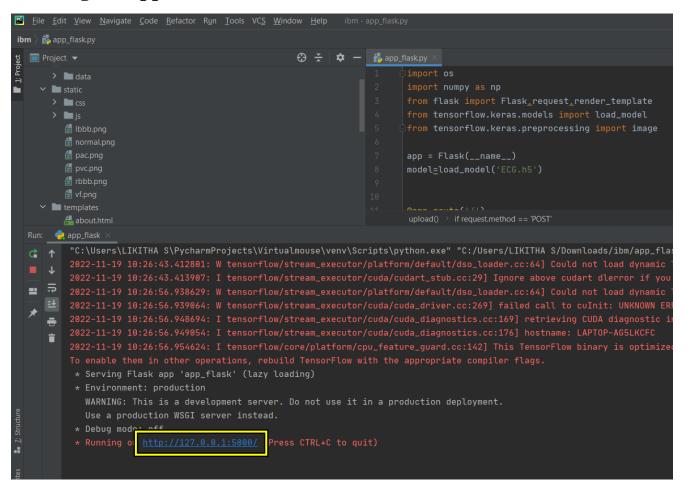
SPRINT 3

APPLICATION BUILDING

Run The App

Date	19 Nov 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID01315
Project Name	Classification of Arrhythmia by
	Using Deep Learning with 2-D
	ECG Spectral Image
	Representation

Running the app_flask on the local host:



LOCAL HOST:

OUTPUT:

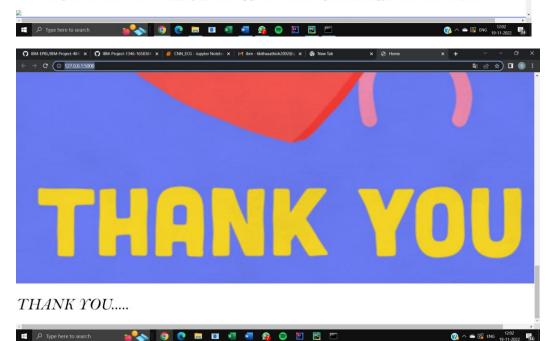
HOME PAGE:



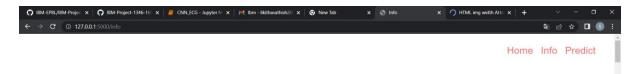


ECG arrhythmia classification using CNN

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death today. Over 17.7 million people died from CVDs in the year 2017 all over the world which is about 31% of all deaths, and over 75% of these deaths occur in low and middle income countries. Arrhythmia is a representative type of CVD that refers to any irregular change from the normal heart rhythms. There are several types of arrhythmia including atrial fibrillation, premature contraction, ventricular fibrillation, and tachycardia. Although single arrhythmia heartbeat may not have a serious impact on life, continuous arrhythmia beats can result in fatal circumstances. Electrocardiogram (ECG) is a non-invasive medical tool that displays the rhythm and status of the heart. Therefore, automatic detection of irregular heart rhythms from ECG signals is a significant task in the field of cardiology. A heart arrhythmia (uh-RITH-me-uh) is an irregular heartbeat. Heart rhythm problems (heart arrhythmias) occur when the electrical signals that coordinate the heart's beats don't work properly. The faulty signaling causes the heart to beat too fast (tachycardia), too slow (bradycardia) or irregularly. Heart arrhythmias may feel like a fluttering or racing heart and may be harmless. However, some heart arrhythmias may cause bothersome — sometimes even life-threatening — signs and symptoms. However, sometimes it's normal for a person to have a fast or slow heart rate. For example, the heart rate may increase with exercise or slow down during sleep. Heart arrhythmia treatment may include medications, catheter procedures, implanted devices or surgery to control or eliminate fast, slow or irregular heartbeats. A heart-healthy lifestyle can help prevent heart damage that can trigger certain heart arrhythmias.



INFO PAGE:



ECG- Image Based Heartbeat Classification Information Guide

NORM&L

Note that the heart is beating in a regular sinus rhythm between 60 - 100 beats per minute (specifically 82 bpm).
All the important intervals on this recording are within normal ranges.

The normal ECG
patterns seen in children
differ considerably from those
in adults.



VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION

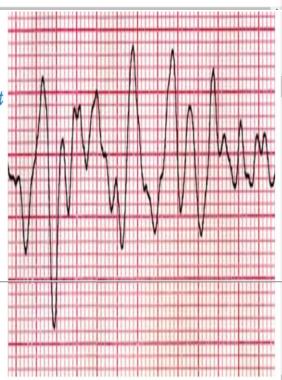
A life-threatening heart rhythm that results in a

Ventricular fibrillation (VF) is a rapid, lifethreatening heart rhythm starting in the bottom chambers of the heart. It can be triggered by a heart attack.

Because the heart doesn't pump adequately during ventricular fibrillation, sustained VF can cause low blood pressure, loss of consciousness or death.

Emergency treatment includes immediate

defibrillation with an automated external
defibrillator (AED) and cardiopulmonary
resuscitation (CPR). Long-term therapy includes
implantable defibrillators and medications to
prevent recurrence.



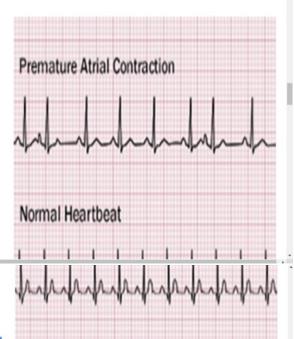
PREMATURE ATRIAL CONTRACTION

Usually, premature atrial contractions have no clear cause and no health risks. In most cases, premature atrial contractions aren't a sign of heart disease and just happen naturally.

But some people who have PACs turn out to have related heart conditions, such as:

- Cardiomyopathy (a weakened heart muscle)
- •Coronary heart aisease (fatty aeposits in your blood vessels)

If your doctor finds that you have a condition related to the premature heartbeats, you'll work together to make a treatment plan.

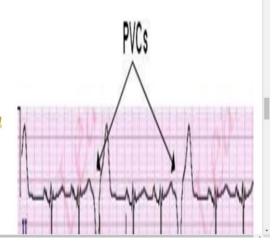


PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTIONS

Extra, abnormal heartbeats that begin in one of the heart's two lower chambers.

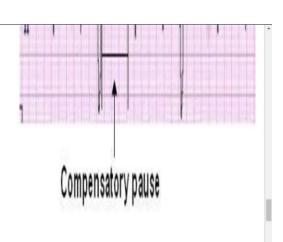
Premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) occur in most people at some point. Causes may include certain medication, alcohol, some illegal drugs, caffeine, tobacco, exercise or anxiety.

PVCs often cause no symptoms. When symptoms do



occur, they feel like a flip-flop or skipped-beat sensation in the chest.

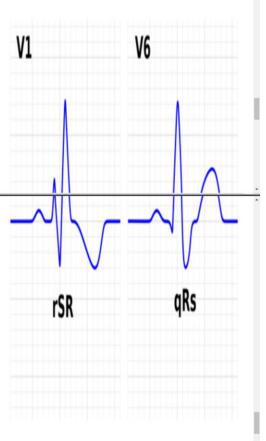
Most people with isolated PVCs and an otherwise normal heart don't need treatment. PVCs occurring continuously for longer than 30 seconds is a potentially serious cardiac condition known as ventricular tachycardia.



RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK

Right bundle branch block is associated with structural changes from stretch or ischemia to the myocardium. It can also occur iatrogenically from certain common cardiac procedures, such as right heart catheterization. Although there is no significant association

with cardiovascular risk factors, the presence of a right bundle branch block is a predictor of mortality in myocardial infarction, heart failure, and certain heart blocks. In asymptomatic patients, isolated right bundle branch block typically does not need further evaluation.



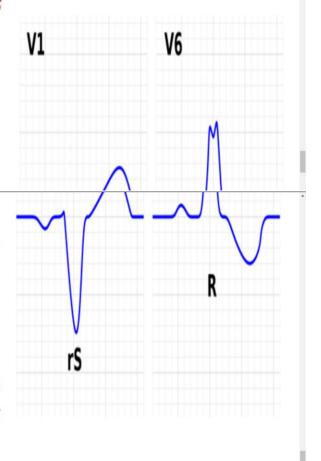
LEFT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK

A delay or blockage of electrical impulses to the left side of the heart.

Left bundle branch block sometimes makes it harder for the heart to pump blood efficiently through the circulatory system.

Most people don't have symptoms. If symptoms occur, they include fainting or a slow heart rate.

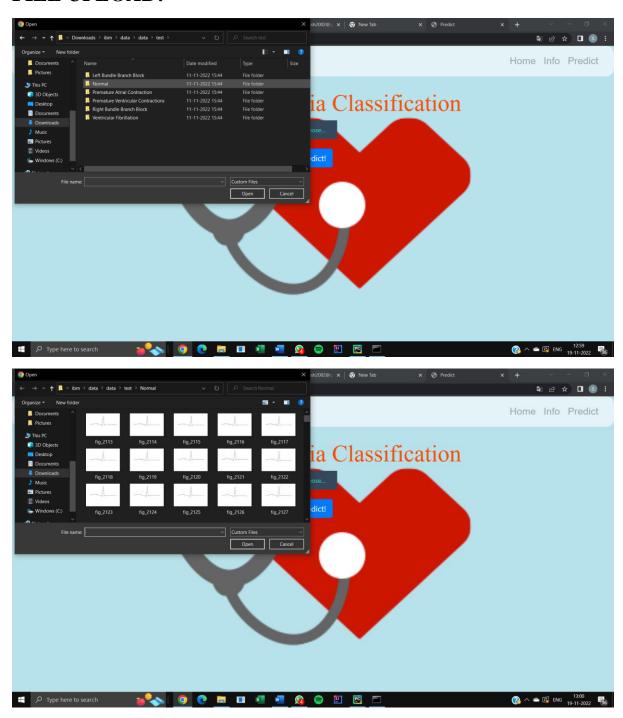
If there's an underlying condition, such as heart disease, that condition needs treatment. In patients with heart failure, a pacemaker can also relieve symptoms as well as prevent death.



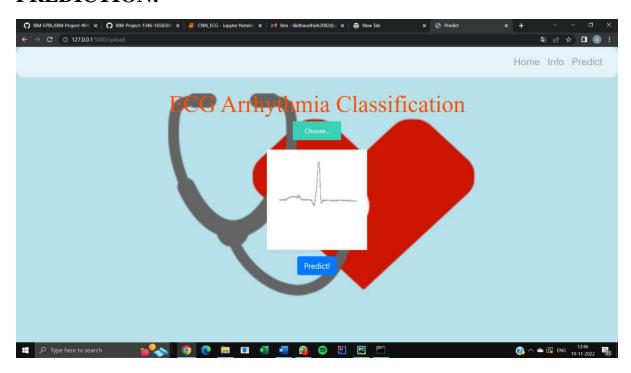
PEDICT PAGE:



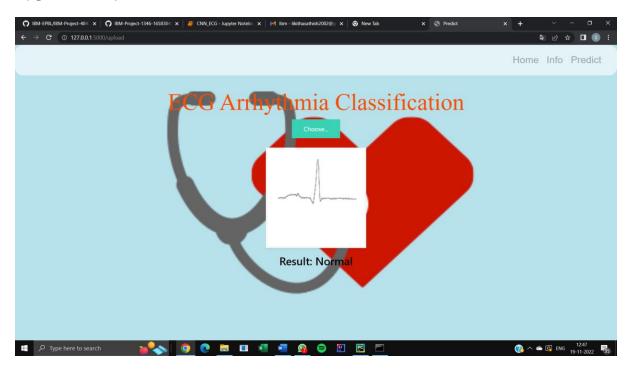
FILE UPLOAD:



PREDICTION:



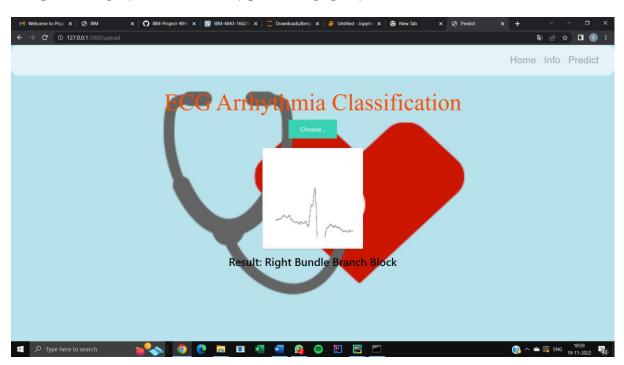
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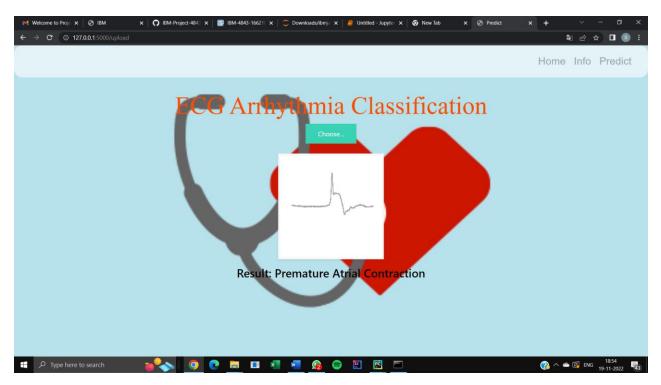
LEFT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK:



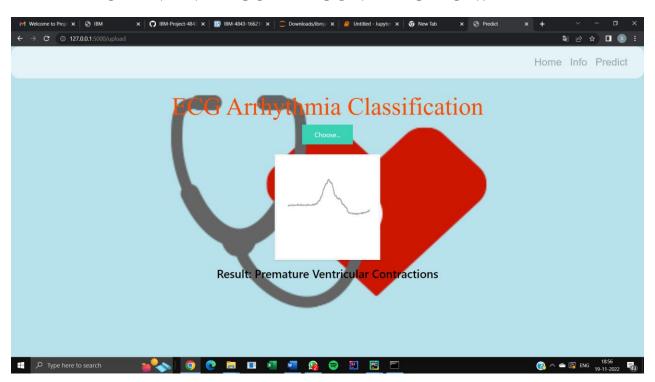
RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK:



PREMATURE ATRIAL CONTRACTION:



PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTION:



VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION:

