A SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE TO PREDICT IMPENDING PRE-SYNCOPE FROM HEMODYNAMIC DERIVED SIGNALS DURING PROGRESSIVE CENTRAL HYPOVOLEMIA

Björn J.P. van der Ster\textsuperscript{1,2,3}, Berend E. Westerhof\textsuperscript{2,3,4}, Wim J. Stok\textsuperscript{2,3}, Johannes J. van Lieshout\textsuperscript{1,2,3,5}

\textsuperscript{1}Department of Internal Medicine, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
\textsuperscript{2}Department of Anatomy, Embryology and Physiology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
\textsuperscript{3}Laboratory for Clinical Cardiovascular Physiology, Center for Heart Failure Research, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
\textsuperscript{4}Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Institute for Cardiovascular Research, ICaR-VU, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
\textsuperscript{5}MRC/Arthritis Research UK Centre for Musculoskeletal Ageing Research, School of Life Sciences, The Medical School, University of Nottingham Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, United Kingdom.

**Introduction**: Hypovolemic shock is characterized by a critically reduced central blood volume (CBV). Traditional parameters do not predict onset of hypovolemic shock. We hypothesized that a machine learning model detects more subtle changes within hemodynamic signals that predict impending pre-syncope as an expression of a critically reduced CBV.

**Methods**: In 42 healthy subjects we provoked pre-syncope by reducing CBV using continuous lower body negative pressure. Next to blood pressure and heart rate, we introduced a new set of blood pressure wave features. We trained a support vector machine to predict time remaining till pre-syncope using a leave-one-out method. We expressed the model performance as absolute error and a squared correlation coefficient ($r^2$).

**Results**: In 72\% of the predictions the model followed the decreasing time remaining towards pre-syncope. Mean $r^2$ was 0.43 [0.13 - 0.64]. In 13 subjects the model predicted pre-syncope with an median error of -49 seconds [-312, -27].

**Conclusion**: The model detects a trend towards pre-syncope conforming to a worsening condition of subjects in a controlled progressive hypovolemia setting, but cannot pinpoint the onset of pre-syncope exactly. Future research may reveal the most valuable input feature and allow for testing current models during real hemorrhage.

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