Medical diagnostics over video

Extracting the pulse and oxygen levels in blood from video of a subject

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Abstract

In both developing and developed countries, reducing the cost of medical care is a primary goal of science and government. In this project we seek to find and extract information from a video of a human that tells us the pulse rate and the oxygen level saturation of the blood. We therefore aim to create a virtual pulse oximeter: the ultimate non-invasive, equipment-free medical diagnostics tool, which could be deployed to anyone with video recording capabilities. Features were chosen to be related to the three color channel intensity values, with the idea that changing color of the video would relate to blood flow around the body. Specifically we chose to consider the largest amplitude fourier components of the time course of the data from each pixel. Extensive preprocessing was required on both the video data and the pulse oximeter data to enable training.

Introduction

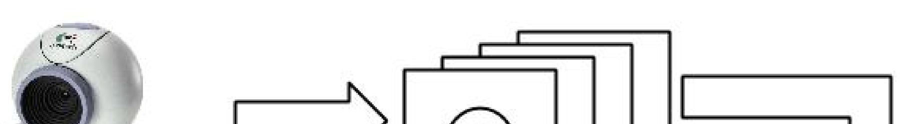
Cardiovascular health is the *sin qua non* of human life. Early detection of cardiovascular disease is of paramount importance in public health. This project aims to develop a method to visualize the perfusion of blood through the skin via pulse oximetry. Pulse oximetry is a technique that exploits the fact that oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin changes the color of red blood cells. The technique maps these changes in rgb color of the visible skin to the invisible presence of oxygenated vs deoxygenated blood in the local vasculature underneath the skin.

Previous studies have shown that video obtained from an ordinary webcam can be used to visualize perfusion by selectively amplifying temporal frequencies in video http://people.csail.mit.edu/mrub/vidmag/. A study by the MIT CSAIL showed that this technique can also be used to infer heart rate from the person being taped. The present project aims to extend this work to detect the relative changes in oxygenated vs deoxygenated blood and reconstruct the pulse oximeter waveform from an ordinary webcam video.

Main Objectives

1. Extract pixel time course information from a video.
2. Extract pulse oximeter wave information from a pulse oximeter.
3. Build software that can simultaneously record pulse oximeter wave values and time values while recording from a video.
4. Estimate the number of training examples needed to implement linear regression using learning theory.
5. Implement regression in a variety of ways and the train the weight matrix for the features from the video.
6. Test the newly learned weight matrices on further videos.
7. Create an error vs technique graph to compare techniques.
8. Conclude with the best technique.

Feature selection and pre-processing



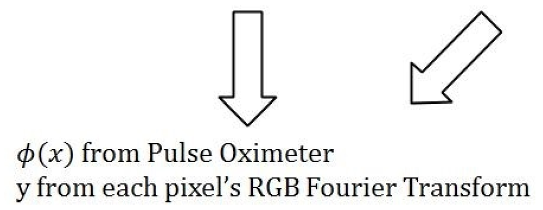
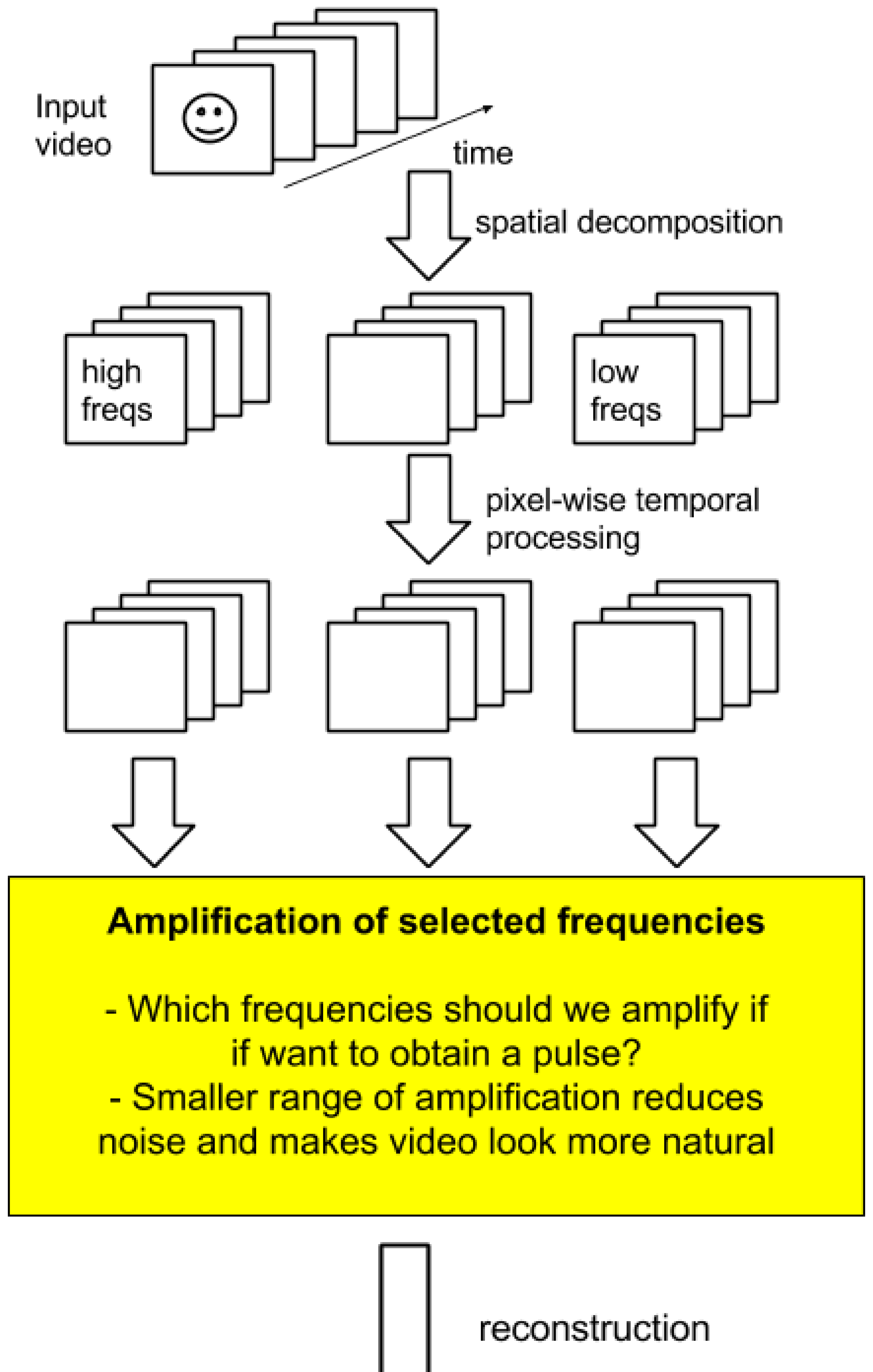


Figure 1: Chart showing the steps involved in pre-processing and summary of supervised learning methods used.

Results

	pixels	phase	fq	MSE	cc_max	cc_lag
4	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	0.00884	0.0936	−17
3	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	0.114	0.0943	−17
2	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	0.00903	0.0936	−17
1	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	0.116	0.0943	−17
6	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	0.0115	0.0936	−17
5	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	0.748	0.0967	−17
1	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	0.0117	0.0936	−17

Eulerian Video Magnification: where we fit



Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 1: Table caption

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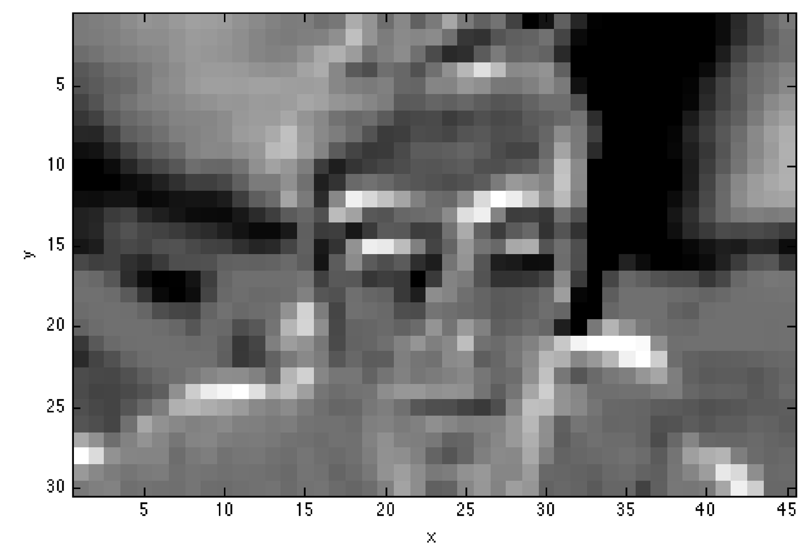

Figure 3: Figure caption

In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam placerat, risus ac. Adipiscing lectus in magna blandit:

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Table 2: Table caption

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- Vestibulum sem ante, hendrerit a gravida ac, blandit quis magna.
- Donec sem metus, facilisis at condimentum eget, vehicula ut massa. Morbi consequat, diam sed convallis tincidunt, arcu nunc.
- Nunc at convallis urna. isus ante. Pellentesque condimentum dui. Etiam sagittis purus non tellus tempor volutpat. Donec et dui non massa tristique adipiscing.

References

[1] Hao-Yu Wu, Michael Rubinstein, Eugene Shih, John Guttag, Frédo Durand, and William T. Freeman. Eulerian video magnification for revealing subtle changes in the world. *ACM Transactions on Graphics (Proc. SIGGRAPH 2012)*, 31(4), 2012.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Stephan Junek for his MatVis tool which allowed us to view the individual color channel intensity of videos; invaluable for the debugging process.