Title: Classification of emotions from the recognition of facial expressions applied to the prevention of secondary alexithymia: A review of the state of the art

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- INTRODUCTION
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INTRODUCTION

ALEXITHYMIA

“NO WORDS FOR FEELINGS”

LESS EMOTION UNDERSTANDING

PSYCHOSOMATIC TRANSTORN

COGNITIVE-AFFECTIVE DEFICIT

[FIGURE 1]
JUSTIFICATION

- FANTASIZE AND IMAGINE DIFFICULT
- LACK OF EMPHATY
- NEGATIVE ATTITUDE
- RELATIONSHIPS FALL
- PERFORMANCE WORK REDUCTION

[FIGURE 2]
BACKGROUND

ALEXITHYMIA

PRIMARLEY

SECONDARY

CHRONIC DISEASES

TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES

NEUROBIOLOGICAL LEVEL ANOMALIES

EMOTIONAL REPRESSION

DEEP DEPRESSION
INVESTIGATION WORKS

TYPICAL METHODOLOGY

TAS-20 ASSESSMENT

AFFECTIVE CONNOTATIONS INCENTIVE

SUBJECT RESULTS ANALYSIS

CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

INTERESTING DATA
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<th>Affective stimulus</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
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<td>Alexithymia and the Recognition of Facial Expressions of Emotion</td>
<td>James D.A. Parker; Greame J. Taylor; R. Michael Bagby</td>
<td>TAS – 20; Toronto Alexithymia Scale: 20 questions version.</td>
<td>Identification of emotions in a set of slides with nine different emotional expression posses.</td>
<td>The group with low alexithymia grade gotten a higher accuracy rate on the identification activity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognition of Emotional Facial Expressions in Alexithymia</td>
<td>Francisco M. Sánchez; Enrique G. Fernández; Noelia S. Pérez</td>
<td>TAS – 20; Toronto Alexithymia Scale: 20 questions version.</td>
<td>Match the expression shown in the eyes with any of four possible emotions through the test: “Reading the mind in the eyes”.</td>
<td>The subjects with high alexithymia grade might have developed cognitive representations less detailed.</td>
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<td>Sesgos cognitivos en el reconocimiento de expresiones emocionales de voz sintética en la alexitimia</td>
<td>Francisco M. Sánchez; J. Manuel M. Martínez; Javier de la Cerra</td>
<td>TAS – 20; Toronto Alexithymia Scale: 20 questions version.</td>
<td>Recognition of the emotion that an individual expresses through his voice tone.</td>
<td>Subjects with high levels of alexithymia recognized significantly fewer emotional expressions than those with a lower grade, suggesting that alexithymic subjects are less skilled to recognize emotional vocal stimuli</td>
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REFERENCES

FIGURES:


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