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Serge F. Timashev, Oleg Yu. Panischev, Yuriy S. Polyakov, Sergey A. Demin, Alexander Ya. Kaplan

(Submitted on 10 Jul 2011 (v1), last revised 28 Jun 2012 (this version, v3))

Analysis of cross-correlations in

electroencephalogram signals as an

approach to proactive diagnosis of

We apply flicker-noise spectroscopy (FNS), a time series analysis method operating on structure functions and power spectrum estimates, to study the clinical electroencephalogram (EEG) signals recorded in children/adolescents (11 to 14 years of age) with diagnosed schizophrenia-spectrum symptoms at the National Center for Psychiatric Health (NCPH) of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences. The EEG signals for these subjects were compared with the signals for a control sample of chronically depressed children/adolescents. The purpose of the study is to look for diagnostic signs of subjects' susceptibility to schizophrenia in the FNS parameters for specific electrodes and crosscorrelations between the signals simultaneously measured at different points on the scalp. Our analysis of EEG signals from scalp-mounted electrodes at locations F3 and F4, which are symmetrically positioned in the left and right frontal areas of cerebral cortex, respectively, demonstrates an essential role of frequency-phase synchronization, a phenomenon representing specific correlations between the characteristic frequencies and phases of excitations in the brain. We introduce quantitative measures of frequency-phase synchronization and systematize the values of FNS parameters for the EEG data. The comparison of our results with the medical diagnoses for 84 subjects performed at NCPH makes it possible to group the EEG signals into 4 categories corresponding to different risk levels of subjects' susceptibility to schizophrenia. We suggest that the introduced quantitative characteristics and classification of cross-correlations may be used for the diagnosis of schizophrenia at the early stages of its development.

Comments:36 pages, 6 figures, 2 tables; to be published in "Physica A"Subjects:Medical Physics (physics.med-ph); Biological Physics (physics.bio-ph); Data<br/>Analysis, Statistics and Probability (physics.data-an)Journal reference:Physica A, 2012, Vol. 391, No. 4, pp. 1179-1194<br/>10.1016/j.physa.2011.09.032DOI:10.1016/j.physa.2011.09.032<br/>arXiv:1107.1884 [physics.med-ph]<br/>(or arXiv:1107.1884v3 [physics.med-ph] for this version)

## **Submission history**

From: Yuriy Polyakov [view email] [v1] Sun, 10 Jul 2011 19:22:51 GMT (842kb,D) [v2] Sat, 24 Sep 2011 04:12:13 GMT (843kb,D) [v3] Thu, 28 Jun 2012 01:43:00 GMT (1146kb,D)

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