USING SPEECH TO FOLLOW-UP SLEEP DISORDERS

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Sleep disorders and speech

Sleep disorders affect 1/3 of world's population and impact their daily and professional quality of life. It is also a major public health problem (20% of car accidents were caused by sleepiness).



Clinicians use the *Ecological Momentary Assessment* method to follow-up patients symptoms evolution in ecological conditions



Speech is a useful modality because its collection is non invasive and passive

Previous results: read speech



- Recorded at the Bordeaux sleep clinic (France)
- 135 patients (675 recordings)
- Subjective and objective sleepiness
- Patients' characteristics and comorbidities





- Acoustic features [1]
- Location and duration of pauses in read speech [2]
- Errors in Automatic Speech Recognition [3]

Pathological sleepiness can be automatically detected using speech biomarkers specific to read speech





But we need more ecological data collection → spontaneous speech

Objectives of my thesis: spontaneous speech



Similar to the MSLTc but:

- Recordings with a smartphone
- 2 new tasks:
 - Semi-spontaneous speech



- Phonetical and phonological analysis of speech [4]
- Validation of the previous biomarkers on spontaneous speech



- "Describe the rules of a game of your choice"
- > Spontaneous speech
 - "Is it difficult for you to get out of bed?"
- Biomarkers of sleepiness in spontaneous speech
- Integrate speech analysis in clinical practice using mobile devices
- Other symptoms (fatigue, depression, anxiety...)



[1] V. P. Martin *et al*, "Sleepiness detection on read speech using simple features", IEEE, 2019

[2] V. P. Martin *et al*, "Does sleepiness influence reading pauses in hypersomniac patients?", Speech Prosody, 2022

- [3] V. P. Martin *et al*, "Automatic Speech Recognition systems errors for accident-prone sleepiness detection through voice", IEEE, 2021
- [4] C.Beaumard et al, "Automatic detection of schwa in French hypersomniac patients", PFIA, 2023