

## Introduction

Neurodegenerative diseases (NDs), such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's affect more than 62 million people worldwide [1].

- Occurring due to progressive degeneration of nerve cells, NDs can be correlated to lifestyle, diet, genetics, injury, or even exposures to hazards in a workplace
- Most NDs, like Parkinson's, share a common pattern of **damaging the motor system**
  - One motor degeneration is the loss of **hand control**.
  - Hand motion **can** become **segmented and jagged**.
  - Daily activities**, like **writing**, are **impeded**.

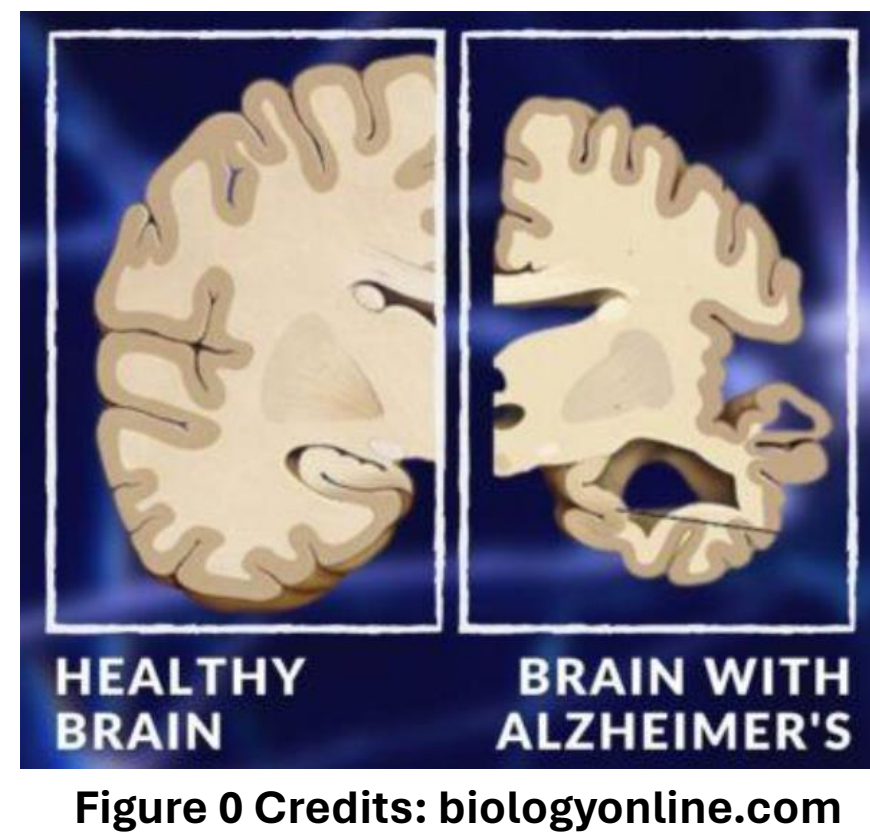


Figure 0 Credits: biologyonline.com

## Previous Research

Digitizing Tablets and Pens, along with handwriting kinematics (HKs), have been utilized in previous studies:

- Mergl et. al [2] utilized a tablet to analyze HKs & drawing kinematics to **correlate depression and mental disorders** with handwriting.
- Isenkul et. al [3] tested for **Parkinson's** and add to Kaggle dataset using WACOM tablet
  - Yet, their **experiment only used the Archimedes Spiral task**, limiting full comprehensive understanding of NDs.
- Nachum et. al [4] designed a similar proj. involving computer vision, diagnosing Alzheimer's & Parkinson's.
  - However, they **utilized camera tracking instead**, and **were unable to obtain participant samples**.

Figure 1 & 2 Credits: Isenkul et. al [4]

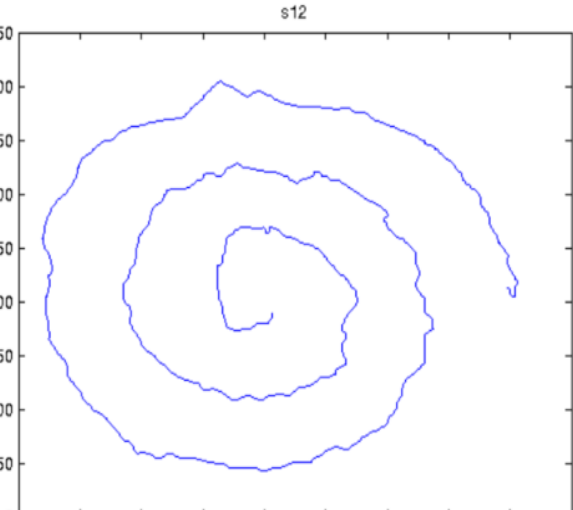


Figure 1: control subject's spiral drawing

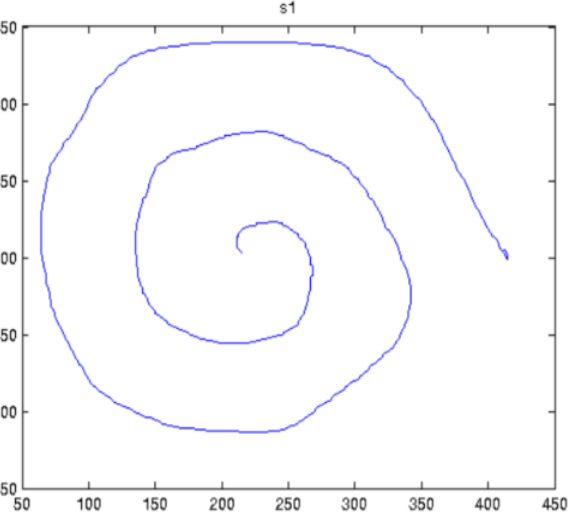
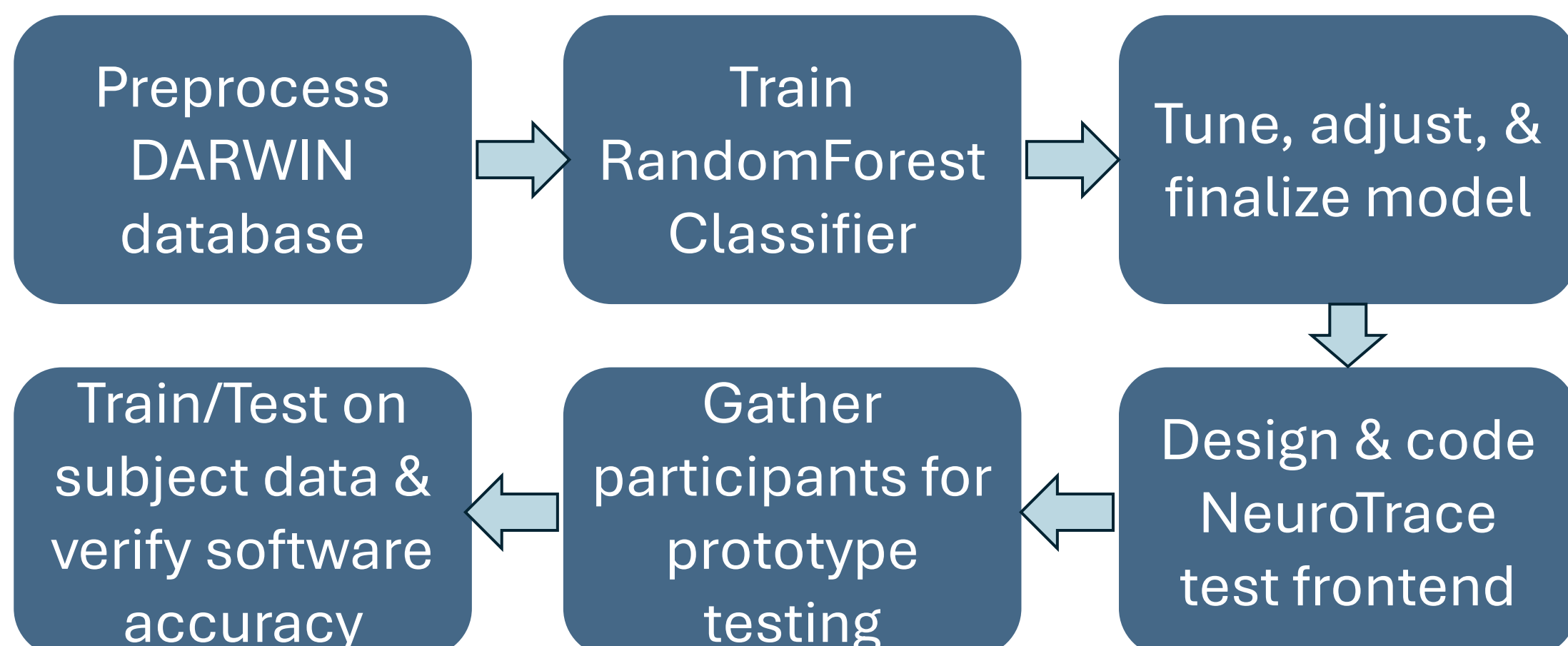


Figure 2: Parkinson's subject's spiral drawing

**Problem**  
Current methods for NDs detection involve **manual assessments**, which cause **slow, ineffective**, and **universally inapplicable** NDs detection & diagnoses.

**Goal**  
Develop a **portable, automated, quick, efficient**, and **accurate** NDs detection system involving handwriting kinematics with current technology like AI

## Process Outline

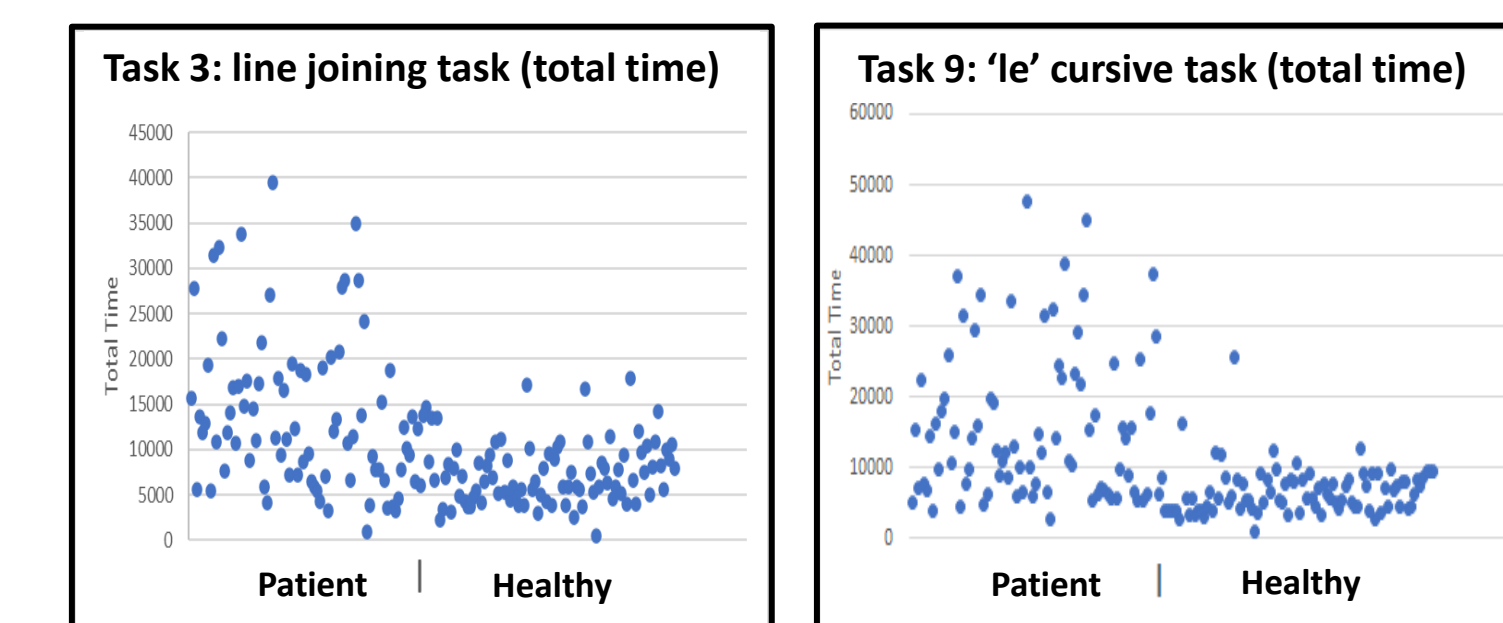


### 1. Data Processing/Visualization

NeuroTrace model based on **DARWIN dataset** (n=174), the **most extensive HKs database** for NDs research [5].

- DARWIN participants completed 25 pen tasks, produced 18 metrics
  - Avg speed, acc, jerk, pressure, etc.**
- NeuroTrace simplified DARWIN down to **6 tasks and 12 metrics**

**DARWIN dataset visualized** → remove unnecessary tasks/features



Figures 3 & 4: visualizations of subjects' total time taken to perform tasks.

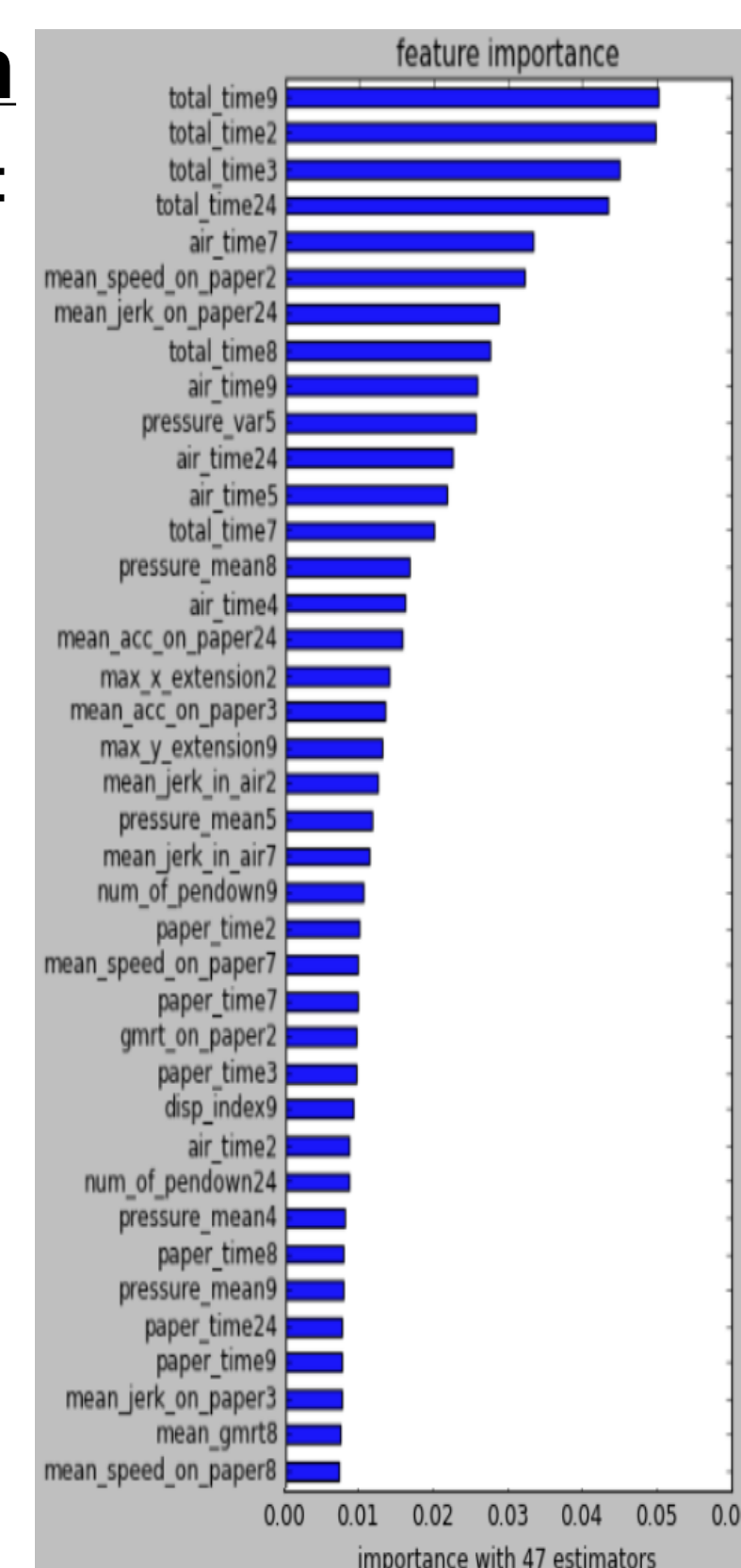


Figure 5: DARWIN metric importance

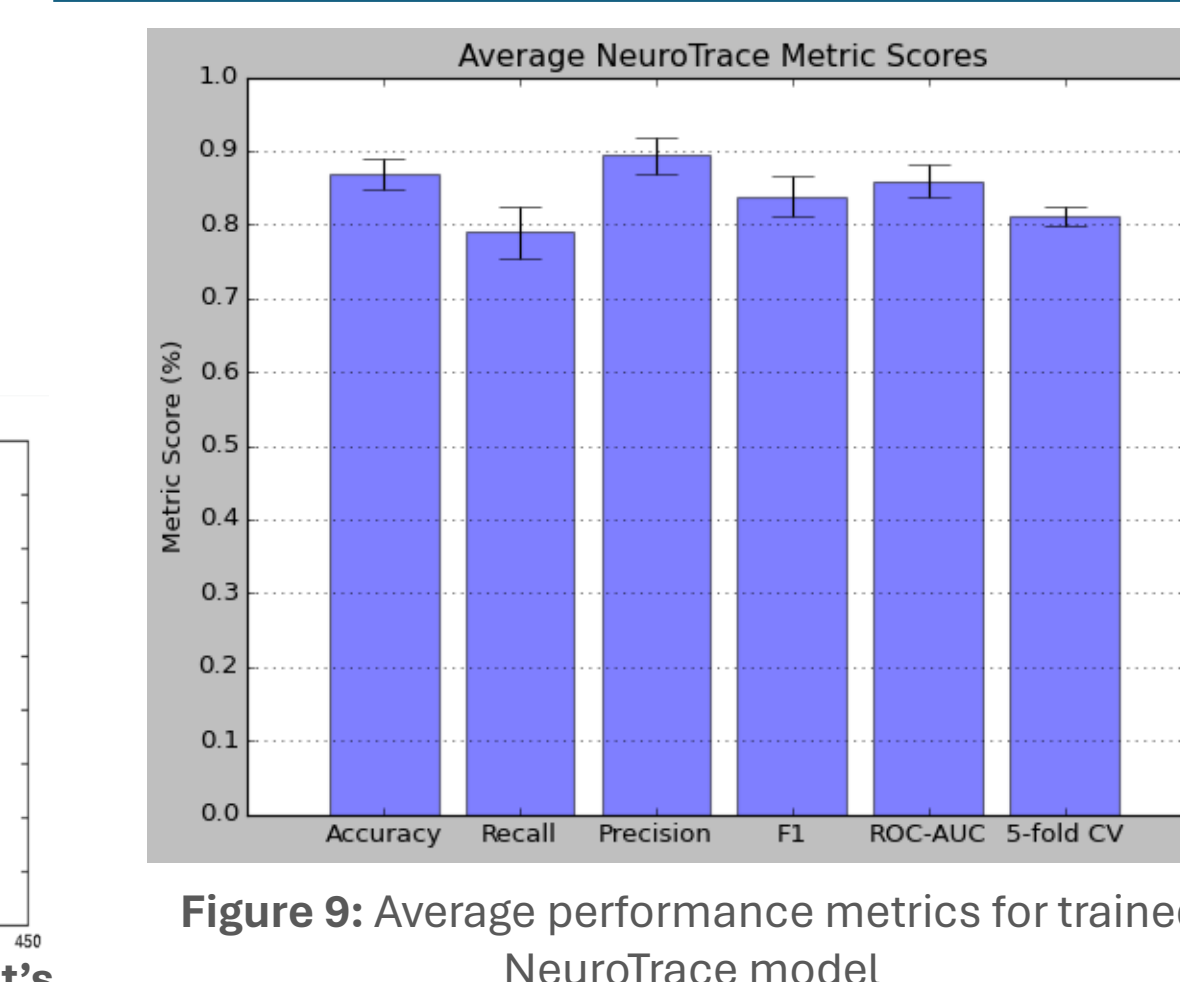


Figure 9: Average performance metrics for trained NeuroTrace model

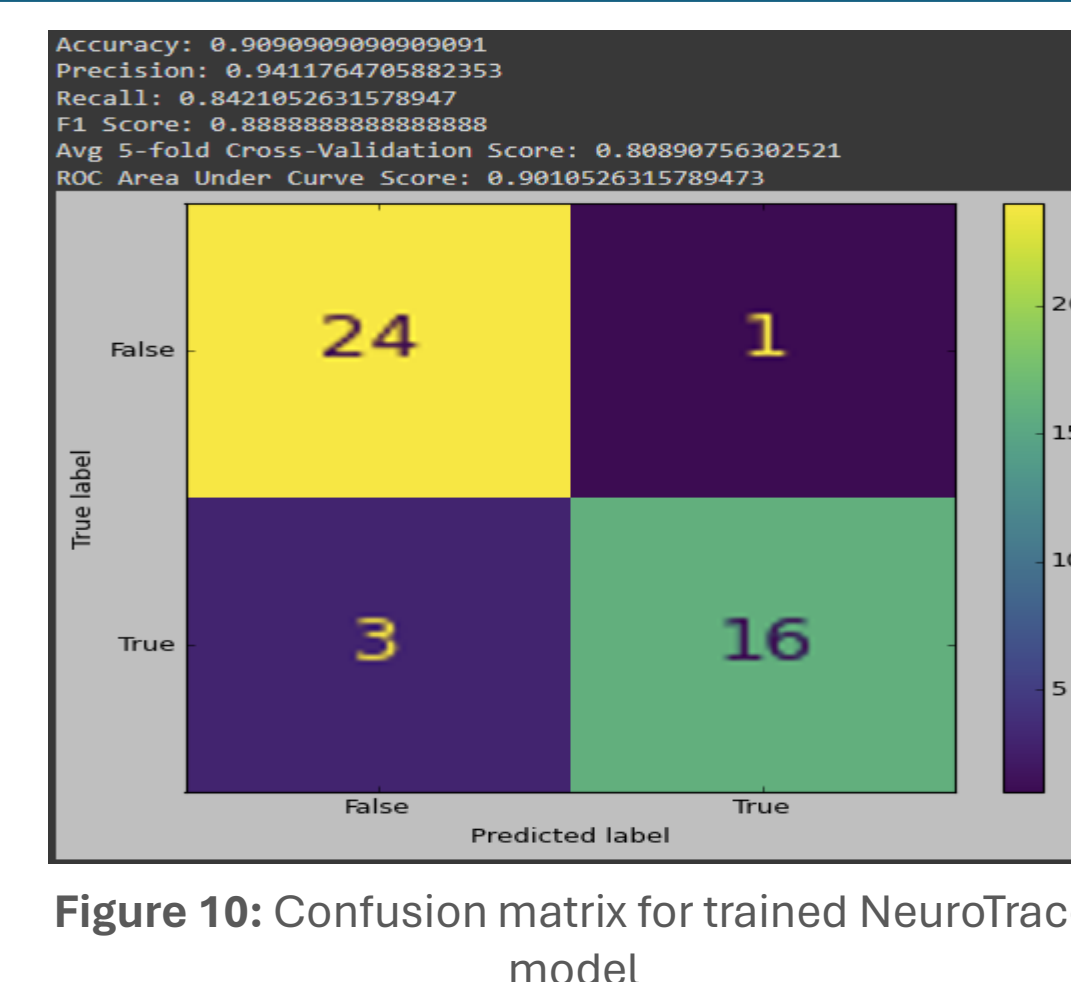


Figure 10: Confusion matrix for trained NeuroTrace model

### 3. NeuroTrace Frontend Development

- Self-developed **portable & interactive HTML program** utilizing **JavaScript**
- WACOM Intuos Tablet** collects pen data w/o actual ink, testing hand-eye coordination
- Interactive, simple app with 6 tracing tasks
  - Captures pen kinematics** (x,y, pressure, tilt, pen ups/downs) from screen-mapped **WACOM tablet & exports CSV file**
- CSV file **processed & normalized** to DARWIN metrics → **analyzed by RF model**



Figure 11: Data collection device - Wacom Intuos Tablet (120Hz)  
Credit: pbtech.com

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avg. speed} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \sqrt{(x_i - x_{i+1})^2 + (y_i - y_{i+1})^2} \\ \text{avg. acceleration} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\sqrt{(x_{i+1} - 2x_i + x_{i-1})^2 + (y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1})^2}}{120} \\ \text{avg. jerk} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\sqrt{(x_{i+2} - 3x_{i+1} + 3x_i - x_{i-1})^2 + (y_{i+2} - 3y_{i+1} + 3y_i - y_{i-1})^2}}{120^2} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 12: Central difference approximation formulas for parametric/kinematics equations, which calculate for the tested handwriting kinematics

### 4. Real-Life NeuroTrace Prototype Testing

- Randomly recruited seniors** (n=18, mean age=80) from nearby senior facilities participated in NeuroTrace pilot testing
  - All subjects viewed and signed informed consent forms** (explained purpose of study and data protection policies)
- Subjects completed two sets of tasks:
  - Completed a quick **demographics survey** about subjects' **history of NDs and educational & vocational history**
    - Survey determine if subjects were positive (Patient) or negative (Control) baseline for data collection**
  - Utilized the (set up) **WACOM tablet and digital pen** to complete the **6 NeuroTrace tracing tasks**
- Entire testing process took < 10 minutes on average**



Figures 16 & 17: Participant completing vertical dots' task (above) & the cursive 'l' task (below) w/ WACOM tablet

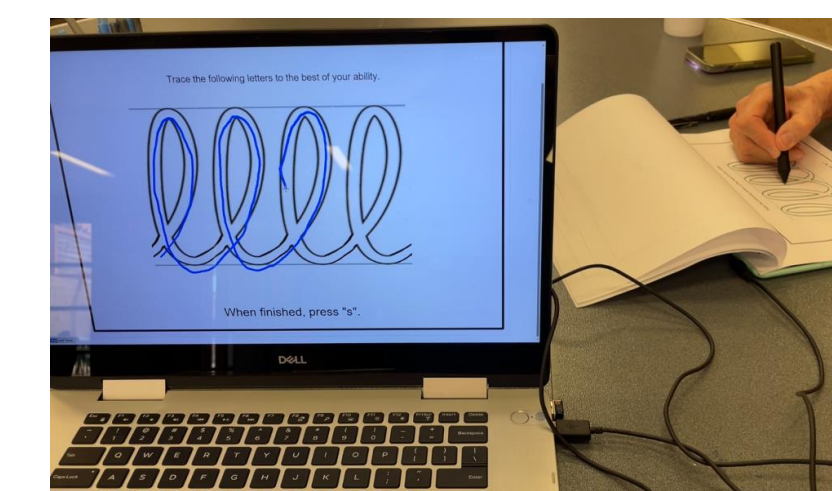


Figure 18: Data collection WACOM tablet, set up w/ tracing assignment & ready for participant tracing

### 2. Model Training & Optimization

- Model trained w/ **scikit-learn's Random Forest Classifier** (Python)
- RF Classifier **generalizes well to new datasets** (less overfit)
- Outputs prediction (healthy/patient) and analyzable metrics

```
# Splitting data into training and testing
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, train_size=.75)

# Creating Random Forest model
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
rf.fit(X_train, Y_train)
Y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)
```

Figure 6: Code for RF test/train

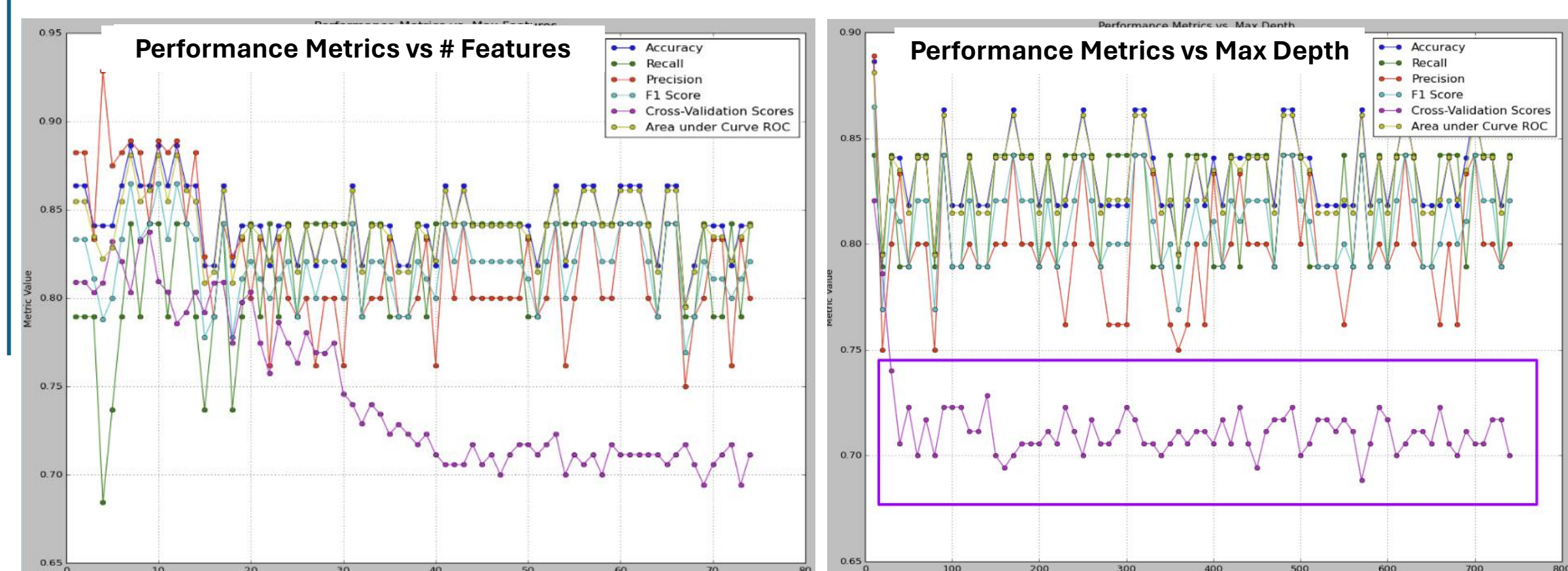
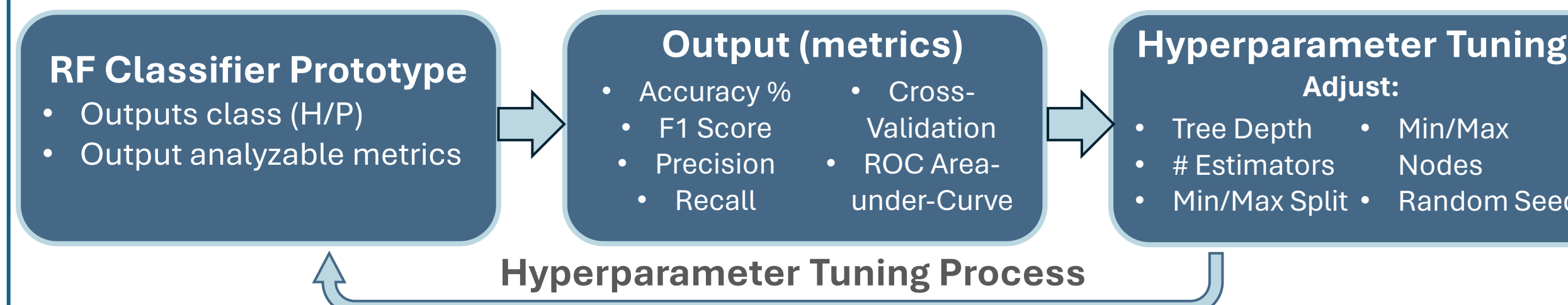
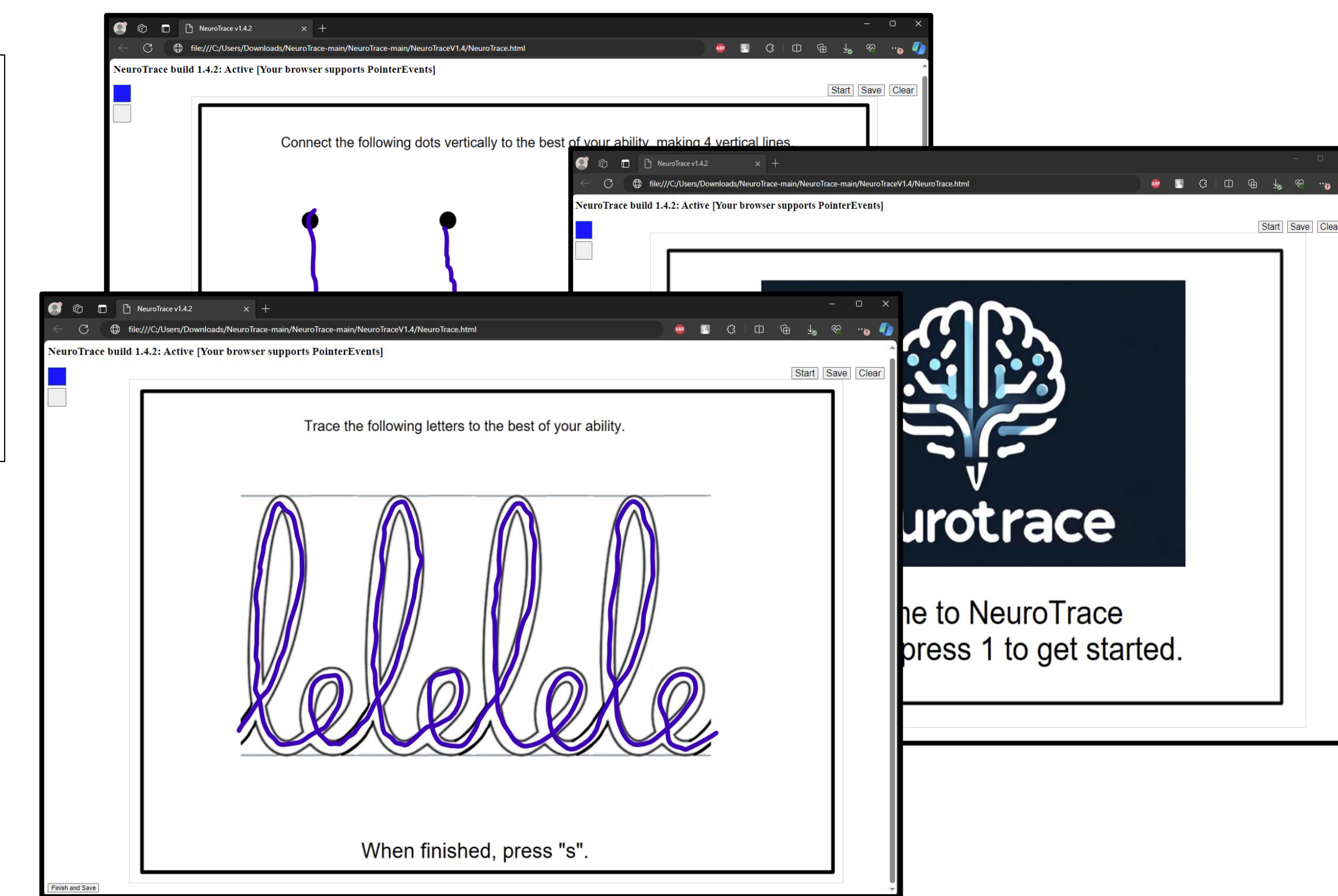


Figure 7: Performance metrics vs # of features (0-80). 5-fold CV Score highlighted & drop after certain depth. Figure 8: Performance metrics vs max depth (0-800). 5-fold CV Score highlighted & drop after certain depth

- Figure 9 indicates that model has **high accuracy (90%)** and **precision (94%)**, with **fairly good recall (84%)**. The **F1 score** (weighted avg. of precision/recall) is **88%**.
  - Intuitively, the model is **very reliable** at identifying/flagging cases (some false +s)
- The **5-fold Cross-validation score (80%)** and **ROC Area Under Curve score (90%)** indicate **NeuroTrace generalizes well across unknown datasets** (real-life data).
- This data shows **NeuroTrace results are statistically significant**, yielding **significantly better results than random chance (~50%)**.
- In Figure 9, the **error bars do not overlap with 0.5**, indicating statistical significance.



Figures 13-15: Performance metrics vs # of features (0-80). 5-fold CV Score highlighted & drop after certain depth

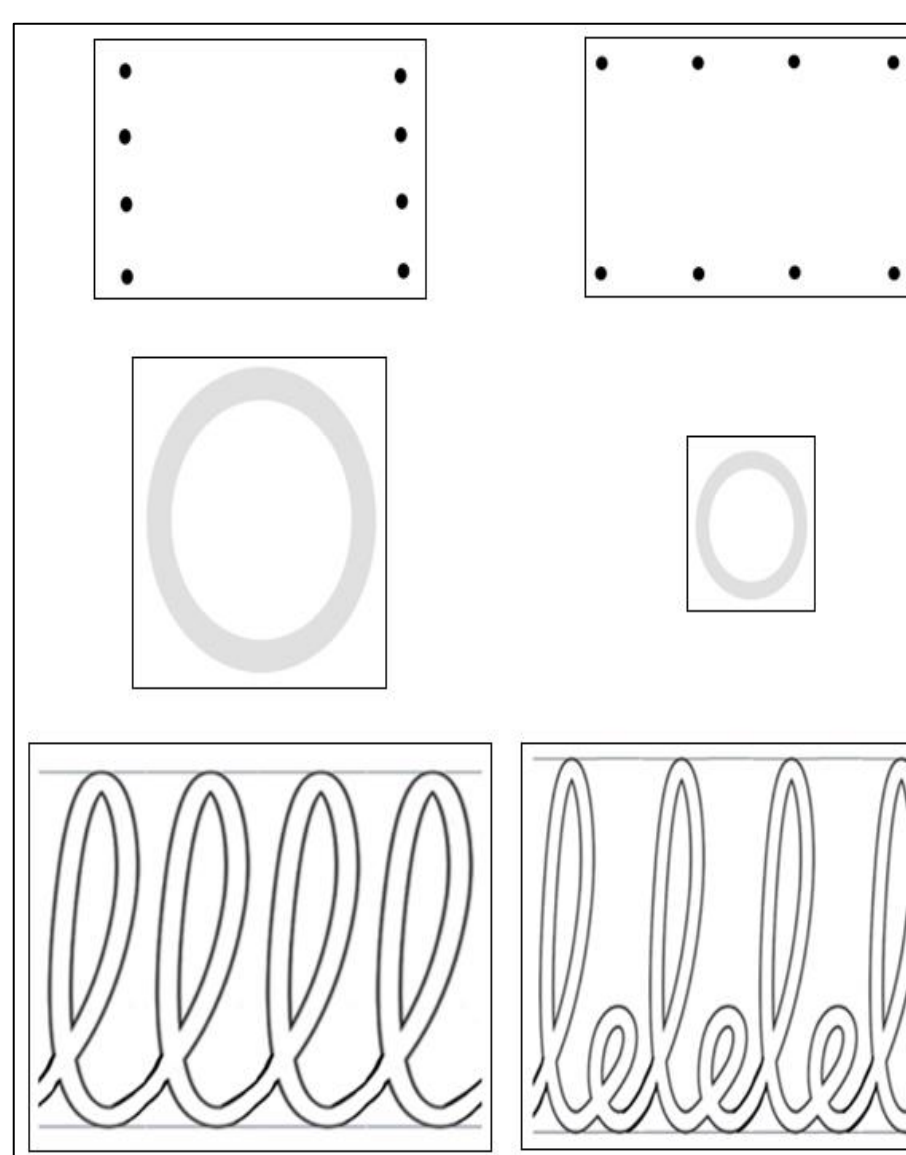


Figure 19: Each of the 6 NeuroTrace tasks which subjects were instructed to trace out

## Data Analysis

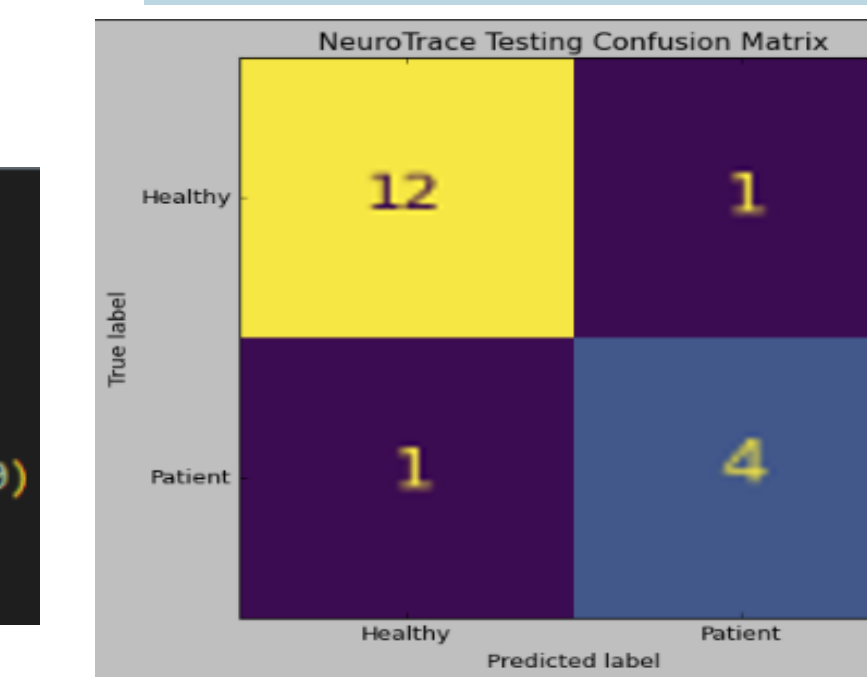


Figure 20: Confusion matrix for NeuroTrace participant testing

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Training	90%	94%	84%	88%
Senior Testing	88%	80%	80%	80%

Figure 21: NeuroTrace training and real-life testing accuracy metrics

- Figures 20 & 21 indicate that the model has **high accuracy (88%)** and **decent precision/recall (80%)** with **5-fold cross-validation** when analyzing the collected data.
  - Thus, NeuroTrace is **reliable** at identifying NDs cases based on the tested seniors' kinematic data (n=18).
- The results prove that a **distinct difference between healthy control subjects' and NDs subjects' handwriting kinematics exists** (which the trained Random Forest Classifier identified)

\*Yet, it is important to note that these statistics are based on a **limited sample size\***

## Conclusion

**Based on real-life participant data, NeuroTrace will:**

- Ensure early NDs detection** with an **accuracy > 80%**
- Contribute to **handwriting and kinematics relevance** in the field of **neurodegenerative disease research**
- NeuroTrace has several implications and applications:**
  - Quick, accurate**, and **non-invasive screening tool**
  - Cheap, efficient** application for **low-resource groups**
  - Effective **remote diagnostic** and **medical monitor**
  - Useful **longitudinal study tool**, quick & simple tasks

**Ultimately, NeuroTrace creates a future where the burden of neurodegenerative diseases is alleviated, increasing quality-of-life for those who need and deserve it most.**

## Future Research

- Multimodal software integration**, such as **image analysis or other sensory data** (speech, hearing, etc.) will provide more accuracy & model complexity
- Utilize more datasets to enhance model depth**
- Personalization implementation for users' individual profiles** to improve accuracy:
  - Demographics (age, ethnicity)
  - Genetic history
  - Vocational/educational history
  - Lifestyle (diet, hobbies, health)

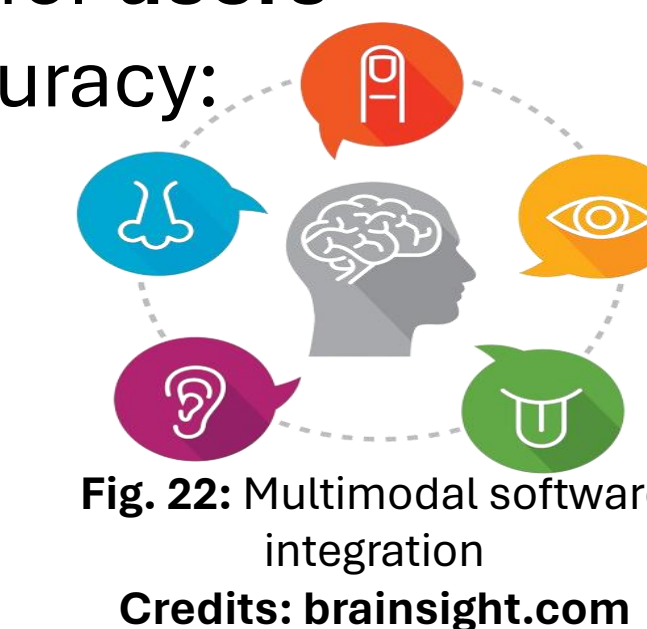


Fig. 22: Multimodal software integration  
Credits: brainsight.com

## References

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