```
1
    2
    % The Following raw matlab code is used for analyzing actigraphy data captured from
    sleep study subjects
 3
    % undergoing simultaneous sleep study. They have been identified to be having either
    mild or severe PLMS,
4
    % characterized by PLM Index by the registered technologist.
5
    8
6
    % This code analyzes the actigraphy data by conducting extensive data conditioning,
    feature extraction and
7
    % and machine learning, to develop a tool for estimating the severity of PLMS during
    sleep.
8
    8
9
    % This code has been developed through a joint collaboration between the Signal
    Analysis Research (SAR) lab at Ryerson University
10
    % and Sunnybrook Hospital - and is intended to be used only for experimental and
    non-profit purposes.
11
    2
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12
    J. Murray, Mark I. Boulos
13
    2
14
    % Organizations: Ryerson University and Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Canada
15
    16
    plm_sheet = xlsread('FirstData - Ryerson - June 1, 2017.xlsx', 'Sheet3'); % Read ground
17
    truth information
18
19
    % Left Leg Actigraphy Signals
    dsl = dir('C:\Users\Yashodhan\Google Drive\PhD Studies\Research Work\Clinical Journal -
    TriAxial SimpleFeatExtract/Consolidated Data/Left/*.csv'); % Data directory
21
    dsln = natsortfiles({dsl.name}); % Sort by filename eq. A1, A4, A2, A9, A5 will be
    sorted as A1, A2, A4, A5, A9
22
    dsln = string(dsln); % Convert to string array
23
24
    % Right Leg Actigraphy Signals
25
    dsr = dir('C:\Users\Yashodhan\Google Drive\PhD Studies\Research Work\Clinical Journal -
    TriAxial SimpleFeatExtract\Consolidated Data\Right\*.csv'); % Data directory
26
    dsrn = natsortfiles({dsr.name}); % Sort by filename eg. A1, A4, A2, A9, A5 will be
    sorted as A1, A2, A4, A5, A9
27
    dsrn = string(dsrn); % Convert to string array
28
29
    % Initialize Feature-set variables
30
    featsetl = zeros(length(dsln), 15); % Left Leg features
31
    featsetr = zeros(length(dsrn), 15); % Right Leg features
32
33
34
    for i = 1:length(dsln)
35
36
        % Check if file exists, otherwise exit to the end of the FOR loop
37
        if exist(dsln(i)) == 0
38
               continue;
39
        end
40
41
        x = csvread(dsln(i),1,0); % Read csv data file ignoring first header row
42
        if mod(x(1,:),1) == zeros(1,3)
43
            x = x/2048; % Perform data conversion from "g" units as given by actigraph spec
            sheet
44
        end
45
46
        % Signal Pre-processing & Initial variable setup
47
        x(isnan(x)) = 0; % remove NaN values
48
        y = []; % define empty matrix for filtered signal
49
        for j = 1:3
50
            x(:,j) = x(:,j) - mean(x(:,j)); % detrend by subtracting mean value from each
            sample, to remove dc drift
51
            y(:,j) = filter(acclpfv3,x(:,j)); % apply low pass filter to remove high
            frequency components
52
        end
```

```
53
 54
         v = sqrt(y(:,1).^2 + y(:,2).^2 + y(:,3).^2); % compute vector magnitude signal
 55
 56
 57
         fs = 25; % given sampling frequency
 58
 59
         % Extract Time and Frequency Domain Features from the signal
60
         % Statistical Features
61
         [meanf, sd, var, rms, maxi, p2p, p2rms] = basicfeaturesyash(v);
62
         % peak-to-avg and peak-to-avg power ratio
63
         [par, papr] = parANDpapr(v, rms);
         % frequency domain features
64
         [fmed, fmean, sndr, bandp] = frequency_features(v);
65
66
67
         % Compute Periodicity index
 68
         [sig_peaks, sig_peaks_locs] =
         findpeaks(v,fs,'MinPeakHeight',mean(v),'MinPeakWidth',0.04); % Find peaks in the
         signal
         interval_count = length(sig_peaks) - 1; % Calculate # of intervals between peak
 69
         events in NREM sleep
 70
         plmidxt = plm_sheet(i,2);
 71
         periodicity index = plmidxt/interval count; % Compute Periodicity index
 72
 73
         % Create feature set for corresponding test subject or patient
 74
         featsetl(i,2:15) = [meanf, sd, var, rms, maxi, p2p, p2rms, par, papr, fmed, fmean,
         sndr, bandp, periodicity_index];
 75
         if plmidxt <= 15
 76
             featsetl(i,1) = 0;
 77
         elseif plmidxt > 15 && plmidxt <= 30
 78
             featsetl(i,1) = 1;
 79
         elseif plmidxt > 30 && plmidxt <= 50</pre>
 80
             featsetl(i,1) = 2;
 81
         elseif plmidxt > 50
 82
             featsetl(i,1) = 3;
 83
         end
 84
     end
 85
 86
     87
     88
     89
     for i = 1:length(dsrn)
90
91
         % Check if file exists, otherwise exit to the end of the FOR loop
92
         if exist(dsrn(i)) == 0
93
                continue;
94
         end
95
96
         x = csvread(dsrn(i),1,0); % Read csv data file ignoring first header row
97
         if mod(x(1,:),1) == zeros(1,3)
98
             x = x/2048; % Perform data conversion from "g" units as given by actigraph spec
             sheet
99
         end
100
101
         % Signal Pre-processing & Initial variable setup
         x(isnan(x)) = 0; % remove NaN values
102
103
         y = []; % define empty matrix for filtered signal
104
         for j = 1:3
105
             x(:,j) = x(:,j) - mean(x(:,j)); % detrend by subtracting mean value from each
             sample, to remove dc drift
106
             y(:,j) = filter(acclpfv3,x(:,j)); % apply low pass filter to remove high
             frequency components
107
         end
108
109
         v = sqrt(y(:,1).^2 + y(:,2).^2 + y(:,3).^2); % compute vector magnitude signal
110
         fs = 25; % given sampling frequency
111
112
         % Extract Time and Frequency Domain Features from the signal
113
         % Statistical Features
114
         [meanf, sd, var, rms, maxi, p2p, p2rms] = basicfeaturesyash(v);
```

```
115
         % peak-to-avg and peak-to-avg power ratio
         [par, papr] = parANDpapr(v, rms);
116
117
         % frequency domain features
118
         [fmed, fmean, sndr, bandp] = frequency_features(v);
119
120
         % Compute Periodicity index
121
         [sig_peaks,sig_peaks_locs] =
         findpeaks (v, fs, 'MinPeakHeight', mean (v), 'MinPeakWidth', 0.04); % Find peaks in the
         signal
122
         interval_count = length(sig_peaks) - 1; % Calculate # of intervals between peak
         events in NREM sleep
123
         plmidxt = plm_sheet(i,3);
         periodicity_index = plmidxt/interval_count; % Compute Periodicity index
124
125
126
         % Create feature set for corresponding test subject or patient
         featsetr(i,2:15) = [meanf, sd, var, rms, maxi, p2p, p2rms, par, papr, fmed, fmean,
127
         sndr, bandp, periodicity_index];
128
         if plmidxt <= 15</pre>
129
             featsetr(i, 1) = 0;
130
         elseif plmidxt > 15
131
             featsetr(i,1) = 1;
132
         elseif plmidxt > 30 && plmidxt <= 50
133
             featsetr(i, 1) = 2;
134
         elseif plmidxt > 50
135
             featsetr(i, 1) = 3;
136
         end
137
     end
138
139
     140
     141
142
143
     % Sort feature sets based on labels in first column
144
    featsetl = sortrows(featset1,1);
145
     featsetr = sortrows(featsetr, 1);
146
     % Combine feature sets
147
     featset = [featsetl;featsetr];
148
     featset = sortrows(featset,1); % sort rows based on labels in first column
149
150
     % Extract Normal and Abnormal datasets
151
     noridx = find(featset(:,1) == 0);
152
    norfeat = featset(noridx,:);
153
     lnor = length(norfeat);
154
     abnoridx = find(featset(:,1) == 1);
155
     abnorfeat = featset(abnoridx,:);
156
     labnor = length(abnorfeat);
157
158
     % Create Training set using 70% of feature data
159
     feattrain = [norfeat(1:round(0.7*lnor),2:15);abnorfeat(1:round(0.7*labnor),2:15)];
160
     trainlabel = [norfeat(1:round(0.7*lnor),1);abnorfeat(1:round(0.7*labnor),1)];
161
162
     % Create Testing set using 30% of feature data
163
     feattest =
     [norfeat((round(0.7*lnor))+1:end, 2:15); abnorfeat((round(0.7*labnor))+1:end, 2:15)];
     testlabel = [norfeat((round(0.7*lnor))+1:end,1);abnorfeat((round(0.7*labnor))+1:end,1)];
164
165
166
     % Apply to Naive-Bayes Classifier
167
     nbtrain = fitcnb(feattest,testlabel);
168
      [nbpredict, nbscores] = predict(nbtrain, feattrain);
169
     nbclassperf = classperf(nbpredict,trainlabel);
     nbmat = confusionmat(nbpredict,testlabel);
170
171
     cvnb = crossval(nbtrain, 'Leaveout', 'on'); % Perform cross-validation
172
     [fpr,tpr,thr,auc,optpt]=perfcurve(trainlabel,nbscores(:,2),1);
173
174
     % Apply to LDA Classifier
175
     ldtrain = fitcdiscr(feattest,testlabel);
176
     [ldpred,ldscores] = predict(ldtrain,feattrain);
177
     ldcp = classperf(ldpred,trainlabel);
178
     ldmat = confusionmat(ldpred,trainlabel);
```

```
179
    [fpld,tpld,thrld,aucld,optptld] = perfcurve(trainlabel,ldscores(:,2),0);
180
181
    % Apply to SVM
    svtrain = svmtrain(feattest,testlabel,'kernel_function','quadratic');
182
183
    svpred = svmclassify(svtrain,feattrain);
184
    svpred(isnan(svpred))=0;
185
   svmat = confusionmat(svpred,trainlabel);
    svcp = classperf(svpred,trainlabel);
186
187
188
    % Generate ROC curves
   figure;plot(fpr,tpr);title('ROC Curve NB & LDA Classifiers');
189
190
    xlabel('False Positive Rate');ylabel('True Positive Rate');
    hold on; plot(optpt(1),optpt(2),'ro'); plot(fpld,tpld);plot(optptld(1),optptld(2),'ro');
191
    legend ('ROC Curve for Naive-Bayes', 'Optimal Operating Point', 'ROC Curve for LDA');
192
193
    194
195
    196
```