Seizure Type Classification Using EEG Based on Gramian Angular Field Transformation and Deep Learning

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## Motivation

- Classification of seizure types plays a crucial role in diagnosis and prognosis of epileptic patients.
- Most of the works are concerned with seizure detection only (i.e. vs. normal)
- This study presents a novel approach based on DL
- Used to classify four types of seizures:

   □complex partial seizure,
   □generalized non-specific seizure,
   □simple partial seizure,
   □tonic-clonic seizure,
   □and seizure-free

## Proposed method

- CNN has been employed to perform both automatic feature extraction and classification.
- 2D images generated from 1D EEG using gramian angular summation field.
- Images fed into CNN to perform binary and multi-class classification tasks.

# Outline of proposed framework



### CNN architecture



## GASF image of two seizure types

- (a) CPSZ vs. (b) GNSZ
- Images resized to 32 \* 32
- Model trained by Adam (β1= 0.9, β2 =0.99, decay rate =10-6) optimizer and categorical cross-entropy as loss function.

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#### **Dataset Description**

- Seizure subtypes: EEG dataset of Temple University Hospital.
- Unipolar montages of 19 common channels: C3, C4, Cz, F3,F4, F7, F8, FP1, FP2, Fz, O1, O2, P3, P4, Pz, T3, T4, T5, and T6.
- Sampling rate of 250Hz.
- The EEG recording of each channel has been segmented in the length of 10s with 50% over

Seizure types	Duration (s)	
Complex partial seizure (CPSZ)	1448. <mark>4</mark> 8	
Generalized non-specific seizure (GNSZ)	1606.16	
Simple partial seizure (SPSZ)	1328.50	
Tonic clonic seizure (TCSZ)*	517.17	
Seizure-free (SZF)	1386.11	

TABLE I DATASET DESCRIPTION

### Results



The normalized confusion matrix obtained in classification of CPSZ, GNSZ, SPSZ, TCSZ, and SZF.

## Binary classification

TABLE II: PM OF BINARY CLASSIFICATION				
Seizure types -		PM (%)		
		$A_{cc}$	<i>F</i> 1	
CPSZ	GNSZ	84.51	85.0	
	SZF	92.51	93.0	
	SPSZ	92.85	93.0	
	TCSZ	92.49	90.0	
GNSZ	SZF	90.04	90.0	
	SPSZ	95.00	95.0	
	TCSZ	85.76	85.0	
SPSZ	SZF	96.01	96.0	
	TCSZ	92.15	92.0	
TCSZ	SZF	91.08	92.0	

# 3-class problem

Seiter an		PM (%)		
Seizure types –			$A_{cc}$	<i>F</i> 1
CPSZ	GNSZ	SZF	76.87	77.0
		SPSZ	81.35	82.0
		TCSZ	79.87	80.0
	SPSZ	TCSZ	89.91	90.0
	SZF –	SPSZ	88.47	88.0
		TCSZ	78.50	78.0
GNSZ	SZF –	SPSZ	88.10	88.0
		TCSZ	82.50	82.0
	SPSZ	TCSZ	87.71	88.0
SPSZ	SZF	TCSZ	86.88	87.0

TABLE III: PM OF CLASSIFICATION OF 3 SEIZURE TYPES

## 4- and 5-class problem

Coimus tribor		PM (%)				
	Seizure types		$A_{cc}$	<i>F</i> 1		
4–class						
	GNSZ	SZF	S	PSZ	79.62	80.0
CPSZ -		SZF	TCSZ		79.05	79.0
		SPSZ	Т	TCSZ		80.0
	SZF	SPSZ	TCSZ		84.18	84.0
GNSZ	SPSZ	SZF	Т	CSZ	84.19	84.0
5-class						
CPSZ	GNSZ	SPSZ	SZF	TCSZ	84.20	84.0

#### TABLE IV: PM FOR CLASSIFICATION OF 4 AND 5 SEIZURE TYPES

## Comparison with prior work

TABLE V: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS				
Would	Mathada	PM (%)		
<b>WOLKS</b>	Methods	$A_{cc}$	<i>F</i> 1	
[5]	EEG, basic CNN	82.14	-	
	EEG, AlexNet	84.06	-	
[6]	EEG, FFT, CNN	72.20	-	
	EEG, FFT, k-NN	88.40	-	
This work		96.01 <sup>a</sup>	96.0ª	
	EEG, GASF,	89.91 <sup>b</sup>	90.0 <sup>b</sup>	
	CNN	84.19°	84.0°	
		84.20 <sup>d</sup>	84.0 <sup>d</sup>	

Note: a: binary, b: 3- types, c: 4- types, d: 5- types of seizure