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# Graph Convolutional Networks For IED Detection From Scalp EEG

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MONASH  
University



the**Alfred**



**Epworth**

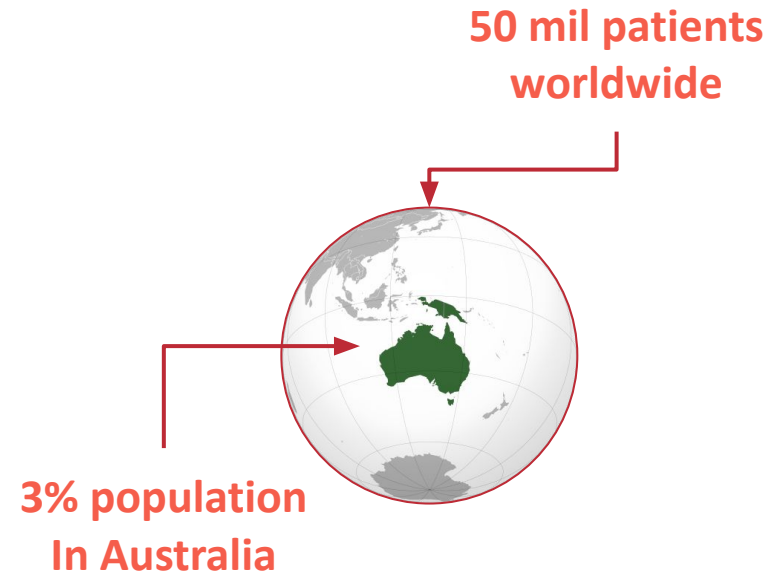
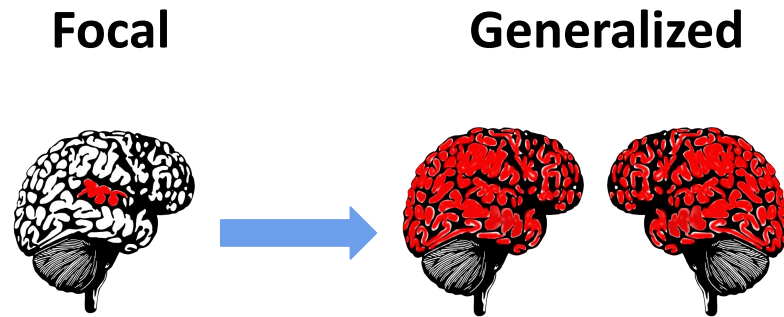


The Royal  
Melbourne  
Hospital

# What is epilepsy?

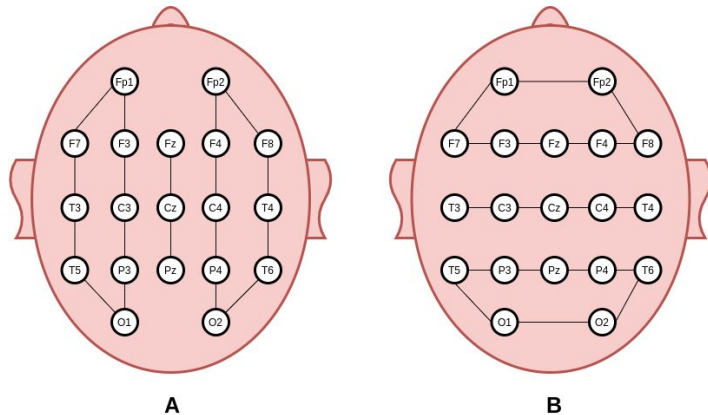
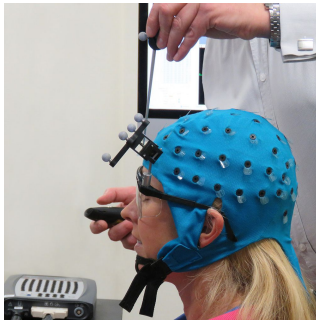
**Epilepsy:** a long-term brain condition where a person has repeated seizures.

**Seizure:** burst of uncontrolled electrical activity among neurons - cause muscle convulsions and loss of consciousness.



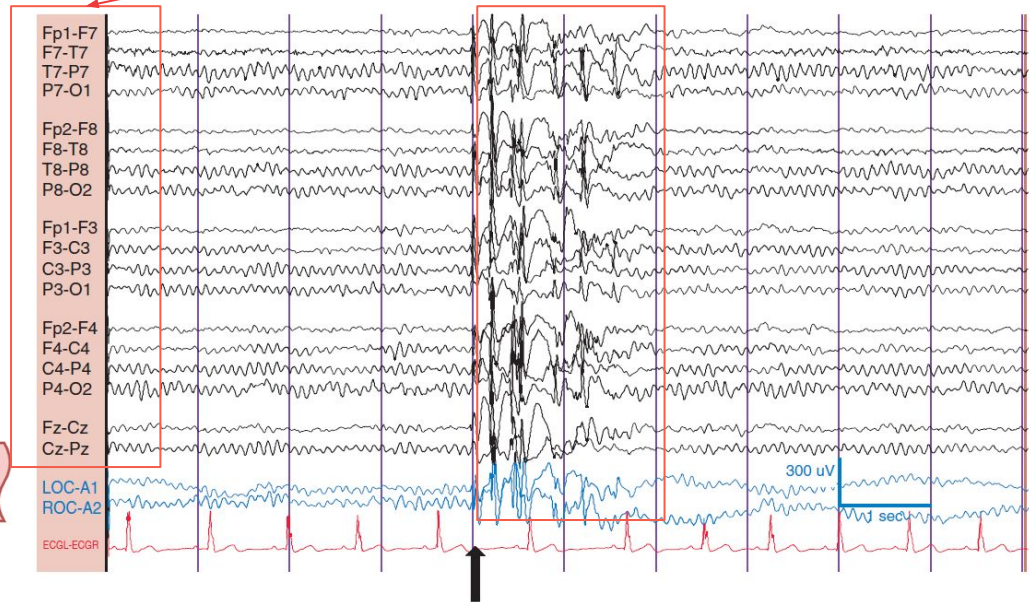
# How epilepsy is diagnosed?

**Electroencephalography (EEG)** is used to monitor voltage fluctuations from ionic current among neurons inside the brain.



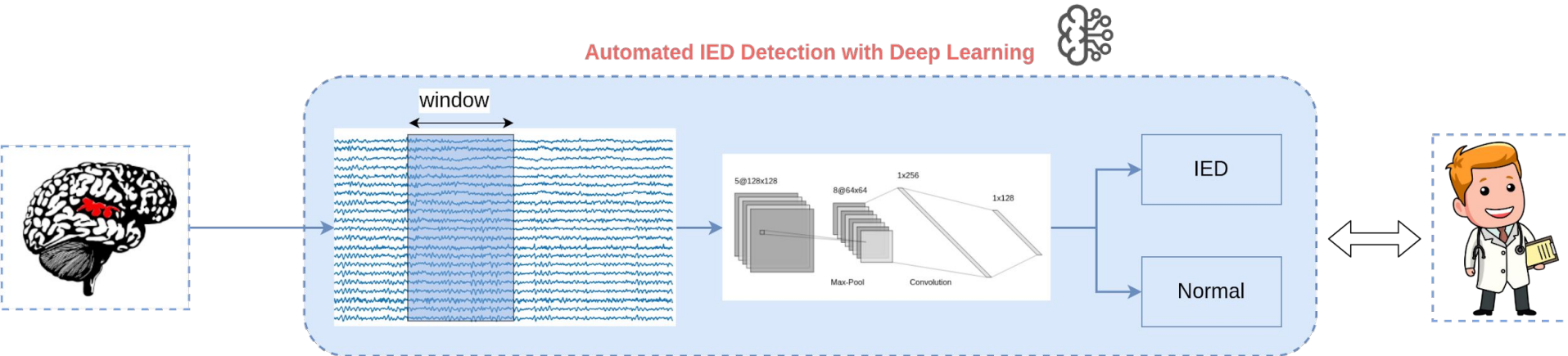
A. Longitudinal bipolar montage.  
B. Transverse bipolar montage.

montage



**Interictal epileptiform discharges (IED)**



# Overview - IED detection



**Objective:** automatically detect IEDs - **general model for all patients:**

- An EEG recording is viewed as a time series
- Split EEG into smaller windows, windows with or without IED
- Artifact removal - bandpass filter
- Classification: channel-wise (univariate) or epoch (multivariate)

**Evaluation:**

- Windows classification - False positives per minute  **Review**
  - EEG recordings classification
  - Patients classification
-  **Diagnosis**

# Overview - Evaluation

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

Where:

- TP: True classified windows with IED
- FP: False classified windows with IED
- FN: False classified normal windows
- TN: True classified normal windows

**Note: Window dataset is highly imbalanced. # Normal >> # IEDs**

High FP means more work for the clinicians 

A good model should have both high precision and high sensitivity. This can be measured with F1.



$$F1 = \frac{2 * Precision * Sensitivity}{Precision + Sensitivity}$$

# Graph Convolutional Network - GCN

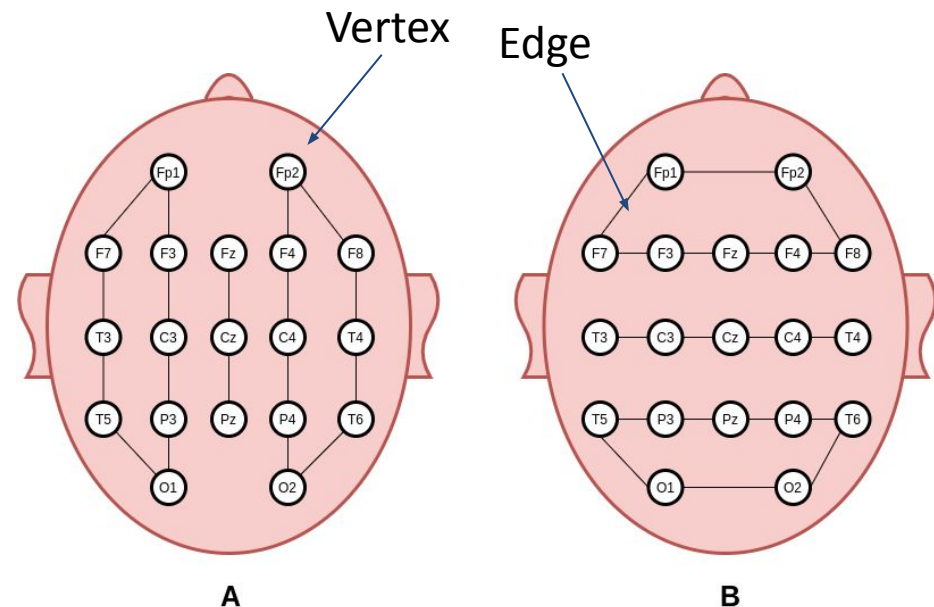
Montage is a graph  $G = (V, E)$

where:

- $V$  is a set of electrodes (vertices)
- $E$  is a set of edges connecting paired electrodes.

Chebyshev convolutional operation on a graph  $x$

$$y = g_{\theta} * x = g_{\theta}(L)x = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k T_k(L)x$$



- A. Longitudinal bipolar montage.  
B. Transverse bipolar montage.

# Graph Convolutional Network

The Laplacian matrix of a graph  $G(V,E)$  is

$$L(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u = v \text{ and } d_v \neq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u d_v}} & \text{if } u \text{ and } v \text{ are adjacent,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Where:  $d_v$  is the degree of vertex  $v$

Chebyshev convolutional operation is used to estimate the Fourier transform of the graph

Where:

$$y = g_{\theta} * x = g_{\theta}(L)x = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k T_k(L)x$$

- $T_k$  is the Chebyshev polynomials of order  $K$
- $\theta_k$  are the polynomial coefficients

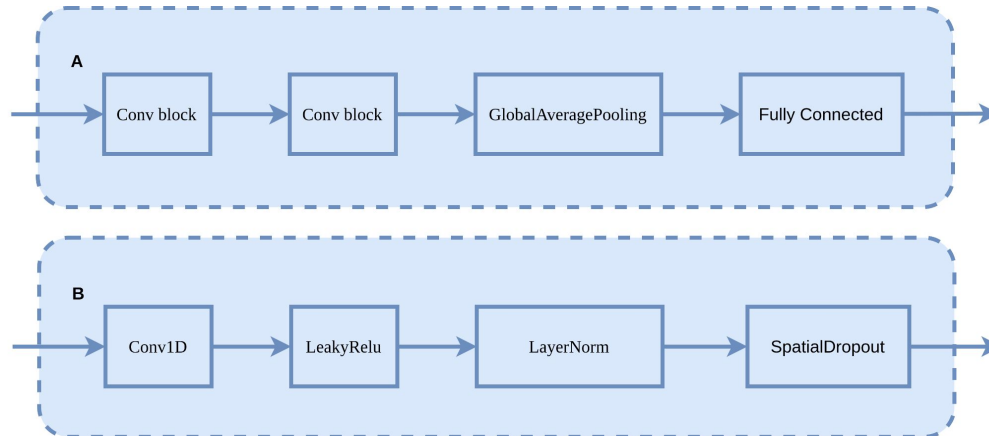
Recap: Chebyshev recurrence

$$T_k(\tilde{\Lambda}) = 2\tilde{\Lambda}T_{k-1}(\tilde{\Lambda}) - \tilde{\Lambda}T_{k-2}(\tilde{\Lambda})$$

$$T_0(\tilde{\Lambda}) = 1, \quad T_1(\tilde{\Lambda}) = \tilde{\Lambda}$$

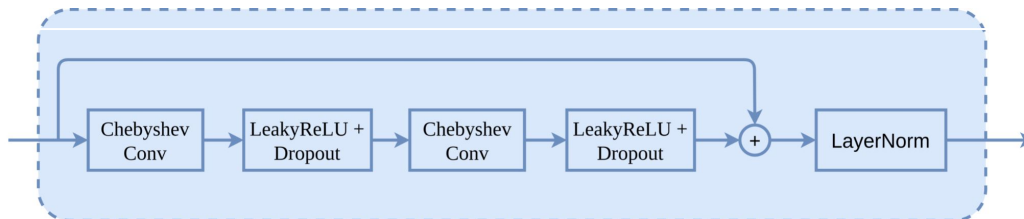
# GCN - Components

## Learning temporal features



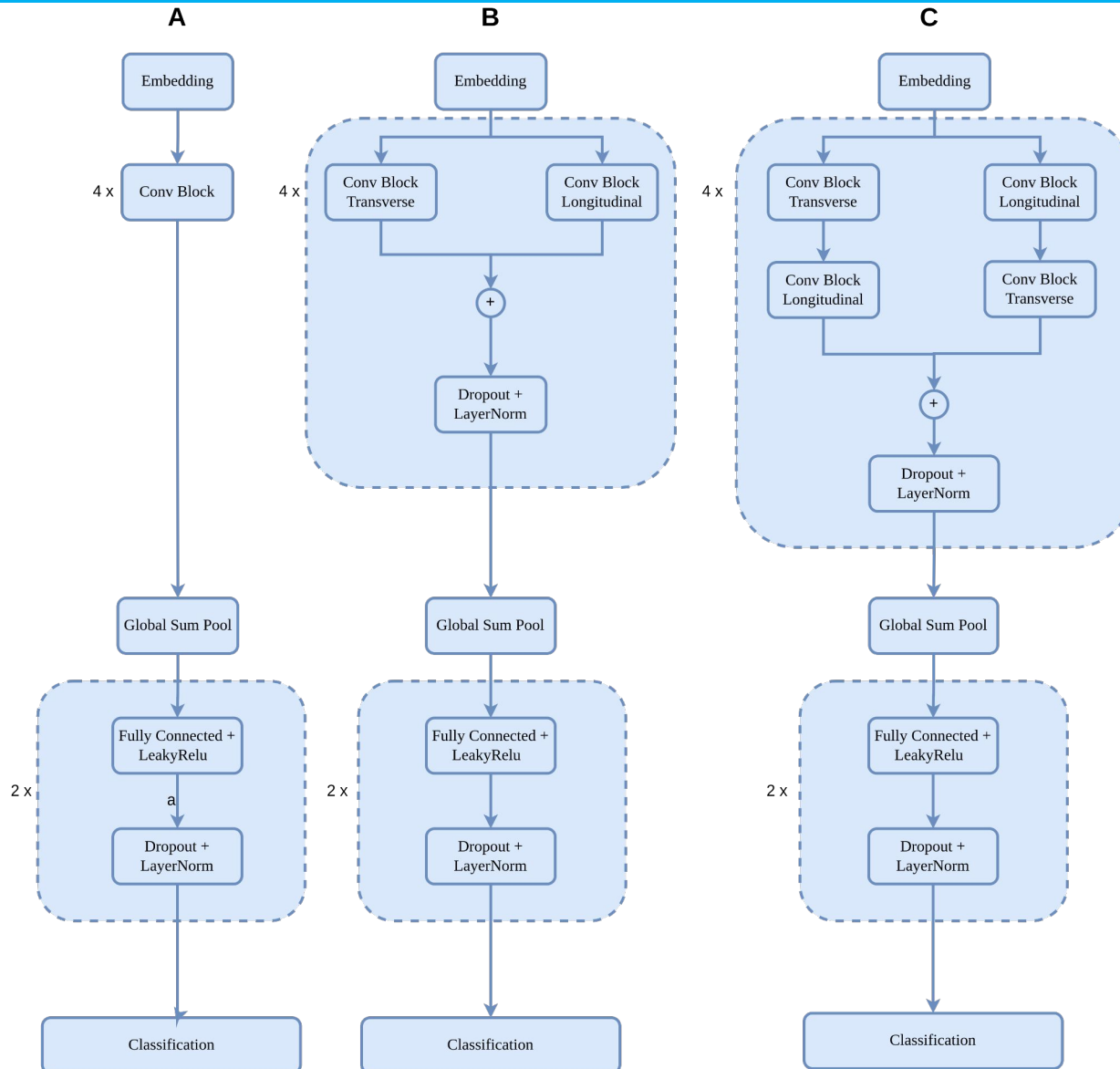
A. Embedding block.  
B. Design of 1D CNN block.

## Learning spatio features - Chebyshev block





# GCN - Architecture



# Dataset & Preprocessing

## Dataset:

- We collected a set of routine EEG recordings from **Alfred Hospital in Melbourne, Australia**
- 10-20 system
- Average duration of IED is 2s

	Train	Test	Total
Epileptic EEG	80	30	110
Normal EEG	92	24	116
IEDs			1, 413
IED windows	1, 934	615	2,549

## Preprocessing:

- Window: 2s with 50% overlap
- Bandpass filtering: 0.5-50Hz
- Resampling to 256 Hz with polyphase filtering
- Excluding auricular (M1 and M2) channels.

# Results

Table 1: 2s window classification at probability threshold of 0.5

Model	Sens	Spec	Prec	F1	AUC
A - Trans (1)	0.51	0.98	0.24	0.32	0.91
A - Long (2)	0.64	0.95	0.16	0.26	0.91
Architecture B	0.60	0.98	0.32	<b>0.42</b>	0.92
Architecture C	0.62	0.97	0.14	0.25	0.91
Average of 1 & 2	0.39	0.99	0.36	0.37	0.92

Clean set of windows:

- Normal windows(without IED) from normal EEG

Table 2. Results of whole EEG recording classification.

Model	AUC
Architecture A - Trans (1)	0.45
Architecture A - Long (2)	0.80
Architecture B	0.84
Architecture C	0.77
Average of 1 & 2	0.72

Table 3. Mean FP/minute and mean sensitivity across all EEG recordings in test set at 0.8 probability threshold.

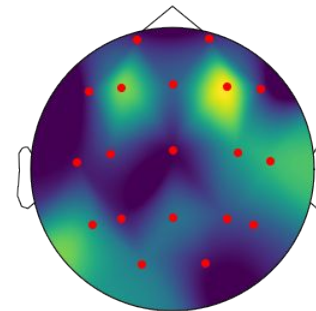
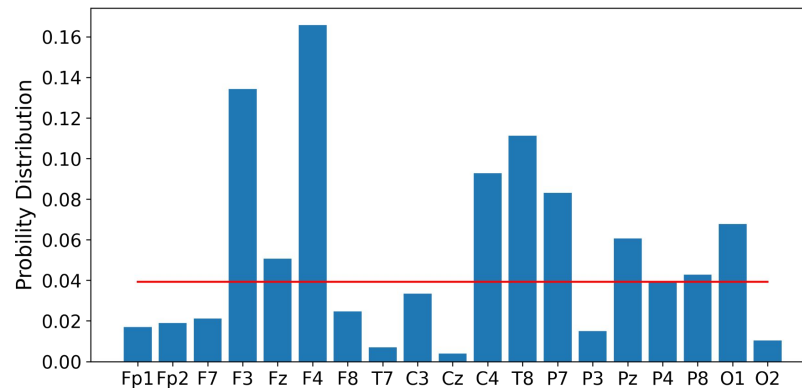
Model	Mean FP/minute	Mean Sensitivity
Architecture A - Trans (1)	0.35	0.43
Architecture A - Long (2)	2.59	0.71
Architecture B	5.0	0.73
Architecture C	2.44	0.68
Average of 1 & 2	0.44	0.64

Include all windows from epileptic EEG recordings

# Interpretability

Look at embedding of each electrode to see where the IED would be visible the most:

- Use output of the layer before the global sum pooling layer - 19 x 256
- Sum up all features per electrode -> z-score normalization -> softmax



# References

- [1] P. Veličković, G. Cucurull, A. Casanova, A. Romero, P. Liò, and Y. Bengio, “Graph Attention Networks,” arXiv:1710.10903 [cs, stat], Feb. 2018, Accessed: Jul. 10, 2021. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10903>
- [2] I. Covert et al., “Temporal Graph Convolutional Networks for Automatic Seizure Detection,” arXiv:1905.01375 [cs, eess, stat], May 2019, Accessed: Jan. 27, 2021. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1905.01375>
- [3] Lara V MarCuse, Madeline C Fields, and Jiyeoun (Jenna) Yoo 2016 Rowan’s Primer of EEG

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