

Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași  
Facultatea de Informatică



LUCRARE DE DISERTAȚIE

# Awesome Name

propusă de

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**Coordonator științific:** Conf. Dr. Liviu Ciortuz

**Sesiunea:** iulie  
2018

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## Abstract

This paper aims to produce a method that classifies phonocardiograms corresponding to different heart symptoms that are extremely subtle and challenging to separate. The problem is of particular interest to machine learning researchers as it involves classification of audio sample data, where distinguishing between classes of interest is non-trivial. Data is gathered in real-world situations and frequently contains background noise of every conceivable type. Despite its medical significance, to date this is a relatively unexplored application for machine learning.

Some attempts to segment phonocardiograms (PCG) into heartbeats can be found in the literature. The characteristics of the PCG signal and other features such as heart sounds S1 and S2 location can be measured more accurately by digital signal processing techniques. Basic frequency content of PCG signal can be easily provided using Fast Fourier Transform technique. However, time duration and transient variation cannot be resolved just through FFT, and in this case the Continuous Wavelet Transform is a more suitable technique to analyze such a signal. The coefficients of the CWT give a graphic representation that is very helpful in extracting quantitative analysis simultaneously in time and frequency.

For the classification task some of the representative work that was done, has been presented in Classifying Heart Sounds Workshop. The teams used the J48 and MLP algorithms (using Weka) to train and classify the computed features, or exploit domain knowledge and compares the features of heartbeat before and after dropping out extra peaks and the smallest interval, used partial least squares regression, neural networks and convolution neural networks. The classification task in this project aims to give an alternative architecture for the convolution neural network proposed in Classification of Heart Sound Recordings using Convolution Neural Network.

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# I. Introduction

According to the World Health Organization, ischaemic heart disease and stroke are the world’s biggest killers, accounting for 15.2 million deaths in 2016. These diseases have remained the leading causes of death globally in the last 15 years. Any work done in detecting signs of heart disease could therefore have a significant impact on world health.[]

Classifying Heart Sounds PASCAL provides us with a dataset that is gathered in real-world situations. Many recordings from the dataset contain background noise, being recorded both in a hospital environment by a doctor (using a digital stethoscope) and at home by the patient (using a mobile device). Success in classifying this form of data requires multiples preprocessing of the audio recordings. This dissertation presents an overview of two approaches to analysis and classification of heart sound signals. The main purpose of this study is developing an automatic methodology for identifying systole and diastole in the phonocardiograms and to classify the heartbeats in three classes.

Big companies are interested in medical health activity which is one of the largest component of the economy. In 2017 Apple started to work with Stanford and American Well to determine if the heart rate sensor in the Apple Watch can be used to detect abnormal heart rhythms and common heart conditions. The study ended in 2018 and proved that the smartwatch reaches a 97% accuracy rate, 98% sensitivity and 90% specificity.[]

## II.1. Heart sounds

The cardiac cycle is the performance of the human heart from the beginning of one heartbeat to the next one. In each cardiac cycle, the heart contracts (systole), pushing out the blood and pumping it through the body; this is followed by a relaxation phase (diastole), where the heart fills with blood, as illustrated in the next figure.

The atria contracts at the same time, forcing blood through valves into the ventricles. Closing of the atrioventricular valves produces a monosyllabic “lup” sound (S1). Following a brief delay, the ventricles contract at the same time forcing blood through the valves into the aorta and the artery transporting blood to the lungs. Closing of the semilunar valves produces a monosyllabic “dup” sound (S2).

Mechanical vibrations reflect the turbulence that occurs when heart valves close. Traditionally, a stethoscope is used in cardiac auscultation to listen to these sounds that provide important acoustic information regarding the health condition of the heart.

Phonocardiography, is a diagnostic technique that creates a graphic record, called phonocardiogram, of the sounds and murmurs produced by the contracting heart. The phonocardiogram is obtained either with a chest microphone or with a miniature sensor in a small tubular instrument that is introduced through the blood vessels into one of the heart chambers. The

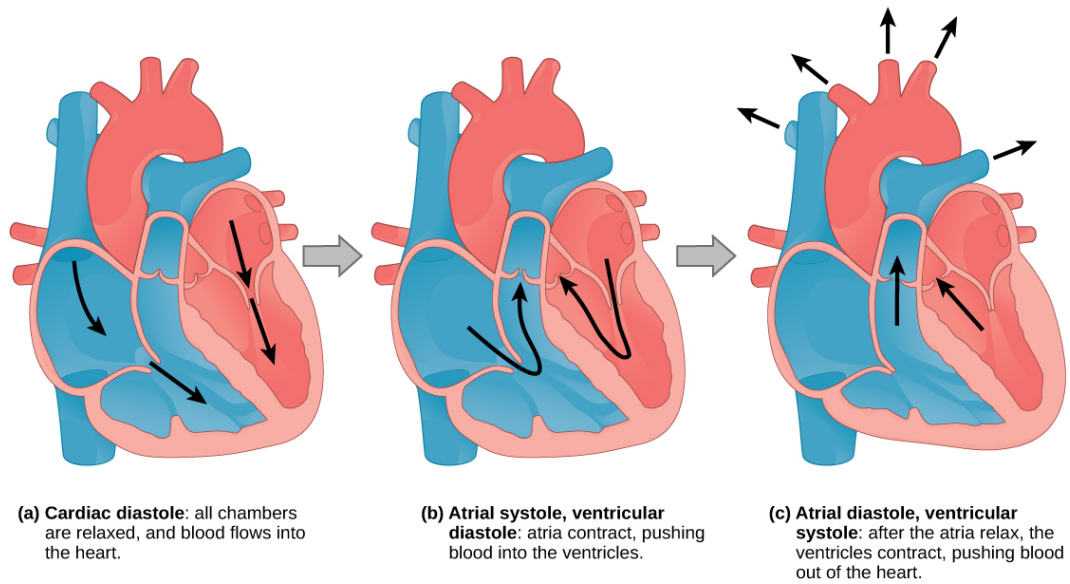


Figure 1: Heart contractions during a cardiac cycle

phonocardiogram usually supplements the information obtained by listening to body sounds with a stethoscope (auscultation) and is of special diagnostic value when performed simultaneously with measurement of the electrical properties of the heart (electrocardiography) and pulse rate.

The time-frequency analysis of the PCG signals permits detecting and characterising abnormal murmurs or extra sounds (systole or diastole) in the diagnosis of heart disease. In this study, we analyse normal, murmur and extra heart sounds recordings, separating them from artifacts. Most often, the symptoms of cardiovascular diseases become worse over time and detecting them with noninvasive techniques in early stages is crucial.

The correlation among the phonocardiogram and the biological phenomenon is presented in the following diagram:

### Heart murmur

Heart murmurs are heart sounds produced when blood flows across one of the heart valves that are loud enough to be heard with a stethoscope. Heart murmurs are most frequently categorized, into systolic murmurs and diastolic murmurs, differing in the part of the heartbeat on which they can be heard. There are also, continuous murmurs cannot be directly placed into either category.

Systolic murmurs are due to blood flow through the semilunar valves. They occur at the start of blood ejection — which starts after S1 — and ends with the cessation of the blood flow — which is before S2. Diastolic murmurs start after S2 and end before S1. Many involve stenosis of the atrioventricular valves or regurgitation of the semilunar valves.

### Heart arrhythmia and extra beats

Heart arrhythmia (also known irregular heartbeat) is a group of conditions in which the heartbeat is irregular, too fast, or too slow. There are four main types of arrhythmia: extra beats, supraventricular tachycardias, ventricular arrhythmias, and bradyarrhythmias. Extra beats, part of our dataset, come in two different types, premature atrial contractions and premature ventricular contractions. Often they cause no symptoms but may present with fluttering

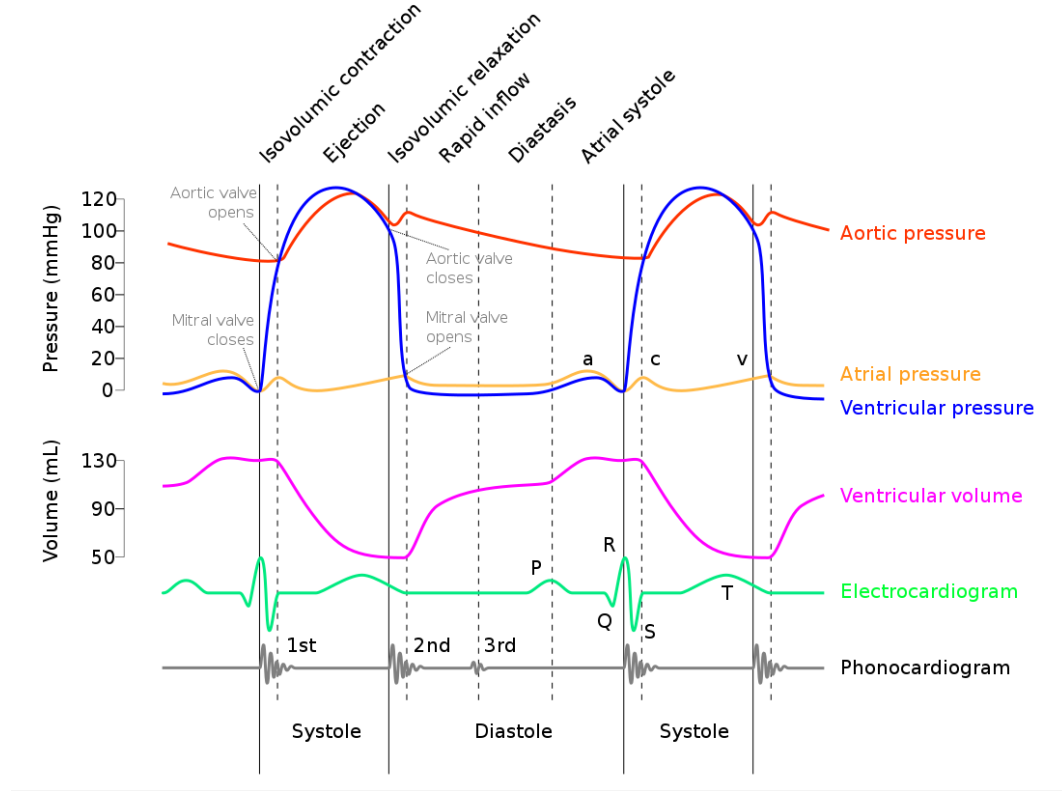


Figure 2: The Wiggers Diagram illustrating the cardiac cycle

in the chest or a skipped beat.

## II.2. Previous work

Many studies have been done on phonocardiogram signal so far. The research on this topic increased nowadays due to improvement in signal processing techniques and new methods in big data analysis. A summary of the most important results obtained with the Classifying Heart Sounds PASCAL Challenge dataset can be found here [\[1\]](#).

The Classifying Heart Sounds Workshop 2012 is the first international workshop to focus on the use of statistical machine learning techniques to segment and classify real-world heart audio. The challenge for this workshop was to create a first level of screening of cardiac pathologies both in a Hospital environment by a doctor (using a digital stethoscope) and at home by the patient (using a mobile device).

The problem is of particular interest to machine learning researchers as it involves classification of audio sample data, where distinguishing between classes of interest is non-trivial. Success in classifying this form of data requires extremely robust classifiers.

The first team uses, after the segmentation, the J48 and MLP algorithms (using Weka) to train and classify the computed features. The UCL team exploits domain knowledge and compares the features of heartbeat before and after dropping out extra peaks and the smallest interval. By doing so they try to minimize the negative effect of noise. In the literature there are other proposed ways to tackle this challenge: partial least squares regression, neural networks and convolution neural networks.

		ISEP/IPP Portugal J48 / MLP	CS UCL	SLAC Stanford
Challenge 1 A	Total error	4 219 736.5	3 394 378.8	<b>1 243 640.7</b>
Challenge 1 B	Total error	<b>72 242.8</b>	75 569.8	76 444.4
Challenge 2 A	Precision of Normal	0.25 / 0.35	<b>0.46</b>	
	Precision of Murmur	0.47 / <b>0.67</b>	0.31	
	Precision of ExtraS	<b>0.27</b> / 0.18	0.11	
	Precision of Artifact	0.71 / <b>0.92</b>	0.58	
	Artifact Sensitivity	0.63 / <b>0.69</b>	0.44	
	Artifact Specificity	0.39 / <b>0.44</b>	<b>0.44</b>	
	Youden Idx Artifact	0.01 / <b>0.13</b>	-0.09	
	F-score	<b>0.20</b> / <b>0.20</b>	0.14	
	Total Precision	1.71 / <b>2.12</b>	1.47	
Challenge 2 B	Precision of Normal	0.72 / 0.70	<b>0.77</b>	
	Precision of Murmur	0.32 / 0.30	<b>0.37</b>	
	Precision of ExtraS	0.33 / <b>0.67</b>	0.17	
	Heart prb Sensitivity	0.22 / 0.19	<b>0.51</b>	
	Heart prb Specificity	0.82 / <b>0.84</b>	0.59	
	Youden Idx Hrt prb	<b>0.04</b> / 0.02	0.01	
	Discriminant Power	0.05 / 0.04	<b>0.09</b>	
	Total Precision	1.37 / <b>1.67</b>	1.31	

Figure 3: A summary of the results of the three finalists from their approaches

Other models for classifying the heart sounds can be found [kaggle], where the best general accuracy obtained was 93,18% for all the classes. The model proposed is a neural network.



## II. Methodology and research methods

### II.1. CRISP-DM Methodology

Cross-industry standard process for data mining, commonly known by its acronym CRISP-DM, is a data mining process model that describes commonly used approaches used to tackle problems. The current process model for data mining provides an overview of the life cycle of a data mining project. It contains the phases of a project, their respective tasks, and the relationships between these tasks. At this level, it is not possible to identify all relationships. Relationships could exist between any data mining tasks depending on the goals, the background, the interest of the user and on the data.

The life cycle of a data mining project consists of six phases, shown in the next figure. The sequence of the phases is not fixed. Moving back and forth between different phases can be required. The outcome of each phase determines which phase has to be performed next. The arrows indicate the most important and frequent dependencies between phases.

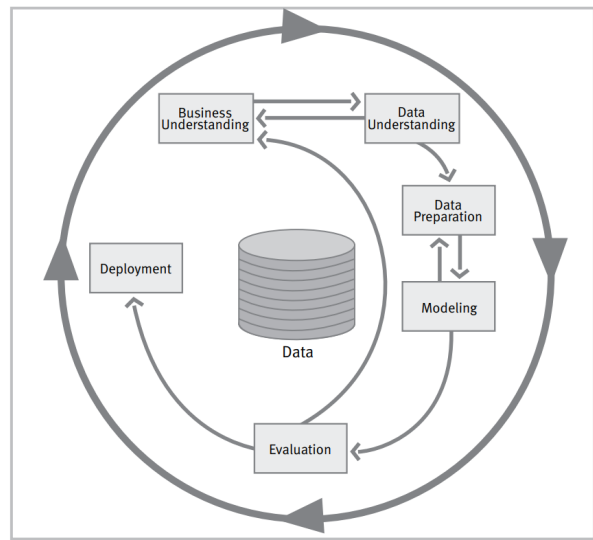


Figure 4: Phases of the CRISP-DM model

#### **Business understanding**

This initial phase main purpose on understanding the project objectives and requirements from a business perspective, and then converting this knowledge into a data mining problem definition, and a preliminary plan designed to achieve the objectives. A decision model, especially one built using the Decision Model and Notation standard can be used.

## **Data understanding**

The data understanding phase starts with an initial data collection and proceeds with activities in order to get familiar with the data, to identify data quality problems, to discover first insights into the data, or to detect interesting subsets to form hypotheses for hidden information.

## **Data preparation**

The data preparation phase covers all activities to construct the final dataset (data that will be fed into the modeling tool(s)) from the initial raw data. Data preparation tasks are likely to be performed multiple times, and not in any prescribed order. Tasks include table, record, and attribute selection as well as transformation and cleaning of data for modeling tools.

## **Modeling**

In this phase, various modeling techniques are selected and applied, and their parameters are calibrated to optimal values. Typically, there are several techniques for the same data mining problem type. Some techniques have specific requirements on the form of data. Therefore, stepping back to the data preparation phase is often needed.

## **Evaluation**

At this stage in the project you have built a model (or models) that appears to have high quality, from a data analysis perspective. Before proceeding to final deployment of the model, it is important to more thoroughly evaluate the model, and review the steps executed to construct the model, to be certain it properly achieves the business objectives. A key objective is to determine if there is some important business issue that has not been sufficiently considered. At the end of this phase, a decision on the use of the data mining results should be reached.

## **Deployment**

Creation of the model is generally not the end of the project. Even if the purpose of the model is to increase knowledge of the data, the knowledge gained will need to be organized and presented in a way that is useful to the customer. Depending on the requirements, the deployment phase can be as simple as generating a report or as complex as implementing a repeatable data scoring (e.g. segment allocation) or data mining process. In many cases it will be the customer, not the data analyst, who will carry out the deployment steps. Even if the analyst deploys the model it is important for the customer to understand up front the actions which will need to be carried out in order to actually make use of the created models.

## **II.2. Data preparation**

### **II.2.1 Data Description and Organisation**

The dataset is split into two sources, A and B. The recordings from the A dataset are gathered from the general public via the iStethoscope Pro iPhone app. The second dataset, B, is collected from a clinic trial in hospitals using the digital stethoscope DigiScope. Most information in heart sounds is contained in the low frequency components, with noise in the higher

frequencies.

The audio files have varying lengths, between 1 second and 30 seconds (some have been clipped to reduce excessive noise and provide the salient fragment of the sound). The two datasets differ in number, frequency and other proprieties of the .wav files.

### **Dataset A**

The recordings from this dataset are gathered using the iStethoscope Pro iPhone app. All of them are represented with on a 705 bitrate, throuhg a mono channel. The samples rate is 44100 Hz. The following types of heartbeats are recorded and labeled:

Atraining\_normal 14Mb 31 files  
Atraining\_murmur 17.3Mb 34 files  
Atraining\_extrahs 6.9Mb 19 files  
Atraining\_artifact 22.5Mb 40 files

### **Dataset B**

The recordings from this dataset are gathered using the iStethoscope Pro iPhone app. All of them are represented with on a 705 bitrate, throuhg a mono channel. The samples rate is 44100 Hz. The following types of heartbeats are recorded and labeled:

Btraining\_normal 13.8Mb 320 files  
Btraining\_murmur 5.3Mb 95 files  
Btraining\_extrasystole 1.9Mb 46 files

## **II.3. Modeling**

## **II.4. Technologies**

# III. Results

Criptografia a apărut pe vremea egiptenilor, cu peste 4000 de ani în urmă. În principal, până la începutul secolului al XX-lea, criptografia s-a ocupat mai ales de șabloane lingvistice. De atunci, accentul s-a mutat pe folosirea extensivă a matematicii, inclusiv a aspectelor de teoria informației, complexitatea algoritmilor, statistică, combinatorică, algebră abstractă și teoria numerelor. Din punct de vedere lexicografic, cuvântul *criptografie* este format din rădăcinile *cryptos* și *grafie*.

$$\text{Criptografie} = \text{cryptos}(\text{ascuns}) + \text{grafie}(\text{a scrie})$$

Criptografia este o componentă a domeniului securității informației și poate fi definită astfel:

**Definition 1.** *Criprografia* este studiul tehnicilor matematice care se ocupă de următoarele aspecte ale securității informației: confidențialitatea, autentificarea, non-repudiarea mesajelor și integritatea datelor.

Principalele obiective ale unui sistem criptografic sunt:

- *Confidențialitatea*: proprietatea de a păstra secretul informației, astfel încât aceasta să fie utilizată numai de către persoane autorizate.
- *Autentificarea*: proprietatea de a identifica o entitate conform anumitor standarde. Aceasta implică:
  1. Autentificarea unei entități;
  2. Autentificarea sursei informației.
- *Non-repudiarea*: proprietatea care previne negarea unor evenimente anterioare.
- *Integritatea datelor*: proprietatea de a evita orice modificare (inserare, ștergere, substituție) neautorizată a informației.

## IV. Conclusion

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