and a fusion framework were developed for predicting 1-year AF recurrence after catheter ablation from EGM, ECG, and clinical features. The models were trained and validated using 10-fold cross-validation.
Results: 156 patients (64.5±10.5 years, 74% male, 42% paroxysmal) were analyzed. Using EGM alone, the CNN achieved an Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristics Curve (AUC) of 0.73, outperforming existing APPLE (AUC=0.63) and CHA2DS2-VASc scores (AUC=0.62). Similarly using 12-lead ECG alone, the CNN achieved an AUC of 0.77. Combining EGM, ECG, and clinical features, the fusion model achieved an AUC of 0.87, outperforming single and dual modality models.
Conclusion: Deep neural networks trained on EGM or ECG greatly improved the prediction of catheter ablation outcome compared to existing clinical scores, and fusion of EGM, ECG, and clinical features further improved the prediction performance.

DH-575-02

IDENTIFICATION OF SUPRAVENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA MECHANISMS WITH SURFACE ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS USING A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK

Satoshi Higuchi MD; Roland Li BA; Sean Abreau MSc; L. Bing Liem DO, FHRS, CCDS; Edward P. Gerstenfeld MD, FHRS; Sung Il Im MD; Joshua Barrios PhD; Geoff Tison MD, MPH and Melvin M. Scheinman MD, FHRS

Background: The current clinical paradigm to diagnose supraventricular tachycardias (SVTs) results in potential overlap between various ECG expressions. Machine learning may identify visually imperceptible ECG changes and augment the predictive accuracy of determining SVT mechanisms.
Objective: To compare a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with manual SVT identification among atrioventricular nodal re-entrant tachycardia (AVNRT), atrioventricular reciprocating tachycardia (AVRT), and atrial tachycardia (AT).
Methods: All patients with a 12-lead ECG of a diagnosed and successfully ablated SVT during an electrophysiology study from 2013-2020 were included. Digital ECG data ≥10 seconds were extracted from the recording system and split into training, validation, and test datasets in a ratio of approximately 7:1:2. The results were reported as the average across 10 random data splits and model initializations for robustness. We then compared the CNN performance with an independent adjudication by an experienced cardiac electrophysiologist.
Results: From 763 patients, 1524 ECGs (371 AVNRT, 312 AVRT, 95 AT, and 746 sinus rhythm) were used to develop the CNN. CNN identified 1) AVNRT with a higher sensitivity and similar specificity; 2) AVRT with a lower sensitivity but higher specificity; and 3) AT with a lower sensitivity and similar specificity compared to the adjudicator (Table). The CNN area under the receiver operating characteristic curve for AVNRT, AVRT, and AT was 0.855, 0.880, and 0.774 respectively.
Conclusion: In this primary model, CNN allowed differentiating SVT mechanisms characterized by a similar and variably higher or lower performance metrics compared with an experienced electrophysiologist.

	Convolutional Neural Network			Experienced Cardiac Electrophysiologist *	
	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	Sensitivity	Specificity
AVNRT	0.855	83.2%	77.1%	59.3%	78.7%
AVRT	0.880	40.7%	95.9%	73.9%	64.2%
AT	0.774	16.8%	95.1%	37.2%	94.2%

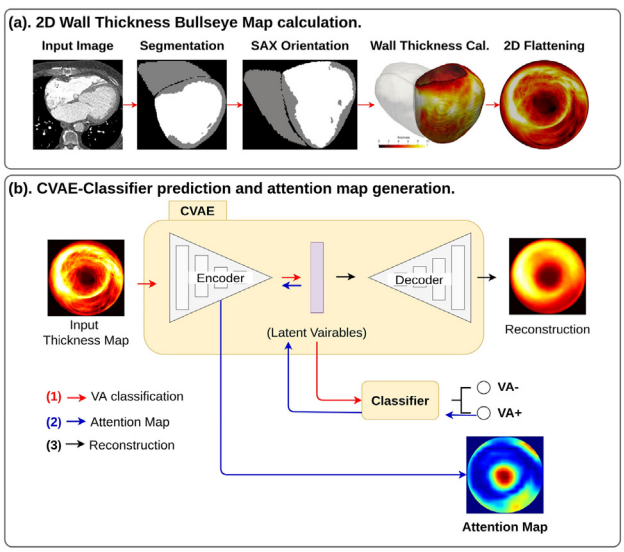
*Excluding 20 of 200 ECGs with "undetermined answers" from the analysis

DH-575-03

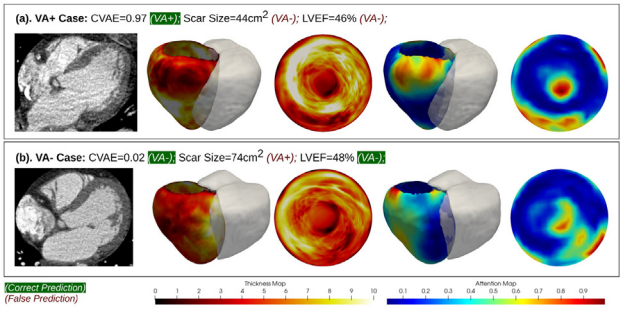
EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEFT VENTRICULAR WALL THINNING AND POST-INFARCTION VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIA USING EXPLAINABLE DEEP LEARNING ON COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES

Buntheng LY MSci; Sonny Finsterbach MD; Marta Nuñez Garcia PhD; Tania Bacoyannis MSci; Nicolas Cedilnik PhD; Soumaya Sridi MD; Pierre Jais MD; Maxime Sermesant MSci, PhD and Hubert Cochet MD, PhD

Background: Infarct heterogeneity plays a critical role in the development of scar-related ventricular arrhythmias (VA). Wall thickness (WT) from CT was shown to correlate with arrhythmogenic sites in the context of ablation.
Objective: To analyze the relationship between WT distribution and the presence VAs in patients with history of myocardial infarction (MI).
Methods: From 2010 to 2020, we retrospectively included consecutive patients who underwent CT more than 1 year after MI. Automated LV wall segmentation, reorientation, WT computation and flattening methods were applied to obtain 2D WT bullseye maps. The population was divided into a training set (3/4) and a testing set (1/4). On the training set, a conditional variational autoencoder (CVAE) model was trained to encode the WT map in its latent representation, which was then used by a classifier model to predict VA. For each prediction, a gradient back-projection method was used to generate attention maps highlighting the bullseye region most influential in the model's decision. The ability of the trained CVAE to identify patients with VA was then assessed on the test population, and compared to that of other clinical variables (age, gender, LVEF, scar size).
Results: 641 patients were included (age 73±7 years, 83% males, LVEF 46±10%), including 166 (26%) with history of VA. From original CT images, automated processing methods allowed for the obtention of a WT bullseye, a VA prediction and an attention map in less than 2 min. On the testing population, univariable correlates of VA were LVEF ($P<0.001$), scar size defined as WT area ($P<0.001$), CVAE prediction ($P<0.001$), and male gender ($P=0.007$). Multivariable analysis identified CVAE prediction and male gender as independent VA correlates ($P<0.001$ and $P=0.01$, $R^2=0.364$), while LVEF and scar size were not ($P=0.052$ and $P=0.60$). The CVAE model identified patients with VA with a sensitivity/specificity of 0.87/0.74. The



analysis of attention maps confirmed that the CVAE actually used the MI region to predict VA, and showed that the CVAE was filtering out areas of physiological WT, thereby outperforming simple WT thresholding.
Conclusion: Fully automated analysis of WT from CT images is feasible in patients with MI, and allows for the extraction of robust markers of VA, outperforming conventional risk stratifiers.



DH-575-04

ARRHYTHMIC SUDDEN DEATH (SCDA) SURVIVAL PREDICTION USING DEEP LEARNING (DL) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAST-ENHANCED CARDIAC MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (LGE-CMR)

Dan M. Popescu PhD; Julie K. Shade PhD; Changxin Lai; Konstantinos N. Aronis MD, PhD; David Ouyang MD; Dan Popescu PhD; Dan R. Popescu ScD; Dan C. Popescu MD; Alan H. Kadish MD; Christine M. Albert MD, MPH, FHRS; Dan Popescu PhD; Katherine C. Wu MD and Natalia A. Trayanova PhD, FHRS

Background: Current approaches to SCDA risk prediction represent broad guidelines and fail to incorporate personalized, complex, large-scale clinical data and individualized phenotyping. DL approaches are ideal for such data, however, most of the DL work related to arrhythmia has focused on disease classification and detection from ECG time series data. Furthermore, mechanistically, ventricular arrhythmia in patients with structural heart disease often results from the heterogeneous scar distribution, however, DL on raw imaging scans has not been explored for risk analysis.
Objective: In this work we develop a novel DL approach which blends neural networks (NNs) and survival analysis to predict patient-specific survival curves from raw LGE-CMRs and clinical covariates for patients with ischemic heart disease.
Methods: The approach uses LGE-CMR images with the left ventricle automatically segmented and clinical covariates as inputs to two sub-NNs. Labels associated with each patient - consisting of the observed time to event, and an indicator whether the event was SCDA or non-SCDA - are used as targets during training only. LGE-CMR data is taken as input by a 3-D convolutional NN constructed using an encoder-decoder architecture. Clinical covariates are fed to a dense NN. The sub-NNs are trained to estimate probability distributions of the patient-specific time to SCDA. The performance of this learning architecture was evaluated on multi-center internal validation data (*n= 156*), and tested on an external, independent test set (*n= 113*).
Results: The DL-predicted survival curves offer accurate arrhythmic sudden death predictions at all times up to 10 years and allow for estimation of patient-specific uncertainty in predictions. It achieves concordance index of 0.83 and 0.74, and 10-year integrated Brier score of 0.12 and 0.14, respectively. We additionally demonstrate that our DL approach with only raw cardiac images as input outperforms standard survival models constructed using both non-imaging and imaging clinical covariates.
Conclusion: Brought to clinical practice, this technology has the potential to transform clinical decision-making by offering accurate, generalizable, and interpretable predictions of patient-specific survival probabilities of SCDA over time.