

Chapter 2

Artificial Neural Networks for Classification of Pathologies Based on Moments of Cardiac Cycle

Jonathan Araujo Queiroz **Yonara Costa Magalhães**
Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil *Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil*

Gean Sousa **Allan Kardec Barros Filho**
Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil *Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil*

Priscila Lima Rocha
Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil

ABSTRACT

The advancement of cardiac pathology quantification hinges on the utilization of computer algorithms. To transform this vision into reality, these algorithms must distinguish among the most prevalent cardiac disorders. While some studies have leveraged the R-R interval for data extraction from ECG signals to diagnose various arrhythmias, this approach falls short in measuring changes in other ECG waves, like distortions in the P wave indicative of atrial fibrillation. This chapter introduces a new metric bi-level based on Shannon entropy to gauge the information within cardiac cycles, accounting for both the events themselves and their momentary decomposition. Experimental results reveal the method's high accuracy in classifying four distinct cardiac signal types (including one healthy signal and three pathological ones), achieving a classification rate ranging from 97.28% to 100% when employing a multilayer perceptron neural network. It holds great promise in aiding the diagnosis of cardiac pathologies.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-0851-6.ch002

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the heartbeat dynamics are modulated by the autonomous nervous system (Victor et al., 2003; Kuhtz-Buschbeck et al., 2020). In fact, most computational methods quantify the frequency modulation in heartbeats as a method to analyze the characteristics of the electrocardiogram (ECG) signal (Parvaneh et al., 2019), in a technique known as heart rate variability (HRV) (Zarei & Asl, 2020; Ebrahimzadeh et al., 2018; Sahoo et al., 2020).

HRV has been successfully used in many studies, obtaining high accuracy rates in helping the diagnosis of cardiac anomalies. Ebrahimzadeh et al. (2018) classified Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation with accuracy of 98.21%. For this, they used a combination of linear and nonlinear features extracted from the HRV, being nine linear features, including five features of the time domain and four of the frequency domain, and eight nonlinear features. Jovic & Jovic (2017) developed a methodology for classifying arrhythmias that obtained accuracy of 91.20%. To do so, they used Alphabet Entropy and HRV applied to Random Forests. Kim et al. (2016) propose to classify patients with arrhythmia using 5-second windows for HRV as input data for the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier and achieved accuracy of 89.13% with the MIT-BIH arrhythmia dataset. Martins et al. (2013) automatically classified five types of heartbeats using high-order statistics. The five types of ECG beats are: healthy, right branch block, left branch block, premature auricular contraction, and premature ventricular contraction, obtaining mean accuracy of 93.48%. Tsipouras et al. (2004) studied heart rate-based resources to detect arrhythmia. This method yielded sensitivity and specificity of 87.5% and 89.5%, respectively, using only features in the time domain. The combination of features in the time domain and frequency domain reached sensitivity and specificity of 90% and 93%, respectively. Despite the large number of applications, HRV-based algorithms require a series of steps and adjustment until they reach high rates of correctness in the arrhythmia classification, for example, several layers and/or activation functions in neural networks, several kernels for Support Vector Machines (SVM), numerous neighbors in k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN) (Yao et al., 2020; Sing et al. 2018; Poddar et al. 2019; Homaeinezhad et al., 2012).

In this paper we go one level deeper in the analysis of the cardiac dynamics by quantifying the changing statistics across each trajectory in the cardiac cycle in phase space. A cardiac cycle is defined by the signal (the trajectory) between consecutive QRS complexes, which can be easily accomplished through time domain segmentation. Synchronizing the analysis per cardiac cycle is preferable over performing predefined length window-based analysis because ECG dynamics are quasi periodic, so timing information will be lost in the subsequent analysis.

17 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/artificial-neural-networks-for-classification-of-pathologies-based-on-moments-of-cardiac-cycle/342881

Related Content

Development of Executive Function at the Preschool Age

Esperanza Bausela-Herreras (2022). *Handbook of Research on Neurocognitive Development of Executive Functions and Implications for Intervention* (pp. 1-22). www.irma-international.org/chapter/development-of-executive-function-at-the-preschool-age/300932

Neurosurgical Treatments of Neurodegenerative Disorders

Carlos Henrique Ferreira Camargo, Alexandre Novicki Francisco, Alessandra Zanatta, Francisco Manoel Branco Germinianiand Hélio A. G. Teive (2019). *Handbook of Research on Critical Examinations of Neurodegenerative Disorders* (pp. 414-441). www.irma-international.org/chapter/neurosurgical-treatments-of-neurodegenerative-disorders/209108

Stroke Rehabilitation and Parkinson's Disease Tremor Reduction Using BCIs Combined With FES

Sophie V. Adamaand Martin Bogdan (2021). *Research Anthology on Diagnosing and Treating Neurocognitive Disorders* (pp. 473-491). www.irma-international.org/chapter/stroke-rehabilitation-and-parkinsons-disease-tremor-reduction-using-bcis-combined-with-fes/261648

Spectrum of Neurodegeneration in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Kirti Rani (2019). *Handbook of Research on Critical Examinations of Neurodegenerative Disorders* (pp. 347-367). www.irma-international.org/chapter/spectrum-of-neurodegeneration-in-autism-spectrum-disorder/209104

The Aging Brain: From Physiology to Neurodegeneration

Rashi Rajput, Ramneek Kaur, Rishika Chadha, Shalini Mani, Rachana R., Harleen Kaurand Manisha Singh (2019). *Handbook of Research on Critical Examinations of Neurodegenerative Disorders* (pp. 1-23). www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-aging-brain/209088