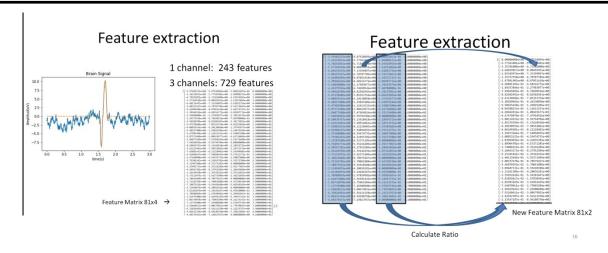
# Classification basics of EEG signals of people with schizophrenia



Martín Durán Santos Candidato a Doctor en Sistemas Inteligentes November 23th, 2022

### Motivation

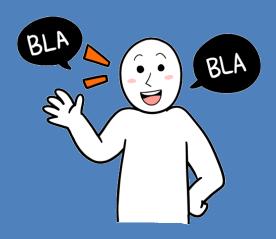
#### Why?

- This disorder affects 1%
- Not completely understood
- New methods

# What is Schizophrenia?

#### Internal Stimuli





#### **External Stimuli**



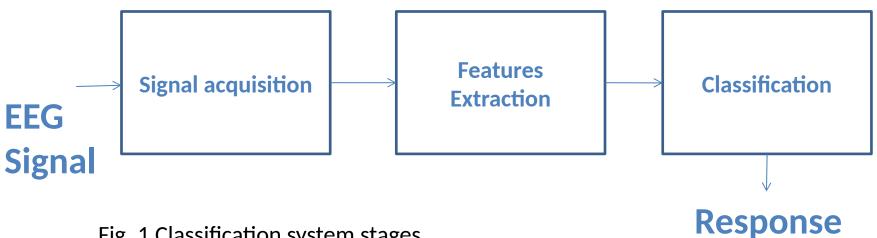


## What is Schizophrenia?

 Schizophrenia is a chronic mental illness where it is difficult to differentiate between internally and externally generated stimuli.

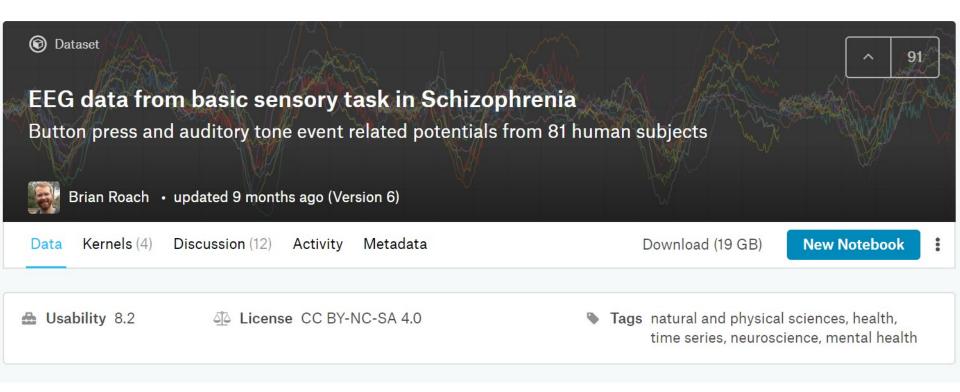
# Development

#### **Classification system stages:**



# 1. Signal Acquisition

https://www.kaggle.com/broach/button-tone-sz



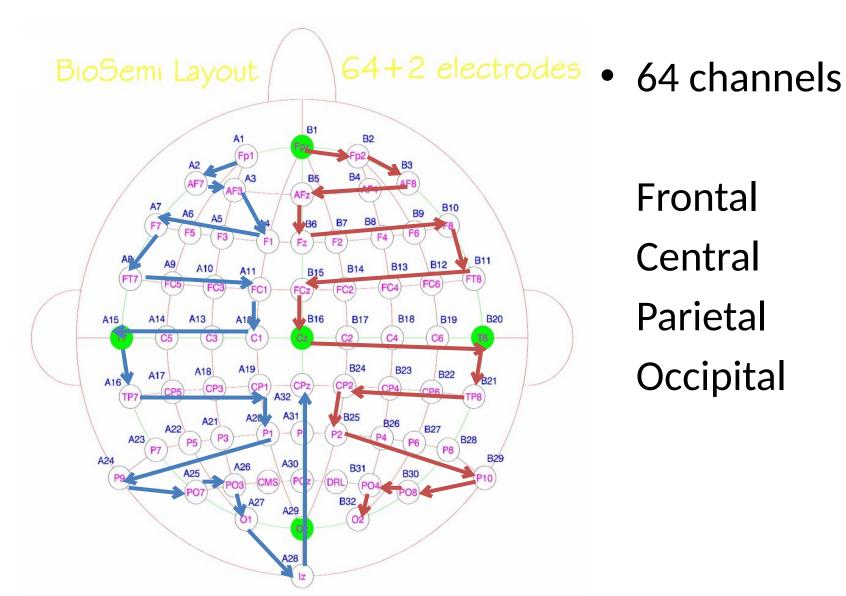
## Event-related potential (ERP)

- (1) pressed a button to immediately generated a tone,
- (2) passively listened to the same tone,
- (3) pressed a button without generating a tone

### 1. Signal Acquisition

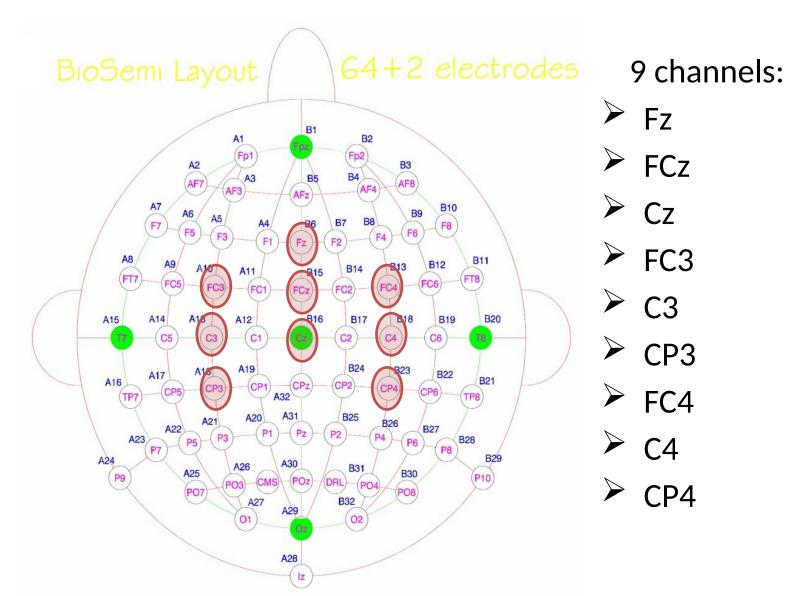
- 81 signals are processed:
  - -32  $\perp$  controls
  - − 49 \_ schizophrenia
- Sampling Frequency: 1024Hz
- Bandpass Filter: 0.5 Hz 15 Hz
- Epoch separation: 3000ms

# Key concepts

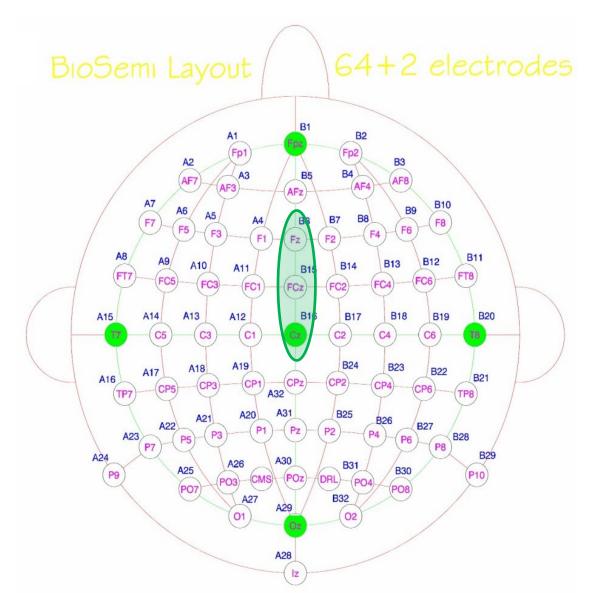


**Frontal** Central **Parietal** Occipital

# Key concepts



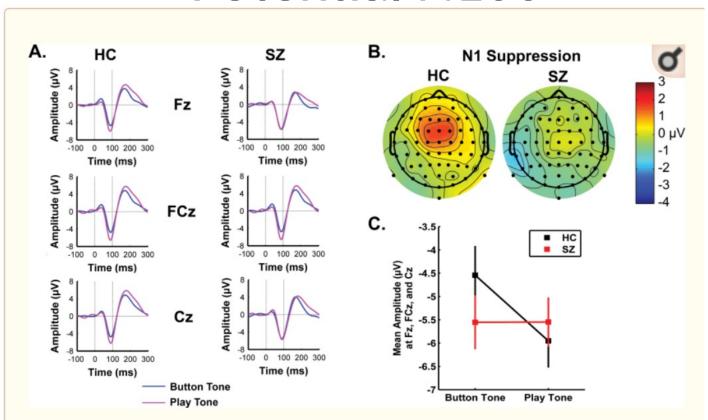
# Key concepts



3 channels:

- > Fz
- > FCz
- > Cz

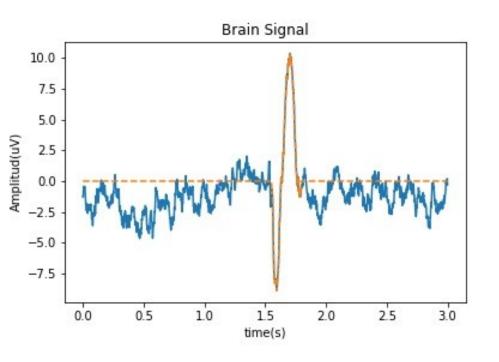
#### Potential N100



#### • Figure taken from:

Ford, Judith M and Palzes, Vanessa A and Roach, Brian J and Mathalon, Daniel H. **Did I do that? Abnormal predictive processes in schizophrenia when button pressing to deliver a tone**, Oxford University Press US. Schizophrenia bulletin, volume 40, number 4, pages 804--812, 2013.

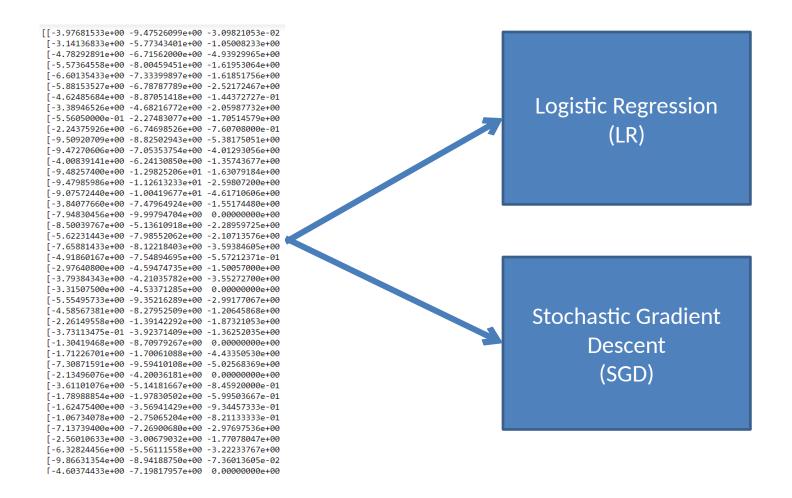
### Feature extraction



1 channel: 243 features 3 channels: 729 features

```
[[-3.97681533e+00 -9.47526099e+00 -3.09821053e-02
[-3.14136833e+00 -5.77343401e+00 -1.05008233e+00
 [-4.78292891e+00 -6.71562000e+00 -4.93929965e+00
 [-5.57364558e+00 -8.00459451e+00 -1.61953064e+00
 [-6.60135433e+00 -7.33399897e+00 -1.61851756e+00
 [-5.88153527e+00 -6.78787789e+00 -2.52172467e+00
  -4.62485684e+00 -8.87051418e+00 -1.44372727e-01
 [-3.38946526e+00 -4.68216772e+00 -2.05987732e+00
  -5.56050000e-01 -2.27483077e+00 -1.70514579e+00
  -2.24375926e+00 -6.74698526e+00 -7.60708000e-01
  -9.50920709e+00 -8.82502943e+00 -5.38175051e+00
  -9.47270606e+00 -7.05353754e+00 -4.01293056e+00
  -4.00839141e+00 -6.24130850e+00 -1.35743677e+00
  -9.48257400e+00 -1.29825206e+01 -1.63079184e+00
 [-9.47985986e+00 -1.12613233e+01 -2.59807200e+00
 -9.07572440e+00 -1.00419677e+01 -4.61710606e+00
 [-3.84077660e+00 -7.47964924e+00 -1.55174480e+00
 [-7.94830456e+00 -9.99794704e+00 0.00000000e+00
  -8.50039767e+00 -5.13610918e+00 -2.28959725e+00
  -5.62231443e+00 -7.98552062e+00 -2.10713576e+00
 [-7.65881433e+00 -8.12218403e+00 -3.59384605e+00
 -4.91860167e+00 -7.54894695e+00 -5.57212371e-01
  -2.97640800e+00 -4.59474735e+00 -1.50057000e+00
 [-3.79384343e+00 -4.21035782e+00 -3.55272700e+00
 [-3.31507500e+00 -4.53371285e+00 0.00000000e+00
 [-5.55495733e+00 -9.35216289e+00 -2.99177067e+00
 -4.58567381e+00 -8.27952509e+00 -1.20645868e+00
 [-2.26149558e+00 -1.39142292e+00 -1.87321053e+00
 -3.73113475e-01 -3.92371409e+00 -1.36252035e+00
 [-1.30419468e+00 -8.70979267e+00 0.000000000e+00
 [-1.71226701e+00 -1.70061088e+00 -4.43350530e+00
 [-7.30871591e+00 -9.59410108e+00 -5.02568369e+00
 [-2.13496076e+00 -4.20036181e+00 0.000000000e+00
 [-3.61101076e+00 -5.14181667e+00 -8.45920000e-01
 [-1.78988854e+00 -1.97830502e+00 -5.99503667e-01
  -1.62475400e+00 -3.56941429e+00 -9.34457333e-01
 [-1.06734078e+00 -2.75065204e+00 -8.21133333e-01
  -7.13739400e+00 -7.26900680e+00 -2.97697536e+00
 [-2.56010633e+00 -3.00679032e+00 -1.77078047e+00
 [-6.32824456e+00 -5.56111558e+00 -3.22233767e+00
 [-9.86631354e+00 -8.94188750e+00 -7.36013605e-02
 [-4.60374433e+00 -7.19817957e+00 0.000000000e+00
```

### Classification



# Logistic Regression

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(-t\right)}$$

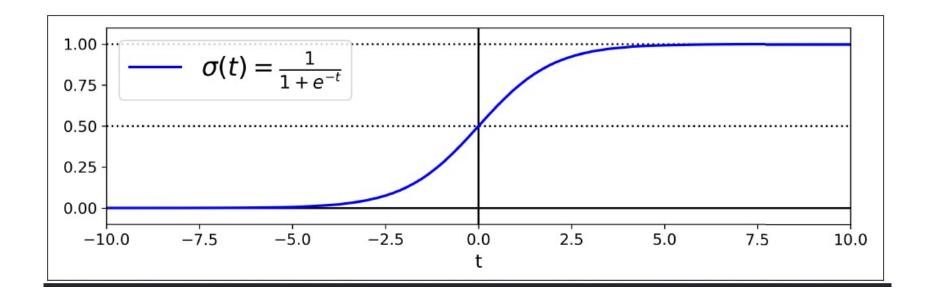


Figure taken from:

Géron, Aurélien, *Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras and TensorFlow*. Publisher O'Reilly Media, 2019.

#### **Stochastic Gradient Descent**

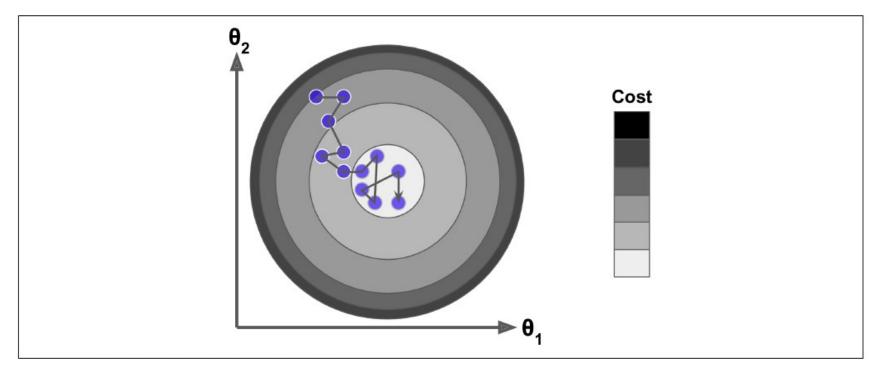


Figure taken from:

Géron, Aurélien, *Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras and TensorFlow*. Publisher O'Reilly Media, 2019.

### Results

25	200				
16	7				
06	31	200			
TAI	BLE 3				
Confussion Matrix for LR					

	13	10			
	03	34			
-	TAE	3LE 4	<del></del> 3		
Confussion Matrix for SGD					

	LR	SGD		
Precision	0.8157	0.7727		
Recall	0.8378	0.9189		
TABLE 1				

Precision\_Recall comparison for LR and SGD classifiers

#### Conclusion

Mean of 3 channels (Fz, FCz, Cz) was successful SGD better than LP for sensitivity

#### Future work

- Generate an expert (Cepstrum)
- Analyse other channels (F1, F2)
- Use other classifiers (SVM)

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Ford, Judith M and Palzes, Vanessa A and Roach, Brian J and Mathalon, Daniel H. *Did I do that? Abnormal predictive processes in schizophrenia when button pressing to deliver a tone*, Oxford University Press US. Schizophrenia bulletin, volume 40, number 4, pages 804–812, 2013.
- [2] Paulraj et al. Auditory evoked potential response and hearing loss: a review, Bentham Science Publishers. The open biomedical engineering journal, volume 9, 2015.
- [3] R. Brian, EEG data from basic sensory task in Schizophrenia, Data Base from Kaggle.com. San Francisco, California, 2019.
- [4] Géron, Aurélien, Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras and TensorFlow. publisher OReilly Media, 2019.

#### Thanks