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. INSERT MORE HERE WHEN WE HAVE RESULTS.

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.
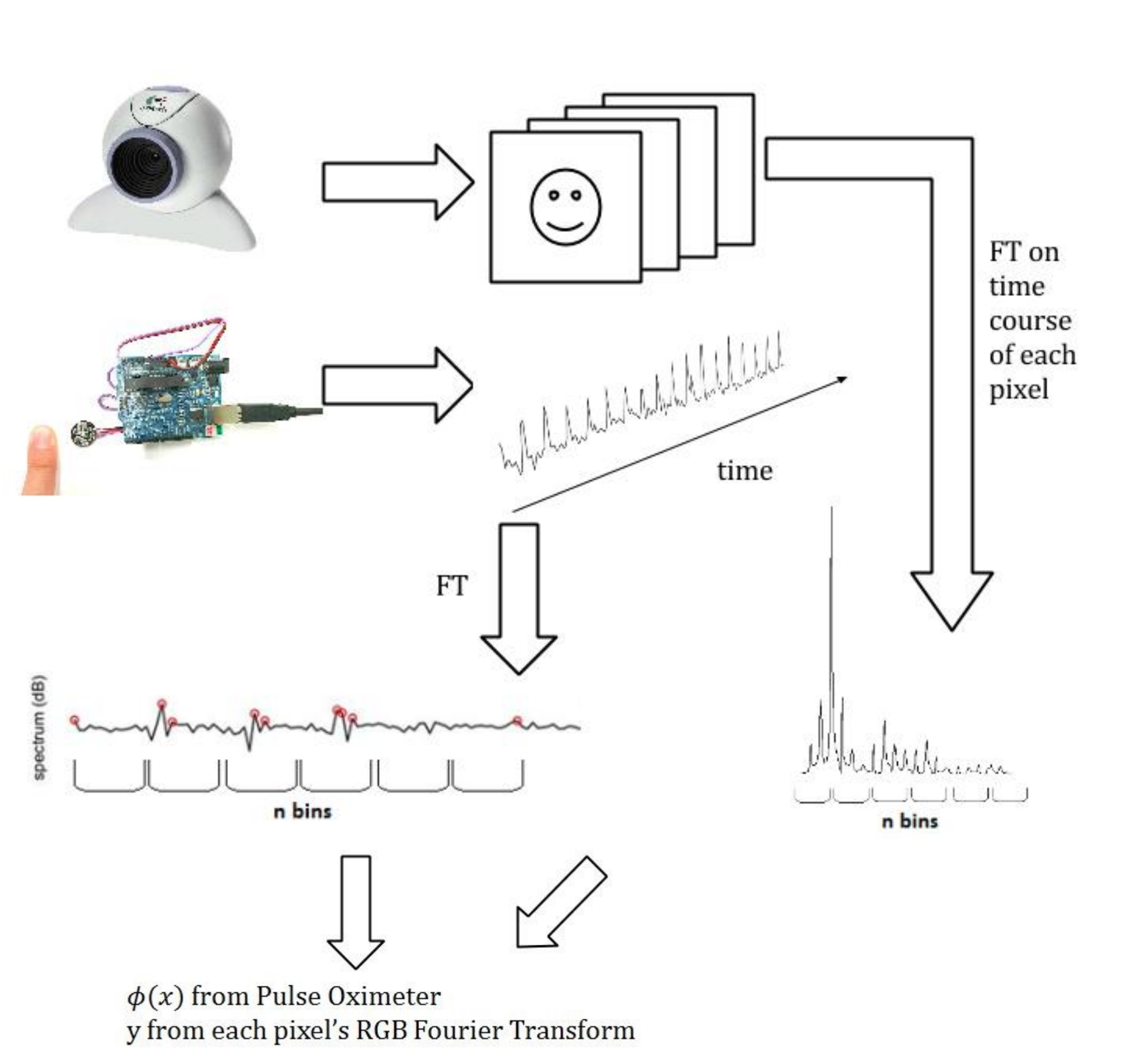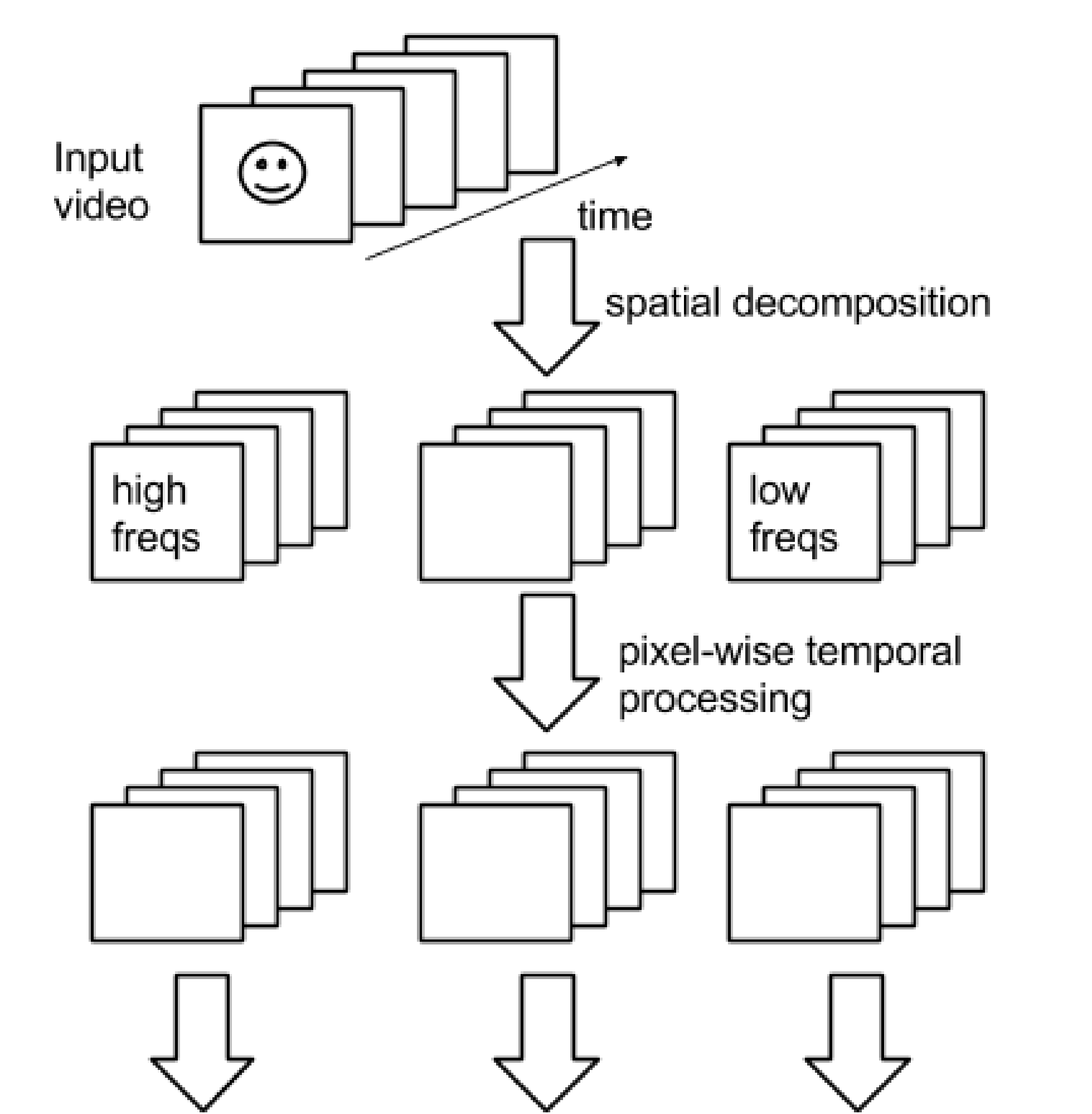
Feature selection and pre-processing

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

Eulerian Video Magnification: where we fit

Figure 2: Flow chart showing how our pulse frequency can be used to augment Eulerian Video Magnification

Results

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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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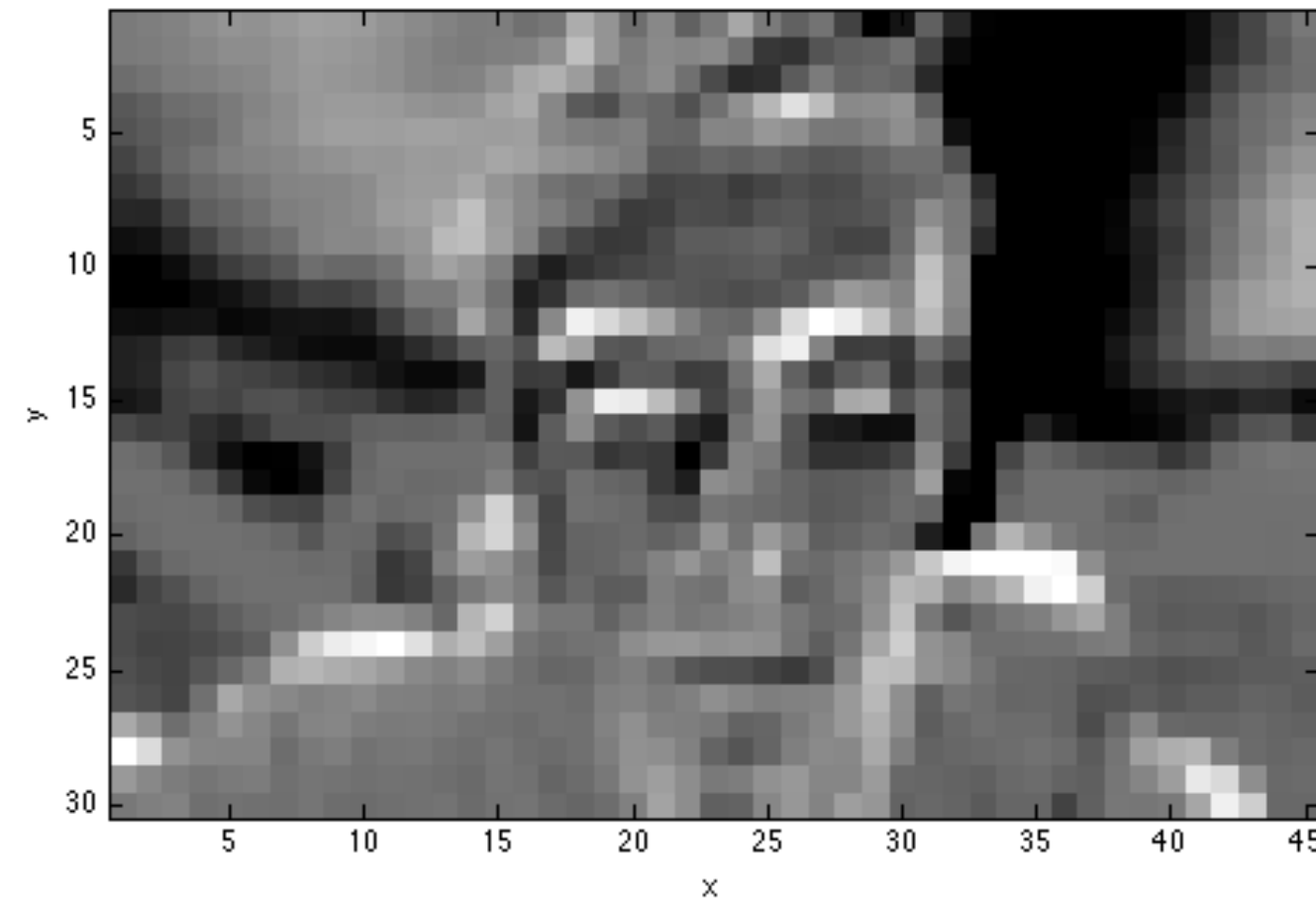

Figure 3: Figure caption

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Table 2: Table caption

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Figure 4: Figure caption

Conclusions and Further Work

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- 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