0.7979	0.8185
Babbage	0.8016	0.8234	0.8044
Curie	0.8121	0.8286	0.8679
Davinci	0.8271	0.8457	0.9339

Communities between AD and Control

Control, communities: 9, mod: 0.6132



AD, communities: 8, mod: 0.6331



Sample preliminary communities from individual subjects

Acknowledgements

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