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MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF THE PULSE SIGNAL DURING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE FOR COMPUTER CARDIODIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS

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From 10 to 25% of cases of sudden death of the population are related to physical exertion, which makes this problem important not only for athletes, but also for the general population [1, 2]. In sports medicine, screening tests are used to prevent sudden death during exercise, in which functional tests in the form of dosed exercise are used to diagnose the functional state of blood vessels.

The study of changes in the structure of the pulse signal during physical exertion is a universal method of controlling and regulating the intensity of physical exertion and serves to identify hidden pathologies of the cardiovascular system, which are the causes of sudden death.

In medical practice, for the registration and processing of the pulse signal during physical exertion, computer cardiologic systems (CCS) [4, 6] are used, which are built according to the scheme "bioobject-mathematical model-processing method-algorithm-software-informative (diagnostic) signs of the condition of human vessels". The effectiveness of the software for automated diagnosis of the functional state of the cardiovascular system during physical exertion based on pulse signals as part of the CCS depends on the type of mathematical model and pulse signal processing methods that ensure the selection of diagnostic signs.

In CCS, mathematical support is implemented on mathematical models (deterministic, stochastic) [5, 7, 9] and pulse signal processing methods (morphological, spectral, spectral-correlation, wavelet transformation, component [8, 9], synphase [8, 9]).

However, the existing mathematical support does not provide a description of the pulse signal as a stochastic fluctuation in time with a changing period, which is essential in the study of the signal structure when a complex of changes in the functioning of the cardiovascular system is detected during physical.

Taking into account the fact that the informative characteristic of the state of the cardiovascular system is adaptability to changes during physical exertion, which is manifested in the change of periods (time durations of blood filling) throughout the entire implementation of the pulse signal ($T_{rest} \neq T_{load} \neq T_{restoration}$), therefore it is advisable to analyze the studied signal by samples with a correlation period T_m (Fig. 1).

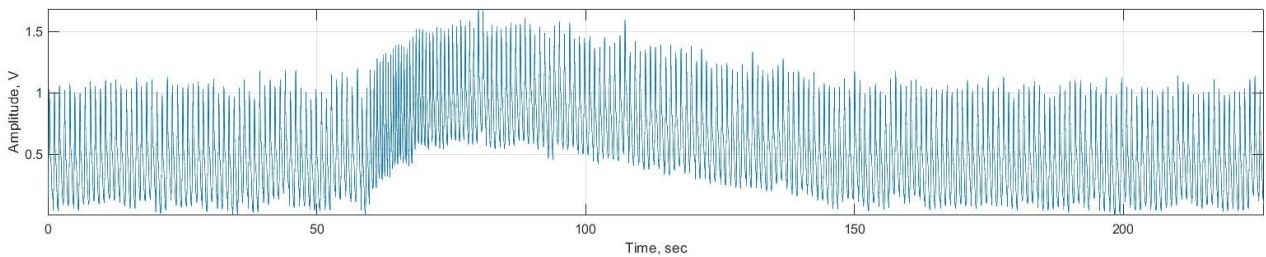


Figure 1. The structure of the pulse signal during physical exertion

Then the model of the pulse signal during physical exertion will take the form:

$$\xi_m(t) = \xi(t) \cdot \chi_{D_m}(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1)$$

where $\xi_m(t)$, $t \in D_m$ – implementation of the pulse signal sample with a period T_m within the m -th sliding window on the segment D_m (Fig. 2);

$$\chi_{D_m}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{якщо } t \in D_m \\ 0, & \text{якщо } t \notin D_m \end{cases} \quad \text{– segment indicator function } D_m \text{ (sliding window);}$$

D_m – duration of the m -th sliding window.

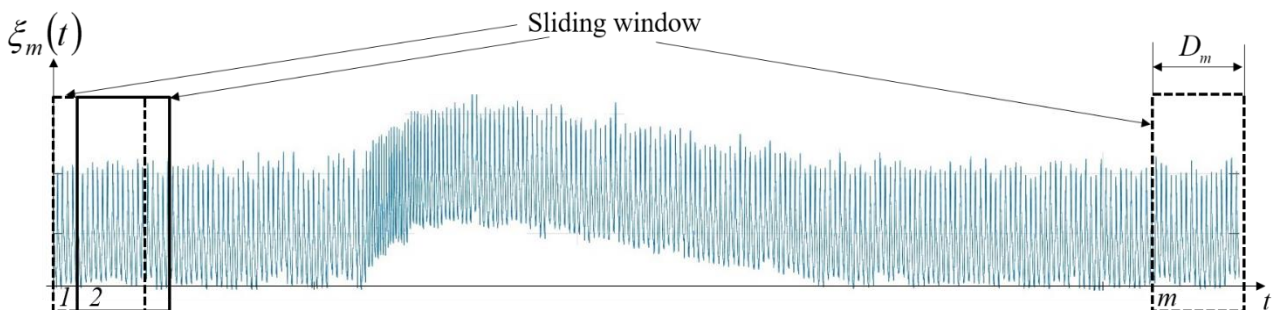


Figure 2. Image of a sliding window on the time realization of the pulse signal during physical exertion

Considering samples of the pulse signal $\xi_m(t), t \in D_m$ as implementations of periodically correlated stochastic processes with a correlation period T_m , it is advisable to represent them through stationary components:

$$\xi_m(t) = \sum_{k \in Z} \xi_{mk}(t) e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_m} kt}, \quad t \in R \quad (2)$$

where $\xi_{mk}(t), k \in Z$ - stochastic component in the form of stationary components of the m -th sample of PS $\xi_m(t)$;

$e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_m} kt}$ - periodic component of the m -th sample of the pulse signal.

Expression (2) makes it possible to describe the temporal variability of the pulse signal and combine in its structure both stochastic and periodic components of the signal, and has the means to describe non-stationary fluctuations of the pulse signal by decomposing the signal into stationary components and correlation components as informative (diagnostic) signs of the functional state of the cardiovascular system during physical exertion.

Such justification ensures the application of synphase and component methods [10] for pulse signal processing and to develop algorithms and software based on them for computer cardiologic systems in order to automate the process of determining the functional state of the cardiovascular system during physical exertion.

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