

MMPI 분석도구로서 인공신경망 분석과 로지스틱 회귀분석의 비교

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Comparison between Logistic Regression and Artificial Neural Networks as MMPI Discriminator

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ABSTRACT

Objectives : The purpose of this study is to 1) conduct a discrimination analysis of schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder using MMPI profile through artificial neural network analysis and logistic regression analysis, 2) to make a comparison between advantages and disadvantages of the two methods, and 3) to demonstrate the usefulness of artificial neural network analysis of psychiatric data.

Procedure : The MMPI profiles for 181 schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder patients were selected. Of these profiles, 50 were randomly placed in the learning group and the remaining 131 were placed in the validation group. The artificial neural network was trained using the profiles of the learning group and the 131 profiles of the validation group were analyzed. A logistic regression analysis was then conducted in a similar manner. The results of the two analyses were compared and contrasted using sensitivity, specificity, ROC curves, and kappa index.

Results : Logistic regression analysis and artificial neural network analysis both exhibited satisfactory discriminating ability at Kappa index of greater than 0.4. The comparison of the two methods revealed artificial neural network analysis is superior to logistic regression analysis in its discriminating capacity, displaying higher values of Kappa index, specificity, and AUC(Area Under the Curve) of ROC curve than those of logistic regression analysis.

Conclusion : Artificial neural network analysis is a new tool whose frequency of use has been increasing

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for its superiority in nonlinear applications. However, it does possess insufficiencies such as difficulties in understanding the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Nevertheless, when used in conjunction with other analysis tools which supplement it, such as the logistic regression analysis, it may serve as a powerful tool for psychiatric data analysis.

KEY WORDS : Neural network · Logistic regression · MMPI(Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory).

서 론

(artificial neural network analysis) ,⁷⁻⁹⁾ sertraline
¹⁰⁻¹²⁾
 (caudate)
¹³⁾
¹⁾²⁾
 (Discriminant Analysis)
 (nonlinear) (parallel)
 (learning) 가
 (generalization)
 (noise) 가 ²⁾
 가 가 가
 가 , Dreiseitl
 Ohno - Machado¹⁾ 2002 Medline index
 28,500 (logistic re-
 gression) 1/3 8,500 ¹⁴⁾
 (MMPI : Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory)
 , 1990
¹⁵⁾
 . CIDI(Com- BPRS
 posite International Diagnostic Interview) (Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale) PANSS(Positive
 Eye - tracking performance And Negative Symptom Scale) MMPI
 가 2 Depression
 , 4 Psychopathic Deviate , 7 Psychas-
 thenia
 BPRS
³⁻⁵⁾ ⁶⁾ sta- ¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾ 6 Paranoia
 ging F(Infrequency) 9 Hy-

mania 18) MMPI

MMPI 19) 가

20)21) MMPI 가

MMPI 가

22)

MMPI

MMPI

가

방 법

1998 7 2003 10

1512 (MMPI)

MMPI

550

DSM - IV - TR

가

IQ 70

가

MMPI

MMPI

가 PI

SPSS 11.0 PC - version

131

MMPI

(T - score)

181

MMPI

113 ,

1 ,

68

가 0

Table 1. Demographic data

Diagnosis	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Total (%)
Male	66	36	102(56.4)
Female	47	32	79(43.6)
Total(%)	113(62.4)	68(37.6)	181(100)
	Mean ±SD	Mean ±SD	Mean ±SD
Age(years)	32.67 ± 8.89	31.71 ± 8.73	32.31 ± 8.82
IQ(KWIS)	89.11 ± 11.0	90.42 ± 11.4	89.61 ± 11.1

KWIS : Korean Wechsler Intelligence Scale

113 66 ,
47 , 68 36 ,
32 .

(IQ) 가
가
(1).

MMPI
L , F , K 3가 Hs
, D , Hy , Pd , Mf , Pa , Pt ,
Sc , Ma , Si 10가
가 13 가

MMPI
25 , 25 50
(learning group)
131 (validation group)

, 2002 Dreiseitl Ohno -
Machado¹⁾

1. 로지스틱 회귀분석

1991 Moldin ²³⁾

MM-

50 (independent variable) , (parameter) 2
 (dependent variable) , 13 T
 (preprocessing) -1 1 ,
 Beta Intercept
 Beta Intercept 13
 (back-ward conditional) MMPI 가 50 30~
 70 50 0
 가 -1 +1
 50 0()
 1()
 131 0
 1 0.5 (cut - (transfer function)가 (sigmoid)
 off) 0.5 , 0.5
 0.5 1 , 0.5 -1 1 가
 0 -1() 1()
 (target data)

2. 인공신경망 분석

Mathworks (epochs)
 matlab 6.5 . MMPI (MSE : mean of squared error)
 (hidden layer) 가 1 3 (MSE)
 (Backpropagation neural network) (early stopping)
 . MMPI 13 가
 (input layer) (node) 13
 1
 (output layer) 1
 (hidden layer) 5
 가 1) 3 5 5 가 가
 7 가 5 5 가 가
 MMPI 가 (1).
 가 가 MMPI 가 (weight)
 -1 1

Table 2. Parameters of artificial neural network(three layer backpropagation neural network)

Input layer node	13
Hidden layer node	5
Output layer node	1
Learning algorithm	Scaled conjugate gradients
Learning rate	0.02
Transfer function	Tangent sigmoid
Training method	Batch training
Performance function	MSE(mean of squared errors)

(over-fitting)
 1)
 가
 가
 (early stopping)
 (Learning algorithm)
 Scaled conjugated gradient
 1)

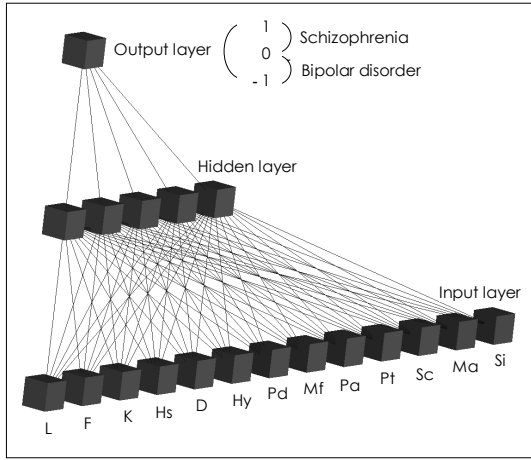


Fig. 1. Illustrated artificial neural network(MMPI discriminator).

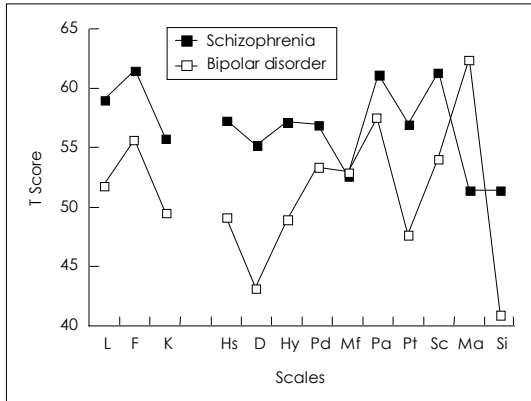


Fig. 2. Differences of MMPI profile between bipolar affective disorder and Schizophrenia(mean T-score).

Table 3. Discriminating abilities of logistic regression analysis and artificial neural networks(ANN) analysis

	Sensitivity	Specificity	ROC-AUC	Kappa
Logistic Reg.	0.807	0.698	0.752	0.493
ANN-1	0.898	0.744	0.821	0.650
ANN-2	0.807	0.744	0.776	0.532
ANN-3	0.773	0.814	0.793	0.548
ANN-4	0.841	0.744	0.793	0.575
ANN-5	0.830	0.767	0.798	0.580
ANN-6	0.841	0.721	0.781	0.555
ANN-7	0.761	0.814	0.776	0.534
ANN-8	0.807	0.767	0.787	0.551
ANN-9	0.795	0.791	0.793	0.556
ANN-10	0.830	0.744	0.787	0.560
ANN-mean	0.818	0.765	0.792	0.564

ROC-AUC : receiver operation curve-area under the curve

3. 로지스틱 회귀분석과 인공신경망 분석결과 비교

(specificity) , (sensitivity)
ROC curve , Kappa
the curve) AUC(Area under
가

결과

가 가
가 가 (cut off) 0
1 가 -1
가 -1
0 ,0
1 0
0

181
MMPI 13 T- 2
. 13 가 6 Paranoia
8 Schizophrenia 가 6 - 8 / 8 - 6
2
Depression 가 9 Hypomania
10 (epochs) 50
(MSE)

(goal)

MMPI

MMPI

10

3

Kappa

0.4

MMPI

MMPI

10

(sensitivity),

(specificity),

Kappa

AUC

, Kappa

, AUC

10

가

가

(3).

고 찰

(overfitting)

(underfi-

1)

tting)

(nonlinear)

가

(nonparametric)

1)2)

(nonlinear statistical reg-

24)25)

ression)

(nonlinearity)

가

가

26)

가

Wong

27)

2)

가

2)

가

가 가

MMPI

가 가

가

가

중심 단어 :

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