

Extraction of Feature from EEG Signal to Detect ADHD

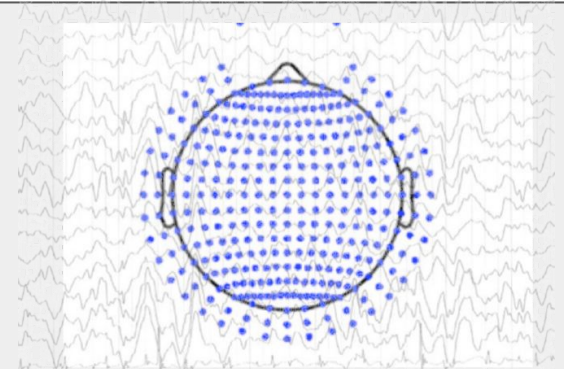


Master's in Data Science and Engineering

Fundamentals of Data Sciences - Signal Processing Module

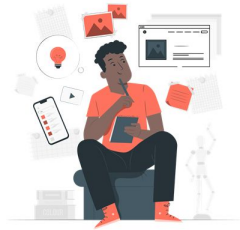
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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

SYMPTOMS OF ADHD



Difficulty focusing



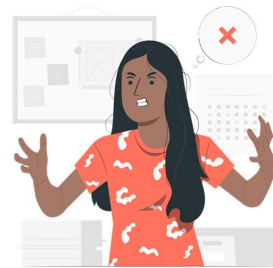
Forgetfulness



Always remain worried

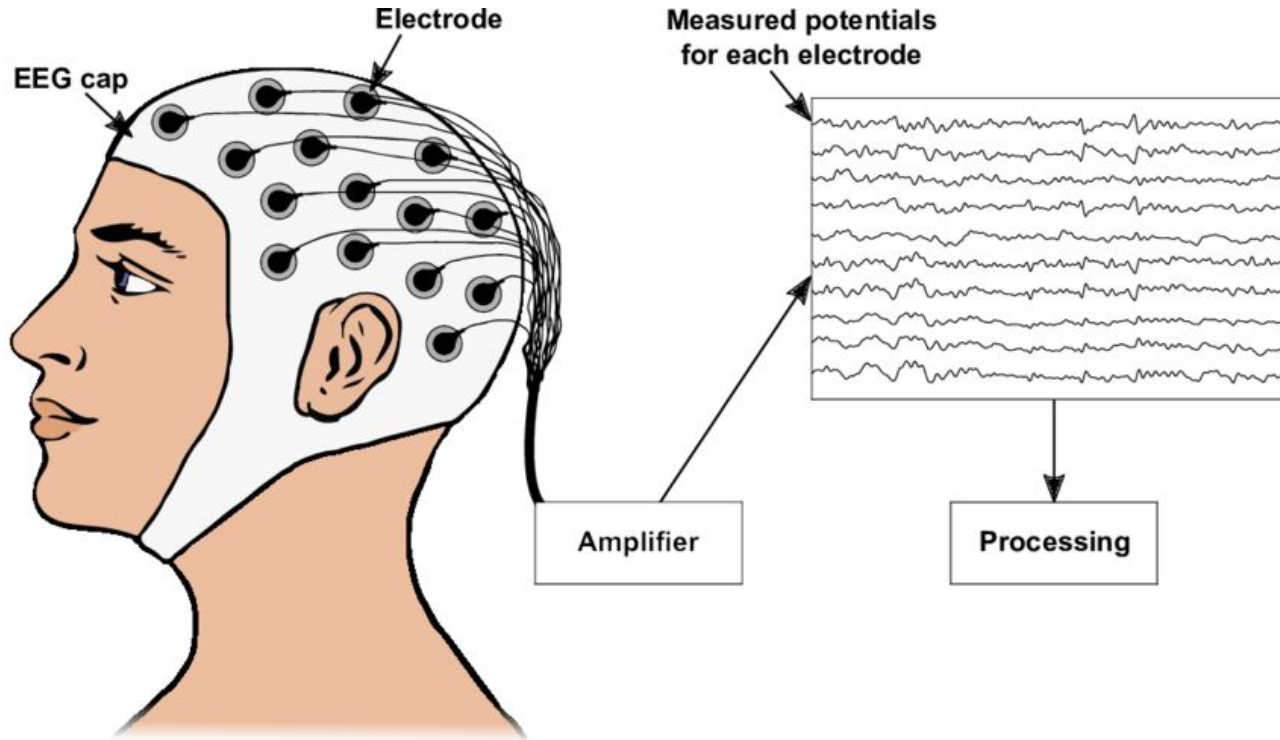


Easily distracted

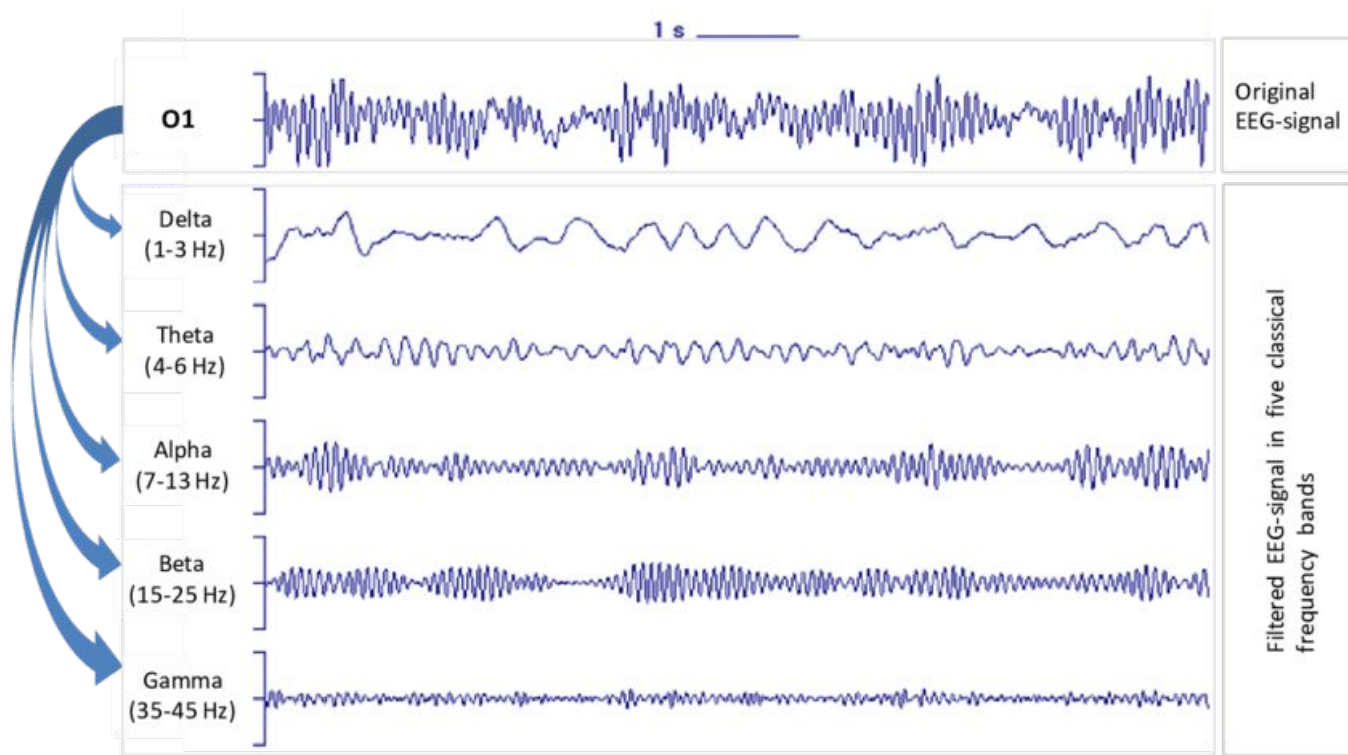


Easily get irritated

Electroencephalography (EEG)



EEG Signal



Materials

10 EEG files

- 4 Control
- 6 ADHD diagnosed
- All signals are from 6 - 9 year old patients

Properties

- Each one has 19 columns (19 electrodes)
- Average of 7 minutes of data
- Sampling frequency of **256 Hz**
 - $T = 4 \text{ ms}$

EEG Signal Pre-processing

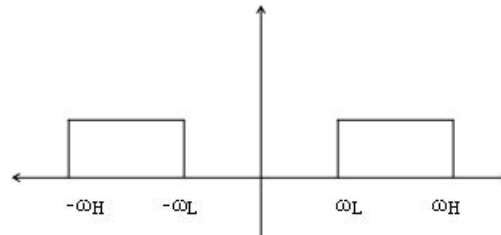
Choose one of the 19 columns

Column #7

Central frontal position

Apply Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

N = length of EEG

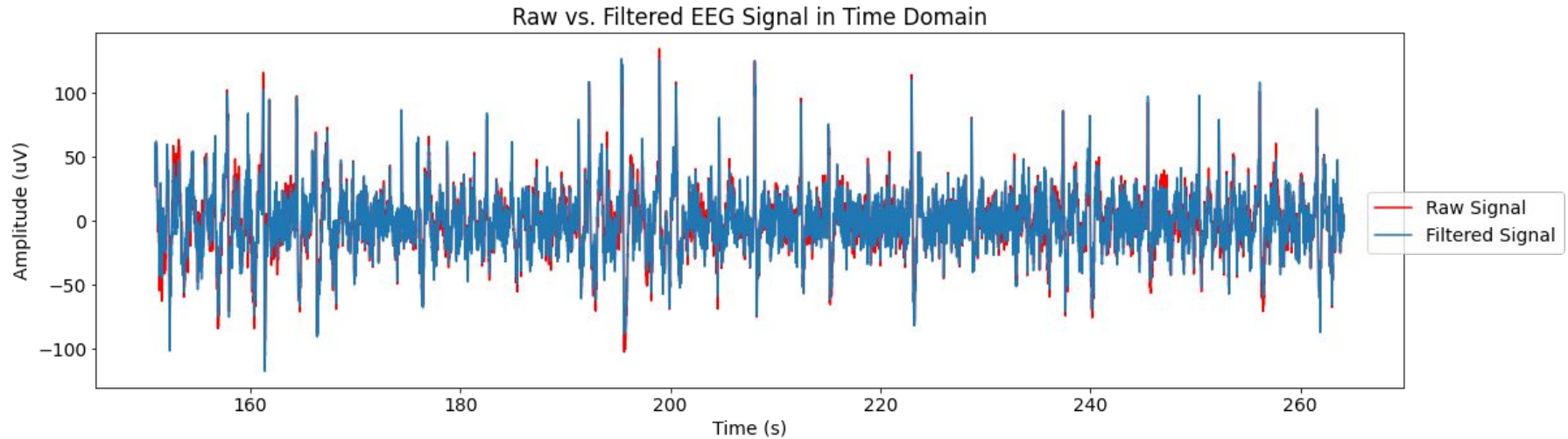


Remove noise (Ideal band-pass filter)

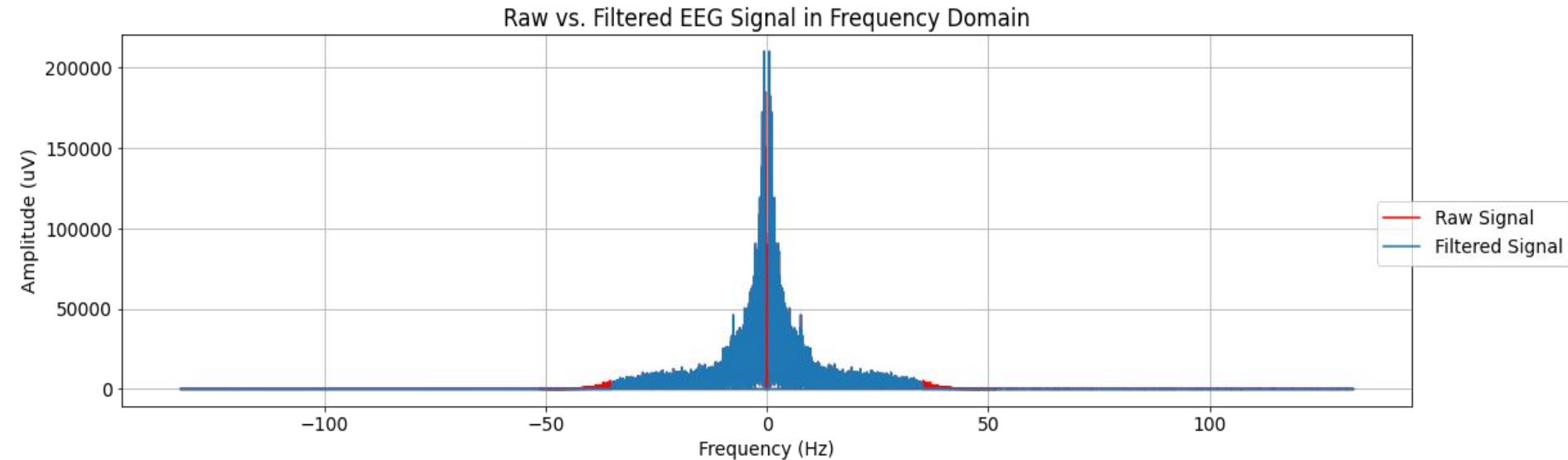
$|\text{Frequencies}| > 35$

$|\text{Frequencies}| < 0.5$

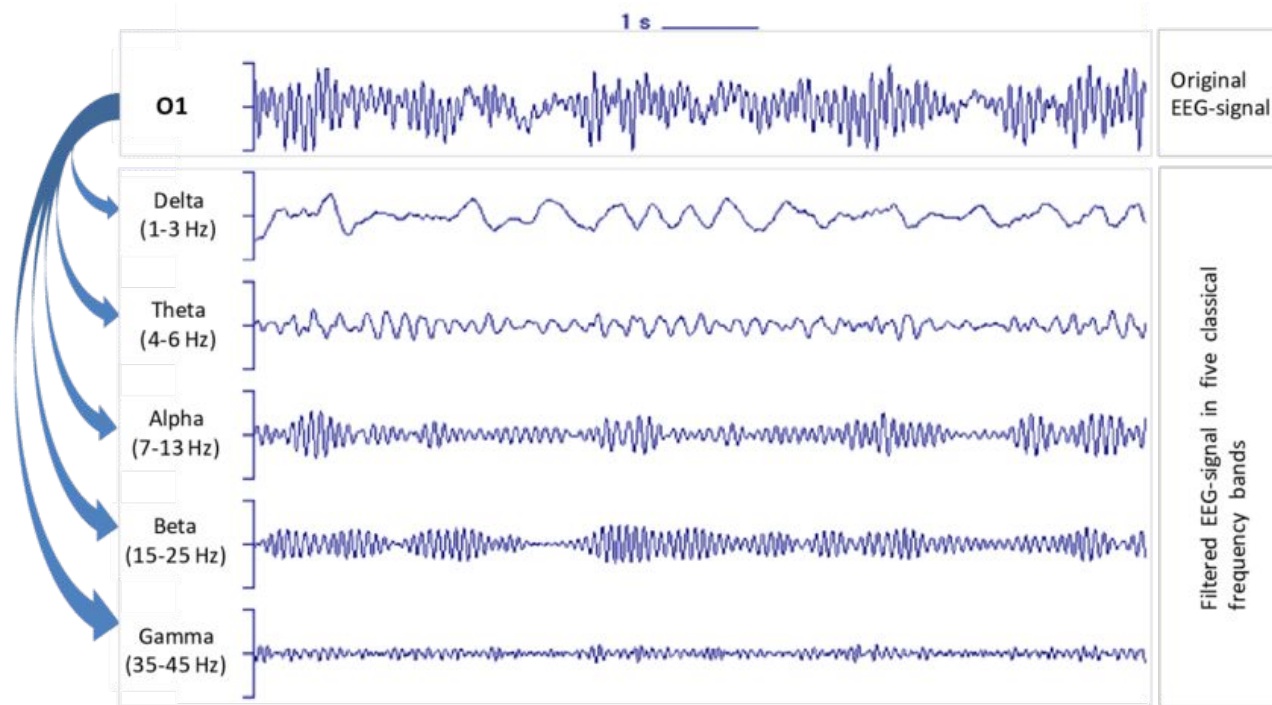
Before and After Noise Removal



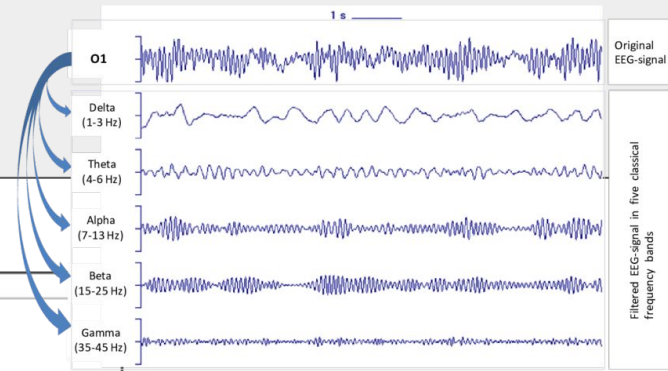
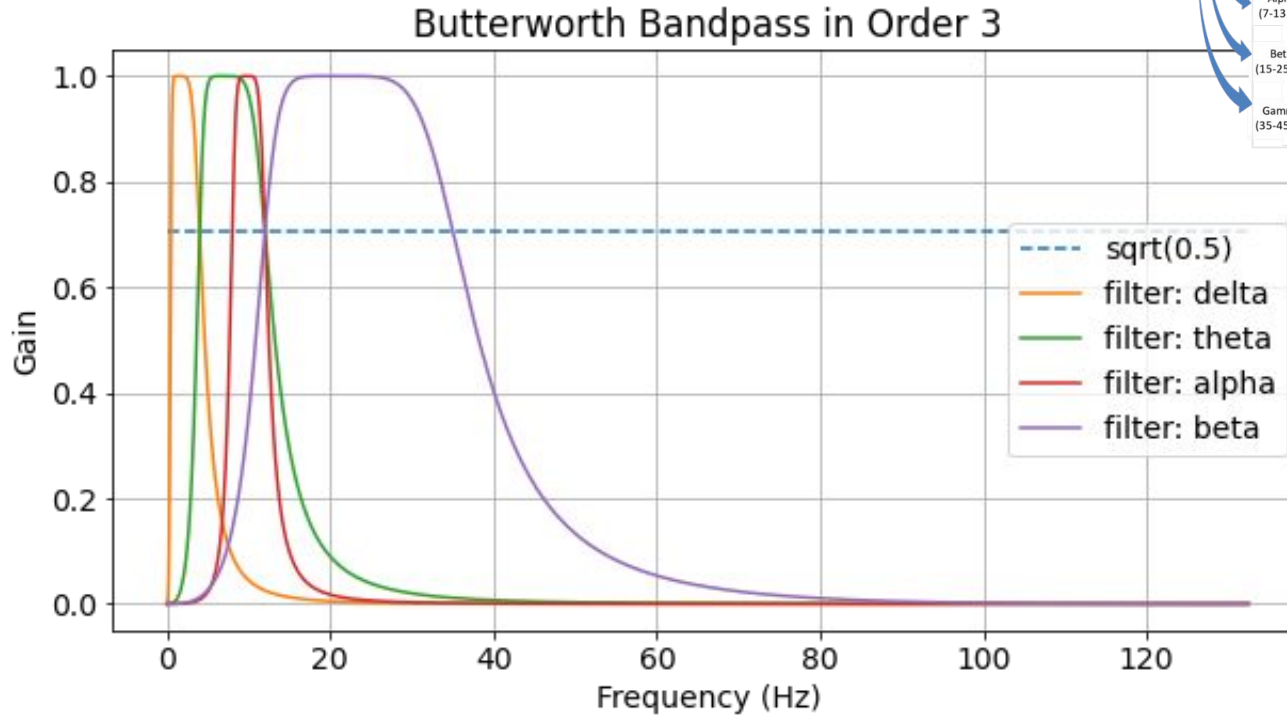
Before and After Noise Removal



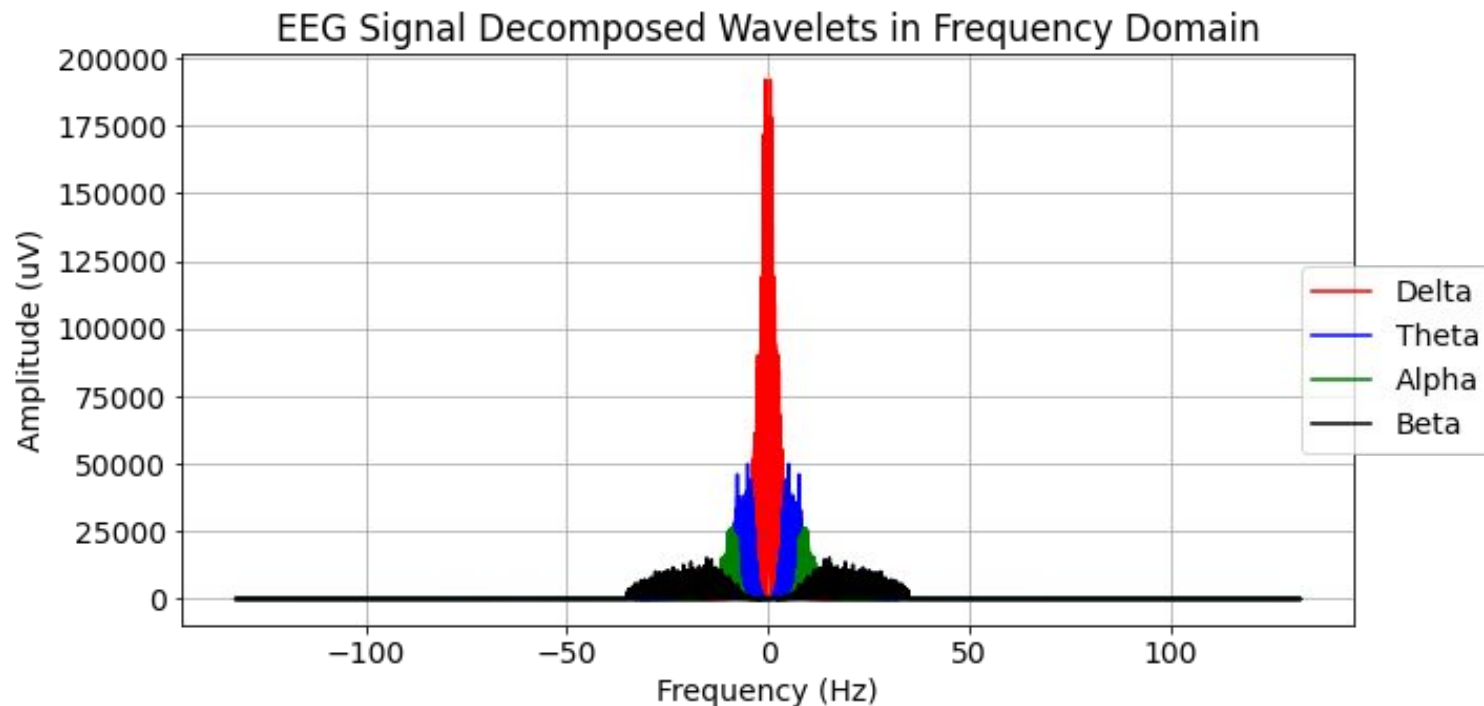
Wavelet Decomposition Filters



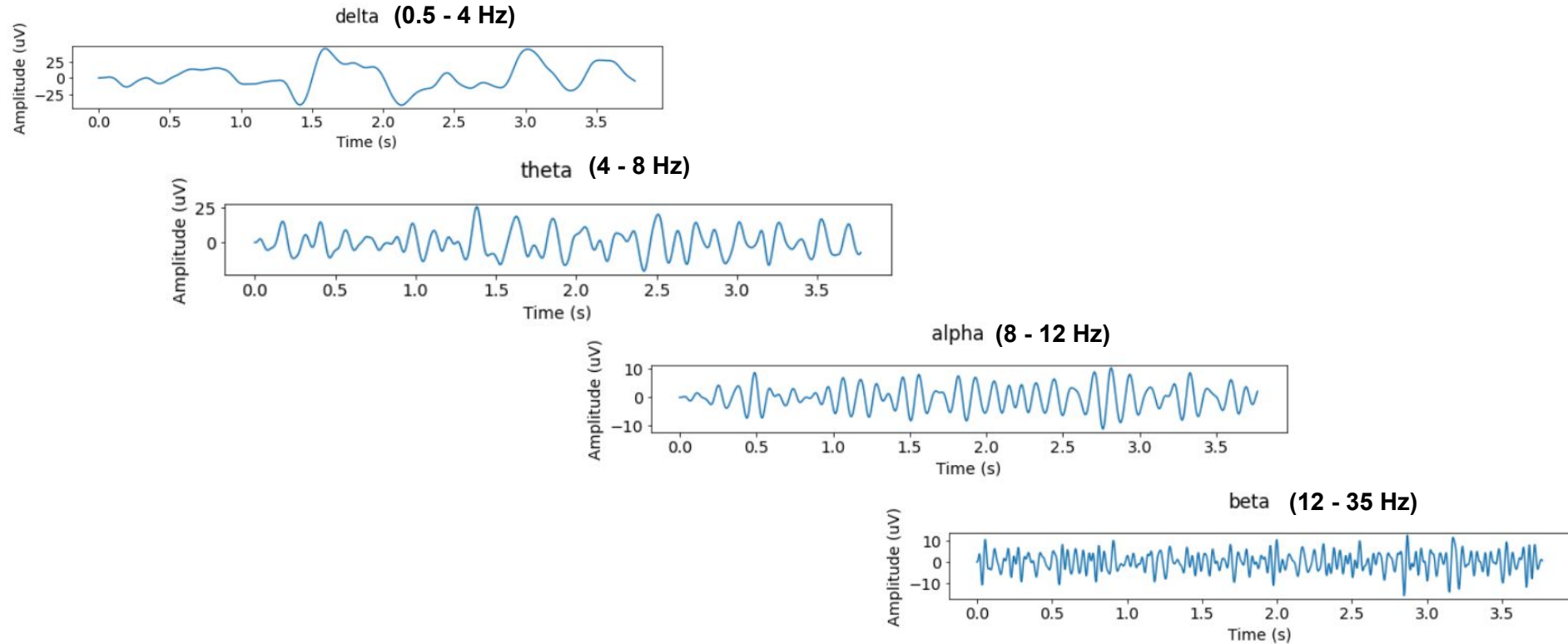
Wavelet Decomposition Filters



Wavelet Decomposition Result (F domain)



Wavelet Decomposition Result (Time domain)



Feature Extraction

For each of the EEG signals

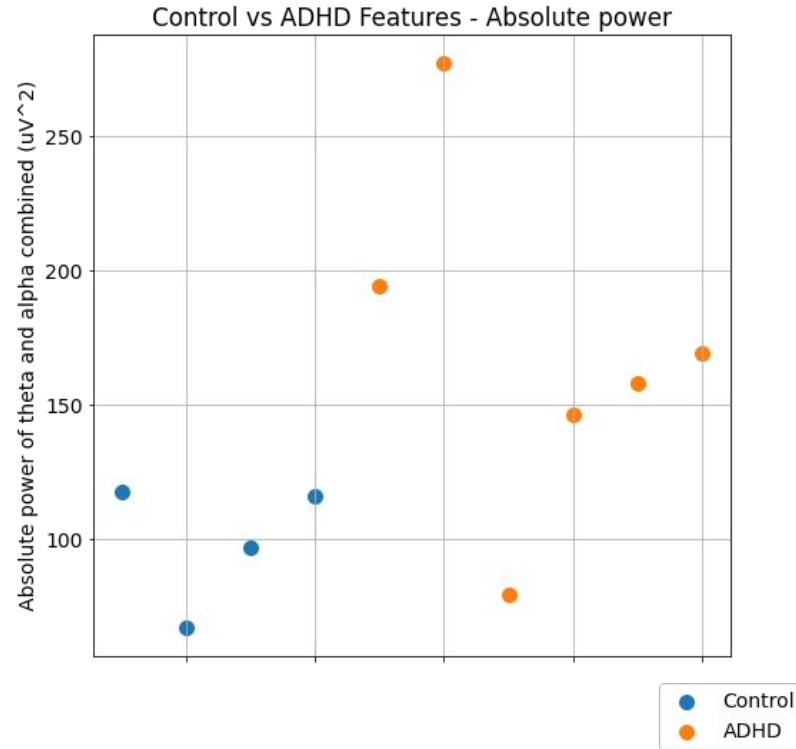
For each of the wavelets

- Minimum amplitude
- Maximum amplitude
- Mean amplitude
- Absolute power

Extracted Features

	d_min	d_max	d_mean	d_abs_power	t_min	t_max	t_mean	t_abs_power	a_min	a_max	a_mean	a_abs_power	b_min	b_max	b_mean	b_abs_power	ta_abs_power	ADHD
Control_6YO_1827C.txt	0.04	191927.38	1161.47	458.52	0.31	49870.57	885.40	94.35	0.01	26225.11	343.22	23.14	0.03	15189.92	725.85	25.30	117.49	0
Control_7YO_1638C.txt	0.15	95917.81	640.19	207.82	0.93	27291.77	539.68	52.59	0.15	15833.69	218.53	14.35	0.19	10357.59	574.98	26.01	66.95	0
Control_6YO_1852C.txt	0.05	71363.69	605.74	164.45	0.04	33167.96	620.38	75.53	0.01	21545.01	257.61	21.40	0.23	10580.60	457.80	16.08	96.93	0
Control_7YO_1813C.txt	0.03	162966.53	1060.74	613.44	0.18	54524.16	714.34	97.33	0.08	21261.98	257.61	18.65	0.00	9950.02	535.37	20.54	115.98	0
ADHD_6YO_1465C.txt	0.09	114703.77	717.63	256.86	0.44	53976.99	809.62	152.99	0.04	39261.34	339.52	40.97	0.29	13367.99	578.93	26.72	193.96	1
ADHD_6YO_1573C.txt	0.12	159095.24	1131.78	551.59	0.06	55569.47	1073.41	226.90	0.02	35609.69	407.30	50.43	0.36	15013.08	745.02	41.13	277.33	1
ADHD_8YO_1807C.txt	0.27	75271.42	555.59	159.75	0.03	25751.57	538.74	64.53	0.02	18994.66	208.57	14.91	0.12	8756.72	435.09	16.59	79.45	1
ADHD_9YO_1843C.txt	0.95	76207.17	615.07	166.66	0.00	44059.05	733.81	117.81	0.01	25030.73	301.58	28.53	0.02	13382.56	627.46	31.84	146.35	1
ADHD_7YO_846C.txt	0.09	83515.65	729.50	204.19	0.02	46475.41	806.08	128.89	0.03	30846.83	302.30	28.90	0.07	11764.39	532.23	20.31	157.80	1
ADHD_6YO_1788C.txt	0.23	126948.21	856.63	369.34	0.02	45453.76	840.19	127.99	0.02	27398.36	370.59	41.17	0.12	23964.69	736.22	54.14	169.15	1

Combined Absolute Power (Theta + Alpha)

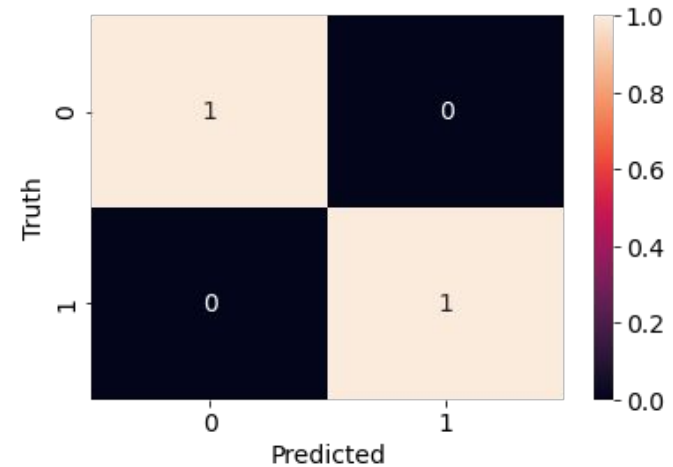


ADHD Prediction model

- **1 predictive attribute**
 - Absolute power of theta + alpha (most relevant parameter)
- **1 target attribute**
 - Binary classification
 - 1: ADHD
 - 0: Control
- **Method:** Gaussian Naive Bayes
- **Training set:** 8 EEG files (80% of the whole data set randomly chosen)
- **Test set:** 2 remaining EEG files
- Supervised learning

Prediction Model Performance

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
accuracy			1.00	2
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	2



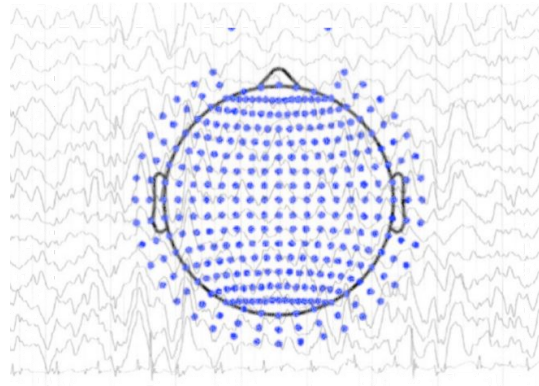
Conclusion

- This work was focused on extracting features from an EEG signal
- 10 EEG signals were evaluated
 - FFT was used
 - Ideal and butterworth band-pass filters were implemented and applied
 - Noise removal
 - Wavelet Decomposition
 - Feature extraction
 - Min, mean, max amplitude
 - Absolute power
 - On average, ADHD cases have higher absolute power of combination of theta and alpha wavelets
 - Predictive model - using relevant extracted features
 - Accuracy 100%
 - Misleading?

Future Works

- A model trained with a bigger dataset could be used in clinical diagnosis
- Explore other machine learning techniques
- Explore other features that can be found relevant for the diagnosis

Thank you!



References

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- <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/adhd-rates-by-country>
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