

Stroke Effects and Recovery Observed through EEG-Based Brain-Computer Interface Analysis and Connectivity Analysis

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Introduction

- What is a brain network?
- How does stroke affect brain networks?



- How are brain networks affected by stroke?
- What is the best way to measure this change?



Data Recording

- Subjects: I0 healthy and 5 strokeaffected
 - Loss of hand motor strength
 - Two sessions for stroke subjects
- Task: Finger-tapping and Rest
 - 20 of each task per session
 - Alternating
- Acquisition: 32 channel full-head EEG
 - Biosemi Active Two
 - Reference-free



Brain-Computer Interface (BCI)



- Filter Bank CSP feature extraction
- Marginal Relevance feature selection
- Gaussian Process (GP) classification
- BCI Training / BCI Testing



Results

 Classification accuracies

 Selected frequency ranges

 Indirect measure of brain networks

Train EEG dataset	Test EEG dataset	Accuracy
S1E	S1L	82.5
S2E	S2L	72.5
S3E	S3L	95.0
S4E	S4L	62.5
S5E	S5L	75.0
	Average	77.5 ± 12.1



Connectivity Analysis

- Measure of brain network edges
- Phase Slope Index (PSI)
 - Information flow cause and effect
 - Source localisation
 - Fixed time delay between nodes
 - Linear phase shift as a function of frequency
- Direct measure of brain networks
- Ongoing work





Conclusions

- Guiding rehabilitation therapy
- Portable hardware

- Easy to use
- At-home therapy





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Questions?

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