

# Detrusor Pressure Estimation from Single Channel Bladder Pressure Recordings

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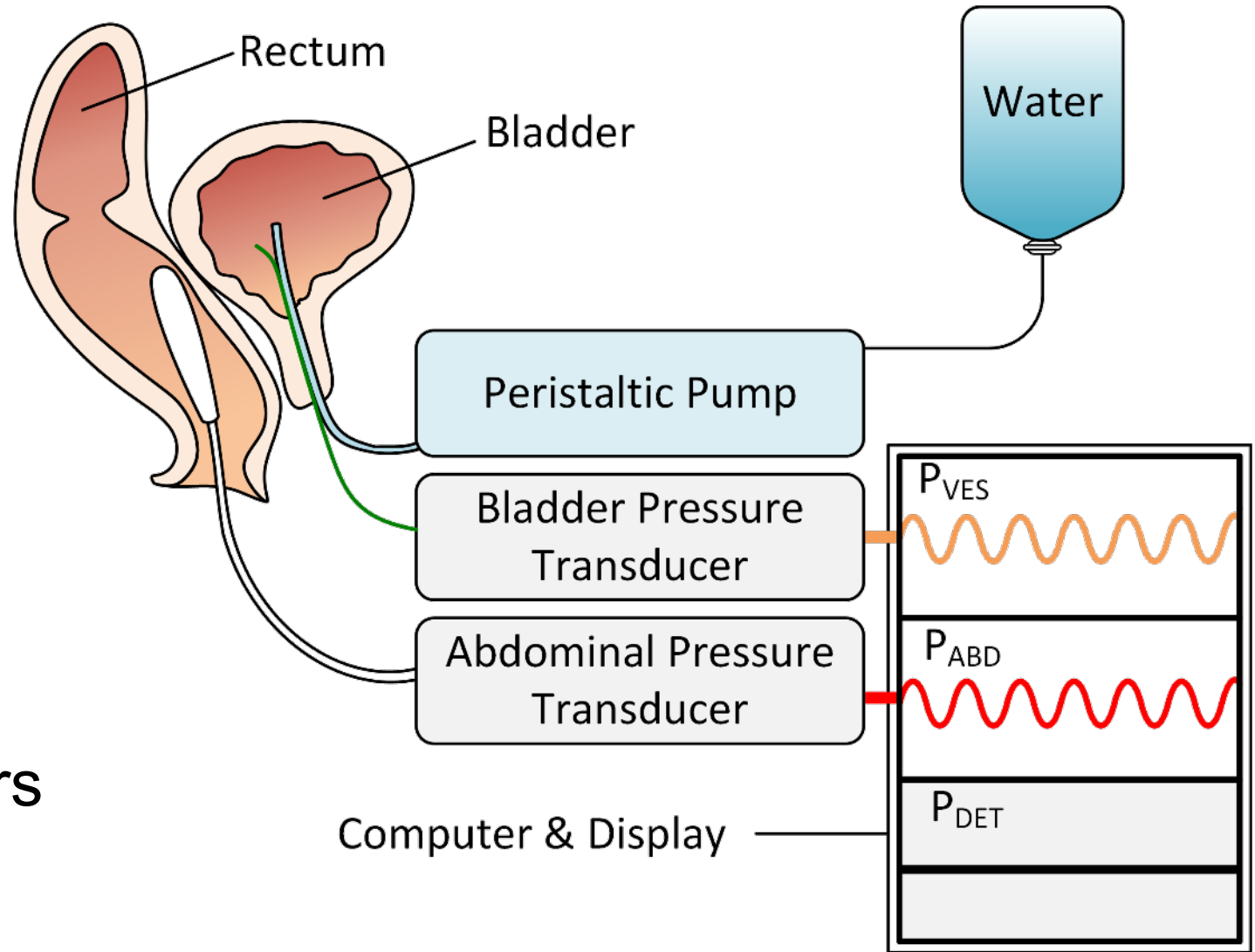
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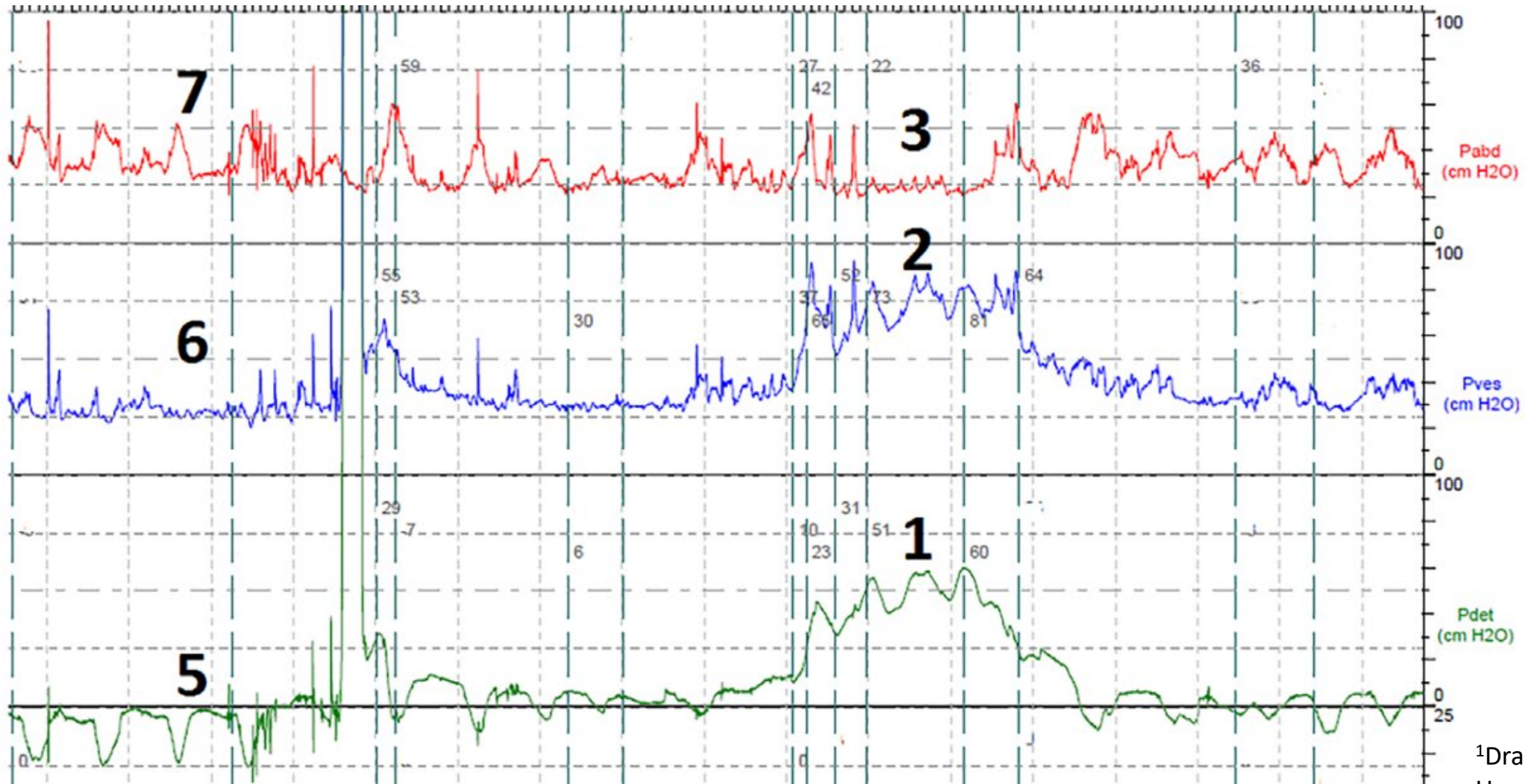
# Introduction

- Clinical urodynamics
  - Simulate filling and voiding of bladder
  - Detrusor pressure ( $P_{DET}$ )
- Insertion of **two** catheters
  - Discomfort
  - Artifact



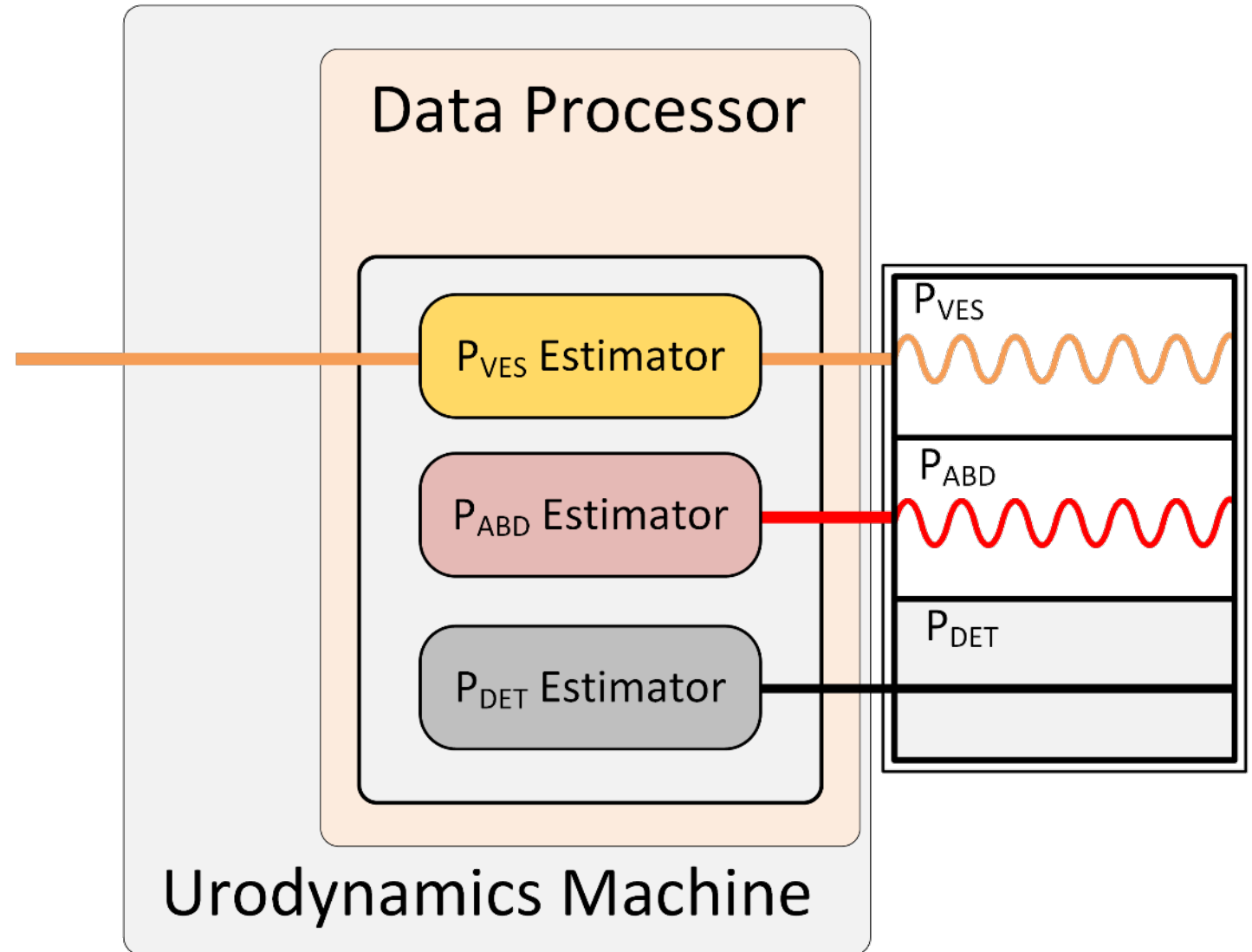
$$P_{DET} = P_{VES} - P_{ABD}$$

# Urodynamics Signals

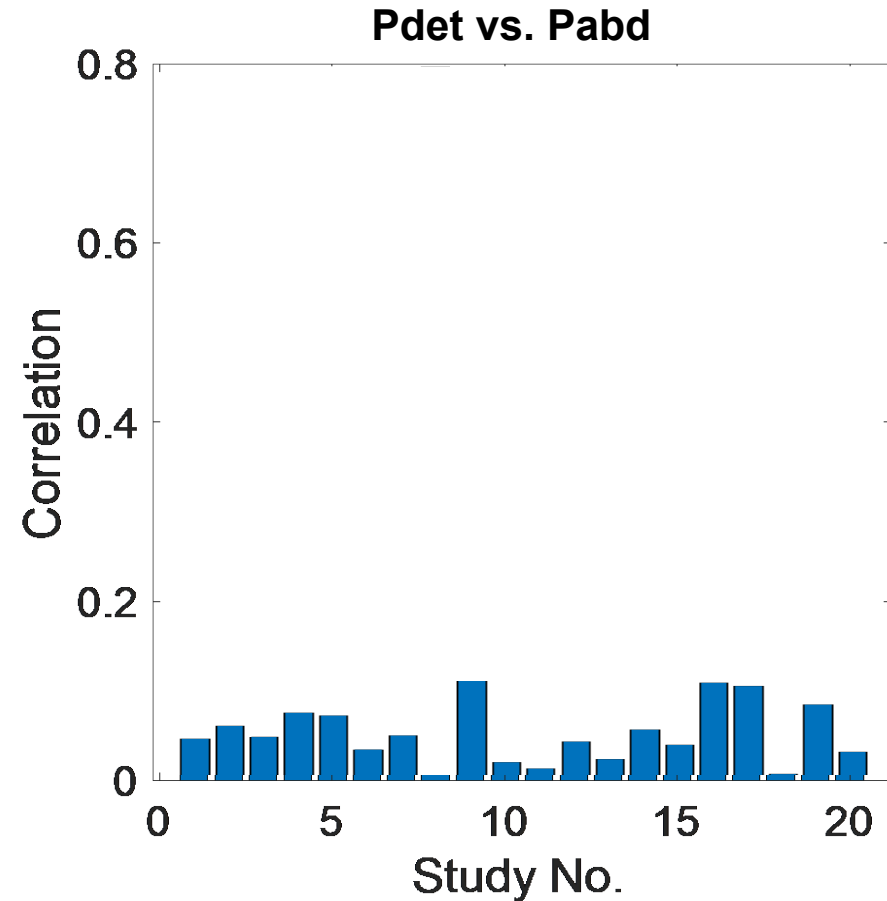
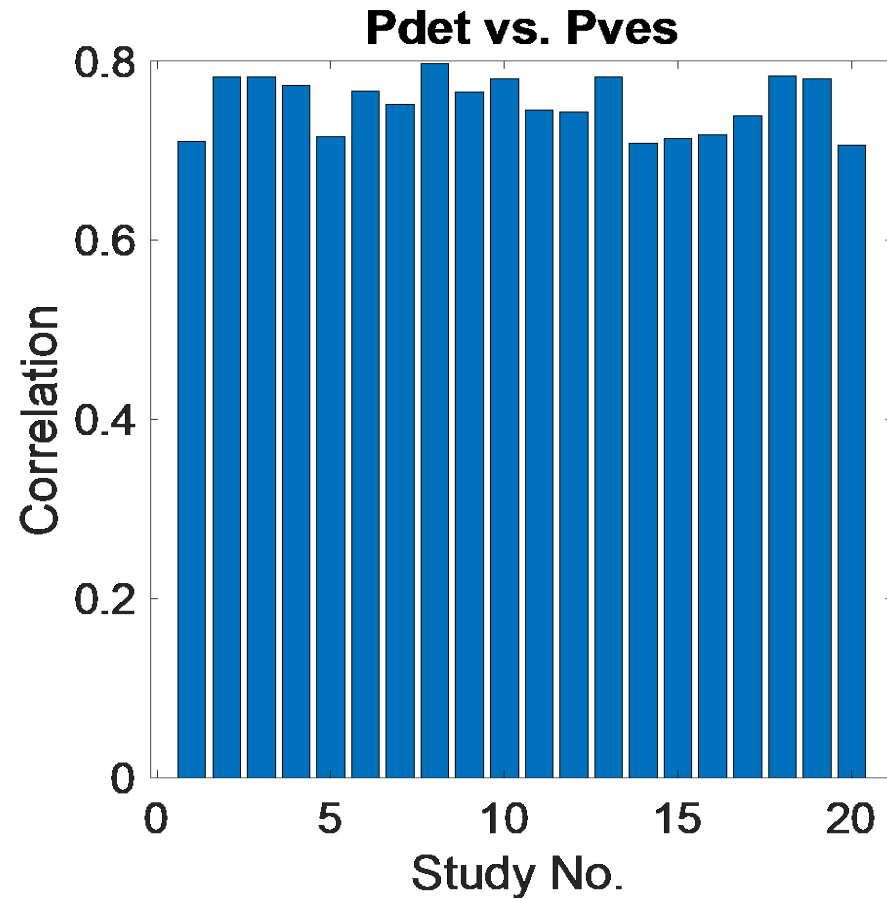


# Goals

1. Use one catheter
2. Extract  $P_{\text{DET}}$  from vesical pressure ( $P_{\text{VES}}$ )
3. Reconstruct  $P_{\text{VES}}$ ,  $P_{\text{ABD}}$ , and  $P_{\text{DET}}$  traces with minimal delay



# Which catheter?



*Unsurprisingly the bladder catheter correlates strongly with detrusor pressure*

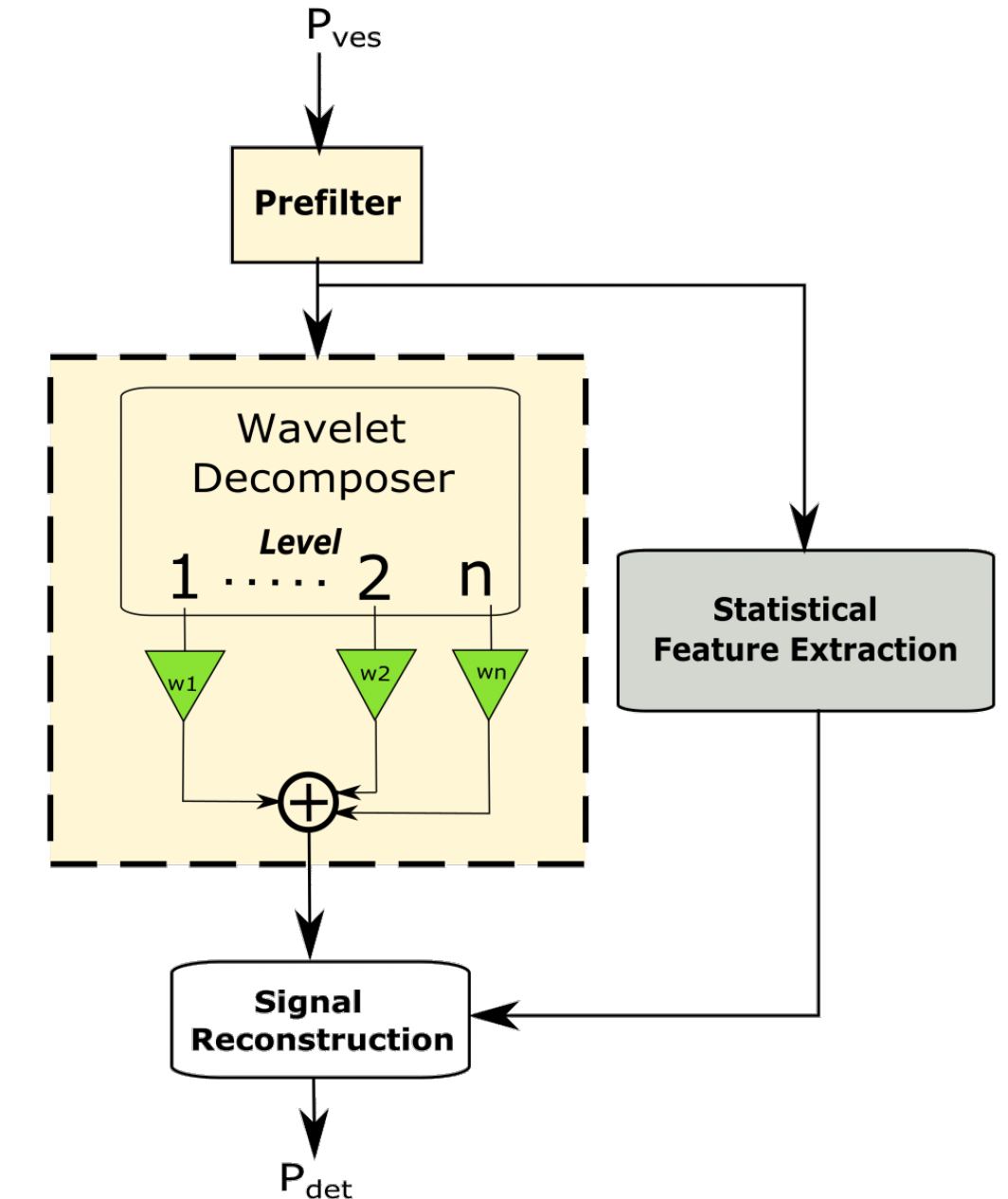
# Single Channel Pipeline

1. Prefiltering

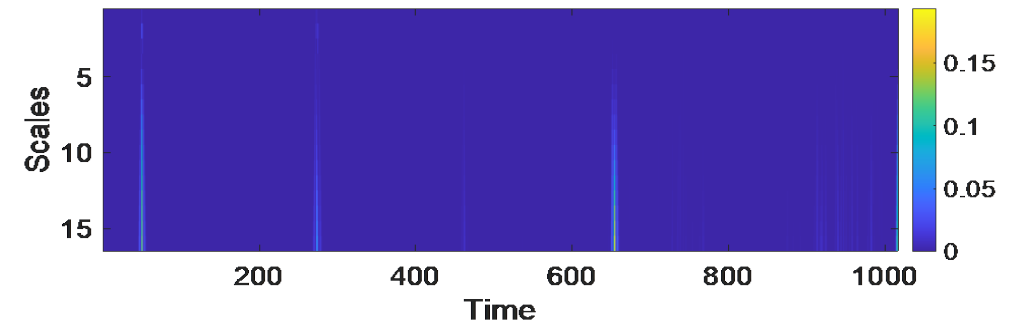
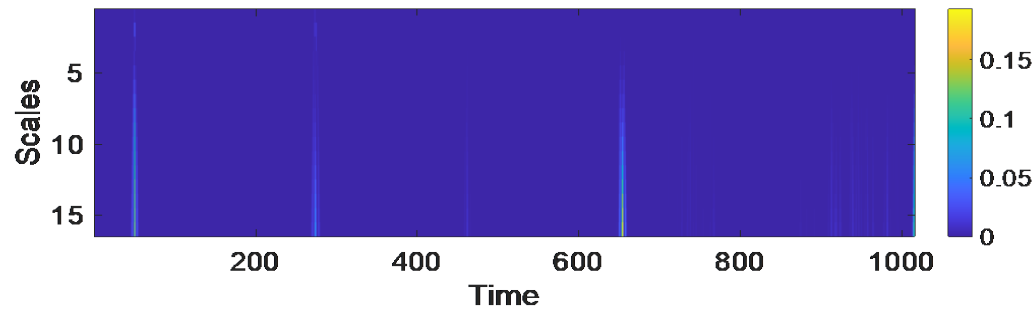
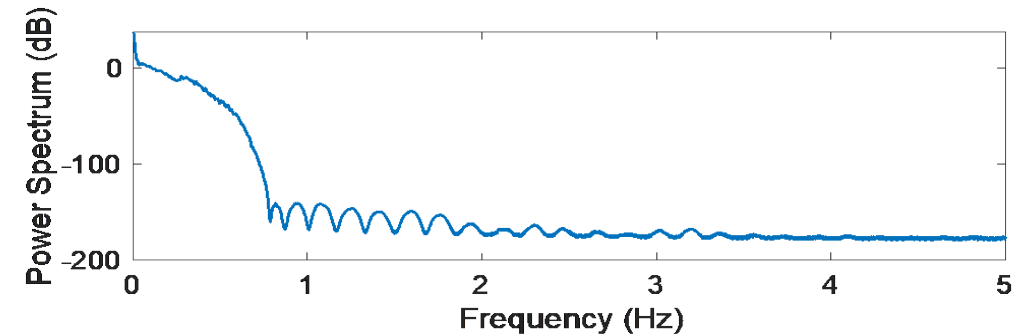
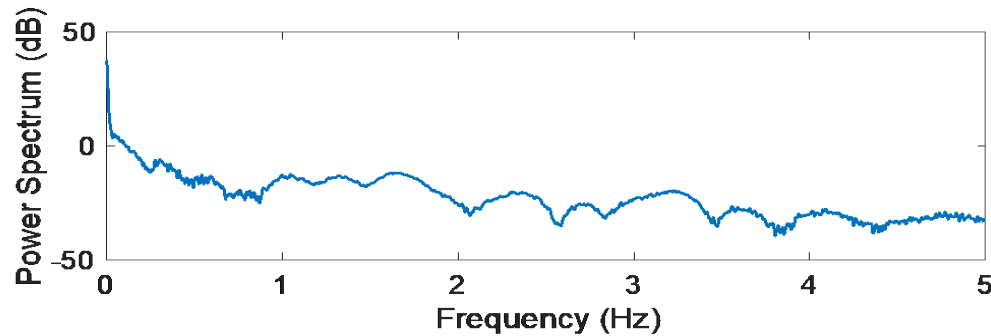
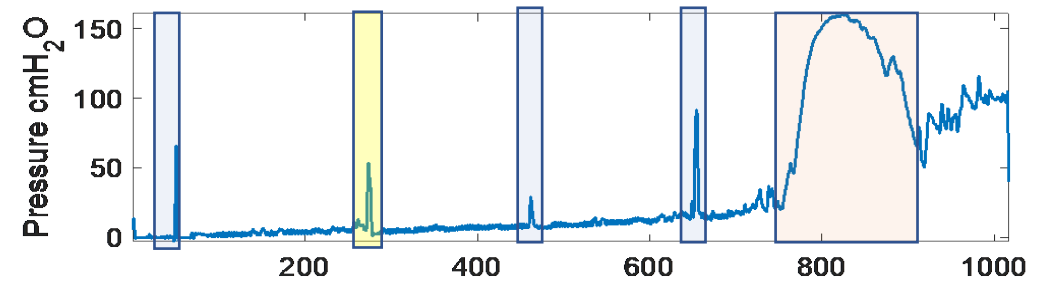
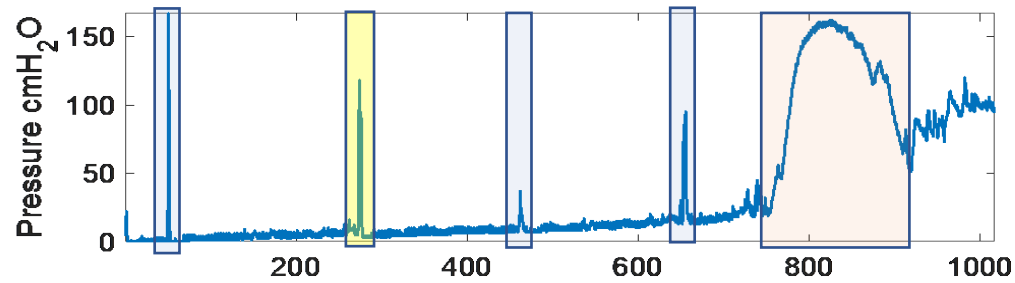
2. Wavelet decomposer

3. Statistical feature extraction

4. Signal reconstruction

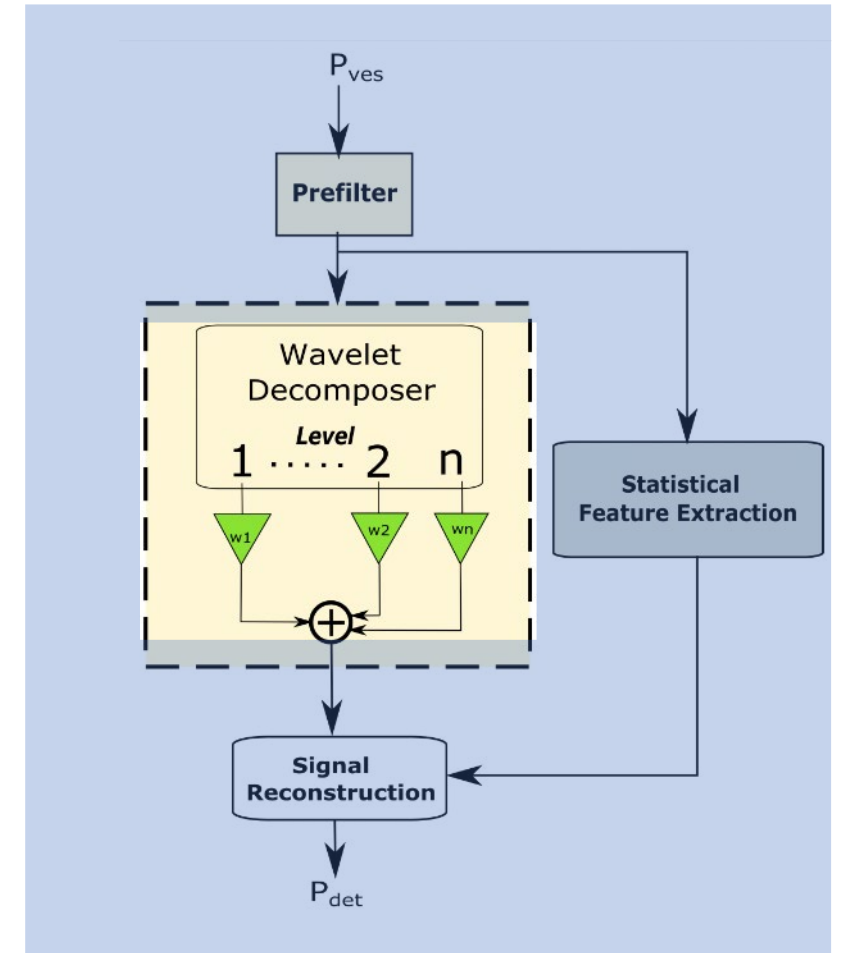
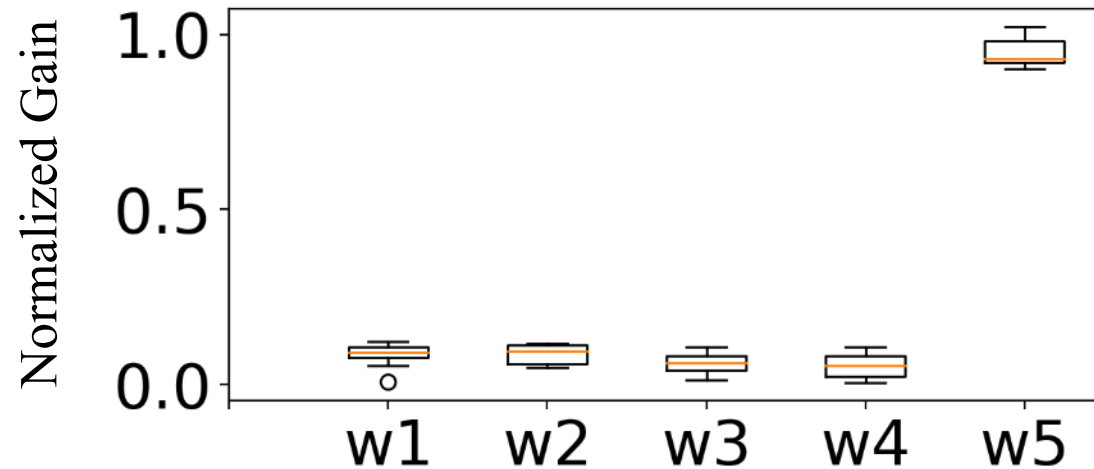


# 3<sup>rd</sup>-order Savitky Golay prefilter



# Wavelet reconstruction weights


- $P_{ves}$  decomposed to 5 levels
- Least mean square fitting used to calculate average weights ( $n=20$ )





# Selecting wavelet function

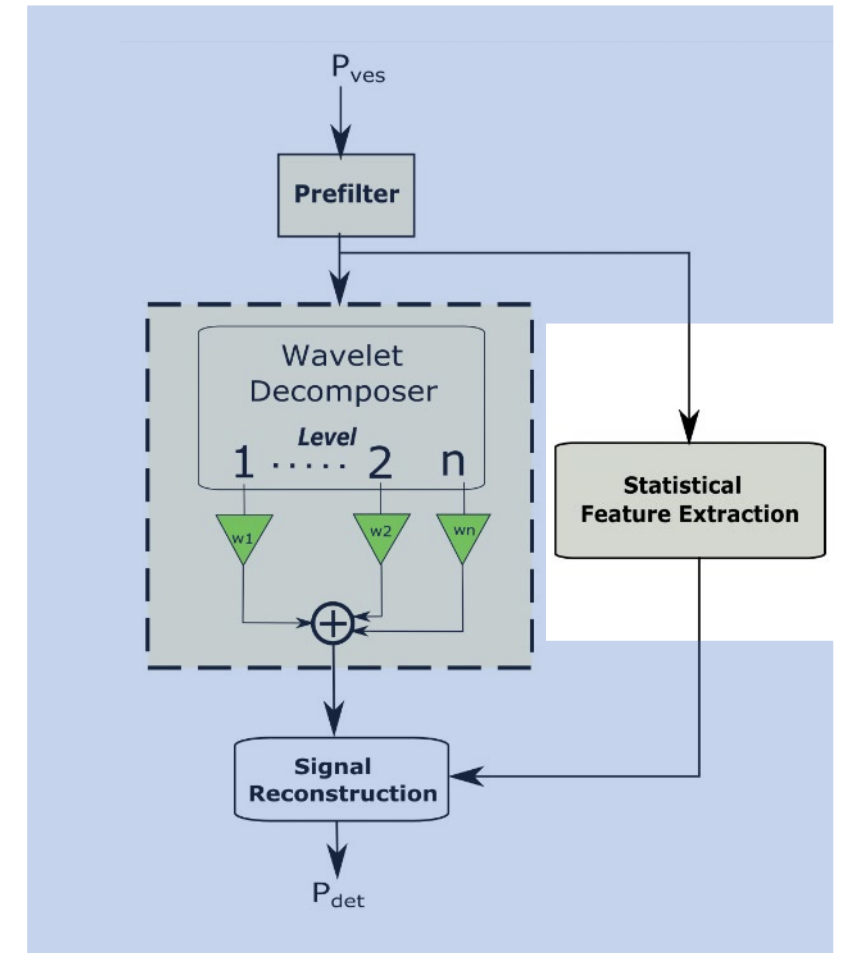
- Wavelets tested by reconstructing urodynamics signals (n=20)
  - **Reconstruction computation time (RT)**
  - **Reconstruction error (RE)**
- Symlet with four vanishing points (Sym4) achieved the best RT/RE balance



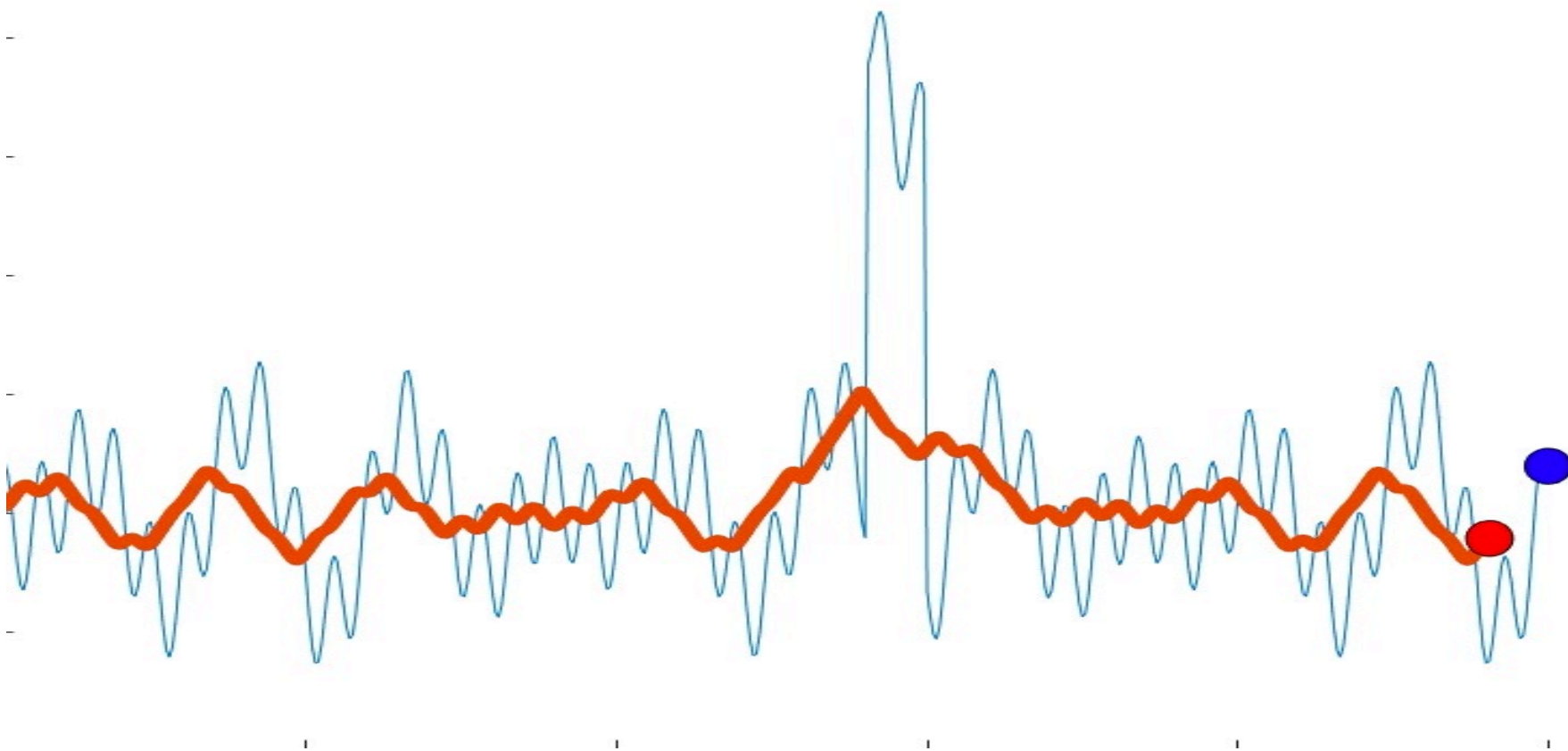
	Haar	DB4	Sym4	Dmey	Coif4
RT (msec)	1.9	3.7	3.4	8.7	14
RE	1e-5	1e-12	1e-12	1e-12	1e-12

# Event Detection

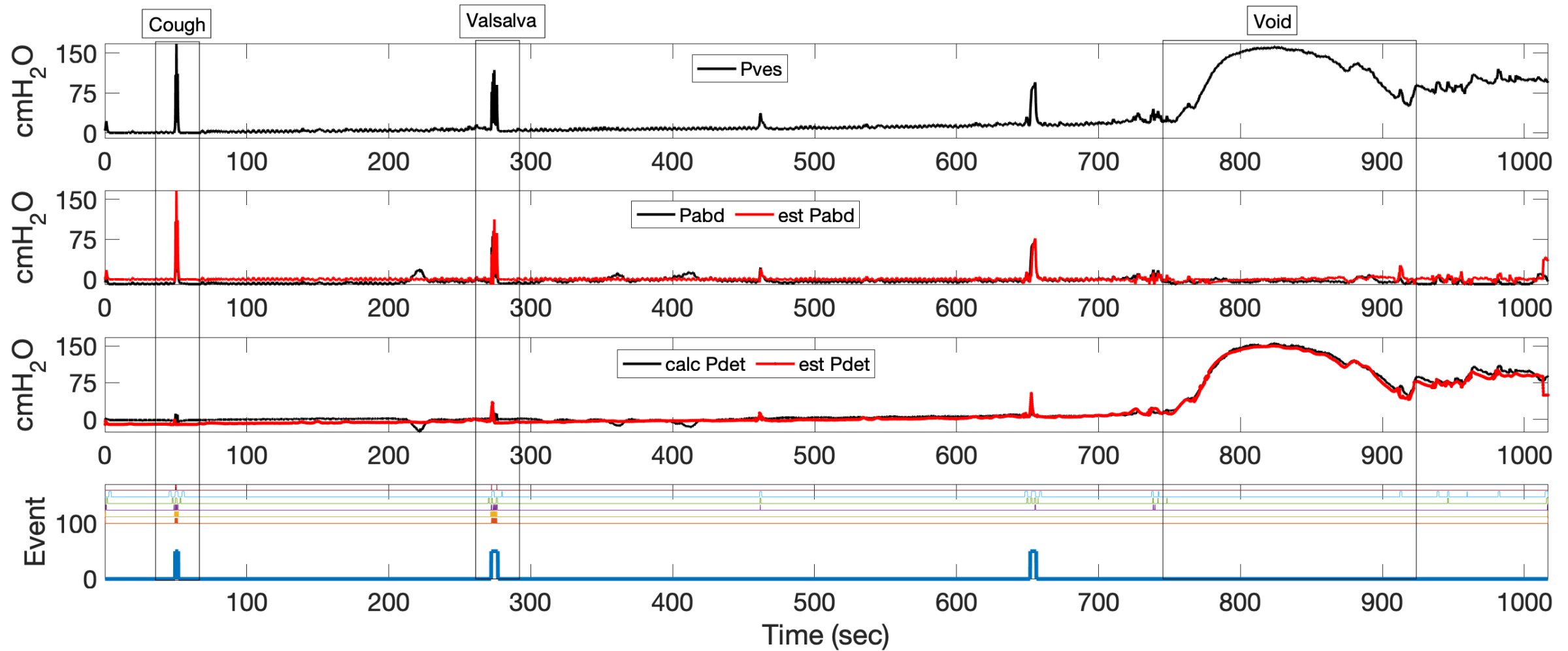
- Prefiltering and wavelets attenuated  $P_{ABD}$  artifacts feeding through to  $P_{DET}$
- Frame-based on 32-sample window
- Event detection replaces the wavelet reconstruction with the frame mean
  - 2 events: cough and valsalva
  - 4 features per frame



# Example of adaptive reconstruction



# Event detection and signal reconstruction



# Results and conclusion

- Overall estimation performance showed  $RMSE = 10.7 \pm 2.1$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O and  $R = 0.88 \pm 0.6$  (n=20)
- Detection accuracy for cough and valsalva were 99.5% and 84.3% respectively
- Future work on higher sample rate systems (100 to 1,000 Hz) for longer wavelet lengths and real-time implementation

# Thank you!

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Drs. Damaser and Majerus are inventors on IP and have significant financial interests in the outcome of this project. Mr. Brody is employed by SRS Medical and has significant financial interests in this project.

This work does not represent the views of the US Dept of Veterans Affairs or the US Government.

