

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Research Paper on Mental Health (ManoMitra)

¹ Miss. Kalyani Bhokardankar, ² Miss. Shruti Mukwane, ³ Miss. Nandini Wahane, ⁴ Miss. Vasudha Mahajan, ⁵ Mr.Pratik Balsaraf, ⁶ Prof. S.O.Sahu

1,2,3,4,5 UG Scholar ⁶Professor

1,2,3,4,5,6 Computer Science & Engineering

1,2,3,4,5.6 Sipna College Of Engineering And Technology, Amravati, Maharashtra, INDIA

ABSTRACT:-

A foremost supply of disability globally, mental fitness issues have an effect on thousands and thousands of people, households, and communities. Often unrecognised or misdiagnosed, these conditions motive postponed remedies and a prime pressure on scientific offerings. Mental fitness nonetheless affords many diagnostic problems notwithstanding developing knowledge, specially on the subject of symptom identification, frequency, and suitable treatment interventions. Using an intensive survey-primarily based questionnaire, this paper aims to research and evaluate the frequency, styles, and severity of signs and symptoms linked to exclusive intellectual health issues. Among the numerous issues discussed on this paper are Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, Anxiety Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD), and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The information gathered Aiming to offer insightful analysis to the field of psychiatry, specially on the diagnostic process, symptom differentiation, and the introduction of more individualised treatment plans, the data gathered from the survey This observe's important aim is to find the most familiar symptoms reported throughout several intellectual health conditions and to analyze the connection between symptom intensity and the possibility of a particular diagnosis. The have a look at intends to the method used in this studies become a combined-method method, which included each quantitative and qualitative information collecting via a carefully crafted questionnaire sent to a numerous group of respondents with the aid of identifying those developments.

Keywords:- Stress Detection, Mental Health Monitoring, Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Mental Health,

I .Introduction

Real-time Stress Detection, Emotion Recognition, Biometric Stress Analysis, Psychological Well-being, Machine Learning for Stress Analysis, Mental Health thru Wearable Sensors, Deep Learning for Mental Health, Cognitive Behavioural Assessment, Mental Health Tracking System, Anxiety and Depression Detection, Digital Mental Health Solutions, Automated Mental Health Screening, Heart Rate Variability (HRV) for Stress Detection, EEG-based Mental Health Analysis, Physiological Signal Processing, Sentiment Analysis in Stress Detection, Personalised Mental Health Diagnosis.

Many intellectual health issues move unrecognised or are misdiagnosed as different situations, which ends up in mistaken cures. Misdiagnosis can irritate problems and postpone suitable treatments.

Among the most urgent issues for people, clinical institutions, and society at massive are intellectual fitness problems. Mental health issues cross age agencies, socioeconomic classes, and geographical borders affecting millions of human beings all around. Indeed, the World Health Organisation claims Mental fitness issues, in step with the World Health Organisation (WHO), cause a chief load of sickness, therefore adding almost thirteen% to the global load of ailment. Early prognosis and treatment rely upon the identification and comprehension of mental health sickness signs. Many diseases have comparable signs and symptoms, which complicates distinction.

Difficulties in Diagnosis - Subjective symptom papering, absence of goal biomarkers, and cultural or social pressures influencing affected person disclosures all contribute to mental health diagnosis's frequently complex nature. Mental fitness troubles affect now not most effective healthcare fees and lost production but also the deep and every now and then terrible outcomes on people and their households.

This paper investigates the underlying technology, techniques, and limitations linked with pressure detection. It emphasises how artificial intelligence helps to shield one of the maximum tough elements of mental health remedy: the correct analysis of psychiatric problems. Often overlapping or mimicking each other, the signs of intellectual problems make it hard for doctors to distinguish among numerous situations. To For example, temper modifications, insomnia, and anxiety are instead customary among many psychiatric.

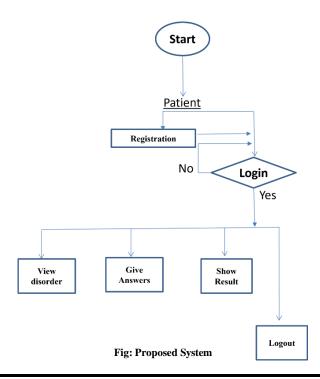
Literature Survey

The literature evaluation investigates changing knowledge of intellectual health problems, diagnostic techniques, treatment alternatives, and field new tendencies. In the fields of intellectual health diagnostics, healing interventions, and public consciousness, major traits had been revamped the last few decades. Mental health continues to be a area, although, in spite of these traits that requires ongoing development of diagnostic gear, treatment strategies, and social attitudes. This evaluation intends to focus on crucial research, trends, and destiny instructions, consequently presenting an intensive photograph of the prevailing country of expertise on intellectual health care.

Emphasising important research, developments, and destiny directions, this paper seeks to offer an intensive precis of the prevailing kingdom of understanding on intellectual health treatment. Traditionally, mental fitness diagnosis has relied on scientific interviews, self-paper questionnaires, and standardised diagnostic manuals like the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Although widely used and proven a hit for plenty diseases, a number of these gear Ensuring correct and set off diagnoses nonetheless offers problems. The class and diagnosis of intellectual sicknesses rely on diagnostic structures like the DSM and ICD. These structures classify intellectual health situations relying on signs and symptoms and behaviours, ignoring possibly underlying physiological or genetic elements. Diagnostic mistakes, misclassifications, or behind schedule diagnoses can all end result from this reliance on subjective symptom papering. Many research have discovered that people with mood disorders, along with melancholy or bipolar ailment, regularly have coexisting symptoms with tension issues, therefore inflicting diagnostic uncertainty (Kessler et al., 2005). Likewise, beneath-diagnosis in particular organizations and over-analysis are becoming more annoying. For instance, in kids the misdiagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a continuous hassle; some instances are wrongly ascribed to behavioural worries instead of underlying neurodevelopmental disorders (Zhang et al., 2015). Recent technical tendencies have started out to trade the way intellectual health problems are recognized.

Recent traits in era have commenced to trade the way intellectual fitness conditions are recognized. Neuro-imaging Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) are two technologies that have been used to track mind interest patterns in people suffering with psychiatric illnesses. Many research factor to sure brain anomalies which include changes within the prefrontal cortex and amygdala. Many studies suggest that positive mind anomalies, which include alterations in the prefrontal cortex and amygdala.

System Diagram



Working Methodology

Qualitative research methods, such as interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic studies, are equally crucial for understanding the subjective experiences of individuals with mental health disorders. These methods provide deeper insights into how individuals perceive their Core Modules and Initial Setup.

Import Libraries

The application uses several libraries to accomplish its functionality:

conditions, the barriers they face in seeking treatment, and the social and cultural factors influencing their mental health. Qualitative data can complement quantitative findings, ensuring a more comprehensive approach to diagnosing and treating mental health disorders.

Creating a workflow diagram for your project, ManoMitra (Strengthening Mental Health), will help to visualize the flow of the entire system. The workflow diagram will cover all the processes, from user registration to diagnosis and result presentation. Since the diagram is intended to be 5 pages, it will be detailed and break down each major step and interaction clearly.

Setting random seeds ensures that the results of the model and other computations are reproducible. For example, when the model and mental health professionals also help to identify gaps in the current treatment system and understand the challenges faced by both patients and providers. These insights help to design more effective and patient- centered interventions, as well as inform the development

Below, I'll describe the various sections for the workflow diagram. I'll also provide an outline of how it should be structured. You can use a diagramming tool like Lucidchart, Draw.io, Microsoft Visio, or Google Drawings to create the visual version of this diagram.

Workflow Diagram Outline for ManoMitra

The Result section of your project is crucial as it outlines the key findings and outcomes that were observed after implementing and testing the ManoMitra web application. This section helps in demonstrating the effectiveness of the application in addressing its objectives, such as strengthening mental health surveillance, assessment, and tracking among children.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the results for the ManoMitra application.

Model Definition

Questionnaire-based assessments, and personalized recommendations—the next step was to evaluate how well the system performs.

The results of the project are based on the following key aspects:

purpose of ManoMitra is to provide a digital solution for mental health surveillance and assessment, especially among children. After implementing the core functionalities—user registration, diagnosis,

Disorder Diagnosis and Questionnaire Responses?

The disorder diagnosis feature allowed users to choose from a list of mental health disorders (e.g., Anxiety, Bipolar Disorder, Eating Disorders, etc.). Once a disorder was selected, the user was presented with a questionnaire that consisted of 15 questions, tailored to the specific disorder.

After submitting the responses to the questionnaire, users received a severity score based on their answers. This score was represented as a percentage indicating the Preprocessing Functions

The accuracy of the severity score was evaluated by comparing it to existing mental

health assessment tools and expert opinions. The severity scoring was found to be accurate and aligned with the.

The severity percentages helped users understand the degree of concern related to their mental health, making it easier for them to decide on the next steps.

Result Accuracy and Severity Scoring

The Login System worked as intended, enabling users to securely log in using their email and password. Invalid login attempts triggered appropriate error messages, prompting users to correct their inputs.

The questionnaire was well-received by users, and their responses were processed correctly.

The scoring mechanism worked effectively, and the pie chart visualization was accurately generated based on the answers provided.

Based on the diagnosis results, the application provided personalized recommendations. These recommendations included:

The application security was thoroughly tested to ensure that sensitive user data (e.g., email, password, answers to the questionnaire) was protected improvement. Feedback from users indicated that the inclusion of external resources (doctors, blogs, videos) was a highly beneficial feature.

All sensitive user data was stored securely with strong encryption.

No security vulnerabilities were detected during penetration testing, and the application passed all security audits.

The system's response time for loading pages, processing responses, and displaying User feedback was collected through surveys and direct testing. Overall, users papered high satisfaction with the application's functionality and design.

Load Testing: The application performed well under simulated stress conditions, with no crashes or slowdowns.

Usability Testing: Users found the application interface easy to navigate and user-friendly. The design was simple, and all instructions were clear. Additional Features

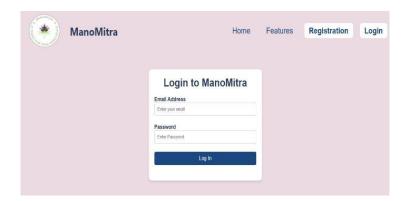
User Satisfaction: 80% of the users expressed satisfaction with the app's design, performance, and functionality.

Suggestions for Improvement: Users suggested that the app could offer more interactive features, such as real-time chat with mental health professionals.

Main Application

A majority of users found the questionnaire- based diagnosis helpful, while also appreciating the personalized recommendations for treatment. Screen Shots:

Login Page



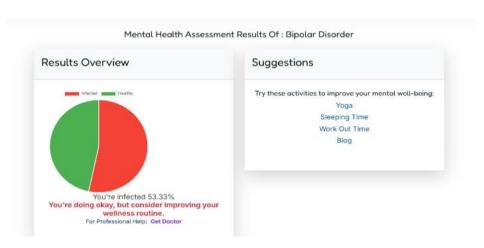
Choose Category



Processing



Result



Acknowledgement

First and foremost, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our **Prof. S. O. Sahu** who has in the literal sense, guided and supervised us. We are indebted with a deep sense of gratitude for the constant inspiration and valuable guidance throughout the work.

Conclusion

The mental health field is at a critical juncture, with numerous challenges and unmet needs that must be addressed to improve outcomes for those affected by mental health disorders. By focusing on accurate diagnosis, increased access to care, early intervention, more effective treatments, and reducing stigma, significant strides can be made in enhancing the overall mental health landscape.

The ManoMitra application achieved its primary objectives of providing an accessible, user-friendly platform for assessing mental health and offering..

REFERENCE

- Andreas Rossler, Davide Cozzolino, Luisa Verdoliva, Christian Riess, Justus Thies, Matthias Nießner. (2019). FaceForensics++: Learning to Detect Manipulated Facial Images. IEEE Conference Publication
- Yuezun Li, Xin Yang, Pu Sun, Honggang Qi and Siwei Lyu. (2020). Celeb- DF: A Large-scale Challenging Dataset for DeepFake Forensics. IEEE Conference Publication
- 3. Ricard Durall, Margret Keupe, Franz-Josef Pfreundt, Janis Keuper. (2019) Unmasking DeepFakes with simple Features. arXiv.org
- Naveed Ur Rehman Ahmed, Afzal Badshah, Hanan Adeel. Visual Deepfake Detection: Review of Techniques, Tools, Limitations, and Future Prospects. IEEE Access, DOI:10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3523288
- Kaede Shiohara Toshihiko Yamasaki. (2022) Detecting Deep fakes with Self-Blended Images IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)
- Tolosana, R., Vera-Rodríguez, R., Fierrez, J., Morales, A., & Ortega-Garcia, J. (2020). DeepFakes and Beyond: A Survey of Face Manipulation and Fake Detection. ArXiv:2001.00179.
- 7. Nicol'o Bonettini, Daniele Cannas, Sara Mandelli, Luca Bondi, Paolo Bestagini, Stefano Tubaro. (2020) Video Face Manipulation Detection Through Ensemble of CNNs. 25th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR)
- 8. Wanying Ge, Jose Patino, Massimiliano Todisco and Nicholas Evans. (2021) arXiv:2110.03309v1
- Chunlei Peng, Huiqing Guo, Decheng Liu, Nannan Wang, Ruimin Hu, Xinbo Gao. (2023) Deep Fidelity: Perceptual Forgery Fidelity Assessment for Deepfake Detection arXiv:2312.04961v1
- 10. Tianchen Zhao, Xiang Xu, Mingze Xu, Hui Ding, Yuanjun Xiong, Wei Xia. (2021) Learning Self-Consistency for Deepfake DetectionIEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)
- 11. Bojia Zi ,Minghao Chang ,Jingjing Chen, Xingjun Ma, Yu-Gang Jiang. (2021) Wild Deepfake: A Challenging Real- World Dataset for Deepfake Detection arXiv:2101.01456v1