**Study on the usefulness of deep learning in diagnosing with electromyography**

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**Abstract**

introduction

**Introduction**

Electromyography (EMG) is an electrophysiological test that records electrical activity generated from nerves, muscles, and neuromuscular junctions through a needle inserted into the muscle or surface electrode during resting and volitional state. [1-6] It is used to identify disorders of the peripheral nerves or muscles based on abnormalities in EMG signals that reflect the anatomical and physiological characteristics of peripheral nerves and muscles. [1-6] Among the EMG signals, the signal recorded during muscle contraction is called motor unit action potentials (MUAPs); Through this, it is possible to determine whether the subject is has neuropathy or myopathy or not. It has been known that the EMG signals seen when examining a subject with peripheral neuropathy commonly show characteristics of large amplitudes, long durations, and reduced recruitments, whereas the EMG signals seen when examining a patient with myopathy show characteristics of small amplitudes, short durations, and early recruitments. These differences in EMG signals have been reported as important and useful information when diagnosing peripheral neuropathy and myopathy in previous studies. [1, 5-12]

Although EMG plays an important role in diagnosing normal, neuropathy and myopathy, it has some limitations in that there are discrepancies among examiners, and the accuracy of EMG relies to a lot extent on proficiency of the examiner. Previous studies have reported that sensitivity of EMG in the diagnosis of neuropathy, myopathy, and normal is 47-83%, specificity is 73-81% and inter-rater reliability is 62-81%. [13-15] Additionally, to recognize abnormalities of EMG signals accurately, considerable time and efforts are needed. As the prevalence of neuropathy and myopathy continues to increase, the frequency of EMG for diagnosing it, the time it takes to interpret it, and the workload of the examiner are bound to increase. [16-19] A new approach may be helpful in clinically diagnosing neuropathy or myopathy through EMG more efficiently and accurately in a shorter time.

Recently, deep learning has been used to analyzing big data in many field, and it is also applied to clinical data including waveform, time series data. [20, 21] Convolutional neural network, one kind of deep learning techniques, has applied to analyzing time series data and waveform data such as electrocardiography, electroencephalography. [20, 22, 23] As a result of the study of reading the results of electrocardiography and electroencephalography using deep learning, the accuracy was similar to or superior to that of medical students or residents, and detect nonobvious abnormalities easily overlooked. [24] Previous studies that analyzed EMG signals using machine learning were mostly those that analyzed surface EMG or needle EMG signals during resting state. [25-29] To our knowledge, few studies have been reported analyzing EMG signals during volitional state.

To overcome the limitations of EMG, we developed a deep learning model named “nEMGNet” after the motifs from VGGNet and ResNet, which are known to show good performance in image analysis, and applied it to classifying the EMG signal. [30, 31] To evaluate the usefulness of nEMGNet, we compared the classification results of EMG signals by nEMGNet and 6 physicians with more than 1 year of EMG reading experience.

For this study, we retrospectively reviewed EMG waveforms, which were examined in subjects with neuropathy or myopathy or normal, analyzed those by using convolutional neural network built-in Python.

**Methods and materials**

**Data acquisition and preparation**

In this study, EMG signal data of 58 subjects who visited Seoul National University Hospital from June 2015 to July 2020 were used for analysis by dividing them into peripheral neuropathy, myopathy, and normal based on the final diagnosis. This study was approved by the Internal Review Board of Seoul National University Hospital (No. 2008-055-1147) and conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. Informed consent was not obtained because this study is retrospective analysis. EMG was performed with a monopolar needle electrode from the subject’s muscles. (Viking Quest, Natus, Winconsin, USA). The filter setting was set at 20 Hz (low-cut) and 10 kHz (high-cut). The results of the last 10 seconds of the EMG were recorded and used for analysis. Based on the elbow joint of the upper extremity and the knee joint of the lower extremity, the muscles close to this joint were classified as proximal muscles and distal muscles.

The results of the waveform data of patients stored numerically in the electromyography machine were extracted, and they were made into a waveform through the MATLAB software (version R2020b) program. Among the created waveform data, artifacts occurring in the cases including move of the needle electrode or patients moving among the data at the beginning and at the end were excluded, and some noise in the middle portion was preserved. The raw EMG data, which was originally sampled at 48 kHz, was downsampled to 10 kHz to reduce computational complexity and sliced in fixed window length of 0.4 seconds units and hop size of 0.1 seconds units that were likely to be the most optimal length for post-experimental analysis. After slicing, total segments were composed of 2700 segments from subjects with myopathies, 3664 segments of subjects with neuropathies, and 1706 segments of subjects without neither neuropathy nor myopathy. Consequently, rest of the numerical data was used for analysis.

**Building the nEMGNet model**

To find the characteristics of the EMG signal, we used a 1-dimensional convolutional neural network (CNN) named nEMGNet. The structure of nEMGNet includes spatial block-1, which reduces the resolution by half, spatial block-2 which reduces the resolution by quarter, and residual block which solves the problem of poor backward propagation as the layer gets deeper by making a residual connection. (Table1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Spatial reduction block-1**  **(n,k)** | **Spatial reduction block-2**  **(n,k)** | **Residual block**  **(n)** |
| Conv(k)-n,  Stride(1) | Conv(k)-n,  Stride(2) | Conv(5)-n,  Stride(1) |
| BatchNorm | BatchNorm | BatchNorm |
| ReLU | ReLU | ReLU |
| Max-pool(2),  Stride(2) | Max-pool(2),  Stride(2) | Conv(5)-n,  Stride(1) |
|  |  | BatchNorm |

Table 1. convolutional blocks of nEMGNet. n, the number of channel; k, the number of filter; conv, convolutional layer; BatchNorm, batch normalization; Max-pool, max pooling.

The nEMGNet was tested with 4 versions of nEMGNet-A, nEMGNet-B, nEMGNet-C, and nEMGNet-D with different versions according to the number of residual blocks. (Table 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **nEMGNet-A** | **nEMGNet-B** | **nEMGNet-C** | **nEMGNet-D** |
| Block 1 | SR block-2  (64, 11) | SR block-2  (64, 11) | SR block-2  (64, 11) | SR block-2  (64, 11) |
| Block 2 | SR block-2  (64, 7) | SR block-2  (64, 7) | SR block-2  (64, 7) | SR block-2  (64, 7) |
| Block 3 | SR block-2  (64, 5) | SR block-2  (64, 5) | SR block-2  (64, 5) | SR block-2  (64, 5) |
| Block 4 |  | Residual block  (64) 2 | Residual block  (64) 4 | Residual block  (64) 6 |
| Block 5 | SR block-1  (128, 5) | SR block-1  (128, 5) | SR block-1  (128, 5) | SR block-1  (128, 5) |
| Block 6 |  | Residual block  (128) 2 | Residual block  (128) 4 | Residual block  (128) 6 |
| Block 7 | SR block-1  (256, 5) | SR block-1  (256, 5) | SR block-1  (256, 5) | SR block-1  (256, 5) |
| Block 8 |  | Residual block  (256) 2 | Residual block  (256) 4 | Residual block  (256) 6 |
| Block 9 | SR block-1  (512, 5) | SR block-1  (512, 5) | SR block-1  (512, 5) | SR block-1  (512, 5) |
| Block 10 |  | Residual block  (512) 2 | Residual block  (512) 4 | Residual block  (512) 6 |
| Block 11 | SR block-1  (1024, 5) | SR block-1  (1024, 5) | SR block-1  (1024, 5) | SR block-1  (1024, 5) |
| Block 12 |  | Residual block  (1024) 2 | Residual block  (1024) 4 | Residual block  (1024) 6 |
|  | FC-512 | FC-512 | FC-512 | FC-512 |
|  | FC-256 | FC-256 | FC-256 | FC-256 |
|  | FC-64 | FC-64 | FC-64 | FC-64 |
|  | FC-16 | FC-16 | FC-16 | FC-16 |
|  | FC-10 | FC-10 | FC-10 | FC-10 |
|  | Softmax | Softmax | Softmax | Softmax |

Table 2. configuration of 4 different versions of nEMGNet. SR block, spatial resolution block; FC, fully connected layer.

A rectified linear unit (ReLU) is applied to the fully connected layer after the convolutional layer. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. nEMGNet structure. Processing composed of convolutional neural network, batch normalization, rectified linear unit (ReLU), max pooling. Light gray box; spatial block-1 and spatial block-2, Dark gray box and bold curved arrow; residual block.

The initial values of nEMGNet hyperparameter were empirically determined based on values that have been widely used. The learning rate, batch size, and epoch were set to 10-3, 32, and 100. Adam optimizer was used for optimizer, and inversely proportional values were used for the class weight to the number of signal segments for preventing erroneous prediction.

The number of muscles tested with EMG is different for each subject, and among the tested muscles, abnormal and normal EMG can coexist. To overcome these limitations, we applied a method called the DiVote (Divide and Vote) technique. DiVote divided each EMG signal into segments of homogeneous length and converted it into 3 signal segment prediction scores through a feature extractor. The muscle signal prediction score was calculated by aggregating the signal segment prediction score and aggregated to derive the subject prediction score through soft voting. When deriving the subject prediction score, two different method were tried. The first method is to calculate and aggregate prediction scores by classifying them by neuropathy, myopathy, and normal without information on the location of the muscle. The second method is to classify whether it is proximal or distal according to the location of the muscle, and calculate and aggregate prediction scores of each neuropathy, myopathy, and normal. After 1500 training, in the process for extracting features of neuropathy, myopathy, and normal the learning rate was adjusted to 10-2 and gradient descent was applied.

There two major methods of aggregated probabilities corresponding to neuropathy, myopathy, and normal of the segment from EMG signal data for each muscle, hard voting and soft voting. The former is to select one item with the highest probability for each segment, count the number of selected items and finally select the one that occupies the largest number among them. On the other hand, the latter is to select items with highest probabilities after averaging each probability from each segments. In the case of hard voting, where only values with high probability are selected for each segment, data loss might occur, so soft voting was used to reduce data loss. The most probable diagnosis obtained through soft voting in the segment is the muscle prediction score, and the subject prediction score is the soft voting of all muscles by subject after soft voting in the segment.

The classifier to distinguish neuropathy, myopathy, and normal was obtained in two ways and the classified results were compared. First, it was determined through logistic regression analysis with the subject features of each group as the independent variables and the diagnosis as the dependent variable; Second, it was determined by additionally considering muscle locations as an independent variables.

**Visualization and Evaluation of the classification results**

EMG signal was classified into 2 stages through nEMGNet. First, the EMG signals of individual muscles were classified regardless of the subject, and the individually classified EMG signals of each muscle were collected for each subject, considering together, and then the subjects were classified. And the performance of nEMGNet was evaluated with the following indicators such as at each step. The accuracy, precision, recall, F1, area under receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC), and Mathew’s correlation coefficient (MCC) were used as indicators for evaluation, and it was calculated using the following formula;

Accuracy=(TP+TN)(TP+TN+FP+FN), Precision=TP(TP+FP)

Recall=TP(TP+FN)

F1=2×Precision×RecallPrecision+Recall

MCC=klm(CkkClm-CklCmk)k(lCkl)(l'k'≠kCk'l')k(lClk)(l'k'≠kCl'k')

TP, number of true positive; TN, number of true negative; FP, number of false positive; FN, number of false negative, C; confusion matrix from n-class classification result with columns of true labels and rows of predicted labels. Ckk means that actual label is a ‘k’ label and predicted result by nEMGNet is also ‘k’ label.

We used feature visualization to identify the characteristics of each classified waveform learned through nEMGNet. The accuracy of nEMGNet was calculated by cross entropy, and since the number of subjects was small, the actual diagnosis and the predicted diagnosis for each subject were compared with 5-fold cross-validation.

**Comparison the accuracy of nEMGNet with physicians’ interpretations**

In order to evaluate the applicability of nEMGNet to clinical practice, the EMG signal numerical data were transformed to waveform data, which similar to the actual test screen shown on the screen of the EMG machine, and the waveform that provided to the 6 residents of the Department of Neurology and Rehabilitation medicine who currently conduct and interpret EMG. (Suppl. Figure 1) The classified results by 6 residents were compared with results by nEMGNet. The degree of agreement between physicians and nEMGNet and accuracy were obtained.



Supplementary Figure 1. Example of provided EMG waveform data

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analyses were performed using R statistical software (version 4.1.0; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). Inter-rater reliability was analyzed and presented with value of Fleiss kappa.

**Results**

The data of the subjects used for the analysis were 20 subjects with normal and 19 subjects with neuropathy with whom the diagnosis was radiculopathy, motor axonal polyneuropathy, motor neuron disease, etc., myopathy was 19 subjects with whom the diagnosis was muscular dystrophy and inflammatory myopathy. The number of EMG signal data used for analysis was 125, 161, and 97, respectively, length was 204.31 seconds, 423.12 seconds, and 204.31 seconds. (Table 3)

Table 3. Demographic characteristics of subjects

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Myopathy | Neuropathy | Normal | p-value |
| Number of Subjects | 19 | 19 | 20 |  |
| Female, n(%) | 14 (73.7) | 12 (63.2) | 13 (65) | 0.761 |
| Age (mean±SD) | 52.2±20.1 | 58.4±15.1 | 60.2±16.9 | 0.329 |
| Proportion of EMG according to location of muscle (%) |  | | | <0.001 |
| Distal muscles | 60 (48.4) | 97 (60.2) | 80 (82.5) |  |
| Proximal muscles | 64 (51.6) | 64 (39.8) | 17 (17.5) |  |
| Number of files | 125 | 161 | 97 |  |
| Total signal length (sec) | 313.54 | 423.12 | 204.31 |  |
| EMG signal data number (n (%)) | 2700 (33.5) | 3664 (45.4) | 1706 (21.1) |  |

The results of filtering the entire EMG segment through a convolutional block were plotted through a method called uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP). While the data had been passed through convolutional block, the dimension gradually decreased, neuropathy and myopathy were well distinguished, and the normal was located between the two groups. (Figure 2) 

Figure 2. Dimension reduction and clustering of signal segments after passing through convolutional layers of nEMGNet. (a) Initial state, state after passing through (b) 2nd block, (c) 4th block, (d) 6th block, (e) 9th block, (f) 12th block. z1 and z2, reduced dimensions; M, myopathy; N, neuropathy; NL, normal.

The classified results were depicted as a heatmap and a 3-dimensional plot. (Figure 3) The predicted result with the largest value among the muscle signal prediction scores through the DiVote pipeline is expressed in 3 different color, and the highter the probability, the darker the color. In the muscle signal prediction score, the predicted result with the largest value among the subject prediction scores that passed through the DiVote pipeline again was denoted by N for neuropathy, M for myopathy, and NL for normal. (Figure 3A) The subject prediction score was depicted as a 3-dimensional plot with the probability of being classified as myopathy, neuropthy, and normal as each axis. (Figure 3B) The classifier measured using logistic regression and argmax function was added as a decision boundary that distinguishes myopathy, neuropathy, and normal in figure 3B. Neuropathy and myopathy were distinguished relatively well, however, normal was directed toward the center and not well differentiated. (Figure 3C) The classifier measured by adding the information about location of muscles, which was divided into proximal or distal muscle, was added to figure 3B as shifted decision boundary, as a result, the normal was better distinguished compared to figure 3C. (Figure 3D) 

Figure 3. The results of subject classification through DiVote pipeline and decision boundary (A) Heatmap of the most probable diagnosis among muscle signal prediction scores. Each square box represents the most probable diagnosis value in color after aggregating the signal segment prediction scores predicted by nEMGNet. (B) The subject prediction scores as dots in a 3-dimensional plot. (C) Decision boundary calculated through simple argmax function. (D) Shifted decision boundary after adding the information on location of muscles. M, myopathy; N, neuropathy; NL, normal; P, proximal muscle; D, distal muscle.

The accuracy of total prediction over all, myopathy, neuropathy, and normal segments without processing of DiVote pipeline was 62.35%, 71.58%, 63.2%, and 52.26%. As a result of applying the DiVote pipeline, the accuracy improved to 76-81%, and the accuracy was further improved to 76-83% when the location of muscle was also considered. As a result of comparing the accuracy of 4 versions with different number of residual blocks among nEMGNets, nEMGNet-B, which included 2 residual blocks between spatial blocks, showed the best accuracy, while nEMGNet-A, which included no residual block, showed the poorest accuracy. (Table 4)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nEMGNet | No classifier  (argmax) | Subject features  (all) | Subject features  (proximal/distal) |
| A | 67.1710.75% | 76.064.90% | 76.5710.23% |
| B | 73.647.27% | 81.924.83% | 83.695.28% |
| C | 69.957.77% | 81.266.35% | 81.876.80% |
| D | 75.356.93% | 81.266.35% | 80.815.31% |

Table 4. The accuracy of subject classification according to nEMGNet version with and without DiVote (Divide and Vote) pipeline processing and additional information of muscle location

The accuracy of 4 versions of nEMGNet showed better than accuracy of results with reported algorithms from previous studies. (Table 5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Feature extractor | Evaluation Metrics (%) | | | | | |
| Accuracy | F1 | Precision | Recall | AUROC | MCC |
| Proposed | nEMGNet -A | 76.57 | 74.67 | 79.17 | 76.57 | 89.43 | 68.33 |
|  | nEMGNet -B | **83.69** | **83.59** | **87.96** | **83.69** | **91.45** | **77.70** |
|  | nEMGNet -C | 81.87 | 81.61 | 85.74 | 81.87 | 91.21 | 74.66 |
|  | nEMGNet -D | 80.81 | 80.56 | 86.65 | 80.81 | 90.53 | 74.16 |
| Nam et al. [27] | Inception-v4 | 57.47 | 51.38 | 56.53 | 57.47 | 78.39 | 42.03 |
| Nodera et al. [28] | ResNet50 | 73.84 | 72.59 | 81.94 | 73.84 | 81.27 | 64.76 |
|  | ResNet152 | 75.61 | 74.90 | 81.11 | 75.61 | 85.30 | 65.50 |
|  | VGG16 | 68.23 | 65.47 | 66.86 | 68.23 | 79.85 | 55.42 |
|  | VGG19 | 72.32 | 69.66 | 74.71 | 72.32 | 81.10 | 62.91 |
|  | Inception-v3 | 71.92 | 70.64 | 79.29 | 71.92 | 83.48 | 61.60 |

Table 5. Evaluation results of 4 different nEMGNets and previous reported results.

The accuracy of nEMGNet-B is depicted as confusion matrices by muscle prediction results and subject prediction results for each diagnosis. (Figure 4)



Figure 4 Confusion matrices of prediction by nEMGNet-B. Left; Accuracy of predicted results for each EMG waveform, Right; Accuracy of predicted results by considering all EMG of each patient together

Based on the results of training through nEMGNet, the characteristics of the waveform of myopathy, neuropathy, and normal were similar to characteristics of the actual EMG waveform. Waveform of myopathy showed small amplitude and short duration and neuropathy showed high amplitude and long duration. (Figure 5)



Figure 5. Trained waveforms of myopathy, neuropathy, and normal based on nEMGNet. Left columns, waveform based on learned features by nEMGNet; Right colomn, actual waveform; First row, myopathy; second row, neuropathy; third row, normal. Note that (A), (B), (E), (F) were plotted with 5mV y-axis limit and (C), (D) was plotted with 20mV y-axis limit to show the overall shape of the neuropathy EMG signal of high amplitude.

The prediction results of muscle, subject classification by nEMGNet and 6 physicians were compared. The mean accuracies of the former were 53.66% and 52.01%; those of the latter were 68.67% and 81.03%, respectively. The inter-rater reliabilities for classifying each muscle EMG and subject EMG between physicians were 0.258 and 0.260 expressed in Fleiss kappa; the inter-rater reliability between physicians and nEMGNet were 0.249 and 0.256, respectively. (Table 6)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Muscle classification results  Subject classification results | Physician | nEMGNet |
| Accuracy (%) | 53.66\*  52.01\* | 68.67  81.03 |
| F1 | 0.450\*  0.407\* | 0.514  0.613 |
| MCC | 0.304\*  0.314\* | 0.531  0.718 |
| Inter-rater reliability (Fleiss kappa) | 0.258  0.260 | 0.249†  0.256† |
| Elapsed time (sec) |  | 21.62 (GPU)  43.28 (CPU) |

Table 6. The results of classification by physicians (mean result of 6 physicians) and nEMGNet. Result was shown with sensitivity, specificity, inter-rater reliability, elapsed time.

\* Mean value of 6 physicians’ results.

† Fleiss Kappa value between nEMGNet’s result and physicians’ results

**Conclusions**

The aim of this study was to evaluate the accuracy of detecting the presence of peripheral neuropathy or myopathy by analyzing EMG waveform data using machine learning, and to confirm its applicability in clinical practice. For that purpose, we applied deep learning named nEMGNet to interpreting the EMG waveforms, and assess the performance and compare the accuracy with classification by 6 physicians. As a result of analysis with nEMGNet, the time required was shorter, and the accuracy was superior to accuracy of the physician’s analysis.

When EMG data is classified as machine learning, there are some limitations in that the number of muscles tested for each subject and time length of EMG data for each muscle is different, and the some EMG data of all muscles showed abnormalities. DiVote pipeline was used to overcome these limitations and contributed to the improved accuracy. Additionally, considering that peripheral neuropathy mainly shows abnormalities in the distal part muscle, whereas, myopathy mainly shows abnormalities in the proximal part muscles, addtional information on muscle location, which means whether the muscles are located close to the trunk or not, was added to the nEMGNet and this contributed to improved accuracy.

Previously, there have been reports that machine learning showed good performance when applied to image analysis, surface EMG, and needle EMG. [25-31] Previous studies that analyzed EMG data as 2 dimensional data using machine learning were studies to analyze gestures using surface EMG or signals during resting state using needle EMG. [25-29] For the purpose of diagnosing neuromuscular disorders, needle EMG is useful rather than surface EMG, and not only the signal during resting state but also the signal of during volitional state should be considered among needle EMG signal. [1-6, 8, 32, 33]. After minimal noise were removed at the beginning and the end of the EMG data, the rest EMG data as the 1-dimensional numerical data during the volitional state for minimizing the data loss that may occur while using the 2-dimensional data as in the previous studies. To confirm the clinical applicability of nEMGNet, the diagnostic accuracy of physicians was measured and compared with that of nEMGNet. Finally, we found that the accuracy and time-taken of diagnosing neuropathy, myopathy, and normal were 83.69% and 40 seconds in using only EMG data by nEMGNet, which is better than that of the machine learning model found in previous studies or physicians.

Interestingly, the diagnostic accuracy of physicians was ~% lower than expected, and the reason for this is thought to be mainly due to 2 reasons. First, in the data used in this study, the proportion of peripheral neuropathy and myopathy is out of distribution, which is much higher than the prevalence in population. Second, It is thought that the pre-test probability of diagnosing only with the EMG data without clinical information such as the patient’s age and symptoms, as in clinical practice, may have worked. Additionally, when neuropathy and myopathy were classified with nEMGNet, the weight values given to proximal and distal muscles were different in each case. In the former case, the weight of distal muscle was greater than that of proximal muscle, whereas in the latter case, it was opposite. This seems to be consistent with the fact that involvement in distal muscle is more common in patients with neuropathy, whereas that in proximal muscle is more common in patients with myopathy.

Out study also has some limitations. First, this study deal with retrospective data from only 1 center study. Second, study number is not enough to demonstrate perfect usefulness of deep learning on EMG classification. Finally, we focused only on dividing EMG signal into neuropathy, myopathy, and normal. However, more specialized diagnosis could be identified with more concise machine learning algorithms. Future study with much more data from multicenter will show potential of applying machine learning to EMG interpretation.

Until now, few studies on analyzing EMG data of volitional state by deep learning have been documented. Our study suggest that machine learning has the possibilities to be embedded in EMG machines, reducing errors in EMG interpretation and the workload of physicians, and potentially preventing personal medial information leakage that can arise when EMG data is uploaded online for EMG analysis, so shed lights on diagnosis patient of suspected neuropathy or myopathy by machine learning which might help with EMG signal classification.

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