



Discrimination of Epileptic and Normal EEG Using Euclidean Distance Method

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ABSTRACT: The Electroencephalograph (EEG) signal is widely used to analyse neural activity within the human brain for detection of abnormalities like Epilepsy, sleep disorders, tumor and encephalopathies. Epilepsy is a group of related disorders characterized by a tendency for recurrent seizures. In this paper we have tried to classify normal and epileptic EEG using the Euclidean distance method. The dataset for both normal and epileptic conditions has been obtained for a group of patients in varied age groups. This EEG data is analysed using the Welch method of power spectrum density. The Welch method is useful for estimating the maximum power of the signal at different frequencies. Then Euclidean distance analysis is performed on this feature and classification is done.

KEYWORDS: Brain Waves, Epilepsy, Power Spectrum Density, Euclidean Distance.

I. INTRODUCTION

EEG or Electroencephalogram is used to represent the electrical activity of the brain. The brain generates rhythmical potential charges, which can be picked up with by suitably placing surface electrodes on the scalp. [5]

These recordings demonstrate that there is continuous electrical activity in the brain. Both the intensity and pattern of this electrical activity depends upon level of excitation of different parts of brain resulting from sleep, wakefulness or brain disease such as epilepsy. [1]

Monitoring the EEG has proven to be an effective method of diagnosing many neurological illness and diseases such as epilepsy, tumour, cerebrovascular lesions, sleep disorders and problems associated with trauma. [2]

Although today there are other methods to measure brain activity such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), positron emission tomography (PET), EEG remains one of the most widely used, primarily due to its relatively low cost, wide availability, high temporal resolution, and frequency specification [3]

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Physiological Background

The human brain contains around 100 billion nerve cells. These nerve cells, or neurons, carry out the functions of the brain and make thought possible. They operate by sending electrical signals to one another. [3] Each neuron produces electrical activity based on its own independent cellular basis, and is continually interacting with other neurons within a local network and via long range interactions [6] This exchange involves the passing of anions and cations through the membranes of the neurons, causing a change in electric potential that can be measured.

B. Brain Waves

Electrical recordings are obtained from the surface of the brain or even from the outer surface of the head with the help of scalp electrodes using the 10-20 electrode system. These recordings demonstrate that there is continuous electrical activity in the brain [1] The characteristic of the EEG signal may change in many different situations, particularly with level of vigilance, alertness, rest, sleep and dream [5] The undulations in the recorded electrical potentials are called brain waves

The intensities of brain waves recorded from the surface of the scalp range from 0 to 200 microvolt, and their frequencies range from once every few seconds to 50 or more per second.

In normal healthy people, most waves in the EEG can be classified as alpha, beta, theta, and delta waves [1]

International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2015

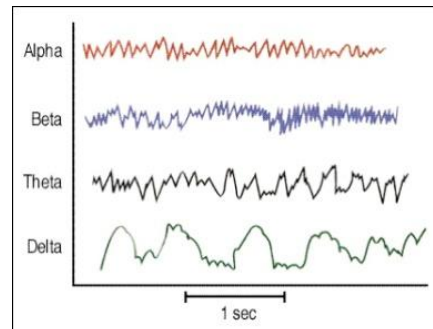


Fig.1 Brain waves [8]

C. Epilepsy

Epilepsy (also called "seizures") is characterized by uncontrolled excessive activity of either part or all of the central nervous system. These seizures lead to a discharge in the brain, generating a disturbance in the EEG [7]

A person who is predisposed to epilepsy has attacks when the basal level of excitability of the nervous system (or of the part that is susceptible to the epileptic state) rises above a certain critical threshold. As long as the degree of excitability is held below this threshold, no attack occurs [1].

Epilepsy has many possible causes. It could be illness, brain injury and abnormal brain development. In many cases, the cause is unknown. The analysis of EEG looking for these spikes over background activity is the main method of epilepsy diagnosis and treatment [7]

III. EEG WAVEFORM ANALYSIS

Classifying EEG data is an important part of brain research, and creates a basis for understanding causes and treatments of disorders. [7] In order to classify the EEG dataset features are from the data These features are then fed into a pattern classification algorithm in an attempt to correctly classify the data as being normal or epileptic.

A. Data obtained

For the analysis of EEG waveform for normal and epileptic conditions, EEG dataset has been obtained from the EEG Department of Shushrusha Hospital; Dadar (w). The data obtained is for the following EEG conditions:

- Normal EEG (4 patients)
- Epileptic EEG (7 patients)

The recordings were collected for 11 patients .The EEG data obtained was acquired using superspec software .The actual duration of EEG taken is for 10 minutes. The sampling rate of the signal is 256 samples. For the conditions mentioned above, data has been obtained from both males and females ages between 4 years to 79 years. Each Patient's data is of around 200 pages .Every page will show the waveforms for all 16 channels of EEG.

International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2015

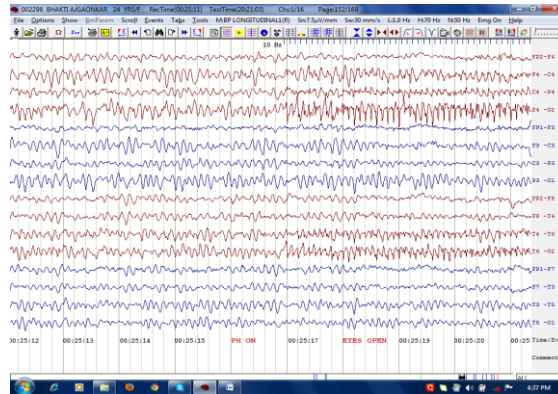


Fig. 2 Normal EEG data (single page)

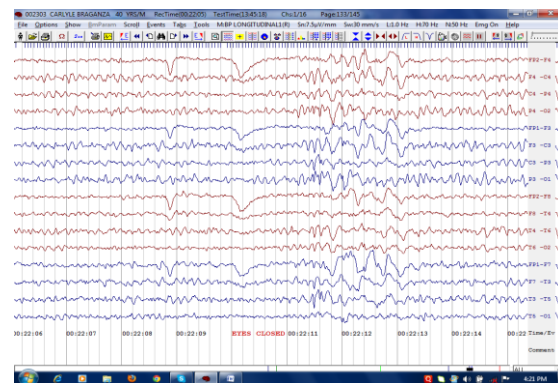
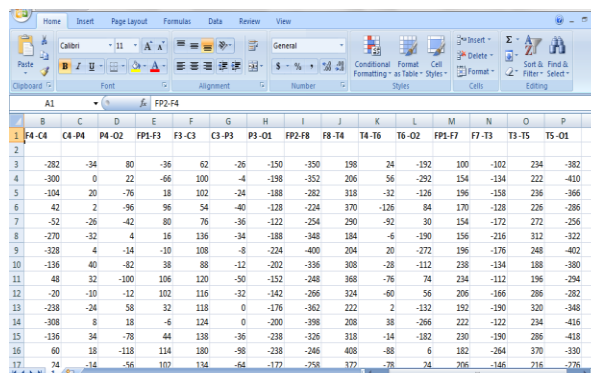


Fig. 3 Epileptic EEG Data (single page)

- Each page of the data is then exported to an excel worksheet .Each channel of the EEG recording will appear as a column in the excel worksheet. Thus the excel worksheet contains 16 columns to represent 16 channels of EEG. Since the sampling rate of the EEG data is 256 there are 2560 rows in the excel worksheet. Thus dimension of each excel worksheet are 2560 *16



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	F4-C4	C4-P4	P4-O2	FP1-F3	F3-C3	C3-P3	P3-O1	FP2-F8	F8-T4	T4-T6	T6-O2	FP1-F7	F7-T3	T3-T5	T5-O1
2															
3	-282	-54	80	-96	62	-26	-150	-300	198	24	-192	100	-102	234	-382
4	-300	0	22	-66	300	-4	-190	-352	286	56	-292	154	-134	222	-410
5	-104	20	-78	18	102	-24	-188	-282	318	-32	-126	196	-158	236	-366
6	42	2	-96	96	54	-40	-128	-224	370	-126	84	170	-128	226	-286
7	-52	-26	-42	80	76	-36	-122	-254	290	-92	30	154	-172	272	-256
8	-270	-32	4	16	136	-34	-188	-348	184	-6	-190	156	-216	312	-322
9	-328	4	-14	-10	108	-8	-224	-400	204	20	-272	196	-176	248	-402
10	-136	40	-82	38	88	-12	-202	-336	308	-28	-112	238	-134	188	-380
11	48	32	-100	106	120	-50	-152	-248	368	-76	74	234	-112	196	-294
12	-20	-10	-12	102	116	-32	-142	-266	324	-60	56	206	-166	286	-282
13	-238	-24	58	32	118	0	-176	-362	222	2	-132	192	-190	320	-348
14	-208	8	18	-6	124	0	-200	-398	288	38	-266	222	-122	234	-426
15	-136	94	-78	44	138	-36	-238	-326	318	-14	-182	230	-190	286	-418
16	60	18	-118	114	180	-58	-238	-246	408	-88	6	182	-264	370	-330
17	74	-14	-56	102	134	-64	-172	-258	372	-78	24	206	-146	216	-276

Fig. 4 EEG Data

International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 8, August 2015

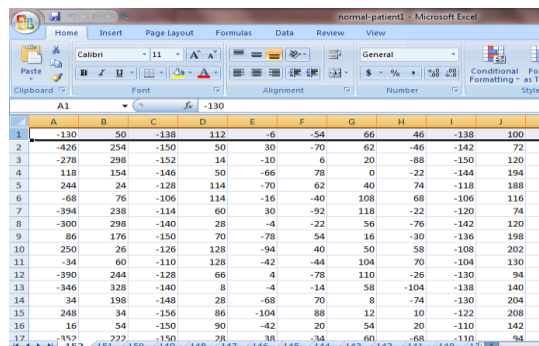
B .Methodology: The software used for the project is the Matlab Software. The following analysis is done on the given dataset.

1. Power spectral Density: The EEG data is pre-processed and analysed using the Welch method of power spectrum density for both the normal and epileptic dataset. Power spectral density (Psd) describes how the power of a signal or time series is distributed over the different frequencies. Here, power can be the actual physical power, or more often, for convenience with abstract signals, can be defined as the squared value of the signal. The power spectral density is defined as the DTFT of the covariance sequence.

Welch's method splits the data into overlapping segments, computes modified periodograms of the overlapping segments, and averages the resulting periodograms to produce the power spectral density estimate. The power spectral density is calculated in units of power per radians per sample. The corresponding vector of frequencies w is computed in radians per sample.

Thus here for the given dataset the powers spectral density is calculated per page for excel worksheet i.e for a matrix of dimension (2560*16). The resulting output of the Power spectral density for each page is a matrix of dimension (513*16). Further the addition of all the 513 rows is done so that the output is reduced to a matrix of dimension (1*16) per page. The same procedure is carried out for all the remaining pages. Later the result of all the pages is combined together and saved. Thus if there are 152 pages in the dataset of a patient the output will be a matrix of dimension (152*16).

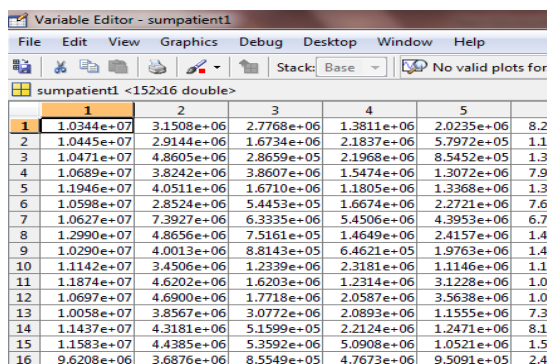
The above analysis is carried out for all the normal as well as epilepsy patients



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	-130	50	-138	112	-6	-54	66	46	-138	100
2	-426	254	-150	50	30	-70	62	-46	-142	72
3	-278	298	-152	14	-10	6	20	-88	-150	120
4	118	154	-146	50	-66	78	0	-22	-144	194
5	244	24	-128	114	-70	62	40	74	-118	188
6	-68	76	-106	114	-16	-40	108	68	-106	116
7	-394	238	-114	60	30	-92	118	-22	-120	74
8	-300	298	-140	28	-4	-22	56	-76	-142	120
9	86	176	-150	70	-78	54	16	-30	-136	198
10	250	26	-126	128	-94	40	50	58	-108	202
11	-34	60	-110	128	-42	-44	104	70	-104	130
12	-390	244	-128	66	4	-78	110	-26	-130	94
13	-346	328	-140	8	-4	-14	58	-104	-138	140
14	24	198	-148	28	-68	70	8	-74	-130	204
15	248	34	-156	86	-104	88	12	10	-122	208
16	16	54	-150	90	-42	20	54	20	-110	142
17	-152	152	-150	148	148	-145	145	-142	-148	142

Fig. 5 patient 1 data as a excel worksheet

↓ Psd



	1	2	3	4	5
1	1.0344e+07	3.1508e+06	2.7768e+06	1.3811e+06	2.0235e+06
2	1.0445e+07	2.9144e+06	1.6734e+06	2.1837e+06	5.7972e+05
3	1.0471e+07	4.8605e+06	2.8659e+05	2.1968e+06	8.5452e+05
4	1.0689e+07	3.8242e+06	3.8607e+06	1.5474e+06	1.3072e+06
5	1.1946e+07	4.0511e+06	1.6710e+06	1.1805e+06	1.3368e+06
6	1.0598e+07	2.8524e+06	5.4453e+05	1.6674e+06	2.2721e+06
7	1.0627e+07	7.3927e+06	6.3335e+06	5.4506e+06	4.3953e+06
8	1.2990e+07	4.8656e+06	7.5161e+05	1.4649e+06	2.4157e+06
9	1.0290e+07	4.0013e+06	8.8143e+05	6.4621e+05	1.9763e+06
10	1.1142e+07	3.4506e+06	1.2339e+06	2.3181e+06	1.1146e+06
11	1.1874e+07	4.6202e+06	1.6203e+06	1.2314e+06	3.1228e+06
12	1.0697e+07	4.6900e+06	1.7718e+06	2.0587e+06	3.5638e+06
13	1.0058e+07	3.8567e+06	3.0772e+06	2.0893e+06	1.1555e+06
14	1.1437e+07	4.3181e+06	5.1599e+05	2.2124e+06	1.2471e+06
15	1.1583e+07	4.4385e+06	5.3592e+06	5.0908e+06	1.0521e+06
16	9.6208e+06	3.6876e+06	8.5549e+05	4.7673e+06	9.5091e+05

Fig. 6 Psd output for patient1

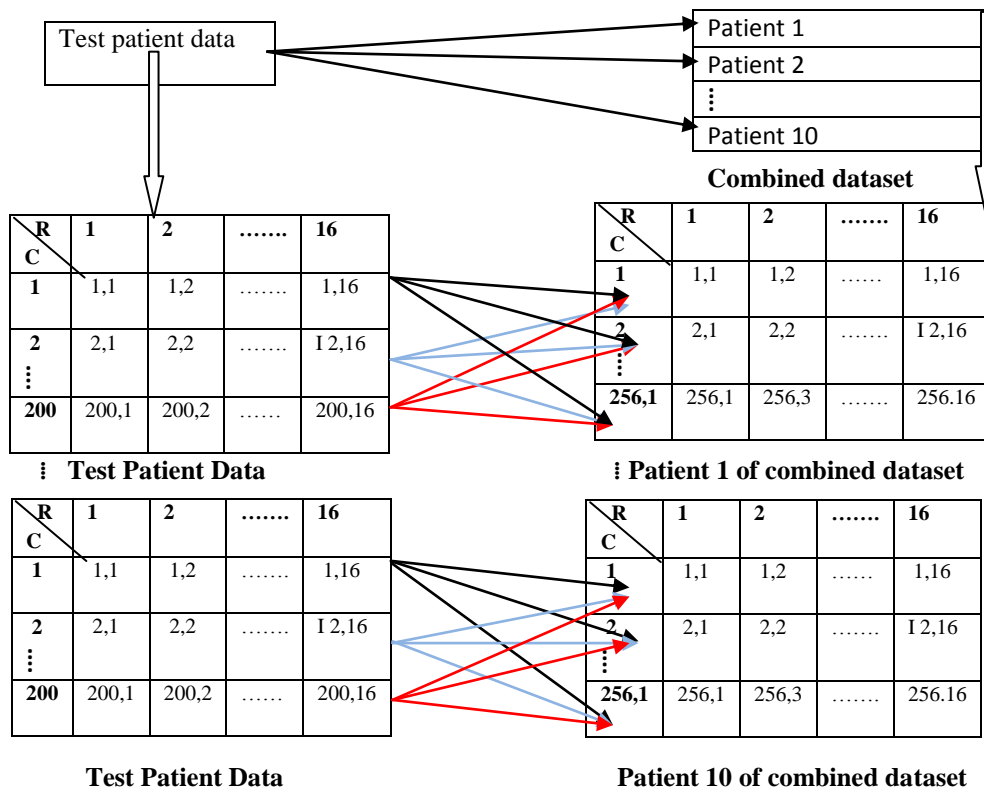
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2. **Euclidean Distance:** Euclidean distance is the distance between two points defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the differences between the corresponding coordinates of the points; for example, in two-dimensional Euclidean geometry, the Euclidean distance between two points $a = (a_1, a_2)$ and $b = (b_1, b_2)$ is defined as: $d(a, b) = \sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2}$

Here the Euclidean distance analysis is performed on the PSD result obtained for each patient in the database. For the Euclidean distance analysis 1st the dataset (PSD output) of one normal patient is treated as the test data. The PSD output of the all the remaining patients normal as well as epilepsy belong to the combined dataset. The test patient's data is compared with every patient in the combined dataset using the Euclidean distance method. Thus the Euclidean distance is calculated by comparing the 1st row in the test patient's data with each row of 1st patient in the database, similarly the 2nd row in the test patient's data is compared with each row of 1st patient in the database and the same process of comparison is continued with the remaining rows of the test patient's data. Thus if the test patients data has dimensions(200*16) whereas the 1st patients data in the combined dataset has dimensions (256*16) the output of the Euclidean distance analysis will be a matrix of dimension (200*256). The minimum value of Euclidean distance is found per row. Thus we get a matrix of dimension (200*1). Now addition of all the rows is done to get a single minimum Euclidean distance result for comparison between the test patient and 1st patient in the database. Similarly the minimum Euclidean distance is also calculated between the test patient and the 2nd patient in the data base .The process continues till the test patient's data is compared with all the patients in the combined dataset. After this comparison the minimum Euclidean distance between the test patient and the nth patient in the database will give the closet match for the test patient. If the patient under test is a normal patient then the closet matching patient comes out to be a normal patient. The same is true for an epilepsy patient also.





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IV.RESULT

The Euclidean distance result for two test patients out of which one is a normal patient and the other is epileptic is tabulated below.

	DATABASE	EUCLEDIAN DISTANCE	CLOSEST MATCH
TEST PATIENT: NORMAL PATIENT 1	Epilepsy Patient 1	6.561E+10	NORMAL PATIENT 2
	Epilepsy Patient 2	8.261E+10	
	Epilepsy Patient 3	8.989E+10	
	Epilepsy Patient 4	1.433E+11	
	Epilepsy Patient 5	3.598E+11	
	Epilepsy Patient 6	4.449E+11	
	Epilepsy Patient 7	2.543E+12	
	Normal Patient 2	6.554E+10	
	Normal Patient 3	2.135E+11	
	Normal Patient 4	4.559E+11	

Table 1 Euclidean distance result of Normal patient 1 with the entire database

As seen from the above table we get the minimum Euclidean distance of 6.55E+10 for the Normal Patient 1 with the Normal Patient 2. Thus the closest matching patient for normal patient 1 is Normal patient 2. Similarly the closest matching patients for all the normal test patients comes out to be a normal patient from the database.

	DATABASE	EUCLEDIAN DISTANCE	CLOSEST MATCH
TEST PATIENT: EPILEPSY PATIENT 1	Epilepsy Patient 2	2.256E+12	EPILEPSY PATIENT 2
	Epilepsy Patient 3	2.362E+12	
	Epilepsy Patient 4	2.409E+12	
	Epilepsy Patient 5	2.599E+12	
	Epilepsy Patient 6	2.739E+12	
	Epilepsy Patient 7	4.888E+12	
	Normal Patient 1	2.812E+12	
	Normal Patient 2	2.836E+12	
	Normal Patient 3	2.847E+12	
	Normal Patient 4	3.066E+12	

Table 2 Euclidean distance result of Epileptic patient 1 with the entire database

The test patient taken now is an epileptic patient, and its minimum Euclidean distance with the entire database is calculated. We get the minimum Euclidean distance of 2.256E+12 for the Epilepsy Patient 1 with the Epilepsy patient 2. Thus the closest matching patient for Epilepsy patient 1 is Epilepsy patient 2. Similarly the closest matching patients for all the epileptic test patients comes out to be a epileptic patient from the database.

Similarly the results for all the patients in the database are displayed in the table given below. From the results tabulated below we can see that Euclidean distance method helps us to correctly classify the given patients as normal and epileptic.



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Sr.NO	TEST PATIENT	CLOSED MATCH	MINIMUM EUCLIDEAN DISTANCE
1	Epilepsy Patient 1	Epilepsy patient 2	2.256E+12
2	Epilepsy Patient 2	Epilepsy Patient 3	6.599E+11
3	Epilepsy Patient 3	Epilepsy Patient 4	1.031E+11
4	Epilepsy Patient 4	Epilepsy Patient 2	4.397E+11
5	Epilepsy Patient 5	Epilepsy Patient 2	5.608E+12
6	Epilepsy Patient 6	Epilepsy Patient 1	1.057E+12
7	Epilepsy Patient 7	Epilepsy Patient 1	6.163E+11
8	Normal Patient 1	Normal Patient 2	6.554E+10
9	Normal Patient 2	Normal Patient 3	2.388E+11
10	Normal Patient 3	Normal Patient 4	1.525E+11
11	Normal Patient 4	Normal Patient 2	1.102E+10

Table 3 Euclidean distance result of the entire database

The classification of patients as normal or epileptic is done here for a database of 11 patients out of which 4 are normal and 7 are epileptic. From the above obtained results we can see that for this database the percentage of result obtained is hundred percent.

V.CONCLUSION

The EEG is an important clinical tool for diagnosing, monitoring and managing neurological disorder. Detecting and classifying the EEG record is a complex and time consuming operation. Also such EEG records require highly trained professionals who are in general small in number. [4] Hence there is a requirement for automatic analysis and classification of EEG. Thus in this paper we have used the Welch method of power spectrum density and Euclidean distance method for classification of EEG for a group of 11 patients for which the result obtained is 100 percent. In future we wish to extend this analysis for more no of patients and verify that similar results are obtained.

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