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Evaluating the DoC-Forest tool for Classifying the
State of Consciousness in a Completely Locked-In
Syndrome Patient

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Agenda

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Robust EEG-based cross-site and cross-protocol classification of states of consciousness (2018) [1]

Introduced Machine Learning (ML) based method called DoC-Forest to classify Disorders of Consciousness (DoC), like the comatose state or the minimally conscious state, based on EEG data.

Our paper (2023)

Adapted the DoC-Forest to classify the state of consciousness in anesthesia patients and a Completely Locked-In Syndrome (CLIS) Patient. In CLIS (which isn't a DoC), the patient is fully paralyzed and therefore unable to communicate, but still conscious.

Data

Anesthesia Data [2]

- 26 patients
- Stereoelectroencephalography (sEEG)
- from being under anesthesia till after waking up
- labeled with propofol withdrawal and point of waking up

CLIS Data

- 1 patient
- Electrocorticography (ECoG)
- recorded over 24 hours
- 2 hours period when patient is known to be conscious

METHODS



Markers of Consciousness

Information Theoretic

Entropy and **Lempel-Ziv** based time series **complexity** measures have shown that brain activity is more complex in conscious patients.

Connectivity

The **Mutual Information (wSMI)** measure has shown that brain activity is more cross-correlated in conscious patients.

Spectral

Analysis of distribution of signal power across different frequency bands in the **Power Spectrum (PSD)**.

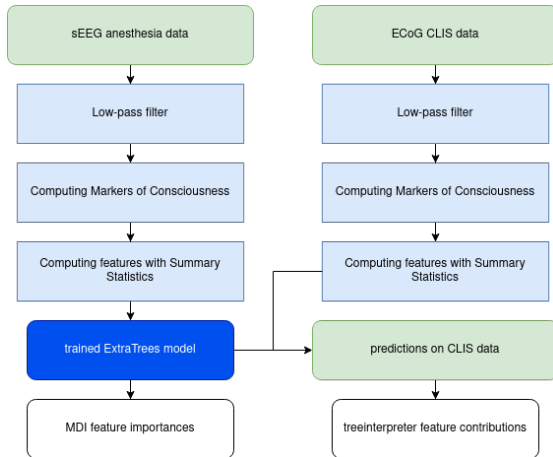


Figure 1: Features are calculated by applying the Mean and Standard Deviation across the markers' sensor dimension, and then a 15 minutes rolling Mean and Standard Deviation, respectively.

Explainable ML

Mean Decrease Impurity

Quantifies how important each feature is for the predictive power of a trained Decision Tree Ensemble.

Treeinterpreter

Decomposes a prediction $\hat{p}(x_t)$ of a Decision Tree into bias and contributions from each feature k , based on the Trees' nodes and the region in the feature space in which the sample lies.

$$\hat{p}(x_t) = \text{bias} + \sum_{k=1}^K \text{contribution}(x_t, k)$$

RESULTS

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Cross Validation (CV) on the anesthesia data

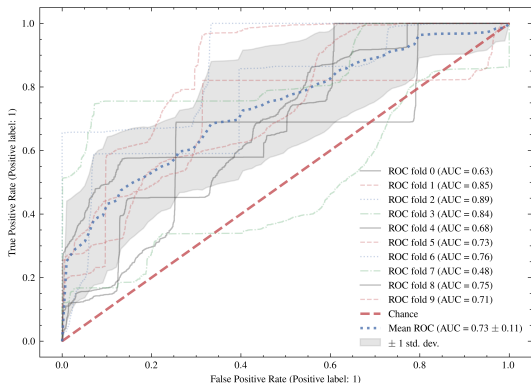


Figure 2: The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for ten randomly selected Cross Validation (CV) train-test splits.

Applying the model to the CLIS data

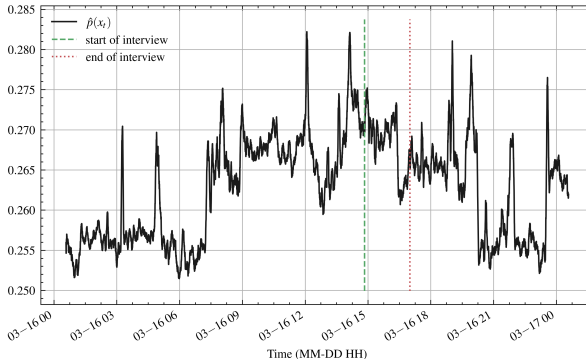


Figure 3: Predicted probabilities for the CLIS patient. Marked as start and end of interview is a period when the patient was able to communicate and therefore conscious.

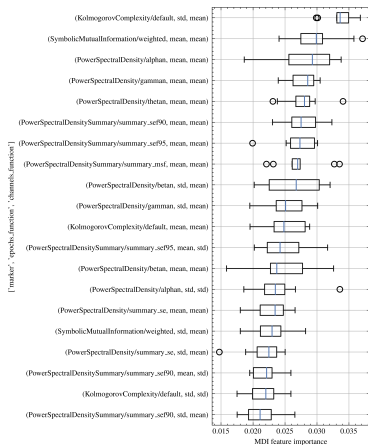


Figure 4: Top MDI features importances over the anesthesia data CV sets.

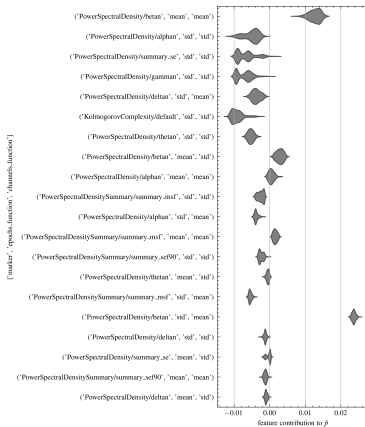


Figure 5: Top Treeinterpreter feature contributions as measured by their variance over all CLIS predictions.

CONCLUSION

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Conclusion

- DoC-Forest method successfully adapted to predict consciousness over time in patients under anesthesia and CLIS.
- Feature importance measure and explanation tools used to identify key predictors for anesthesia and CLIS states.
- Approach can be used to assess generalizability of complex tree-based ML models to new datasets with varying characteristics.



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THANK YOU!

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REFERENCES

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Denis A. Engemann et al.

Robust eeg-based cross-site and cross-protocol classification of states of consciousness.

Brain, 141(11):3179–3192, 2018.



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