



Biosignal Processing – EEEE 5286

Detection of Atrial Fibrillation from ECG Signals

Lecture by

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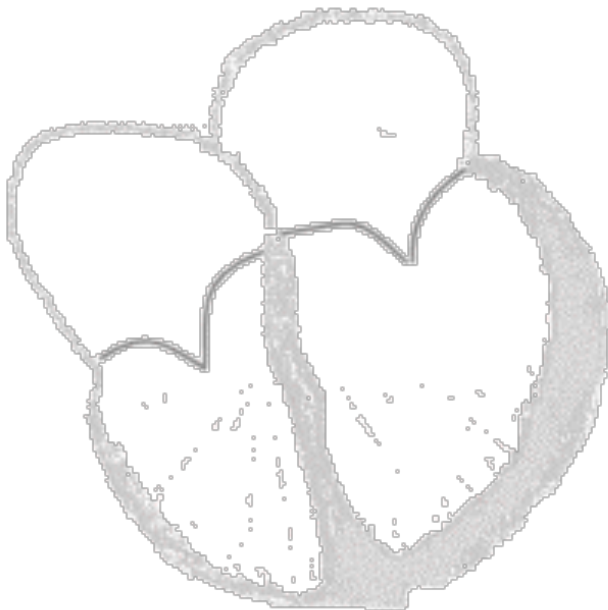
PhD Student, Electrical Engineering

Atrial Fibrillation Review

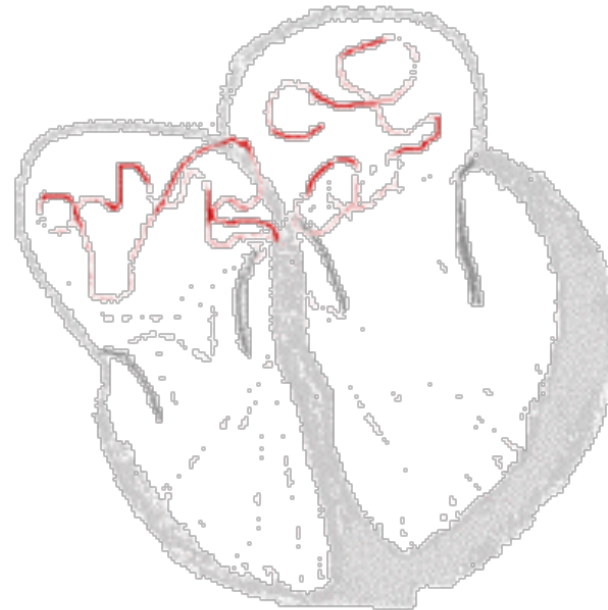


- Irregular beating of atria
- 2.7 million Americans and 30 million worldwide affected every year

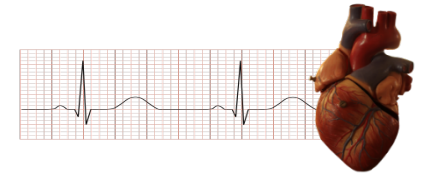
Normal heart beat



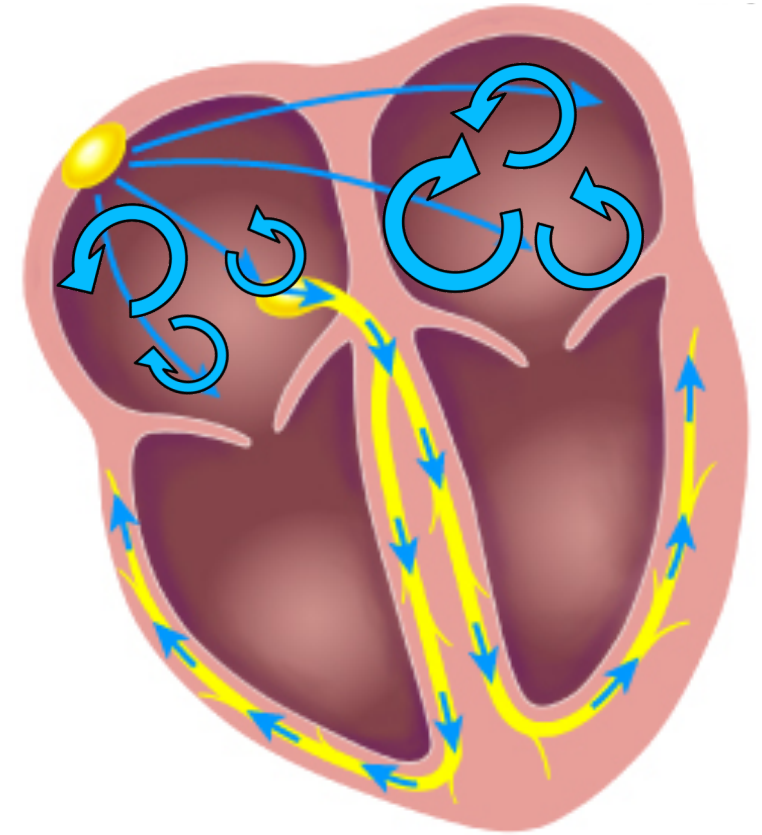
Atrial fibrillation



Causes of Atrial Fibrillation



- Re-entry – Signals enters back to the atrium without leaving the chamber.
- Single fibrillatory reentry
- Multiple randomly propagating reentries
- Abnormal focal activity



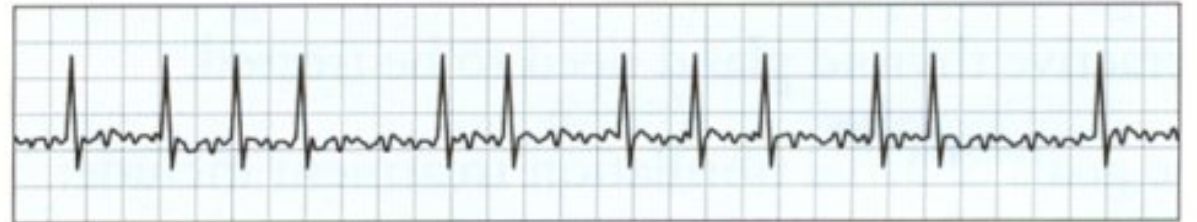
AF Signal Characteristics



- Normal ECG – PQRST
- AF ECG:
 - No p-waves
 - Random QRS waves
 - No isoelectric line
 - High “heart rate”
 - Fibrillatory waves



ECG tracing of a normal heart rhythm.



In atrial fibrillation, the tracing shows tiny, irregular “fibrillation” waves between heartbeats. The rhythm is irregular and erratic.

Methods of Detection



- Time domain methods
 - R-R interval
 - Heart rate variability features such as mean heart rate, mean R-R intervals, standard deviation of the intervals etc.
- Frequency domain methods
 - FFT of ECG
 - Frequency features in different bands
- Time-frequency Analysis
 - Spectrogram:
 - Stridh, Martin, et al. "Characterization of atrial fibrillation using the surface ECG: time-dependent spectral properties." *IEEE transactions on Biomedical Engineering* 48.1 (2001): 19-27.

Methods of Detection



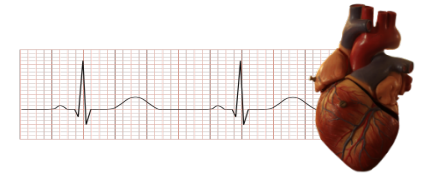
- Linear and Non-linear analysis
 - Regression based methods
 - Bayesian decision methods
 - Non-stationary data analysis
- Machine learning methods
 - Train a classifier based on training features
 - Ladavich, Steven, and Behnaz Ghoraani. "Rate-independent detection of atrial fibrillation by statistical modeling of atrial activity." *Biomedical Signal Processing and Control* 18 (2015): 274-281.
 - Li, Qiao, Cadathur Rajagopalan, and Gari D. Clifford. "Ventricular fibrillation and tachycardia classification using a machine learning approach." *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering* 61.6 (2014): 1607-1613.
- Hybrid methods
 - Huang, Z., Y. Chen, and M. Pan. "Time-frequency characterization of atrial fibrillation from surface ECG based on Hilbert-Huang transform." *Journal of medical engineering & technology* 31.5 (2007): 381-389.
 - Arafat, Muhammad Abdullah, Jubair Sieed, and Md Kamrul Hasan. "Detection of ventricular fibrillation using empirical mode decomposition and Bayes decision theory." *Computers in Biology and Medicine* 39.11 (2009): 1051-1057.
- Review of some methods
 - Ganesan, Prasanth, et al. "Computer-Aided Clinical Decision Support Systems for Atrial Fibrillation." *Computer-aided Technologies-Applications in Engineering and Medicine*. InTech, 2016.

Today's Topic of Discussion



- AF detection by feature extraction in EMD domain using IMFs:
 - Maji, U., M. Mitra, and S. Pal. "Automatic detection of atrial fibrillation using empirical mode decomposition and statistical approach." *Procedia Technology* 10 (2013): 45-52.
 - Paper URL:
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212017313004891>

Method Used In The Article



Matlab Example - Physiobank



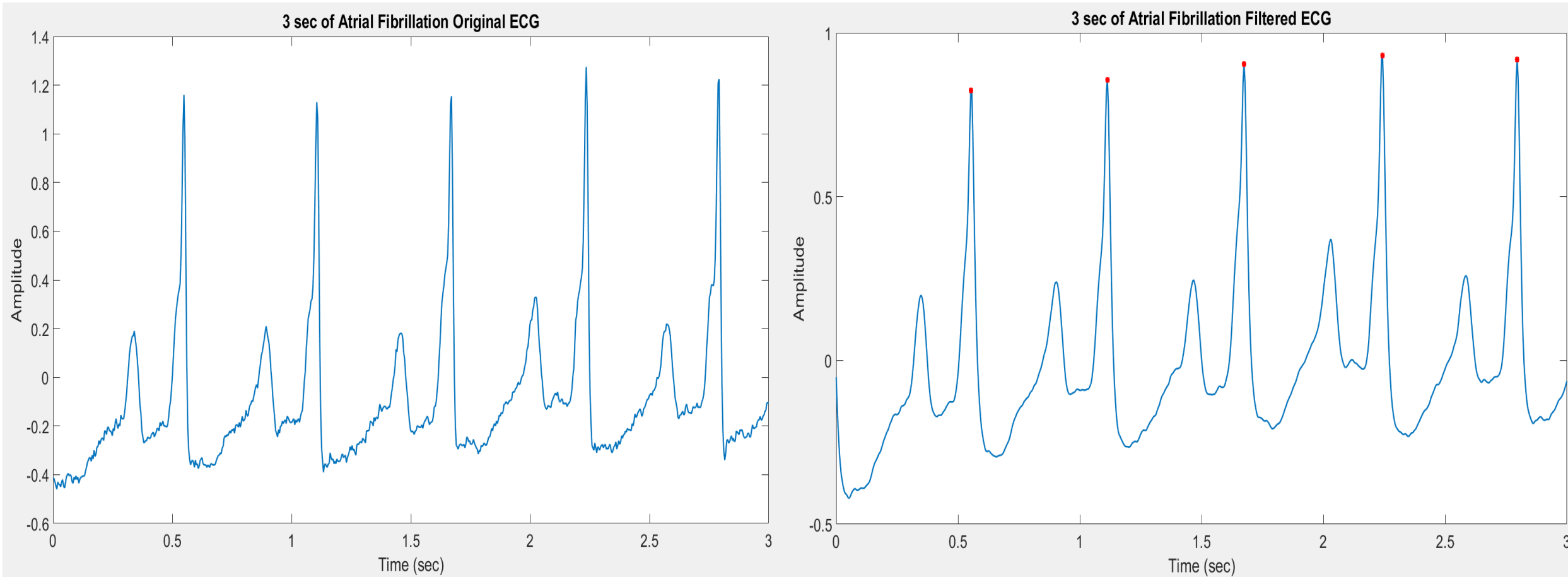
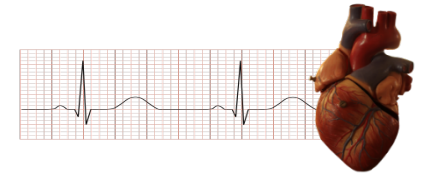
- Physiobank afib database -
<https://physionet.org/physiobank/database/afdb/>
- Import the ECGs
- Preprocessing for noise removal
 - Butterworth band pass filter of pass band frequency 0.5Hz to 45Hz
- 102 different cycles of NSR signals
- 63 different cycles for AF signals

Matlab Code Sections

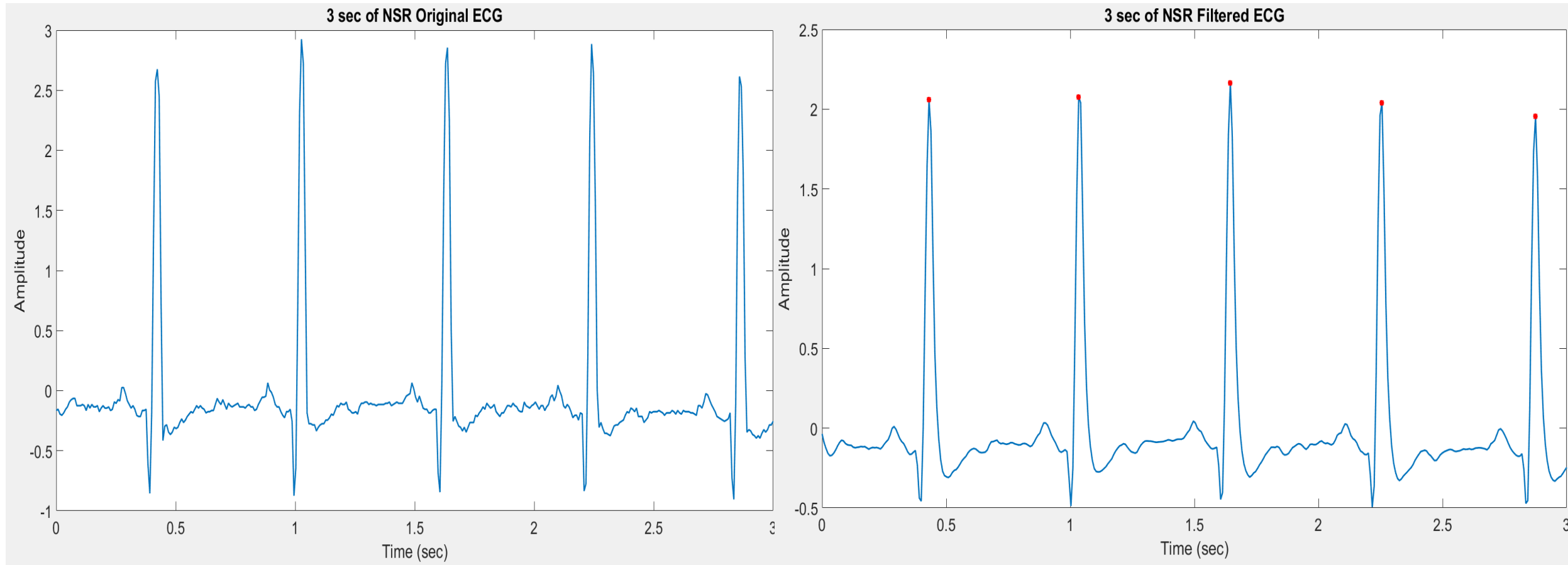


- Import ECGs
- Preprocessing
- Choose cycles
 - Annotate based on visual thresholds
 - Choose R-R cycle
- Apply EMD
- Compute statistics of IMFs
- Compare the statistics of AF vs NSR

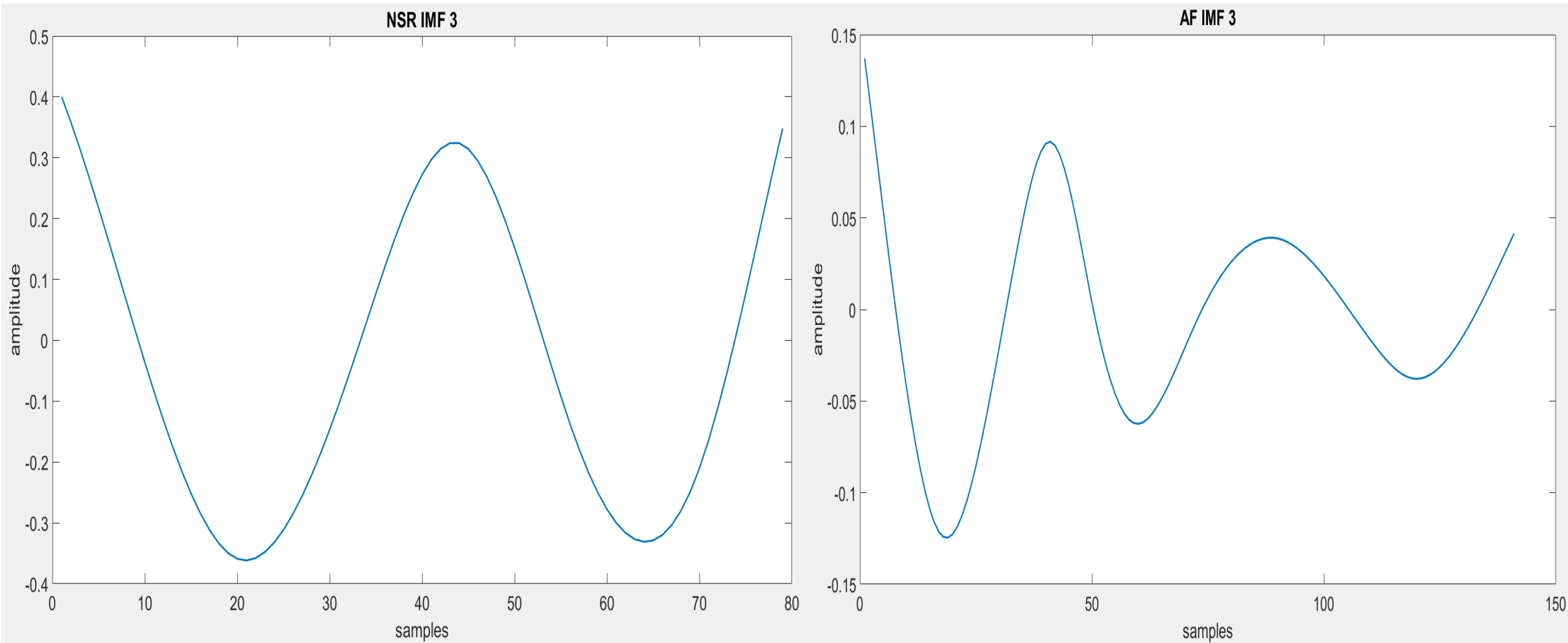
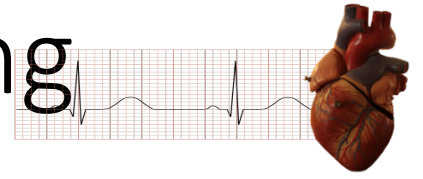
AF ECG before and after filtering



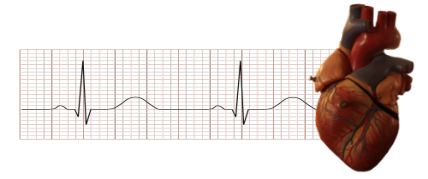
NSR ECG before and after filtering



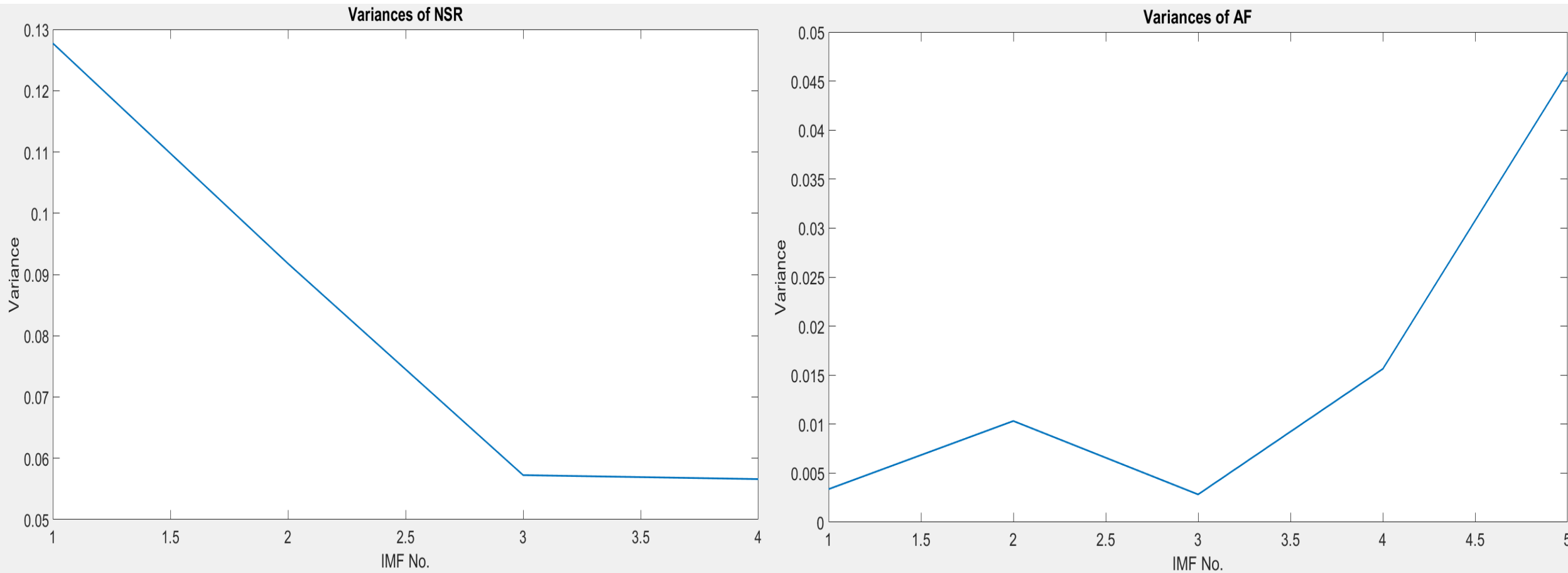
IMF 3 of NSR vs AF – Note the decreasing amplitude of AF



Variances of NSR IMFs vs AF IMFs



- Variances of NSR decreases with increasing IMF, whereas it increases for AF.

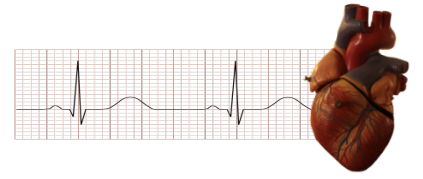


Final Detection Steps



- Compute different statistics
- These are your features
- Provide these features to train a classifier – could be linear regression, non-linear classifiers, semi-supervised classifiers etc.
- AF detection percentage success can be compared using test data

Conclusion



- IMFs are highly useful for feature extraction
- EMD domain analysis is a notable domain to explore just as the Fourier domain and others
- They are helpful in detection of abnormal rhythms.