Deep Neural Networks for Automatic ECG Analysis

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The electrocardiogram (ECG) exam

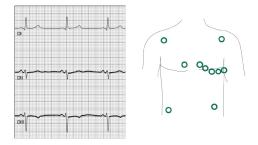
Cardiovascular diseases:

- leading cause of death globally.
- ► ≈18 million deaths in 2019 (32% of all deaths).
- 3/4 of them in low- and middle-income countries.

The ECG is the major diagnostic tool.

- Cheap, safe and non-invasive
- Can detect: Arrhthmias, Coronary heart diseas, heart attacks, cardiomyopathy...

In this presentation, we focus on the analysis of resting ECG (10 seconds / 12 leads)



Left: ECG signal Right: Electrode placement.

Computational electrocardiography



Left: An early ECG device built by Willem Einthoven in 1911. Right: First automated ECG interpretation system - Glasgow Royal Infirmary 1971.

Presentation outline

Paper | Automatic diagnosis of the 12-lead ECG using a deep neural network

Ribeiro, A. H., Ribeiro, M. H., Paixão, G. M. M., Oliveira, D. M., Gomes, P. R., Canazart, J. A., Ferreira, M. P. S., Andersson, C. R., Macfarlane, P. W., Meira Jr., W., Schön, T. B., Ribeiro, A. L. P. Nature Communication, 2020.

Paper II Deep neural network estimated electrocardiographic-age as a mortality predictor Lima, E. M.*, Ribeiro, A. H.*, Paixão, G. M. M.*, Ribeiro, M. H., Filho, M. M. P., Gomes, P. R., Oliveira, D. M., Sabino, E. C., Duncan, B. B., Giatti, L., Barreto, S. M., Meira, W., Schön, T. B., Ribeiro, A. L. P. Nature Communications, 2021. *Equal Contribution

Paper III Artificial Intelligence-Based ECG Diagnosis of Myocardial Infarction in Emergency Department Patients

Gustafsson, S^{*}, Gedon, D.^{*}, Lampa. E., **Ribeiro, A.H.**, Holzmann, M., Schön T., Sundström J. NeurIPS Workshop, 2021 Under review, 2022.

Paper IV Atrial fibrillation risk prediction from the 12-lead ECG using digital biomarkers and deep representation learning

Biton, S., Gendelman, S., Ribeiro, A. H., Miana, G., Moreira, C., Ribeiro, A. L. P., Behar, J. A. European Heart Journal - Digital Health., 2021

Paper V Overparametrized Linear Regression under Adversarial Attacks Ribeiro, A.H., Schön, T. Workshop on the Theory of Overparameterized Machine Learning (TOPML), 2021 Under review, 2022.

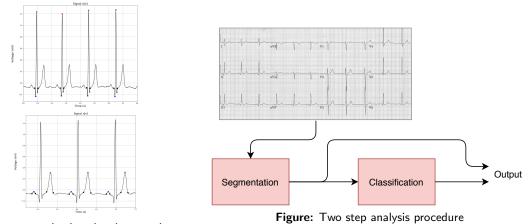
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Classical ECG automated analysis



ECG segmented using signal processing. **Top:** QRS complex. **Bottom:** T and P waves.

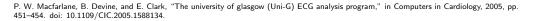
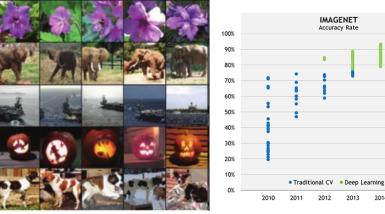


Image classification with deep neural networks



Imagenet

Left: dataset samples. Right: Models accuracy on benchmark.

2014

2015

J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li, and L. Fei-Fei, "Imagenet: A large-scale hierarchical image database," in 2009 IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition, 2009, pp. 248-255.

Automatic ECG classification

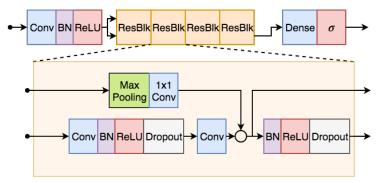


Figure: Uni-dimensional residual neural network architecture used for ECG classification.

[Paper I] A. H. Ribeiro, M. H. Ribeiro, G. M. M. Paixão et al., "Automatic diagnosis of the 12-lead ECG using a deep neural network," Nature Communications, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 1760, 2020, doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-15432-4.

Telehealth Network of Minas Gerais and CODE group

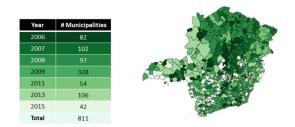


Figure: The CODE (*Clinical outcomes in eletrocardiography*) group was created to conduct clinical studies using storical data from the telehealth network.

M. B. Alkmim et al., "Improving patient access to specialized health care: the Telehealth Network of Minas Gerais, Brazil," Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 90, no. 5, pp. 373–378, May 2012, doi: 10/f3x7px.

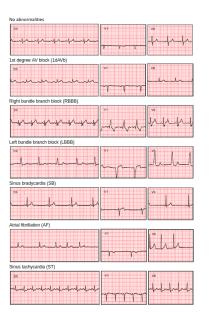
The CODE dataset

Training dataset:

- 2.3 million exams, 1.6 million patients;
- Annotated by telehealth center cardiologist;
- Refined by comparing with University of Glasgow software results. 30 000 exams manually reviewed.

Test dataset:

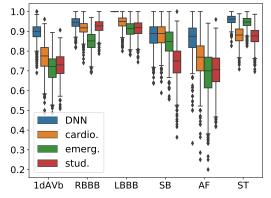
- 827 tracings from distinct patients;
- Annotated by 3 different cardiologists.



Results

| NN 397 944 | F1 S cardio. 0.776 0.917 | emerg. 0.719 0.852 | stud. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 397 | 0.776 | 0.719 | 0.732 |
| | | | 00= |
| 944 | 0 917 | 0 0 5 3 | 0 0 0 0 |
| | 0.511 | 0.052 | 0.928 |
| 000 | 0.947 | 0.912 | 0.915 |
| 882 | 0.882 | 0.848 | 0.750 |
| 370 | 0.769 | 0.696 | 0.706 |
| 960 | 0.882 | 0.946 | 0.873 |
| } | 82 70 | 882 0.882 870 0.769 | 820.8820.848700.7690.696 |

Bootstrapped F1 score values



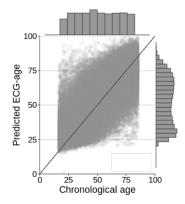
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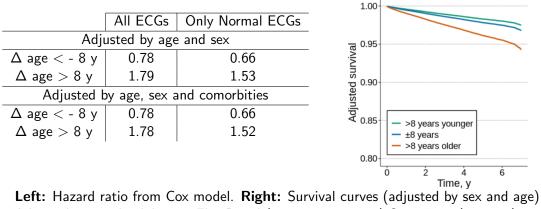
Predicted age from the ECG



 Δ age = ECG-age - age

Figure: Predicted vs estimated age in 15% hold-out test set (n = 218,169 patients). Mean absolute error of 8.38 years.

Predicted age from the ECG as a mortality predictor



Aditional external validation: Elsa-Brazil (n=14263 patients) Sami-Trop (n=1631).

[Paper II] E. M. Lima, A. H. Ribeiro, G. M. M. Paixão et al., "Deep neural network estimated electrocardiographic-age as a mortality predictor," Nature Communications, vol. 12, 2021, doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-25351-7.

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Myocardial Infarction

Myocardial Infarctions:

- 9M deaths/year, 200M disability-adjusted life years/year
- ▶ False negatives: 10-50,000 missed cases/year at EDs in the US
- ▶ False positives: Less than half of those hospitalized for a suspected MI are diagnosed.

Diagnosis:

- ▶ ST-elevation MI (STEMI) \rightarrow ECG.
- ▶ non-STEMI \rightarrow blood testing



Diagnosing myocardial infarction in emergency department patients

Dataset: (Stockholm region between 2007 and 2016)

- 492,226 ECGs from the emergency department
- ▶ 5,416 NSTEMI (1.1%)
- 1,818 STEMI (0.4%)
- MI annotated using blood testing.

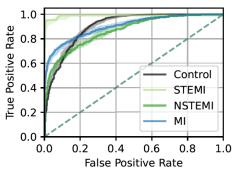


Figure: Our method for screaning MI from the ECG using DNN.

[Paper III] S. Gustafsson, D. Gedon et al., "Artificial Intelligence-Based ECG Diagnosis of Myocardial Infarction in Emergency Department Patients," Under review, 2022.

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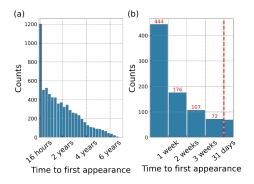
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Atrial Fibrilation (AF) in CODE dataset

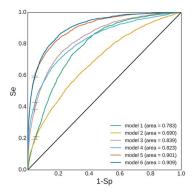
- CODE dataset:~ 400 thousand patients underwent multiple exams;
- ~ 7 thousand have an exam baseline exam without AF followed by an exam with AF.



Left: Time to the follow up exam (all patients). **Right:** Patients who were diagnosed for AF within 31 days of the baseline examination.

[Paper IV] S. Biton et al., "Atrial fibrillation risk prediction from the 12-lead ECG using digital biomarkers and deep representation learning," European Heart Journal - Digital Health, 2021, doi: 10.1093/ehjdh/ztab071.

Atrial Fibrilation risk prediction



model 1 Patient Information,

- model 2 Heart rate variability;
- model 3 ECG Morphology;
- model 4 Deep Neural Networks features; and,
- model 5/6 Combinations of these.

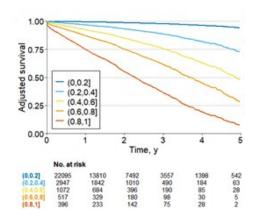


Figure: Adjusted (by age and sex) survival curves. Grouped acording to the output probability.

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Neural networks in critical applications

Neural networks can be vulnerable:

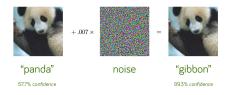


Figure: Effect of adversarial training on image classification.

Source: I. J. Goodfellow, J. Shlens, C. Szegedy , "Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples", ICLR 2015

Neural networks in ECG applications display the same behavior:

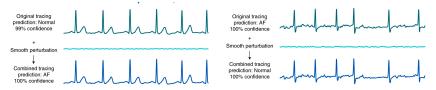


Figure: Effect of adversarial training on ECG Classification.

Source: Han, X., Hu, Y., Foschini, L. et al. Deep learning models for electrocardiograms are susceptible to adversarial attack. Nature Medicine 26, 360-363 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0791-x

The role of high-dimensionality

High-dimensionality as a source of vulnerability:

- I. J. Goodfellow, J. Shlens, C. Szegedy , "Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples", ICLR 2015
- ▶ J. Gilmer et al., *"Adversarial Spheres,"* arXiv:1801.02774, Sep. 2018.
- D. Tsipras, S. Santurkar, L. Engstrom, A. Turner, and A. Ma, "Robustness May Be At Odds with Accuracy," ICLR, p. 23, 2019.
- High-dimensionality as a source of robustness:
 - S. Bubeck and M. Sellke, "A Universal Law of Robustness via Isoperimetry," Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2021

Double-descent

The idea was proposed by (Belkin et al., 2019)

M. Belkin, D. Hsu, S. Ma, and S. Mandal (2019), "Reconciling modern machine-learning practice and the classical bias-variance trade-off," Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, vol. 116, no. 32, pp. 15849–15854, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1903070116.

Reproducible in a large number of scenarios:

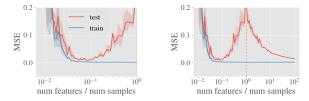


Figure: Nonlinear ARX performance in Couple Eletric Drives benchmark.**Left:** Underparametrized models. **Right:** Overparametrized models using minimum-norm solution.

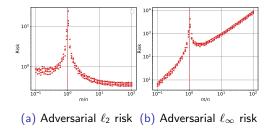
Antônio H. Ribeiro, Johannes N. Hendriks, Adrian G. Wills, Thomas B. Schön. "Beyond Occam's Razor in System Identification: Double-Descent when Modeling Dynamics". Proceedings of the 19th IFAC Symposium on System Identification (SYSID), 2021. Honorable mention: Young author award

Can be observed in purely linear models:

T. Hastie, A. Montanari, S. Rosset, and R. J. Tibshirani, "Surprises in High-Dimensional Ridgeless Least Squares Interpolation," arXiv:1903.08560, Nov. 2019.

Overparametrized linear models under adversarial attacks

Understand and conciliate the two types of behavior in linear models.



[Paper V] A. H. Ribeiro and T. B. Schön, "Overparametrized Linear Regression under Adversarial Attacks," Under reviews. 2022.

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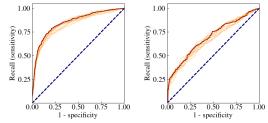
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Work in progress

- CODEv2 dataset.
 - ▶ n = 1 184 656 patients
 - Annotated for 60 classes
 - June 2018 December of 2020
 - Potential to improve tele-health service in short/medium term;
- Screaning for Chagas Diasease;
 - SamiTrop, CODE, REDS
 - Self-reported noisy labels in CODE
- Predicting Electrolyte values;
 - Use Gaussian/Laplace approximations
 - Uncertainty prediction



Left: Performance on SamiTrop. Right: on REDs.

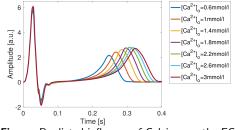


Figure: Predicted influence of Calcium on the ECG.

Figure from N. Pilia et al. "ECG as a tool to estimate potassium and calcium concentrations in the extracellular space," CinC, 2017