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DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK WITH OPTIMIZATIONS FOR AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF ARRHYTHMIA FROM ECG DATA

FAHMINA TARANUM[1], S. FOUZIA SAYEEDUNNISA[2], GOURI R PATIL[3], MANIZA HIJAB[4], KOTARI SRIDEVI[5], SYED SHABBEER AHMAD [6]

[1]Professor, CSED, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering & Technology, OU, Hyderabad.
[2]Associate Professor, IT, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering & Technology, OU, Hyderabad.
[3]Associate Professor, IT, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering & Technology, OU, Hyderabad.
[4]Associate Professor, CSED, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering & Technology, OU, Hyderabad.
[5]Associate Professor, CSE Dept, IFHE-FST Hyderabad.
[6]Professor in CSED, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering & Technology, OU, Hyderabad.

ftaranum@mjcollege.ac.in fouzia@mjcollege.ac.in gouripatil@mjcollege.ac.in
manizahijab@mjcollege.ac.in sridevik@ifheindia.org shabbeer.ahmad@mjcollege.ac.in

ABSTRACT

The WHO states cardiovascular disorders are a significant health concern, emphasizing the need for technical advancements to provide diagnostic instruments that can identify arrhythmias or irregular heartbeats in electrocardiograms. As AI has grown in popularity, especially DL methods that have shown promise in analyzing medical data, it is imperative to apply these learning-based strategies to improve arrhythmia detection and classification performance. CD diagnosis is a promising use of current DL models, such as CNNs. Nevertheless, these models must be improved to diagnose diseases as effectively as possible. This study suggests a DL-based system for automatically identifying and categorizing electrocardiogram arrhythmias. To further apply this framework and efficiently identify arrhythmias, we provide an approach called LbADC. Our empirical investigation, which used the PhysioNet 2017 Challenge dataset as a benchmark, showed that the suggested DL architecture successfully identifies and categorizes arrhythmias in ECG data. According to the experimental data, the tested CNN model outperformed several current DL models, including LeNet, ResNet50, and U-Net, with a maximum specificity of 96.04%. Therefore, to develop a clinical decision support system for the automated screening of CD disorders, the suggested framework, the improved CNN model, and the underlying algorithm may be included in any current healthcare application.

Keywords – *Healthcare, Detection of Cardiovascular Diseases, Arrhythmias Detection, Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence*

1. INTRODUCTION

The WHO has reported an increase in cardiovascular disorders, particularly arrhythmias or irregular heartbeats, worldwide. All people's health and well-being are prioritized in the SD Goals of the UN. To do this, it is crucial to use cutting-edge technology to create new diagnostic techniques that can improve the healthcare sector in many nations. Using DL models and AI to develop better diagnostic tools has become more crucial as these technologies emerge. These technologies offer a technology-driven method that links facts with their patient observations, which can help medical practitioners identify various ailments. Learning-based approaches are already being used in several arrhythmia identification and categorization programs. Future studies will concentrate on resolving time restrictions and further enhancing accuracy. A CNN-RCN model with dropout regularization was adopted to improve accuracy and minimize processing time because SCD has been highlighted as a serious problem [1]. With intentions to test more arrhythmia types and a more comprehensive range of datasets, a different

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study presented a DL model for arrhythmia identification utilizing VMD, EMD, and DWT [2]. Future research will focus on examining more enormous datasets, as a DL method has shown significant accuracy in categorizing ECG arrhythmias [3]. Furthermore, the FRM-CNN model was created to overcome particular classification difficulties and distinguish atrial fibrillation from noisy ECG data [4]. For the diagnosis of CVD, a model that combines DL and a genetic algorithm was introduced; future iterations are expected to incorporate BiLSTM [5]. An HDL model was also used to detect CHF using ECG data; future work aims to increase the robustness of the model [6]. Last but not least was the three-layer genetic ensemble classifier for ECG data; further studies will focus on refining the system and examining other signals [7].

The following are the contributions we have made to this research. We propose a DL-based method for automatically detecting and classifying arrhythmias in ECG data. We also propose an algorithm, LbADC, to leverage this paradigm effectively. Our empirical study proved that the proposed DL architecture successfully detects and classifies arrhythmias in ECG data using the benchmark dataset from the PhysioNet 2017 Challenge. Based on the experimental results, the enhanced CNN model achieved the highest specificity of 96.04% and beat other DL models, such as LeNet, ResNet50, and U-Net. The proposed framework enhanced the CNN model, and the underlying algorithm might be integrated into existing healthcare applications to provide a clinical decision support system for automated screening of CD diseases. The remainder of the paper is formatted as follows: Section 2 reviews past studies on contemporary methods for diagnosing and classifying CD. Section 3 outlines the suggested approach, which includes the improved CNN model, algorithm, and underlying framework for enhancing arrhythmia detection and classification performance. Section 4 provides detailed information about our empirical study and compares our results with various state-of-the-art DL models. Section 5 discusses the research conducted and addresses the limitations of the study. Finally, Section 6 concludes our research and offers directions for possible future studies.

2. RELATED WORK

Several researchers have contributed to methods based on learning to identify arrhythmias in ECG data. Kaspal et al. [1] identify SCD; the paper presents a CNN-RCN model with dropout regularization, improving accuracy and cutting processing time. Time constraints and residual accuracy might be addressed in further studies. Sahoo et al. [2] proposed a DL model for accurate arrhythmia detection utilizing DWT, EMD, and VMD. More arrhythmia types and a wider variety of data will be tested in future research. Essa et al. [3] offered a DL approach with several models for classifying ECG arrhythmias that achieve 95.81% accuracy. Further research will examine larger datasets and a greater variety of arrhythmias. Fan et al. [4], the FRM-CNN model achieves a better accuracy rate by separating atrial fibrillation from noisy mobile ECG data. Future research will tackle the constraints associated with signal classification. Hammad et al. [5] offered a DL and genetic algorithm model for ECG-based CVD diagnosis. The subsequent development will include BiLSTM integration.

Ning et al. [6] described a hybrid deep-learning model that can accurately identify CHF from ECG data. Among the following challenges are improving model robustness and testing shorter ECG data. Plawaik and Acharya [7] provided a novel three-layer genetic ensemble classifier for ECG data that achieves substantial accuracy. Subsequent studies will concentrate on improving algorithms and assessing more signals. Sharma et al. [8] presented a rhythm-based ECG analysis technique that uses FB expansion and LSTM to detect arrhythmias more accurately. Testing with more extensive datasets and different basis functions will be part of future development. Hirsch et al. [9] related to atrial activity and the RR interval, this work proposes an accurate real-time technique for detecting AF. Further studies will enhance feature sets and adjust each person's ECG rating. Mahmud et al. [10] presented DeepArrNet, a CNN model that uses cutting-edge convolution methods to identify arrhythmias. Upcoming projects will concentrate on improving application and performance.

Ayano et al. [11] proposed a deep-learning ECG model with high accuracy and easily understandable properties to improve diagnostic dependability and accuracy. Din et al. [12] provided a CNN-LSTM-Transformer model that they hope will increase the accuracy of ECG-based arrhythmia diagnosis; nevertheless, processing and classification limitations plague it. Qu et al. [13] introduced HQ-DCGAN, a method for producing ECG data that increases classification accuracy but has issues with the efficiency and quality of quantum data. Al-Shammary et al. [14], the study's Chi-square distance-based classifier, which detects arrhythmias with higher accuracy, is limited by its reliance on feature selection and optimization. Narotamo et al. [15] study results show that 1D ECG networks perform better for classifying CVD than 2D and multimodal approaches, indicating the need for more research on class imbalance and better picture quality.

Bechinia et al. [16] addressed class imbalance using ACGAN and suggested a deep learning model that combines LC-CNN and MobileNet-V2 for high-accuracy ECG arrhythmia identification. Upcoming projects will examine sophisticated models, test on various datasets, and do real-time monitoring. Sharma et al. [17] presented a hybrid technique for ECG classification that combines SVM-FFBPNN, CS, and DWT and achieves better accuracy. Additional arrhythmia classes will be included in future development. Zhou and Tan [18] presented the CNN-ELM technique, which leads to an accurate 97.50% ECG categorization. Subsequent research endeavors should focus on enhancing real-time detection and managing signal noise. Sabut et al. [19] improved VTA prediction and AED efficiency by creating an accurate DNN-based technique for ventricular tachyarrhythmia detection. Future research might simplify the calculations and improve accuracy. Petmezas et al. [20] suggested a CNN-LSTM model with concentrated loss for accurate atrial fibrillation detection with good sensitivity and specificity. Future studies might focus on improving accuracy and addressing computer constraints.

Islam et al. [21] attention-based dilated CNN combined with BiLSTM allows the HARDC model to identify arrhythmias. Future work will concentrate on improving model generalization and real-time performance. Kumar et al. [22] utilized fuzzy clustering and DL, and the Fuzz-ClustNet model enhanced arrhythmia identification, outperforming previous techniques. In the future, more cardiac illnesses will be detected, and signal processing will improve. Kumar et al. [23] showed that a DL model for ambulatory ECG data-based AF diagnosis produces many false positives associated with patient activity. By including contextual variables and investigating HDL models, future research seeks to minimize false positives. Asif et al. [24] provided a weighted federated learning technique for ECG arrhythmias to improve classification accuracy and privacy. Future development will improve data privacy, address data imbalance, and assess network conditions. Kumar et al. [25] proposed an IoT-based multi-channel residual network-based ECG framework for real-time arrhythmia detection. Future initiatives to enhance data analysis and accuracy will use cloud platforms and state-of-the-art hardware integration.

Kumar et al. [26] introduced DeepAware, a hybrid model that blends DL with context-aware heuristics, to enhance atrial fibrillation detection by reducing false positives. Further work aims to strengthen model efficacy, control various arrhythmias, and explore enhanced data integration and interpretability. Sowmya and Jose [27] assessed DL techniques for ECG classification, emphasizing the superior accuracy of CNN-LSTM. Upcoming projects will focus on enhancing generalizability, managing various illnesses, and combining edge computing for instantaneous anomaly identification. Mohonta et al. [28] presented a DL model that achieves high sensitivity and accuracy for accurate arrhythmia identification from brief ECG segments by utilizing CNN and CWT. Future research aims to improve generalizability and real-time applicability. Hong et al. [29] improved ECG interpretation, dealt with false positives, and bridged the communication gap between cardiologists and devices by employing DL for accurate AF, PVC, and PAC identification. Future studies aim to increase precision and enhance handling rare ECG abnormalities. Li et al. [30] proposed an upgraded deep residual CNN to achieve excellent sensitivity and specificity for ECG-based arrhythmia classification. However, more robust generalizations for rare classes and additional annotated datasets are needed. Subsequent studies will concentrate on finding solutions for data imbalance and exploring semi-supervised learning.

Wang et al. [31] presented DMSFNet, a CNN that improves arrhythmia identification for multi-scale ECG analysis. Its uses will grow in the future. Yildirim et al. [32] offered a high-accuracy DNN model for arrhythmia detection, but it necessitates complex hardware; future work will look at multi-task learning. Wang [33] offered an 11-layer CNN-MENN model for very accurate AF detection. Further integration of ENN structures is a task for the future. Peimanker and Puthusserypady [34] use the DENS-ECG model to achieve high sensitivity and accuracy in real-time heartbeat segmentation. The next endeavor will include a more thorough application and evaluation. With excellent accuracy, Rath et al. [35], the GAN-LSTM model performs well in identifying cardiac illness from ECG data. Testing other models and datasets is part of the effort to come.

Sangaiah et al. [36], by integrating feature extraction, noise reduction, and HMM classification, the system generates an ECG arrhythmia with substantial detection accuracy. The integration of IoMT will be included in the following initiatives. Londhe and Atulkar [37] provided a hybrid CNN-BiLSTM model that achieves higher accuracy in ECG wave segmentation. Future studies will concentrate on diagnosing illnesses in real time. Atal and Singh [38] suggested a deep CNN tailored for Bat-Rider that achieves better accuracy in classifying arrhythmias. Improved algorithms and dynamic feature processing are areas of focus for future work. Tyagi and Mehra [39] proposed a hybrid CNN model that uses Grasshopper Optimization to achieve accuracy for ECG classification. Future studies will examine CNN and backpropagation for real-time detection. To improve the accuracy of arrhythmia detection, Murat et al. [40] developed a DL model that integrates deep and ECG data. A comparison of the twelve ECG leads will be done in future research. The literature analysis clarified that improvements were required for DL models to perform better regarding ECG data analytics.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section explains the recommended methodology for developing a DL system that automatically detects and classifies arrhythmias in ECG data. The method enhances the multi-class classification of arrhythmias in ECG data using a specific algorithm and an improved CNN model.

3.1 Method

We created a DL framework using our enhanced CNN model to classify and predict arrhythmias on a benchmark ECG dataset. The framework's robust preprocessing feature, which raises the caliber of the training data, is combined with the improved CNN model for multi-class classification. Enhancement of the CNN model is advised because of its high level of effectiveness in identifying features in medical data. DL is well suited for medical data as it enhances the ability to identify disease. This system's ability to learn under supervision depends on the caliber of the training data. Training data quality may be improved by labeled dataset construction, exploratory data analysis, and data compilation into training, testing, and validation. In Figure 1, the proposed framework is shown.

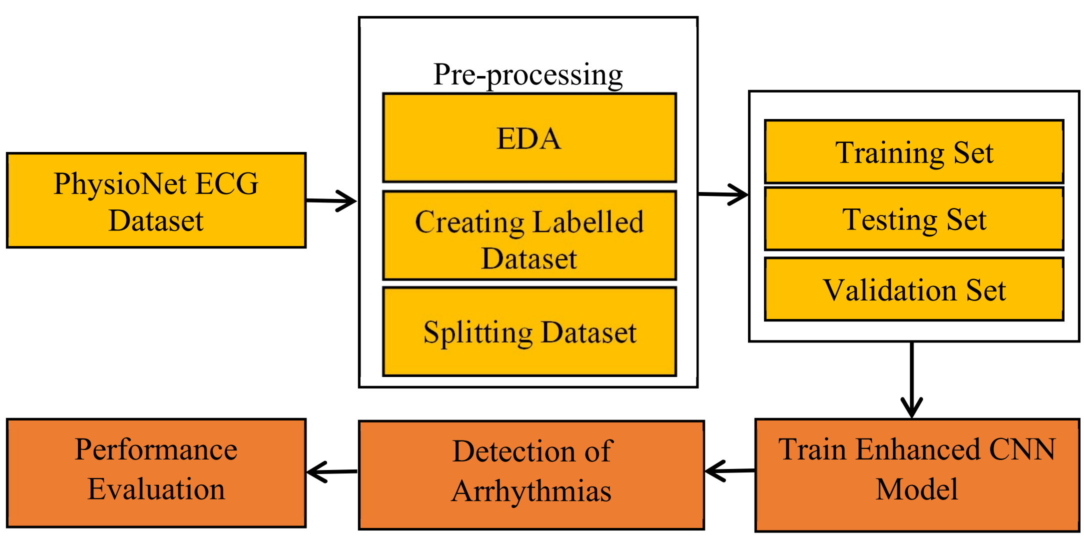

Figure 1: Proposed deep learning framework with enhanced CNN for Arrhythmia detection and classification

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On the PhysioNet ECG dataset, the framework showcases its deep learning method for arrhythmia identification and classification using an improved CNN architecture. First, the PhysioNet database—renowned for offering standardized, superior ECG signals necessary to create precise detection algorithms—is used to gather ECG data. Preparing the data is the first step in the framework. This comprises many notable stages: EDA is used to create a labeled dataset that helps understand data features and patterns. Supervised learning is facilitated by labeling, which guarantees that every ECG signal segment either identifies as usual or is associated with a specific type of arrhythmia. The dataset is then divided into training, testing, and validation subsets to evaluate the model's performance and generalization.

After the training set is prepared, a CNN model enhanced to better comprehend the complex patterns seen in ECG data is fed to it. Increasing the convolutional layers, adjusting the kernel sizes, or employing complex techniques like residual connections—which boost the model's ability to gather both local and global signal attributes—are ways to improve the CNN design. CNN can accurately classify a variety of cardiac diseases by identifying unique features in ECG patterns associated with different arrhythmias.

A rigorous testing and validation procedure is used for the trained model to ensure accuracy and durability. The confusion matrix, precision, sensitivity, and specificity are among the metrics used to assess performance and determine how well the model detects arrhythmias. Once the model has been trained, it can detect arrhythmias in real-time ECG data, which makes it suitable for clinical contexts where timely diagnosis is crucial. The platform employs deep learning (DL) to enhance diagnostic capabilities in heart health monitoring systems and offers a complete end-to-end pipeline for detecting and classifying arrhythmias.

3.2 Enhanced CNN Model

Figure 2 provides an overview of the proposed improved CNN model. A sophisticated deep learning system with enhanced CNN layers is depicted in Figure 2 to identify and classify arrhythmias. Before examining ECG data, the model must identify distinct pulse features associated with various arrhythmias. A series of pooling and convolutional layers handle ECG data once an input layer has received it. These layers let the network gradually detect essential patterns in the ECG data, allowing it to differentiate between regular and irregular heartbeats. The first convolutional layer receives the ECG data initially. It contains 32 filters and a 5x5 kernel size. The larger kernel size of CNNs' convolutional layers allows them to extract features and identify more patterns in the ECG data. Since the 32 filters provide different perspectives on the data, the network may be able to detect a range of properties relevant to detecting arrhythmias. This first convolutional layer is followed by a MaxPooling layer with a pool size of 2x2 to reduce the computational cost and spatial dimensions while preserving the most crucial features. By lowering overfitting, pooling improves the model's capacity to generalize to new data.

Like the preceding layer, the convolutional layer consists of a 5x5 kernel and 32 filters. The second MaxPooling layer comes next, and it contains a 2x2 pool. Such recurrent layers aid the network in reevaluating the obtained features at different sizes and hierarchical levels by improving the feature extraction process. Through input compression and constant removal of noise and irrelevant information, the pooling technique allows the model to focus on the most significant patterns in the data. Higher layers of the model begin to recognize increasingly complex, high-level features associated with arrhythmias, whereas lower layers understand basic patterns. These levels are layered to produce a feature hierarchy. The architecture's first layers are joined by two additional convolutional layers, each with 64 filters and a smaller 3x3 kernel size, allowing for more complex feature extraction. The model may focus on more subtle elements of the ECG data with smaller kernel sizes, while additional filters enable the model to identify more intricate patterns.

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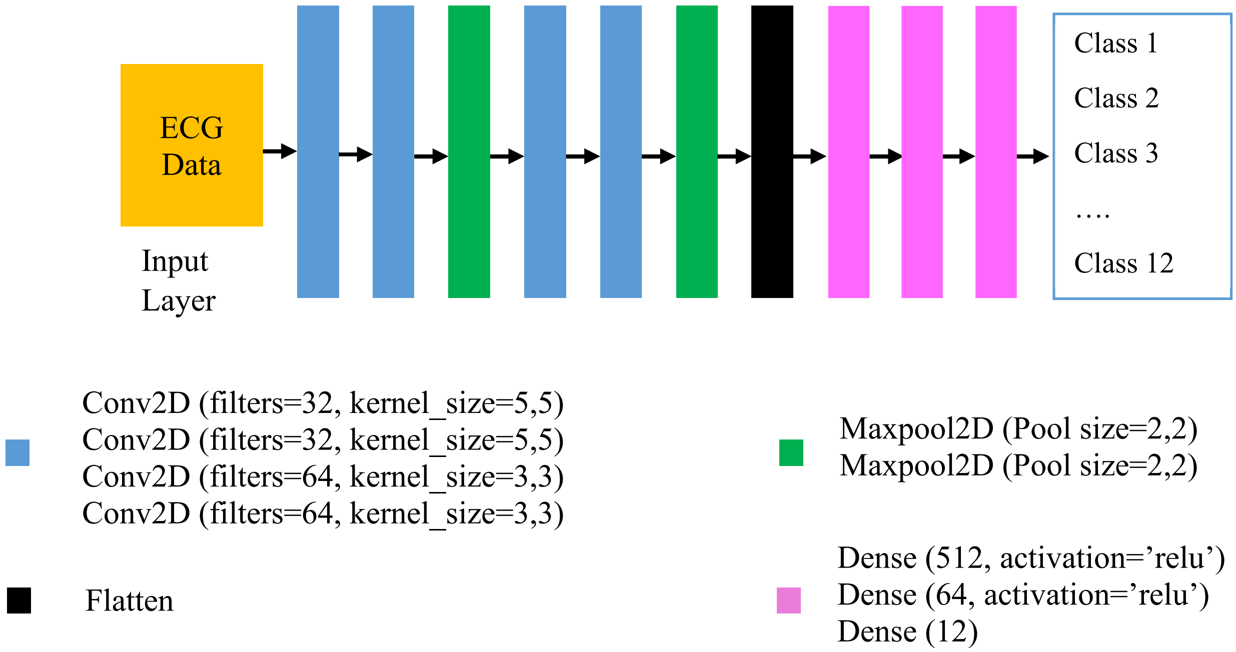

Figure 2: Architectural overview of the proposed enhanced CNN for Arrhythmia detection and classification

Convolutional layers are followed by a MaxPooling layer with a 2x2 pool size. Identifying subtle changes in ECG data is particularly useful at this network level, which can be essential for differentiating between various arrhythmia types. If the model has more filters and smaller kernel sizes, it can better analyze the data structure and identify subtleties that bigger kernel sizes overlook. The multi-dimensional feature array is converted into a format appropriate for dense (fully connected) layers by flattening the data into a one-dimensional vector once all convolutional and pooling layers have been completed.

Flattening is essential in preparing the returned features for classification because it transforms the acquired spatial information into a format that dense layers can understand. By integrating data from all earlier levels, the flattened layer correctly records an all-encompassing depiction of the ECG data. Once the input has been flattened, the 512 neurons in a dense layer learn various combinations of the flattened properties. This layer adds non-linearity to the network using the ReLU activation function to imitate complicated relationships in the data. With 512 neurons, the model can record patterns that might reflect both aberrant arrhythmia characteristics and regular cardiac cycles. ReLU activation addresses problems such as the fading gradient and ensures effective network learning. Following this layer is a thicker layer containing 64 neurons that are also ReLU-activated. This additional thick layer merges the most relevant information from the previous layers to improve the feature space. It efficiently functions as a bottleneck layer by decreasing the dimensionality of the learned features without compromising crucial information. By compressing feature space, this layer concentrates on the most discriminative attributes linked to the categorization of arrhythmias, improving the model's generalization and preventing overfitting.

Twelve closely spaced neurons, each representing one of the twelve output classes, comprise the model's last layer. They exhibit a variety of heart rhythms, including regular heartbeats. By converting the outputs into probabilities using the softmax activation function, this layer enables the model to generate predictions by selecting the class with the highest probability. The softmax function facilitates the identification of each input ECG signal, and all output values must sum up to one. Therefore, the enhanced CNN architecture is ideal for tasks involving the identification and classification of arrhythmias. The model uses a series of convolutional, pooling, and dense layers to extract, smooth, and compress ECG signal fragments and find intricate patterns associated with various cardiac conditions. This framework manages accurate and dependable arrhythmia detection, which may be necessary for timely clinical diagnosis and treatment, even when ECG data is complicated. This architecture's filter size selection, specific pooling algorithms, and well-structured layer design enable it to accurately classify various arrhythmia types and effectively manage the high unpredictability of ECG data.

3.3 Algorithm Design

The LbADC algorithm uses DL to detect and classify arrhythmias from ECG data automatically. To properly diagnose and treat arrhythmias or irregular heartbeats, which can vary from benign to lethal, early and accurate identification is crucial. Conventional methods for identifying arrhythmias in situations that need close or extended observation sometimes depend on the subjective assessment of medical professionals. Human error is possible, and this method might be time-consuming and inconsistent. Using machine learning, LbADC develops an automated, reliable, and efficient ADS to overcome these limitations. To train a DL model that can identify intricate patterns in ECG signals, the program uses a sizable and varied dataset from the PhysioNet 2017 Challenge. The algorithm can now categorize different arrhythmias with great accuracy, consistency, and speed, which helps medical personnel diagnose patients more quickly and accurately. The secondary goal of the method is to produce performance measures that aid in evaluating the accuracy and dependability of the model and provide information for future model improvement and validation in clinical situations. Through the automation of arrhythmia detection, LbADC hopes to facilitate proactive and preventative healthcare by promoting early diagnosis and intervention, eventually leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient clinical processes.

Algorithm: Learning-based Arrhythmia Detection and Classification (LbADC)
Input: PhysioNet 2017 Challenge dataset D
Output: Arrhythmia detection results in R, performance results P

1. Begin
2. D'←ExploratoryDataAnalysis(D)
3. (T1, T2, T3)←DataPreparation(D')
4. Configure deep learning model m (as in Figure 2)
5. Compile m
6. m'←ModelTraining(T1, m)
7. Persist m'
8. Load m'
9. R←ArrhythmiaDetectionAndClassification(m', T2)
10. P←FindPerformance(ground truth, R)
11. Print R
12. Print P
13. End

Algorithm: Learning-Based Arrhythmia Detection And Classification (Lbadc)

The LbADC method (method 1) analyzes ECG data and uses ML techniques, particularly DL, to identify and categorize arrhythmias. The process uses the publicly accessible PhysioNet 2017 Challenge dataset, which consists of ECG records with arrhythmia class labels as input. The results of arrhythmia identification and performance metrics that assess the correctness of the model are its two outputs. Initial insights are obtained, and raw data is examined during the EDA phase of the process. This study uses an updated dataset to identify essential data patterns, potential anomalies, and missing values, laying the foundation for practical model training. Three subsets of the data are created after processing: T1 for testing, T2 for validation, and T1 for training. In data preparation processes, missing data may be addressed, features may be scaled or normalized, and labels may be converted into suitable formats with supervised learning.

After data preparation, a DL model's architecture is configured using the method depicted in Figure 2. Convolutional and RNN layers may be used in this model, mainly to detect arrhythmias and find spatial and temporal patterns in ECG data. Key hyperparameters, including the optimizer, loss function, and evaluation metrics, are modified to meet the arrhythmia classification condition before the model is built. By repeatedly training on the T1 training set, the model can eventually identify patterns linked to other arrhythmias.

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Reducing the disparity between the actual and predicted arrhythmia classes is the goal of updating weights during training. To guarantee consistency and for assessment in subsequent stages, the model—which has been adjusted to detect arrhythmias—is kept after training. The stored model is subsequently applied to the validation dataset T2, yielding detection results (R) to identify and classify arrhythmias. Performance measurements, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, compare these findings to the ground truth labels to produce a performance summary (P). Lastly, the model's efficacy and potential areas for development are demonstrated via performance metrics and arrhythmia detection outcomes.

3.4 Dataset Details

The empirical study uses ECG data from the PhysioNet 2017 Challenge dataset [41], including regular and pathological cardiac rhythms. These are crucial for studies on arrhythmia diagnosis. This dataset is widely used across research communities to investigate various conditions based on the ECG data.

3.5 Evaluation Methodology

Since we used a learning-based approach (supervised learning), metrics derived from the confusion matrix, shown in Figure 3, evaluate our methodology.

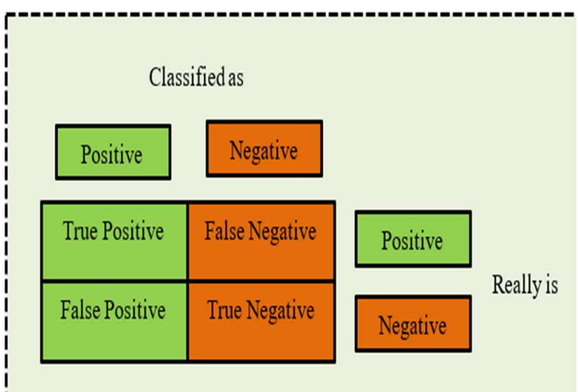

Figure 3: Confusion matrix

Based on the confusion matrix, the predicted labels of our method are compared with the ground truth to arrive at performance statistics. Eq. 1 to Eq. 4 express different metrics used in performance evaluation.

$$\text{Precision(p)}=\frac{TP}{TP+FP} \quad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

$$\text{Recal(r)}=\frac{TP}{TP+FN} \quad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

$$\text{F1-score}=2*\frac{(p*r)}{(p+r)} \quad \text{(eq. 3)}$$

$$\text{Accuracy}=\frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \quad \text{(eq. 4)}$$

The outcome of the performance evaluation metrics is a number between 0 and 1. ML research extensively uses these measures.

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

This section presents the results of our empirical study conducted using a prototype implemented in Python. The proposed DL framework improves upon the CNN model, and the algorithm we developed could serve as a decision support system to assist healthcare professionals in screening for CVD. We utilized a benchmark dataset, the Physionet Challenge 2017 dataset, for our experiments. The experimental results of the proposed system were observed and compared with various state-of-the-art deep learning algorithms. Notably, our system supports multi-class classification, enabling it to detect and classify arrhythmias, which adds significant value to its application in healthcare. Table 1 shows different classes of Arrhythmias.

Table 1: Different Classes Of Arrhythmias Found In The Dataset

Class Label	Description
AF	Atrial Fibrillation
AVB	Atrioventricular Block
BIGEMINY	Premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) occur every other beat.
EAR	Early Atrial Repolarization
IVR	Idioventricular Rhythm
JUNCTIONAL	Junctional Rhythm

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NOISE	ECG noise or artifact
SINSUS	Normal sinus rhythm
SVT	Supraventricular Tachycardia
TRIGEMINY	Premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) occur every third beat.
VT	Ventricular Tachycardia
WENCKEBACH	Wenckebach Phenomenon (a type of atrioventricular block)

Using ECC data, the proposed system can analyse and detect various types of Arrhythmias, categorized by class label and description.

Table 2: Performance Of The Enhanced CNN Model In Arrhythmias Detection And Classification

Class Label	**Precision**	**Recall**	**Specificity**	**NPV**	**F1**
AF	79.63	89.21	93.61	97.63	84.14
AVB	81.26	85.32	95.12	98.84	83.24
BIGEMINY	92.13	86.56	96.86	99.63	89.25
EAR	56.62	80.21	95.12	98.21	66.38
IVR	86.21	80.26	93.61	90.23	83.12
JUNCTIONAL	89.72	81.6	94.16	98.21	85.46
NOISE	95.61	79.32	95.13	98.36	86.7
SINUS	87.63	93.64	96.32	98.41	90.53
SVT	56.21	58.32	98.12	98.75	57.24
TRIGEMINY	85.26	93.21	97.86	98.12	89.05
VT	45.61	87.23	98.15	98.23	59.9
WENCKEBACH	75.32	71.15	98.46	98.03	73.17

Table 2 displays the performance of a classification model across many classes using metrics like F1-score, NPV, Precision, Recall, and Specificity. Overall, the model does well in most classes. It detects affirmative cases accurately and generates minimal false positives because of its high recall and accuracy scores. Additionally, there are very few false negatives and an adequate identification of negative instances, as indicated by the excellent NPV and specificity scores. The model does not perform in other classes, such as SVT and WENCKEBACH. This might imply that it is challenging to classify these specific groupings accurately. Additional study and model improvement would be necessary to enhance performance for these classes. Notwithstanding its efficacy, the model still needs improvement to increase classification accuracy for some problematic classifications.

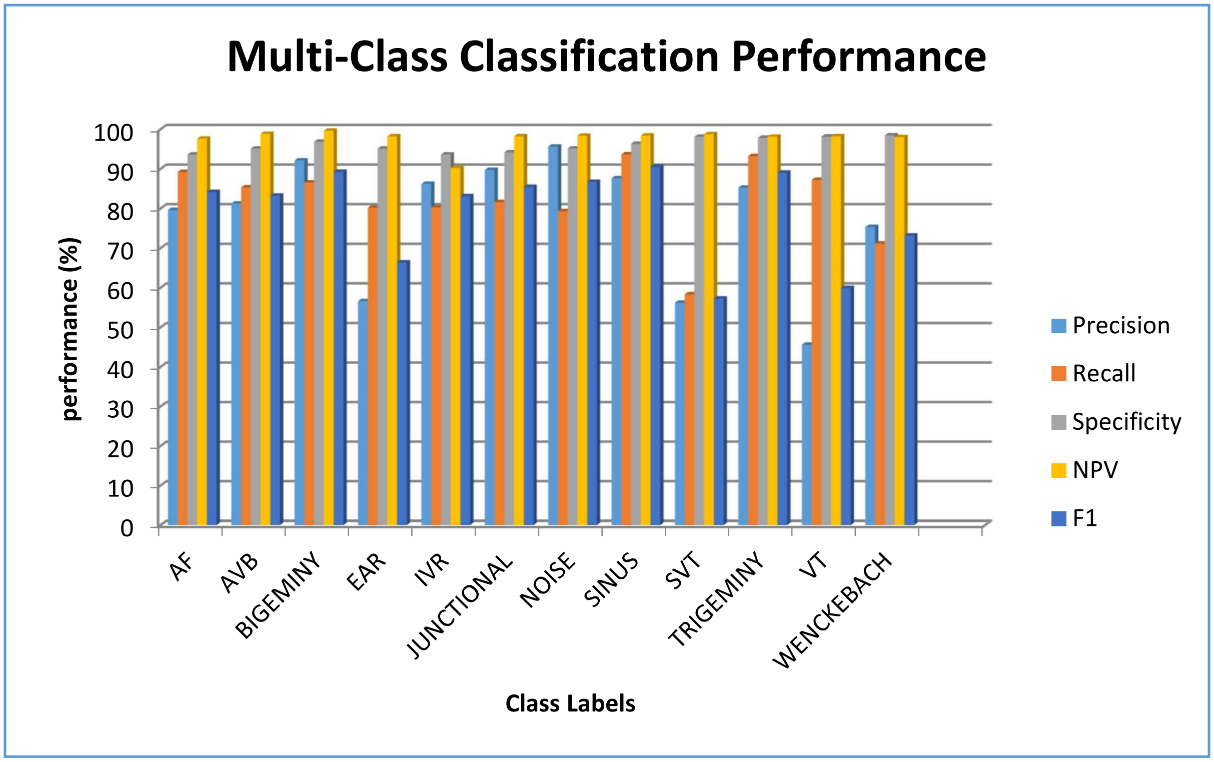

Figure 4: Performance Of The Proposed Enhanced CNN Model In Arrhythmia Detection And Multi-Class Classification In ECG Data

The performance of a classification model over several classes is shown graphically in Figure 4. The model's performance is evaluated using several metrics, including the F1-score, NPV, Precision, Recall, and Specificity. Even though every class performs differently, the model can often identify positive and negative examples. Several classes, such as SVT and WENCKEBACH, performed poorly on several measures, suggesting they would be difficult to classify correctly. More research and optimization may improve the model's overall performance, such as modifying hyperparameters, enhancing the model's architecture, or gathering more data for underrepresented classes.

Table 3: Performance Comparison Of Deep Learning Models In Arrhythmia Detection And Classification

Model	Precision	Recall	Specificity	NPV	F1
Unet	73.06	80.63	89.63	89.21	76.65
ReseNet-50	70.26	79.23	90.53	90.54	74.74
LeNet	75.61	81.2	93.62	92.03	78.81
Enhanced CNN	77.6	82.16	96.04	97.72	79.015

Table 3 compares the performance of Unset, ResNet-50, LeNet, and Enhanced CNN based on several measures, including F1-score, NPV, Precision, Recall, and Specificity. The Enhanced CNN model performs better than the other methods when correctly recognizing negative instances, detecting positive cases, and reducing false positives. Moreover, ResNet-50 outperforms Unet and LeNet overall. Due to its balanced performance on all measures, the improved CNN model is the best option for the classification assignment overall.

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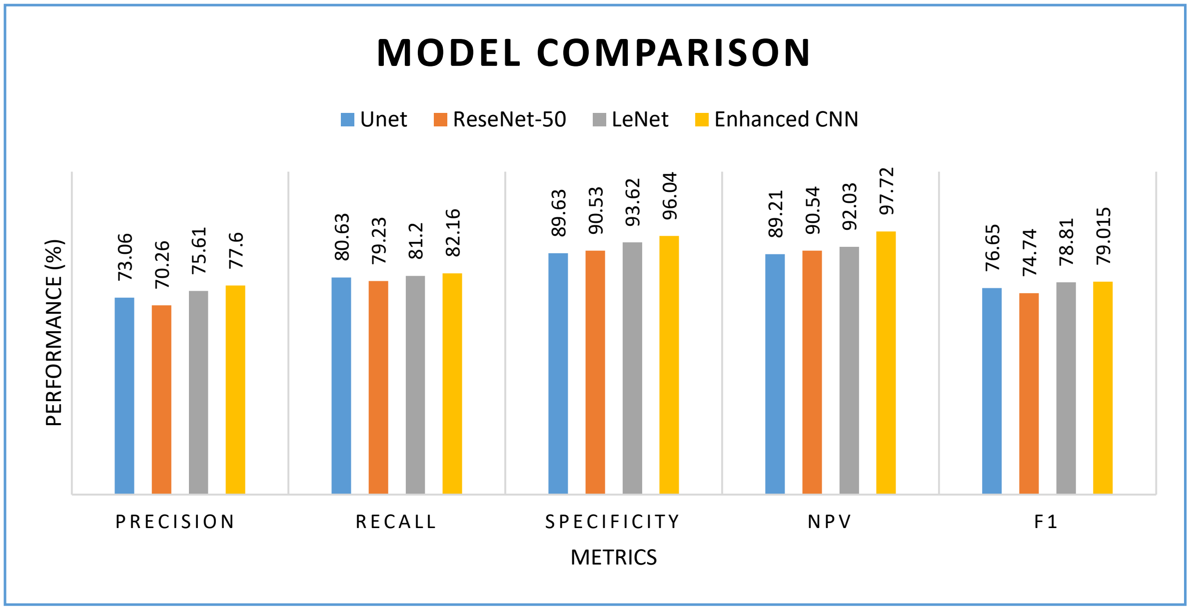

Figure 5: Performance Comparison Among Deep Learning Models In Arrhythmia Detection And Multi-Class Classification In ECG Data

Various metrics, such as F1-score, NPV, Precision, Recall, and Specificity, are used in Figure 5 to assess the performance of four classification models: UNet, ResNet-50, LeNet, and Enhanced CNN. The Enhanced CNN model continuously beats the others in every metric, showing better accuracy in detecting positive instances, reducing false positives, and accurately categorizing negative cases. ResNet-50 also indicates strong performance in most metrics, while UNet and LeNet exhibit lower performance. Overall, the Enhanced CNN model is the most suitable choice for the classification task due to its well-balanced performance across all metrics.

5. DISCUSSION

This study focused on enhancing DL models. Specifically, CNN improves performance in automatically detecting and classifying arrhythmias using ECC data. Given that DL models, particularly CNNs, have demonstrated superior performance in analyzing medical data, we aimed to enhance the architecture of the CNN model. Our empirical study revealed that the improved CNN model performed better than many DL models. With the rise of CVD globally, as reported by the WHO, it is crucial to emphasize the use of technology in disease diagnosis. The AI-enabled approach discussed in this paper could deliver enhanced performance compared to state-of-the-art methods. This paper also addresses the limitations of general DL models by appropriately enhancing the CNN model. Utilizing a benchmark dataset allowed us to gain valuable insights through the proposed DL framework, which contributes to improving the CNN model and the underlying algorithms presented herein. The proposed system has the potential to be integrated with healthcare applications, ultimately supporting clinical decision-making for doctors in screening for CVD. However, the proposed system does have certain limitations, which are discussed in section 5.1.

5.1 Limitations

The proposed system has certain limitations. The detection of CVD is conducted using ECG data, and the system does not currently support multiple data modalities. Supporting various data types could potentially enhance the system's utility. Additionally, the proposed system utilizes a dataset for training and then detects vascular diseases in the provided test samples. While this approach is efficient, there is room for improvement in the future. Specifically, incorporating federated learning could allow the system to leverage data from other healthcare service providers collaboratively.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

We propose a DL-based framework for automatically detecting and classifying arrhythmias in ECG data. Additionally, we introduce an algorithm called LbADC to implement this framework successfully. Our empirical study, conducted using the benchmark PhysioNet 2017 Challenge dataset, demonstrated that the proposed deep learning framework effectively detects and classifies arrhythmias in ECG data. The experimental results indicated that the enhanced CNN model achieved the highest specificity of 96.04%, surpassing several existing deep learning models such as LeNet, ResNet50, and U-Net. Consequently, the proposed framework, along with the enhanced CNN model and the underlying algorithm, can be integrated into any healthcare application to develop a clinical decision support system for the automatic screening of CVD. Furthermore, the proposed system could be enhanced to support processes that assist numerous healthcare organizations in extracting knowledge from diverse datasets while maintaining privacy, ultimately leading to improved performance in detecting and classifying arrhythmias.

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