

Smart Sleep: How AI is Revolutionizing Sleep Medicine and Health Monitoring

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Current situation in sleep medicine



Sleep disorders are highly prevalent

Affects a significant portion of the general population, disrupts sleep, impairs daytime functioning, and is connected to severe health outcomes



The golden standard of diagnosis is an overnight polysomnography (incl. EEG, cardiorespiratory signals, leg EMG etc.)

Expensive and require extensive manual post processing and analysis

Home-based solutions also used but often leave out the EEG -> no information on sleep microstructure

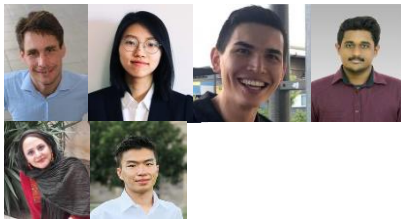


The information of the multisignal recordings usually condensed into a few simplistic metrics

Counting of the events; dates back to the times with analog paper-based recordings



Sleep Technology and Analytics Research (STAR)





Who we are?

1. Group consists of mainly physicists and engineers interested in sleep-related diseases
2. The group was founded in 2017
 - 2 professors/Assoc. Professors (Töyräs, Leppänen)
 - 6 senior research fellows (Kulkas, Kainulainen, Korkalainen, Nikkonen, Terrill, Myllymaa)
 - 7 postdocs (Pitkänen, Karhu, Rusanen, Howarth, Sillanmäki, Ferreira-Santos, Behbahani)
 - Lab engineer (Laitinen) and research nurses (Häkkinen, Hiltunen)
 - 18 Ph.D. students + couple of M.Sc. Students
3. Focus on signal analysis, neural networks, and electrode development
4. > 4,2 million € of research funding
 - EU Horizon 2020, (2021, 15M€); Sleep apnea
 - Horizon Europe (2022, 4,4M€); Data security
 - Horizon Europe (2023, 5M€); Data security
 - Nordforsk (2018, 2.4M€); Sleep apnea
 - NHMRC (2021, 260K€); Sleep apnea
 - Kuopio University Hospital (2021-2023, >1M€); Sleep
 - Private Foundations (2021-2023, ~0,5M€); Sleep
5. Active collaboration with commercial partners and high-level international research institutions



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Future directions in diagnosing sleep disorders



Beyond manual analysis

More comprehensive analysis not restricted to visual inspection



Portable diagnosis and long-term measurements

Simple, low-cost sensors that do not disrupt sleep



Enhancing research

Open-access datasets
New research not limited with current practices

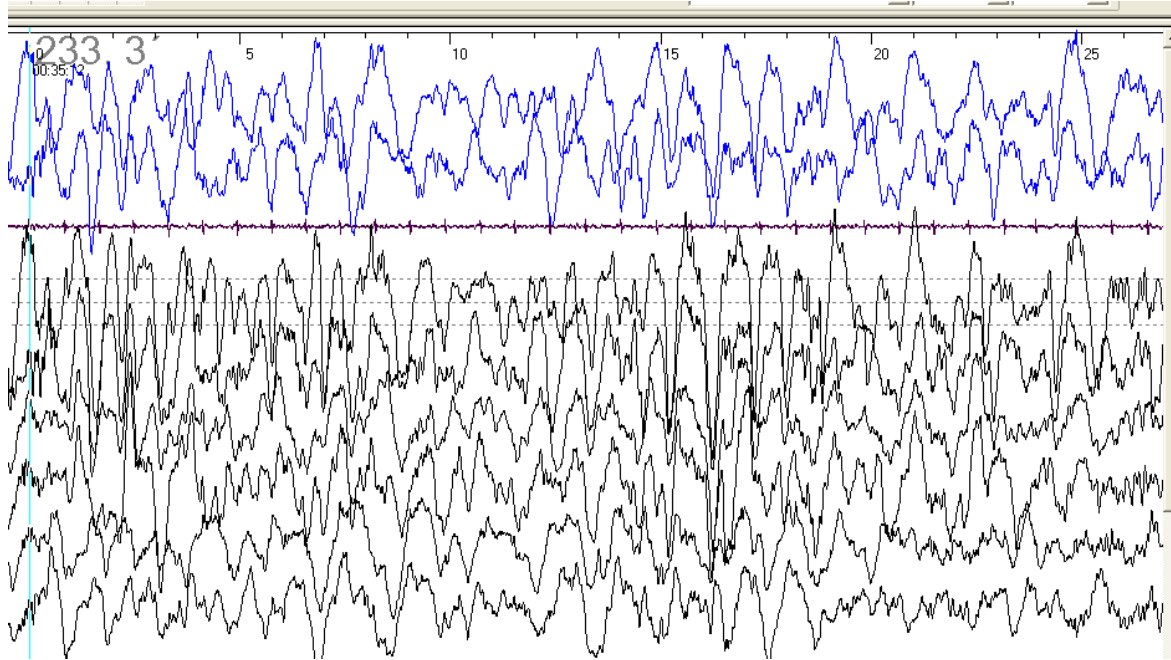


Informed decision making

More comprehensive overview of symptomology and identification of patients benefitting most from treatment

Scoring of sleep stages

- Manual detection based on 30 sec



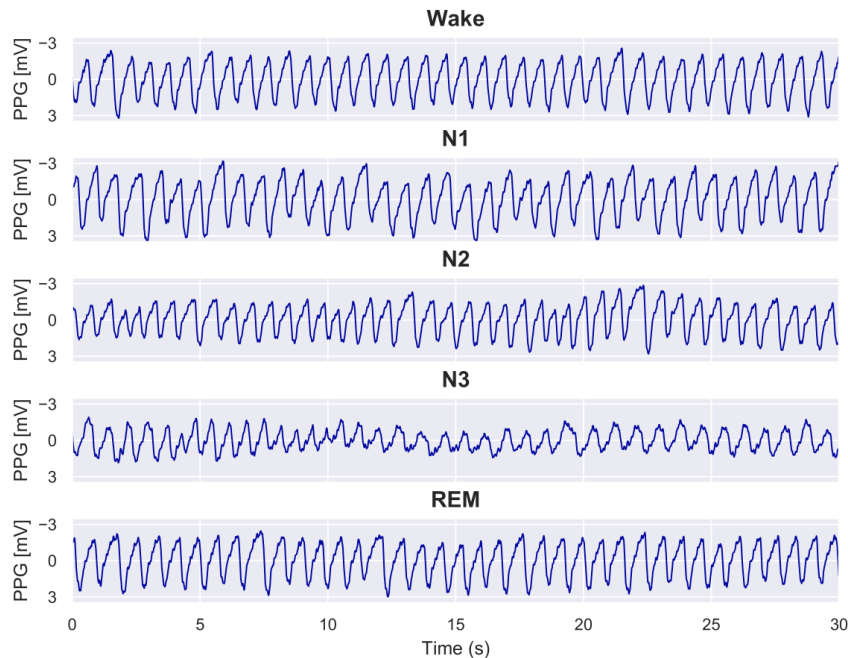
Deep learning –based automatic scoring

		EEG				
		Wake	N1	N2	N3	REM
Manual sleep staging	Wake	90%	4%	4%	0%	2%
	N1	17%	46%	30%	0%	7%
	N2	3%	6%	87%	2%	3%
	N3	1%	0%	24%	75%	0%
	REM	4%	2%	4%	0%	91%
		Wake	N1	N2	N3	REM

Automatic sleep staging

Without EEG? -> photoplethysmography

- Accuracy:**
 - Wake\N1\N2\N3\REM: **68.7%** ($\kappa=0.60$)
 - Wake\NREM\REM: **83.3%** ($\kappa=0.72$)

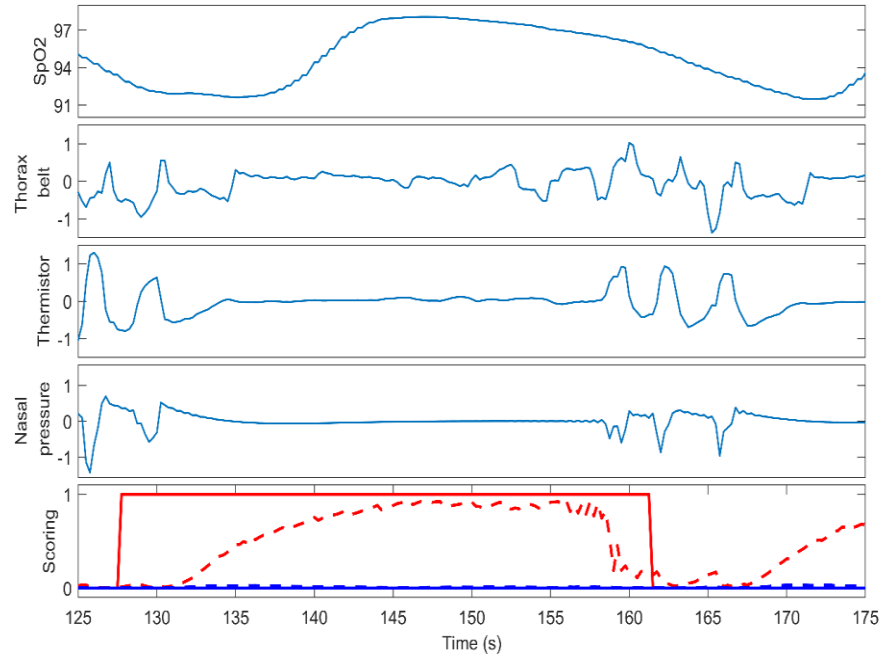


a) Three-stage classification

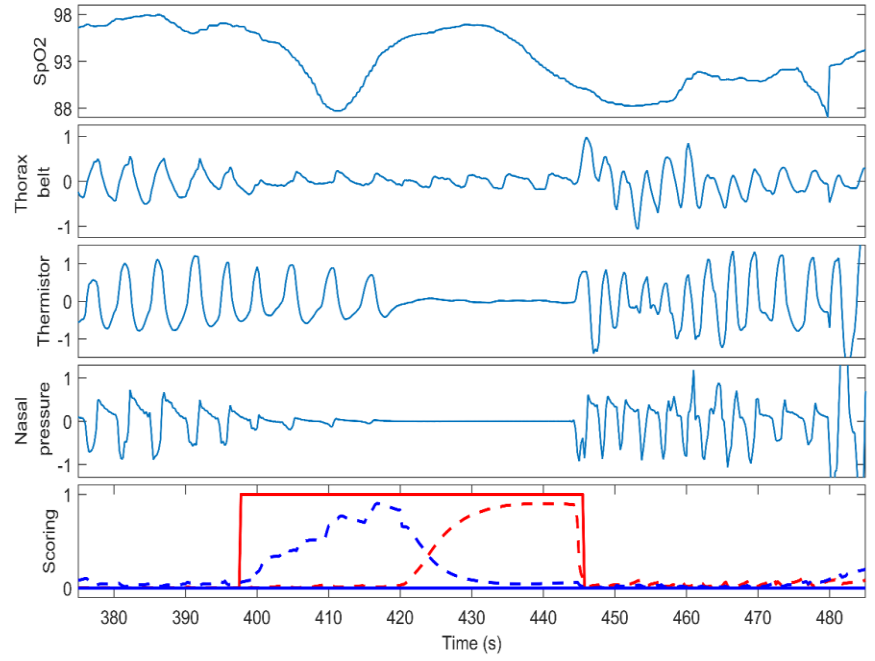
		Wake	NREM	REM
Manual PSG-based	Wake	0.75 (38961)	0.22 (11110)	0.03 (1594)
	NREM	0.07 (6260)	0.89 (76396)	0.04 (3022)
	REM	0.04 (723)	0.10 (1942)	0.86 (15998)
		Wake	NREM	REM
		Automatic PPG-based		

Huttunen et al. Assessment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea-Related Sleep Fragmentation Utilizing Deep Learning-Based Sleep Staging from Photoplethysmography *Sleep*
 Korkalainen et al. Deep learning enables sleep staging from photoplethysmogram for patients with suspected sleep apnea, *Sleep*, zsa098, 2020. 10.1093/sleep/zsa098

Automatic respiratory event scoring for detecting obstructive sleep apnea



— Manual apnea - - Neural network apnea — Manual hypopnea - - Neural network hypopnea

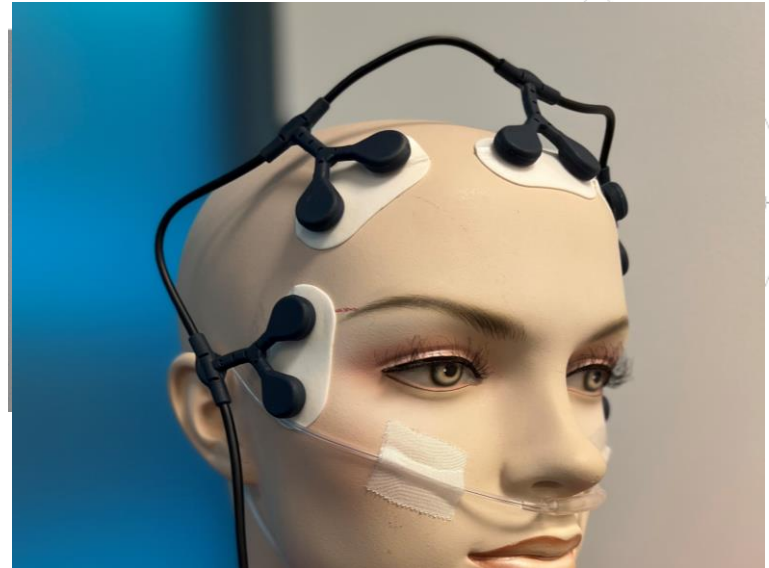
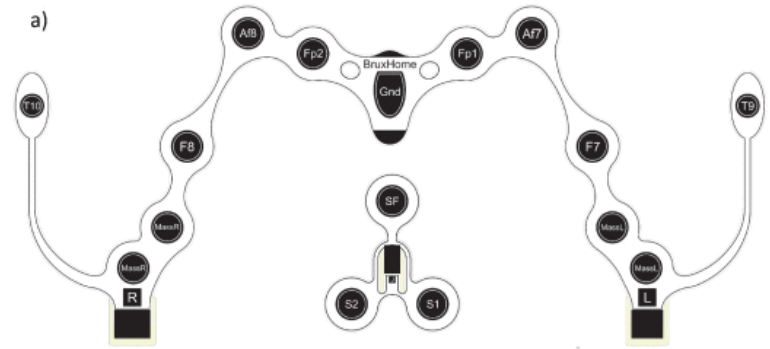
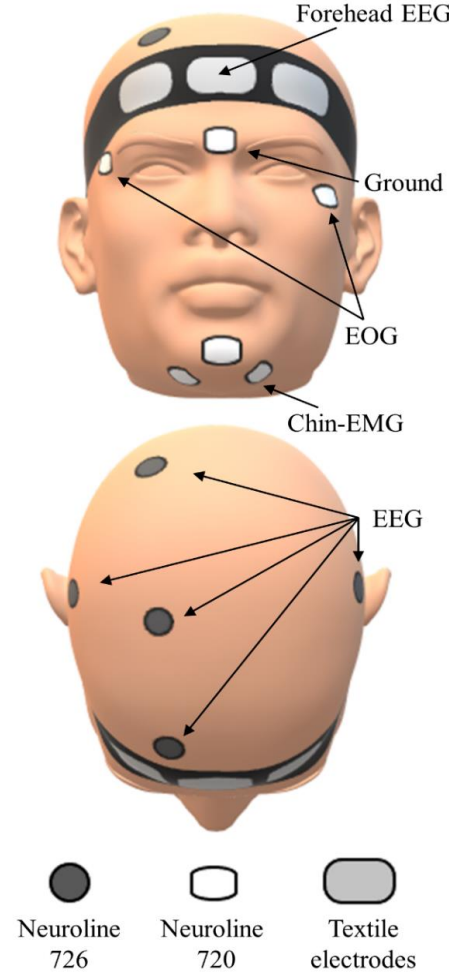


— Manual apnea - - Neural network apnea — Manual hypopnea - - Neural network hypopnea

Wearable devices

- Further work with excellent results:

- Self-applicable EEG set
- A wearable EEG headband

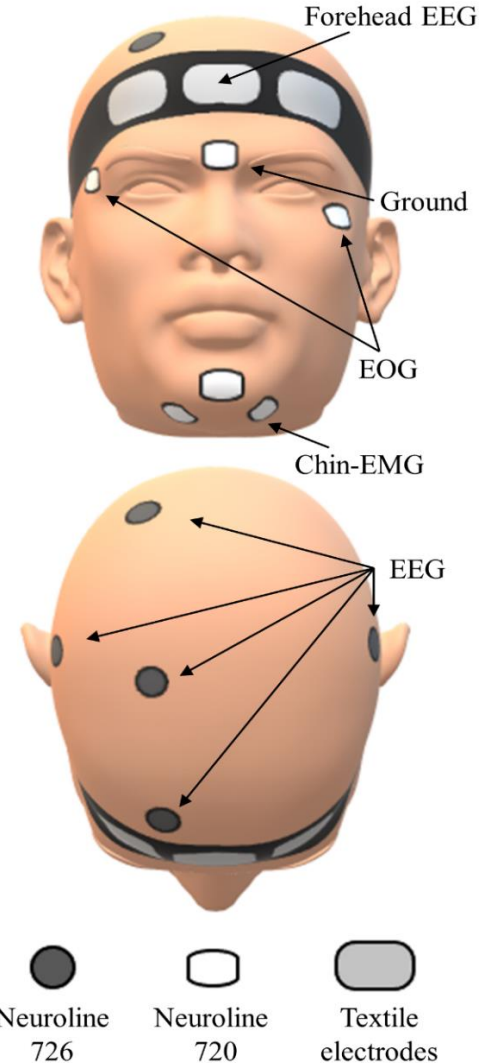
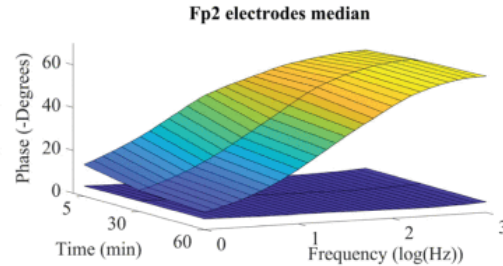
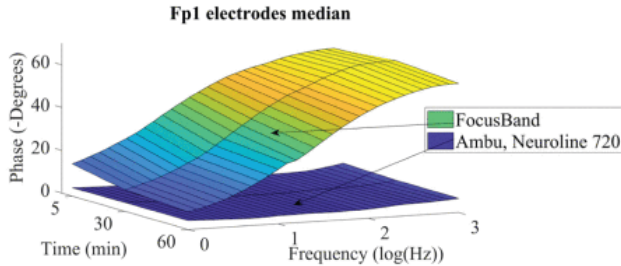
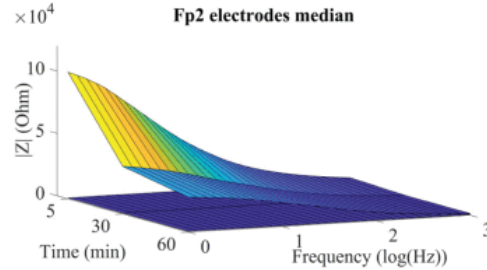
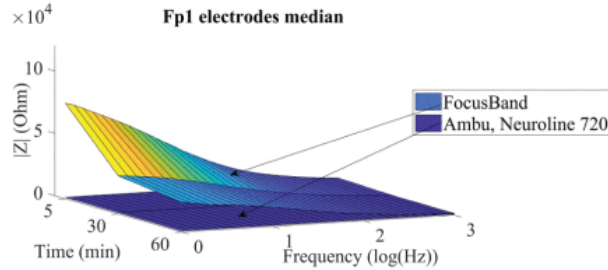


Difficulties in validation

- Data collection together with a clinical standard polysomnography
 - Expensive and time-consuming
- Often only healthy participants are used when validating the devices
 - Generalizability?
- Data collection from devices
- Rapid development of devices
- Reliability and understanding the sources of error



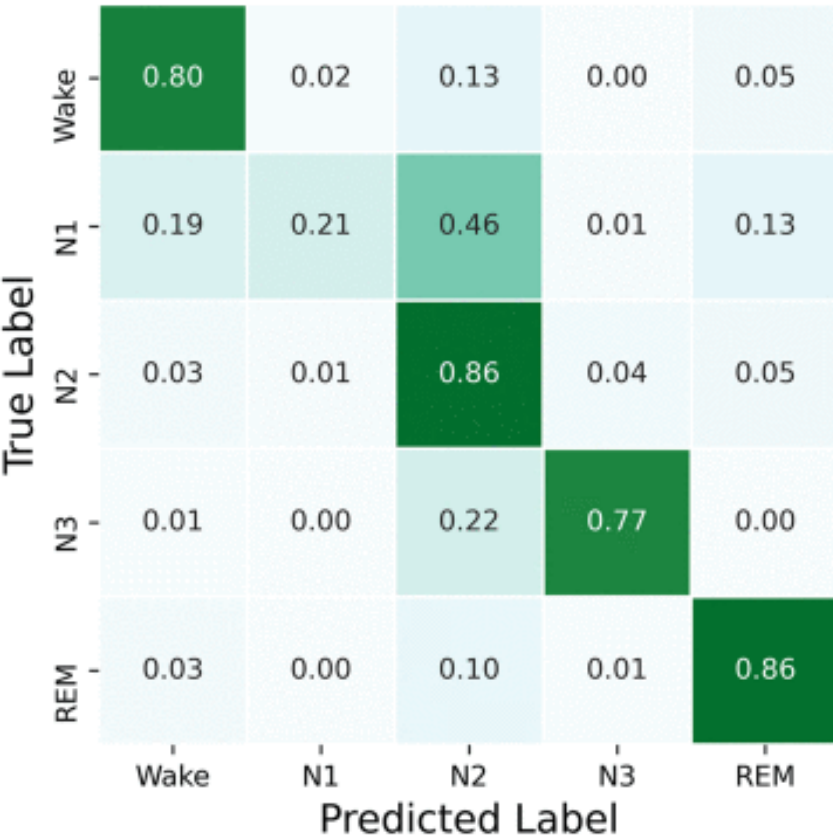
Example: wearable EEG devices - validation is required



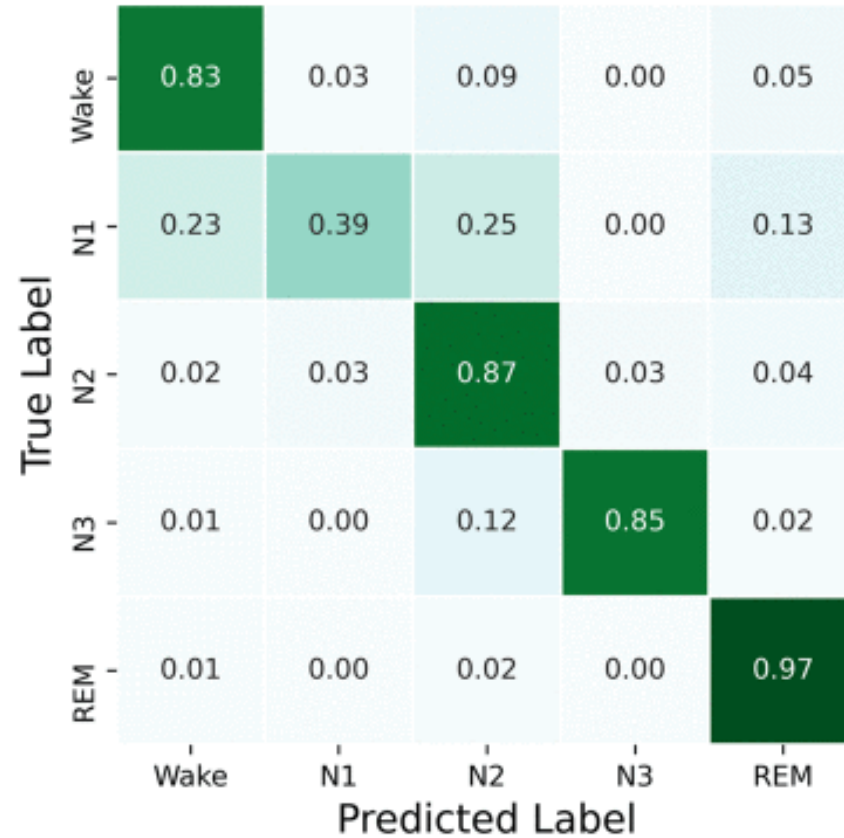
Sleep staging

Study population: 877 PSGs (suspected OSA) for training;
testing on 10 wearable EEG recordings of healthy
participants

Forehead EEG, accuracy = 82 %



Standard EOG, accuracy = 87 %



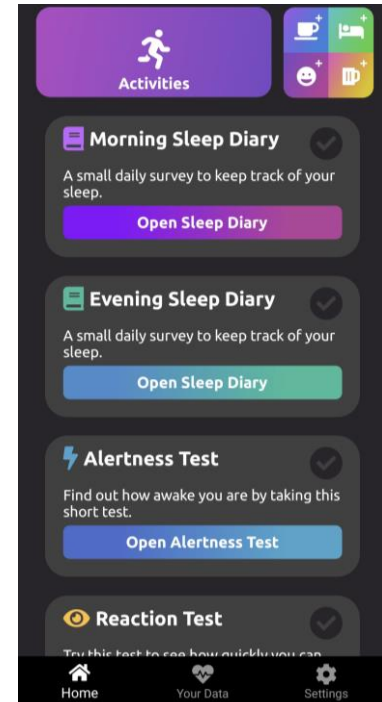
Snoring detection and sleep apnea screening

-Smartphone apps

- Several apps available
 - Promising results for detecting snoring (e.g. Camacho et al., 2015; Chiang et al., 2022; Figueras-Alvarez et al., 2020; Klaus, Stummer, & Ruf, 2021)
 - Specificity, variability between devices, real-world situation (e.g. bed partner)?

Snoring detection and sleep apnea screening -Smartphone apps

- OSA estimation
 - Respiratory sounds and/or movement with a smartphone
 - Perform fine in controlled cases, can have **low specificity** (Cho et al., 2022; Nakano et al., 2014; Narayan et al., 2019; Tiron et al., 2020).
- Sleep diaries also possible with apps to enable simple collection of subjective data



The Sleep Revolution app

Sleep apnea screening – nearables

Nearables: bed sensors, radar technologies

Require an additional sensor for the
sole purpose of sleep measurements

Potential to estimate cardiac signals and
respiration (Balali 2022)



Figure courtesy of Withings

Sleep apnea screening – consumer-grade oximetry

- Fitness trackers, smartwatches, rings
 - Sensor quality is often sufficient
 - Physiologically relevant data
 - Screening accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity vary across devices between ~40% to 90% (Chen, Wang, Guo, Zhang, & Xie, 2021; John, Nundy, Cardiff, & John, 2021; Mokhtaran et al., 2022; Papini et al., 2020)

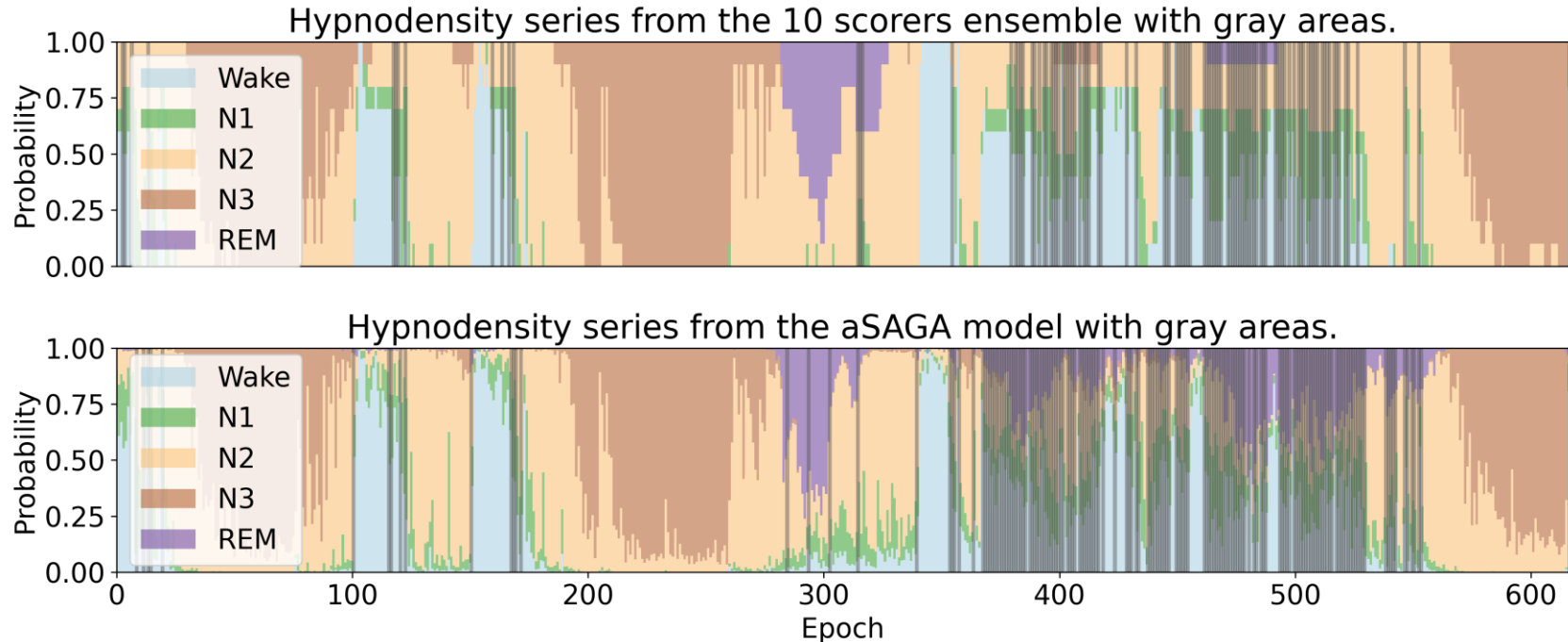


Figure courtesy of Withings



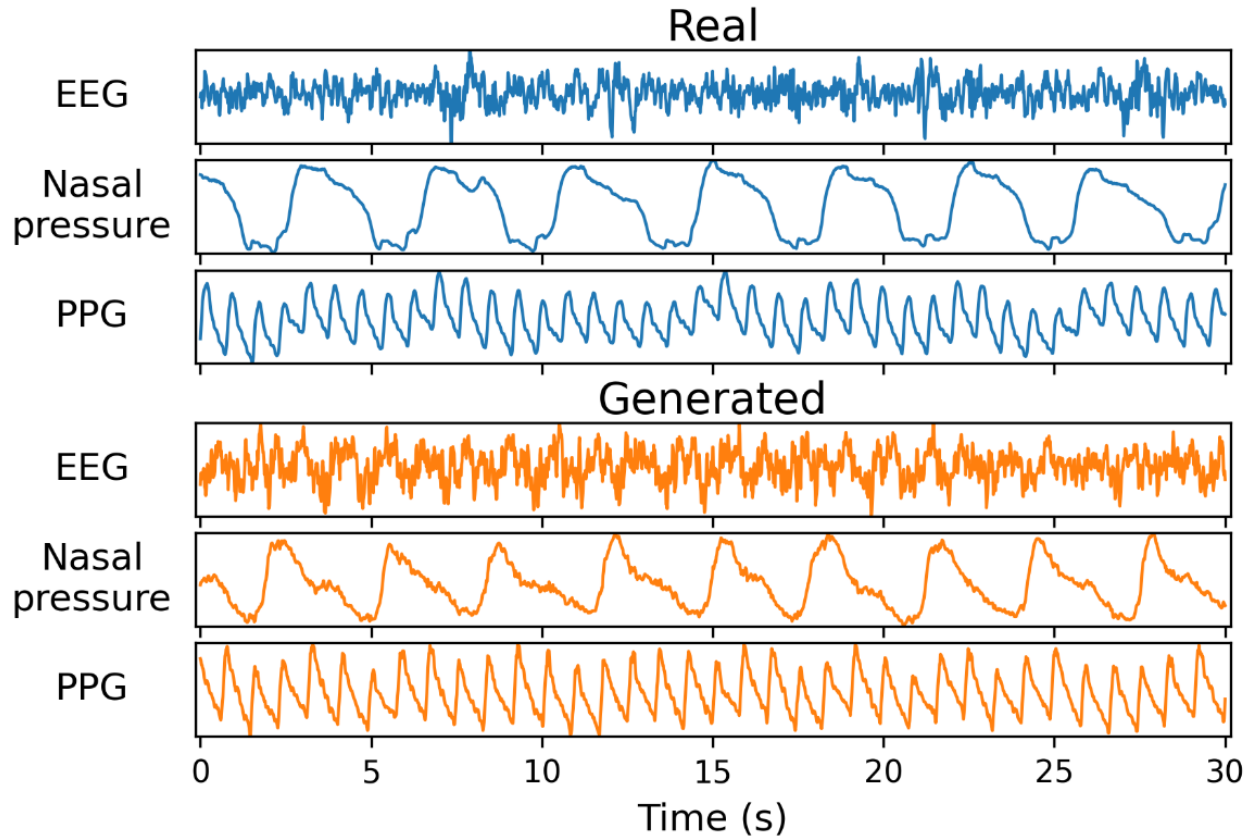
Figure courtesy of Oura

Explainable AI: Gray areas



Rusanen M *et al.*, Empowering Sleep Medicine with Human-in-the-Loop Scoring Approach: Automatic Sleep Analysis with Gray Areas. MS under review. 2023

Generative AI



R Huttunen et al. Synthesizing polysomnography signals with generative adversarial nets. Proceedings of the EMBC 2023.

Tools in practice



SmartSleep Lab

Research infrastructure

Two full polysomnographic examination rooms in sleep laboratory

Medical technology testing facility

**RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT
CLINICAL EVALUATION
COLLABORATION
TEACHING**

Internationally unique sleep research center

Regional visibility and talent attraction

Services for health tech companies

Open access data

Novel scientific approaches

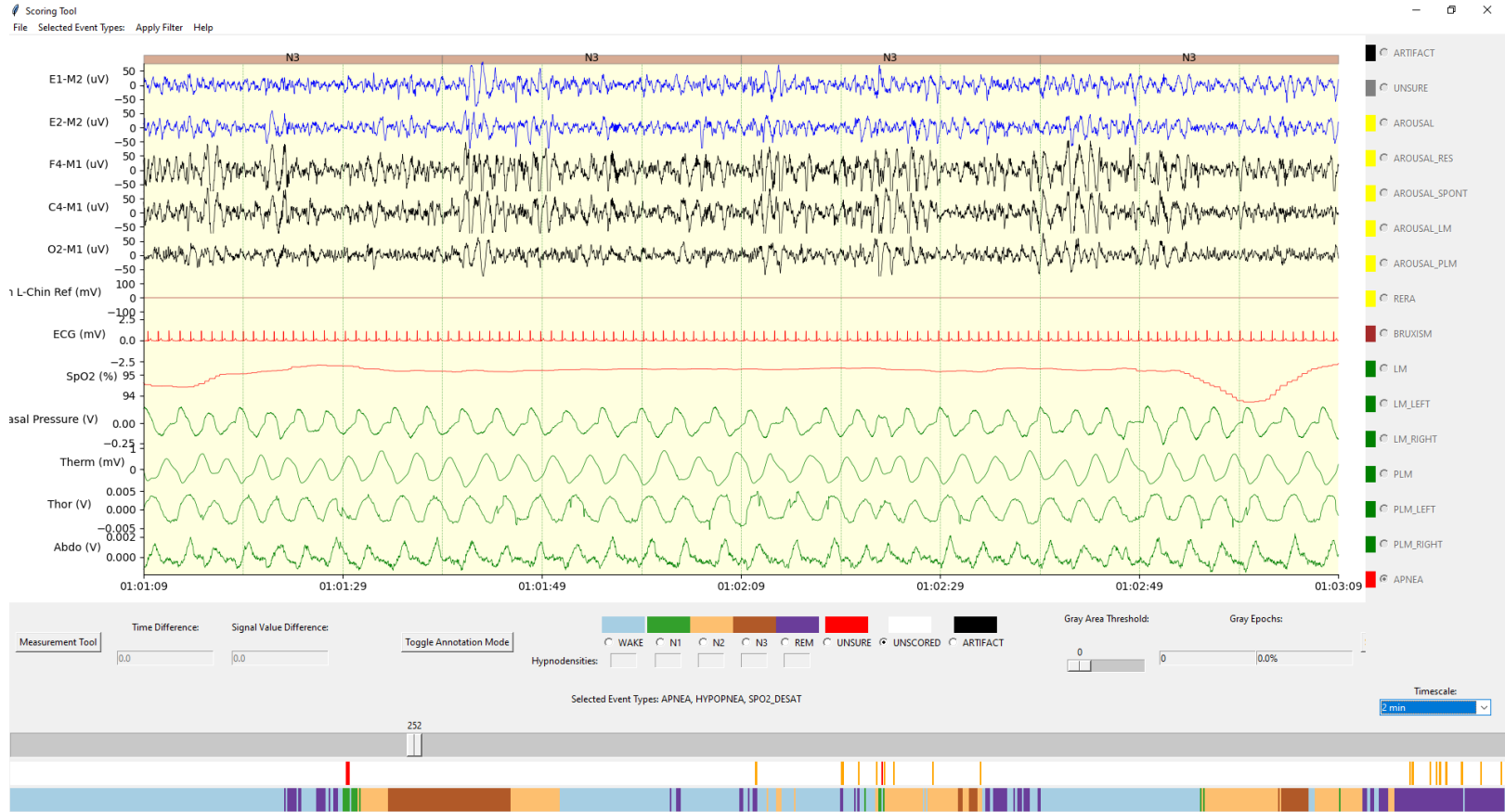
High-quality scientific publications

Innovations

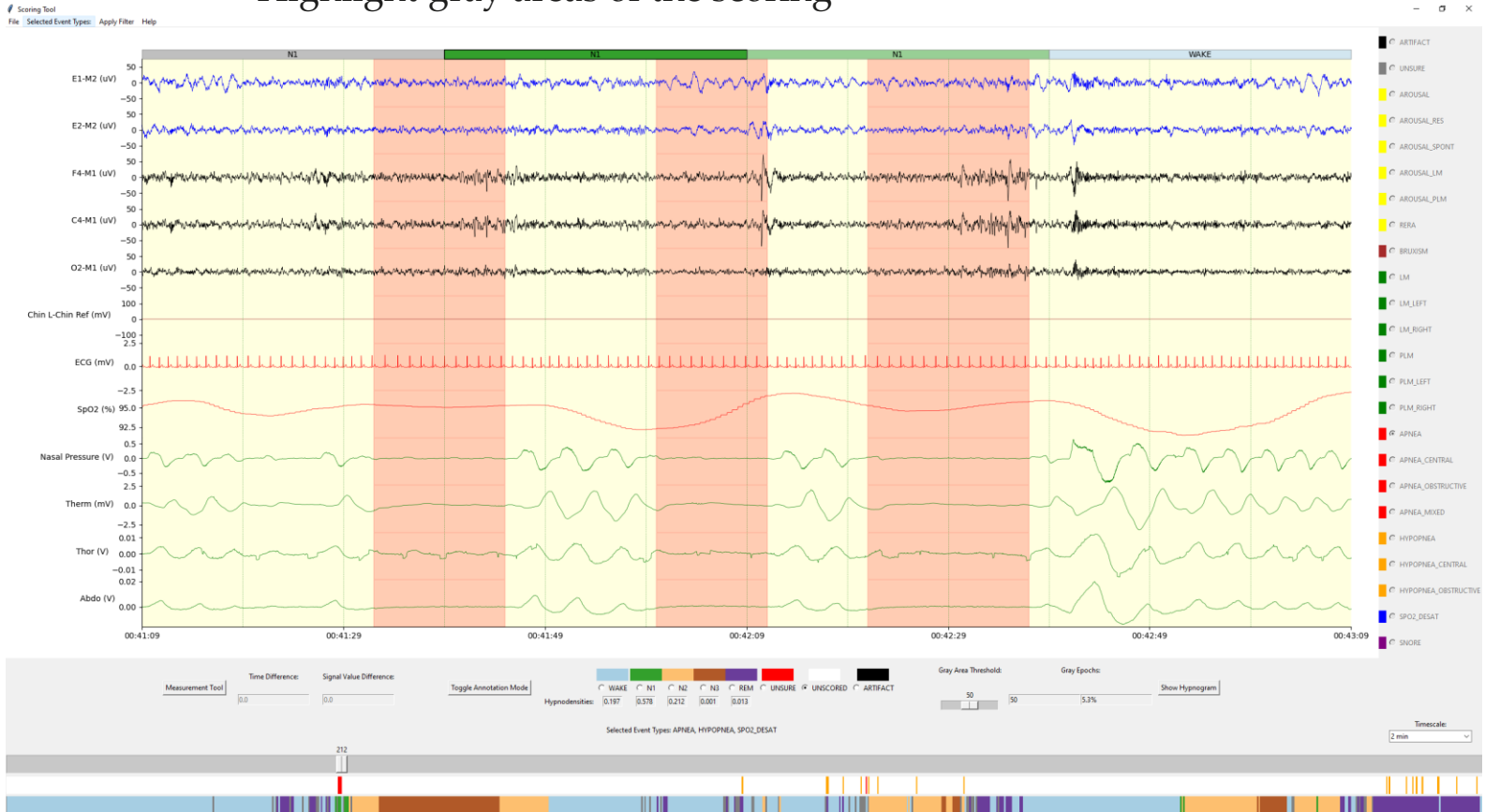
Multidisciplinary training



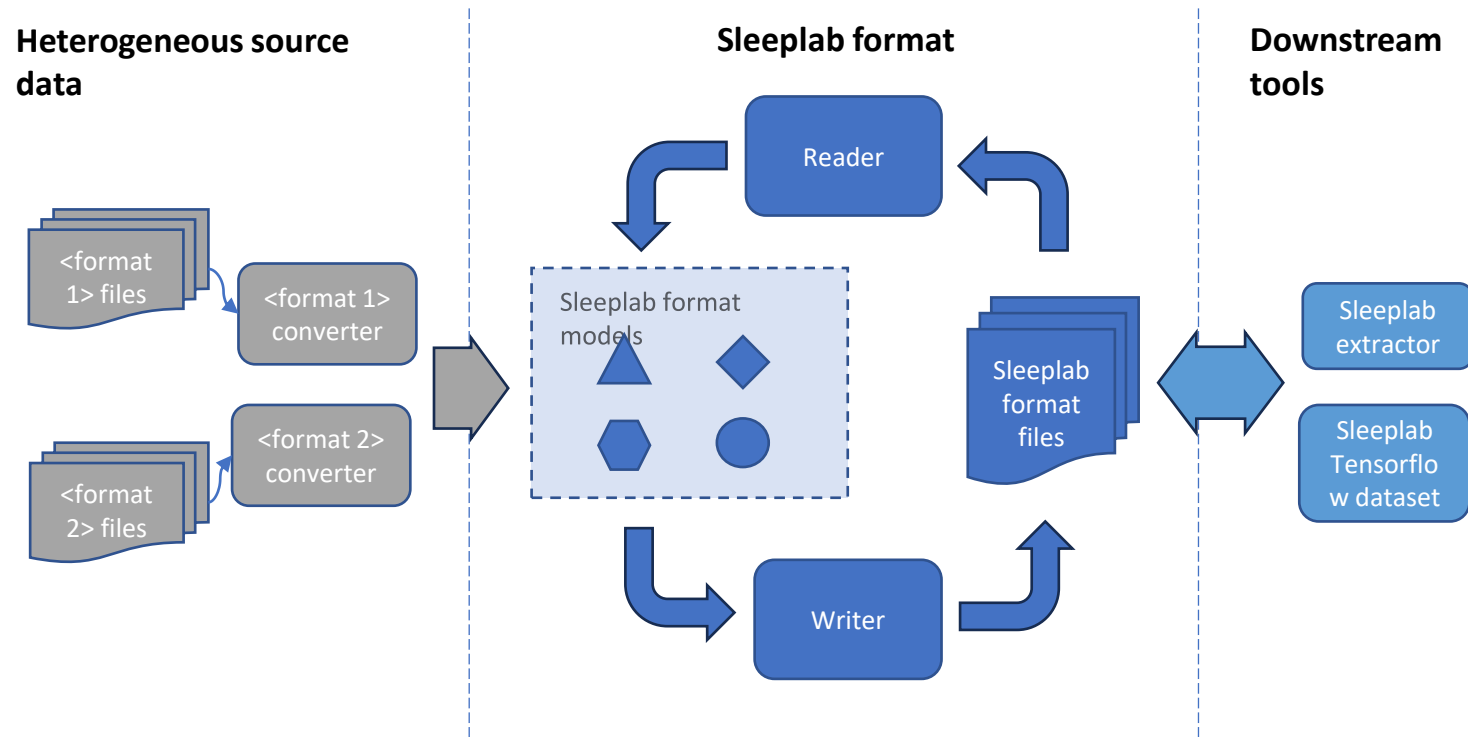
Tools in practice



- Visualize results with signals for review/editing of the scorings
- Highlight gray areas of the scoring



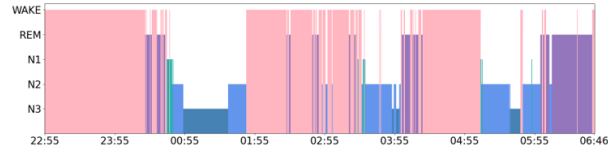
Sleeplab-format ecosystem provides tools for reading, writing and processing of data



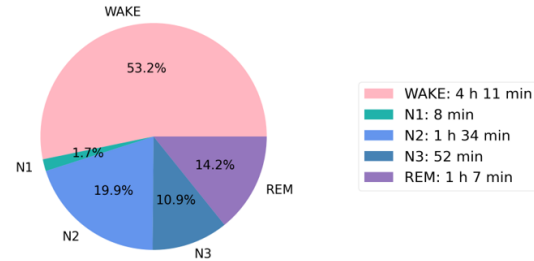
- Create reports automatically

Subject: 10009
Study Date: 06.07.2023

Hypnogram



Sleep Stage Distribution Pie Chart



Sleep Statistics

Parameter	Value
Total sleep time	3 hours and 40 minutes
Sleep efficiency	46.77%
Sleep onset latency	87.5 minutes
Wake after sleep onset	163.5 minutes
REM latency	87.5 minutes

Subject: 10009
Study Date: 06.07.2023

Respiratory Events

	Count	Max length (s)	Mean length (s)
All events	21	31	15.7
Apneas	3	16	13.3
Hypopneas	18	31	16.1

Event Indices

Parameter	Value (1/h)
Apnea-hypopnea index (AHI)	5.7
Apnea index	0.8
Hypopnea index	4.9
REM-AHI	11.6
NREM-AHI	3.1

The quality of the recordings is verified by an expert. All analyses are conducted using automatic tools. Hypnogram and respiratory events are scored using scientifically validated deep learning tools: Huttunen et al., A comparison of signal combinations for deep learning-based simultaneous sleep staging and respiratory event detection, IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering doi:10.1109/TBME.2022.3225268



Thank you!



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