

CLAFITE:

Classificazione della fibrillazione
ventricolare a supporto della
decisione terapeutica

Prof. Marco C. Campi (DII)

Prof. Frank A. Rasulo (DSMC)

Prof. Oleg Granichin (Accademia Russa di Scienze)

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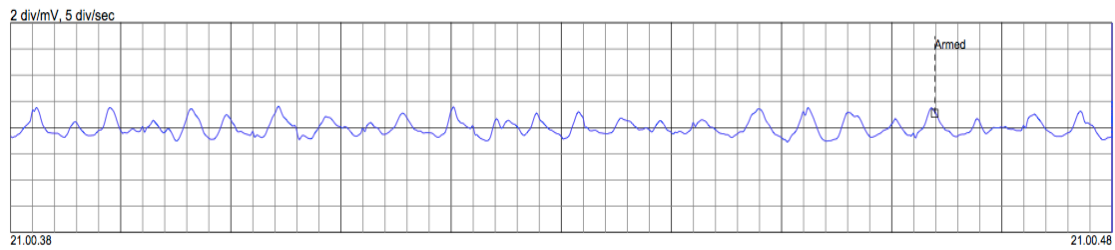
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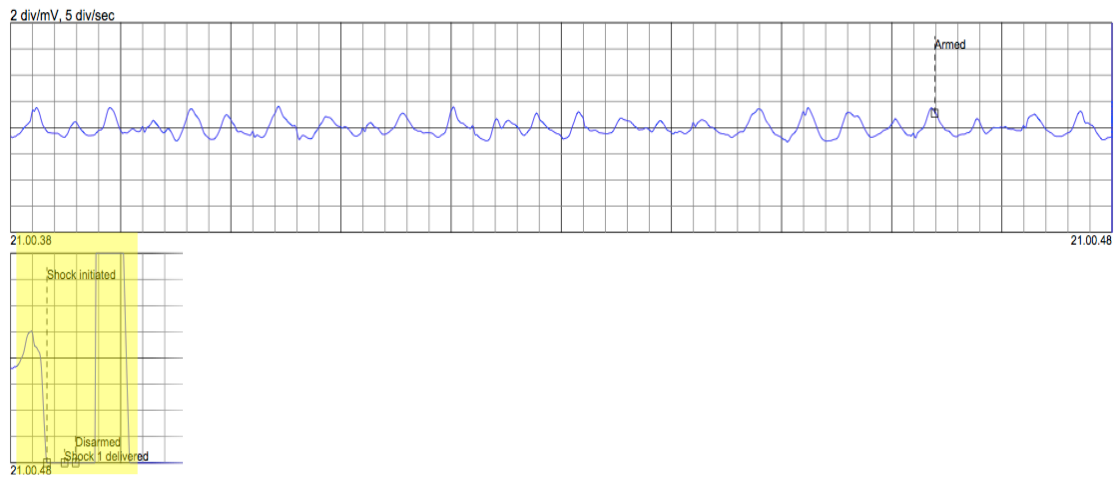
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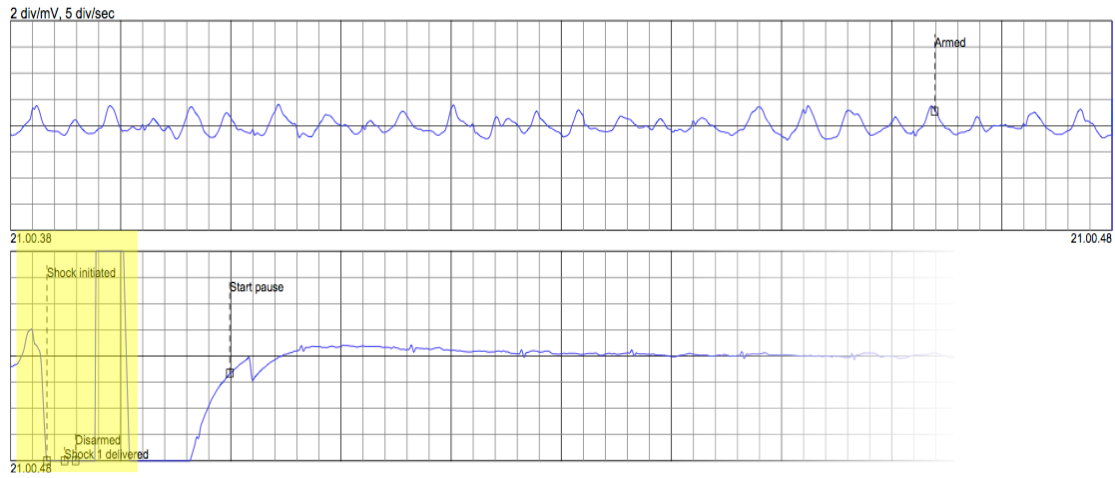
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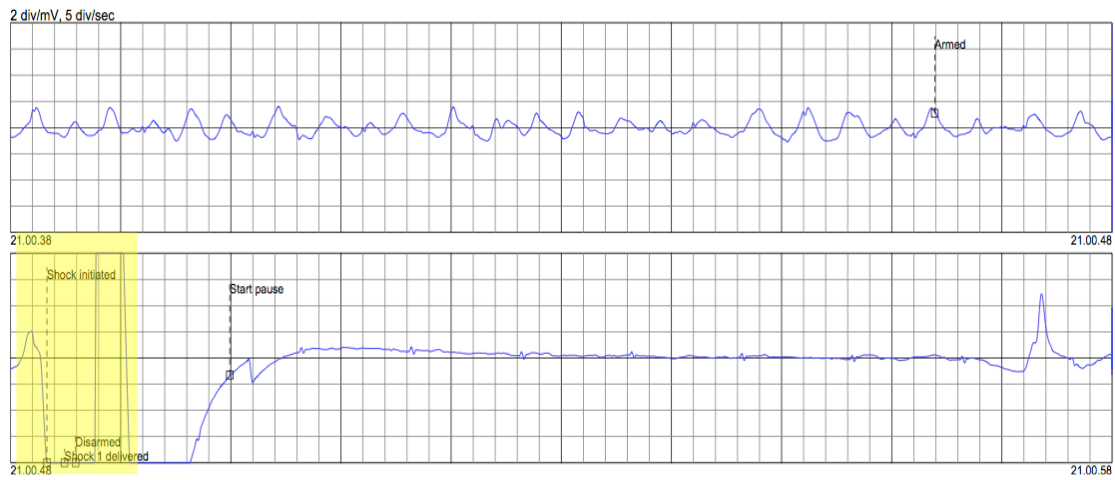
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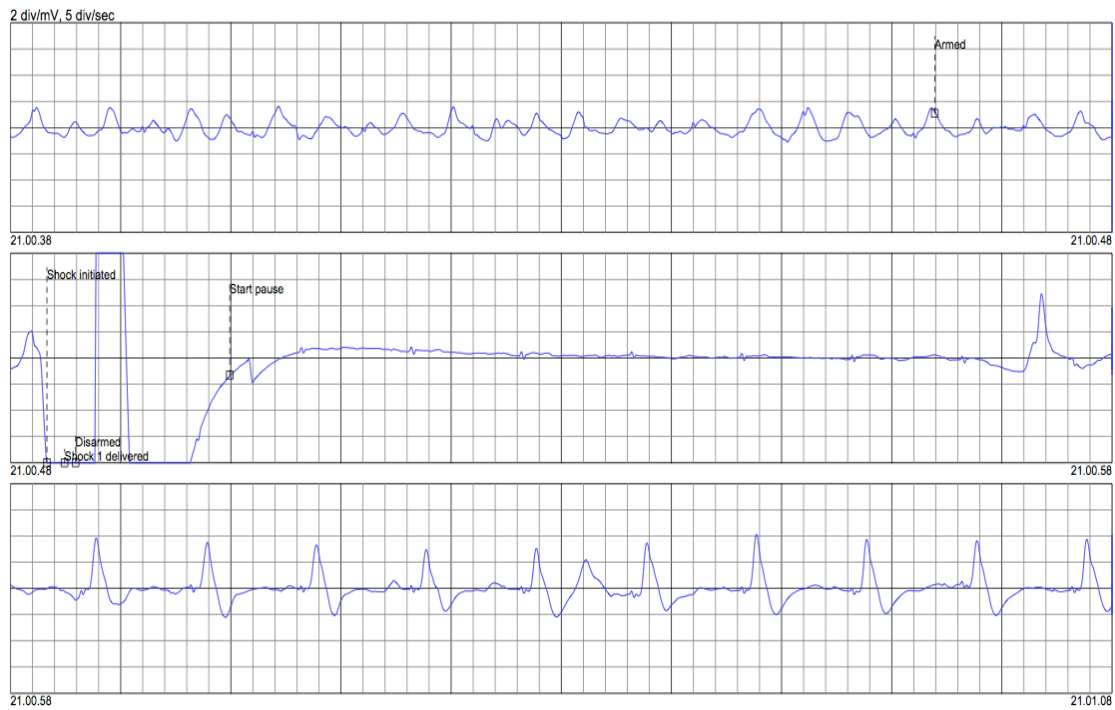
Presentazione di: Algo Carè (DII)

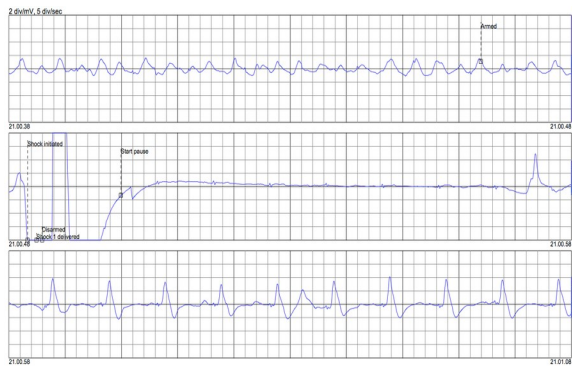




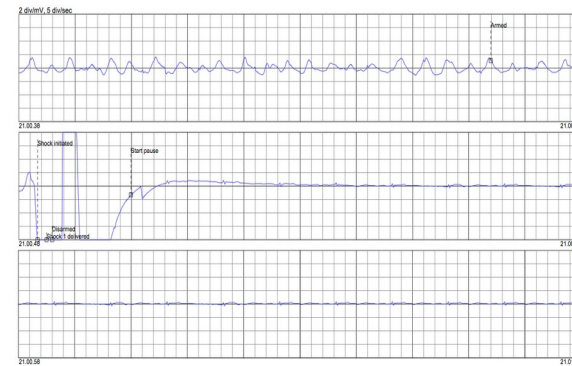




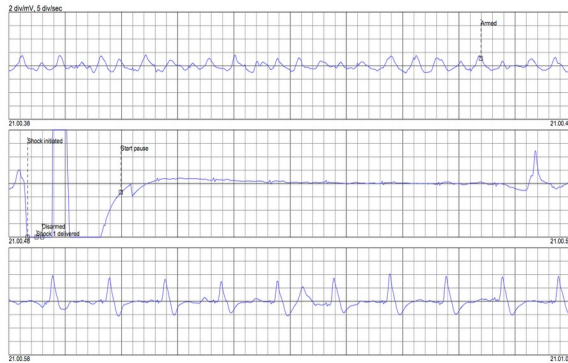




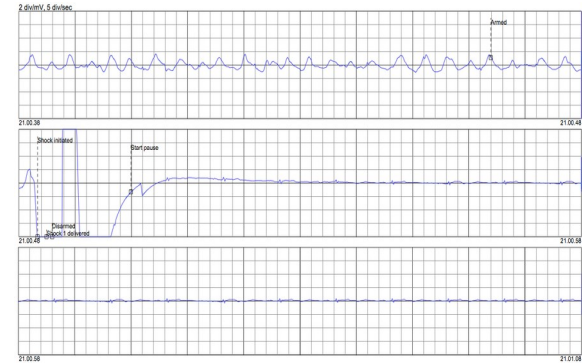
?



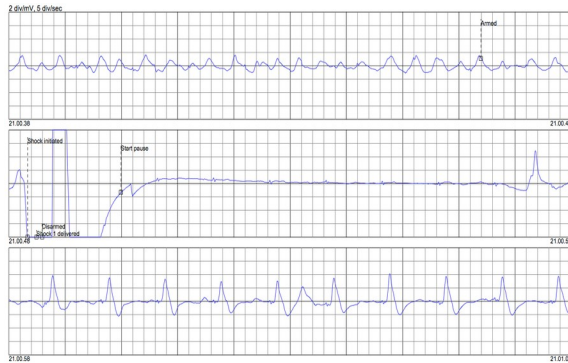
“each minute of delay before defibrillation reduces the probability of survival to discharge by 10-12%”
European resuscitation council guidelines for resuscitation 2015.



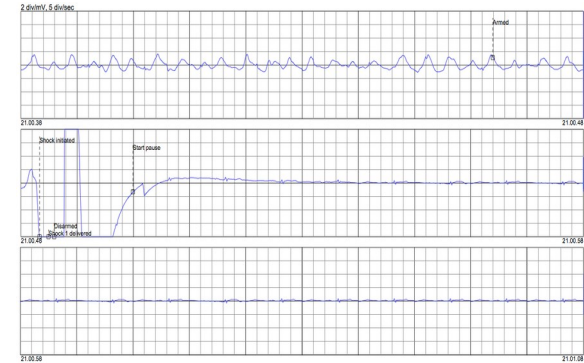
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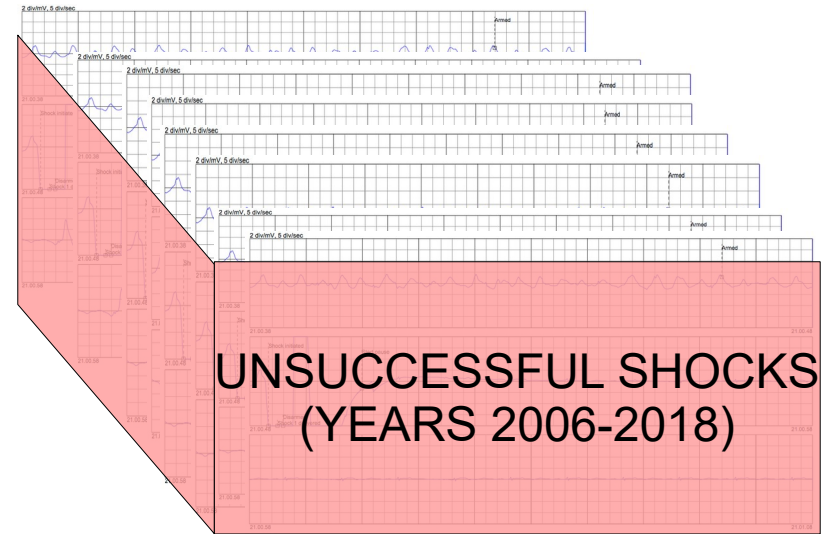
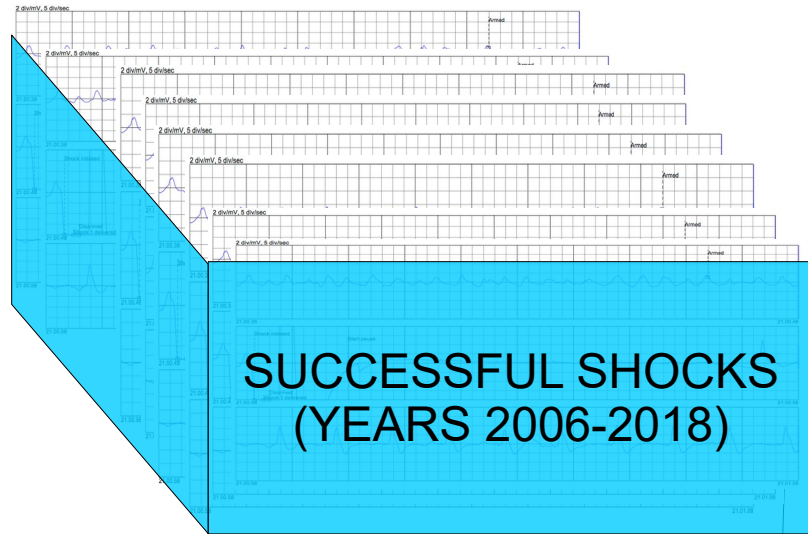


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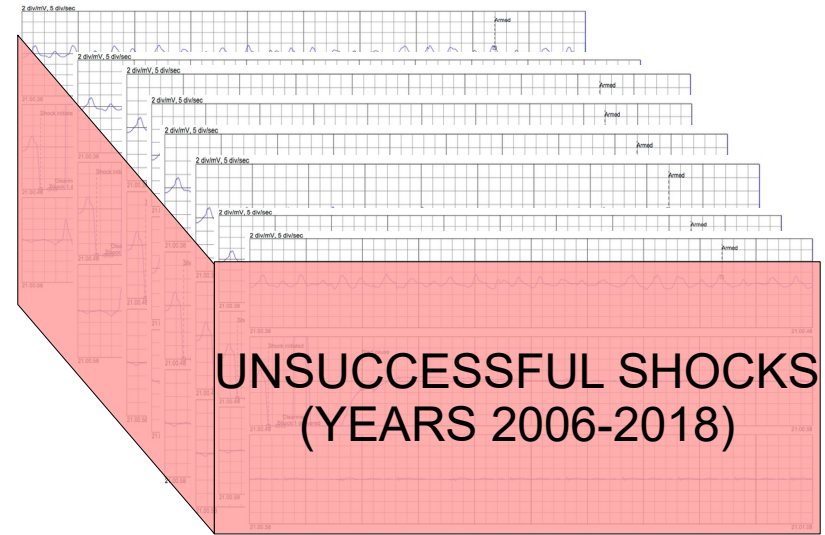
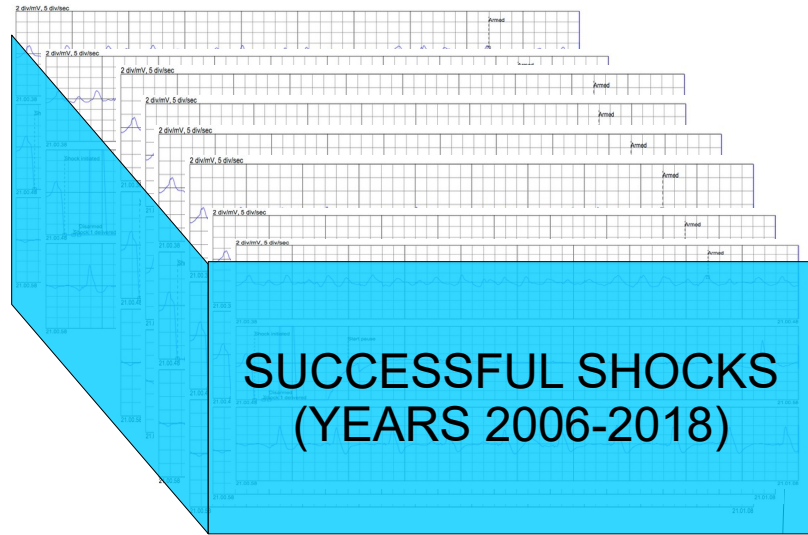


high energy shocks can cause damage
(myocardial injury)

Learning from experience

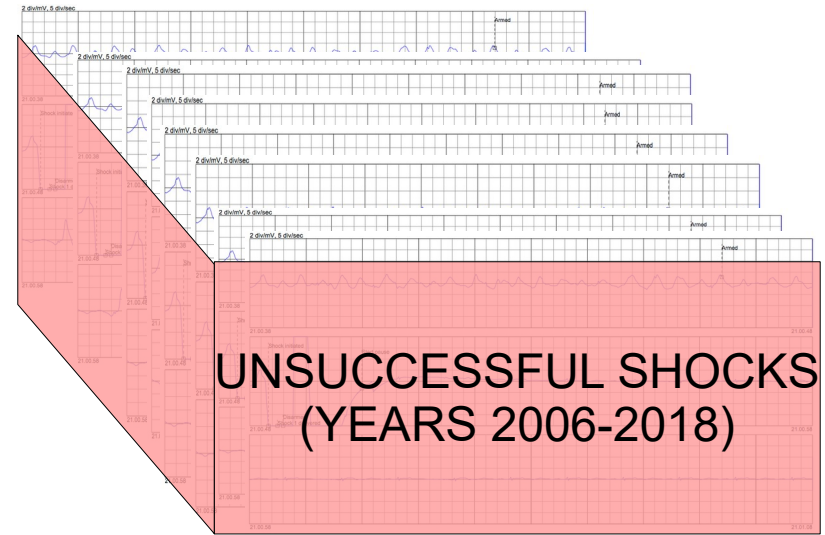
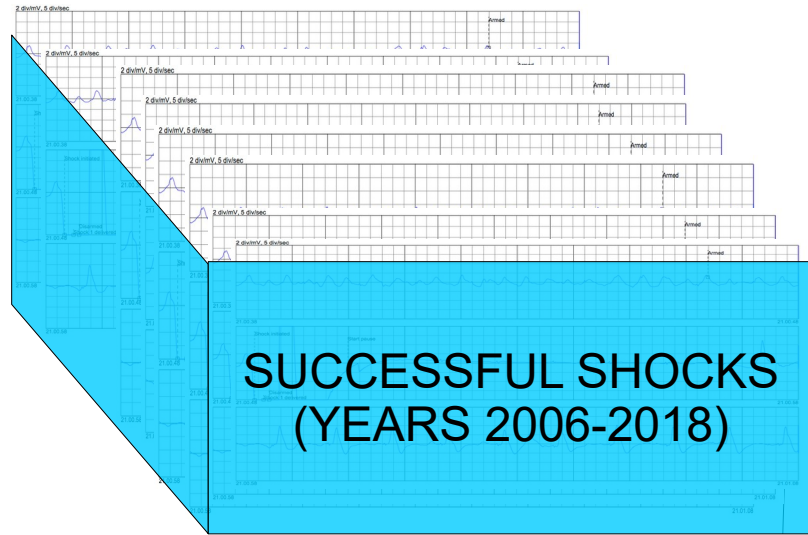


Learning from experience



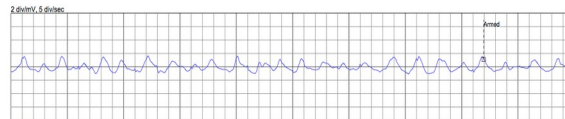
PAST

Learning from experience

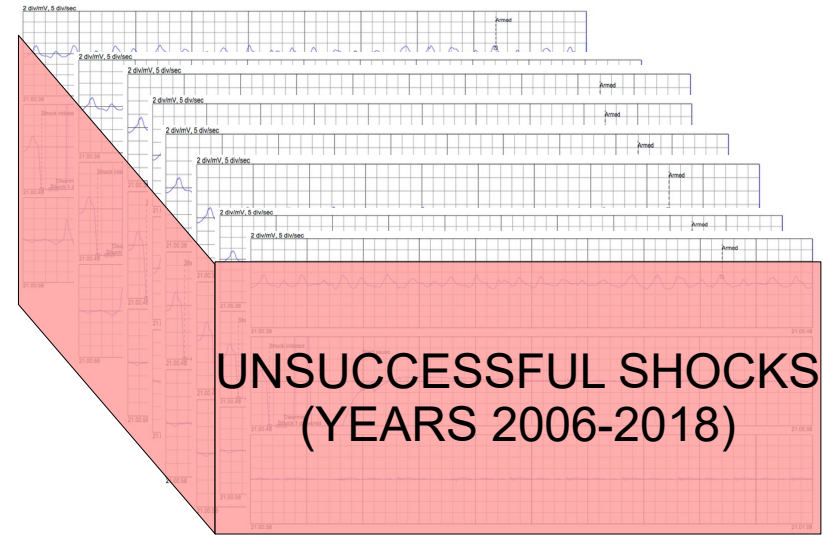
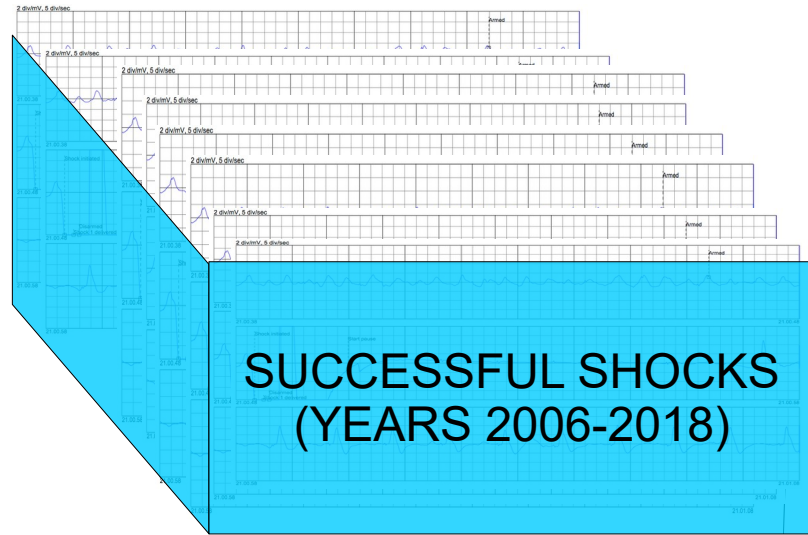


PAST

PRESENT

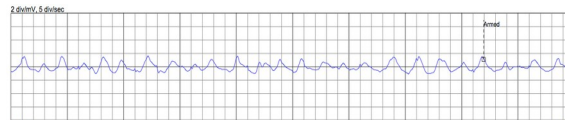


Learning from experience



PAST

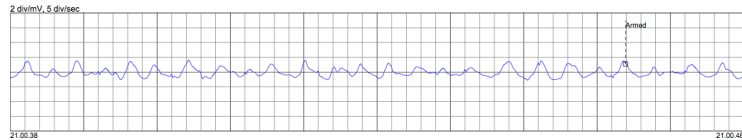
PRESENT



SUCCESS

FAILURE

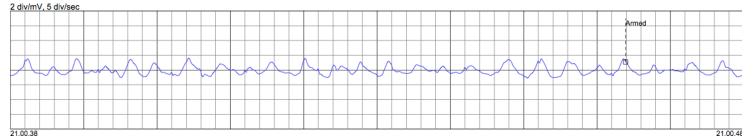
Automatic learning



- PTT (peak to peak amplitude)
- Amax (maximum amplitude)
- Amin (minimum amplitude)
- RMS (root mean square)

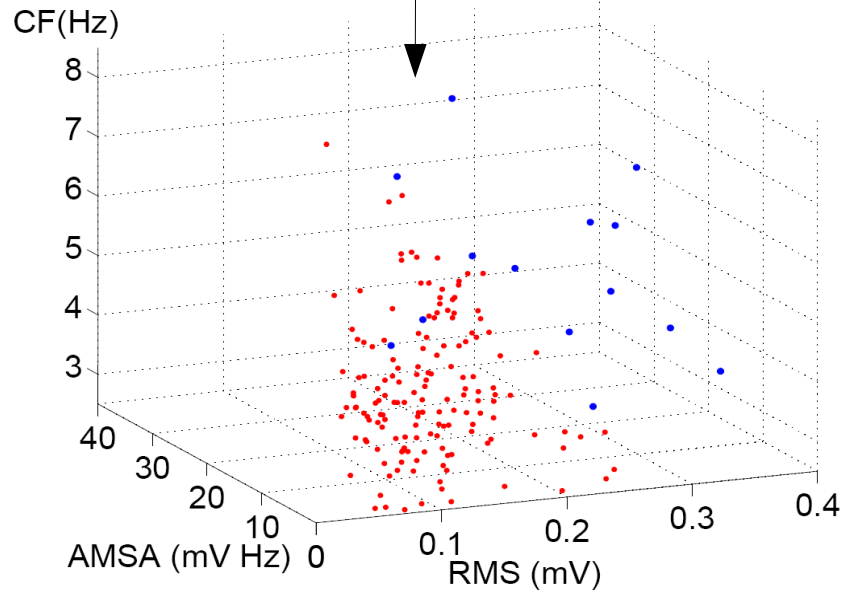
- DF (dominant frequency)
- CF (spectral centroid frequency)
- EF (edge frequency)
- AMSA (amplitude spectral area)

Automatic learning

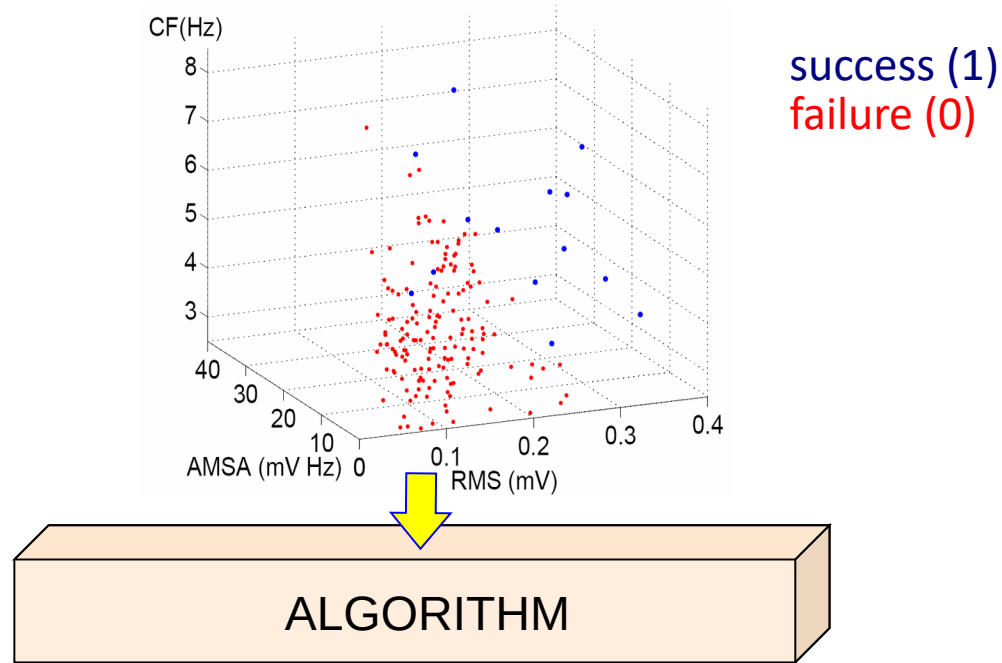


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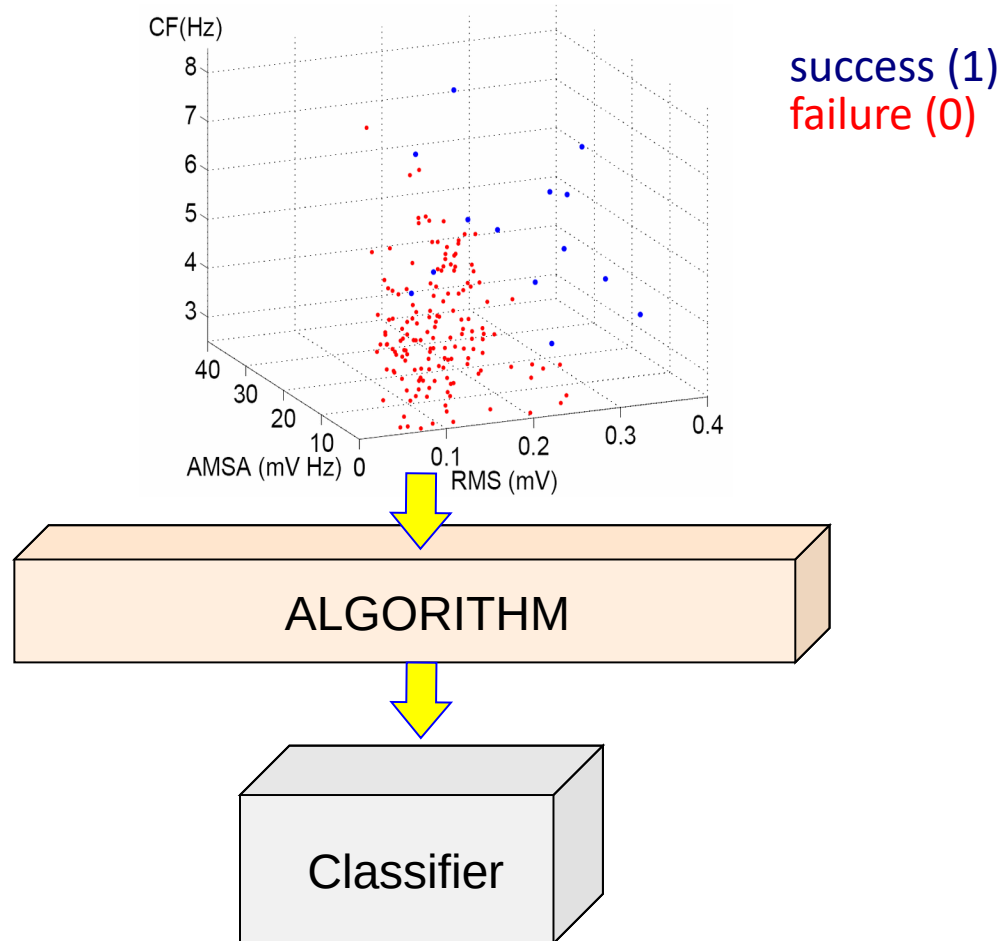
success (1)
failure (0)



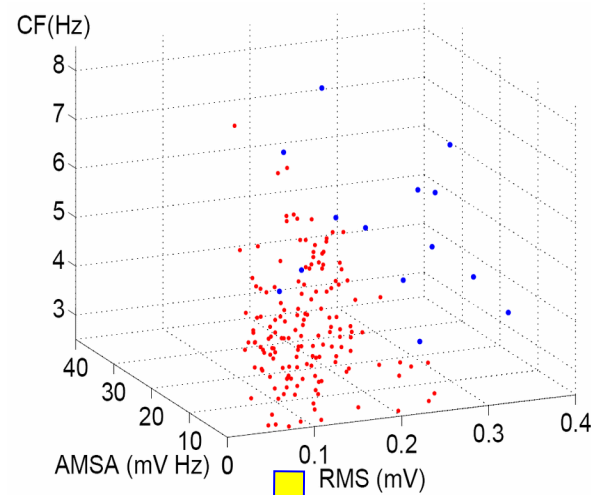
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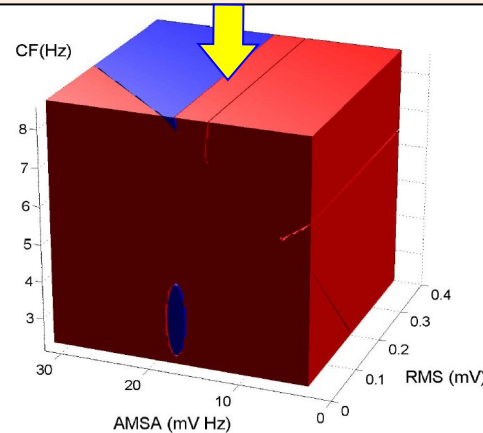
Automatic learning



Automatic learning



success (1)
failure (0)



$$\hat{y}(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \{1, 0\}$$

Classification

$$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$$

Classification

$$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$$

INVISIBLE

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$

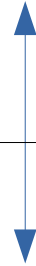


INVISIBLE

Complexity of the Classifier

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$



INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)

Complexity of the Classifier

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$



INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)

Complexity of the Classifier

A lot of informative features \rightarrow low complexity \rightarrow small error

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$



INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)

Complexity of the Classifier

A lot of informative features \rightarrow low complexity \rightarrow small error

A few uninformative features \rightarrow high complexity \rightarrow large error

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$



INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
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Complexity of the Classifier

A lot of informative features \rightarrow low complexity \rightarrow small error

A few uninformative features \rightarrow high complexity \rightarrow large error

“VENTRICULAR DEFIBRILLATION: CLASSIFICATION WITH GEM AND A ROADMAP FOR FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS”

F. BARONIO, M. BARONIO, M.C. CAMPI, A. CARÈ, S. GARATTI, G. PERONE

2017 IEEE 56TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON DECISION AND CONTROL (CDC), 2718-2723

A fundamental distinction

Probability of **error**



A fundamental distinction

Probability of **error**



$\Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{failure})$

$\Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{success})$

A fundamental distinction

Probability of **correct classification**



$1 - \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{failure})$

$1 - \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{success})$

A fundamental distinction

Probability of **correct classification**



$$1 - \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{failure}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{failure})$$

$$1 - \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{success}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{success})$$

A fundamental distinction

Probability of **correct classification**



$$1 - \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{failure}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{failure})$$

specificity

$$1 - \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{success}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{success})$$

sensitivity

A fundamental distinction

Probability of **correct classification**



$$1 - \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{failure}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{failure})$$

specificity

Target

50%

$$1 - \Pr(\text{"failure"} \mid \text{success}) \\ = \Pr(\text{"success"} \mid \text{success})$$

sensitivity

Target

95%

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$

INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)



Complexity of the Classifier

Classification

$\Pr\{\text{Error}\}$

INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)

Complexity of the Classifier

c_1

c_0

Classification

$$\Pr\{\text{Error}\} \begin{cases} \Pr\{\text{“Success”} \mid \text{Failure}\} \\ \Pr\{\text{“Failure”} \mid \text{Success}\} \end{cases}$$

INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
controllable)

$$\text{Complexity of the Classifier} \begin{cases} c_1 \\ c_0 \end{cases}$$

Classification

$$\Pr\{\text{Error}\} \begin{cases} \Pr\{\text{“Success”} \mid \text{Failure}\} \\ \Pr\{\text{“Failure”} \mid \text{Success}\} \end{cases}$$

INVISIBLE

VISIBLE (and
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$$\text{Complexity of the Classifier} \begin{cases} c_1 \\ c_0 \end{cases}$$

“A NEW CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHM WITH GUARANTEED SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS”

A. CARÈ, F.A. RAMPONI, M.C. CAMPI

IEEE CONTROL SYSTEMS LETTERS. 2(3):393-398, 2018

Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) dataset

VF dataset (15 pos, 155 neg), $\beta = 10^{-2}$			
$c_1 : c_0$	1 : 1	1 : 10	1 : 80
$\mathbf{k}_1 : \mathbf{k}_0$	9 : 9	5 : 41	2 : 90
<i>Sens:Spec</i>	11% : 85%	30% : 59%	51% : 28%

Expanded VF dataset (240 pos, 2477 neg), $\beta = 10^{-3}$				
$c_1 : c_0$	1 : 1	1 : 10	1 : 80	1 : 240
$\mathbf{k}_1 : \mathbf{k}_0$	16 : 16	1 : 121	8 : 568	4 : 1055
<i>Sens:Spec</i>	84% : 98%	86% : 93%	89% : 73%	92% : 53%

SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique)

New lines of research

IDEA: use many guaranteed classifiers simultaneously and let the majority have the final word.

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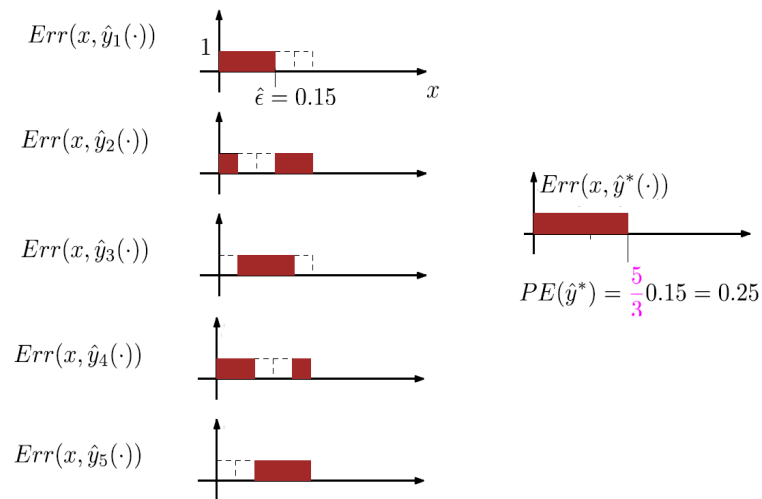
FACT: It is possible that the performance of the majority of equally skilled experts is **worse** than the performance of any individual expert!

New lines of research

IDEA: use many guaranteed classifiers simultaneously and let the majority have the final word.

FACT: It is possible that the performance of the majority of equally skilled experts is **worse** than the performance of any individual expert!

Proof:



New lines of research

IDEA: use many guaranteed classifiers simultaneously and let the majority have the final word.

“NOVEL BOUNDS ON THE PROBABILITY OF MISCLASSIFICATION IN MAJORITY VOTING:
LEVERAGING THE MAJORITY SIZE”

A.T.J.R. COBBENHAGEN, A. CARÈ, M.C. CAMPI, F.A. RAMPONI, D.J. ANTUNES, W.P.M.H. HEEMELS
IEEE CONTROL SYSTEMS LETTERS, VOL. 5, NO. 5, PP. 1513-1518, 2020.

“A STUDY ON MAJORITY-VOTING CLASSIFIERS WITH GUARANTEES ON THE PROBABILITY OF ERROR”
BY A. CARÈ, M.C. CAMPI, F.A. RAMPONI, S. GARATTI, A.T.J.R. COBBENHAGEN
IFAC WORLD CONGRESS 2020.

“CONSENSUS AND RELIABILITY: THE CASE OF TWO BINARY CLASSIFIERS”
A.T.J.R. COBBENHAGEN, A. CARÈ, M.C. CAMPI, F.A. RAMPONI, W.P.M.H. HEEMELS
8TH IFAC WORKSHOP ON DISTRIBUTED ESTIMATION AND CONTROL IN NETWORKED SYSTEMS
SEPT. 16-17, 2019, CHICAGO, IL, USA.

More info: <https://www.algocare.it/GEM-BALLS/>

Main papers on these topics

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