

Machine learning methods for path analysis in behavioural neuroscience

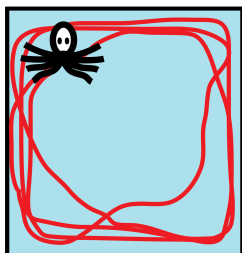
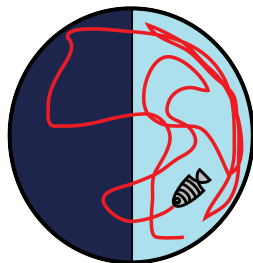
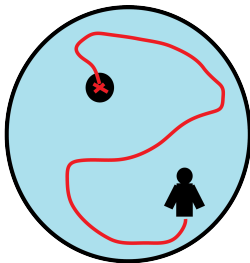
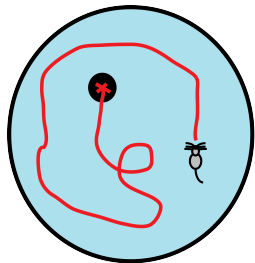
Avgoustinos Vouros¹

¹PhD student,
Department of Computer Science,
University of Sheffield

Supervised by Prof Eleni Vasilaki

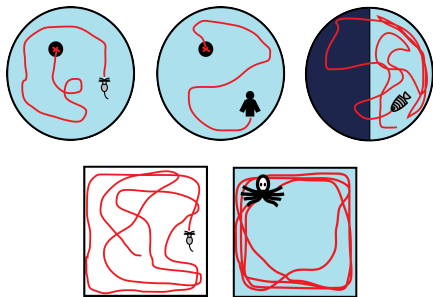


Behavioural experiments



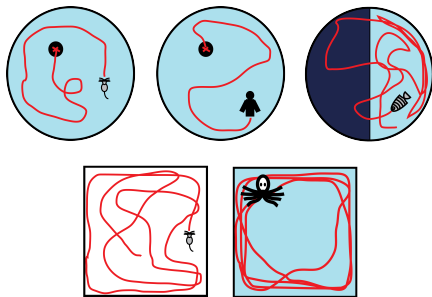
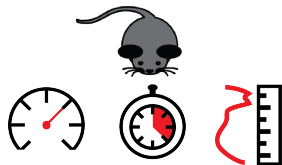
Behavioural experiments

- Collect trajectory/path data.



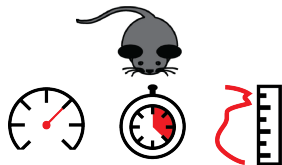
Behavioural experiments

- Collect trajectory/path data.
- Compute various performance measurements.

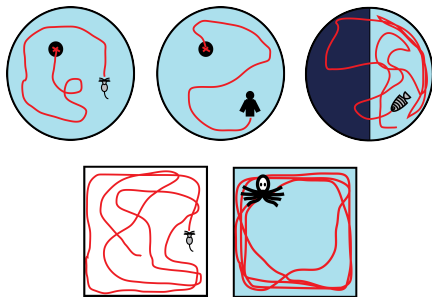


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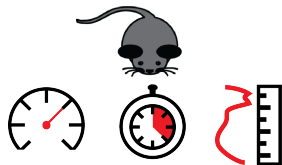


- **Quantify behavioural differences.**

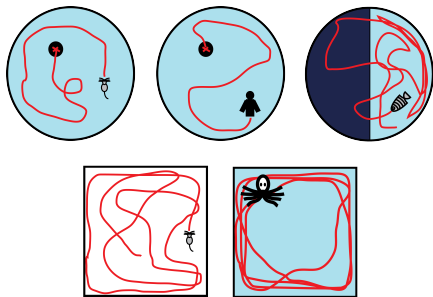


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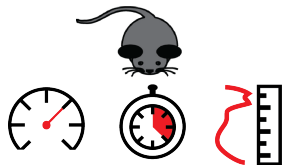


- **Quantify behavioural differences.**
 - Machine learning frameworks.
 - Capture behavioural differences to a greater degree.

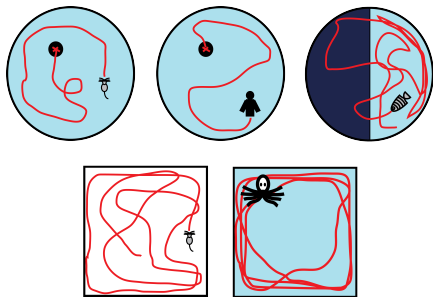


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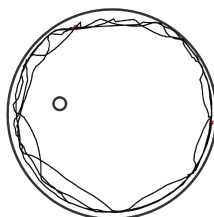
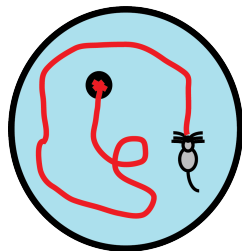
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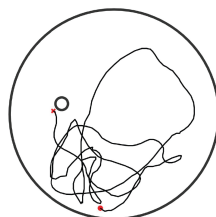
- Limited to specific experiments.
- Require meta-parameter tuning.
- Crucial behavioural information might be lost.

The Morris Water Maze

Full Trajectories Classification



Thigmotaxis

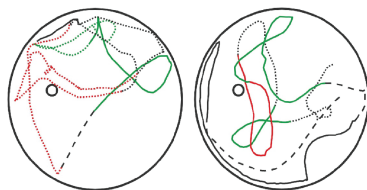


Focused Search

- Dalm, S., Grootendorst, J., De Kloet, E. R. (2000).
- Wolfer, D. P. & Lipp, H.-P. (2000).
- Wolfer, D. P., Madani, R., Valenti, P. & Lipp, H.-P. (2001).
- Graziano, A., Petrosini, L. & Bartoletti, A. (2003)
- Illouz, T., Madar, R., Louzon, Y., Griffioen, K. J. & Okun, E. (2016).
- Rogers, Jake, et al. (2017).
- Higaki, Akinori, et al. (2018).

The Morris Water Maze

Gehring, T. V., Luksys, G., Sandi, C.,
& Vasilaki, E. (2015).

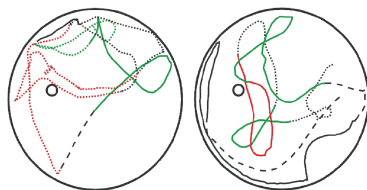


- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1.Thigmotaxis | ——— | 5.Chaining R. | - - - - |
| 2.Incursion | - - - - | 6.Self-orienting | ———— |
| 3.Scanning | | 7.Scanning Sur. | |
| 4.Focused S. | | 8.Target Scan. | ———— |

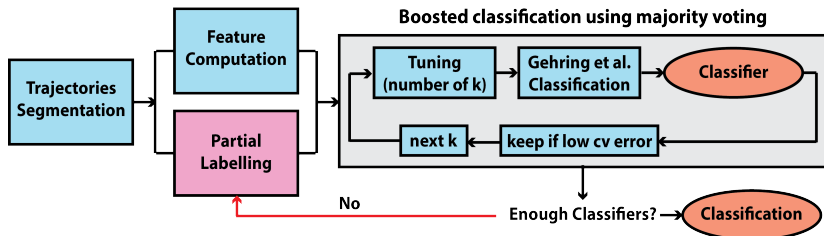
The Morris Water Maze

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- 8. Target Scan. ———





ROdent Data Analytics (RODA) **<https://github.com/RodentDataAnalytics>**

Avgoustinos Vouros, Tiago V. Gehring, Mike Croucher, & Eleni Vasilaki.
(2017, December 18). RodentDataAnalytics/mwm-ml-gen: Version
4.0.3-beta (Version v4.0.3). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1117837>



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



Huzard, D., Vouros, A., Monari, S., Astori, S.,
Vasilaki, E., & Sandi, C. (2019).



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peripubertal stress



control



<
learning
& memory

Thigmotaxis Incursion Chaining Response



Corticosterone Response

inter



<
learning
& memory

low



<
learning
& memory

high



Thigmotaxis Incursion Chaining Response



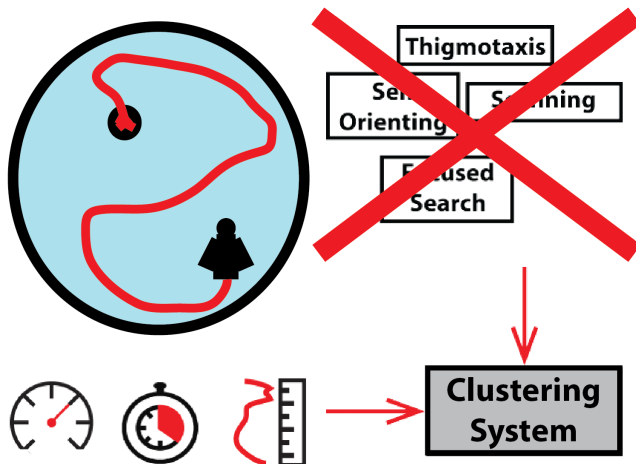
Self Orienting Target Scanning Direct Finding



Vouros, A., Gehring, T. V., Szydłowska, K., Janusz, A., Tu, Z., Croucher, M., ... & Vasilaki, E. (2018). A generalised framework for detailed classification of swimming paths inside the Morris Water Maze. *Scientific reports*, 8(1), 15089.

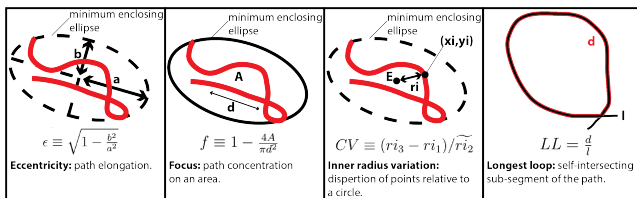
Huzard, D., Vouros, A., Monari, S., Astori, S., Vasilaki, E., & Sandi, C. (2019). Constitutive differences in glucocorticoid responsiveness are related to divergent spatial information processing abilities. *bioRxiv*, 579508. **Accepted @ Journal of Stress.**

Unsupervised detection of behavioural motifs

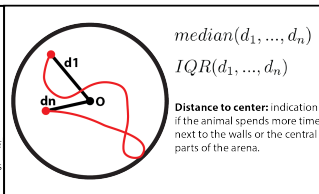
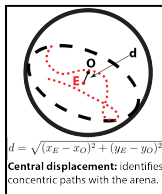


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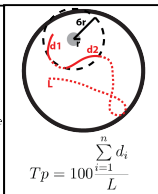
Geometric



Spatial



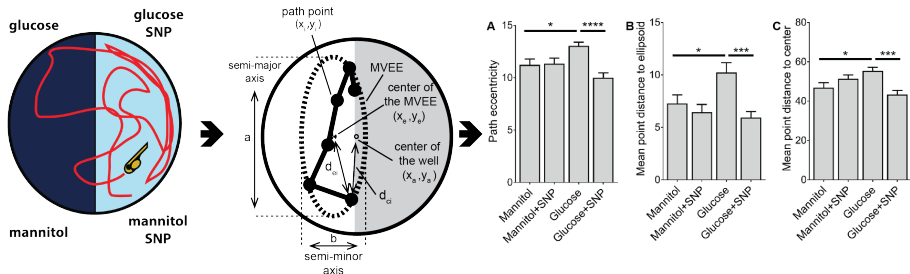
ArenaSpecific



Gehring, T. V., Luksys, G., Sandi, C., & Vasilaki, E. (2015). Detailed classification of swimming paths in the Morris Water Maze: multiple strategies within one trial. *Scientific reports*, 5, 14562.

Vouros, A., Gehring, T. V., Szydłowska, K., Janusz, A., Tu, Z., Croucher, M., ... & Vasilaki, E. (2018). A generalised framework for detailed classification of swimming paths inside the Morris Water Maze. *Scientific reports*, 8(1), 15089.

Unsupervised detection of behavioural motifs



Chhabria, K., Vouros, A., Gray, C., MacDonald, R. B., Jiang, Z., Wilkinson, R. N., ... & Chico, T. (2019). Sodium nitroprusside prevents the detrimental effects of glucose on the neurovascular unit and behaviour in zebrafish. *bioRxiv*, 576942.

Corrections @ *Journal of Physiology*.

The K-Means Algorithm (Lloyd's)

Advantages:

- Simple and easy to implement.
- Versatile.
- Guaranteed to converge.
- Invariant to data ordering.

Disadvantages:

- Detects only spherical and well-separated clusters.
- Sensitive to noise and outliers (Euclidean).
- Converges to a local minimum.

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In general:

- Non-deterministic.
- Sensitive to initial centroids location.
- Sensitive to features (variables/attributes).

- **Initialization: DK-Means++ [1] or D-ROBIN [2,3] method.** Make K-Means deterministic.

[1] Nidheesh, N., KA Abdul Nazeer, and P. M. Ameer. "An enhanced deterministic K-Means clustering algorithm for cancer subtype prediction from gene expression data." *Computers in biology and medicine* 91 (2017): 213-221.

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Current work

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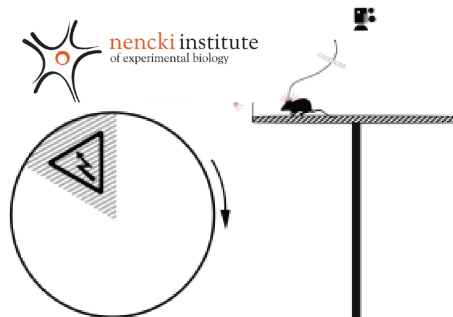
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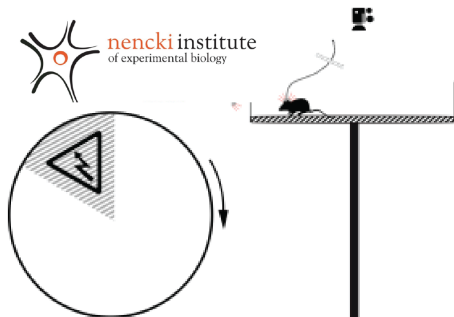
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Active Allothetic Place Avoidance task: The effects of silver nanoparticles on learning and memory.



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Active Allothetic Place Avoidance task: The effects of silver nanoparticles on learning and memory.



- Detect and categorize animal behavioural motifs.
- Link behavioural motifs to different stages of learning and memory.
- Detect the dominant features of each motif.

Gehring, Tiago V., et al. "Analysis of behaviour in the Active Allothetic Place Avoidance task based on cluster analysis of the rat movement motifs." *bioRxiv* (2017): 157859.

Thank you for your attention!



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