

2D respiratory sound analysis to detect lung abnormalities

Rafia Sharmin Alice, and KC Santosh

2AI: Applied Artificial Intelligence Research Lab Computer Science, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069

rafia@coyotes.usd.edu | santosh.kc@usd.edu

In this paper, we analyze deep visual features from 2D data representation(s) of the respiratory sound to detect evidence of lung abnormalities. The primary motivation behind this is that visual cues are more important in decision-making than raw data (lung sound).

Dataset collection: In our experiments using the publicly available respiratory sound database named ICBHI 2017 (5.5 hours of recordings containing 6898 respiratory cycles from 126 subjects

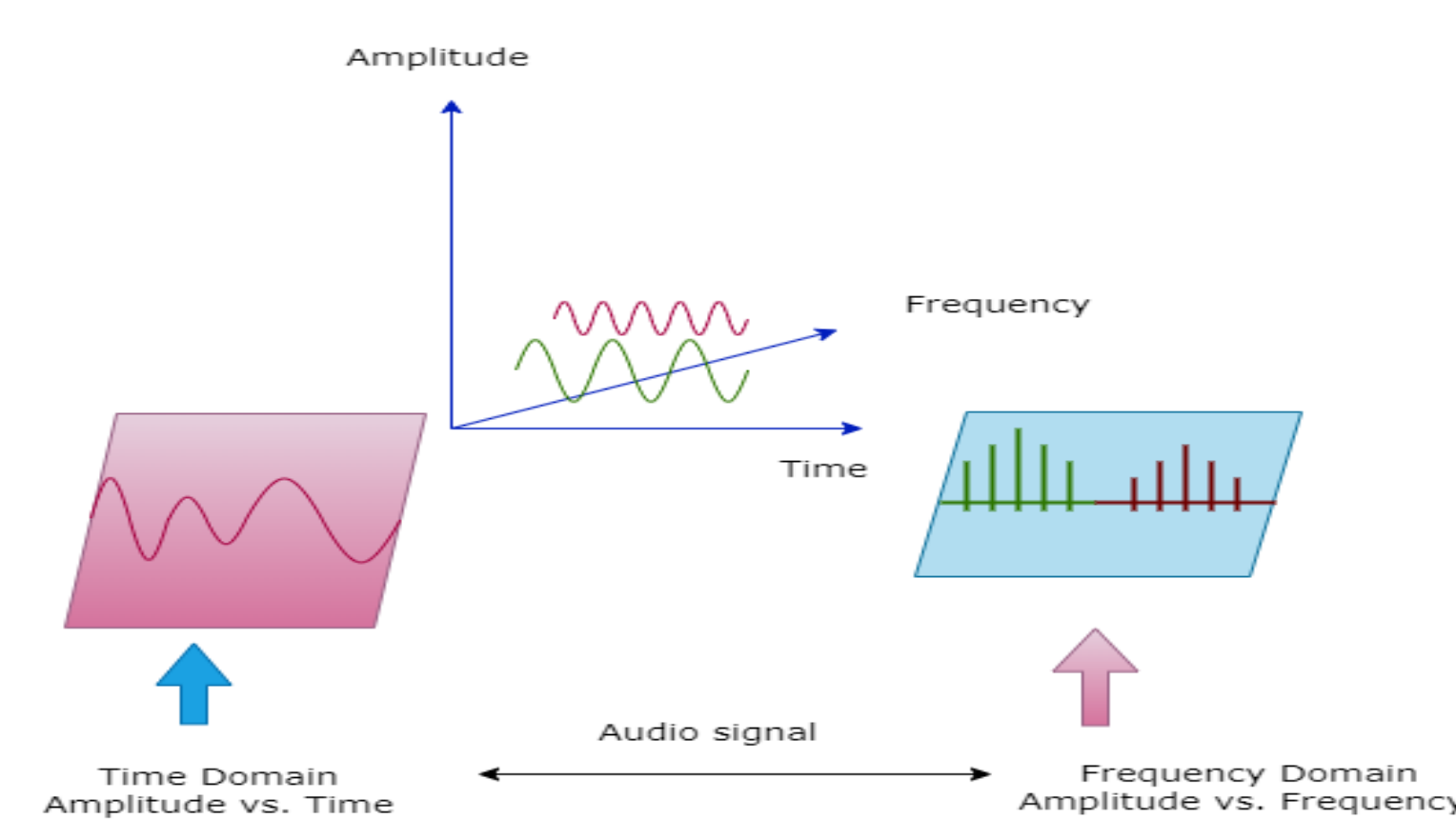


Table 1: Dataset

| Clip type | Number of clips |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Healthy | 3642 |
| Non-healthy | 3256 |

Data Types

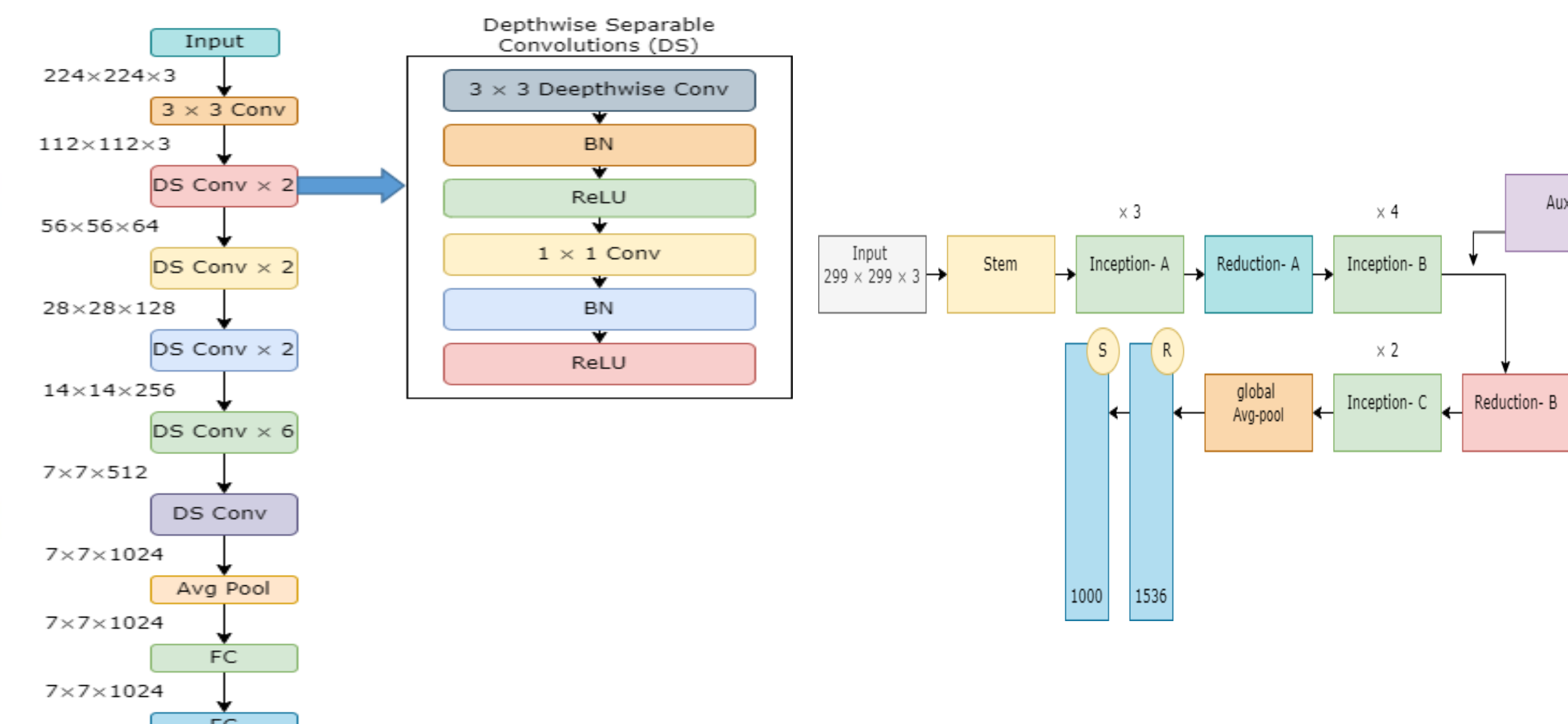
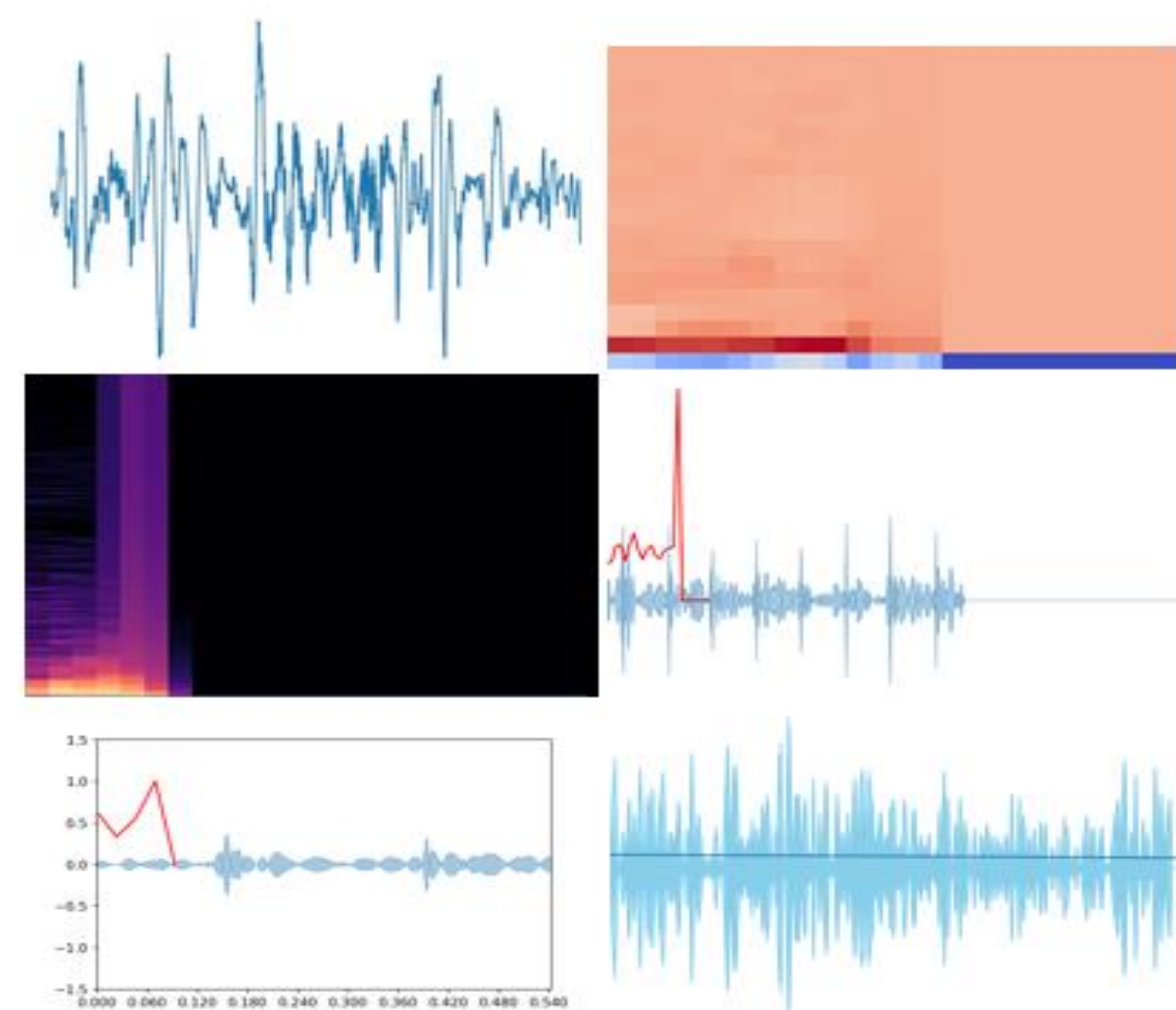


Table 2: Results and analysis

| Types of Data | Model name | ACC | PREC | AUC | SEN |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Wave | VGG16 | 0.4697 | 0.4697 | 0.4828 | 0.4697 |
| | ResNet50 | 0.5877 | 0.5882 | 0.5637 | 0.7207 |
| | MobileNet | 0.5450 | 0.5659 | 0.54554 | 0.6460 |
| MFCC | VGG16 | 0.4545 | 0.4545 | 0.5315 | 0.4545 |
| | ResNet50 | 0.6090 | 0.6900 | 0.7700 | 0.7500 |
| | MobileNet | 0.5308 | 0.5288 | 0.5150 | 0.9910 |
| Spectrogram | VGG16 | 0.7232 | 0.7486 | 0.7930 | 0.6248 |
| | Resnet50 | 0.6558 | 0.6236 | 0.7168 | 0.6876 |
| | MobileNet | 0.5592 | 0.5581 | 0.5421 | 0.8496 |
| Spectral centroid | VGG16 | 0.5655 | 0.5455 | 0.6233 | 0.5500 |
| | Resnet50 | 0.5735 | 0.5533 | 0.7700 | 0.9820 |
| | MobileNet | 0.5592 | 0.5581 | 0.5421 | 0.8496 |
| Spectral roll-off | VGG16 | 0.4091 | 0.4091 | 0.3836 | 0.4091 |
| | Resnet50 | 0.4787 | 0.5031 | 0.4680 | 0.7387 |
| | MobileNet | 0.5355 | 0.5355 | 0.5000 | 0.1000 |
| Zero-crossing rate | VGG16 | 0.4697 | 0.4697 | 0.4828 | 0.4697 |
| | Resnet50 | 0.5261 | 0.5261 | 0.3973 | 1.0000 |
| | MobileNet | 0.3886 | 0.3749 | 0.3749 | 0.1150 |
| | InceptionV3 | 0.5355 | 0.5355 | 0.5000 | 1.0000 |

Different Deep learning Models

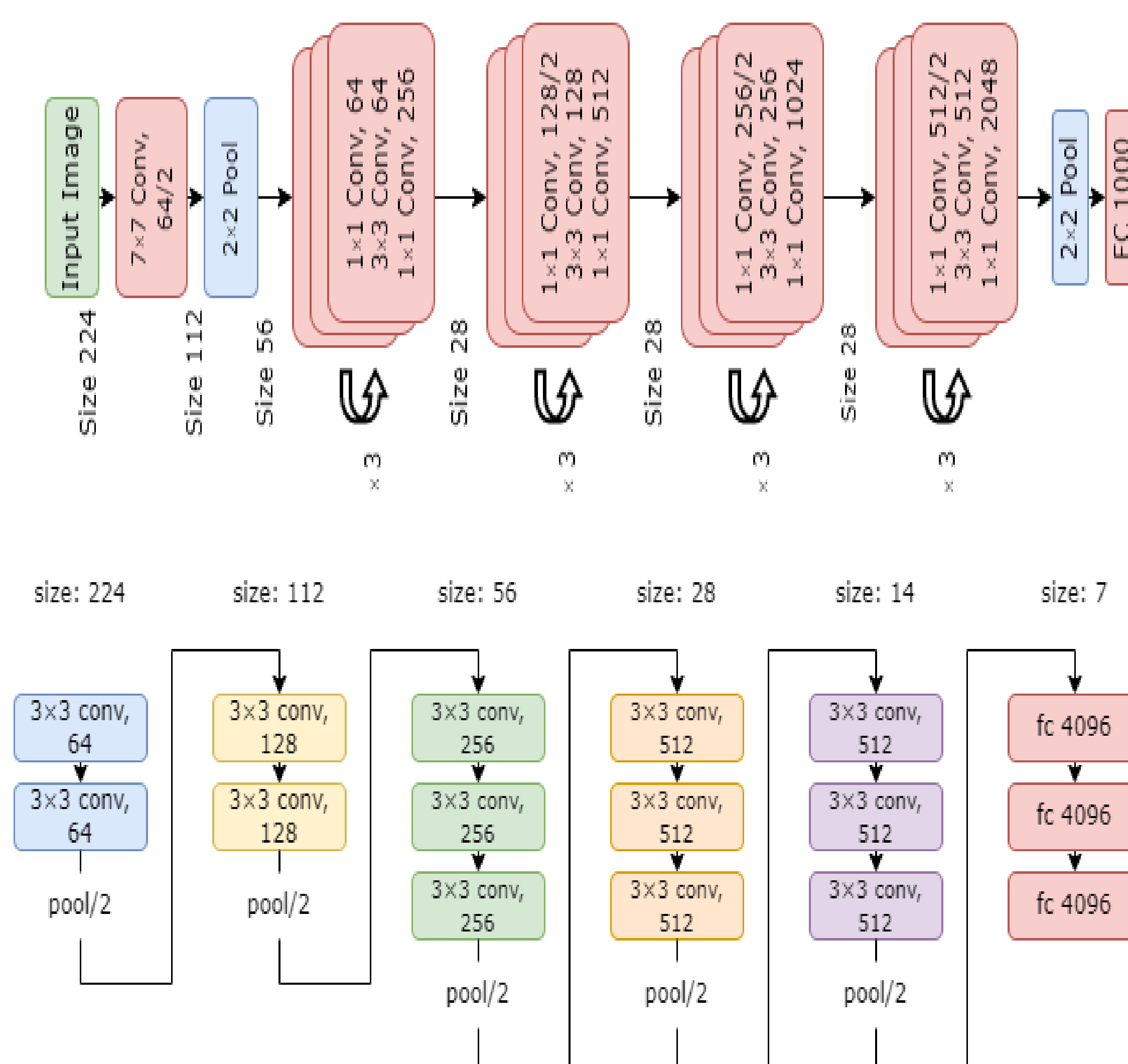


Table 3: Comparison with existing work

| Authors | PREC | AUC | SEN | SPEC |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ma et al (2020) [10] | - | - | 41.32% | 63.20% |
| Chambres et al (2018) [12] | - | - | 20.81% | 78.05% |
| Kochetov et al (2018) [13] | - | - | 58.43% | 73.00% |
| Acharya and Basu (2020) [14] | - | - | 48.63% | 84.14% |
| Ma et al (2019) [15] | - | - | 31.12% | 69.20% |
| Proposed work | 74.86% | 79.30% | 62.48% | - |

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