

Cardiovascular Diagnosis Using Federated Learning

Department of CSE
Jyothi Engineering College
Thrissur

June 9, 2021



Department Mission & Vision

Vision

- **Creating eminent and ethical leaders in the domain of computational sciences through quality professional education with a focus on holistic learning and excellence.**

Mission

- **To create technically competent and ethically conscious graduates in the field of Computer Science & Engineering by encouraging holistic learning and excellence.**
- **To prepare students for careers in Industry, Academia and the Government.**
- **To instill Entrepreneurial Orientation and research motivation among the students of the department**
- **To emerge as a leader in education in the region by encouraging teaching, learning, industry and societal connect.**

OUR TEAM

GROUP MEMBERS

- 1 ANN MARIYA
(JEC16CS026)
- 2 RAHUL M
(JEC16CS092)
- 3 MANEESH MANOJ
(JEC17CS063)
- 4 RASHI M
(JEC17CS079)

Guide

Mrs. NAMITHA T N
Assistant Professor, Dept. of
CSE

Project Github Repository

github.com/mnshmn/group18



- ➊ Introduction
- ➋ Literature Survey
- ➌ Existing System
- ➍ Proposed System
- ➎ Overall Architecture
- ➏ Workflow
- ➐ Results & Screenshots
- ➑ Future Directions
- ➒ Conclusion

- **According to WHO, Cardiovascular diseases stand as the number one cause of death globally.**
- **Disease identification by Auscultation depends on the expertise of the Physician**
- **Conventional Machine Learning based technologies are not able to achieve the level of accuracy, comparable to a human counterpart due to data-privacy restrictions**
- **Project Abstract**
 - **Uses decentralized, privacy preserving Federated Learning to diagnose and detect abnormalities in cardiovascular system by observing heart sound.**



The System Aims to:

- 1 Privacy oriented approach to conventional Machine Learning
- 2 Implementing Federated Learning in the healthcare sector
- 3 Discovering effective ways to implement Federated Learning technology



Literature Papers Reviewed

- 1 **Classification of normal/abnormal heart sound recordings: The physionet-computing in cardiology challenge 2016, Gari D Clifford, Chengyu Liu et.al, 2016**
- 2 **Federated machine learning: Concept and applications Qiang Yang, Yang Liu, Tianjian Chen, and Yongxin Tong, 2019**
- 3 **Federated learning for healthcare informatics, Jie Xu, Benjamin S Glicksberg et.al, 2020**
- 4 **Introduction to federated learning and challenges, Kelvin, 2020**
- 5 **Classification of heart sounds using convolutional neural network, Fan Li, Hong Tang et.al, 2020**
- 6 **Spectral images based environmental sound classification using cnn with meaningful data augmentation, Zohaib Mushtaq, Shun-Feng Su, and Quoc-Viet Tran, 2020**
- 7 **Lung and heart sounds analysis: state-of-the-art and future trends, Ana L Padilla-Ortiz and David Ibarra. 2018**



- **Base Paper: Classification of Heart Sounds Using CNN**
- **Key Points:**
 - 1 Uses CNN to classify PCG signals of heart sound samples
 - 2 Produced 86% validation accuracy in classifying normal vs abnormal heart sounds
 - 3 Single learning entity

Proposed system

- 1 Federated Learning to diagnose heart conditions
- 2 System includes distributed, collaborative, privacy-preserving deep learning architecture that can perform local training on edge devices
- 3 Uses *labeled heart sound* collected by Electronic Stethoscopes as our training data
- 4 The local inference learned by each model are transferred, in a way they cannot be re-engineered to raw data, to a central server

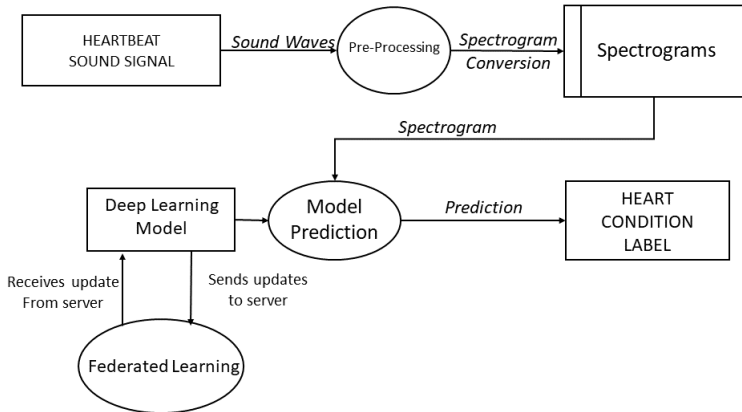


Proposed System [Contd.]

- 1 **Server efficiently aggregate these inferences to form a globally improved model**
- 2 **This model is transferred to edge devices to create a personalized model using local data, keeping the local data secured at respective devices**
- 3 **The model architecture used is Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**



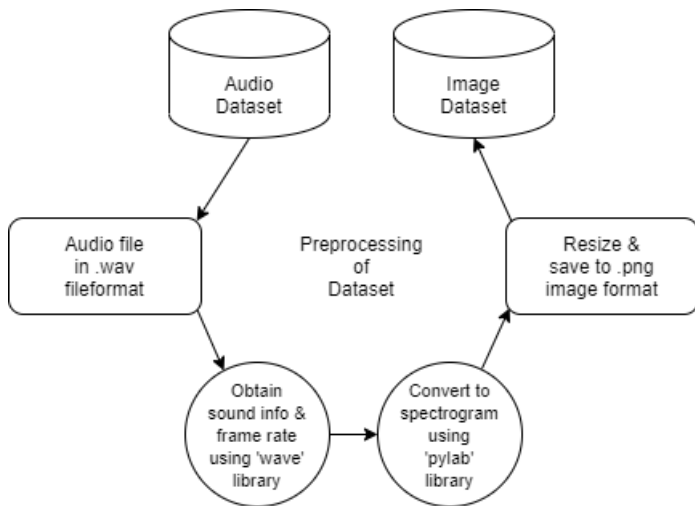
Overall Architecture



- 1 Pre-Processing
- 2 Deep Learning Model
- 3 Federated Architecture
- 4 User Interface

- ➊ **Converting digital audio signal from electronic stethoscope to mel-spectrogram image**
- ➋ **Covert image from RGB to Grayscale**
- ➌ **Resizes the mel-spectrogram image**

Workflow - Pre-processing

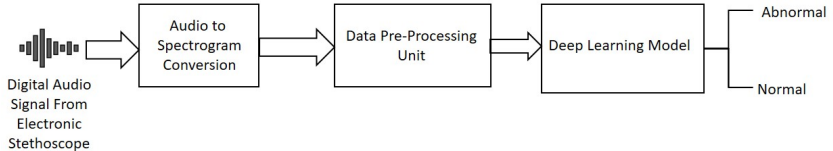


Deep Learning Model

- 1 Model analyses the spectrogram images to predict the heart conditions
- 2 Uses Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- 3 Uses PyTorch



Software Architecture



Distributed Architecture

Deep Learning Model Architecture

```
model_HeartCNN(  
    (Conv2d_1): Conv2d(1, 20, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2))  
    (ReLU_1): ReLU()  
    (BatchNorm2d_1): BatchNorm2d(20, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
    (Conv2d_2): Conv2d(20, 20, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2))  
    (ReLU_2): ReLU()  
    (BatchNorm2d_2): BatchNorm2d(20, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
    (Flatten_1): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)  
    (Linear_4): Linear(in_features=192640, out_features=2, bias=True)  
)
```

Figure: PyTorch Deep Learning Model



Federated Learning

- **Federated learning is a machine learning technique that trains an algorithm across multiple decentralized edge devices or servers holding local data samples, without exchanging them**
- **Federated learning gives devices the power to learn collaboratively from a shared model**
- **Federated learning allows individual hospitals to benefit from the rich datasets of multiple non-affiliated hospitals without centralizing the data in one place**



Federated Learning [Contd.]

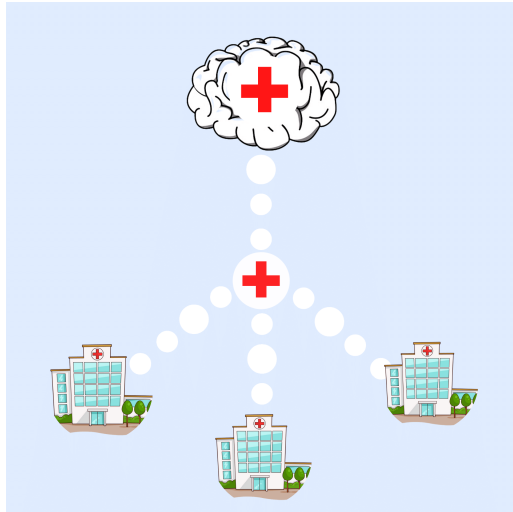


Figure: **Federated Learning**

Implementation - Federated Learning

- **Federated Learning requires a central server to host the central model, execute secure aggregation & register new client devices, for this we use OpenMined PyGrid environment**
- **OpenMined PySyft is an open-source framework for Machine Learning and other computations on decentralized data**
- **PySyft decouples private data from model training, using Federated Learning & Encrypted Computation within the main Deep Learning frameworks like PyTorch**

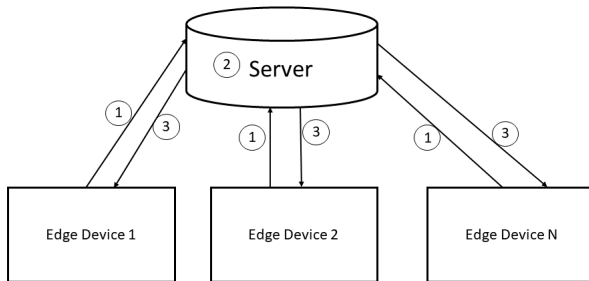


Implementation - Federated Learning [Contd.]

- We used Docker to host PyGrid & deployed a PyTorch Deep Learning(DL) model in it
- PySyft was used for facilitating Federated Learning Paradigm such as Secure Aggregation & Client-Server Communication
- Clients train on local data and passes the updated parameters to the Central Server
- We used weighted averaging to aggregate parameter values in the Central Server
- Communication between Central Server and Client devices are secured using RS-256 which consist of RSA & SHA algorithms
- The updated parameters from Central Server is then sent back to Client Models to create a globally improved model



Workflow - Federated Learning



- ① Sending Encrypted Gradients
- ② Secure Aggregation
- ③ Sending back model updates

2. Federated Learning Architecture

Figure: **Federated Learning**



Developed two User Interfaces:

① Web-Application for Doctors:

- Enables doctors to use ML model and report patient's condition
- Flask Application with Web based UI
- MySQL database
- Uses Python3, HTML, CSS, JS, SQL

② Android Application for Patients:

- Enables patient's to view medical conditions, prescription etc.
- Flutter Application for Android devices
- Uses Dart



Output - Pre-processing

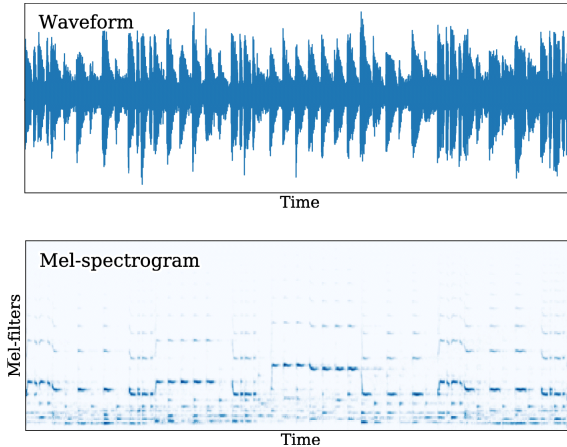


Figure: Audio signal & generated mel-spectrogram

Output - Deep Learning Model

```
[11] 1 model = model_HeartCNN()
      2 labels = torch.max(Prediction, 1)
      3
      4 class_list = {0:"Abnormal",1:"Normal"}
      5 output= [class_list[int(k)] for k in list(labels)]
      6 print(output)

['Abnormal', 'Normal', 'Abnormal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Abnormal', 'Normal', 'Abnormal']
```

Figure: **Model Predictions**





```
1 plotConfusion(model_HeartCNN)
```

```
total correct: 2142  
accuracy: 0.5114613180515759  
total correct - test: 891  
accuracy - test: 0.8510028653295129  
Confusion-Matrix: Train-----  
    tensor([[1072, 1056],  
            [ 990, 1070]], device='cuda:0')  
Confusion-Matrix: Test-----  
    tensor([[420, 112],  
            [ 44, 471]], device='cuda:0')
```

Figure: **Model Metrics: Accuracy**

Results & Screenshots[Contd.]

Test Metrics

Classes - ['abnormal', 'normal']

Class 0

TP 420, TN 471, FP 112, FN 44

Sensitivity = 0.9051724076271057

Specificity = 0.8078902363777161

Class 1

TP 471, TN 420, FP 44, FN 112

Sensitivity = 0.8078902363777161

Specificity = 0.9051724076271057

Figure: **Model Metrics: Sensitivity, Specificity**



Results & Screenshots [Contd.]



```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))  
2 plot_confusion_matrix(cm,classes)
```

Confusion matrix

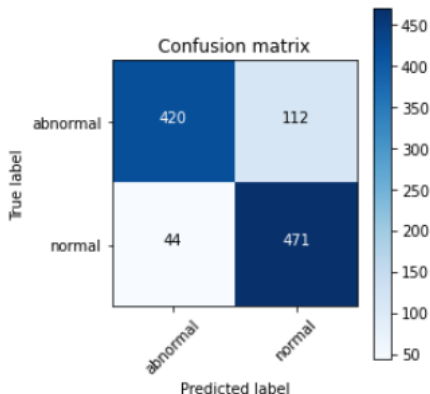


Figure: **Confusion Matrix - Test Dataset**

Results & Screenshots [Contd.]

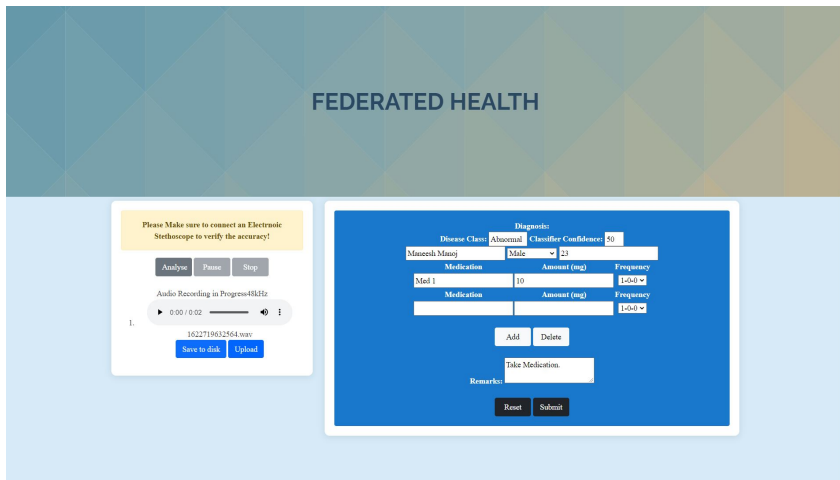


Figure: Web Application - User Interface

Results & Screenshots [Contd.]

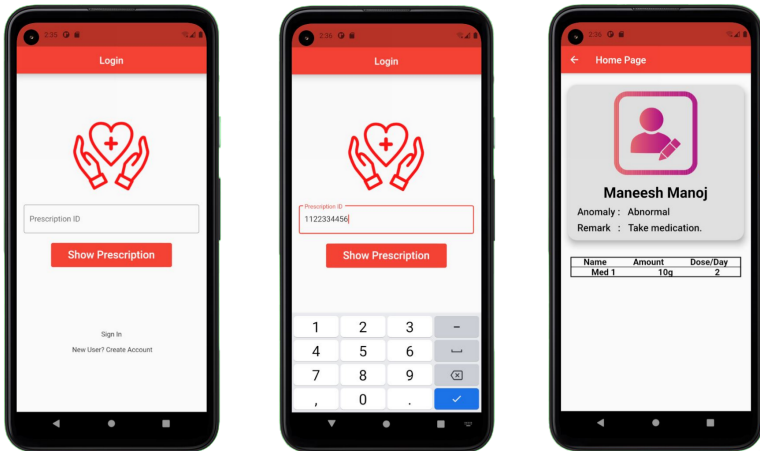


Figure: Mobile Application - User Interface

- ➊ **Improve the performance of the ML model**
- ➋ **Implement a more secure method of saving medical record, like Blockchain**
- ➌ **Deploy the Applications developed**

CONCLUSION

- 1 Created a privacy preserving, collaborative Machine Learning system for Heartbeat sound classification
- 2 Implemented Federated learning on Privacy sensitive Medical domain
- 3 Developed User Interfaces for Doctors & Patients



REFERENCES

-  Gari D Clifford, Chengyu Liu, Benjamin Moody, David Springer, Ikaro Silva, Qiao Li, and Roger G Mark.
Classification of normal/abnormal heart sound recordings
-  Peter Kairouz, H. Brendan McMahan et. al
Advances and Open Problems in Federated Learning
CoRR, abs/1912.04977, 2019
-  Yang, Qiang and Liu, Yang and Chen, Tianjian and Tong, Yongxin
Federated machine learning: Concept and applications, ACM TIST, abs/1902.04885, 2019
-  Li, Fan and Tang, Hong and Shang, Shang and Mathiak, et.al
Classification of Heart Sounds Using Convolutional Neural Network, Applied Sciences, MDPI
2018. [Online].
Available <https://www.tensorflow.org/federated>



Thank You

Any Query?

