

AI u medicini

Praktični primjer: otkrivanje artefakata u EKG signalu pomoću Edge AI

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Uvod - AI u medicini

- Vještačka inteligencija sve češće se koristi u medicinskoj dijagnostici
- Analiza biosignala (EKG, EEG, EMG)
- Problem šuma i artefakata u realnim mjerenjima
- Edge AI omogućava obradu podataka direktno na uređaju

Problem koji rješavamo

- EKG signal često sadrži anomalije
- Uzrok anomalija može biti:
 - stvarni srčani poremećaj
 - fizičko pomjeranje elektroda
- Cilj: razlikovati artefakte uzrokovane pokretom od stvarnih EKG anomalija

Hardverska platforma

- **Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense**
- Ugrađeni senzori: 3-osni akcelerometar i žiroskop
- Mala potrošnja energije
- Pogodan za nosive i medicinske uređaje

Koncept rješenja

- Istovremeno snimanje:
 - EKG signala
 - Signala akcelerometra
- AI model procjenjuje:
 - da li je pacijent u mirovanju
 - da li postoji fizičko pomjeranje
- Na osnovu toga se tumače anomalije EKG-a

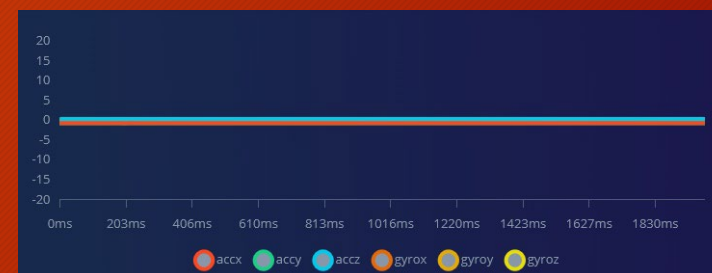
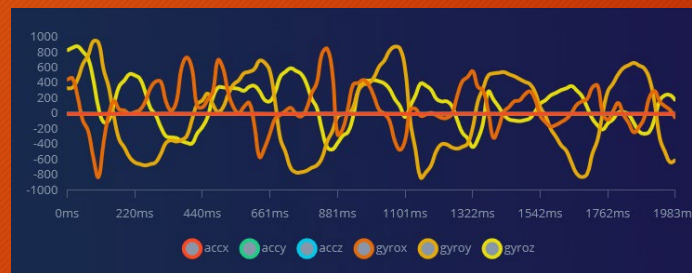
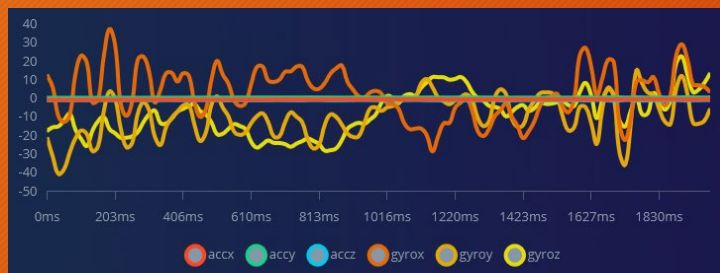
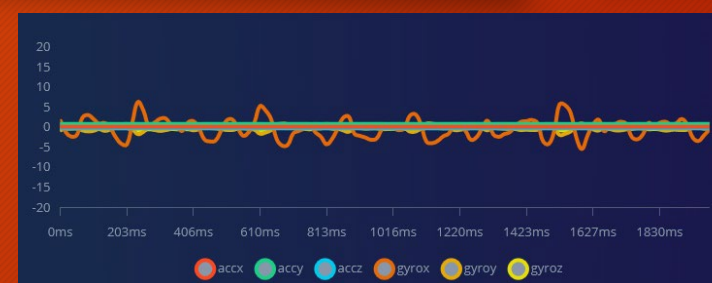
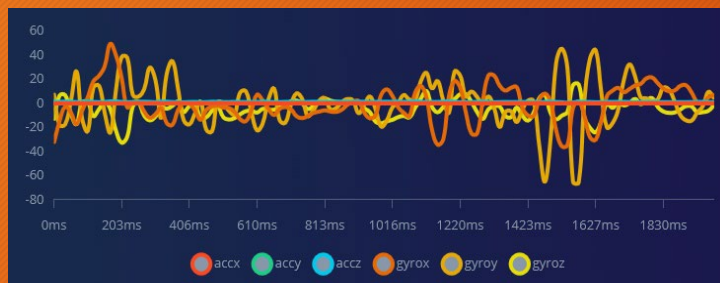
Edge Impulse platforma

- Platforma za razvoj Edge AI modela
- Omogućava:
 - prikupljanje podataka
 - ekstrakciju karakteristika
 - treniranje i testiranje modela
- Direktna optimizacija za embedded uređaje

Prikupljanje podataka

- Snimanje akcelerometarskih podataka
- Definisane 3 klase:
 - Mirovanje – bez pomjeranja
 - Jaki pokreti – nasumično pomjeranje u svim pravcima
 - Blagi pokreti – pomjeranje u jednom pravcu
- Podjela skupa podataka:
 - 68% trening
 - 32% testiranje

Prikupljanje podataka



1. Blago pomjeranje

2. Jako pomjeranje

3. Mirovanje

Obrada signala

- Korišćen je **Spectral Analysis blok**
- FFT analiza signala:
 - izdvajanje frekvencijskih karakteristika
- Parametri:
 - FFT dužina: 16
 - logaritamska skala spektra

The screenshot displays a machine learning workflow interface with three main blocks:

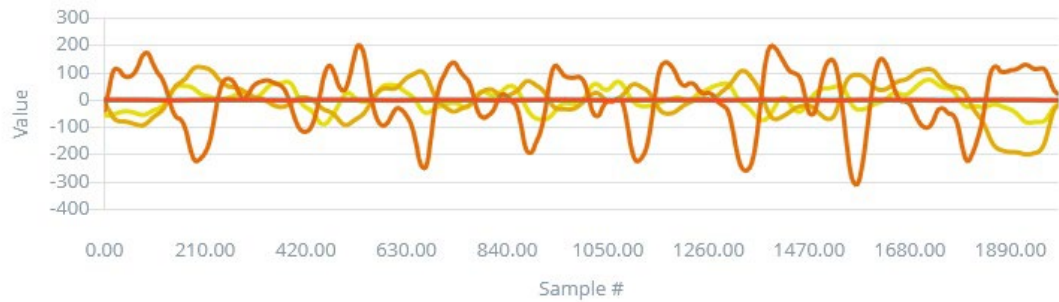
- Time series data** (Red block):
 - Input axes (6): accx, accy, accz, gyrox, gyroy, gyroz
 - Window size: 2,000 ms.
 - Window increase (stride): 1,000 ms.
 - Frequency (Hz): 100
 - Zero-pad data: ☒
- Spectral Analysis** (Light blue block):
 - Name: Spectral features
 - Input axes (6):
 - ☒ accx
 - ☒ accy
 - ☒ accz
 - ☒ gyrox
 - ☒ gyroy
 - ☒ gyroz
- Classification** (Purple block):
 - Name: Classifier
 - Input features:
 - ☒ Spectral features
 - Output features: 3 (idle, shake, updown)

At the bottom, there are two dashed boxes for adding new blocks:

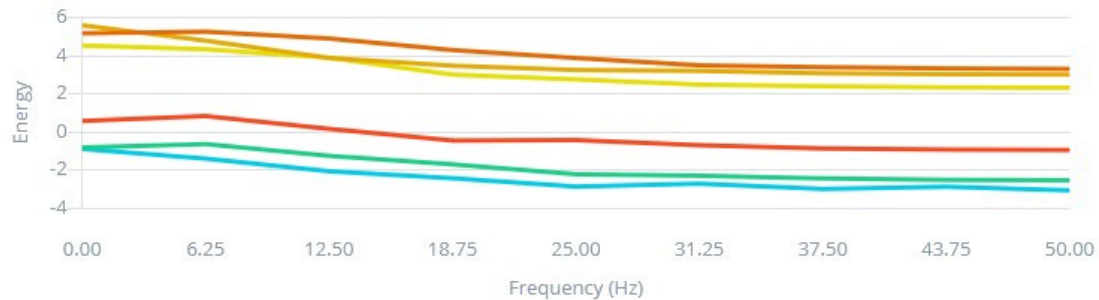
- Add a processing block** (Light blue dashed box)
- Add a learning block** (Purple dashed box)

Obrada signala

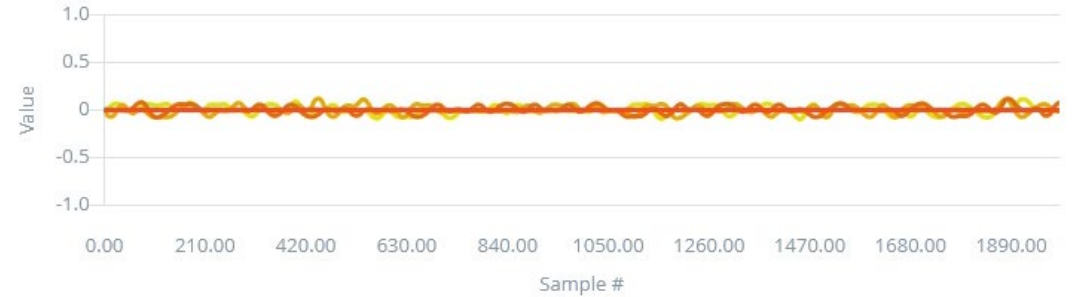
After filter



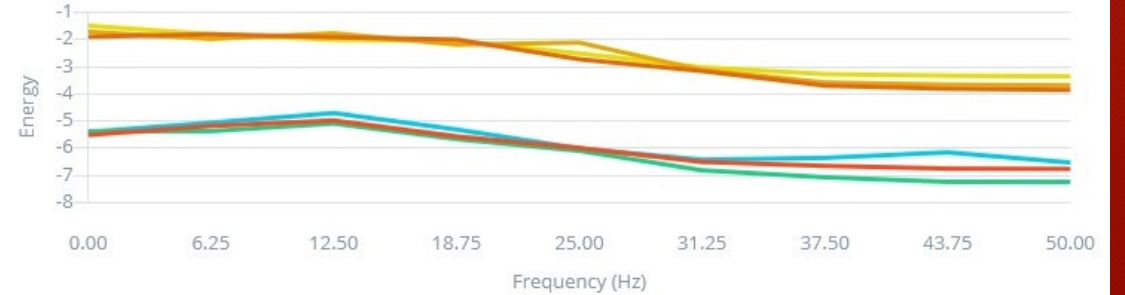
Spectral power (log)



After filter



Spectral power (log)



Arhitektura neuronske mreže

- Tip: Fully Connected Neural Network
- Slojevi:
 - 3 Dense sloja (256 neurona)
 - Dropout za smanjenje overfittinga
- Aktivacija:
 - ReLU (skriveni slojevi)
 - Softmax (izlazni sloj)

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, InputLayer, Dropout, Conv1D, Conv2D, Flatten, Reshape, MaxPooling1D, MaxPooling2D,
AveragePooling2D, BatchNormalization, Permute, ReLU, Softmax, Activation
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adam
```

```
EPOCHS = args.epochs or 40
LEARNING_RATE = args.learning_rate or 0.005
# If True, non-deterministic functions (e.g. shuffling batches) are not used.
# This is False by default.
ENSURE_DETERMINISM = args.ensure_determinism
# this controls the batch size, or you can manipulate the tf.data.Dataset objects yourself
BATCH_SIZE = args.batch_size or 32
if not ENSURE_DETERMINISM:
    train_dataset = train_dataset.shuffle(buffer_size=BATCH_SIZE*4)
train_dataset=train_dataset.batch(BATCH_SIZE, drop_remainder=False)
validation_dataset = validation_dataset.batch(BATCH_SIZE, drop_remainder=False)
```

```
# model architecture
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu',
    activity_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(0.00001)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu',
    activity_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(0.00001)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu',
    activity_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(0.00001)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(classes, name='y_pred', activation='softmax'))
```

```
# this controls the learning rate
opt = Adam(learning_rate=LEARNING_RATE, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999)
callbacks.append(BatchLoggerCallback(BATCH_SIZE, train_sample_count, epochs=EPOCHS,
ensure_determinism=ENSURE_DETERMINISM))
```

```
# train the neural network
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=opt, metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(train_dataset, epochs=EPOCHS, validation_data=validation_dataset, verbose=2, callbacks=callbacks)
```

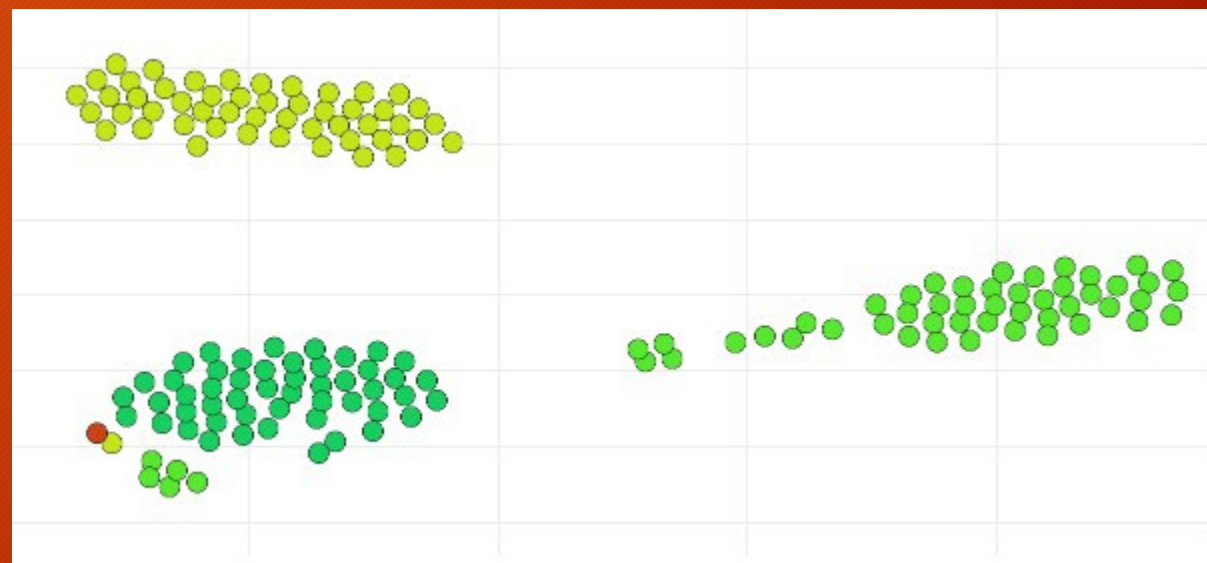
```
# Use this flag to disable per-channel quantization for a model.
# This can reduce RAM usage for convolutional models, but may have
# an impact on accuracy.
disable_per_channel_quantization = False
```

Treniranje modela

- Procesor: CPU
- Learning rate: 0.005
- Batch size: 32
- Model kvantizovan (int8)
- Optimizovan za rad na uređaju

Rezultati - tačnost

- Ukupna tačnost: 96.9%
- Loss: 0.07
- AUC ROC: 1.00
- F1 score (prosjek): 0.97



Rad na uređaju (On-device performance)

■ EKG ■ Mirovanje ■ Jače pomjeranje ■ Slabije pomjeranje



Mirovanje: stabilni EKG signal



Pomjeranje: prisutni artefakti

- Vrijeme obrade: 62 ms
- Potrošnja RAM-a: 6 KB
- Pogodno za real-time medicinske aplikacije

Rad na uređaju (On-device performance)



Elektrode za EKG

Prednosti rješenja

- Obrada podataka lokalno (Edge AI)
- Nisko kašnjenje
- Povećana tačnost interpretacije EKG-a
- Moguća primjena u:
 - holter monitorima
 - nosivim medicinskim uređajima

Zaključak

- AI značajno poboljšava analizu biosignala
- Kombinacija senzora i ML modela daje pouzdane rezultate
- Edge Impulse omogućava brz razvoj embedded AI rješenja
- Veliki potencijal za primjenu u medicini

Hvala na pažnji!

Pitanja?

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