Multiclass Classifier based Cardiovascular Condition Detection using Smartphone Mechanocardiography

Zuhair Iftikhar¹, Olli Lahdenoja¹, Mojtaba Jafari Tadi^{1,2*}, Tero Hurnanen¹, Tuija Vasankari³, Tuomas Kiviniemi³, Juhani Airaksinen³, Tero Koivisto¹, and Mikko Pänkäälä¹

¹University of Turku, Department of Future Technologies, Turku, 20520, Finland

²University of Turku, Faculty of Medicine, Turku, 20520, Finland

³Heart Center, Turku University Hospital, Turku, 20520, Finland

*mojtaba.jafaritadi@utu.fi

ABSTRACT

In this supplementary information material, additional details on classification performances are presented. Four types of data were considered for two-class, three-class, and four-class classification tasks. Kernel support vector machines (KSVM) and ranfom forests (RF) were employed for all classification tasks with and without majority voting. Performance metrics in this study include sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and F_1 score. The results of classifications are also given in confusion matrices for each classifier separately.

Supplementary tables for multiclass classifiers

Two-class classification

Confusion matrices of the each classification type is given for random forest (RF) and Kernel support vector machines (KSVM) with and without majority voting as follows:

RF-Without Majority Voting										
	Normal	AFib		Normal	PrePCI		STEMI	PrePCI		
Normal	291	42	Normal	293	40	STEMI	239	62		
AFib	32	552	PrePCI	73	197	PrePCI	100	170		
			RF-Wi	ith Majori	ty Voting					
	Normal	AFib		Normal	PrePCI		STEMI	PrePCI		
Normal	22	1	Normal	21	2	STEMI	17	4		
AFib	1	39	PrePCI	5	16	PrePCI	8	13		

Table 1. RF confusion matrix for 2-class classification with and without majority voting

Table 2. KSV confusion matrix for 2-class classification with and without majority voting

KSVM-Without Majority Voting												
	Normal	AFib		Normal	PrePCI		STEMI	PrePCI				
Normal	314	19	Normal	275	58	STEMI	240	61				
AFib	29	555	PrePCI	48	222	PrePCI	107	163				
	KSVM-With Majority Voting											
	Normal	AFib		Normal	PrePCI		STEMI	PrePCI				
Normal	23	0	Normal	21	2	STEMI	16	5				
AFib	1	39	PrePCI	4	17	PrePCI	8	13				

Performance metrics for each two-class type are defined as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity according to the

following Equations:

$$Sensitivity(SE) = \frac{\sum TP}{\sum TP + \sum FN}$$
(1)

$$Specificity(SP) = \frac{\sum TN}{\sum TN + \sum FN}$$
(2)

$$Accuracy(ACC) = \frac{\sum TP + \sum TN}{\sum TP + \sum FP + \sum FN + \sum TN}$$
(3)

where TP is true positives, meaning that disease case correctly identified as diseased, FN is false negatives meaning that disease case incorrectly identified as healthy, TN is true negatives meaning that healthy case correctly identified as healty, and FP is false positives meaning that healthy subject incorrectly selected as diseased case.

Multi-class Classification Scoring

Classification scoring for multiclass case in this study was an F_1 measure, which is obtained as an average of

$$Normal: F_{1n} = \frac{2*Nn}{\sum N + \sum n}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

$$AFib: F_{1a} = \frac{2*Aa}{\sum A + \sum a} \tag{5}$$

$$STEMI: F_{1m} = \frac{2*Mm}{\sum M + \sum m}$$
(6)

$$PrePCI: F_{1p} = \frac{2*Pp}{\sum P + \sum p}$$

$$\tag{7}$$

The final scores are generated for each of the classification types as follows:

$$F_1 = \frac{F_{1n} + F_{1m} + F_{1p}}{3} \tag{8}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{F_{1n} + F_{1a} + F_{1m} + F_{1p}}{4}.$$
(9)

Table 3. Definition of parameters for scoring used in Eq. 8 and 9

	Normal	AFib	STEMI	PrePCI	Total
Normal	Nn	Naf	Nm	Np	$\sum N$
AFib	An	Aa	Am	Ap	$\sum A$
STEMI	Mn	Ma	Mm	Mp	$\sum M$
PrePCI	Pn	Pa	Pm	Рp	$\sum P$
Total	$\sum n$	$\sum a$	$\sum m$	$\sum p$	

RF- Wit	hout Majo	rity Votin	g	RF-With	RF-With Majority Voting						
	Normal	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		Normal	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		
Normal	286	27	20	333	Normal	21	1	1	23		
STEMI	6	246	49	301	STEMI	0	17	4	21		
PrePCI	53	81	136	270	PrePCI	4	7	10	21		
Total	345	354	205		Total	25	25	15			

Table 4. RF confusion matrix for 3-class classification with and without majority voting

Table 5. KSVM confusion matrix 3-class classification with and without majority voting

KSVM-	Without n	najority vo	ting	KSVM-V	KSVM-With Majority Voting						
	Normal	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		Normal	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		
Normal	273	28	32	333	Normal	21	1	1	23		
STEMI	2	237	62	301	STEMI	0	17	4	21		
PrePCI	30	90	150	270	PrePCI	2	6	13	21		
Total	305	355	244		Total	23	24	18			

Table 6. RF Confusion matrix 4-class classification with and without majority voting

RF- Without majority voting						RF-With	RF-With Majority Voting						
	Normal	AFib	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		Normal	AFib	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		
Normal	276	20	12	25	333	Normal	21	1	1	0	23		
AFib	46	471	48	18	583	AFib	4	33	2	1	40		
STEMI	8	113	149	31	301	STEMI	0	7	12	2	21		
PrePCI	30	71	22	147	270	PrePCI	3	4	1	13	21		
Total	360	675	231	221		Total	28	45	16	16			

Table 7. KSVM Confusion matrix 4-class classification with and without majority voting

KSVM- Without majority voting							KSVM-With Majority Voting					
	Normal	AFib	STEMI	PrePCI	Total		Normal	AFib	STEMI	PrePCI	Total	
Normal	267	21	21	24	333	Normal	20	1	0	2	23	
AFib	8	461	97	18	584	AFib	0	35	5	0	40	
STEMI	1	74	185	41	301	STEMI	0	5	13	3	21	
PrePCI	21	54	49	146	270	PrePCI	2	5	3	11	21	
Total	297	610	352	229		Total	22	46	21	16		