ECG-Based Abnormal Heartbeat Classification: A Deep Learning Approach for Arrhythmia

Detection

Aditya Kendre

Cumberland Valley High School

Rationale

Electrocardiograms (ECG) have created a profound impact in the field of cardiology, specify in recognizing of heart arrhythmias. Non-invasive arrhythmia analysis is based on 10 electrodes that reflect the electrical activity on ECGs. An estimated three million cases of arrhythmia occur in the United States yearly (Mayo Clinic). Diagnosing this disease early is the key to one's wellness, yet 18% of cardiologists misinterpreted ECGs containing atrial fibrillation (Anh et al, 2006). With the recent advancements in technology, Machine Learning algorithms such as Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), allow a computer to learn features and identify patterns within a given dataset. On the basic level, DNNs receive input data, and through a series of weights and biases, outputs a confidence value in all possible labels of the dataset, similar to a human's neural network. Furtherance in the accuracy of abnormal heartbeat classification will allow cardiologists to accurately, and efficiently recognizing arrhythmia before becoming prevalent in one's wellbeing.

Research

Research Question: This research project will examine whether a classifier will be able to accurately identify abnormal heartbeat in ECGs.

Hypothesis: If an image classifier received a supervised dataset of heart arrhythmia of ECGs, then the image classifier will allow an accurate identification of arrhythmia.

Expectation: The image classifier should reach an accuracy of above 82%.

Procedure:

1. Gather a dataset of annotated ECGs

2. Determine type of classifier used to learn dataset features

3. Analyze results using Gradient Decent and Mean Loss function

Risks and Safety:

This research project involves no risks or safety concerns.

References

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