

# A Mixed-Domain Self-Attention Network for Multilabel Cardiac Irregularity Classification Using Reduced-Lead Electrocardiogram

Hao-Chun Yang<sup>1\*</sup>, Wan-Ting Hsieh<sup>2\*</sup>, Trista Pei-Chun Chen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>Inventec Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan



## Introduction

Electrocardiogram (ECG) is considered a powerful signal to detect cardiac irregularities, which cause 17.9 million annual deaths worldwide. In the spirit of the PhysioNet/Computing in Cardiology Challenge 2021 [1], we propose Mixed-Domain Self-Attention Resnet to identify cardiac abnormalities from reduced-lead ECG. Our approach achieves the score of 0.602 (54th), 0.593 (37th), 0.597 (38th), 0.591 (38th), and 0.589 (39th) on 12, 6, 4, 3, and 2 -lead ECG channels respectively.

## Problems

► **Domain Bias:** The strategy of bridging the domain gap between train and test set is vital to ensure the generalizability of the proposed classifier.

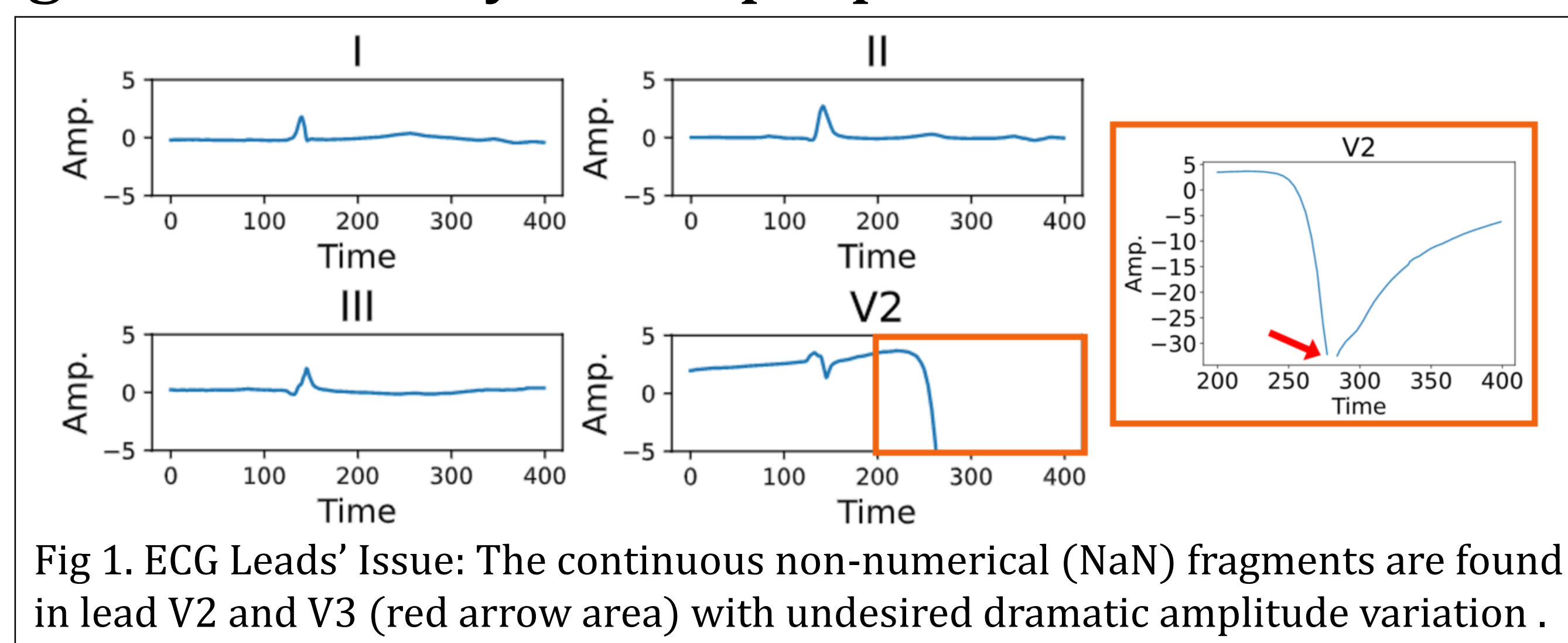


Fig 1. ECG Leads' Issue: The continuous non-numerical (NaN) fragments are found in lead V2 and V3 (red arrow area) with undesired dramatic amplitude variation.

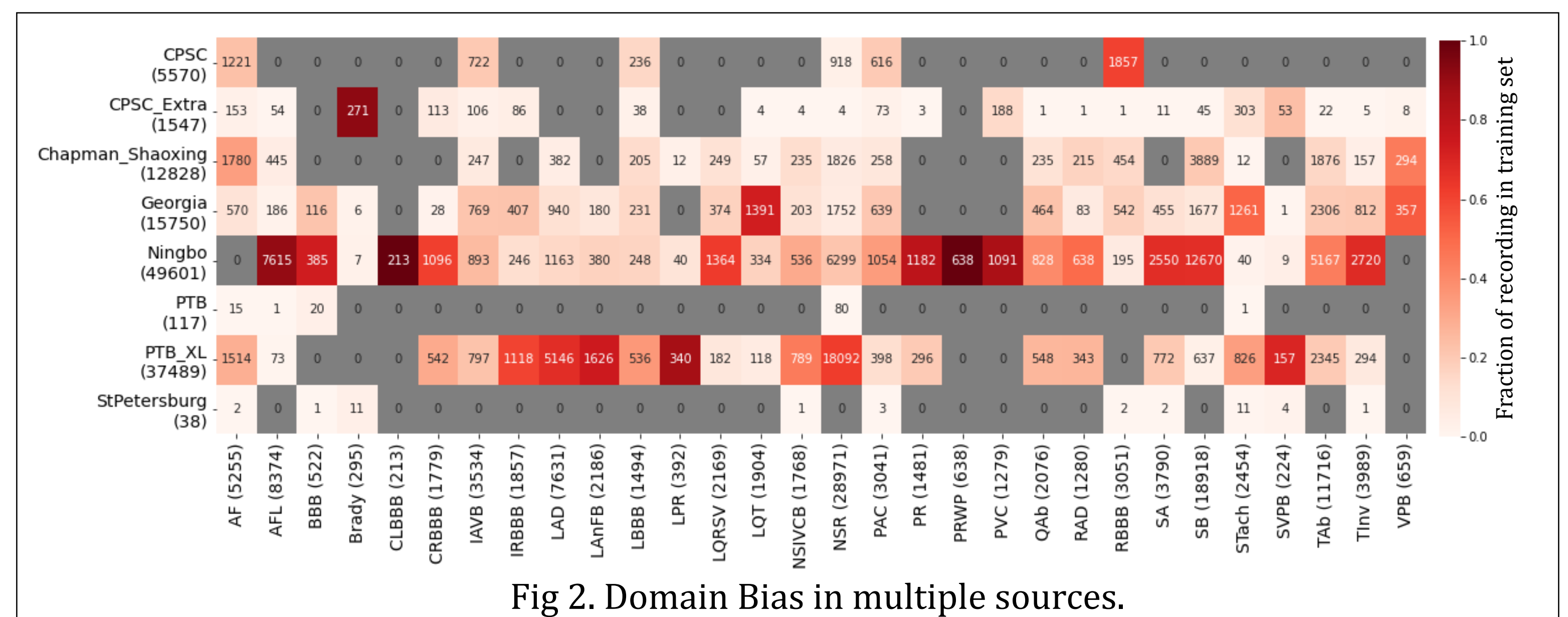


Fig 2. Domain Bias in multiple sources.

► **ECG Leads' Issue:** Complex relation between different ECG leads and CVDs requires a method to automatically learn the mapping of relation. Besides, the low-quality leads which contain continuous non-numeric fragments should be ignored since they will eventually hinder the model's performance.

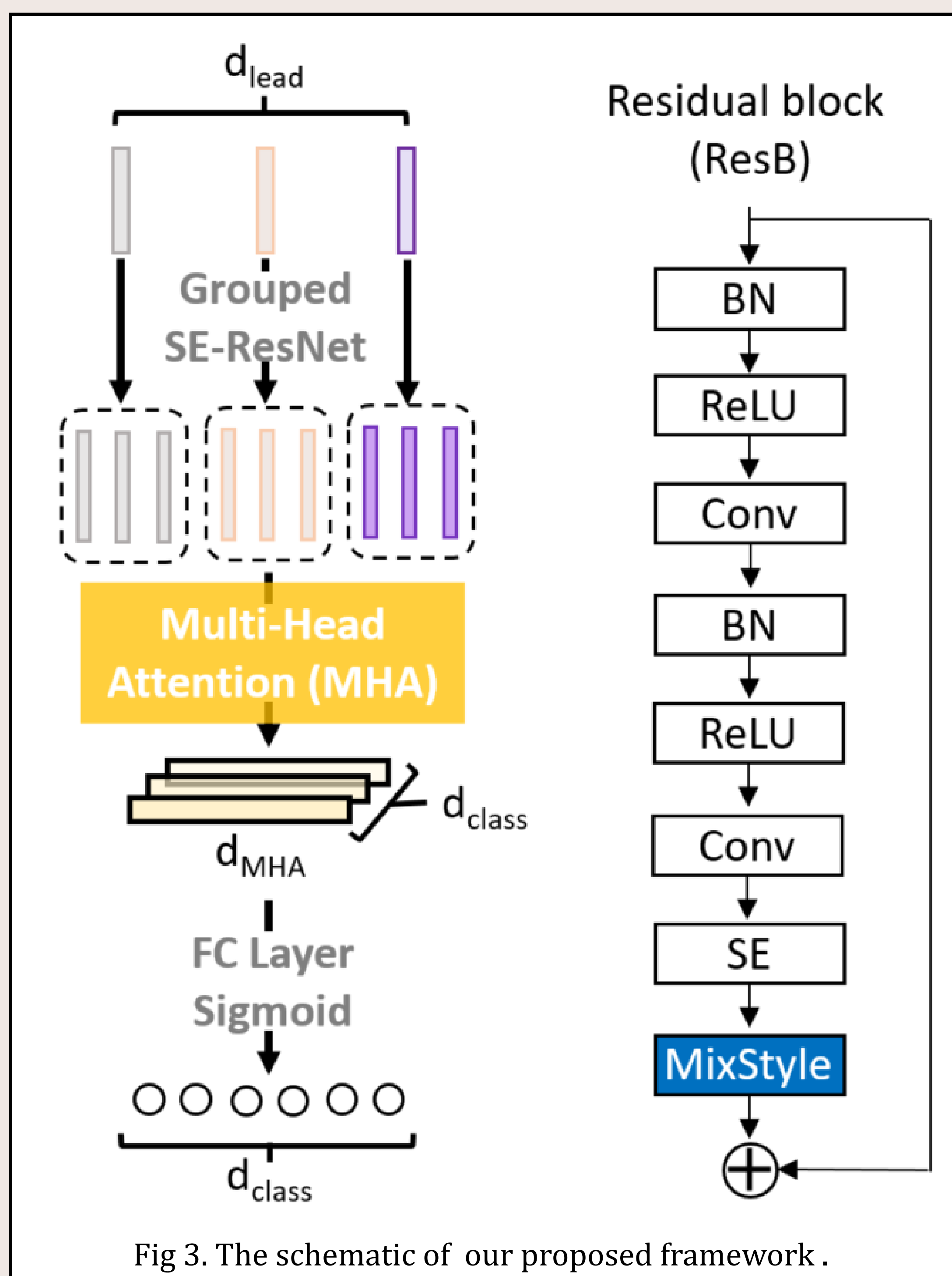


Fig 3. The schematic of our proposed framework.

## Methodology

► **MixStyle[2]** to generalize for different domains.

$$\gamma_{mix} = \lambda \sigma(F) + (1 - \lambda) \sigma(F')$$

$$\beta_{mix} = \lambda \mu(F) + (1 - \lambda) \mu(F')$$

$$MixStyle(F, F') = \gamma_{mix} \odot \frac{F - \mu(F)}{\sigma(F)} + \beta_{mix}$$

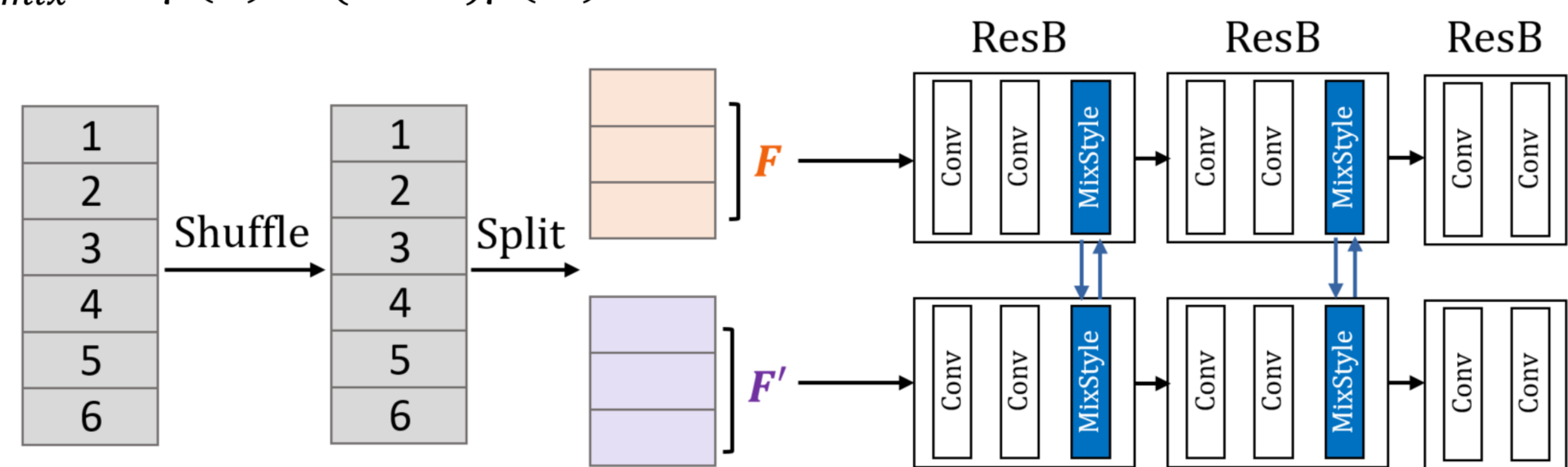


Fig 4. MixStyle training strategy.

► **Multihead Attention layer (MHA)** with valid-lead mask to ignore low-quality ECG leads and attend on the rest of leads.

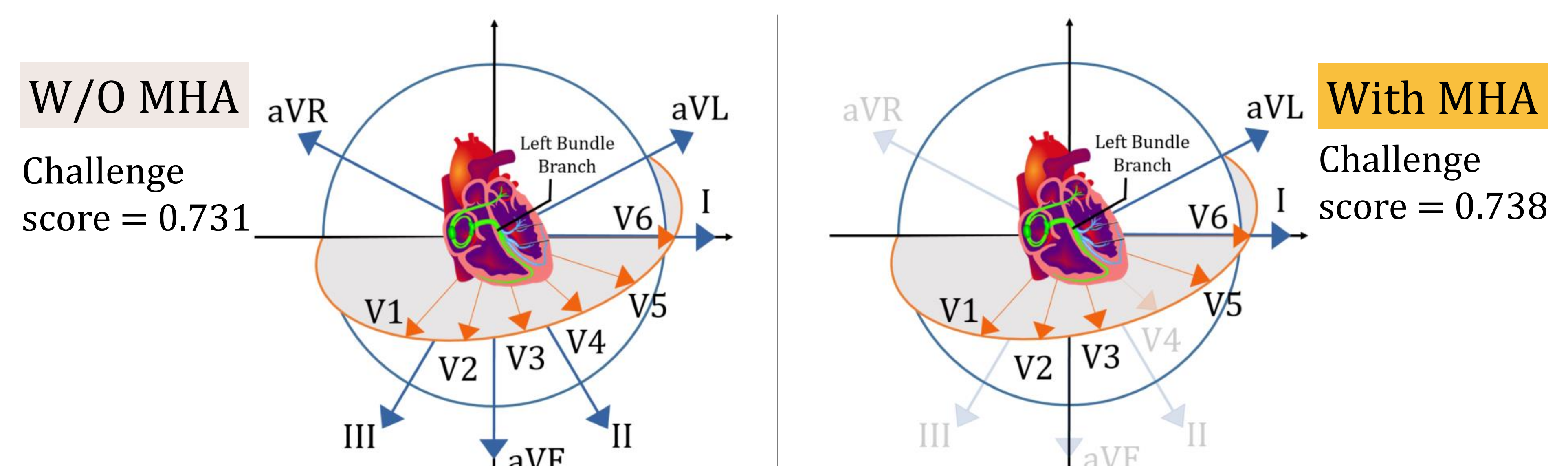


Fig 5. The Schematic and performance of MHA.

[1] Reyna MA, Sadr N, Perez Alday EA, Gu A, Shah A, Ro-bichaux C, et al. Will Two Do? Varying Dimensions in Electrocardiography: the PhysioNet/Computing in Cardiology Challenge 2021. Computing in Cardiology 2021;48:1-4

[2] Zhou K, Yang Y, Qiao Y, Xiang T. Domain generalization with mixstyle. CoRR 2021;abs/2104.02

| Model      | SERsn+M |       |       |       |       | SERsn+M+A |       |       |       |       |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|            | 12      | 6     | 4     | 3     | 2     | 12        | 6     | 4     | 3     | 2     |
| Leads      |         |       |       |       |       |           |       |       |       |       |
| Training   | 0.731   | 0.709 | 0.711 | 0.713 | 0.705 | 0.738     | 0.71  | 0.723 | 0.719 | 0.707 |
| Validation | 0.602   | 0.593 | 0.597 | 0.591 | 0.589 | 0.525     | 0.506 | 0.511 | 0.503 | 0.499 |

Table 1. Challenge scores of different models. M: with MixStyle block, A: with the MHA layer.