



宏智生醫科技股份有限公司
HippoScreen Neurotech Corp

憂可視腦波壓力評估系統

Stress EEG Assessment System

產品手冊

It's all about your brain.



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前言

根據世界衛生組織統計，至 2020 年全球已有超過 2.64 億人口患有憂鬱症。憂鬱症是造成失能的主要原因，也是導致全球疾病負擔的一個重大因素，最嚴重甚至會導致自殺。然而根據研究指出，憂鬱症患者初次就醫有 7 成是因為各式各樣的身體不適，例如：胸悶、心悸、腸胃不適、肌肉緊繃、無法解釋的疼痛等，甚至有 1 成的患者完全否認有任何心理症狀，造成往往患者會在各個專科之間轉診，花費了大量的時間與醫療支出，最後才被確診為憂鬱症接受治療。憂鬱症的低病識感與疾病汙名化，造成診斷上的困難，最終也導致了醫療資源的浪費。

PATIENTS WITH MDD INITIALLY PRESENT TO PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS



WHO study, screened 25,916 patients at 15 primary care centers in 14 countries on 5 continents. A total 5447 patients assessed.-- Simon GE et al. N Engl J Med 1999;341:1329-35



產品目的

宏智生醫科技所開發出來的憂可視腦波壓力評估系統，包含了負責訊號收集與處理的腦波儀、流程控制的使用者圖形介面、雲端分析的 AI 演算法，透過紀錄 90 秒腦波訊號(EEG)並加以分析，提供客觀、可量化的壓力評估指數(SEA Index)以及直觀的壓力數據分布圖，透過額外的生理訊號指標輔助診斷，讓患者即使因為沒有病識感而無法對自身狀況做出準確的自我描述，也還是能夠實現客觀篩檢，是專業醫療人員在心理健康篩檢及臨床上的得力 AI 幫手。



系統架構



腦波儀會針對受測者的腦波訊號抑制雜訊並加以放大，進行類比數位轉換之後傳送到電腦端的使用者介面。使用者介面為檢測流程提供了人性化的操作，而資料分析則是透過部署在雲端上的 AI 演算法來完成。分析完成後所產生的評估報告，除了回傳到使用者介面，也同步儲存在雲端資料庫，醫師和心理師只需在診間登入評估報告網站，即可調閱報告，快速掌握受測者的心理狀況。



檢測流程

01

穿戴腦波偵測設備



02

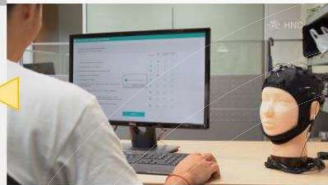
填寫基本資料和PHQ-9量表



PHQ-9 量表

在過去兩個月內，以下情況您有多少經歷？

	1. 完全不	2. 好幾天	3. 大部分時間	4. 幾乎每天
1. 沒有興趣做事或做過的事	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. 感到疲憊、憔悴、或沒力氣	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. 難入睡、睡不穩、或睡太多	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. 感到疲勞或沒精力	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. 胃口變差或過飽	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. 覺得自己慢、或變得很慢、或覺得自己笨笨的	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. 活動中精神差、或覺得在重負荷	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. 別人這輩子的動作或說話速度、或您自己覺得比平常更慢、或更遲、或更久	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. 您覺得不如預期以某種方式履行自己的方法	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



03

將導電膠注入電極中



04

凝視畫面上的十字90秒鐘後，產生評估結果



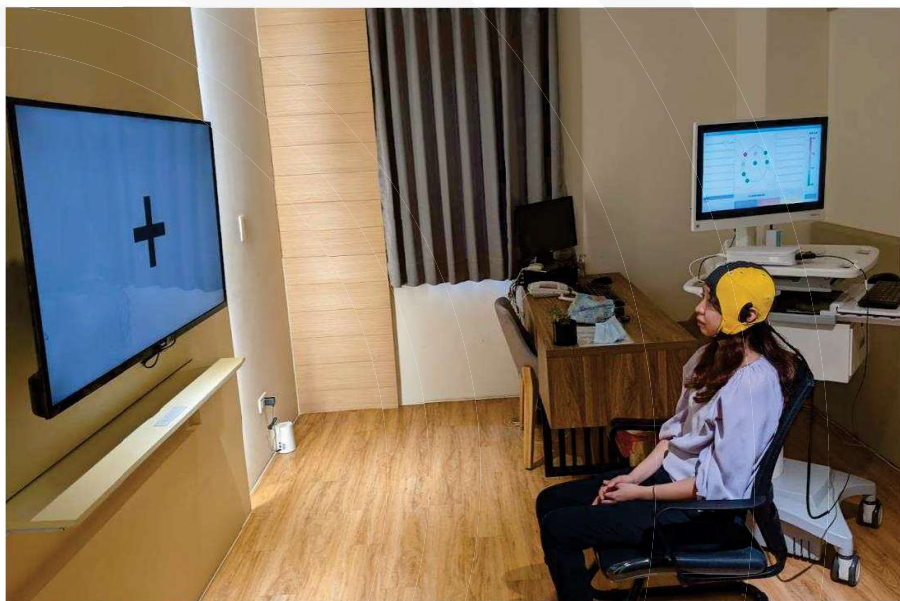
憂可視腦波壓力評估系統的檢測流程相當簡單，從開始準備檢測的前置作業到產生評估報告，大約只需要 15-20 分鐘。

首先操作人員會先幫受測者配戴腦波偵測設備，然後填寫基本資料以及只有 9 個問題的 PHQ-9 量表做個簡單的自我評估。接著操作人員會將導電膠注入電極中，目的是為了將電極與頭皮表面的空隙填滿，如此方能確保收取到良好品質的腦波訊號。

前置作業完成後，受測者只需要坐著放鬆並凝視前方螢幕畫面上的灰底黑十字 90 秒鐘，透過擷取這 90 秒鐘的腦波訊號加以分析，就可以產生本次的評估報告。



實測場景



腦波檢測由於較容易受到干擾，所以需要在一個獨立的房間進行，同時在擷取 90 秒腦波訊號的時候，需避免有突然的巨大聲響或者燈光閃爍，以免影響到最終分析結果。



評估報告

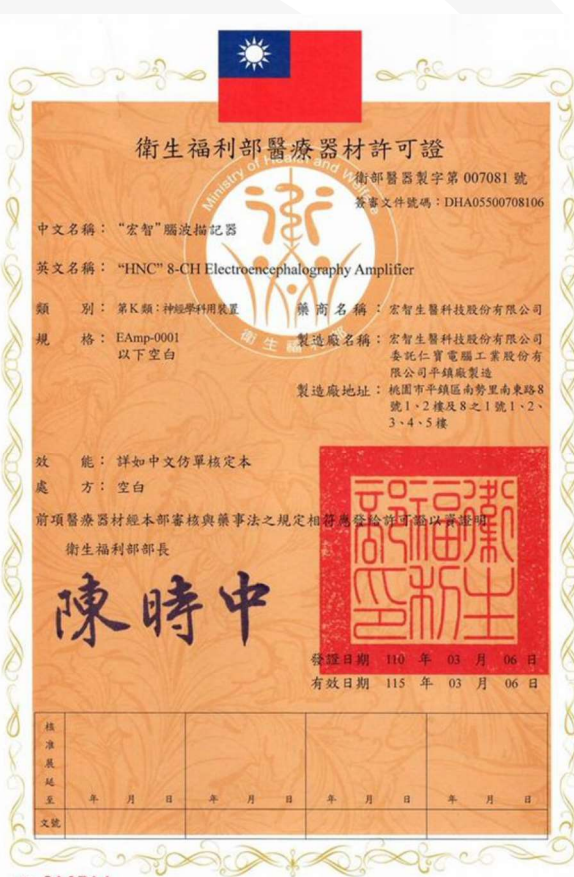


評估報告右方的檢測數據分佈圖，是利用了宏智生醫與國內三間醫學中心合作的 IRB 研究案所收集到的腦波資料，再加上受測者的腦波資料進行特徵抽取分析後所產生出來的分佈圖。綠色的點是受測者的資料落點，分佈圖中顏色較深代表較接近憂鬱症患者的腦波，顏色較淺代表較接近健康族群的腦波。

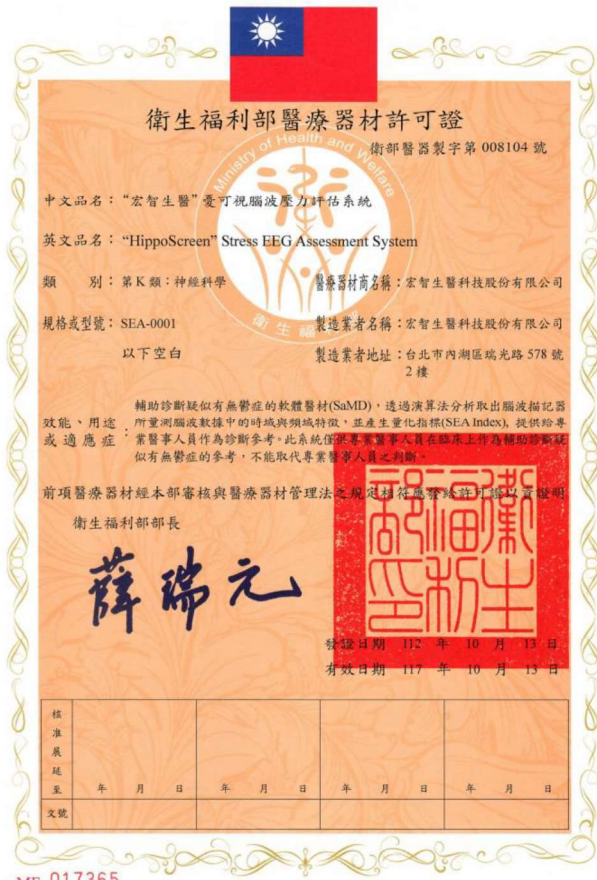
至於左邊的九宮格，則是綜合了自我評量的 PHQ-9 量表分數與檢測出來的量化壓力指數，所產生的心理綜合評估，協助專業醫事人員更快速掌握受測者的心理狀況。



醫材許可



MF 013714



MF 017365

“宏智”腦波描記器：衛部醫器製字第 007081 號

“宏智生醫”憂可視腦波壓力評估系統：衛部醫器製字第 008104 號



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Resting-State EEG Signal for Major Depressive Disorder Detection: A Systematic Validation on a Large and Diverse Dataset

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Collaboration with 3 medical centers (4 sites) in Taiwan to collect the biggest multi-site EEG depression dataset in the world. The optimal feature subset and classifier achieve a high five-fold cross-validation accuracy of 91.07% on the training set (140 MDD and 140 HC) and 84.16% on the independent test set (60 MDD and 60 HC). This paper has been published at [biosensors](#) in December' 21.



Article

Depression Detection Using Relative EEG Power Induced by Emotionally Positive Images and a Conformal Kernel Support Vector Machine

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Collaboration with Dr. Daniel G. Dillon (Harvard Medical School & McLean Hospital) on depression detection from EEG signals. The experiment result (Sensitivity = 87.50%, Specificity = 80.65%) has been published at applied sciences in July' 18.



sensors



Article

Major Depression Detection from EEG Signals Using Kernel Eigen-Filter-Bank Common Spatial Patterns

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Collaboration with Dr. Shih-Cheng Liao (Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital) on depression detection from EEG signals. The experiment result achieved 81.23% accuracy (Sensitivity = 83%, Specificity = 81%) and has been published at Sensors.



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