(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :26/07/2023

(43) Publication Date: 01/09/2023

(54) Title of the invention: Deep Learning of Facial Depth Maps for Obstructive Sleep Apnea Prediction

(57) Abstract:

Stress levels are rising at an alarming rate in today's society as a direct result of the increased level of competition in both the educational and professional spheres. This stress is a contributing factor in the development of a wide variety of ailments, including obstructive sleep apnea. Relaxation of the tongue and the muscles that line the airway may cause obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), which occurs when there is a recurring blockage in the airway during sleep. Snoring, difficulty sleeping because of choking or gasping for breath, and waking up feeling exhausted are typical symptoms of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). The OSA diagnosis is timeconsuming and expensive, both financially and in terms of lost productivity. Because of this, a significant number of patients continue to go untreated and are uninformed of the nature of their illness. Through a depth map of human face scans, the application of deep learning algorithms is employed to identify the condition. In comparison to a standard 2-D colour picture, the depth map offers much more information on the morphology of the face. The traditional machine learning models did not succeed in producing the best possible results in terms of prediction and classification accuracy. Following the extraction of deep face map features using the proposed VGG-19 method and the subsequent training of both the algorithm and a module that was learned on the IMAGENET dataset, transfer learning is used to train the algorithm on OSA facial pictures. "Deep Learning of Facial Depth Maps for Obstructive Sleep Apnea Prediction" using VGG-19 model lies at the intersection of the fields of sleep medicine and machine learning. This system aims to leverage the power of machine learning, specifically deep learning techniques, to predict obstructive sleep apnea using facial depth maps obtained through a non-invasive and low-cost imaging technique. The use of deep learning techniques can help to extract complex features and patterns from the facial depth maps, leading to a more accurate prediction of obstructive sleep apnea. Overall, the implementation lies at the intersection of sleep medicine and machine learning, leveraging the power of machine learning techniques to improve the diagnosis and treatment of obstructive sleep apnea.

No. of Pages: 14 No. of Claims: 4