

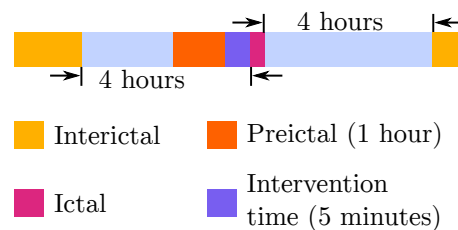
Problem definition

- The shape of neural oscillations (Cole, 2017)
 - discriminate between disease states
 - contain physiological information
 - distinguish oscillatory processes located in close brain regions and in the same spectral band
- The data-driven search of waveforms in EEG data for seizure prediction is almost absent in the literature.

The data

Name	C	Preictal	Interictal
HUP070	63	2h 6m	40h 32m
HUP078	101	1h 30m	45h 23m

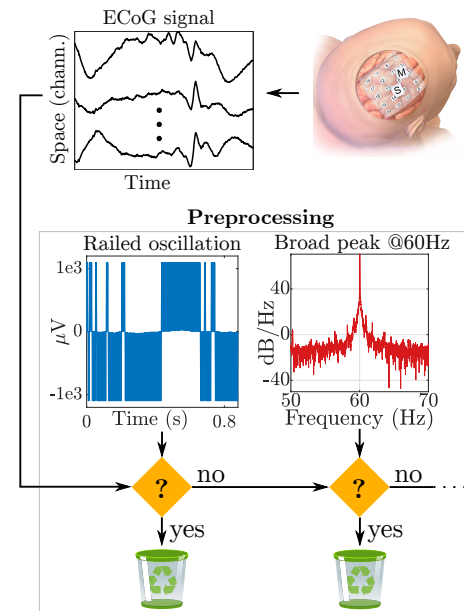
- Each ECoG signal is split into preictal and interictal segments, as follows:



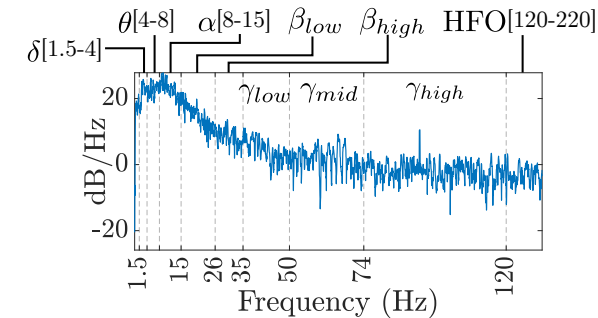
Glossary

ECoG: Electrocorticography
 EEG: Electroencephalography
 CSP: Common spatial patterns
 AUC: Area under the ROC curve
 HFO: High Frequency Oscillations

Methods

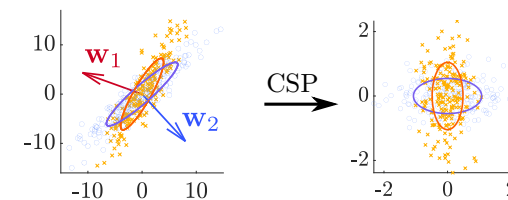


- Analyze in nine spectral bands:

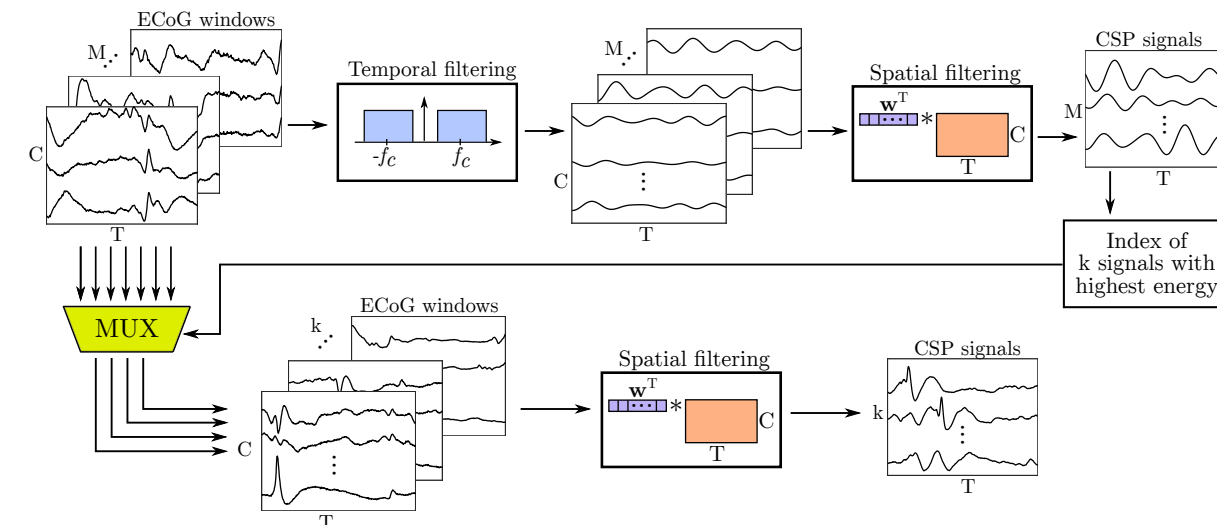


- Compute spatial filters using temporally-filtered data and the CSP method:

$$\mathbf{w}_i = \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \Sigma_i \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) \mathbf{w}}, \quad i = 1, 2$$



- Waveform search strategy:

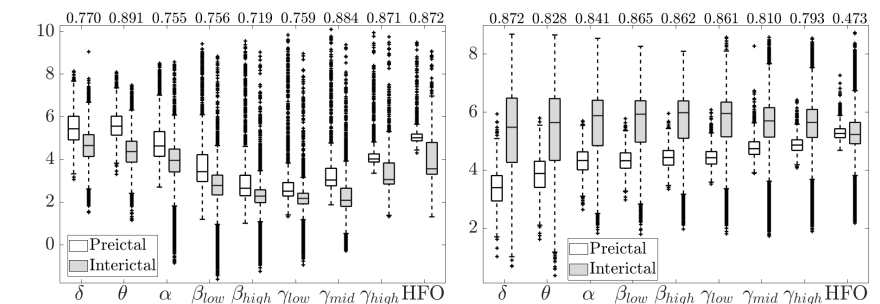


Contribution

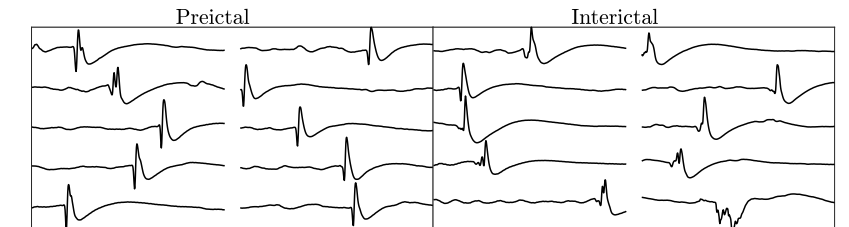
A waveform search strategy to find spatially-filtered waveforms on ECoG data that can be used to discriminate between the preictal and interictal state of an epileptic recording.

Results

- The discriminatory performance of CSP filters was
 - quantified using the AUC of a binary classifier
 - high for both filters in HUP078
 - low for \mathbf{w}_2 in HUP070 due to large-energy artifacts
- Log-energy (μV^2) of CSP signals in HUP078 filtered with \mathbf{w}_1 (left) and \mathbf{w}_2 (right). Numbers in the top axis are AUC values:



- Top 10 CSP signals in HUP078 with highest energy from each condition, after applying the \mathbf{w}_1 optimized for the γ_{mid} band:



Want to learn more?

