# Classification of early stage Parkinson's Disease based on EEG feature set

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#### Presentation Plan

- Parkinson's Disease and its electrophysiological features
- Experiment Design
- EEG data transformation
- Features of Parkinson's Disease
- Classification model
- Accuracy results



Diagnostics of Parkinson's Disease on pre-clinical stage based on electrophysiological features

# **Experiment Design**



31 non treated 1<sup>st</sup> stage PD patients & 18 control

EEG symmetrical electrodes: (Fp1,Fp2), (F7,F8), (F3,F4), (T3,T4), (C3,C4), (P3,P4), (T5,T6) and (01,02)

#### Wavelet transform of EEG signals



$$W(\tau,T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \int x(t) \Psi^*\left(\frac{t-\tau}{T}\right) dt,$$

$$\Psi(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi F_b}} e^{2i\pi F_c \eta} e^{-\frac{\eta^2}{F_b}}$$

$$S(\tau,f) = |W(\tau,f)|^2,$$

## Dynamical histograms of wavelet spectrogram

Control





 $A_{\theta}/A\alpha$  (j),  $A_{\theta}/A\alpha$  (j<sup>\*</sup>) can be considered as features of PD

#### Correlation matrices of wavelet spectrogram



Mean correlations r(j), r(j<sup>\*</sup>) and sd  $\sigma$ (j),  $\sigma$ (j<sup>\*</sup>) can be considered as features of PD

#### Logistic regression model

- Feature space:  $x_i \in \{A_{\vartheta}/A_{\alpha}(j), A_{\vartheta}/A_{\alpha}(j^*), r(j), r(j^*), \sigma(j), \sigma(j^*)\}$
- EEG channels: (j,j\*) ∈ {(Fp1,Fp2), (F7,F8), (F3,F4), (T3,T4), (C3,C4), P3,P4), (T5,T6), (O1,O2)}

• Logistic function: 
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

• Polynomial function:  $Z(j,j^*) = a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n$ 

# Probability of PD aggregation

- Aggregation of PD probabilities:  $F = \sum_i |P(i) 0.5| * AUC(i,j)$
- AUC measured on train data, P(i) calculated on new dataset



#### Model Results



The trends of accuracy, recall0, recall1, accuracy, recall0 and recall1 for cutoff. For pane Measure Values: Shape shows details about accuracy, recall0 and recall1. For pane Measure Values (2): Details are shown for accuracy, recall0 and recall1.

Recall of clinical and EEG diagnosis for control (▲), PD patients (\*), and accuracy of classification (●)

# Summary

- Time-frequency analysis of EEG for 31 1<sup>st</sup> stage PD patients and 18 control volunteers was done.
- PD features were extracted and used for binary classification model training.
- Logistic Regression model was used for evaluation of probability the 1<sup>st</sup> PD stages in 16 EEG channels. Aggregation was performed in accordance with AUC results.
- Proposed cut-off value leads to Accuracy of 1<sup>st</sup> stage PD prediction approx. 75%

## Thank you for your attention!