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## Tools for convulsive seizures and interictal spikes detection

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► **To cite this version:**

Daniel Diaz-Arce, Anis Ghouma, Pierre Guetschel, Théodore Papadopoulo, Massimo Mantegazza, et al.. Tools for convulsive seizures and interictal spikes detection. Congrès Labex ICST, Nov 2021, Nantes, France. hal-03540822

**HAL Id: hal-03540822**

**<https://inria.hal.science/hal-03540822v1>**

Submitted on 24 Jan 2022

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## 1 Introduction

Epilepsy is a very invalidating and common disorder, and the use of rodent models of epilepsy to test new anti-epileptic treatments is of great interest. The ability to detect epileptic seizures in these models with automated or semi-automated methods is still a major challenge.

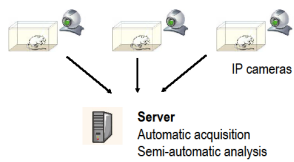
We have developed two new computer-based tools using Python language that,

- 1) enable the noninvasive semi-automated detection of convulsive seizures from videos,
- 2) enable the automatic detection of interictal spikes from Electrocorticogram recordings (ECoG).

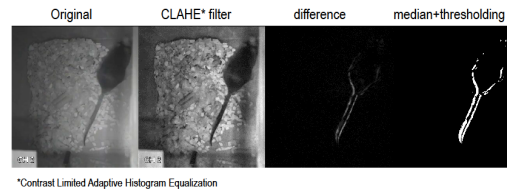
## 2 Detecting convulsive seizures from videos

Convulsive seizures are very serious phenotypic manifestations occurring in severe forms of epilepsy, they appear as clonic or tonic-clonic seizures with wild jumping. Our method is based on motion and its power spectral analysis calculated from video recording of freely moving mice. It helps the user to easily spot convulsive seizures within hundreds of hours of video recordings.

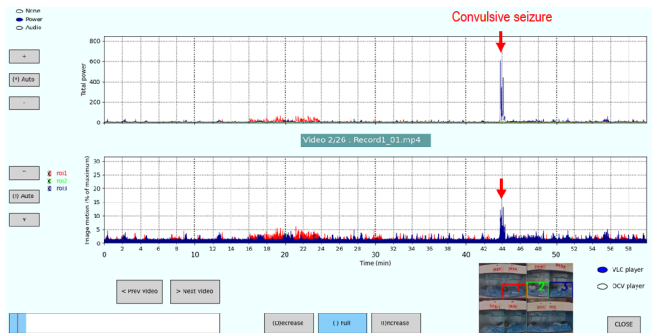
## 3 Non-invasive video-recording



## 4 Semi-automated analysis: image motion calculation



## 5 Display of image motion and its spectral power



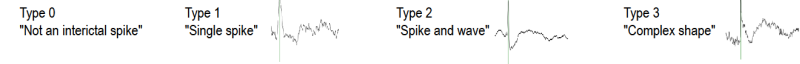
The main advantages of our method are 1) its noninvasiveness, the animals can be recorded in normal cages with minor modifications, 2) the high speed of the analysis with a good accuracy (88,8% accuracy in comparison to full video visual inspection, 93,2% accuracy in comparison to ECoG analysis), 3) the ability to acquire and analyze a very large number of files, thus long video lasting recordings, 4) the easy to use graphical interfaces, and 5) its cost-effectiveness

## 6 Detecting interictal spikes from ECoG signal using AI

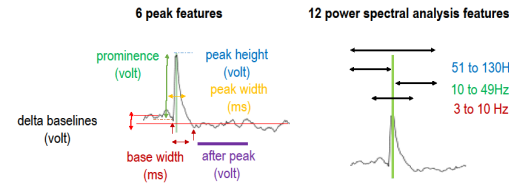
Interictal spikes is a typical feature of ECoG recordings and they are overrepresented in epileptic animals. The spikes are very short peaks (few tens of ms) and hence hard to spot within days of recordings. We have used a random forest classifier trained with 7000 manually classified peaks and using 18 peaks features to automatically classify thousands of peaks over long periods of acquisition.

## 7 Defining spikes shapes and features to train a classifier

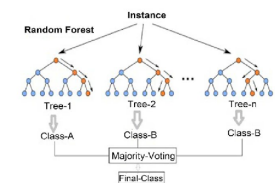
### Spikes shapes



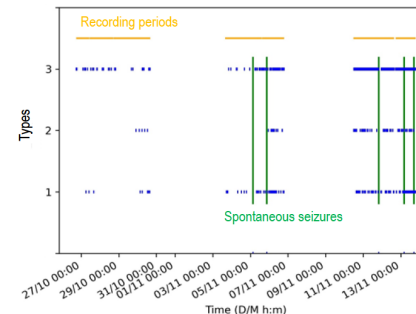
### Spikes features



### Training of a random forest classifier

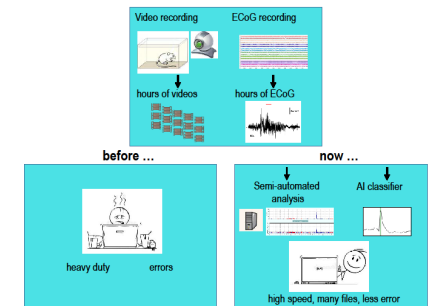


## 8 Using the classifier



When comparing the classifier results with manually classified spikes we obtained more than 80% accuracy

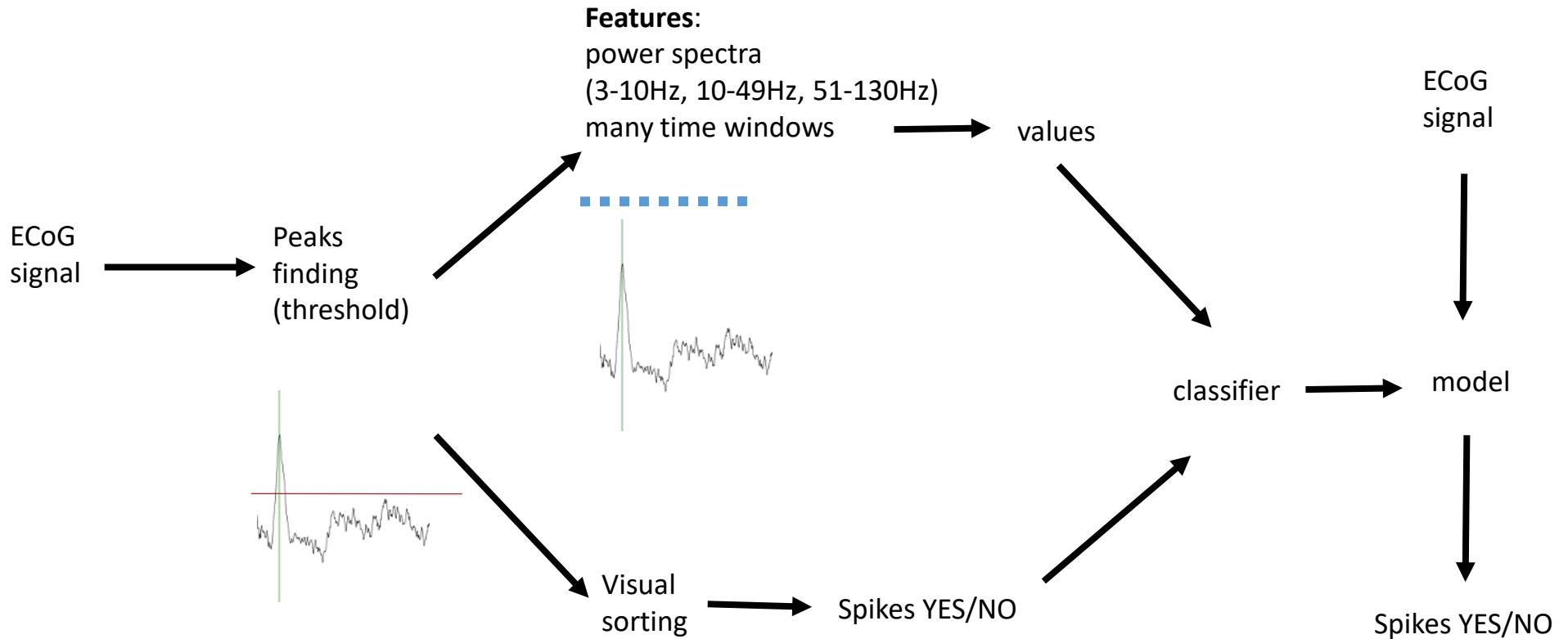
## 9 Conclusion



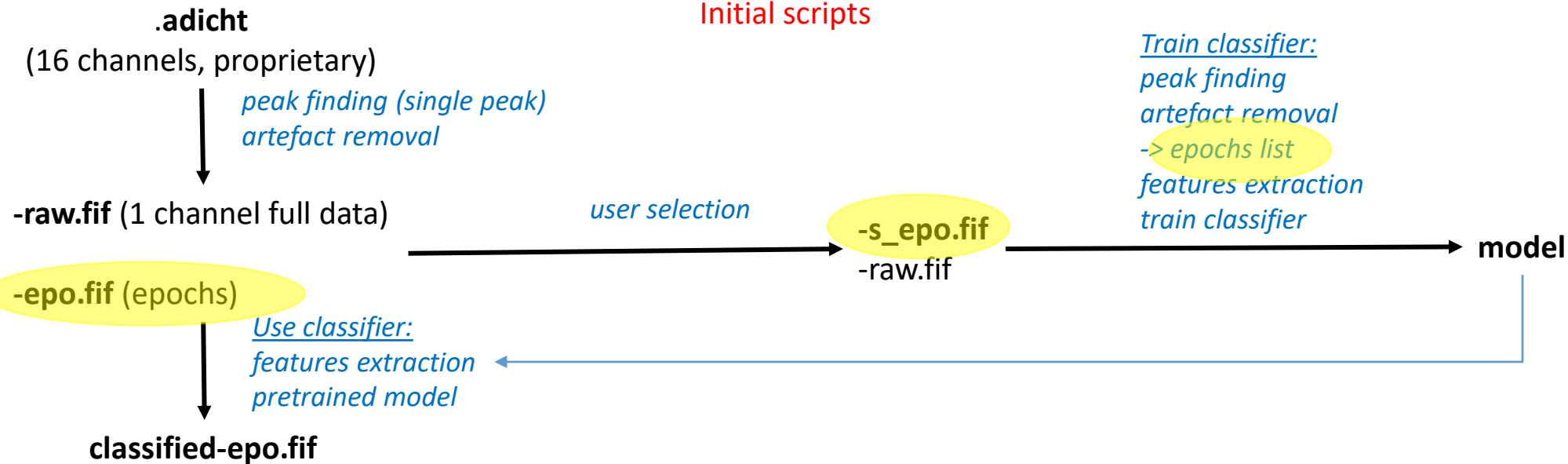
These new tools enable the analysis of hundreds of hours of video and ECoG recordings and give way to higher throughput analysis of our mice epileptic models.

# Classifier for Interictal spikes search

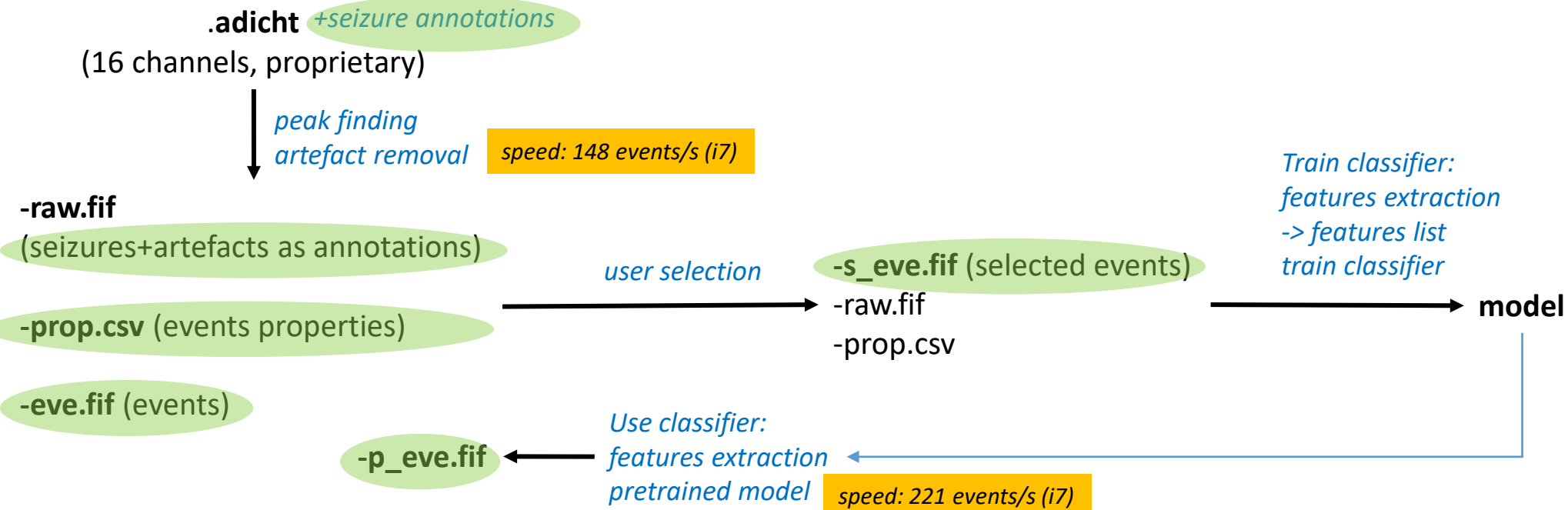
Initial scripts Pierre Guetschel, Théo Papadopoulo INRIA



## Initial scripts



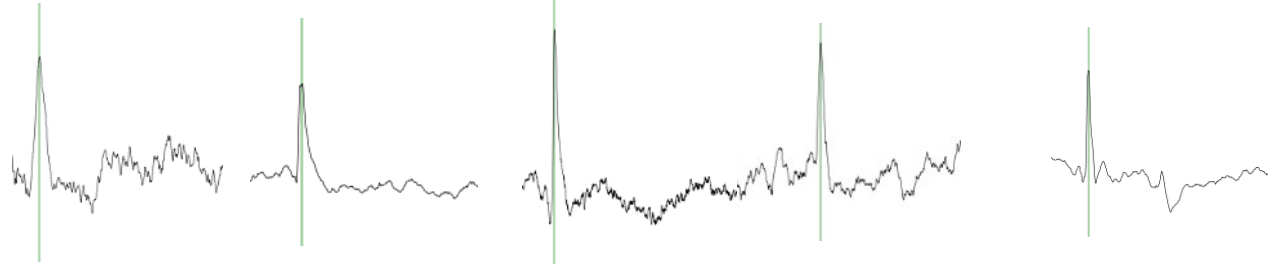
## Modified scripts



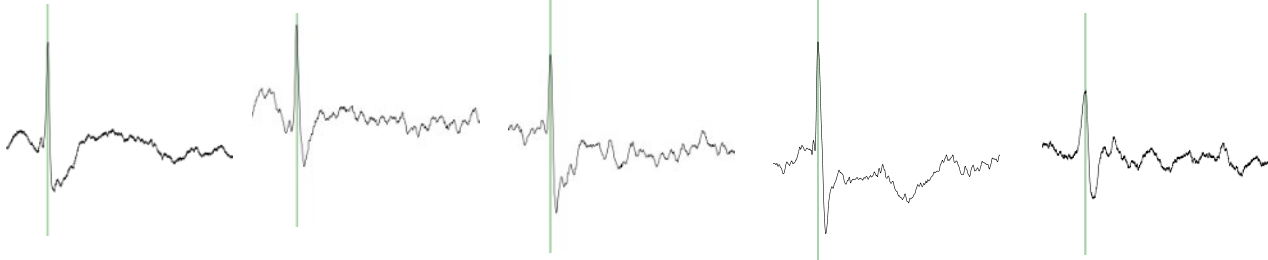
# Redefining spikes types

**Type 0 = not an interictal spike**

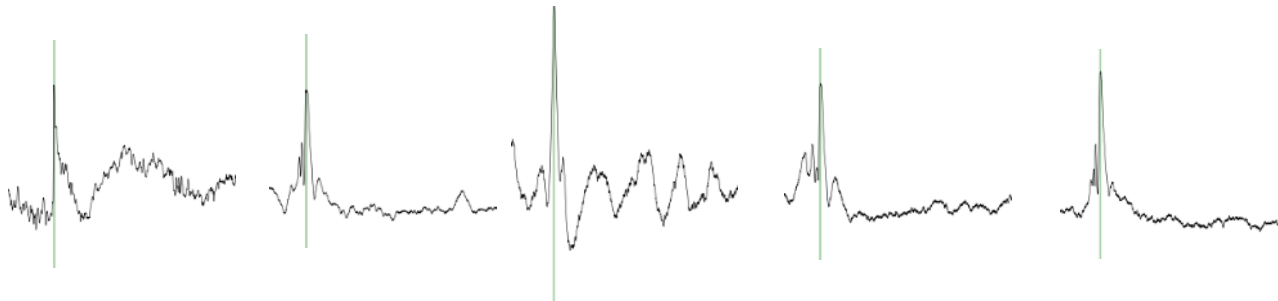
**Type 1**  
**"single spike"**



**Type 2**  
**"spike and wave"**



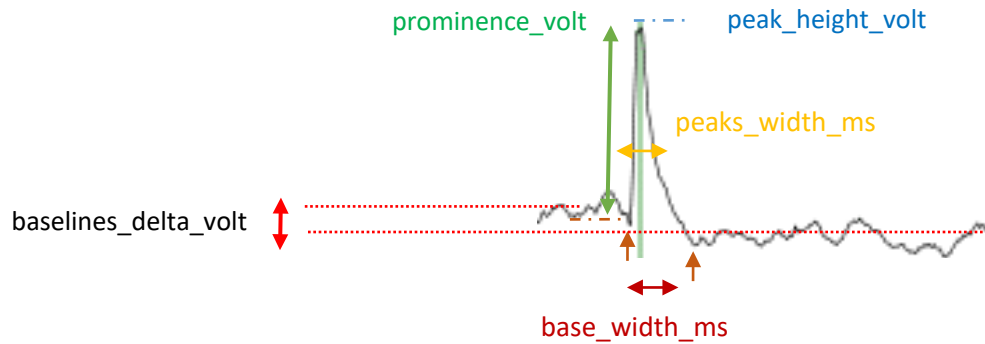
**Type 3**  
**"others"**



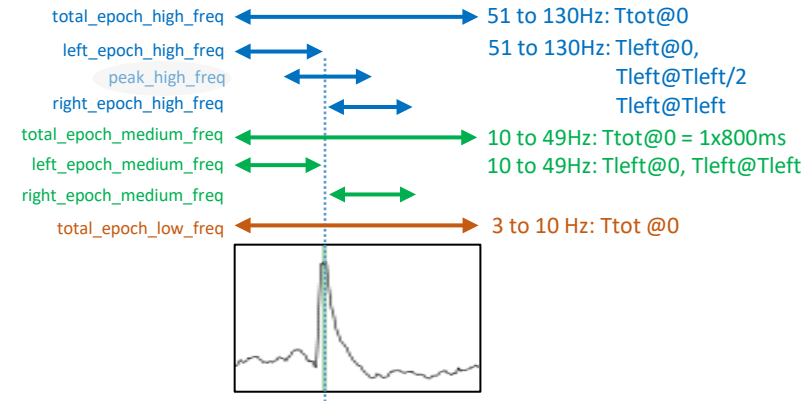
# Refining features

13 features model =

5 peak features +



8 power spectral analysis optimised features



18 features model =

+ 1 peak feature



+ last 5 spectral features



8 features model (peak centered)

### adicht\_analysis.py

find events automatically  
(if asked exclude artefact zones),  
add seizure + artefacts as annotations

*adicht\_functions, analysis\_peaks, analysis\_clusters,  
channel\_select, convert\_to\_matlab*

Input: `.adicht`  
*channel, time selection  
analysis type*  
Return: `-raw.fif (+annotations)`  
`-eve.fif (all type 1)`  
`-prop.csv`  
`0analysis_params.json`

### show\_models.py

display classifiers models parameters

Input: get all model files (.pkl)  
Return: parameters of each model

### raw\_viewer.py

display raw + events as annotations

Input: `-raw.fif (+annotations)`  
`-s_eve`  
`0analysis_params.json`  
Return: plot raw (mne)

### Files types:

`-raw.fif` : signal in volts vs samples  
`+annotations` : start and duration in sec, event names (bad artefacts, seizure)  
`-eve.fif` : automatically detected events (index in samples, events index)  
`-prop.csv` : events properties from automatic detection (width, ...)  
`-s_eve.fif` : manually selected events (index in samples, events index)  
`-p_eve.fif` : classifier predicted events (index in samples, events index)  
`0analysis_params.json`: peak find, artefact correction, epochs creation parameters  
`00mice_names_channels.json`: list of mice names and channel(s) for concatenation

add\_annotations

events\_modifier

### events\_bulk typer.py

bulk display (mne)  
manual events classifying

Input: types names  
`-raw.fif`  
`any eve.fif`  
`0analysis_params.json`  
`(-prop.csv)`  
Return: plot x epochs (mne) for each type  
pyplot epochs overlay by type  
`-s_eve.fif`

### events\_viewer.py

display events as mne epochs

Input: types names  
`-raw.fif`  
`any eve.fif`  
`0analysis_params.json`  
`(-prop.csv)`  
Return: plot epochs (mne)  
pyplot epochs overlay by type

epochs\_viewer

display\_artefact

### start\_train\_classifier.py

train a classifier with manual events

Input: new model name  
`-raw.fif`  
`-s_eve.fif`  
`-prop.csv`  
`0analysis_params.json`  
`extract_features.py`  
Return: `model_name.pkl`  
`0extracted_labels.pkl`  
`0extracted_features.pkl`  
plot confusion matrix

### events\_datetime\_stats.py

display events against datetimes and stats

Input: `-raw.fif (+annotations)`  
events file  
Mouse&channel(s) names or json listing  
Return: events + annotations / datetime  
as pyplot + csv  
Statistics as csv

### start\_events\_classifiers.py

automatic events classifier

Input: existing model (.pkl)  
`-raw.fif`  
`-eve.fif`  
`-prop.csv`  
`extract_features.py`  
Return: `-p_eve.fif`  
stats classification  
results

### events\_retyper.py

display one by one (pyplot)  
manual events classifying  
after p- / s-eve comparison or not

Input: types names  
`-p_eve.fif`  
`-raw.fif`  
`-s_eve.fif or not`  
`0analysis_params.json`  
Return: plot 1 epoch (pyplot)  
button to select type  
pyplot epochs overlay by type  
`-s_eve.fif`

(or events\_bulk typer.py)

# Testing of various features

All trained with 5635 events and tested with 627

Model name	Nb of features	True type 0 events	True type 1 events	True type 2 events	True type 3 events	Total accuracy (%)
ef8 : Peak centered	8	43/63 68,3%	83/165 50,3%	73/105 69,5%	186/294 63,3%	61,4
ef13 : Peak and surrounding optimised	13	37/58 63,8%	84/164 51,2%	73/106 68,9%	210/299 70,2	64,4
ef18 : Peak and surrounding, all frequencies, afterpeak	18	45/63 71,4%	95/165 57,6%	84/105 80%	246/294 83,7%	75

## ef8

Features	Importances
peaks_widths_ms	0.17
peak_low_freq	0.14
peak_medium_freq	0.13
bases_widths_ms	0.13
peak_high_freq	0.12
prominences_volt	0.11
peaks_heights_volt	0.1
baselines_delta_volt	0.09

## ef13

Features	Importances
left_epoch_high_freq	0.12
peaks_widths_ms	0.11
peak_high_freq	0.09
total_epoch_medium_freq	0.08
left_epoch_medium_freq	0.08
prominences_volt	0.08
right_epoch_high_freq	0.07
total_epoch_low_freq	0.07
total_epoch_high_freq	0.07
bases_widths_ms	0.06
peaks_heights_volt	0.06
baselines_delta_volt	0.06
right_epoch_medium_freq	0.05

## ef18

Features	Importances
afterpeak_volt	0.18
peaks_widths_ms	0.08
left_epoch_high_freq	0.08
peak_low_freq	0.07
peak_medium_freq	0.07
total_epoch_medium_freq	0.05
left_epoch_medium_freq	0.05
prominences_volt	0.05
right_epoch_high_freq	0.05
peak_high_freq	0.05
total_epoch_high_freq	0.04
right_epoch_low_freq	0.04
peaks_heights_volt	0.03
left_epoch_low_freq	0.03
total_epoch_low_freq	0.03
baselines_delta_volt	0.03
bases_widths_ms	0.03
right_epoch_medium_freq	0.03



# Hyperparameters optimization

split random state=range(1, 100, 5), RF classifier random state=range(1, 200, 5):

Bests: accuracy 83,1% : split random\_state=21, RF classifier random\_state =101

Worse: accuracy 73,2% : split random\_state =26, RF classifier random\_state =116

NEUROMOD STUDENT : random search, grid search, Bayesian optimization, ... ?

**n\_estimators** *int, default=100* The number of trees in the forest.

**max\_features** {"*auto*", "*sqrt*", "*log2*"}, *int or float, default="auto"* The number of features to consider when looking for the best split

**max\_depth** *int, default=None* The maximum depth of the tree

**min\_samples\_split** *int or float, default=2* The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node

**min\_samples\_leaf** *int or float, default=1* The minimum number of samples required to be at a leaf node.

**criterion** {"*gini*", "*entropy*"}, *default="gini"* The function to measure the quality of a split

**bootstrap**, *bool, default=True* Whether bootstrap samples are used when building trees. If False, the whole dataset is used to build each tree.

**min\_weight\_fraction\_leaf**, *float, default=0.0* The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node.

**max\_leaf\_nodes**, *int, default=None* Grow trees with `max_leaf_nodes` in best-first fashion. Best nodes are defined as relative reduction in impurity

**min\_impurity\_decrease**, *float, default=0.0* A node will be split if this split induces a decrease of the impurity greater than or equal to this value.

**oob\_score** *bool, default=False* Whether to use out-of-bag samples to estimate the generalization score. Only available if `bootstrap=True`.

**random\_state**, *int, RandomState instance or None, default=None* Controls both the randomness of the bootstrapping of the samples used when building trees and the sampling of the features to consider when looking for the best split at each node (if `max_features < n_features`)

**warm\_start** *bool, default=False* When set to True, reuse the solution of the previous call to fit and add more estimators to the ensemble, otherwise, just fit a whole new forest.

**ccp\_alpha**, *non-negative float, default=0.0* Complexity parameter used for Minimal Cost-Complexity Pruning.

**max\_samples**, *int or float, default=None* If bootstrap is True, the number of samples to draw from X to train each base estimator.

Select adicht

```
<210924.adicht> 744_Ch1_1a_ECoG_red (ch1) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 788_Ch3_1b_ECoG_red (ch3) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 789_Ch5_2a_red (ch5) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 789_Ch6_2_black (ch6) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 790_Ch7_2b_red (ch7) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 790_Ch8_2b_black (ch8) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 828_Ch9_3a_red (ch9) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 828_Ch10_3a_black (ch10) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 829_Ch11_3b_red (ch11) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
<210924.adicht> 829_Ch12_3b_black (ch12) starting at 24/09/21 16:40:30 for 66h 47min 55s
```

Select raw

Reset selection lists

Options  Save raw file  Save epo file  Save 2 channels  Artefact correction Single peaks Start analysis

Quit Events viewer

## Adicht analysis

IMPORTING <210924.adicht> file

SELECT CHANNEL(S) AND ONE BLOCK

	Block1	File end time:
All channels	Block start time: 24/09/21 16:40:29	27/09/21 11:28:25
<input type="checkbox"/> #1 744_Ch1_1a_ECoG_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #2 744_Ch2_1a_EMG_yellow_green	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #3 788_Ch3_1b_ECoG_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #4 788_Ch4_1b_EMG_yellow_green	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #5 789_Ch5_2a_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #6 789_Ch6_2_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #7 790_Ch7_2b_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #8 790_Ch8_2b_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #9 828_Ch9_3a_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #10 828_Ch10_3a_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #11 829_Ch11_3b_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #12 829_Ch12_3b_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #13 827_Ch13_4a_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #14 827_Ch14_4a_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #15 830_Ch15_4b_red	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	
<input type="checkbox"/> #16 830_Ch16_4b_black	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd channel 66h 47min 56s (2.0kHz)	

DEFINE TIME WINDOW TO ANALYSE (WITHIN SELECTED BLOCK)

Choose start datetime (dd/mm/yy hh:mm:ss):   OR use file start datetime

Choose duration (hh:mm):   OR up to end of block Save selection

## Train classifier

Select new model name & events files, classifier is trained

Model name ( \_, letters and digits only ) ?

default\_model

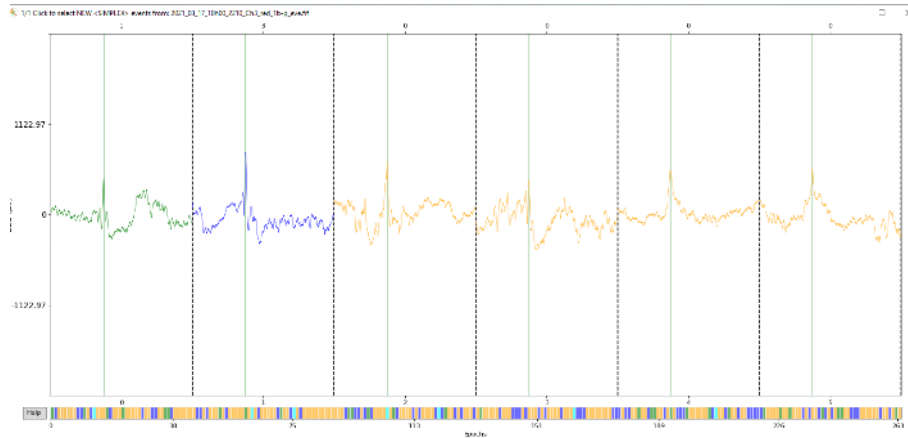
overwrite

Select s\_eve files, and start

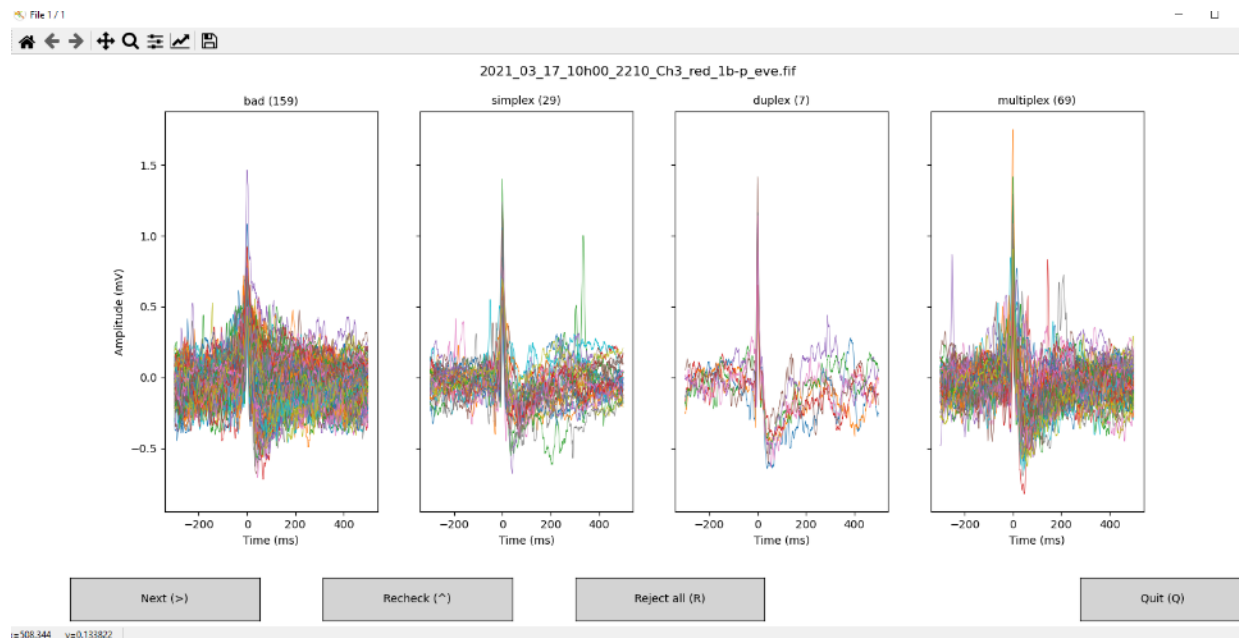
exit

Classifier model is saved to pkl file.

# Events bulk typer



- 1/1 Click to select NEW <DUPLEX> events from: 2021\_03\_17\_10h00\_2210\_Ch3\_red\_1b-p\_eve.fif
- 1/1 Click to select NEW <MULTIPLEX> events from: 2021\_03\_17\_10h00\_2210\_Ch3\_red\_1b-p\_eve.fif
- 1/1 Click on NEW BAD EVENTS, to keep <simplex> <duplex> <multiplex> events from: :



# Events typer

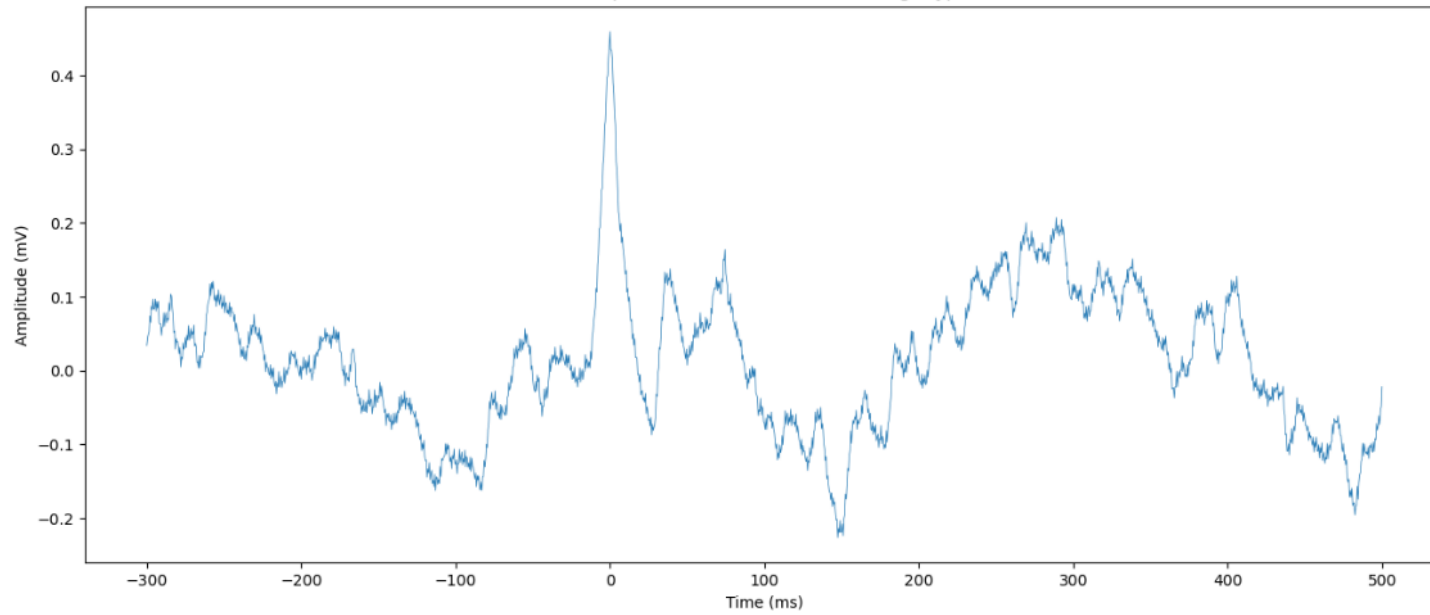
1/6: 210924\_16h40\_744\_Ch1\_1a\_ECoG\_red-s\_eve.fif

- □ ×



Event #42 out of 576 (index 41 / 575 in file)

KEEP predicted = 1-SIMPLEX or change type



Keep (>)

0-bad

1-simplex

2-duplex

3-multiplex

Next file (N)

Quit (O)

# Events classifier

The screenshot shows the 'Events classifier' application window. The main terminal area displays the following text:

```
>>>> 49 / 53 : 210928b_11h47_827_Ch14_4a_black-raw.fif
Extracting features and making prediction...
208 predicted events saved to p_eve.fif

>>>> 50 / 53 : 210928b_11h47_828_Ch9_3a_red-raw.fif
Extracting features and making prediction...
1012 predicted events saved to p_eve.fif

>>>> 51 / 53 : 210928b_11h47_828_Ch10_3a_black-raw.fif
Extracting features and making prediction...
1679 predicted events saved to p_eve.fif

>>>> 52 / 53 : 210928b_11h47_829_Ch11_3b_red-raw.fif
Extracting features and making prediction...
4220 predicted events saved to p_eve.fif

>>>> 53 / 53 : 210928b_11h47_829_Ch12_3b_black-raw.fif
Extracting features and making prediction...
1807 predicted events saved to p_eve.fif

Classification results for 165478 events:
```

Type	Count
false	140612
simplex	22789
duplex	8
multiplex	2069

Overlaid on the terminal is a configuration dialog box titled 'Choose model, events type, raw files, do auto classifying'. It contains two dropdown menus: 'Choose model' set to '3typesef5' and 'Events file type' set to 'eve'. There are two buttons: 'Select raw files, and start' and 'exit'. A note at the bottom of the dialog states: 'Classified events are saved to p\_eve.fif files.'

14 channels of 6811 minutes analysed in 19 min = 4915x

```
#### MODEL 3typesef5.pkl ####
```

```
>> find_peaks_args : {'height': [0.001, 0.003], 'threshold': [0, 4], 'prominence': 0.0005, 'wlen': 600, 'width': [10, 20], 'rel_height': 0.5, 'distance': 600}
```

```
>> find_artefacts_args : {'t_window': 3, 'max_ratio': 3, 'artefact_radius': 3.0, 'min_length': 20.0, 'online': True, 'preheat': 20.0, 'stride': 0.2}
```

```
>> extract_features_args : {'use_total_spectrum': True, 'use_left_spectrum': True, 'use_peak_spectrum': True, 'use_right_spectrum': True, 'use_peak_prop': True, 'freq_ranges': ((3.0, 10.0), (10.0, 49.0), (51.0, 130.0)), 'epoch_durations': (0.3, 0.5)}
```

```
>> clf : RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_jobs=4, random_state=42)
```

```
>> tmin : -0.3
```

```
>> tmax : 0.5
```

```
>> sfreq : 2000.0
```

```
>> raw_file 88:
```

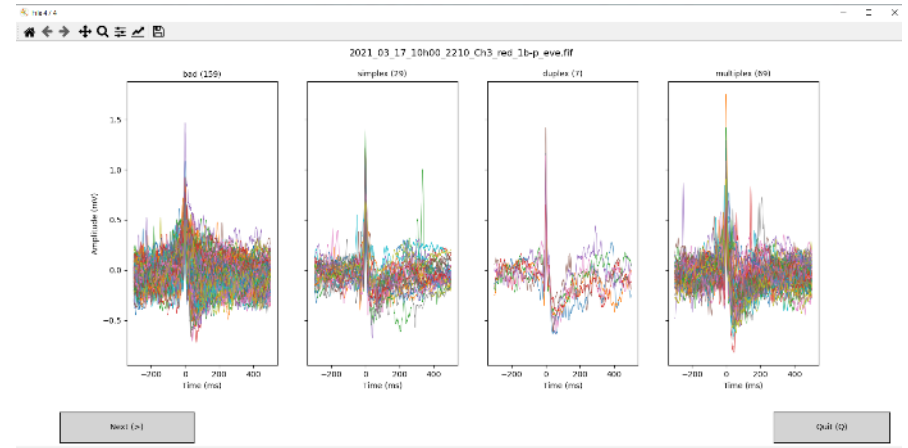
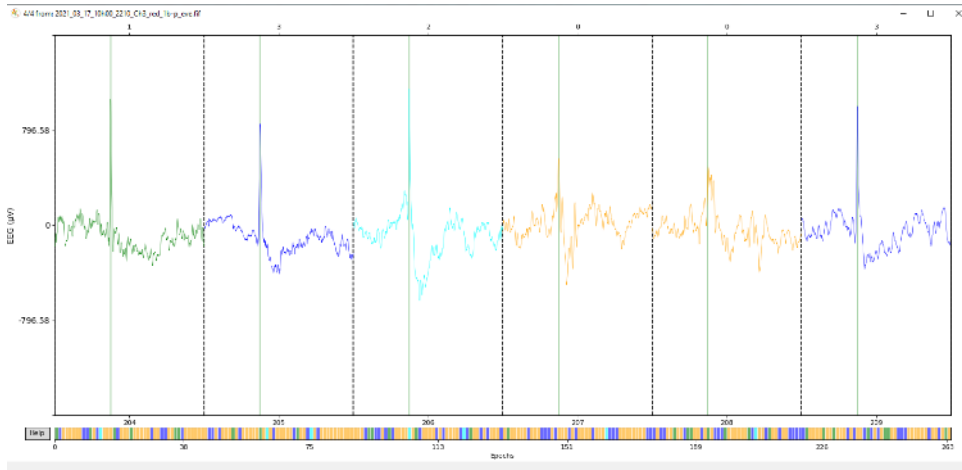
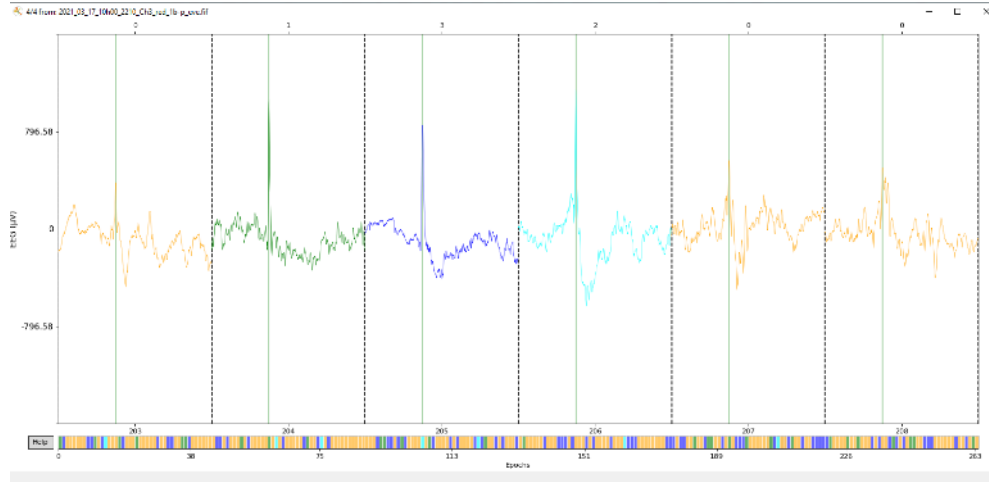
```
>> spike_reference_file 88:
```

```
>> features_names 18:
```

```
['total_epoch_low_freq', 'total_epoch_medium_freq', 'total_epoch_high_freq', 'left_epoch_low_freq', 'left_epoch_medium_freq', 'left_epoch_high_freq', 'peak_low_freq', 'peak_medium_freq', 'peak_high_freq', 'right_epoch_low_freq', 'right_epoch_medium_freq', 'right_epoch_high_freq', 'prominences_volt', 'peaks_heights_volt', 'peaks_widths_ms', 'bases_widths_ms', 'baselines_delta_volt', 'afterpeak_volt']
```

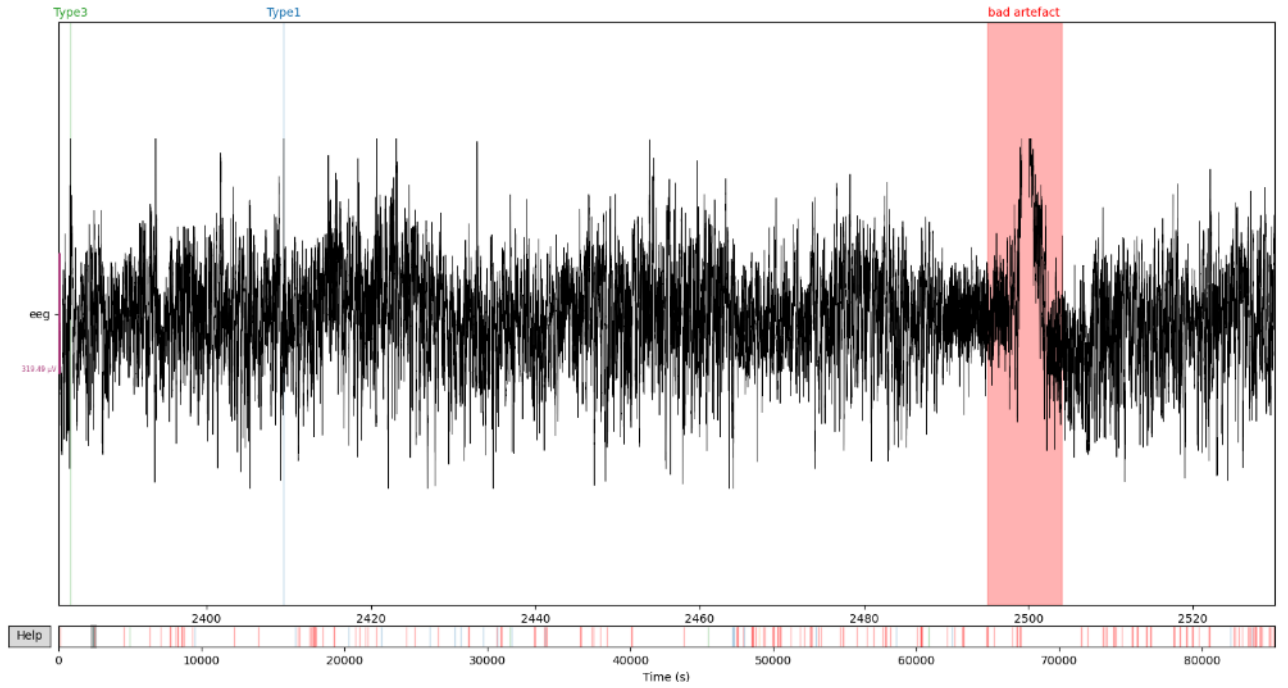
```
-----
Features          Importances
afterpeak_volt    0.18
peaks_widths_ms   0.08
left_epoch_high_freq 0.08
peak_low_freq     0.07
peak_medium_freq  0.07
total_epoch_medium_freq 0.05
left_epoch_medium_freq 0.05
prominences_volt 0.05
right_epoch_high_freq 0.05
peak_high_freq    0.05
total_epoch_high_freq 0.04
right_epoch_low_freq 0.04
peaks_heights_volt 0.03
left_epoch_low_freq 0.03
total_epoch_low_freq 0.03
baselines_delta_volt 0.03
bases_widths_ms   0.03
right epoch medium freq 0.03
```

# Events viewer

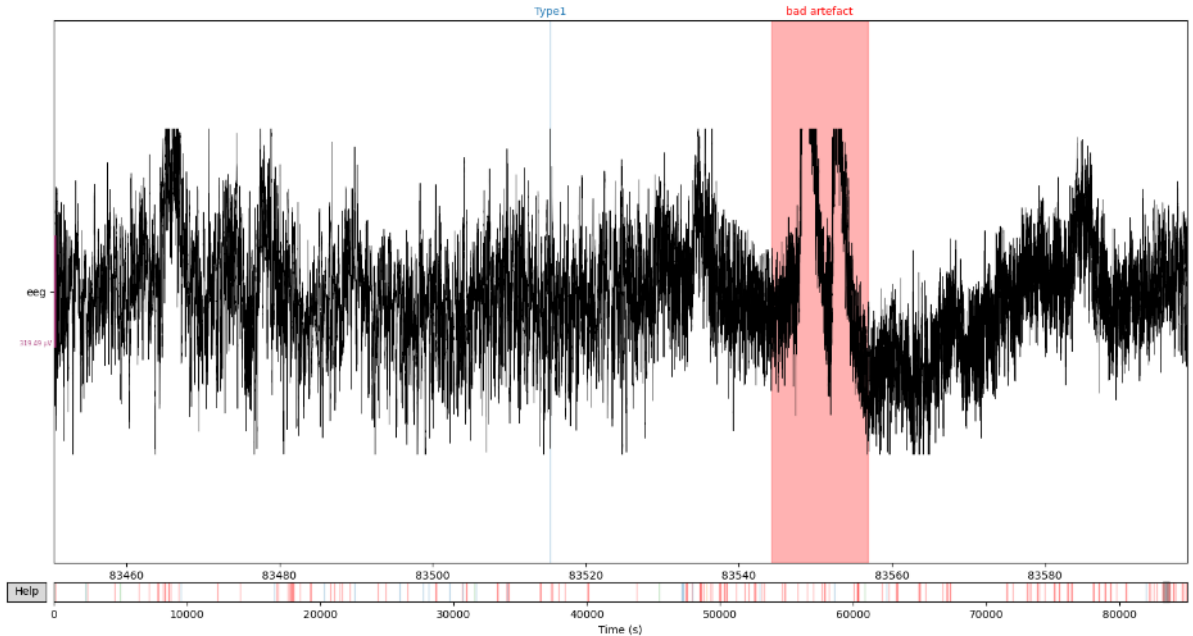


# Raw viewer

E:\2021 TIMEM33 data\interictal\_analysis\2021\_03\_17\_10h00\_2194\_Ch5\_red\_2a-raw.ff



E:\2021 TIMEM33 data\interictal\_analysis\2021\_03\_17\_10h00\_2194\_Ch5\_red\_2a-raw.ff





Corresponding events file type to use:

Plot each file

Plot mouse&channels concatenated events

OPTION 1) SELECT A BATCH OF RAW FILES OR DIRECTORY, AND ONE MOUSE & CHANNELS NAMES

Mouse name:   autofind all files in directory \*

Channel name:  compulsory for autofind

or  optional

or  optional

OPTION 2) SELECT JSON FILE CONTAINING MOUSE & CHANNELS NAMES (raw/eve files in the same directory)

← .json file

```

1 {"serie": "TMEM33",
2  "infos": [
3    ["2193", "Ch1", "Ch7", "Ch11"],
4    ["2193", "Ch2", "Ch8", "Ch12"],
5    ["2210", "Ch3", "", ""],
6    ["2210", "Ch4", "", ""],
7    ["2194", "Ch5", "", ""],
8    ["2194", "Ch6", "", ""],
9    ["2245", "Ch7", "", ""],
10   ["2245", "Ch8", "", ""],

```

.csv file

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
mouse_name	channel_name1	nb_files	duration_sec	nb_seizures	nb_type0	nb_type1	nb_type2	nb_type3
2210	Ch3	5	428261	0	748	198	19	327
2210	Ch4	5	428261	0	725	180	13	293
2245	Ch7	5	428261	0	749	23	0	28
2245	Ch8	5	428261	0	1887	31	1	26
2354	Ch11	3	257525	0	43	25	1	27
2354	Ch12	3	257525	0	309	36	0	29
2356	Ch15	5	428261	0	1209	151	0	90
2356	Ch16							
2358	Ch3	6	581477	1	899	59	1	31
2358	Ch4	7	673552	1	1384	273	1	85
2363	Ch7	7	673552	0	1917	47	4	164
2363	Ch8	7	673552	0	1842	70	4	481
2364	Ch11	7	673552	2	2421	649	0	78
2364	Ch12	7	673552	2	2678	356	0	71
2357	Ch13	7	673552	0	6443	27	0	105
2357	Ch14	7	673552	0	7617	24	0	150
2193	Ch1	4	340848	0	44	4	0	7
2193	Ch2	4	343376	0	113	12	0	5
2194	Ch5	5	428261	0	2387	124	2	49
2194	Ch6	5	428261	0	2395	226	3	69
2195	Ch9	4	340848	0	447	15	0	14
2195	Ch10	4	344939	0	469	9	0	3
2196	Ch13	5	428261	0	6452	49	0	26
2196	Ch14	5	428261	0	4437	38	0	20
2319	Ch1	7	673552	0	4167	88	3	75
2319	Ch2	7	673552	0	2201	60	0	75

Values for 2358\_Ch4, from 7 p\_eve files

.jpg file

