

Institut
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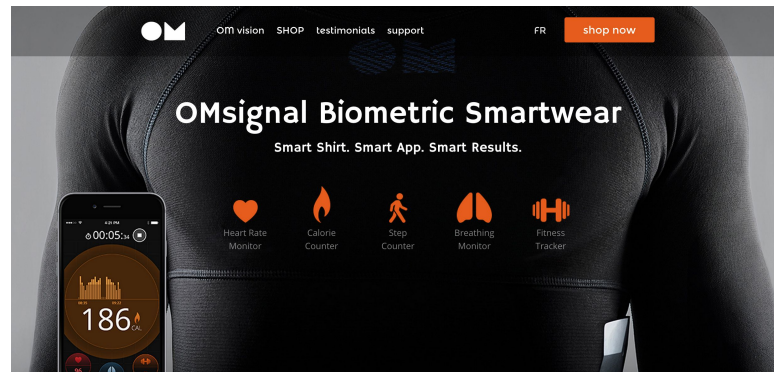


Mila

OMsignal Project ECG Processing

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Simon Blackburn

Company



1,8 billion+
heartbeats recorded



500 million+
breaths recorded



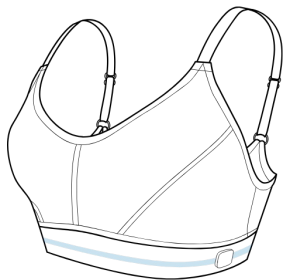
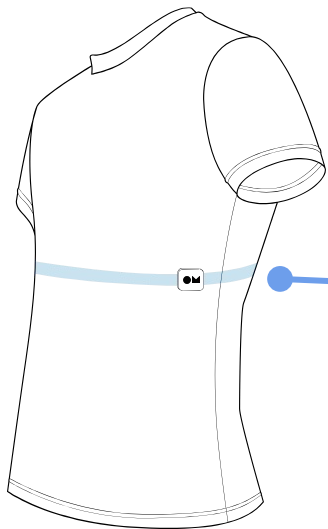
330 thousand+
hours of data collected

Make personal health and wellness central to our daily lives, through the world's most advanced biosensing apparel platform.

Technology

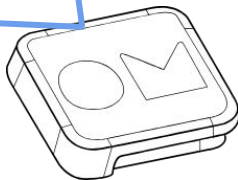
Garments

The apparel picks up the body's signals using strategically placed ECG, Respiration, and Physical Activity sensors.



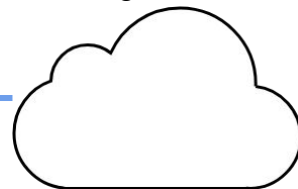
Recording Module

The recording module transmits the signal to your smartphone, live.



Cloud + AI

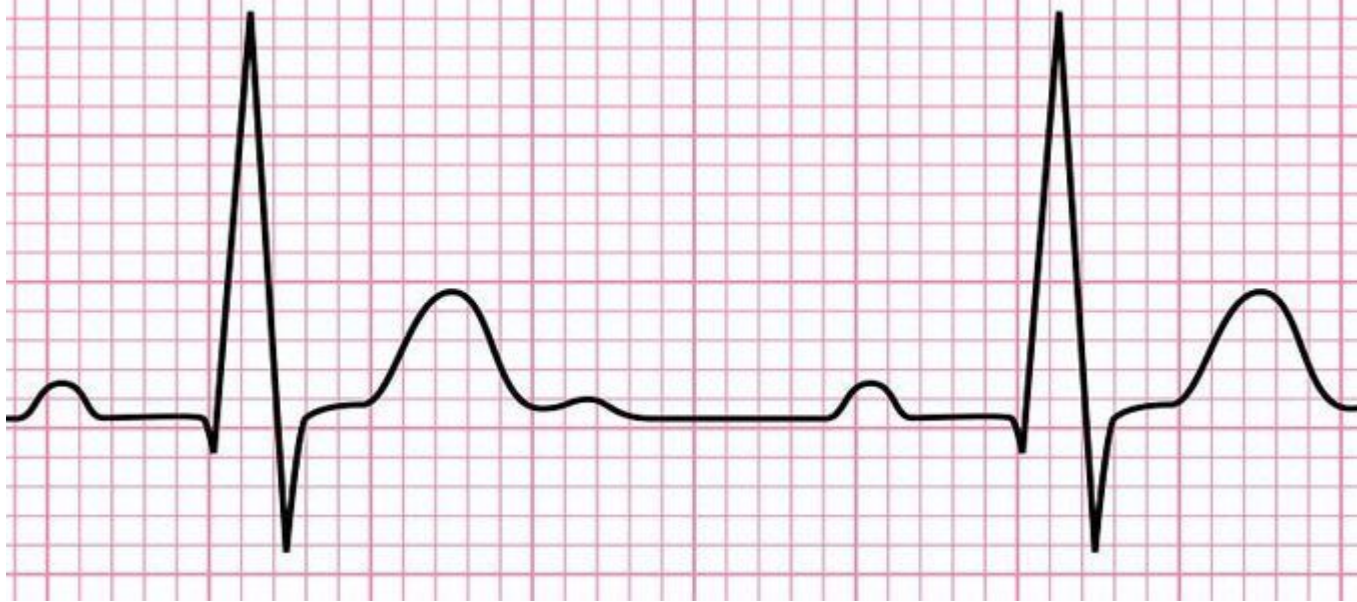
The data is sent to the Cloud to be further analysed using advanced algorithms and AI.



Operational Challenges

- **Easy** to collect unlabeled data
 - Huge amount of data captured under different conditions
 - running / walking / sitting / sleeping, etc...
 - different levels of signal to noise ratio
- **Hard** to label this data for supervised learning
 - Experts (e.g., medical doctors) are expensive
 - Time demanding
 - E.g., walk through all the samples of a signal

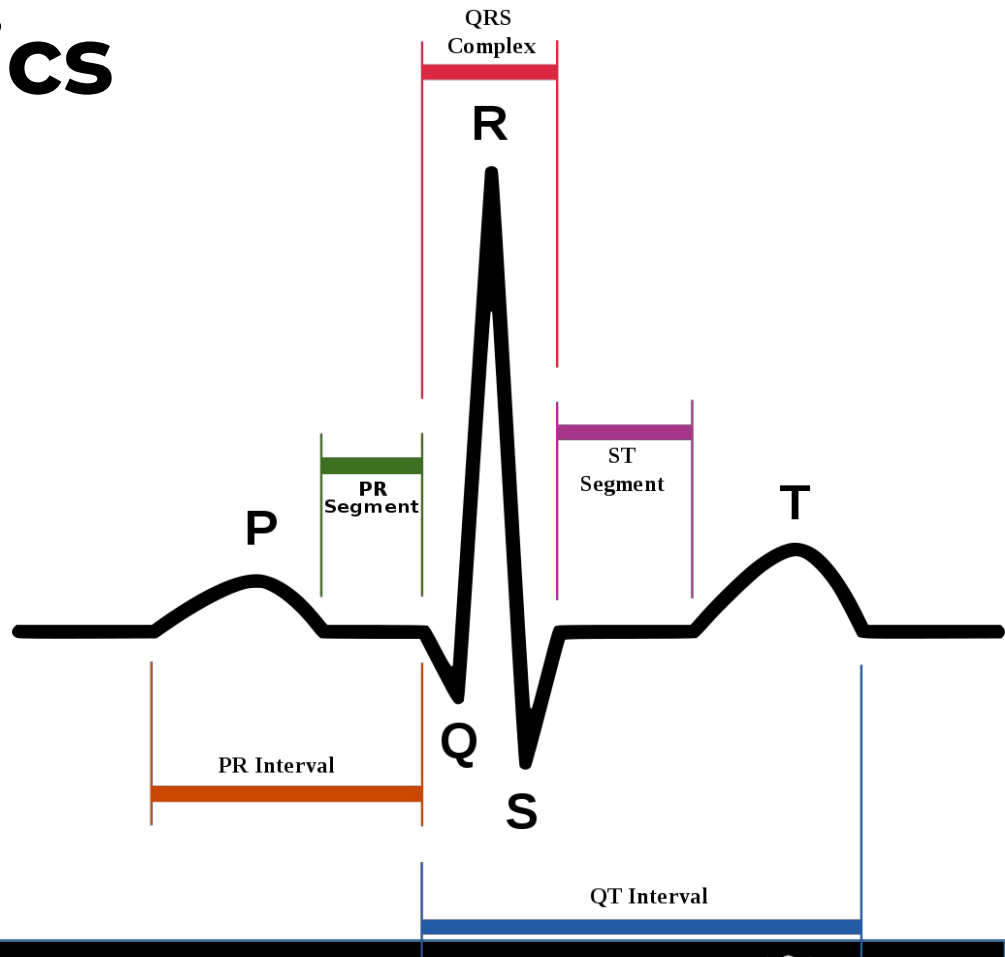
ECG Example (1 lead)



From <http://www.onlinebiologynotes.com/electrocardiogram-ecg-working-principle-normal-ecg-wave-application-of-ecg/>

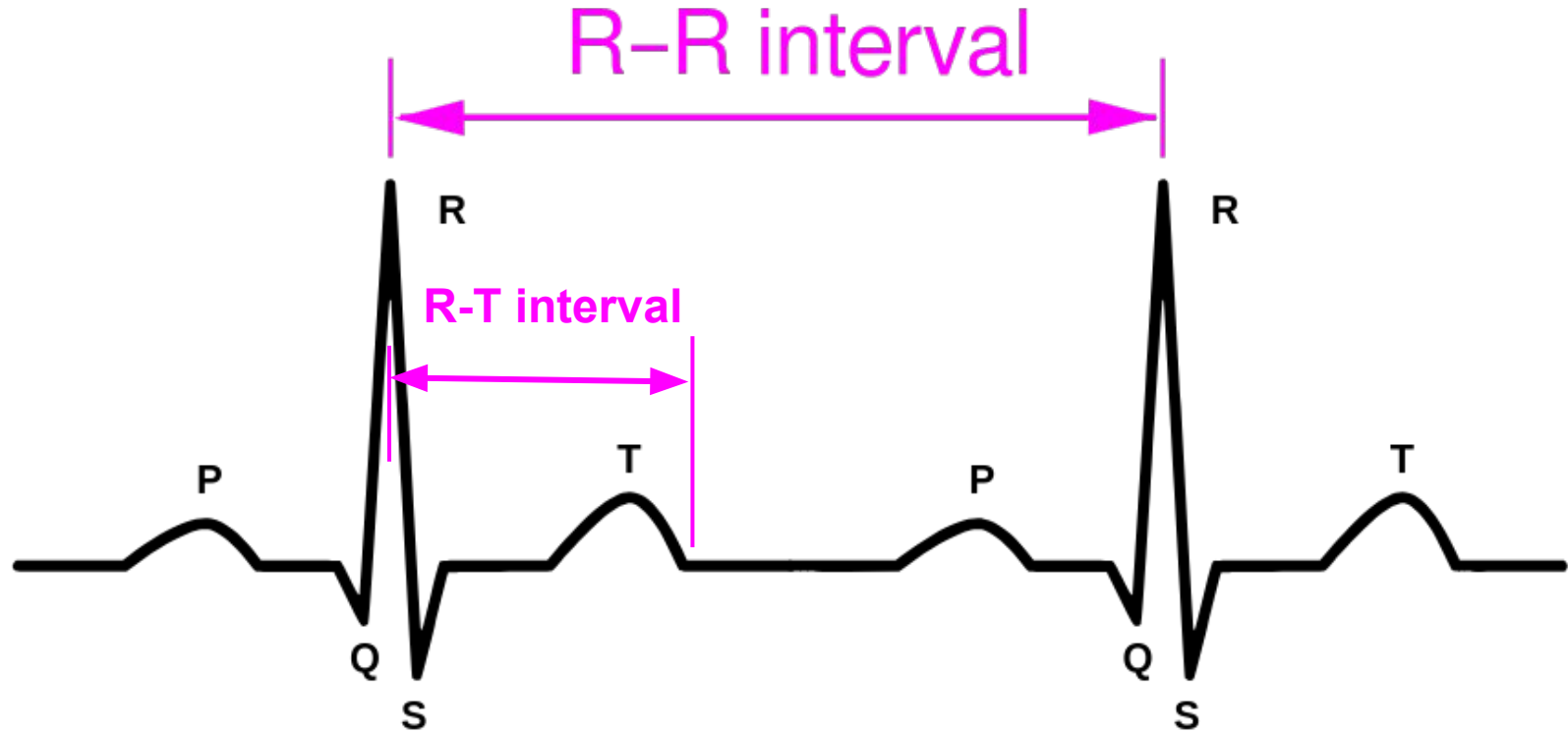
ECG Characteristics

- **Fiducial points:** P, Q, R, S, T
- **P-Wave:**
 - Indicates atrial depolarization (systole)
- **QRS wave:**
 - Represents the ventricular depolarization (systole)
- **T- wave:**
 - Indicates ventricular repolarization (diastole)
- **P-R interval:**
 - Represents the time required for an impulse to travel through the atria
- **S-T segment:**
 - Represents the time when ventricular fibres are fully depolarized



From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrocardiography>

ECG Characteristics



OMsignal Project

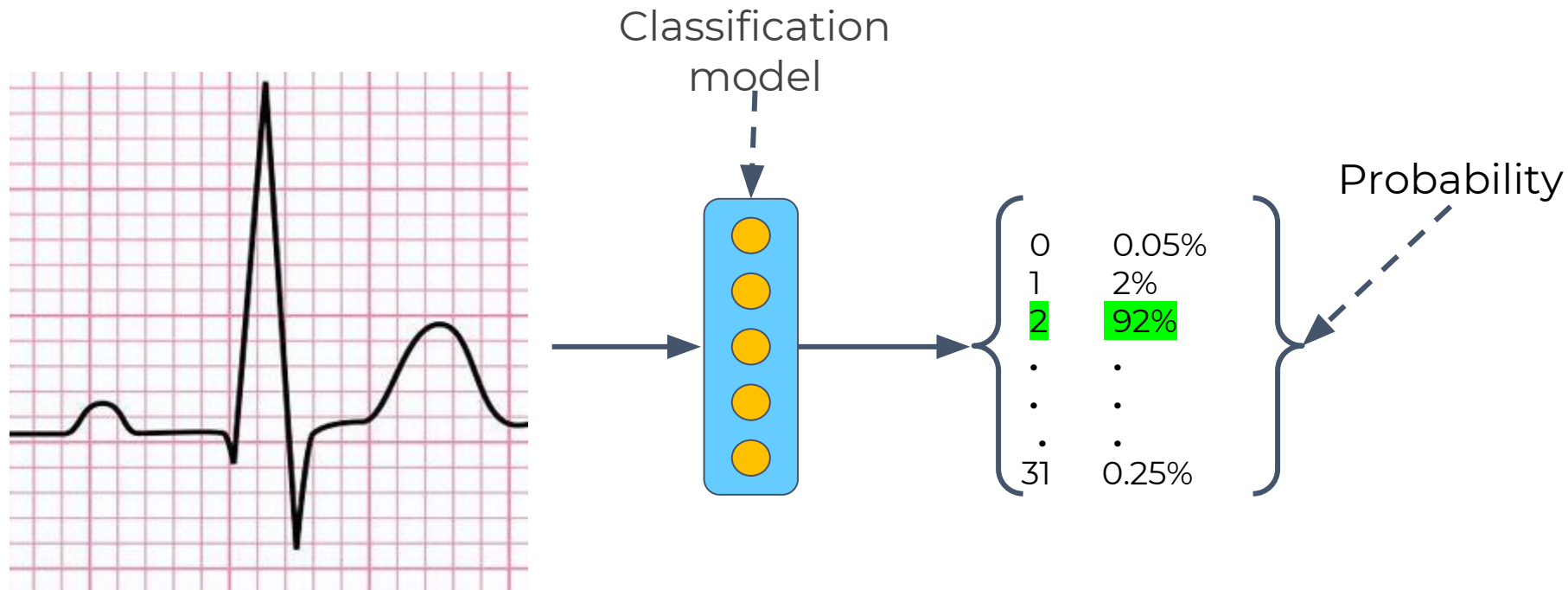
- **Goal:** develop an **unsupervised/semi-supervised** representation learning approach that produces representations useful for tasks that have little labeled data:
 - Identification of the user
 - Fiducial point distributional information
 - Mean of the PR-Interval (real value)
 - Mean of the RT-Interval (real value)
 - Standard deviation of the RR-Interval (real value)

Data

OMsignal MyHeart project:

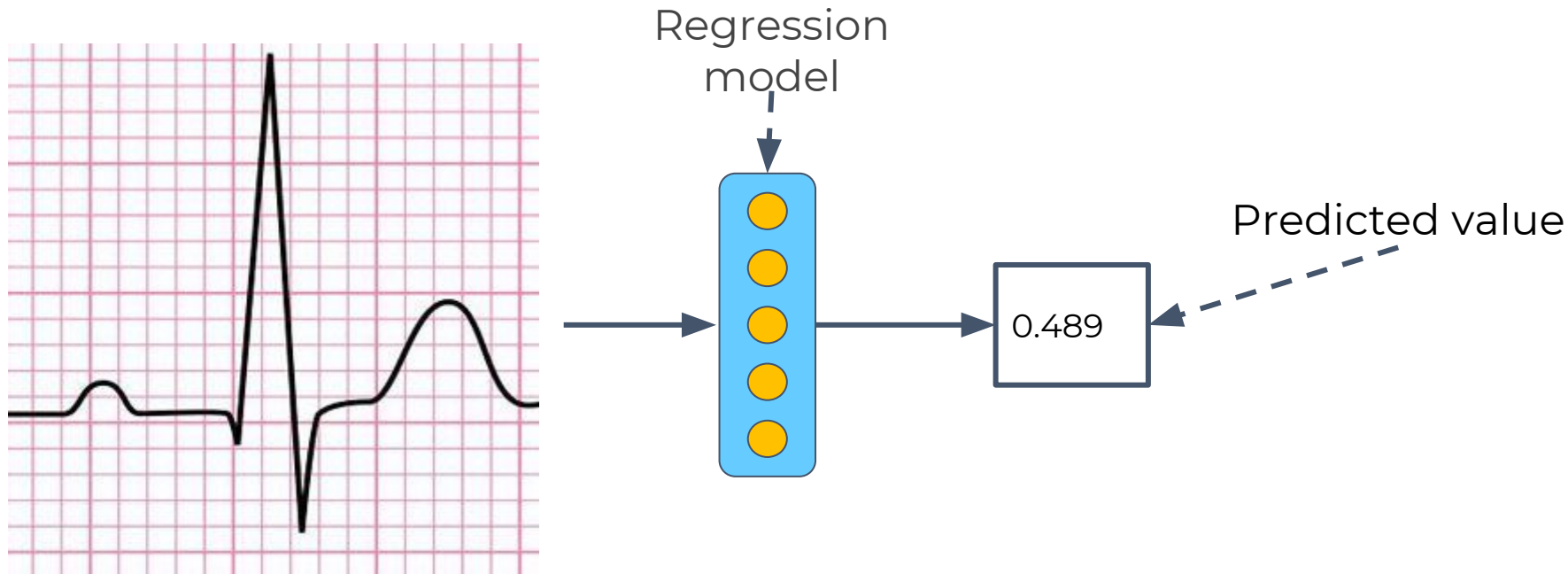
- **Private** data
- **32** Participants
- ECG signals are divided into windows of 30 seconds each at 125 Hz (**3750** samples per window)
- Labeled data:
 - **15** windows for each participant are labeled
 - Among them, **5** windows are used as test data
 - The remaining **10** are provided as train/validation data
- Unlabeled data:
 - **657233** windows

User Identification Task

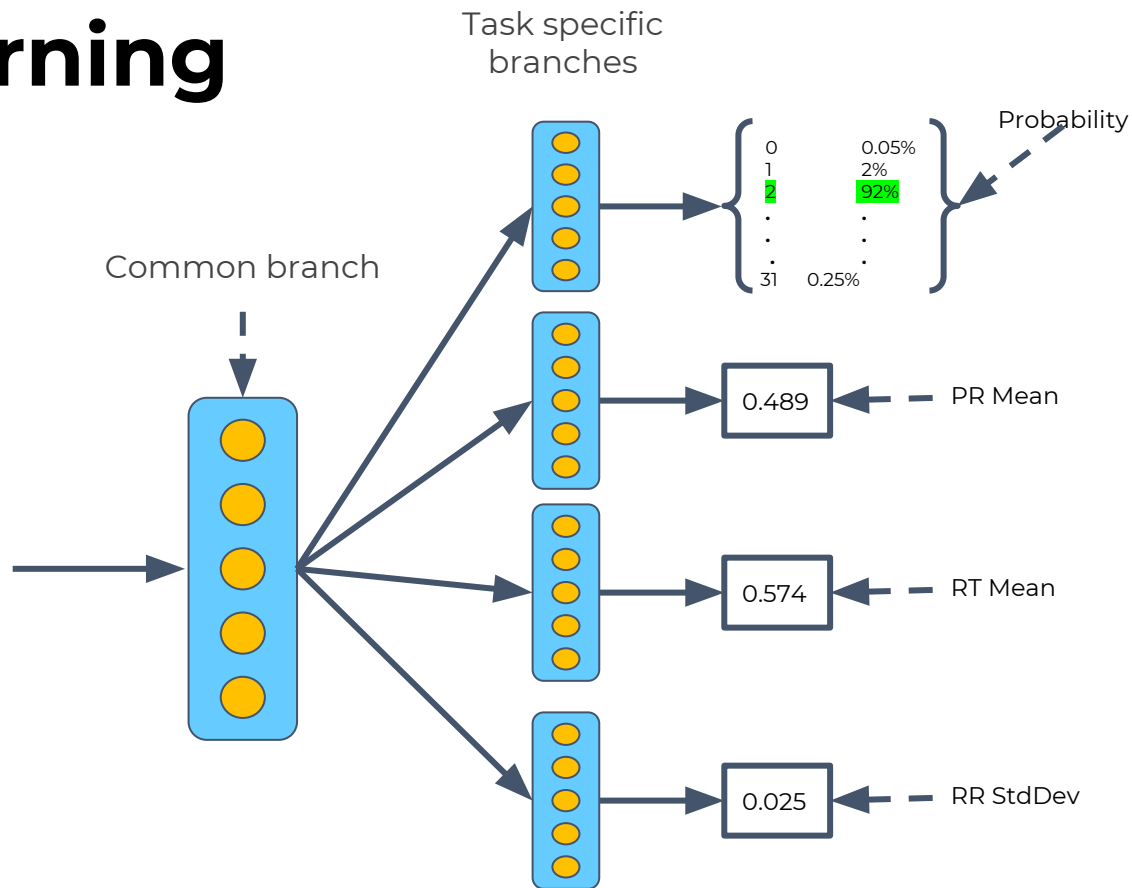
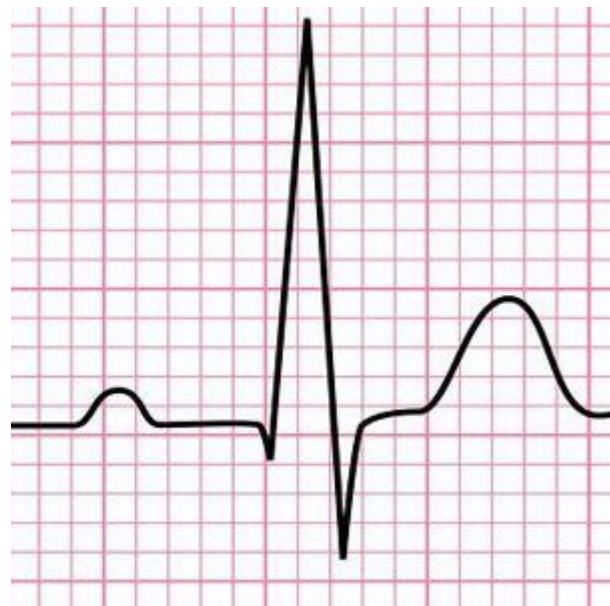


Regression Tasks

- Applicable for the prediction of the fiducial point statistics: **PR Mean, RT Mean, RR StdDev**



Multi-task Learning



Dealing with Unlabeled data

Goal: Efficient way to integrate knowledge from the unlabeled data

- **Unsupervised + Supervised Learning**

- **Step 1:** Auto-Encoder to learn representations
- **Step 2:** Supervised training based on representations extracted from the trained encoder

- **Semi-supervised Learning**

- One step process.
- Possible approaches (combined with the supervised loss):
 - Reconstruction loss (unlabeled data) - auto encoder
 - Regularization loss (unlabeled data) based on some assumptions (e.g. invariance of the output to small amounts of noise added to the input signal)

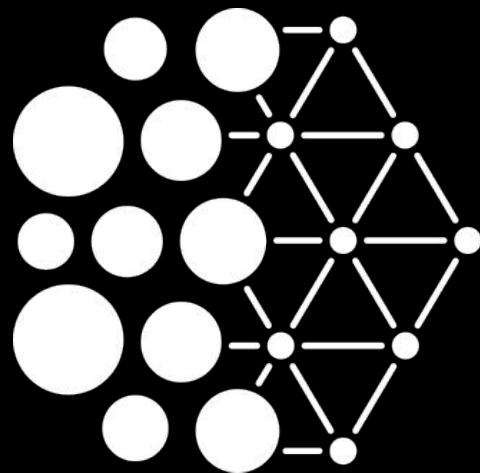
Official evaluation metrics

- Classification task
 - Macro Average Recall Score (`sklearn.metrics.recall_score`)
- Regression tasks
 - Kendall Correlation Score for each task (`scipy.stats.kendalltau`)
- Overall Score:
 - All individual scores are clipped at zero
 - Geometric mean of the scores of the 4 tasks

Informative evaluation metrics

- Cross Entropy for the classification task
- PR_Mean MSE (Mean Squared Error)
- RT_Mean MSE
- RR_StdDev MSE
- etc...

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