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A Study of Teager-Kaiser Energy Operator Pertinence for R Peak Detection in ECG Recordings

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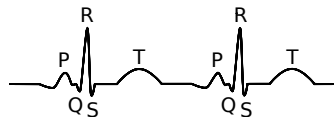
AINL-ISMW FRUCT 2015 conference
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Motivation

- Number 1 cause of death globally (31% of all global deaths in 2012)¹
- Contribution of CVDs to mortality in CIS (percents)

Georgia	67
Ukraine	64
Azerbaijan	60
Russia	57
Moldova	56
Belorussia	53
Kazakhstan	50
Armenia	50
Kyrgyzstan	49
Tajikistan	39

- Can be prevented by addressing behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, unhealthy diet, obesity, physical inactivity, etc.)
- Need early detection and management
- Can be done based on ECG analysis



¹Source: WHO

Significance of confident R peak detection

- Normal sinus rhythm



- Sinus tachycardia



- Sinus bradycardia



- Sinoatrial block



- Atrial flutter

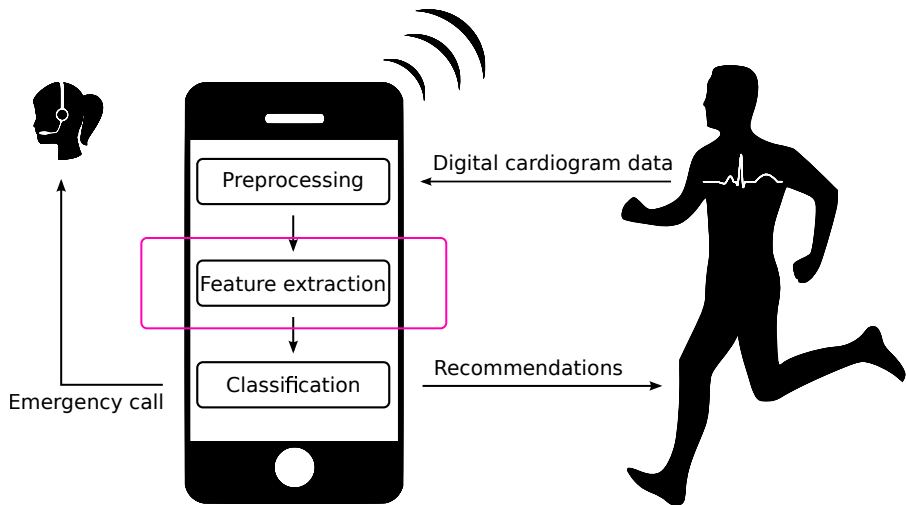


- Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome



Source: Medical Training and Simulation LLC
<http://www.practicalclinicalskills.com>

Arrhythmia detection based on continuous monitoring



Teager-Kaiser energy operator based approach

Consider the digital ECG recording represented by discrete signal x_n

- 1 Estimate the instantaneous energy of a signal

$$\Psi_d[x_n] = x_n^2 - x_{n-1}x_{n+1}$$

- 2 Emphasize the pulses

$$y_n = \Psi_d[x_n]^3$$

- 3 Choosing parameters N , α and β , apply the adaptive threshold

$$z_n = \alpha \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=-N}^N y_k + \beta \sigma_y$$

Source: Yamamoto and Yoshida, 2013

Contribution, experiments and results

- An one-pass algorithm of R Peak detection have been constructed based on the approach.
- The algorithm have been implemented as a C / C++ library
- The verification tool have been built.
- Set of experiments with signal from MIT_BIH Arrhythmia Database
- Good sensitivity on the signals with sinus where a sinus rhythm is identified.
- More chaotic signals reported to be too hard for well-known precise methods as well.

