	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
			authors	Sachin S. Talathi		
			title	Deep Recurrent Neural Networks for seizure detection and early seizure detection systems	]	
	authors	Talathi, S.  Deep Recurrent Neural Networks for seizure detection and early seizure detection	publication_date	n_date 2017-06-10 21:29:09+00:00		
			source	SupportedSources.ARXIV		
	title		journal	None		
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	publication date	2017-06-05 00:00:00	doi			
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	volume			• http://arxiv.org/pdi/1/00.03283V1		
	doi	10.2172/1366924	id	id3498750497691390473		
	urls	• http://dx.doi.org/10.2172/1366924	abstract	Epilepsy is common neurological diseases, affecting about 0.6-0.8 % of world population. Epileptic patients suffer from chronic unprovoked seizures, which can result in broad spectrum of debilitating medical and social consequences. Since seizures, in general, occur infrequently and are unpredictable, automated seizure detection systems are		
	id	id-2478282970642969099		recommended to screen for seizures during long-term electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings. In addition, systems for early seizure detection can lead to the development of		
	abstract			new types of intervention systems that are designed to control or shorten the duration of seizure events. In this article, we investigate the utility of recurrent neural networks (RNNs) in designing seizure detection and early seizure detection systems. We propose a deep learning framework via the use of Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) RNNs for		
	versions			seizure detection. We use publicly available data in order to evaluate our method and demonstrate very promising evaluation results with overall accuracy close to 100 %. We		
				also systematically investigate the application of our method for early seizure warning systems. Our method can detect about 98% of seizure events within the first 5 seconds of the overall epileptic seizure duration.		
			versions		]	