

# SUPERVISING ROBOT FOR STIGMATIZED PATIENT

Mrs.C.SHARON ROJI PRIYA<sup>[1]</sup>,RANJITHA B N<sup>[2]</sup>,RACHANA N<sup>[3]</sup>,KAVYA<sup>[4]</sup>,SANDHYA S<sup>[5]</sup>  
*Asst.prof at Sri Sairam College of Engineering (Dept.of.cse)*  
*Student of Sri Sairam College of Engineering (Dept.of.cse)*

## Abstract

In this paper, we depict around a computational variant and development determination system that take into consideration a robot to deal with the Parkinson's sufferers. Our computational model recognizes perplexing states in the patient-parental figure pursuing. After the unpredictable relationship elements had been recognized, the robot activity choice component picks an intercession to help to  
Improve the plain best-priority dating issue.

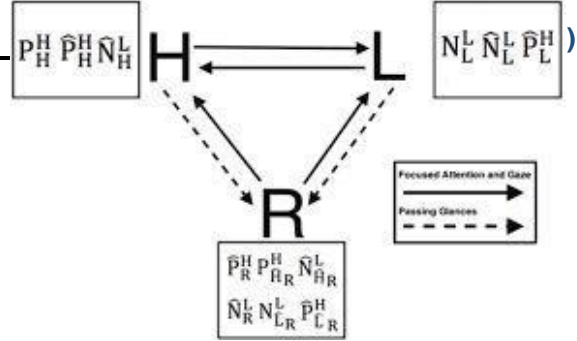
## Introduction

Parkinson's malady (PD) is aneurodegenerative disorder that influences

Predominately dopamine-delivering ("dopaminergic") neurons in a particular territory of the mind called substantianigra. In Early-arrange Parkinson's infection patients are frequently burdened, with a condition known as an "expressive veil", this restricts their capacity to be expressive over all nonverbal Communication Channels. This absence of Noverbal expressive leads even experienced parental figures to make negative attributions about patients, considering them to be more discouraged, less outgoing and less subjectively skilled when contrasted with patients without covering. This paper gives clearness on Parkinson's patient-parental figure relationship elements and furthermore identifies on tricky relationship states where patients are in danger of in nobility. It presents a computational model that recognizes these states and an activity determination component that takes into account a robot to pick meditations that help the improvement of these states. The accompanying segment gives a short outline of mechanical technology look into related for upgrading human-human connections and a relationship-centered intercession structure that gives the establishment to the computational model and activity determination instrument. The third segment explains the computational model and activity choice system.

## Related Works

There has been constrained investigation into how robots can help the working of human gatherings and couple. Jung (2016) discovered that the equivalent socio-emotional elements that foresee enduring relational unions anticipate accomplishment for designing groups finishing class ventures. Groups that reasonable the positive and negative influence they communicated and voiced little threatening vibe amid fifteen-minute clash associations were fruitful in delivering quality last items (Jung, 2016). Jung proposed that a robot could help balance positive and negative effect and fix threatening vibe toward better gathering working. Jung et al. (2015) demonstrated that a robot that verbally reacted to a confederate's affront gone for a member amid a gathering undertaking could fix the negative sentiments the member had for the confederate. Hoffman et al. (2015) demonstrated a fringe mechanical light could utilize nonverbal prompts to restrain the threatening vibe shown by belligerence hitched couples. These examinations demonstrate the potential for robots to change the enthusiastic elements inside human-human connections. During stressed collaborations. We need to perceive elements in patient-parental figure connections that undermine quiet quality and have a robot demonstration to protect persistent pride. We can utilize bits of knowledge from Trans-formative Mediation, a relationship-centered practice, to direct the recognizable proof of hazardous elements and to pick intercessions. Hedge and Folger (2010) depict the hypothetical underpinnings of this system. Negative clash is conceptualized as a co-operation where the two gatherings encounter a debilitated self (disgrace) what's more, estrangement from the other (a lack of acknowledgment or sympathy for the other).



Transformative middle people bolster strengthening shifts inside the people and acknowledgment moves between the people. Shortcoming is described by an absence of lucidity or potentially sentiments of deficiency with regards to taking care of the circumstance. A person who is estranged from alternate sends messages that say he/she doesn't comprehend or potentially does not have any desire to comprehend the other (Bush and Folger, 2010). In this paper, We formalize these dangerous relationship states in the accompanying area. We present a computational model that perceives circumstances when a robot should bolster the relationship. An activity choice component picks a proper intercession utilizing the dynamic relationship states.

### Computational Model

The patient-parental figure relationship is a various leveled relationship. The patient depends the guardian with her physical prosperity; the patient needs to believe that the parental figure will act to her greatest advantage. The guardian is in a higher-control position (H), while the patient is in a lower-control position (L). Our robot (R) is keen on mediating in the relationship when the patient's nobility is undermined; something else, the relationship ought to be permitted to grow normally. The robot is assuming a steady job. The relationship has three on-screen characters,  $A = \{H, L, R\}$ , where H is the powerful couple part (parental figure), L is the low-control couple part (patient), and R is the robot. H and L give each other direct consideration, while R's quality is recognized at the association's fringe with passing looks. While mediating, R is mindful. See Figure 1.

We consider a halfway hypothesis of brain of every human performing artist that enables us to list risky relationship states in the accompanying subsection. The psychological conditions of both human performers and the robot's portrayal of these psychological states are characterized in Table 1. Regardless of whether a risky relationship state is dynamic relies upon the robot's portrayal of the mental states. As depicted underneath, tricky relationship states are mapped onto by percept esteems that are demonstrative of dynamic mental states in one or both human gatherings that compromise L's poise. The accompanying subsection lists the relationship state space and exhibits a computational model through which

Figure 1: Actors' relationships and representations

```

Intervention Algorithm

Define: Percept-Generating Functions  $F \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$ 
Set Active States Function  $g$ 
Behaviors  $B \langle \beta_{empathy}, \dots, \beta_{maintain} \rangle$ 
Coordination Function  $C$ 
Input: Pointers to Sensor Objects  $S \langle s_1^*, \dots, s_n^* \rangle$ 
Pointers to Percepts  $P \langle p_1^*, \dots, p_m^* \rangle$ 
Pointers to State Vector  $X^*$ 

//Step 1: Identify Active Relationship States
1. For each  $s_i \in \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \rangle$ 
2.  $s_i \rightarrow \text{start} \{ \}$ 
3. For each  $f_i \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$ 
4. Spawn thread  $f_i(S, p_i) // f_i(S) \rightarrow p_i$  continually
5. Spawn thread  $g(P, X) // g(P) \rightarrow X$  continually

6. While TRUE
//Step 2: Choose Intervention - note that the chosen
// intervention could be to do nothing
//Given the active states, set possible interventions.
7. Initialize M //Potential behavioral manifestations
8. For each state  $x_i \in X$ 
9. If  $x_i == 1 //is active$ 
10.  $M.i = \beta_i(x_i) //a predefined set of behavioral
// manifestations to ameliorate state i$ 
11. Else
12.  $M.i = \emptyset$ 
13. End If
14. End For

//Choose specific intervention  $\{m_{i_a}\}$ 
15.  $m_{i_a} \leftarrow C(M)$ 

//Step 3: Carryout Intervention
16. Enact  $m_{i_a} //The intervention  $m_{i_a}$  could be to do nothing$ 
17. End While
    
```

A robot can perceive conditions of disappointment. The second subsection lists practices that tend to every relationship state and an activity choice component that underpins a more beneficial relationship. A review of the computational model shows up in Algorithm 1. Each term and capacity utilized in Algorithm 1 is explained in the subsections. Note the ordered intercession (m) could be to do nothing. The relationship may not require operator bolster.

Algorithm 1: Overview of the Intervention Algorithm

## Identifying Problematic Relationship

### States

H and L's relationship might be in a worthy state (where shared fulfillment exists) or in at least one conditions of disappointment. Give X a chance to be the relationship state space. Disappointment exists if H has minimal positive effect for the other, i.e. H is unmindful (e.g. deflects her look) or shows animosity (e.g. raises her voice) toward L ( $X_{insensitivity}$ ). The relationship is likewise stressed if L is encountering solid negative effect, i.e. is pulled back from the other (e.g. utilizes couple of expressions) or forcefully pushes H away (e.g. scowls at H) ( $X_{negativity}$ ). It is hazardous if H improperly communicates her sure effect ( $X_{intrapersonal\_discordance\_high\_positive}$ ) or if L incompetently introduces her antagonistic effect ( $X_{intrapersonal\_discordance\_low\_negative}$ ). H or L may have clashing influence signals or completely shorten articulation. The dyad individuals should be receptive to one another's psychological states concerning these feelings. Along these lines, the relationship is in a condition of disappointment if L isn't open to H's certain effect toward her ( $X_{interpersonal\_discordance\_high\_positive}$ ) or if H does not react to L's cynicism ( $X_{interpersonal\_discordance\_low\_negative}$ ). On the off chance that H is mindful and inspires L, L isn't excessively negative, every individual from the dyad is communicating precisely, and the dyad individuals are responsive toward each other, at that point the relationship is said to be in a worthy or agreeable state ( $X_{acceptable}$ ). Each state is twofold, either present or not.

R must have the capacity to recognize which states are dynamic at a specific time t. Give S a chance to be a vector of n sensors that enable R to interface with the earth, and given P a chance to be a vector of m percepts, reflections of sensor readings, that demonstrate the nearness of specific states. Let  $F = \{f_1 \dots f_m\}$  be an arrangement of capacities with the end goal that  $f_i(S)$ . We additionally characterize a capacity  $g(P)$  X, which maps the whole percept vector, which contains the present percept esteems at time t, to the state space (X). Calculation 3 demonstrates the usage for g.

Figure 2 (top) demonstrates the information spill out of the sensors to a vector that shows dynamic states.  $p_i$ . Each capacity  $f_i$  in the set F maps a sensor's or sensors' readings that fall inside a predetermined sliding window of time to a particular percept  $p_i$  where  $p_i$  is one of the m add up to percepts. Calculation 2 demonstrates the execution of a capacity  $f_i$ .

$X = \{X_{insensitivity}, X_{negativity},$   
 $X_{intrapersonal\_discordance\_high\_positive}, X_{intrapersonal\_discordance\_low\_negative},$   
 $X_{interpersonal\_discordance\_high\_positive}, X_{interpersonal\_discordance\_low\_negative},$   
 $X_{acceptable}\}$

**Function  $f_i$**

**Input:** Pointers to Sensor Objects S  $\langle s_1^+, \dots, s_n^+ \rangle$   
 Pointer to Percept i  $\langle p_i^+ \rangle$

1. Initialize D //Holds raw data
2. While TRUE
3. For each sensor  $s_j$  associated with percept  $p_i$
4.     Spawn thread
5.     D. $s_j = s_j \rightarrow$ read\_buffer()
6. End For
7. Wait For each  $s_j$  read
8.      $p_i \rightarrow$ write( $y_i(D)$ ) //  $y_i$  - predefined mapping from D to  $p_i$
9. End While

*Algorithm 2: Mapping Sensor Data to Percepts*

We additionally characterize a capacity

$g(P) \rightarrow X$ , which maps the whole percept vector, which contains the present percept esteems at time t, to the state space (X). Calculation 3 demonstrates the usage for g. Figure 2 (top) demonstrates the information spill out of the sensors to a vector that shows dynamic states.

**Function g**

**Input:** Pointer to Percept Vector P\*  
 Pointer to State Vector X\*

1. While TRUE
2. Initialize activeStates = {1,1,1,1,1,1,1} //All states active
3. For each state  $x_i \in X$
4.     For each percept  $p_i \in P$  related to state  $x_i$   
        //conditions\_met() - lookup table - can state be  
        //active given percept value
5.     If conditions\_met( $x_i, p_i$ ) == FALSE  
        activeStates. $x_i = 0$
6.     End If
7.     End For
8.     End For
9.     End For
10. X  $\rightarrow$  write(activeStates)
11. End While

*Algorithm 3: Mapping Percepts to Active States*

**Interventions to Ameliorate Relationship States**

Contains the potential appearances for the comparing conduct ( $\beta_i$ ). That is,  $\beta_i(x_i) \rightarrow M_i$ . The set  $M_i = \{m_{i1} \dots m_{ij}\}$  where  $m_{ik}$  is particular indication of conduct I that tends to the state  $x_i$ . R picks one social indication ( $m_{ik}$ ) from the conceivable methods for reacting to current circumstance. C indicates a coordination capacity with the end goal that  $C(M) = \{m_{ik}\}$ . The coordination work maps the conceivable conduct signs at the current time ( $M$ ) to a solitary social indication (the reaction around when). Calculation 4 demonstrates the determination procedure. The calculation picks the most imperative conduct to establish given the dynamic states. It chooses a solitary sign of this conduct utilizing a weighted roulette wheel. It refreshes the weights and returns the intercession. The base of Figure 2 demonstrates the information spill out of when the set M is resolved to when the robot mediates.

Relationship State	Associated Robot Behavior
H is Insensitive (Inattentive or Intimidating/Aggressive) toward L ( $x_{ins}$ )	Encourage Empathy in H
Pronounced Negativity (Withdrawal or Aggressiveness) in L ( $x_{neg}$ )	Uplift L
Internal Discordance in H ( $x_{intr,h}$ )	Encourage Introspection in H
Internal Discordance in L ( $x_{intr,l}$ )	Encourage Introspection in L
Incongruence Between H's Positive Affect Toward L and L's Responsiveness ( $x_{inter,h}$ )	Reduce the Incongruity Between H's Positive Affect Toward L and L's Responsiveness
Incongruence Between L's Negativity and H's Responsiveness ( $x_{inter,l}$ )	Reduce the Incongruity Between L's Negativity and H's Responsiveness
Acceptable ( $x_{acc}$ )	Maintain Relationship

Table 2: Robotic Behaviors to Ameliorate Problematic States

```

Function C
Input: Potential Behavioral Manifestations M
Output: Behavioral Manifestation to Enact  $m_{ik}$ 

//Step 1: Choose highest priority behavior set
1. maxPriority = 0 //Initialize maximum priority
2. maxSet = M.1 //Max priority behavior set
3. For each set  $M_i \in M$  //where  $M_i = \{m_{i1}, \dots, m_{in}\}$ 
4.   If priority( $M_i$ ) > maxPriority //a predefined lookup table
5.     maxPriority = priority( $M_i$ )
6.     maxSet =  $M_i$ 
7.   End If
8. End For

//Step 2: Choose specific behavioral manifestation
9. Initialize weight = {0,...,0}
10. For each  $m_{ij} \in M_i$ 
11.   weight. $m_{ij}$  = probability( $m_{ij}$ ) //lookup table - probability
12. End For
13. //Choose intervention using weighted roulette wheel
14.  $m_{ik}$  = weighted_roulette_wheel(weight)

//Step 3: Update probability lookup table values
15. count( $m_{ik}$ ) = count( $m_{ik}$ ) + 1 //times  $m_{ik}$  has been enacted
16. For each  $m_{ij} \in M_i$ 
17.   //update values in lookup table with predefined
18.   //probability distribution,  $p(m_{ij} | count\{m_{i1}, \dots, count\{m_{in}\})$ 
19.   probability( $m_{ij}$ ) =  $p(m_{ij} | count\{m_{i1}, \dots, count\{m_{in}\})$ 
20. End For

//Step 4: Return Intervention
21. Return  $m_{ik}$ 
    
```

Algorithm 4: Coordination Function to Choose Intervention

**Conclusion and Future Work**

This paper presented a computational model and action-selection system that take into account a robot to save the respect of patients when they are associated with defaming connections with their guardians. The states recognized in our computational model and also the practices that address these states are established in writing from transformative intervention. We are setting up and executing an examination to help approve this model. This is a three stage consider. The principal arrange includes approving the model's relationship states. We are gathering a corpus of information where the relationship states are identifiable to human coders. We will demonstrate that a man-made brainpower can distinguish these states with high exactness and review while regarding the human named information as ground truth. In the second phase of the investigation, we will have a self-sufficient robot recognizing the states and mediating to improve the states. We anticipate that the robot will bolster more open, clear, and positive correspondence in the dyad. As a Third phase, robot sends a message to the doctor who is treating the patient and to the nominee of the patient when it estimates the threat to patient's dignity.



## References

Michael J.Pettinati, Ronald C.Arkin "A Robot to Provide Support in Stigmatizing Patient-Caregiver Relationships" Published 2018 in FLAIRS Conference

Bush,R.A.B and Folger,J. P. 2010a. Transformative mediation: Theoretical foundations. In Folger, J., Bush, R.A.B. and Noce, D.J.D. (Eds.)

Transformative Mediation: A Sourcebook.

Resources for Conflict Intervention Practitioners and Programs, Hempstead, NY: Institute for the Study of Conflict Transformation, Inc., 15-30.

Bush, R.A.B., and Folger, J.P. 2010b. Transformative mediation: Core Practices. In Folger, J., Bush, R.A.B. and Noce, D.J.D. (Eds.) Transformative Mediation: A Sourcebook. Resources for Conflict Intervention Practitioners and Programs, Hempstead, NY: Institute for the Study of Conflict Transformation, Inc., 31.

Hoffman, G., Zuckerman, O., Hirschberger, G., Luria, M. and Shani Sherman, T., 2015. Design and evaluation of a peripheral robotic conversation companion. In Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human-Robot Interaction, 3-10. ACM.

Jung, M.F.,Martelaro, N. and Hinds, P.J., 2015.Using robots to moderate team conflict: the case of repairing violations. In Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human-Robot Interaction, 229-236. ACM.

Jung, M.F. 2016. Coupling interactions and performance: Predicting team performance from thin slices of conflict. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction, 23(3): 18.

Pettinati, M.J. and Arkin, R.C., 2015. Towards a Robot Computational Model to Preserve Dignity in Stigmatizing Patient-Caregiver Relationships. In International Conference on Social Robotics, 532 542. Springer, Cham.

Tickle-Degnen, L. and Lyons, K.D., 2004. Practitioners' impressions of patients with Parkinson's disease: the social ecology of the expressive mask. Social Science & Medicine, 58(3): 603-614.

Tickle-Degnen, L., Zebrowitz, L.A. and Ma, H.I., 2011. Culture, gender and health care stigma: Practitioners' response to facial masking experienced by people with Parkinson's disease. Social Science & Medicine, 73(1): 95-102.