

Epileptic seizure prediction from eigen-wavelet multivariate self-similarity analysis of multi-channel EEG signals



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Goal

Detection of preictal states from scale-free analysis of multi-channel scalp EEG recordings

Method

Eigen-wavelet estimation of multivariate self-similarity parameter vector
 $\underline{H} = (H_1, \dots, H_M)$

Results

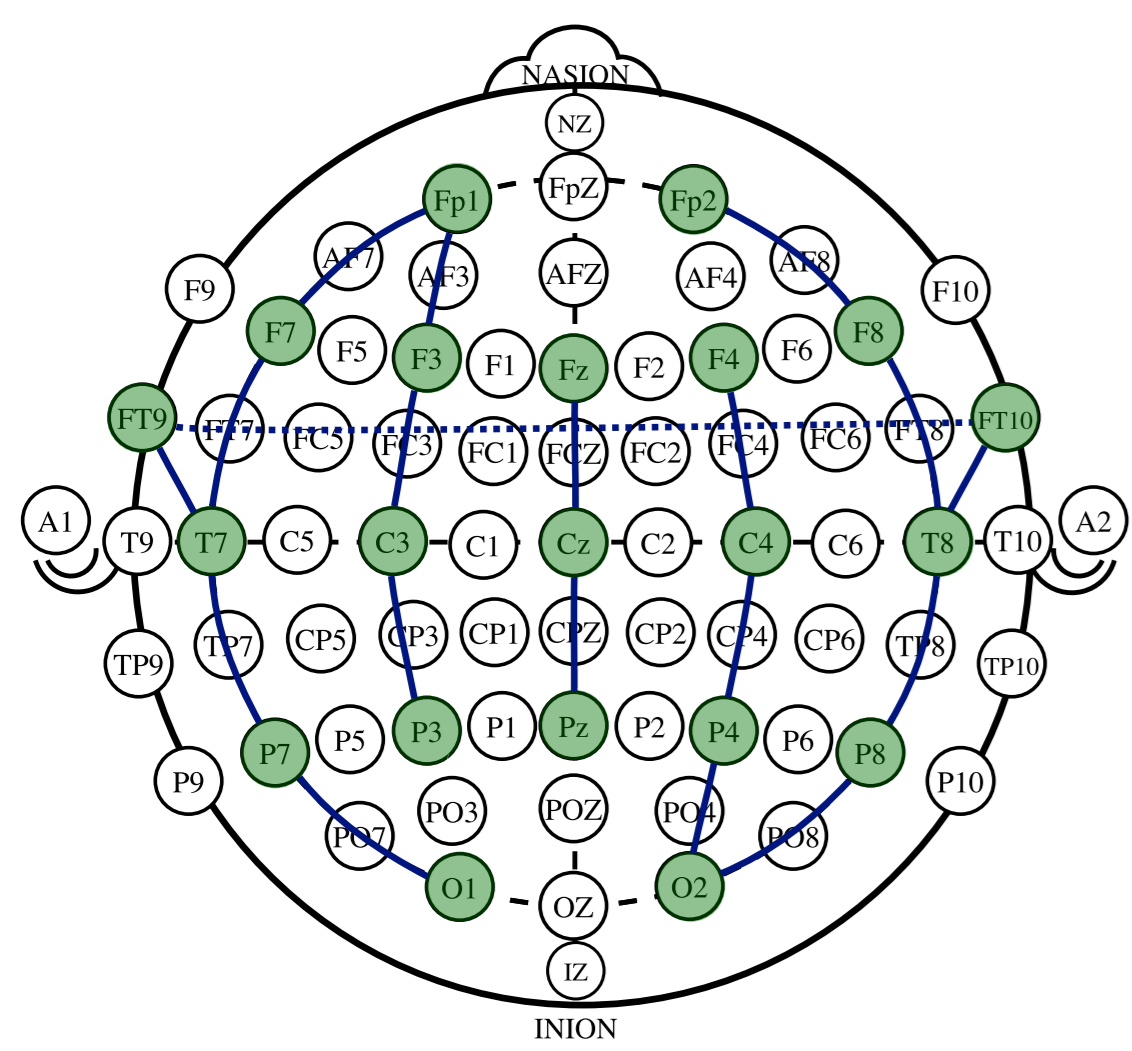
Improved classification performance compared to univariate and classical multivariate analyses

GOAL AND DATA

Epileptic seizure prediction (binary classification)

- preictal state: period occurring few minutes before an epileptic seizure
- interictal state: period far in time from an epileptic seizure

Multi-channel EEG data



Used pairs of electrodes

Description

- CHB-MIT Scalp EEG database: <https://physionet.org/content/chbmit/>
- 23 pediatric subjects
- 19 channels sampled at 256Hz

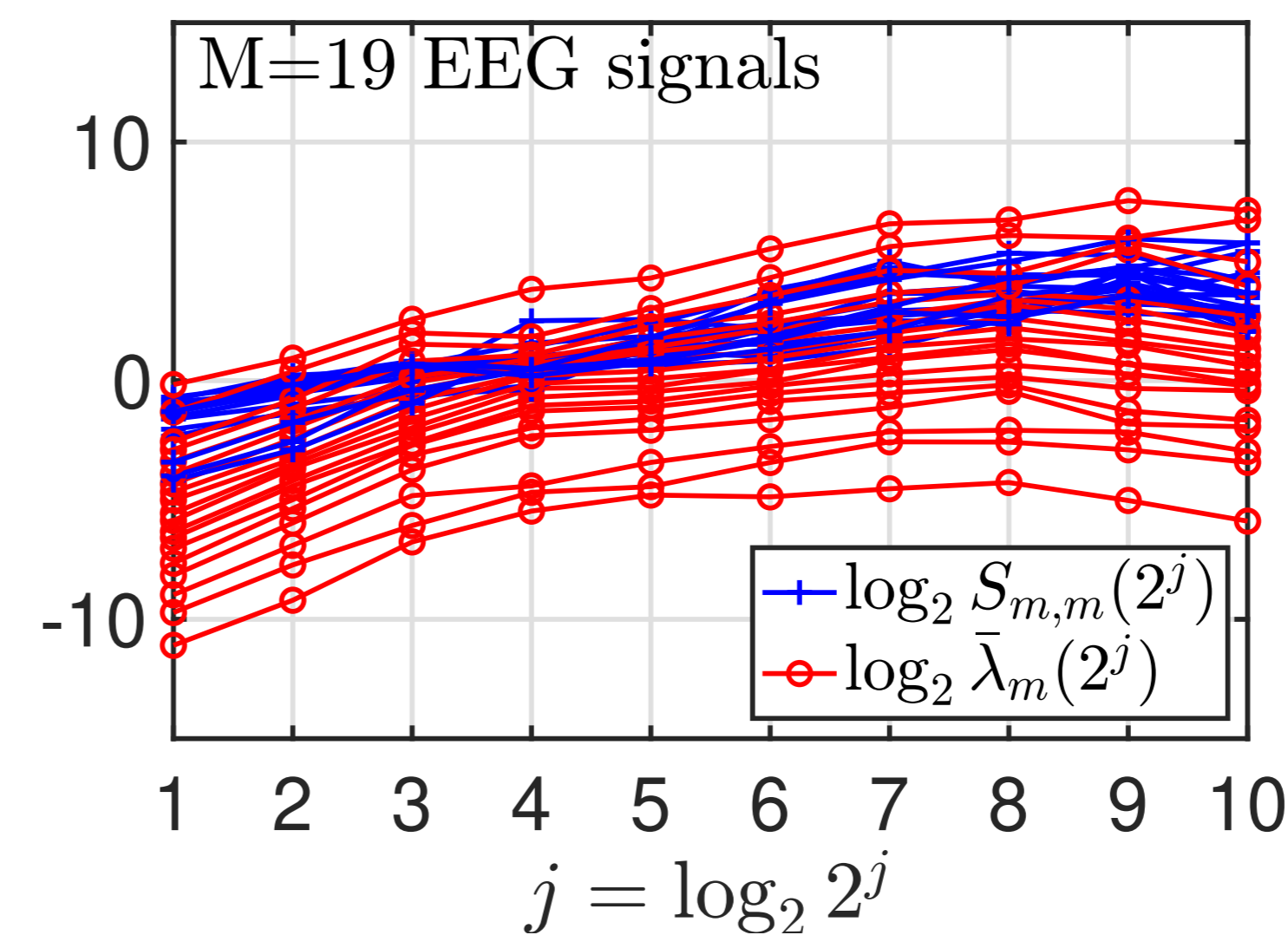
Analysis

- 2-minute windows
- subjects with at least 110 interictal and 10 preictal windows
- ⇒ 8 subjects

DETECTION OF PREICTAL STATES

Wavelet analysis scales: $2^j = 2^1 - 2^2 = 2^4$ (frequencies: 10 – 85Hz)

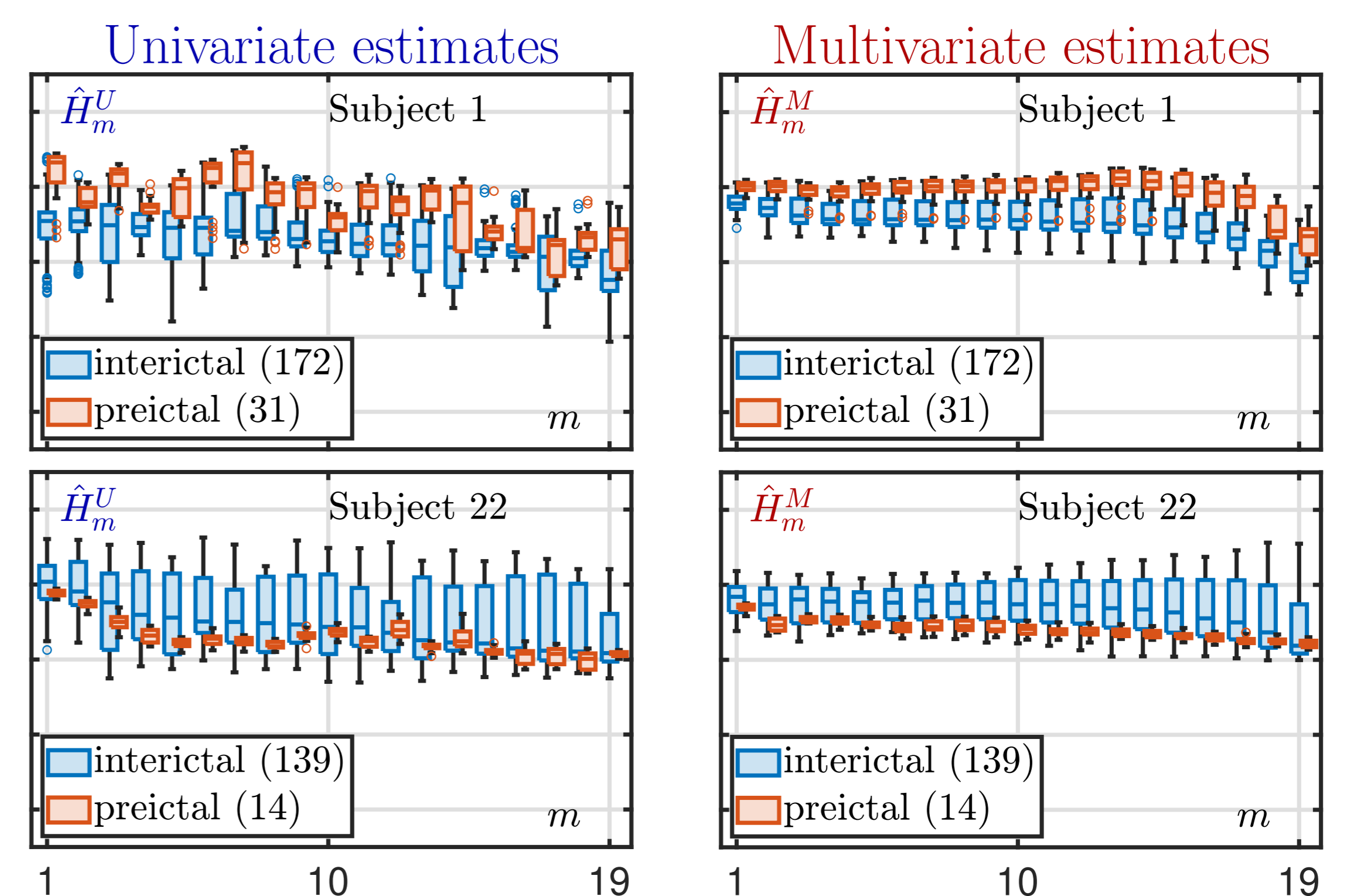
Single-window analysis (Subject 5)



Univariate estimation vs. Multivariate estimation
 → power law behavior across analysis scales

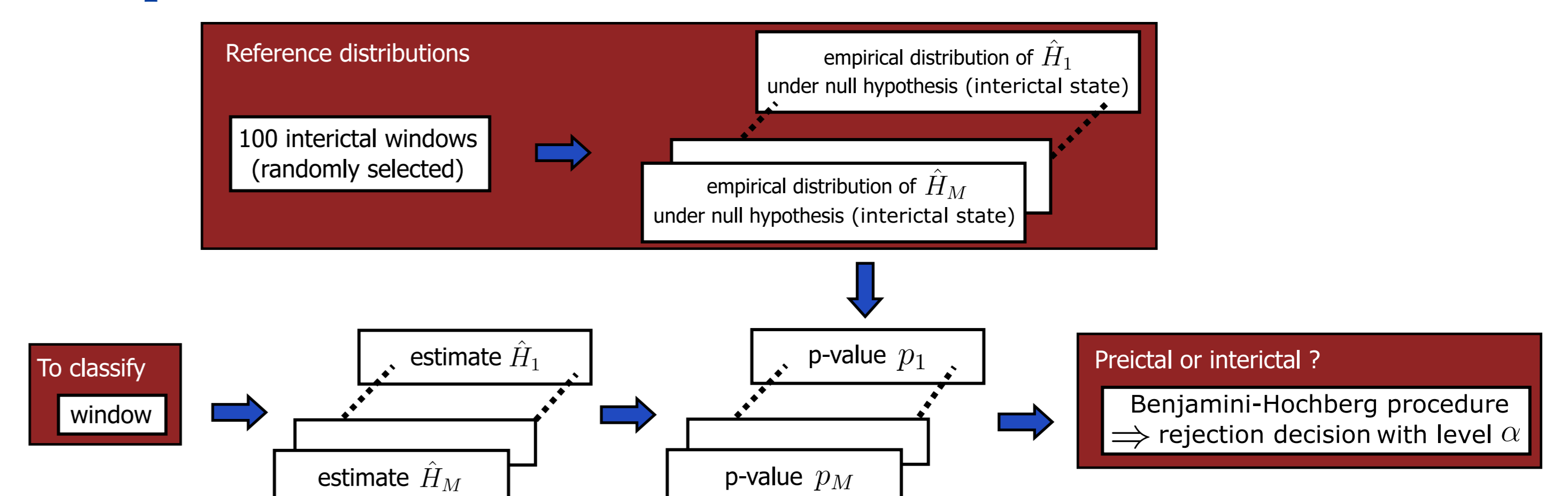
Distributions of self-similarity parameter estimates

- Per-subject analysis
- Estimates across interictal windows and preictal windows

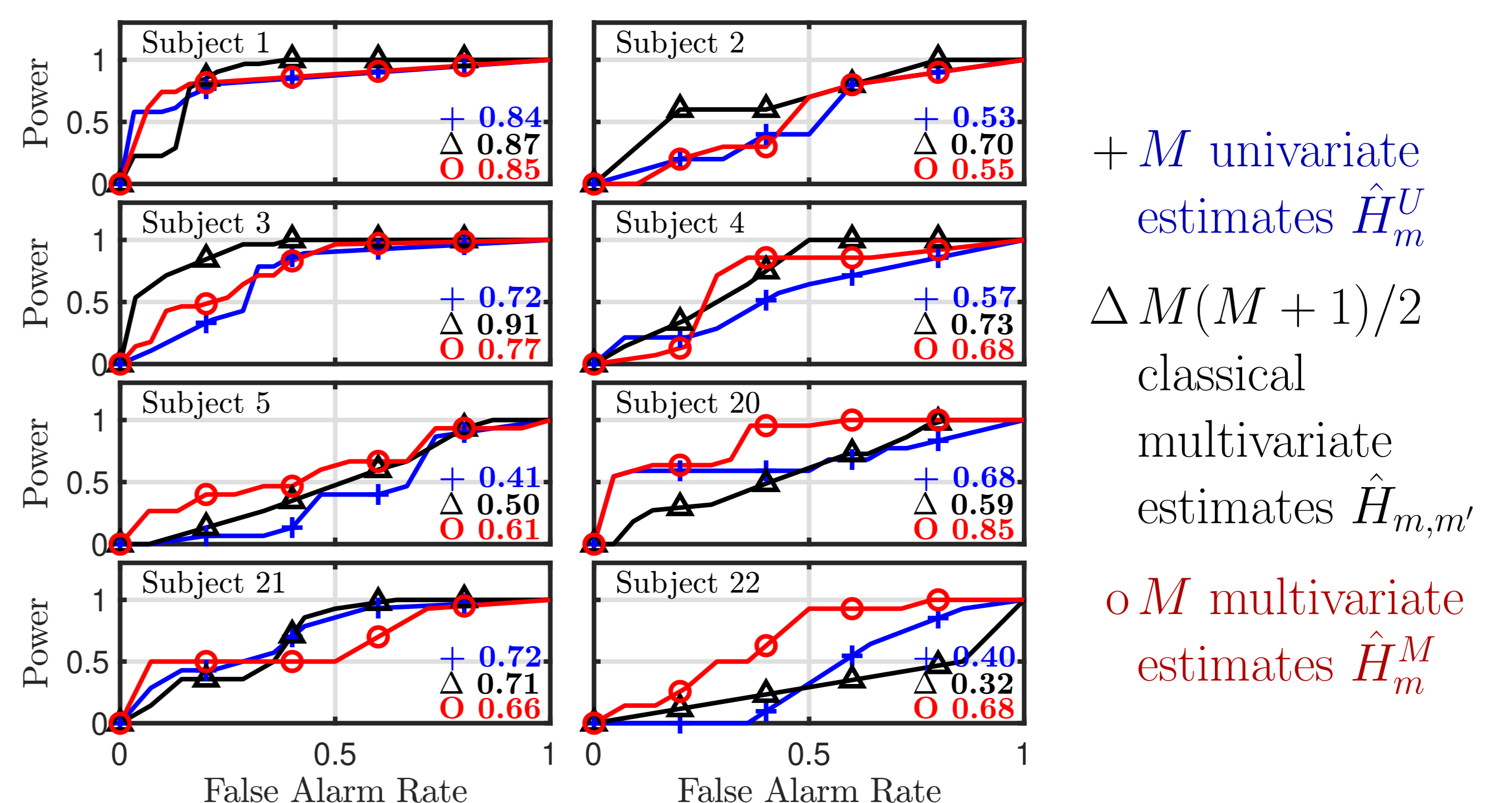


→ difference between preictal and interictal estimate distributions
 → difference between interictal estimate distributions of different subjects

Test procedure



ROC curves

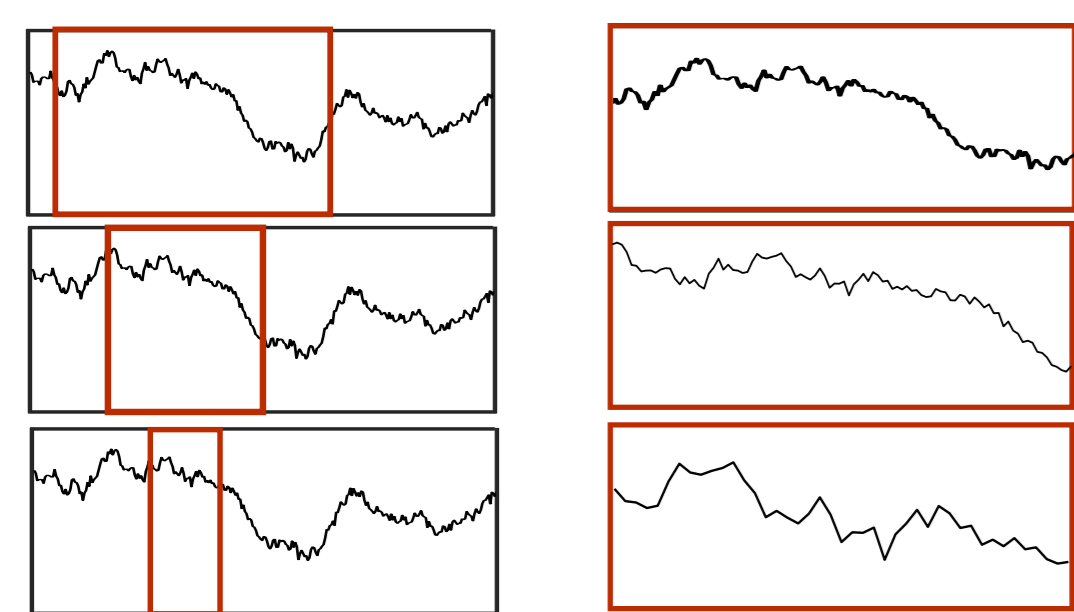


→ \hat{H}_m^M outperforms \hat{H}_m^U
 → \hat{H}_m^M close to $\hat{H}_{m,m'}$ but sometimes significantly better

MULTIVARIATE SELF-SIMILARITY

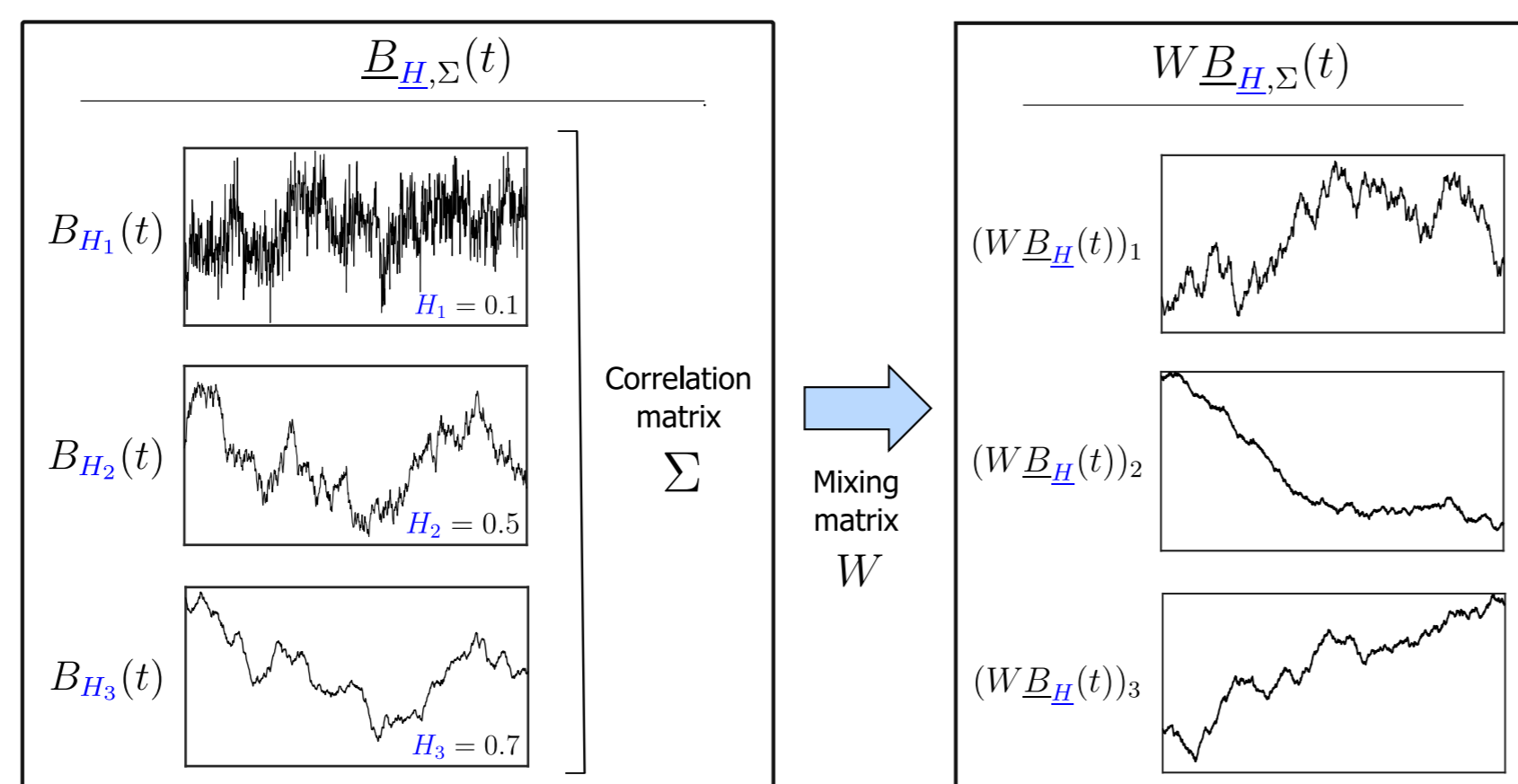
Model [Didier and Pipiras, 2011]

Univariate self-similarity



$B_{H_m}(t)$ characterized by $0 < H_m < 1$

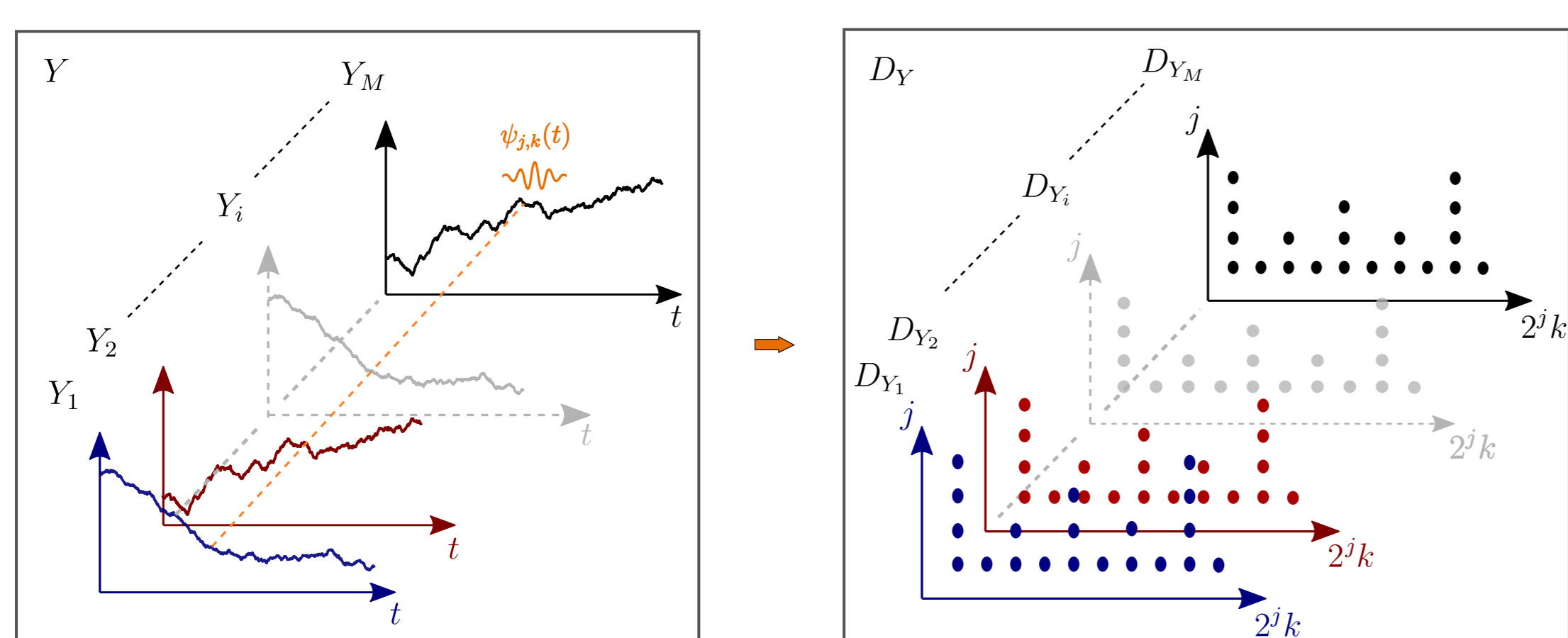
Multivariate self-similarity



Multivariate self-similarity exponents: $\underline{H} = (H_1, \dots, H_M)$

Estimation

1. Multivariate wavelet transform of $Y = W \underline{B}_{\underline{H}, \Sigma}$



with $D_{Y_m}(2^j, k) = \langle Y_m(t) | \psi_{j,k}(t) \rangle$, $\psi_{j,k}(t) = 2^{-j/2} \psi_0(2^{-j}t - k)$

2. Wavelet spectrum: $S(2^j) = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} D(2^j, k) D(2^j, k)^T$

↳ Linear regressions [Wendt et al., 2017]:

Univariate estimation

$$\hat{H}_m^U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=j_1}^{j_2} \omega_j \log_2 S_{m,m}(2^j) - \frac{1}{2}$$

Classical multivariate estimation

$$\hat{H}_{m,m'} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=j_1}^{j_2} \omega_j \log_2 |S_{m,m'}(2^j)| - \frac{1}{2}$$

3. Eigenvalues of $S(2^j)$: $\lambda_1(2^j), \dots, \lambda_M(2^j)$ [Abry and Didier, 2018]

↳ asymptotic power law: $\lambda_m(2^j) \underset{j \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \xi_m 2^{j(2H_m+1)}$

4. Multivariate estimation: $\hat{H}_m^M = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=j_1}^{j_2} \omega_j \log_2 \lambda_m(2^j) - \frac{1}{2}$

↳ bias correction of \hat{H}_m^M proposed in [Lucas et al., 2021]: $\lambda_m(2^j) \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}_m(2^j)$

[Didier and Pipiras, 2011] Didier, G., and Pipiras, V. (2011). Integral representations and properties of operator fractional Brownian motions. Bernoulli, 1-33.

[Wendt et al., 2017] Wendt, H., Didier, G., Combexelle, S., and Abry, P. (2017). Multivariate Hadamard self-similarity: testing fractal connectivity. Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, 356, 1-36.

[Abry and Didier, 2018] Abry, P., and Didier, G. (2018). Wavelet eigenvalue regression for n-variate operator fractional Brownian motion. Journal of Multivariate Analysis, 168, 75-104.

[Lucas et al., 2021] Lucas, C. G., Abry, P., Wendt, H., and Didier, G. (2021, August). Bootstrap for testing the equality of self-similarity exponents across multivariate time series. In 2021 29th European Signal Processing Conference (EUSIPCO) (pp. 1960-1964). IEEE.