

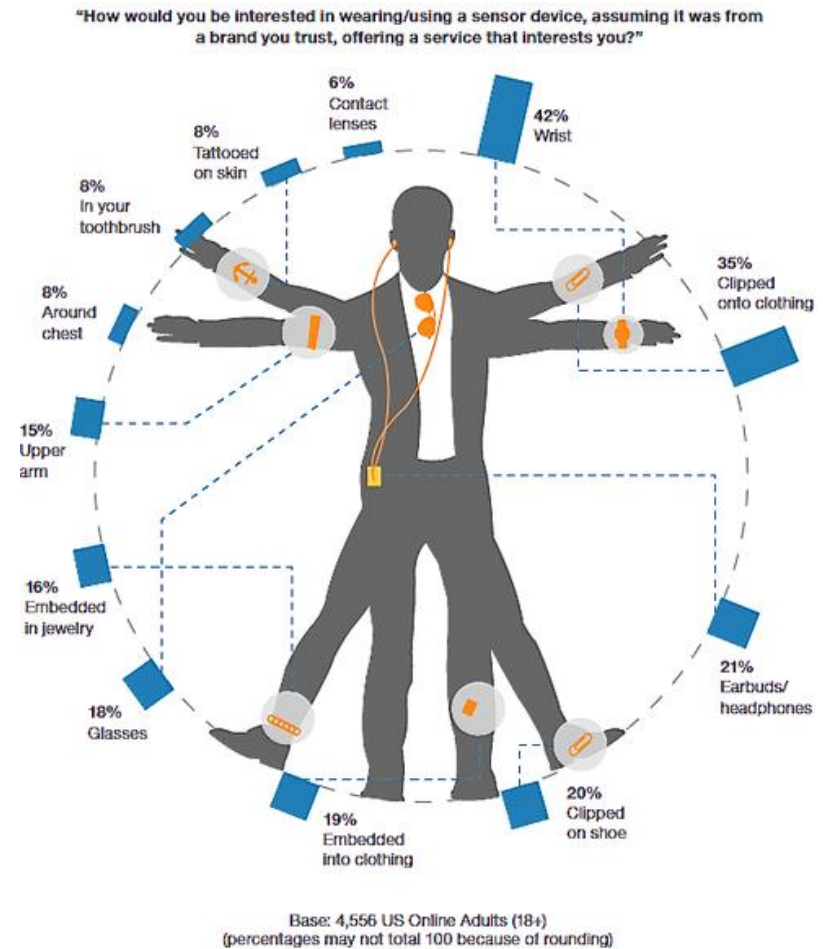
Wearables: Overview

ENAR 2021

Overview of this course:

- Data and Code
- Wearables: overview
- Functional PCA
- Scalar on Function Regression
- Function on Scalar Regression
- Other Functional Approaches
- Non-functional methods
- EMA and ILD

Wearables



source: North American Consumer Technographics Consumer Technology Survey, 2014

Wearables

Research



Consumer



What do wearables offer?

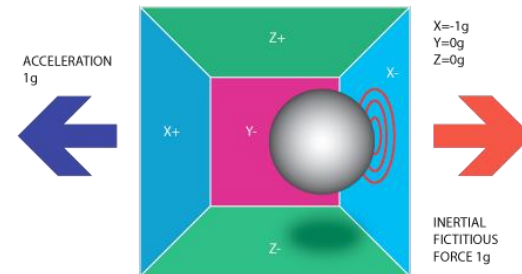
- Physical Activity
 - Activity Counts
 - Steps and Gait
- Sleep
- Circadian Rhythmicity
- Heart Rate (ECG, bpm)
- Blood Glucose Monitoring
- Light, Temperature (Circadian markers)
- Voice (Mood, Progression of Disease)
- Electronic Diary/Ecological Momentary Assessment (1-2-4 per day)

Clinical applications

- Aging (BLSA, Health ABC, NHANES, UKBiobank, WHI)
- Dementia and AD (Sleep & Agitation)
- Cardiovascular: CHF, Afib, and post-surgery
- Multiple Sclerosis (Disability & Sleep)
- Mood Disorders
- Cancer: Fatigue and Sleep
- Diabetes (T2)
- Diabetes in babies (Nurture)
- Rehabilitation (METRC)

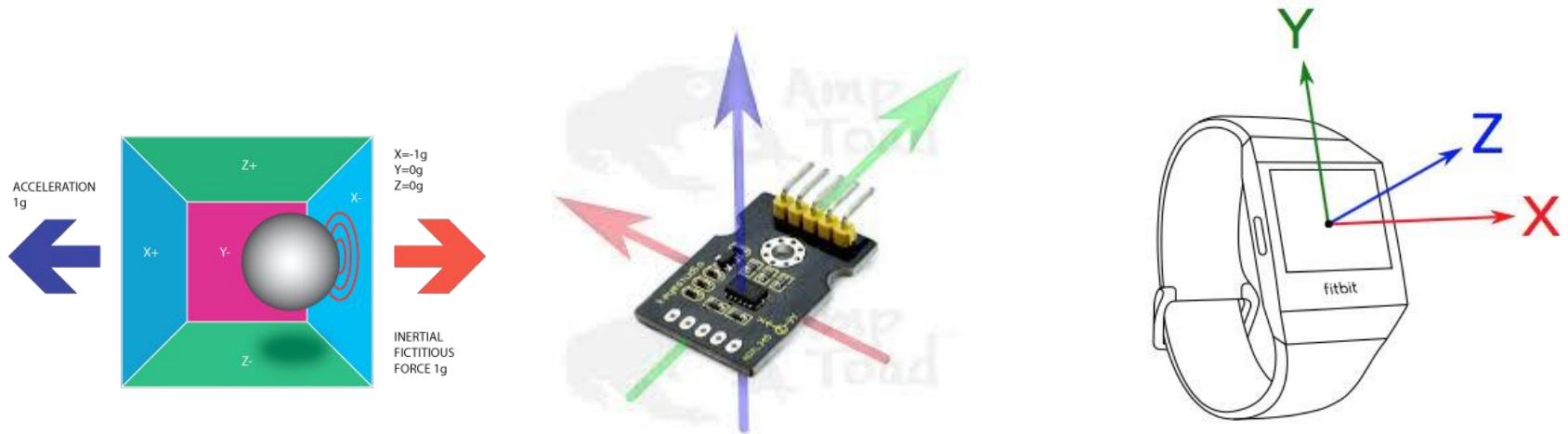
Accelerometers

- Use sensors to detect accelerations in one-to-three orthogonal planes



- Small sensor, non-invasive measurement
- Long battery life (tiny energy consumption)
- Inexpensive: ~\$10 if you want to build your own device

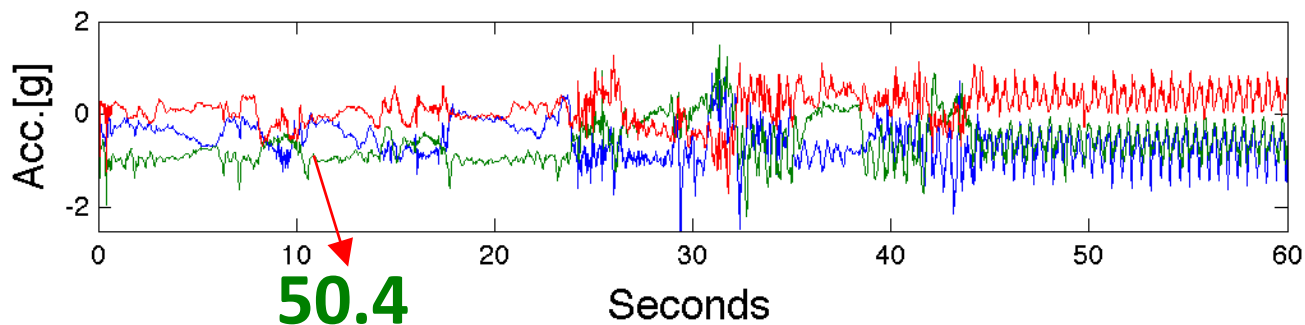
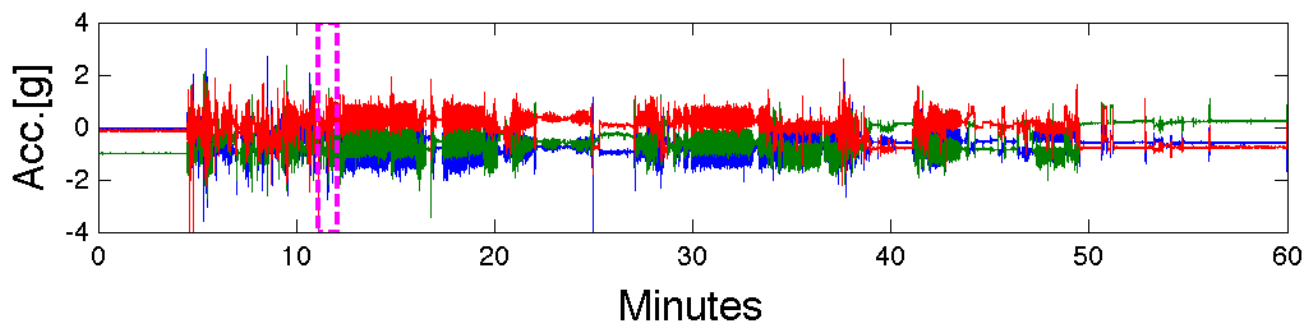
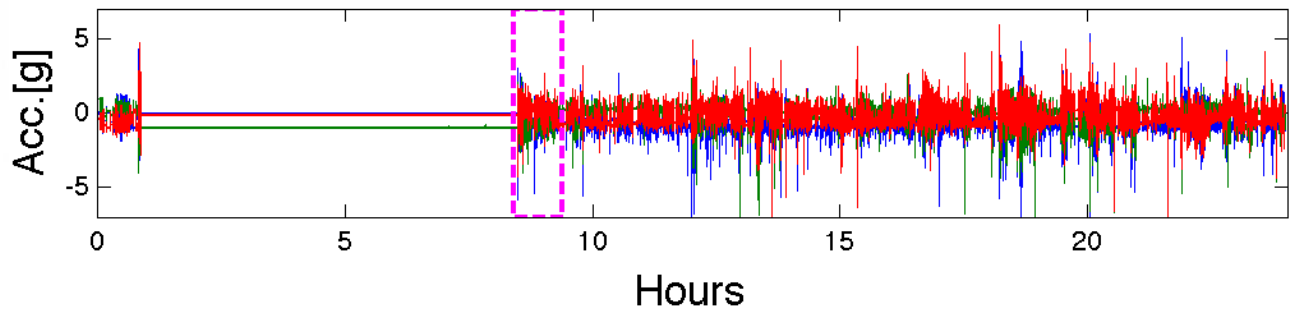
Accelerometers



- Detects acceleration in three orthogonal planes
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irjG9Y4NGnE>



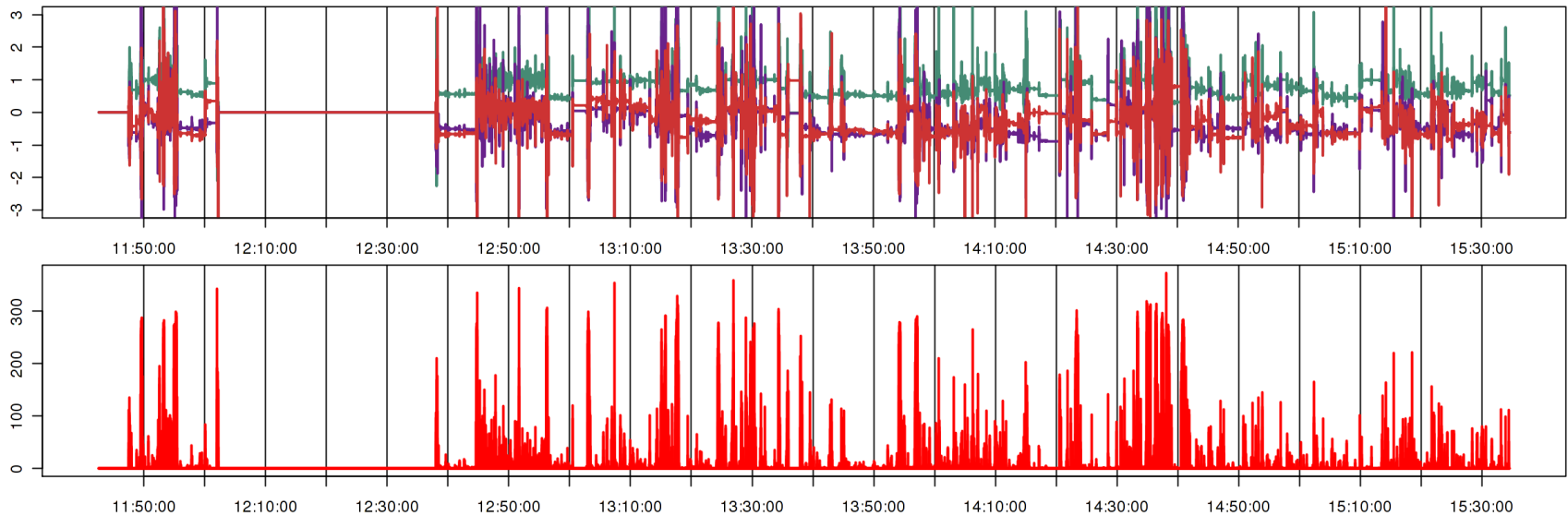
Data



50.4
Activity Count

Raw (Hz) vs Activity Counts (minute)

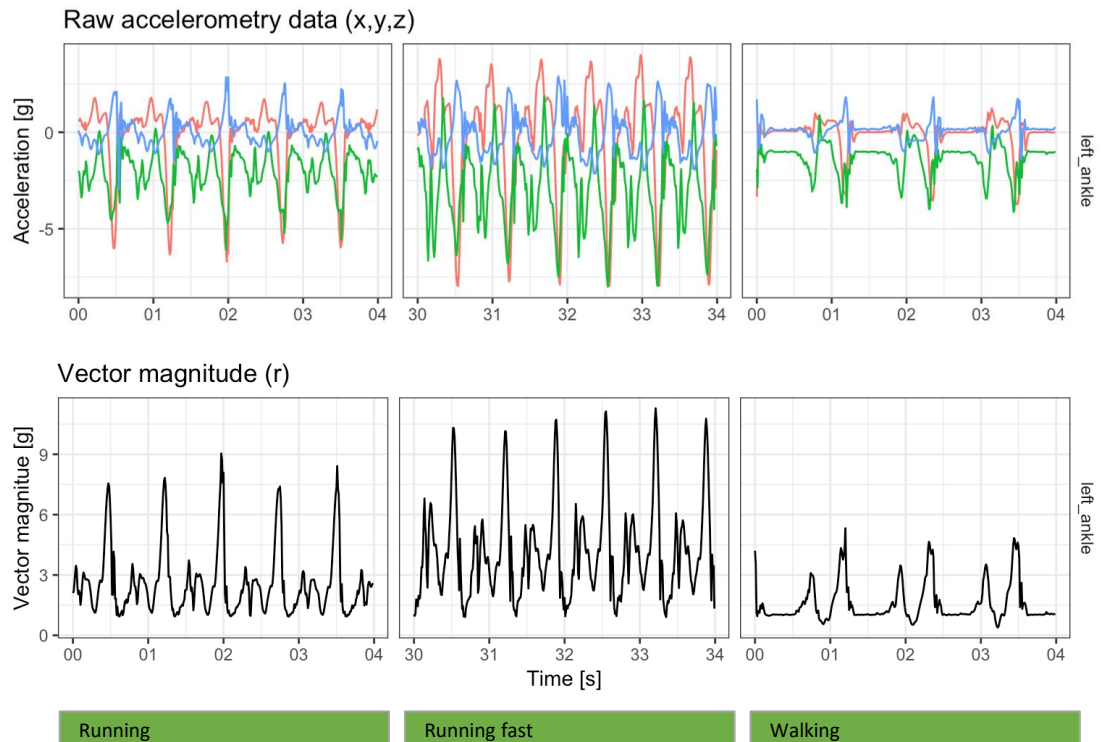
- Top: raw accelerometry data at 80Hz
- Bottom: Activity Count at minute level



Subsecond-level accelerometry data analysis

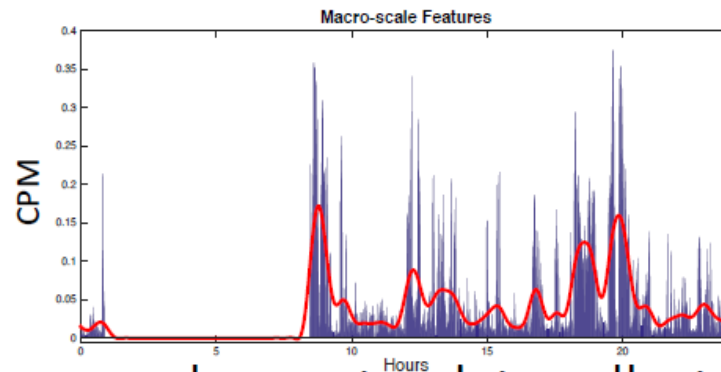
- **Vector Magnitude (VM):** 1-dimensional summary of 3-dimensional time-series

$$r(t) = \sqrt{x_1^2(t) + x_2^2(t) + x_3^2(t)}$$

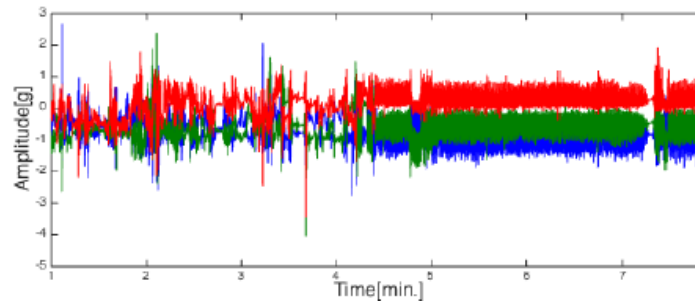


Macro- and Micro-scale

- **Macro-scale** – summarized data (1 minute intervals)



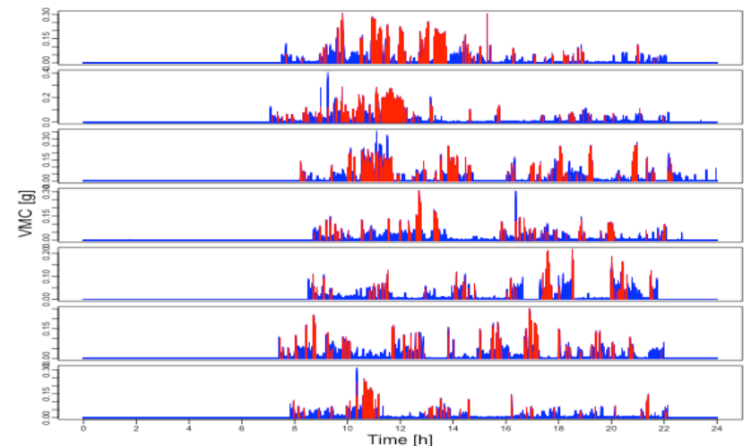
- **Micro-scale** – raw accelerometry data collected (10Hz+)



Stage 1: Episode Detection

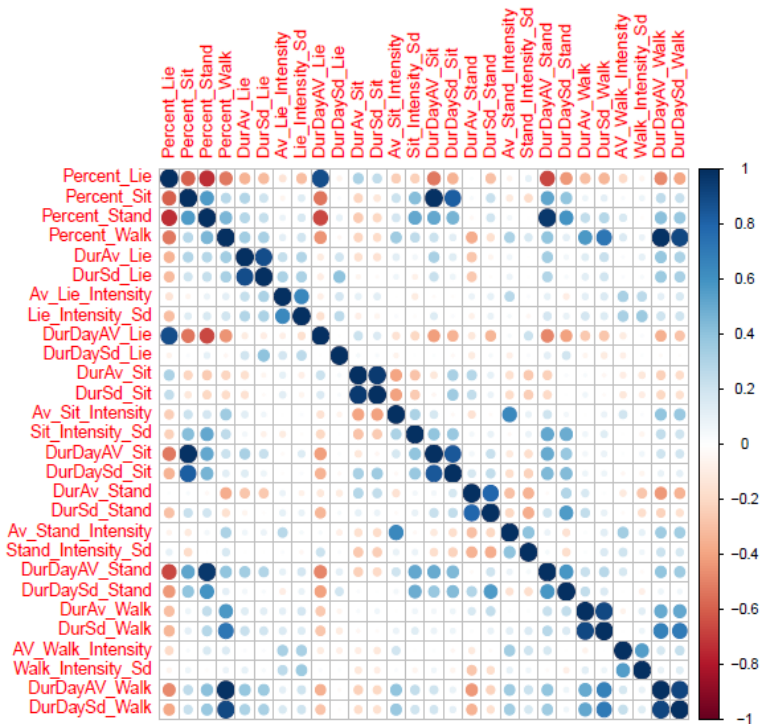
- Non-wear time
- Posture: sitting, lying, standing, driving, stairs climbing, ...
- Activity: walking, running, driving, ...
- Sleep: rest/wake, in/out of bed, ...

Walking vs. time-of-day



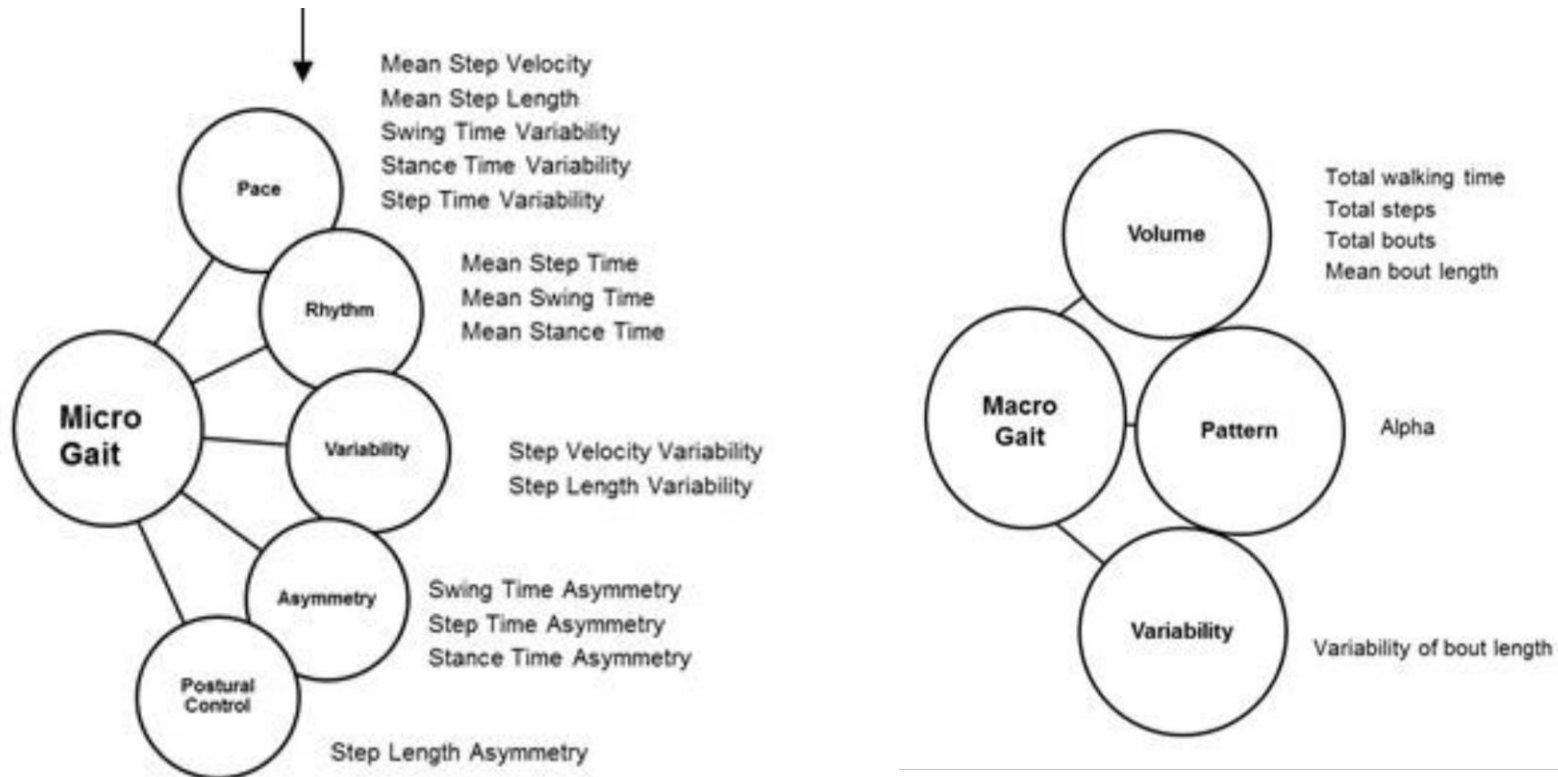
Stage 2: Feature extraction

- Walking: cadence, stride-variability, asymmetry, ...
- Sleeping: time in bed, fragmentation, variability, ...



Stage 3: Feature Grouping

- Example: grouping of gait characteristics



Gait in Mild Alzheimer's Disease.
Feasibility of Multi-Center Measurement
in the Clinic and Home with Body-Worn Sensors.
A Pilot Study, Zetterberg et al, 2019, JAD

Speech as a biomarker



The latest news from Google AI

Project Euphonia's Personalized Speech Recognition for Non-Standard Speech



Dreem Headband

Polysomnography



- Cost : \$15 K
- Wet electrodes
- 1h-setup each night
- Manual scoring

Dreem headband



- Cost : \$699 (Dreem for Research)
- Dry-EEG sensors
- < 1'- setup each night
- Real-Time automatic sleep staging

Dreem Headband



EEG Sensors

6 EEG sensors : 4 frontal electrodes, 2 occipital electrodes to measure brain activity, according to the 10-20



Accelerometer

A 3D Accelerometer to measure movements and respiratory rate



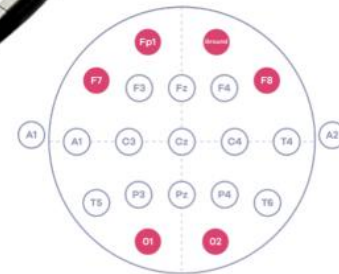
Pulse Sensor

A pulse sensor to measure to monitor heart rate



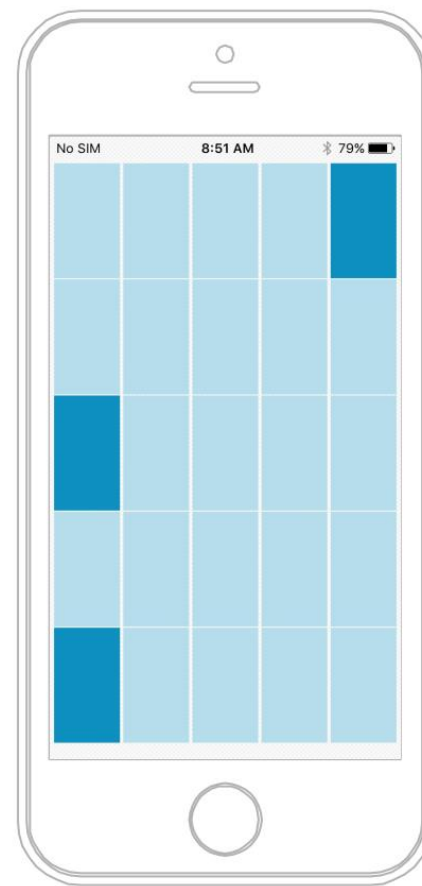
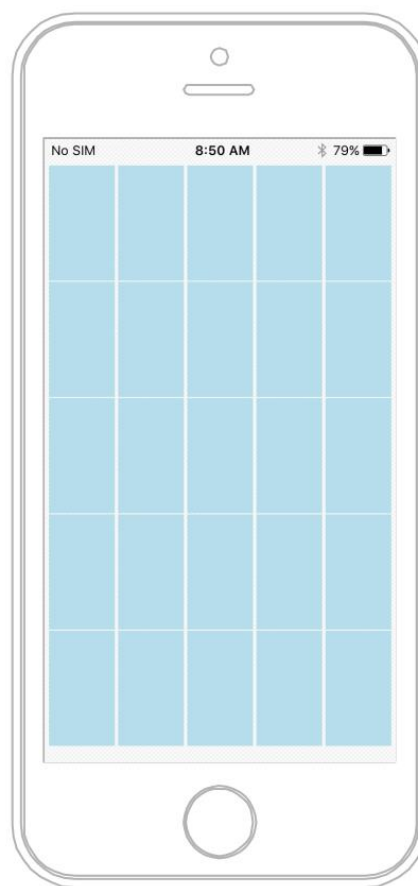
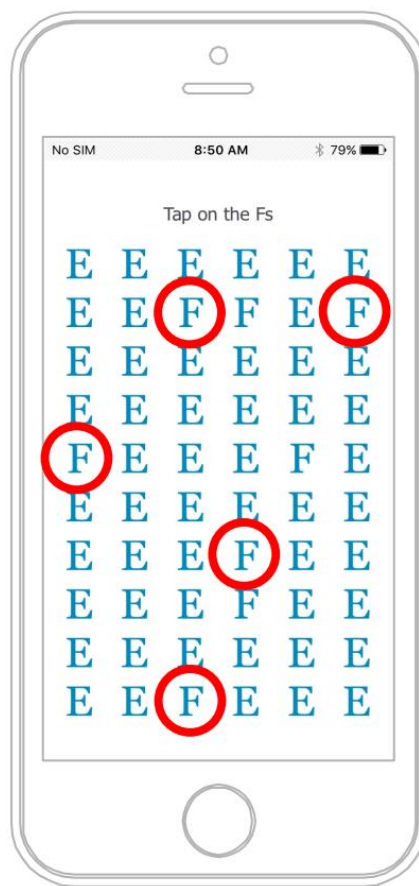
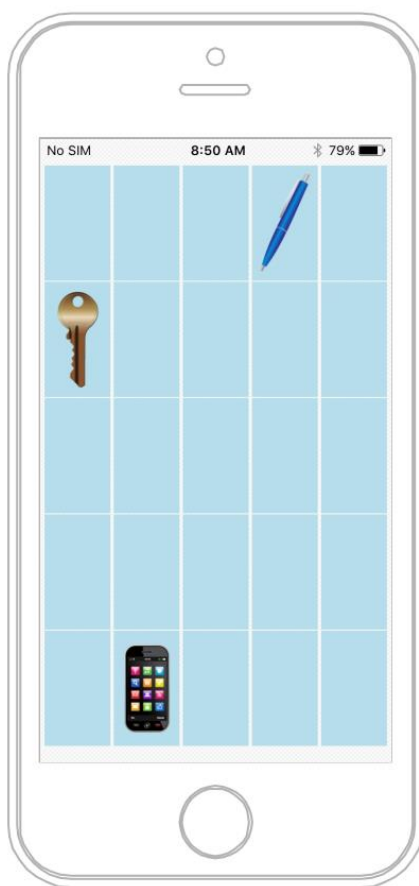
Microphone

A microphone to detect sleep apnea



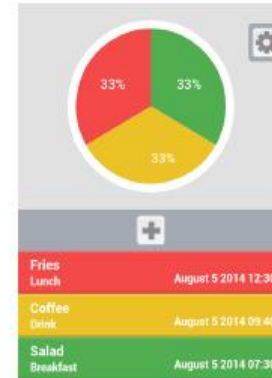
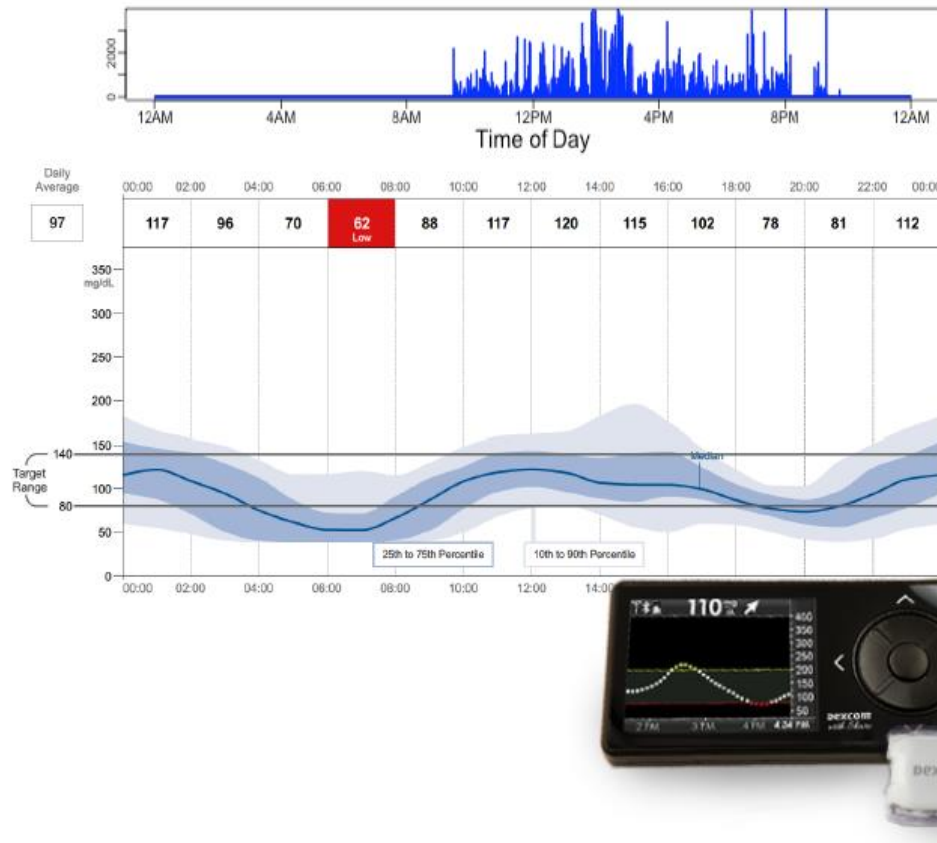
GRIDS Test (30-40 seconds)

Spatial Working Memory



Sensor fusion

HYPNOS – Monitoring of type 2 diabetes patients



Functional Methods

- Physical activity trackers
- Heart rate monitors
- Blood glucose monitors
- Blood pressure monitors



- All devices record **signal over 24 hour periods** – the exact focus of Functional Data Analysis (FDA).