From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from the Heart System Towards Modelling Challenges in eHealth

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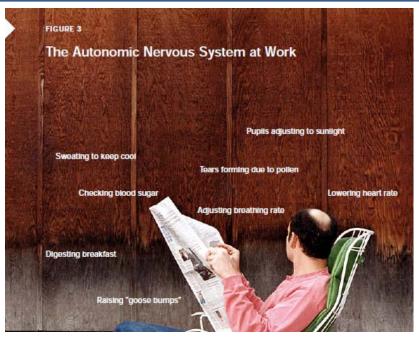


J. Fayn, INSERM, Lyon, France - ICAS 2015, May 24 - 29, 2015 - Rome, Italy

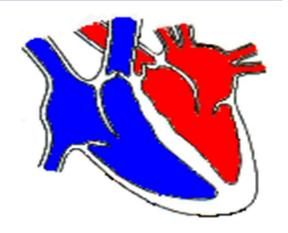
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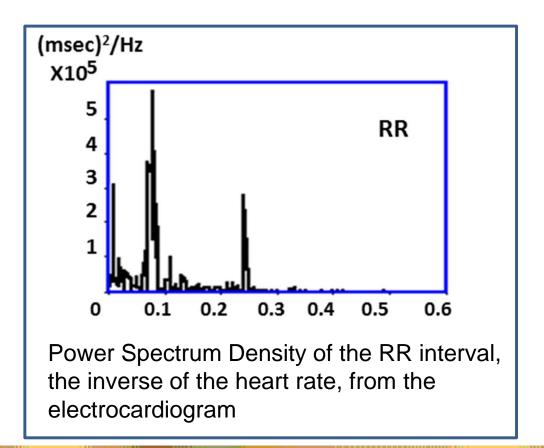


From Paul Horn. Autonomic computing: IBM's Perspective on the State of Information Technology. 2001



#### **Interactions between :**

- The cardiovascular system and the autonomic nervous system
- The sympathetic and para-sympathetic systems

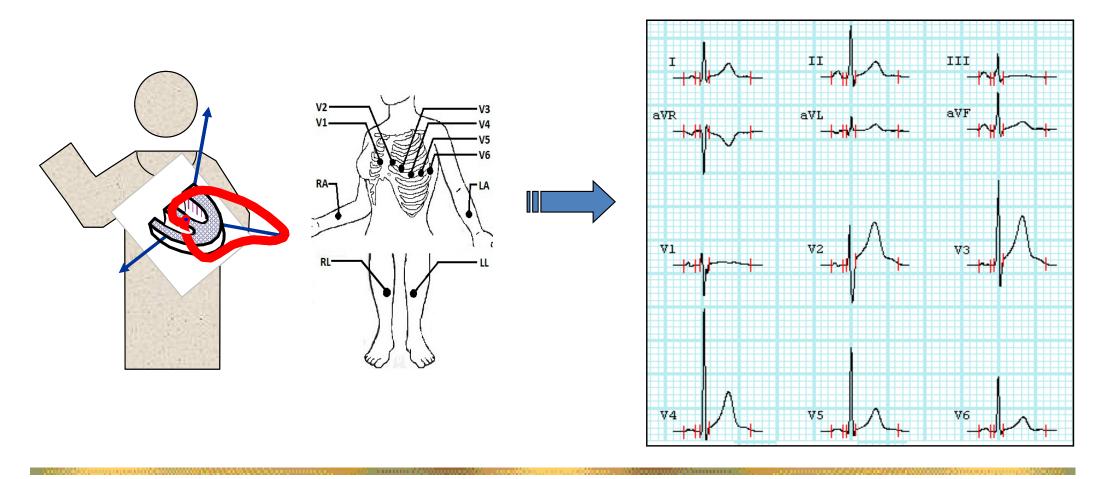




#### What is an electrocardiogram or ECG?

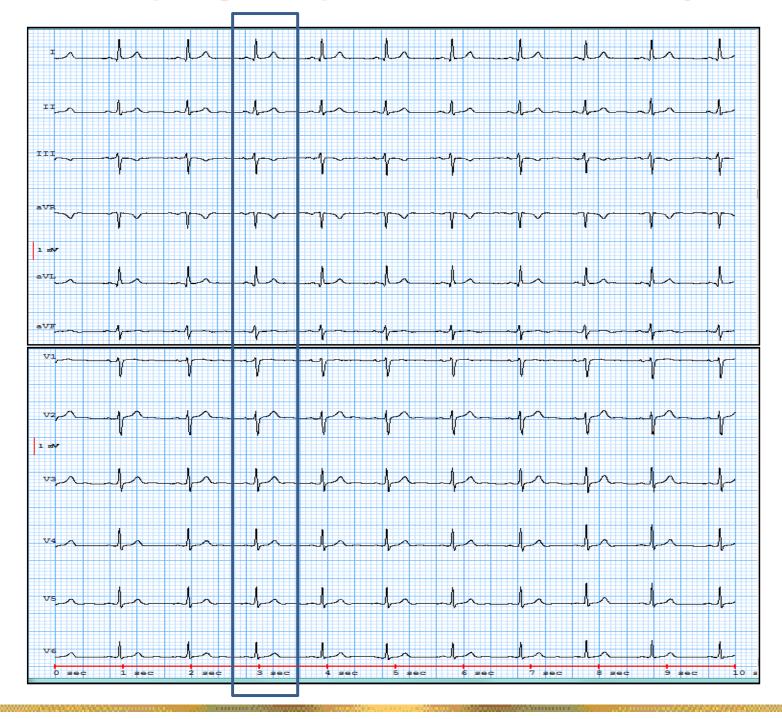


The heart is an electric generator that acts as a current dipole which results from the polarization-depolarization of the cardiac cells.



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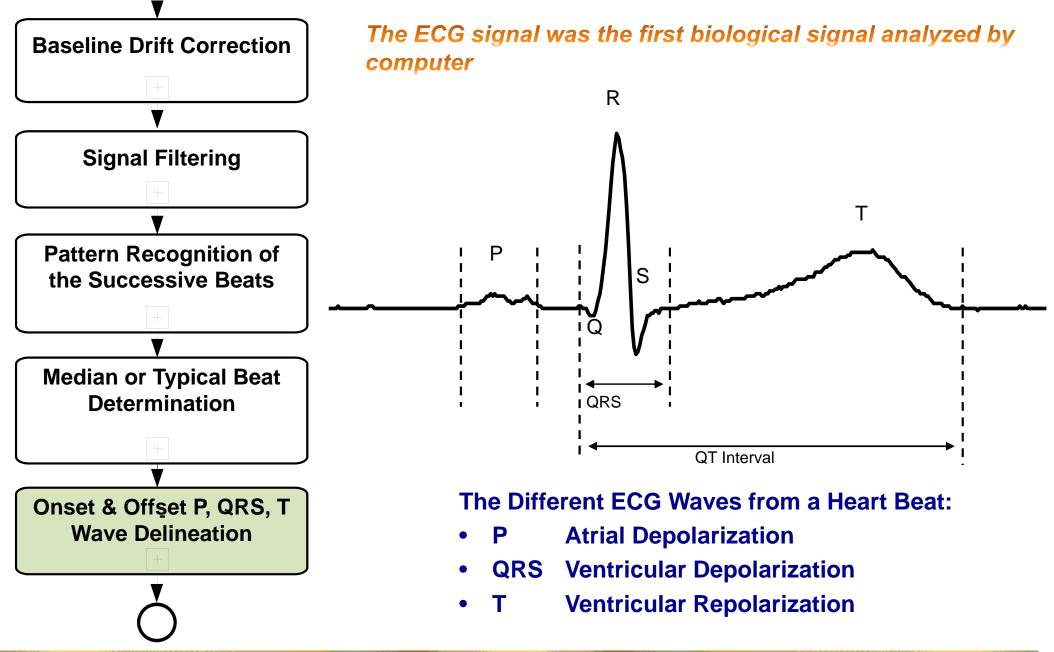




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### The Main ECG Processing Steps



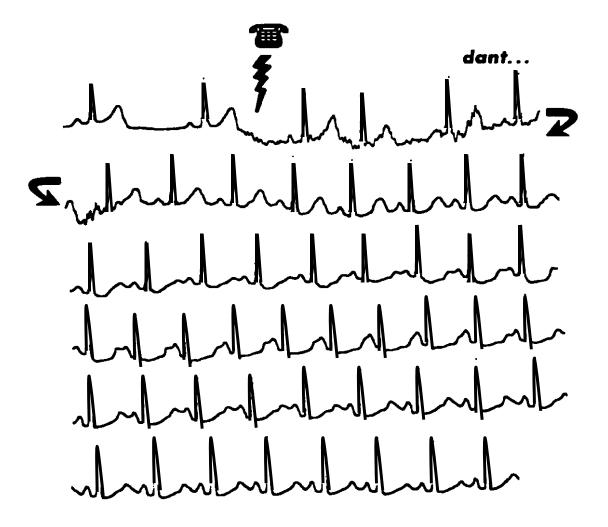


# **Some Figures about Heart Diseases**

- Heart disease is one of the main causes of death in the world (World Health Organization)
- Because of the aging of the population, the number of cardiac deaths is steadily increasing
- Most of the cardiac deaths occur outside of the hospital The out-of-hospital to in-hospital health ratios range between 15.6 : 1 for the less than 50 to 2 : 1 for the elderly (more than 70)
- New strategies are needed to reduce the time before treatment.
- The ECG is still the main source of information for an early detection of cardiac events
- The ECG is easy to perform anywhere, at low cost. We have not yet extracted its information content, although a lot of research has been done.



What are the lessons ?



Our vital system is contextaware.

Because it is self-adaptive, it is able to recover.

Self-governing avoids any damage thanks to the autonomic nervous system.

Balance between the sympathetic and para-sympathetic systems.

Snapshot of a continuous ECG recording. From Ph Coumel, Paris, France

Because the telephone rings, there are sudden changes.



## **Another Figure of Heart disease**

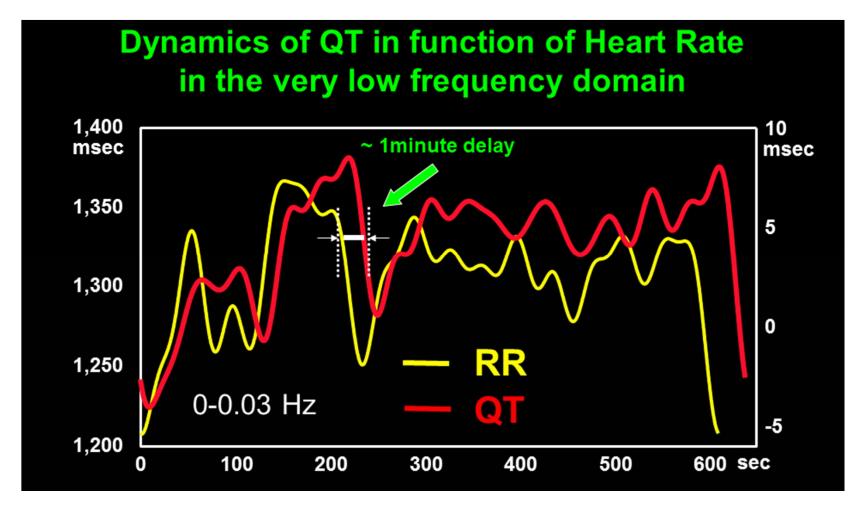
The number of sudden cardiac deaths is important, even in young adults.



In the French Alps, the rescue teams and emergency services are called for about 350 myocardial infarctions each year. (From Lucien Cadoz, ANPSP, National Association of 1<sup>st</sup> Aid in Mountains). From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ....



## Self-Adaptation can be useful for cardiac risk prediction ...



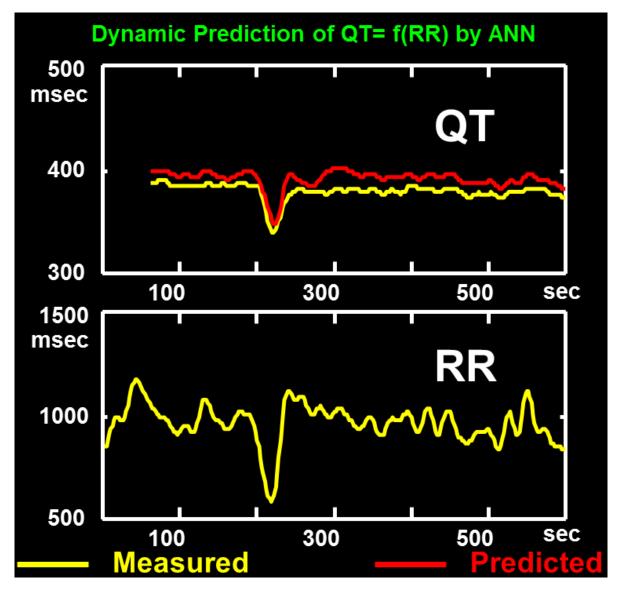
Inverse Fourier transform of QT and RR, in the very low frequency domain.

The values of QT are following the RR changes with a delay of about 1 minute.

From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ...



# Self-Adaptation can be useful for cardiac risk prediction



By using artificial neural networks, we can obtain a non-linear model of QT =f(RR) specific to each individual.

But, the ECG is quite stable along the life of an adult, when no cardiac disease occurs.

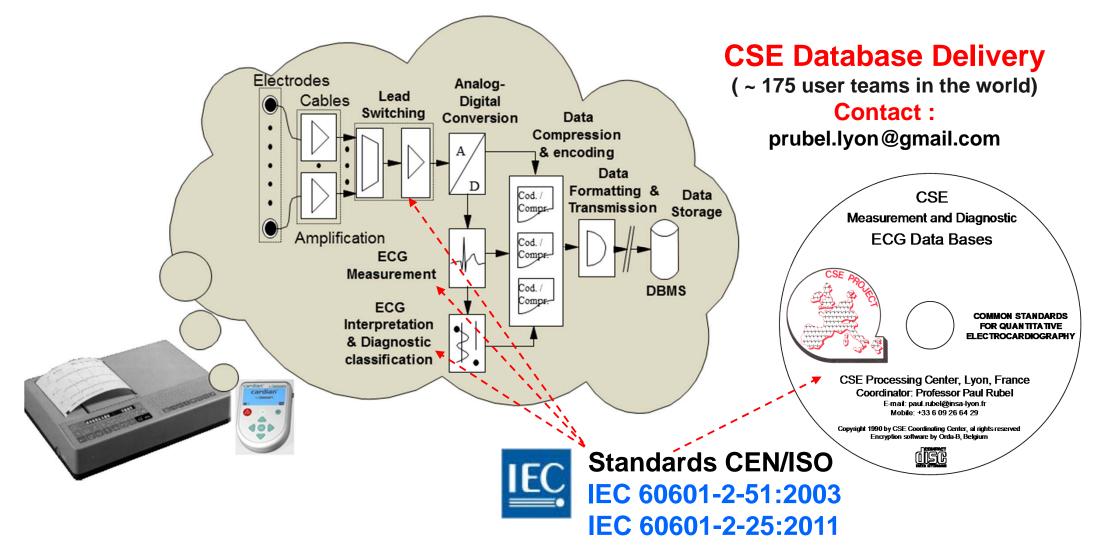
So, if we apply later on this subject, the previously learned model on his own measurements,

and if there are significant differences between the predicted and the measured values, it could be a sign of risk factor.

ECG **Self-Learning** could thus provide a wealth of information for cardiac risk prediction.

From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ...



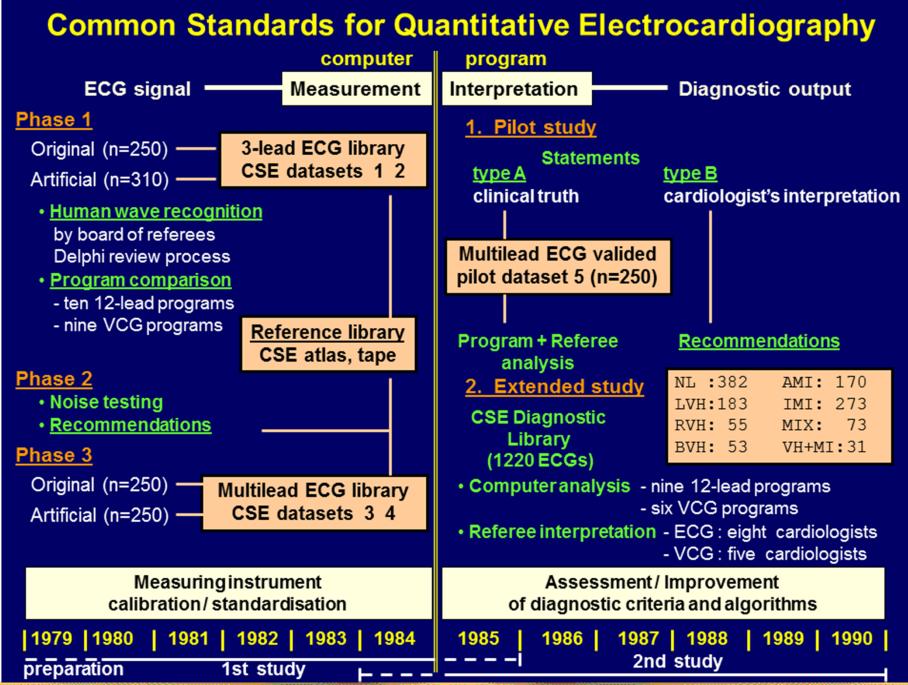


# **Common Standards for Quantitative Electrocardiography**

Willems et al.: New Eng J of Med,325, 1991: 1767-73

#### From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ....





From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG . . .



### CSE ECG unary Diagnosis < 80 %

## Why?

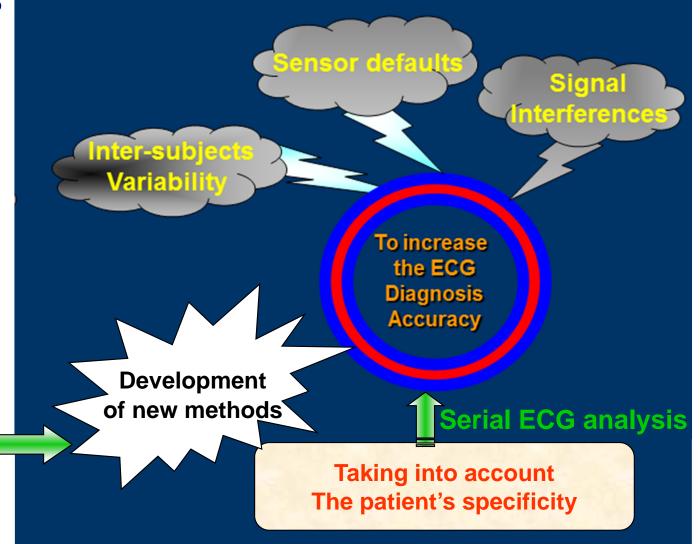
The main reason is intersuject variability: The human physiology is very diverse: Richness!

**But,** the ECG signal pattern is invariant during the life of each adult if no cardiac event occurs.

So, if there are ECG changes, it is an indication of a cardiac III problem.

The ECG is a fingerprint!

How to improve?



#### **Recommendations to perform Serial ECG analysis**

From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ....



# Self-Reference Self-Representation

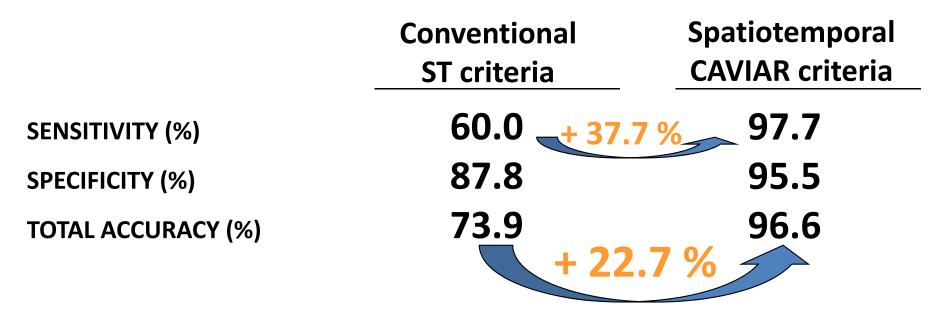
Taking the heart system of the patient as its own reference system to overcome the ECG variability which is not of cardiac origin MR W / w 🖊 QRS **The CAVIAR Method** 

From Autonomic Computing Concepts Learned from Digital ECG ....



# Self-Reference & Self-Representation

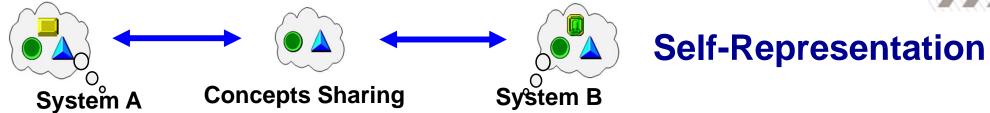
- Measurement of QRS duration changes at 1 month interval in a 720 healthy subjects population (~20 years old) decreased ~ 60% in average. 90% of the values are less than one sampling interval. Similar results are obtained for the QT interval.
- Improvement of diagnosis accuracy of ischemia:



Each adult should have a reference ECG

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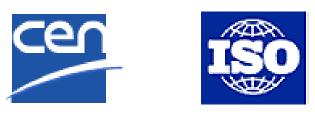




#### SCP-ECG: Standard Communications Protocol for Computer-Assisted Electrocardiography

European Norm EN 1064:2005+A1:2007

ISO Standard ISO/FDIS 11073–91064:2009



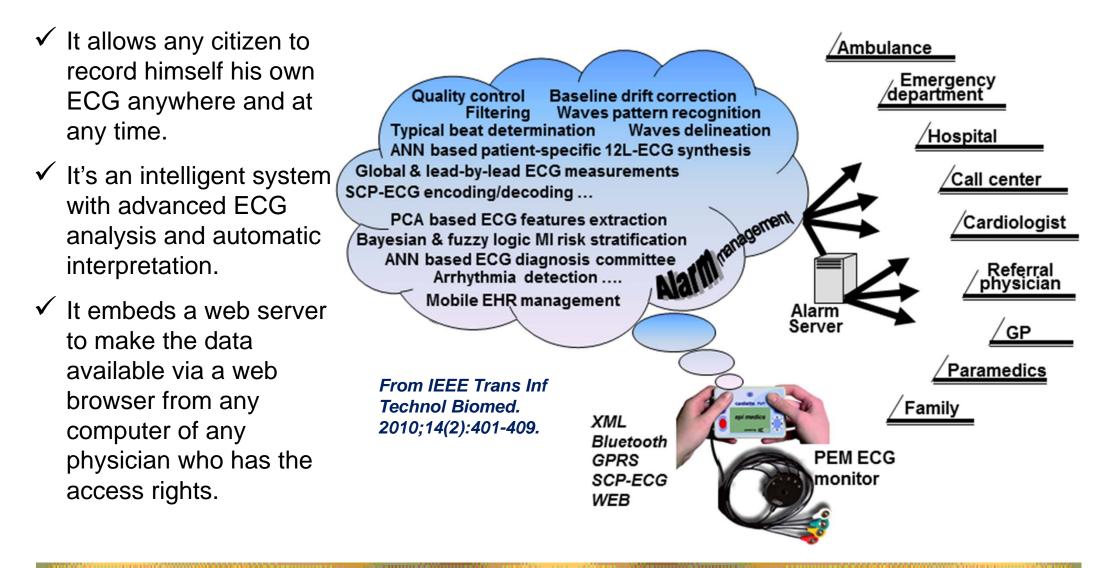
# An open Protocol

S1 : Patient Data / ECG Acquisition Data
S2 : Huffman tables used in encoding of ECG data
S3 : ECG lead definition
S4 : QRS locations
S5 : Encoded median data
S6 : Residual signal or encoded rhythm data
S7 : Global measurements
S8 : Textual diagnosis from the interpretive device
S9 : Manufacturer specific diagnostic & overreading data
S10 : Lead measurement results
S11 : Statement codes resulting from the interpretation
HEADER STATEMENT STATEMENT
Confirmed Y/N Date Time Nbr of Stat. Seq nbr Length Stat field



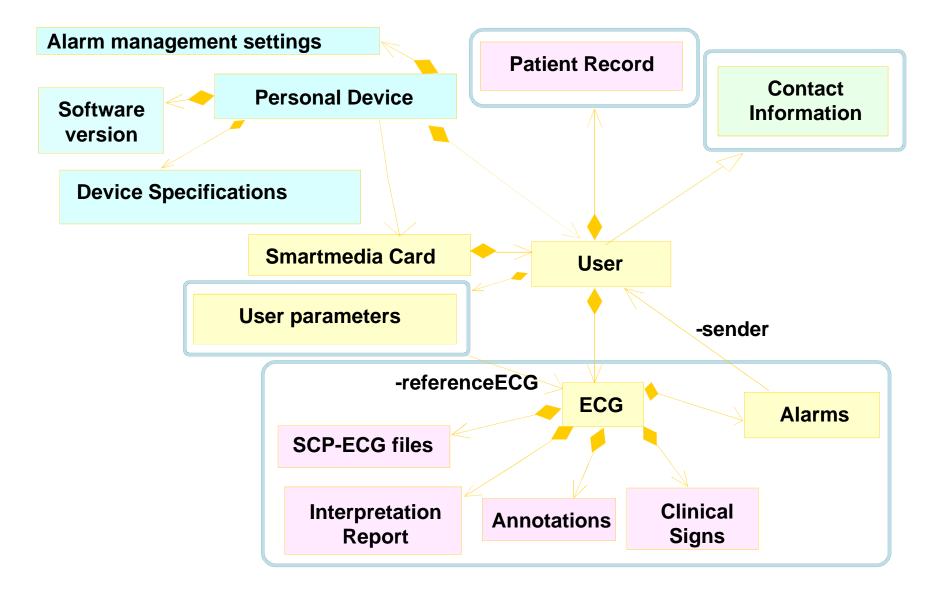
#### mHealth: mobile Health and pHealth: personalized Health

A Personal Health System for an early detection of cardiac events to reduce the time between the first symptoms and the hospital admission





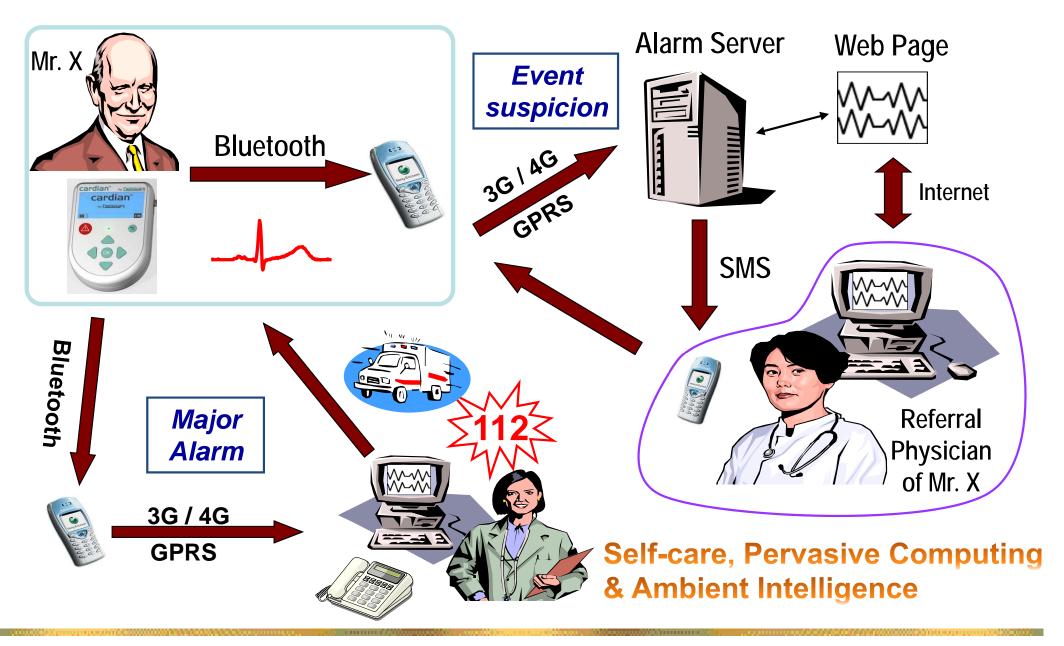
#### mHealth: mobile Health and pHealth: personalized Health



#### Snapshot of the Information Model embedded in the Personal Health System



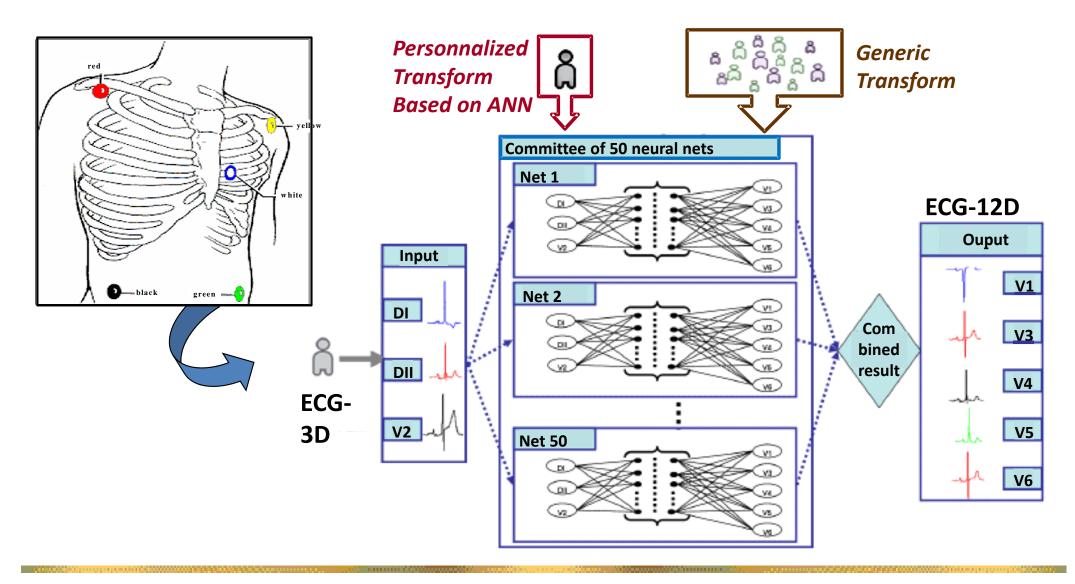
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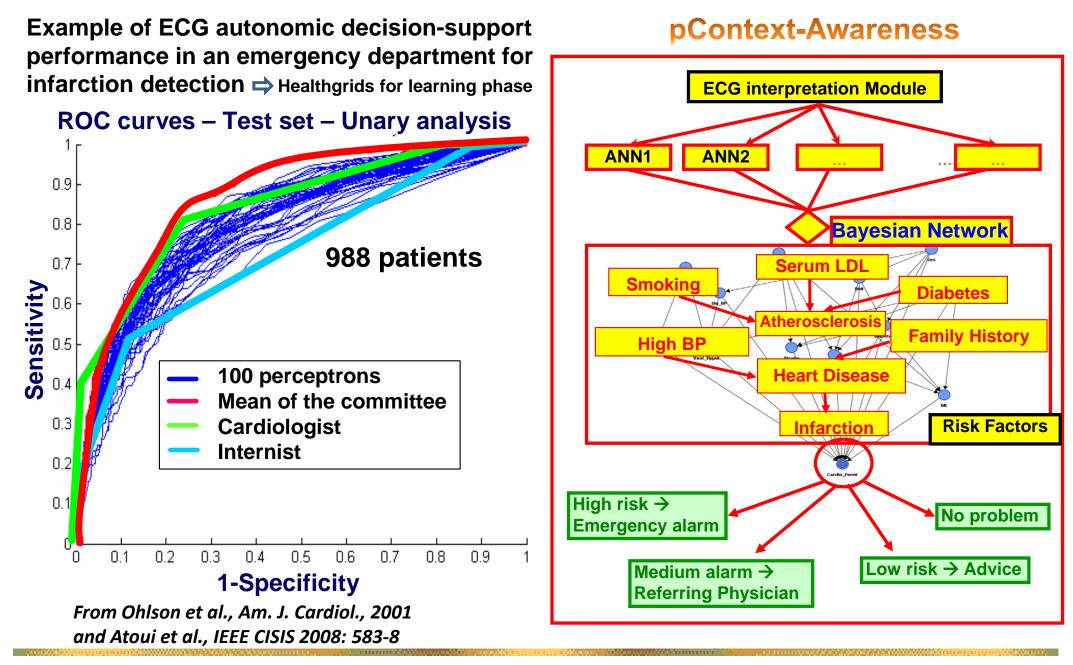


#### **Self-Care and Self-Recording in pHealth**

#### **Self-Reference and Central Limit Theorem**



#### Autonomic and Grid Computing for Enhanced pHealth



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**"The most widely recognized elements of autonomic systems are the so-called self-\* properties",** Dobson et al., Computer, IEEE Press, 2010

#### What are the lessons & future challenges ?

- Concepts of context awareness and self-adaptation of the heart system
  - Self-governance of QT measurements in function of heart rate The memory effect used for self-learning model design is fruitful for event risk prediction
- How can self-recording (or self-monitoring) in self-care in pHealth improve the quality of life, the quality of service for well-being ?
  - Personalized health is a great challenge todays with a lot of research in this field, from sensors technology, up to quality of service for decision delivery
  - False alarms must be reduced as much as possible. But, in medicine the human experts as well as the machines are not perfect
- How could the machine, as well as the human, benefit from its past experience ?
  - Self-experimenting by self-learning leads to self-improvement. (ANN, KBR, CBR, ...)

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#### What are the lessons & future challenges ?

- Personalization in pHealth is not just self-configuring or customization
- Concept of self-reference for serial ECG analysis and personalized ECG synthesis
  - > Taking the individual as his own reference improves the results.
- Self-reference, the best model of personalization to empower autonomic computing ?
  - > The first step of the system design is to well define the scope of the problems and to come back to the source of the information which is considered.
  - This information has to be assessed into its own reference system. That leads to develop mathematical methods of self-representation of the analyzed data (ex. PCA in statistics where data are analyzed in their own space).
  - The constraint to assume is the capability of the system to continuously change the representation system or information model according to the data dynamicity
    - $\rightarrow$  A challenge at run-time.

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#### What are the lessons & future challenges ?

- Enhance automated decision by using Committees of experts or reasoners
  - Use several methods or business process architectures in parallel to get the same decision. Taking the result of the majority vote will enhance the response.
- Enhance the capabilities of Anticipation: a future challenge ?
  - For a prompt delivery of the relevant information, the user needs should be determined before the user expresses them.
  - > Real time dynamic context analysis should contribute to reach this objective.
  - User habits and preferences tracking should contribute to provide personalized anticipated services. (Ex. of MMI in healthcare to overcome the physician's overload of information while browsing the medical records for finding the relevant data).
- Enhance Embedded Intelligence
  - Automation of dynamic information and knowledge models merging, driven by the citizen's data and by artificial intelligence methods, in real time.

# Thank You for Your Attention jocelyne.fayn@inserm.fr