

# SentiSync: A Robust System for Sentiment Detection and Analyzing the Mental Health Care with ML-Driven Algorithms

Sinchana B U<sup>1</sup>, Thanushree G Hiremath<sup>2</sup>, Priyanka H V<sup>3</sup>

UG Students, Department of Information Science and Engineering<sup>1,2</sup>

Assistant Professor, Department of Information Science and Engineering<sup>3</sup>

Global Academy of Technology, Bangalore, India

**Abstract:** *The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in mental health care represents a paradigm shift in the management and understanding of mental health disorders. This abstract explores the multifaceted applications of AI in mental health, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize diagnosis, treatment, and overall patient care. AI technologies, such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing, exhibit remarkable capabilities in analysing vast datasets, identifying patterns, and extracting meaningful insights from diverse sources. In mental health, these technologies play a important role in early detection and accurate diagnosis of psychiatric conditions. By analysing a myriad of behavioural, biological, and contextual factors, AI models can provide more precise and personalized diagnostic assessments, reducing the reliance on subjective evaluations. Furthermore, AI-driven interventions are reshaping treatment approaches in mental health care. Virtual mental health assistants, powered by AI, offer scalable and accessible support, providing timely interventions and monitoring patients' well-being. Chatbots and virtual therapists equipped with sentiment analysis can involve users in natural conversations, offering empathy and support while continuously learning and adapting to individual needs.*

**Keywords:** SentiSync, mental health care, sentiment analysis, data collection, machine learning.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. L. Ismail, N. Shahin, H. Materwala, A. Hennebelle and L. Frermann, "ML-NLPEmot: Machine Learning-Natural Language Processing Event-Based Emotion Detection Proactive Framework Addressing Mental Health," in IEEE Access, vol. 11, pp. 144126-144149, 2023, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3343121.
- [2]. Omarov, Batyrkhan, et al. "Artificial Intelligence Enabled Mobile Chatbot Psychologist using AIML and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy." International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications 14.6 (2023).
- [3]. Gamble, A. "Artificial intelligence and mobile apps for mental healthcare: a social informatics perspective. Aslib J Inf Manag 72 (4): 509–523." (2020). Allen, Kristen, Alexander L. Davis, and Tamar Krishnamurti. "Indirect identification of perinatal psychosocial risks from natural language." IEEE transactions on affective computing (2021).
- [4]. Ghosh, Shreya, and Tarique Anwar. "Depression intensity estimation via social media: a deep learning approach." IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems 8.6 (2021): 1465-1474.
- [5]. Samuel, Jim, et al. "Feeling positive about reopening? New normal scenarios from COVID-19 US reopen sentiment analytics." Ieee Access 8 (2020): 142173-142190.
- [6]. Pratama, Rizaldi Ardika Mahendra, Kevin Irzam Rachmadiansyah, and Sidharta Sidharta. "Technique of Mental Health Issues Classification based on Machine Learning: Systematic Literature Review." Procedia Computer Science 227 (2023): 137-146.
- [7]. Bhatnagar, Shaurya, Jyoti Agarwal, and Ojasvi Rajeev Sharma. "Detection and classification of anxiety in university students through the application of machine learning." Procedia Computer Science 218 (2023): 1542-1550.
- [8]. Nguyen, Thuy Trinh, et al. "Multimodal Machine Learning for Mental Disorder Detection: A Scoping Review." Procedia Computer Science 225 (2023): 1458-1467.

- [9]. Chung, Jetli, and Jason Teo. "Mental health prediction using machine learning: taxonomy, applications, and challenges." *Applied Computational Intelligence and Soft Computing 2022* (2022): 1-19.
- [10]. MacDonald, Sarah, et al. "Mental health and wellbeing interventions for care-experienced children and young people: Systematic review and synthesis of process evaluations." *Children and Youth Services Review* 156 (2024): 107266.
- [11]. Alabi, Emmanuel Oluwadunsin, et al. "Hybridization of Machine Learning Techniques in Predicting Mental Disorder." *International Journal of Human Computing Studies* 3.6 (2021): 22-30.
- [12]. Banna, Md Hasan Al, et al. "A hybrid deep learning model to predict the impact of COVID-19 on mental health from social media big data." *IEEE Access* 11 (2023): 77009-77022.
- [13]. Lin, Y. Fu, X. Lin, D. Zhou, A. Yang and S. Jiang, "CL-XABSA: Contrastive Learning for Cross-Lingual Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis," in *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Audio, Speech, and Language Processing*, vol. 31, pp. 2935-2946, 2023, doi: 10.1109/TASLP.2023.3297964.
- [14]. N. Raghunathan and K. Saravanakumar, "Challenges and Issues in Sentiment Analysis: A Comprehensive Survey," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 11, pp. 69626-69642, 2023, doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3293041.
- [15]. M. Shukla and A. Kumar, "An Experimental Analysis of Deep Neural Network Based Classifiers for Sentiment Analysis Task," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 11, pp. 36929-36944, 2023, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3266640.
- [16]. Wu, Yuxin, and Guofeng Deng. "A Parallel Fusion Graph Convolutional Network for Aspect- Level Sentiment Analysis." *Big Data Research* 32 (2023): 100378.
- [17]. Fu, Xianghua, et al. "Combine HowNet lexicon to train phrase recursive autoencoder for sentence-level sentiment analysis." *Neurocomputing* 241 (2017): 18-27.
- [18]. J. Zhang, X. Wu, and C. Huang, "AdaMoW: Multimodal Sentiment Analysis Based on Adaptive Modality-Specific Weight Fusion Network," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 11, pp. 48410-48420, 2023, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3276932.
- [19]. A. Nguyen, A. Longa, M. Luca, J. Kaul, and G. Lopez, "Emotion Analysis Using Multilayered Networks for Graphical Representation of Tweets," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 10, pp. 99467-99478, 2022, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3207161.
- [20]. J. Han et al., "Deep Learning for Mobile Mental Health: Challenges and recent advances," in *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 96-105, Nov. 2021, doi: 10.1109/MSP.2021.3099293.
- [21]. M. Niu, J. Tao, B. Liu, J. Huang and Z. Lian, "Multimodal Spatiotemporal Representation for Automatic Depression Level Detection," in *IEEE Transactions on Affective Computing*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 294-307, 1 Jan.-March 2023, doi: 10.1109/TAFFC.2020.3031345
- [22]. Baek, Ji-Won, and Kyungyong Chung. "Context deep neural network model for predicting depression risk using multiple regression." *IEEE Access* 8 (2020): 18171-18181.
- [23]. Nazar, Mobeen, et al. "A systematic review of human-computer interaction and explainable artificial intelligence in healthcare with artificial intelligence techniques." *IEEE Access* 9 (2021): 153316-153348.
- [24]. Pilbeam, Caitlin, et al. "Mapping young people's journeys through mental health services: A prospective longitudinal qualitative study protocol." *Plos one* 18.6 (2023): e0287098.
- [25]. Woodgate, Roberta L., Miriam Gonzalez, and Pauline Tennent. "Accessing mental health services for a child living with anxiety: Parents' lived experience and recommendations." *Plos one* 18.4 (2023): e0283518.
- [26]. Adjorlolo, Samuel. "Seeking and receiving help for mental health services among pregnant women in Ghana." *PLoS one* 18.3 (2023): e0280496.
- [27]. Ji, Linchong, and Zhiyong Liu. "Analysis of the Effects of Arts and Crafts in Public Mental Health Education Based on Artificial Intelligence Technology." *Journal of environmental and public health* 2022 (2022).
- [28]. Abd Rahman, Rohizah, et al. "Application of machine learning methods in mental health detection: a systematic review." *Ieee Access* 8 (2020): 183952-183964.
- [29]. Tyagi, Ashima, Vibhav Prakash Singh, and Manoj Madhava Gore. "Towards artificial intelligence in mental health: a comprehensive survey on the detection of schizophrenia." *Multimedia Tools and Applications* 82.13 (2023): 20343-20405.

[30]. Yan, Wen-Jing, Qian-Nan Ruan, and Ke Jiang. "Challenges for artificial intelligence in recognizing mental disorders." *Diagnostics* 13.1 (2022): 2.