



# Identifying Atrial Fibrillation with Stepping Windows

T. Puvvala, A. Singh, S.  
Selvavel ,V. Vadlamudi

Ardrey Kell High School (Charlotte), Early College at Guilford  
(Greensboro), Providence Day School (Charlotte), Green Level  
High School (Cary)

# Database Overview

- ❖ Publicly available dataset by MIT and BIH
- ❖ 23 ECG samples - patients with atrial fibrillation
  - Each recording is 10 hours long

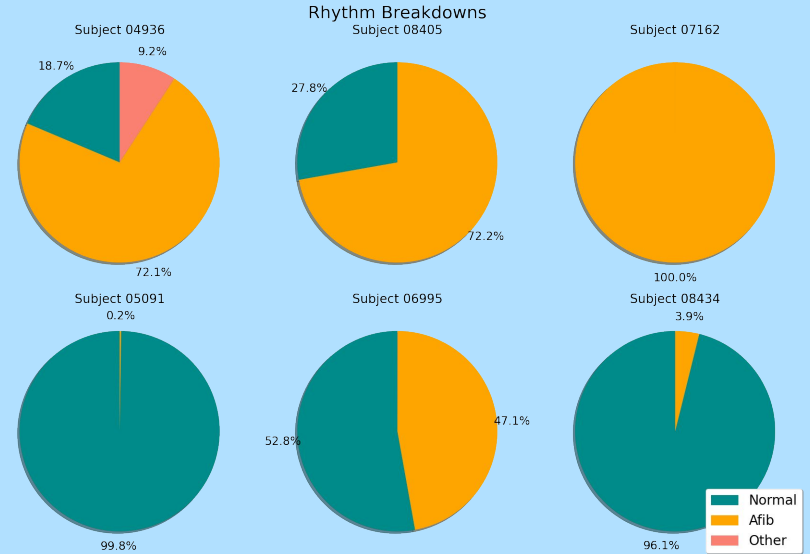
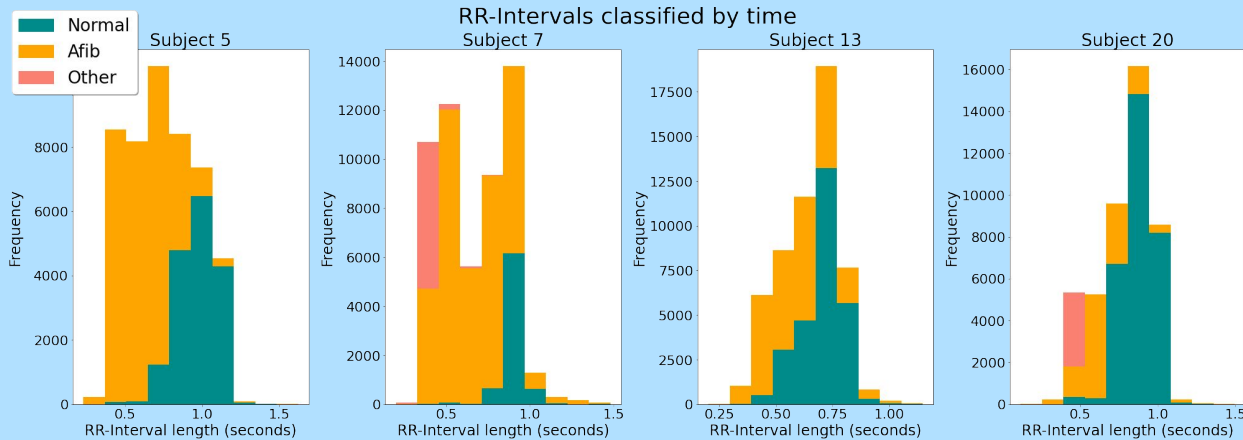


Figure 1: Rhythm distributions

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# RR-Intervals

- ❖ Time between two successive R-peaks in an ECG recording
- ❖ Outlier removal
  - Greater than 500 samples (lower than 30 bpm)
- ❖  $n = 750,320$



# Stepping Window

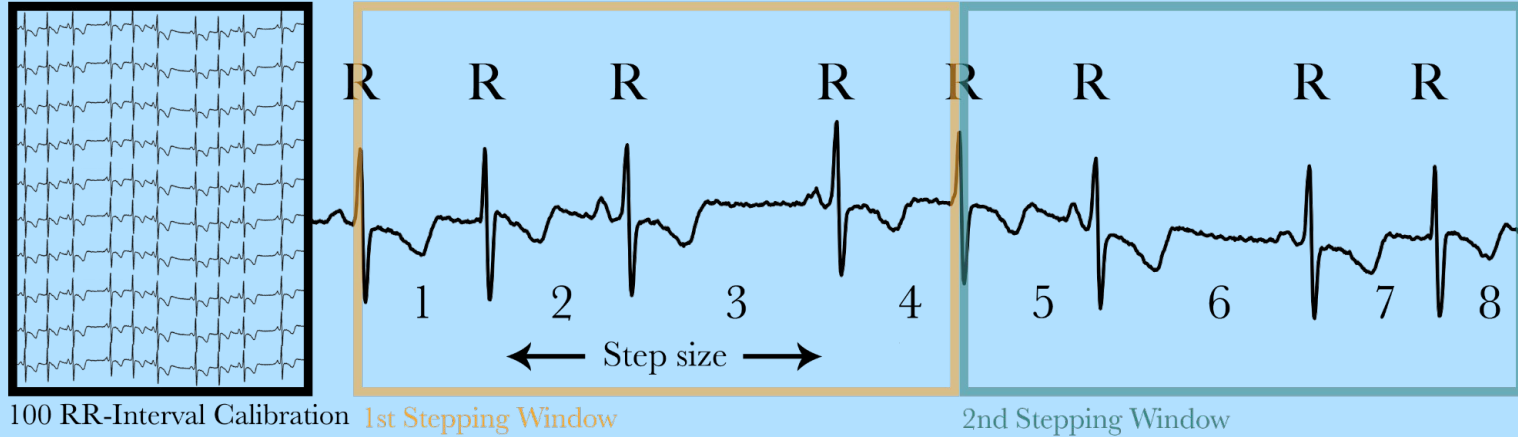


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- ❖ 4 RR-Intervals
- ❖ Cumulative
- ❖ No overlap in the windows
- ❖ Data collected from the previous window is weighted

# Classification Models

## Non-Tree Based Models

- ❖ Logistic Regression
- ❖ Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- ❖ Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA)
- ❖ K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
- ❖ Support Vector Classifier (SVC)

## Tree Based Models

- ❖ Decision Tree
- ❖ Random Forest
- ❖ Boosting
  - AdaBoost
  - XGBoost
  - LightGBM
  - CatBoost

# Cross Validation

- ❖ Leave-One-Person-Out (LOPO)

- 22 subjects training
- 1 subject for testing

- ❖ 23 folds

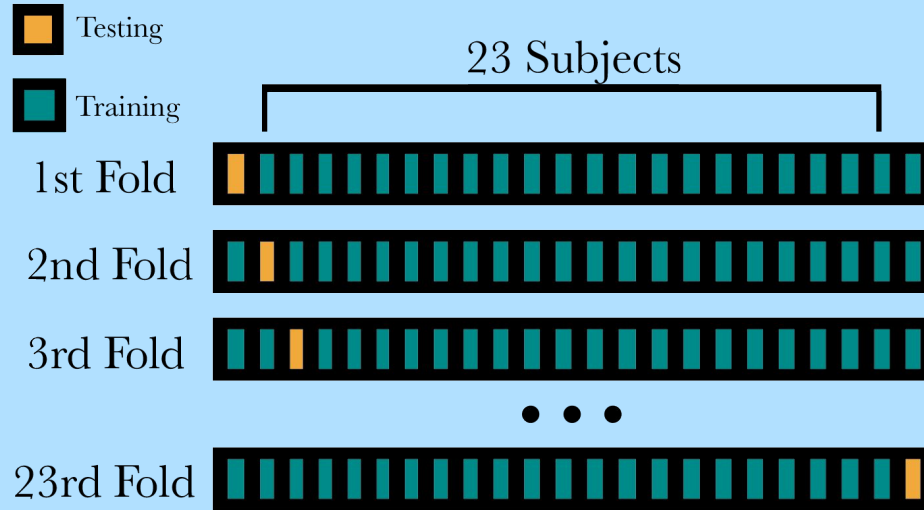
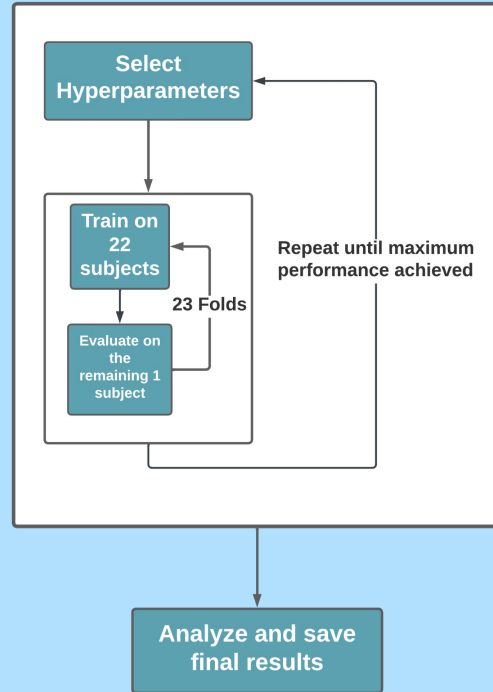


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# Features

- ❖ **Transition Proportions**
- ❖ Coefficient of Variance
- ❖ Interquartile Range (IQR)
- ❖ Median Absolute Deviation (MAD)
- ❖ Root Mean Square of Successive Differences
- ❖ Range
- ❖ Standard Deviation
- ❖ RR-Variance
- ❖ R-Mean Variance

# Evaluation Process





# Model Performance

Classifier	Avg Accuracy	Std Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision
LogReg	88.73%	11.50%	89.16%	89.19%	82.61%
LDA	88.64%	11.79%	90.03%	86.85%	81.70%
QDA	73.69%	22.13%	88.78%	42.14%	65.56%
KNN (k=9)	87.70%	11.89%	83.95%	92.56%	84.84%
Decision Tree	90.44%	8.35%	90.55%	85.06%	80.85%
Random Forest	93.64%	7.17%	91.93%	89.45%	87.17%
AdaBoost	92.75%	8.73%	90.58%	92.32%	86.85%
SVC	87.23%	13.36%	86.88%	88.48%	82.75%
XGBoost	94.63%	6.49%	92.64%	89.96%	87.94%
CatBoost	94.51%	6.59%	92.46%	89.97%	87.88%
LightGBM	94.48%	6.75%	92.60%	89.94%	87.70%

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# Model Performance

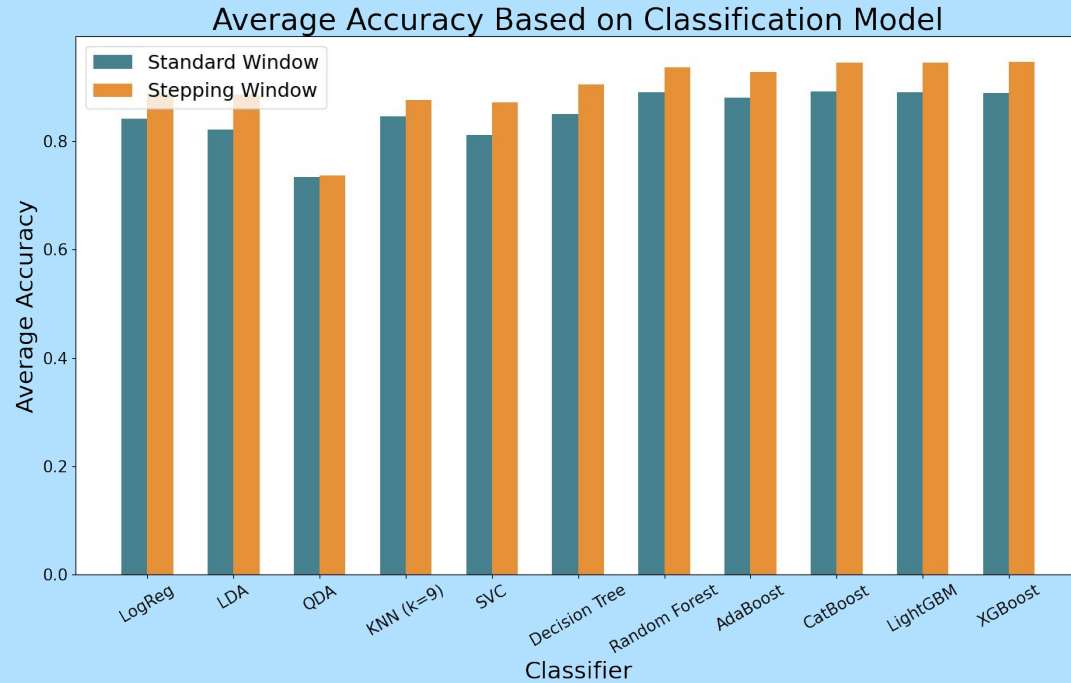


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# References

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