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Patent Search

Invention Title	AI for the Heart Multi-Class ECG Ailment Classification Using Cutting-Edge Machine Learning
Publication Number	06/2025
Publication Date	07/02/2025
Publication Type	INA
Application Number	202541007283
Application Filing Date	29/01/2025
Priority Number	
Priority Country	
Priority Date	
Field Of Invention	BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEERING
Classification (IPC)	A61B0005000000, G06N0003045000, G06N0003080000, G16H0010600000, G16H0050200000

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Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative tool in healthcare, particularly in the domain of electrocardiogram (ECG) analysis, where it addresses the manual interpretation by enabling precise and efficient multi-class classification of cardiac ailments. Utilizing advanced machine learning (ML) techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), AI models can extract features and recognize temporal patterns from raw ECG signals, facilitating the identification of conditions like arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, and heart block. Cutting-edge innovations, including transfer learning and attention mechanisms, enhance model performance by focusing on critical signal segments and leveraging pre-trained models for specific datasets, reducing data requirements and improving scalability. AI systems are increasingly integrated into wearable devices and remote monitoring solutions, enabling real-time detection of cardiac anomalies and preventive care through continuous ECG analysis. These systems also incorporate robust preprocessing techniques to mitigate noise and artifacts, improving the quality of data. Federated learning and semi-supervised methods ensure privacy-preserving collaboration and efficient use of unlabeled datasets, allowing for ethical and secure deployment. Personalized AI models adapt to individual patient variations, offering tailored diagnostics, while scalable algorithms and edge computing capabilities support widespread adoption in diverse healthcare environments, including resource-limited settings. The implementation of AI-powered ECG classification tools in clinical settings provides actionable insights to cardiologists, reducing diagnostic errors and improving efficiency. Cross-condition analysis enables simultaneous detection of overlapping comorbid conditions, presenting a comprehensive diagnostic approach. Open-source frameworks and automated annotation tools promote innovation and accessible driving advancements in the field. Ethical considerations, such as algorithmic bias and data privacy, remain critical, with ongoing efforts to align these technologies with standards and healthcare requirements. The fusion of AI with cardiology is redefining cardiovascular diagnostics, offering significant potential to improve global health and enhance the quality of patient care.

Complete Specification

Description: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are a leading cause of global mortality, making their timely diagnosis critical. The electrocardiogram (ECG), which records the heart's electrical activity, is a key diagnostic tool for detecting cardiac conditions. However, traditional manual interpretation of ECGs is labor-intensive, error-prone, often subjective, creating a need for automated solutions to enhance accuracy and efficiency.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have revolutionized ECG analysis by enabling automated classification of various cardiac ailments. These techniques utilize complex algorithms to analyze ECG signals, identifying patterns that might be missed by human interpretation. AI's ability to handle large-scale datasets and diagnostic precision makes it an indispensable tool for modern cardiology.

Multi-class classification involves distinguishing among several potential outcomes, such as different heart conditions. Advanced models like convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are adept at extracting features from raw ECG waveforms, while recurrent neural networks (RNNs) capture temporal dependencies. These machine learning techniques eliminate the need for extensive manual feature engineering, improving performance in complex classification tasks.

ECG analysis is not without challenges. Variability in heart signals, noise artifacts, and imbalanced datasets—where some cardiac conditions are underrepresented—affect model performance. Signal denoising techniques and data augmentation strategies are used to enhance the quality of input data. Moreover, cost-sensitive learning approaches are employed to mitigate the impact of imbalanced datasets.

Cutting-edge innovations like transfer learning, ensemble learning, and attention mechanisms have significantly improved ECG classification. Transfer learning enables the adaptation of pre-trained models for specific ECG datasets, reducing the need for large-scale data. Ensemble learning combines predictions from multiple models, enhancing robustness, while attention mechanisms focus on critical portions of ECG signals, improving both accuracy and interpretability.

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Page last updated on: 26/06/2019