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Glycemic events inference from wearable sensor



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Glucose concentration level is usually measured using a drop of blood, and allow for detection and mitigation of glycemic events (hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia). Is it possible to accurately infer these glycemic events solely based on non invasive, off the shelves sensors? D1namo proposes to fuse multiple sensors from a wearable belt to build coherent representation of the user's state in order to detect glycemic events.

Gycemic events detection



ECG analysis

Laitinen et al. showed that the **ECG is altered during glycemic events**. We collect the ECG data provided by the chest belt to infer the glycemia of the patient using **signal processing analysis**. However, movements add **high amount of noise** in the ECG signal necessiting preprocessing: **Adaptive filtering** and **QRS complexes detection** (Sasan et al. '14)

Activity level recognition

Glucose level is highly dependent on the **food income** and **energy expenditure**. We use 3-axis accelerometer, breathing and heart rate data provided by the chest belt **to determine an activity level** which can be translated into energy expenditure of the patient. The **food intake is manually logged** using a third party food database of the patient.





Food intake

Detection of QRS complexes

Fusion of the features and detection of glycemic events

Anomaly detection is first used to counter balance the overwhelming amount of data collected in absence of glycemic events. It helps detecting glycemic events which can then be classified into hypo and hyper-glycemia based on their ECG features and activity level defined above.







Discrimination of glycemic events using machine learning