Effective Methods for Heart Disease Detection via ECG Analyses

Andrii Yavorsky [1†] and Taras Panchenko [2††],

[1, 2] Department of Theory and Technology of Programming
Faculty of Computer Science and Cybernetics
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Akademika Glushkova Ave., 4-D, Kyiv, Ukraine, 03680

Summary
Generally developed for medical testing, electrocardiogram (ECG) recordings seizure the cardiac electrical signals from the surface of the body. ECG study can consequently be a vital first step to support analyze, comprehend, and expect cardiac ailments accountable for 31% of deaths globally. Different tools are used to analyze ECG signals based on computational methods, and explicitly machine learning method. In all abovementioned computational simulations are prevailing tools for cataloging and clustering. This review demonstrates the different effective methods for heart disease based on computational methods for ECG analysis. The accuracy in machine learning and three-dimensional computer simulations, among medical inferences and contributions to medical developments. In the first part the classification and the methods developed to get data and cataloging between standard and abnormal cardiac activity. The second part emphases on patient analysis from entire ECG recordings due to different kind of diseases present. The last part represents the application of wearable devices and interpretation of computer simulated results. Conclusively, the discussion part plans the challenges of ECG investigation and offers a serious valuation of the approaches offered. Different approaches described in this review are a sturdy asset for medicinal encounters and their transformation to the medical world can lead to auspicious developments.

Keywords:
ECG, Machine learning, Computer simulation, CVD.

1. Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a common non-communicable disease which is the leading cause of deaths worldwide. The different types of CVDs include heart attacks and heart failure, sudden bleeding from blood vessels inside the brain (hemorrhagic stroke), ischemic stroke and various problems linked with arrhythmia and heart valves. WHO reported [1-3] about 17.7 million people worldwide die every year from the CVDs. Which is the 31% of total fatalities and 75 % of this relates to the developing countries. This result leads to 23 million per year mortal rate by 2030 because of CVD. The most common type of CVDs is Cardiac arrhythmia, and it can be accurately detected from the electrocardiogram records. The ECG is a significant medical device which traces the characteristics of the cardiac transmission, revival and excitatory for usual detection of CVD. It is critical to identify the asymmetrical heart pulses in the ECG signals. For analysis of the ECG recording physical examination is necessary which is monotonous and overwhelming. Consequently, different machine learning and deep learning methods have been used for automatic detection of cardiac arrhythmias. The usual machine learning algorithms typically involve signal processing techniques associated to parameter extraction and selection, feature reduction and to end with categorization. The main problems of such methods are to classify and employ the suitable features from the ECG signals. Recently, deep learning has played noteworthy role in applications that involved identification and classification tasks[4]. These kinds of models eliminate problem of feature extractions and selection. To understand the clear image on the most recent status on detection of heart diseases using deep learning and machine learning methods throughout literature review is vital [5]. This review would help to categorize the research breaks and to give research inspiration and ideas. The most general test for Heart rhythm problems is an ECG. The ECG deals with the electrical signals of the heart using electrodes on the surface of skin. Though, it is hard to diagnose various arrhythmias with a typical resting ECG since it can only give a picture of the patient's cardiovascular activity eventually. An irregular arrhythmia can be overlooked, and medical doctors must rely on self-examining, and symptoms informed by patients to help in final diagnosis. In a few cases, gallivanting recording of ECG data, collect over widen periods of time, possibly taken in a shot to get data throughout an occurrence of an irregular arrhythmia. Though, accessible elucidations for this sort of recording are restricted. While they can lead to a diagnosis and cure that may significantly advances the feature of living for the patient, they can be inopportune equally for both the patient and doctor.

Many signs about the physical condition of a one's heart can be revealed in his blood. While a solitary blood test cannot imitate the threat of heart disease. The two general blood tests for heart disease are a C-reactive protein and cholesterol test. These tests examine CRP and cholesterol contents in the blood, respectively. As in general the analysis can help to generate a clear picture of a one's heart physical condition[6]. Alternatively, ECG

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may not be as persistent as a blood test, but other Holter examination is time taking. Because of heart catheterization, the shot of a dye is the definition of all-encompassing. Consequently, there is a requirement to introduce a non-persistent computerized method to identify heart problems. Based on suggestion the possible ECG solutions are of three types [7]. In first type data can be stored offline after data collection. Second type employs secluded connections to give real-time diagnosis by a separate server. Third type performs synchronized diagnosis in the device itself. Some of the devices for example GE Health- care, Waukesha, WI GE's SEER, Philips's DigiTrack and Midmark's IQmark are used in first type of system to provide recording and monitoring potentials, but no real–time detection due to offline detection. The second type operates in tele-medical functionalities by a remote real-time scrutinizing system [8, 9]. The majority of them use mobile phones and personal digital associates to gather the ECG data and send them to a monitoring center. Thus, the user's instantaneous feedback is grudging by the performance and analysis of the ECG. For third type, scientists have projected some intermediary level of confined real-time classification, for instance the classification of heart beats, by utilizing advanced smart phones or PDAs [10]. Although, these systems do not give a full CVD analysis solution. The sustained growth of prevailing microprocessors lets researchers to expand applications for these portable devices that bring comparable performance to another desktop computer. The techniques for heart disease analysis can be separated into different groups depending on the type of data received during monitoring. One of major decease in heart is myocardial ischemia, which pass onto the decrease in blood flow to heart muscles. That is the basis of chest pains or angina and can lead to heart attack if unprocessed. Ischemia is identified on ECG by varying in the ST sections. This discovery is straightforward during appropriate robotic investigating techniques. These measurements sustain patient management and direct doctors in hospitals for diagnosing ischemia. Thus, computer-based observation and analysis are of immense value for early diagnosis and to solve multifaceted pattern detection charges regarding taking decision in heart issues. The aforementioned heart issues relay to the contraction of blood arteries that reduce the blood flow to the heart.

2. Heartbeat cataloging

However, we invite you to read carefully the brief description below. The series of electrical signals produced in an entire cardiac cycle in depolarization and repolarization is defined as heartbeat. P wave, the QRS complex and the T wave are considered in sinus rhythm for a normal beat. The automatic detection of beats of diverse nature is the center of interest of all medical doctors and it can also be helpful for detecting ectopic beats or arrhythmic signals. It is the mainly expanded application of machine learning techniques to ECG study, generally due to the databases freely accessible for training and testing for example the MIT-BIH [16], collected for 48 half-hour extracts of two-channel ambulatory ECG footages and originally developed to estimate arrhythmia detectors. further databases are also existing and usually used to expand these techniques for example those have in Physionet's Physiobank, INCART, or the American Heart Association database [11], (table 1).

The MIT-BIH arrhythmia database supposed 20 heartbeat classes, which included in other studies [12, 13]. Because of this selection of heartbeat label sets, the cataloging goals of the diverse studies may be unusual, which make them hard to compare. A few studies focus on dual cataloging to differentiate between both standard and irregular beats [14] normal and impulsive ventricular beats [24, 29] or standards and diseased beats [37]. Further studies follow the cataloging proposals of labeling laws for example the AAMI rules for standards, ventricular, supra-ventricular, mixture of normal and ventricular, and indefinite beats [5]. Though, many methods account their cataloging performances in similar metrics, assisting their assessment precision (%) measures the quantity of properly classified tests as compared to the total number of tests classified. Sensitivity rate computes the number of positive tests which are properly classified. Heartbeat cataloging can also be done in recordings of singular length, for instance normal 12-lead ECGs, durable for more than a few seconds, otherwise Holter ECGs, recorded for a number of hours. Lengthy recordings let the study of the ECG eventually and the detection of time dependent irregularities e.g., modifies in the beat morphologies with time. Sometimes these are taken as change in heart rate. Besides the span of the recording, the number of ECG directs too many different methods to manipulate multi-directional data. Feature abstraction and size lessening.

Table 1: Summary table of the main databases castoff for cataloging of ECG signal.

Database	Type of recording	Number of recordings	annotation
MIT-BIH Arrhythmia a	—30-min excerpts —2-channel ambulatory ECG — 360 Hz	48	beat-by-beat annotations for each beat in each recording (approx. 110 000 annotations)
QT database a	— 15-min. excerpts — 2-channel ECG — 250 Hz	105	— reference beat annotations — segmentation of waveforms (for 30 to 100 normal beats per recording
American Heart Association ventricular arrhythmia a	— 2-channel excerpts — analogue ambulatory ECG — 250 H	80 for training — 75 for testing	— 8 classes of recordings (level of ventricular ectopy) — final 30 min annotated beat-by beat
INCART a	— 30-min ECG — 12 leads — 275 H	75	—175 000 beat annotations — 10 classes pathological diagnosis
UCI Machine Learning: Arrhythmia dataset	— 279 attributes (age, sex, height, waveforms description over 12 leads such as duration, amplitudes, areas)	452	16 arrhythmia classes labelled
Long-Term-ST a	— between 21 and 24 h — 2 or 3 ECG signals — 250 Hz	86	— annotated ST episode — QRS annotations — ST level measures

a PhysioBank datasets [17] available at https://physionet.org/:
— gathers 60 databases (4TB) of physiological signals: cardiopulmonary, neural, other biomedical signals — freely available
— healthy subjects and patients (sudden cardiac death, congestive heart failure, epilepsy, gait disorders, sleep apnoea, ageing

2.1. Medical purposes and ECG data

To define the ECG beat and the guidance of a classifier, the definition of a feature vector is used by many machine learning classification techniques. Every heartbeat is serene of several waves demonstrating different measures of the cardiac cycle for example P-wave, QRS complex, T-waves (Figure 1).

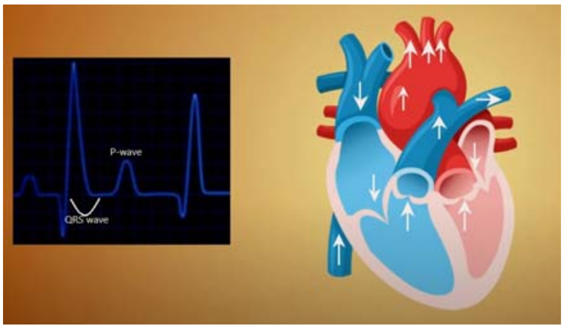

Fig. 1. P-wave and QRS wave of ECG signal

Geomorphologic features, for example slopes, peaks, amplitudes [15], define the form of the ECG wave shape. They can be able to identify the variations in the heart rhythm, as sinus rhythm vs. fibrillation, wherein the developments show diverse morphologies. To describe the restraints of ECG phenomena as QRS period, QT interval or heart rate, describe as the total number of beats per unit time[16]. Morphological features contain the coefficients of the Hermite transform, the wave transform, or the distinct cosine transform [17] that is used to model the ECG beats as a substitute of obtaining features on the raw data. `as in Zhou et al. [18] combined the signal's various frequencies before execution of feature removal. They considered many strategies such as combination of different features from the waves transform (a time/frequency depiction of the signal by mathematical functions called wavelets) ii) from computing the wave transform from the vector cardiogram leads or figuring out the features by using the two first principal module of the ECG leads called principal component analysis. The main challenge is the extraction of small features by calculating the ratio between the amount of available training data and the quantity of extracted features, that may lead to over-fitting. Many factors must be reduced for upright overview and performance by using two main reduction techniques dimensionality reduction and feature assortment. Dimensionality reduction intentions to lessen the magnitude of the space wherein the data are signified by calculation of reduced dimensions that comprise utmost of the statistics of the dataset. As the dimensionality reduction processes are mostly executed before running the classifier and most of the features can be obtained from

ECG signals. Cases of dimensionality reduction performances comprise linear or nonlinear PCA [19] or linear discriminant analysis [20]. Feature selection picks only a small subsection of the most noteworthy features in the cataloging. Therefore, some studies comprise an optimization step testing diverse feature groupings using optimization algorithm for example genomic algorithm or elemental group optimization, or arithmetical distribution study for example Gini's index and recovering only the pertinent features for additional study [21]. As, Das et al. [22]achieved cataloging between fusion beats, normal, premature ventricular, ventricular based on the inkling of a published book [23] to utilize the consecutive advancement in floating search features collection process. This enhanced the cataloging accurateness of the multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier from 80% usage of more than 70 features to 90% with only 9 features. Feature value and strength is a test as poor-quality features ensuing from low quality delineator, sieving or calculations may lead to poor performance and oversimplified properties in spite of influential cataloging algorithms. Answers to challenge this problem have been projected as in Liamedo& Martinez [4]. In their work they presented the usage of vigorous substitutes of distinctive features, by means of straight ripple transmute signal as an alternative of the QRS width to decrease the consequence of description errors.

3. Machine learning approaches for heart throb cataloging

In case of heartbeat cataloging accuracy, the machine learning techniques which are reported below show same excellent performances (~ above 95%). From the medical perspective, two significant advantages can be highlighted. First, the effects of arbitrary forests and linear techniques, against SVMs or neural networks, are medically explicable, giving the opportunity to invent new biomarkers and improve their value in discerning types of heartbeats. Secondly, neural network and Bayesian models can let the study of the ECG signals with no pre-processing of the signal, which evades the requirement for aforementioned information on the biomarkers and might help determine new acquaintance.

In an assessment report published in 2020 showed a multi-labeled analysis of 21 discrete heart signals based on 12 lead ECG by a training and validation dataset of more than 80,000 ECGs from more than 70,000 patients[24]. They confirmed that a CNN can make out 66 distinct codes or diagnosis labels, with constructive indicative performance. Recently, the same researcher has developed a new technique that utilizes a CNN to take out ECG features and a transformer network to decode ECG features into ECG codes and text cords[25]. This procedure generates a model result that more closely be likes that of a human being ECG reader. Which are gives information in a same order with same language? And creates sagacity of linked codes, so shunning the making of conflicting or commonly limited analysis that would not be presented by a human reader. This technology will be mainly significant as we ever more trust on ECG data attained during new end user-facing purposes that can be particularly scalable. For example, AI–ECG algorithms were functional to single-lead ECG sketches attained from mobiles, smart watch-facilitated recordings for the finding of AF[26]. This democratization of ECG tools will exponentially enlarge the volume of signals that stipulate analysis, which might rapidly exceed the ability of human ECG readers. We foresee that these models will be vital in making possible tele-health expertise and could permit the formation of hub laboratory facilities accomplished of ingesting and progression enormous extent data. On the other hand, we concern that the signal superiority gained with these devices can be incoherent, and AI–ECG may be less able than human specialist overeaters to categorize the heart beat using deprived quality tracings, as noted in the aforesaid smart watch research. Likewise, in an additional study, a deep neural network set using ECG recordings from smart watches revealed excellent performance for submissive findings of AF[27, 28] as compare to the reference standard of AF analysis from 12-lead ECGs, although its work was much less vital in reference to a self-reported history of constant AF. However, even if immense progress has been made to an inclusive, human like ECG-analysis package, the understanding relics on the prospect. Yet in current manifestation, the package requires the accuracy for execution with less human error[27]. Moreover, computer-based ECG analysis has the possibility to manipulate human over readers and, if incorrect, can provide as a basis of systematic fault. This concern is mainly appropriate if the algorithms are derivative of populations that are separate from those wherein the algorithms apply. This limitation accentuates the need for a various derivation sample that can preferably counting a miscellaneous patient population and mixed way of data compilation that imitate real world practices, thorough exterior corroboration studies and parted execution with enduring appraisal of model performance and efficiency. Quality control systems founded on standard over reads by skilled analysts of ECGs who are sightless to the yield of the CNN will permit constant calibration of the model.

3.1 The ECG as a deep phenotyping tool

Interpretation of an ECG by a trained cardiologist relies on established knowledge of what is normal or abnormal on the basis of more than a century of experience with assessing the ECG in patient care and based on our understanding of the electro pathophysiology of numerous heart settings. In spite of the massive possible efforts to gain understandings in cardiac health and ailment from an expert clarification of the ECG, the data collection is restricted by the explainer's limited capability to perceive inaccessible features or forms fitting recognized rules. Though, unseen basic view capacity can be refined signals and forms that cannot be fitted outmoded data and that are distorted by the social eye. Attaching to the supremacy of deep learning AI techniques composed with the accessibility of big ECG and scientific datasets, emerging tools for methodical abstraction of features of ECGs and their connotation with precise cardiac analyses has become viable. Naturally, some circumstances are not reproduced in the ECG, that even an AI–ECG cannot solve though these skills can understand afar a professional reader's capability, they cannot understand whatever is not seen. Here, we review the state-of-the-art developments in the application of deep-learning AI techniques to the 12-lead ECG for the discovery of symptomless vascular disease that may not be willingly deceptive, even to professional's eyes.

3.2. Diagnosis of Left Ventricular systolic dysfunction

The systolic function of the left ventricle, traditionally quantified as the LVEF by echocardiography, is a key measure of cardiac function. A reduced LVEF describes a big subcategory of patients with heart failure, then a decay in LVEF can be symptomless for an extensive period before any symptoms activate evaluation. Certainly, up to 7% of persons in the public might have symptomless LV disfunction (LVEF < 50%) [29]. A little LVEF has equally predictive and managing inferences. Detection of a small LVEF should activate a thorough review for any rescindable causes that should be lectured in an appropriate fashion to minimalize the scope of enduring myo-cardinal damage. The initial commencement of optimum medical treatment can consequence in developments in systolic LV function and quality of lifespan, merely can also lessen heart failure linked illness and transience. Though, in the lack of symptoms, categorizing these patients remains a trial and, consequently, symptomless LV disfunction might be unrecognized. Numerous tactics to run patients for symptomless LV systolic dysfunction have been examined, with risk influences, the average 12-lead ECG, echocardiography and mensuration the points of circulating biomarkers [30]. But none of these methods has satisfactory analytical accurateness or cost-efficiency to defend repetitive operation clinically. The latent of the AI–ECG as an indicator of symptomless LV disfunction has been verified. With the usage of connected ECG and echocardiographic statistics from 44,959 patient role at the one of the USA Clinic, a CNN was skilled to categorize patients with LV disfunction, well-defined as LVEF of ≤ 35% by echocardiography, based on the ECG data alone. The typical model was formerly verified on a wholly separate set of 52,870 patients, and its AUC was 0.93 for the diagnoses of LV disfunction, with conforming sensitivity, specificity, and accurateness of 93.0%, 86.3% and 85.7%, respectively. In individuals in the CNN apparently erroneously perceived LV disfunction (seeming wrong positive tests), the persons with a positive AI screen were four-fold mostly grow LV disfunction over an average follow-up of 3.5 years rather than one with a negative AI screen, signifying the capability of the model to diagnose LV disfunction even before a failure in LVEF restrained by echocardiography. Similar to the model of the ischemic cataract in myocardial infarction and ischemic heart ailment, the pre-clinical cataract of cellular-level modifications (for example fluctuations to calcium homeostasis) and mechanical purpose changes (as irregular lutropin and strain rate) could be reproduced in the ECG and visible by a skilled deep-learning CNN AI–ECG model. This remark rises the prospect that this model might be utilized to find patients with initial or subclinical LV disfunction or even one with standard ventricular function who are at menace of heart failure. In a succeeding potential authentication from different group, the AI–ECG procedure was functional for 3,876 patients who experienced transthoracic echocardiography and an got ECG footage in 30 days. These patient roles, the process was capable to perceive an LVEF of ≤ 35% with 88% particularly, 83 % sensitivity and 87% accurateness (AUC 0.928). This procedure has been authenticated outwardly in patients bestowing with dyspnea to the emergency department. An authentication struggle in a multicenter, worldwide unit is also under process. Of note, the procedure has also established high accurateness for detection of little LVEF when applied to a single lead ECG, thus letting its application with the usage of smart-phone based or even stethoscope-based electrodes. While additional severe medical testing for patient results is obligatory, these data highpoint the AI–ECG as a possible resource to overwhelm the boundaries of hitherto verified screening biomarkers for symptomless LV disfunction. Other imminent applications of the AI–ECG procedure for the finding of LV disfunction could comprise the longitudinal observing of patients with reputable congestive heart fiasco who are getting medical treatment, the prediction of the hazard of incident myocardiopathy in patients getting cardiotoxic chemotherapy in those cardioprotective therapy could be introduced prophylactically or the longitudinal monitoring of patients by valvular heart disease in whom the expansion of LV disfunction would imply an sign for surgical interference. Moreover, the FDA delivered an Emergency Use Authorization for the 12-lead AI–ECG procedure to perceive LV disfunction in patients suffering with corona virus disease 201925. Extensive clinical application transversely other specialisms could also be conceivable.

4. Discussion

AF foreshadows an amplified hazard of reduced quality of life, stroke, and heart failure are consequences in common appointments to the emergency department and normal in-patient admittances. Amongst patients with an embolic stroke of undecided basis, formerly called 'cryptogenic stroke', who endure 30-day beat observing, about 20% are initiate to have earlier undetected paroxysmal AF26. In these patients, anticoagulation drops the reappearance of stroke and could reduce death rate, while in the absenteeism of predictable AF, anticoagulation suggested no medical advantage and surges the risk of hemorrhage[31]. Though, the analysis of AF can be indefinable because up to 22% of patients are totally symptomless, and additional around one-third of patients have uncharacteristic symptoms[32, 33]. Moreover, AF is only erratic (or paroxysmal) in most of the patients. In spite of widespread investigation on the issue, the value of screening persons for AF remnants a matter of discussion, and the US defensive Facilities Task Force reports that the data are at present inadequate to indorse monotonous AF screening in over-all people 3 0. Recently, Apple Heart Study, the major rational assessment of AF screening in an over-all populace using a smartwatch-empowered photoplethysmography expertise, 0.53% of contestants got notices of probable AF over an average of ~3.5 months of supervision [34]. In roughly one-third of these persons, AF was lately confirmed after a week patch ECG checking. This discovery proposes that, though mass screening of unselected people is viable with existing technologies, the profit of this method is low, and the medical consequence is ambiguous. Simple and very precise methods to the finding of symptomless paroxysmal AF might be significant for the collection of patient's samples for initial organization of oral anticoagulation for the deterrence of AF-based illness and death.To measure the probability of soundless AF, a group of researchers from the Mayo Clinic established a CNN to forecast AF on the basis of a typical 12-lead ECG attained during venous sinus beat[35]. The procedure was advanced by means of closely half a million numerically kept ECGs from 126,526 patients and was authenticated and verified in distinct interior datasets. The model applicable with obscurities on a chronological axis and transversely manifold leads to excerpt morphologic and chronological features throughout the preparation and authentication procedures. Patient role with at best one ECG screening AF in 31 days afterward the sinus beat ECG were confidential as actuality positive for AF. In the testing dataset, the procedure established an AUC of 0.86, sensitivity of 80.0%, particularly of 78.5% and an accuracy of 80.4% in perceiving patients with certification of AF by means of only info from the sinus rhythm ECG[36, 37]. Consequently, the procedure can perceive nearly related, anonymous AF, slightly expect the lasting danger of AF. Theoretically, this AI implement changes a monotonous 10-s, 12-lead ECG into the correspondent of an extended beat-observing tool though the period of 'monitoring' and its profit necessitate authentication. Moreover, this device can be applied retroactively to numerally stowed ECGs from patients with a preceding ESUS. This procedure could ease besieged AF investigation (by using an ambulant beat-monitoring cover in subsections of high-risk patients. This review based on initial, findings and methods but we are now measuring the presentation of this procedure in classifying affected role who could get assistance from potential AF screening or nursing and, eventually, numerous stroke-anticipation approaches. It is also noted that different researchers have consequent comparable AF risk-prediction tools that study other electrophysiological limitations, for example signal-be an average of ECG-based P-wave analysis.ECGs are universally completed for a diversity of screening, analytic and monitoring determinations, thus delivering sufficient chances for the implementation of this procedure. The final scientific usefulness of this method will be strongminded by the experiential positive and negative prognostic -values of the procedure when implement to a specified populace and by the rate and downriver penalties, chiefly for patient consequences, connected to continuation diagnostic testing and treatments. Contrasting the outmoded risk-forecast models that include already defined variable quantity, the CNN labeled above is doubting, since we are unaware of what ECG features the CNN is 'observing and which issues initiative its presentation. The performance of the procedure is probable to be created on an amalgamation of ECG signatures that can be known menace factors for AF in addition to others that are now unidentified or are not clear to the humanoid eye, along with, in a complicated ways [2]. The ECG is also probable to cover evidence that relates with identified medical risk features.

5. Conclusion

The accuracy in machine learning and three-dimensional computer simulations, among medical inferences and contributions to medical developments. In the first part the classification and the methods developed to get data and cataloging between standard and abnormal cardiac activity. The second part emphases on patient analysis from entire ECG recordings due to different kind of diseases present. The last part represents the application of wearable devices and interpretation of computer simulated results. Conclusively, the discussion part plans the challenges of ECG investigation and offers a serious valuation of the approaches offered. Different approaches described in this review are a sturdy asset for medicinal encounters and their transformation to the medical world can lead to auspicious developments.

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1st **Yavorsky Andrii -** PhD Student, Faculty of Computer Science and Cybernetics Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Akademika Glushkova Ave., 4-D, Kyiv, Ukraine, 03680 (email: tp@infosoft.ua).

2nd **Taras Panchenko -** PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Theory and Technology of Programming Faculty of Computer Science and Cybernetics Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, https://publons.com/researcher/3878875/taras-panchenko/, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0412-1945, https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57190125441, Web of Science Researcher ID AAY-2285-2020, Akademika Glushkova Ave., 4-D, Kyiv, Ukraine, 03680 (email: tp@infosoft.ua).