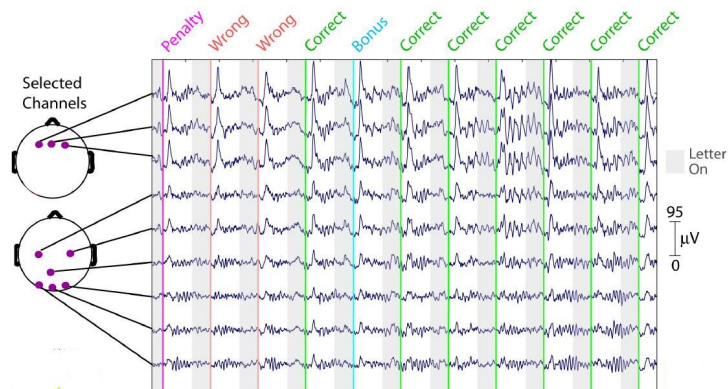


# Stimulus-EEG testing for forecasting health outcomes of comatose patients

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# Background

- 250 new comatose patients per 100,000 people in the US each year
- Need: correlated electroencephalogram (EEG) data with outcomes
  - Measures brain activity of patients



- Implications for medical doctors and clinical researchers

# Project Goals

## Winter Quarter:

- Develop standardized stimulus protocol to be implemented during data collection
  - Method to recognize when a stimulus was introduced to the patient in the EEG data (markers for stimuli)
  - IRB approved 03/07/2024

## Spring Quarter:

- Develop an analysis pipeline software to analyze data
- Implement protocol with admitted patients (non-comatose, admitted for observation)

# Use-cases and components

Input: Patient/EEG ID  
that stimulus is being  
administered to

Output: String display of  
verbal stimulus sentence  
when audio is played

GUI

Input: EEG data from patient

Output: Probability score for  
patient prognosis.

**What we've built**

Automated verbal  
stimulus

Random sentence  
generator and its  
audio function

Patient/EEG  
dictionary function

Data  
preprocessing and  
feature engineering

Prognosis  
prediction

Pass stimulus-EEG  
annotation from dictionary  
function to patient outcomes

Function that matches  
patient outcomes with  
EEG-stimulus data

Function to clean data  
/ engineer features so  
they are ready for the  
ML model

Pass processed data  
to train model. Patient  
outcome data is the  
target variable

Trained ML model on  
stimulus-EEG and  
patient outcome data

# Design architecture

PsychoPy



- Used for creating automated stimuli for psychological tests

GTTS



- Used to normalize audio stimulus for patients

All code written in Python

Structure:

- Generate sentence from predefined lists of nouns, verbs, adjectives
- Play sentence out loud for patient, recording timestamp
- Dictionary holding patient ID + timestamp + stimulus is updated

# Project demo

## Automated Verbal Stimulus Demo

```
[ ]: # Import the package with the functions
      from stimulus_package import update_patient_dict, generate_and_play_sentences

      # Enter the patient or EEG ID so that the administered sentences can be matched to the EEG
      patient_or_eeg_id = ""

      # Enter the number of sentences to generate and play
      number_of_sentences = None

      # Pass the above arguments into the sentence generator and patient dictionary functions
      update_patient_dict(*generate_and_play_sentences(number_of_sentences, patient_or_eeg_id))
```

[ ]:

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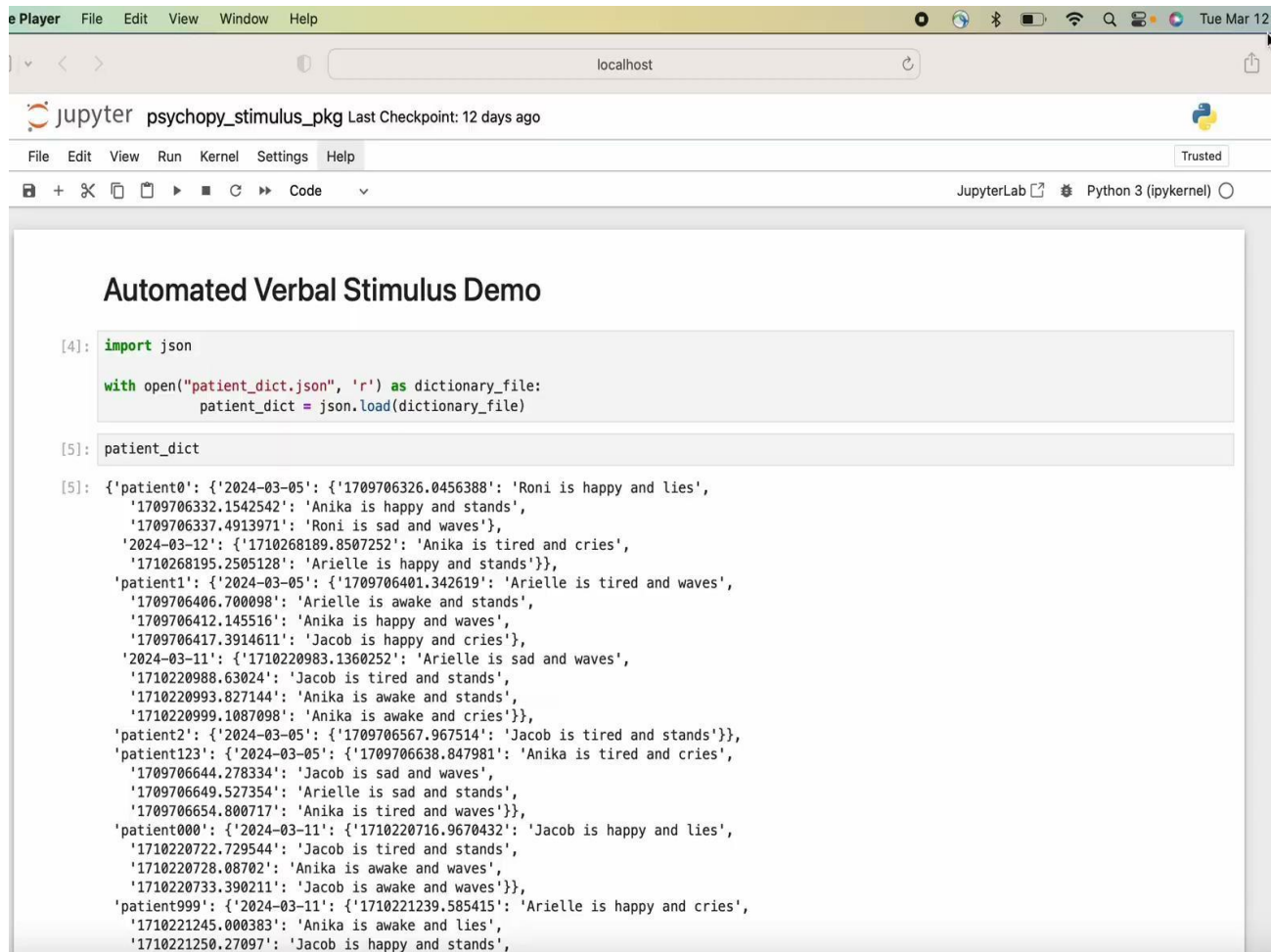
[ ]:

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# Project demo



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The browser address bar shows 'localhost'. The JupyterLab header includes the logo, the name 'psychopy\_stimulus\_pkg', and 'Last Checkpoint: 12 days ago'. The interface is running Python 3 (ipykernel). The main area contains a code cell with the following code:

```
[4]: import json

with open("patient_dict.json", 'r') as dictionary_file:
    patient_dict = json.load(dictionary_file)
```

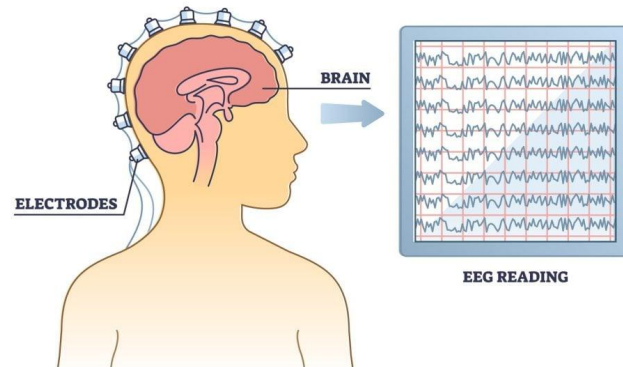
Below the code cell is an output cell showing the loaded dictionary:

```
[5]: patient_dict
```

```
[5]: {'patient0': {'2024-03-05': {'1709706326.0456388': 'Roni is happy and lies',
    '1709706332.1542542': 'Anika is happy and stands',
    '1709706337.4913971': 'Roni is sad and waves'},
    '2024-03-12': {'1710268189.8507252': 'Anika is tired and cries',
    '1710268195.2505128': 'Arielle is happy and stands'}}},
    'patient1': {'2024-03-05': {'1709706401.342619': 'Arielle is tired and waves',
    '1709706406.700098': 'Arielle is awake and stands',
    '1709706412.145516': 'Anika is happy and waves',
    '1709706417.3914611': 'Jacob is happy and cries'},
    '2024-03-11': {'1710220983.1360252': 'Arielle is sad and waves',
    '1710220988.63024': 'Jacob is tired and stands',
    '1710220993.827144': 'Anika is awake and stands',
    '1710220999.1087098': 'Anika is awake and cries'}},
    'patient2': {'2024-03-05': {'1709706567.967514': 'Jacob is tired and stands'}},
    'patient123': {'2024-03-05': {'1709706638.847981': 'Anika is tired and cries',
    '1709706644.278334': 'Jacob is sad and waves',
    '1709706649.527354': 'Arielle is sad and stands',
    '1709706654.800717': 'Anika is tired and waves'}},
    'patient000': {'2024-03-11': {'1710220716.9670432': 'Jacob is happy and lies',
    '1710220722.729544': 'Jacob is tired and stands',
    '1710220728.08702': 'Anika is awake and waves',
    '1710220733.390211': 'Jacob is awake and waves'}},
    'patient999': {'2024-03-11': {'1710221239.585415': 'Arielle is happy and cries',
    '1710221245.000383': 'Anika is awake and lies',
    '1710221250.27097': 'Jacob is happy and stands'}}
```

# Future directions

- Determine connection to EEG machines
  - This will inform future efforts to sync our software with hardware components
- **Timestamp synchronization**
  - How can we ensure that the data collected on the EEG is properly synchronized with the software stimulation time points?
- Train ML model for forecasting patient health outcomes
  - Based on stimulus EEG test
  - Using previously reported data from the literature
- In-person shadow of data collection process
- Individual patient considerations
  - Auditory perception
  - First language





# Thank you!

Questions?

