

# Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

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University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Education, Tokyo, Japan

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

9th meeting of

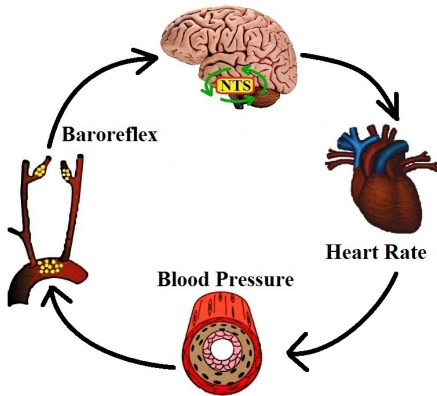
European Study Group on Cardiovascular Oscillations



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Lancaster, UK

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## Introduction

### Methods

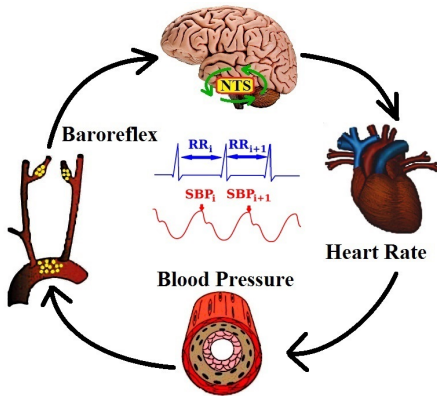
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

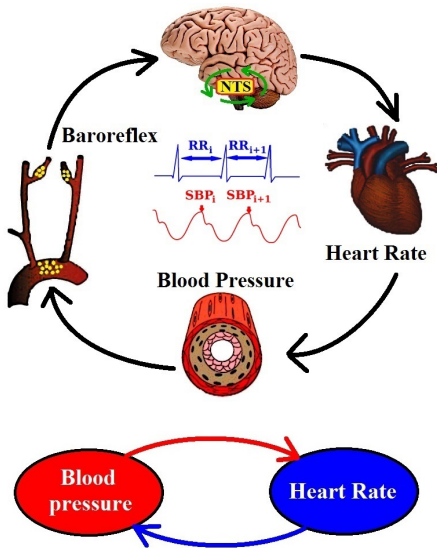
## Introduction

### Methods

- Experimental protocol
- Data preprocessing
- Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

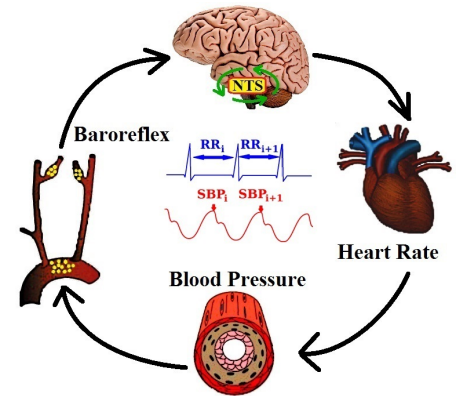
## Introduction

### Methods

- Experimental protocol
- Data preprocessing
- Transfer entropy

## Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



SBP:	121	120	120	121	119	121	120
RR:	1027	942	975	1029	1134	1075	977

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## Introduction

## Methods

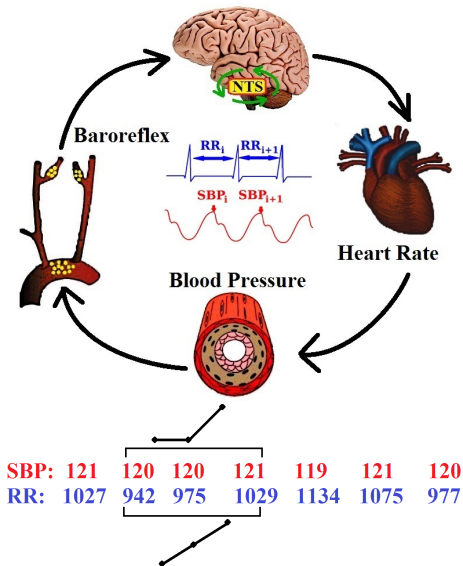
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

## Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

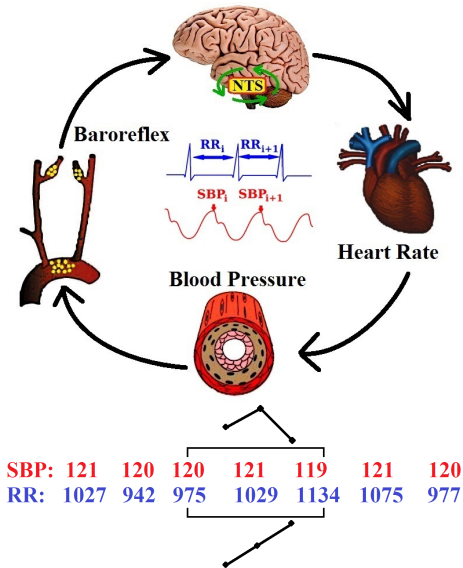
## Introduction

### Methods

Experimental protocol  
Data preprocessing  
Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

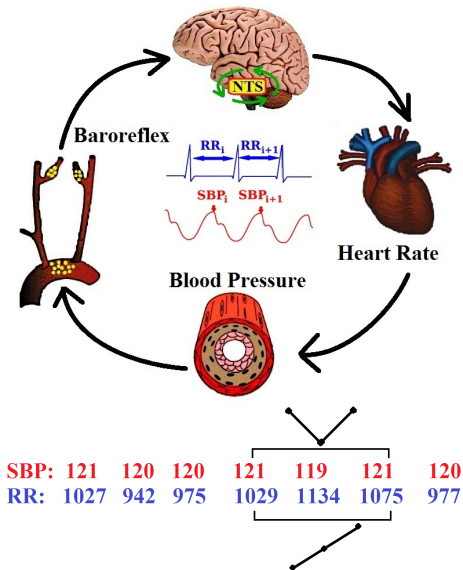
## Introduction

### Methods

Experimental protocol  
Data preprocessing  
Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion

# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## Introduction

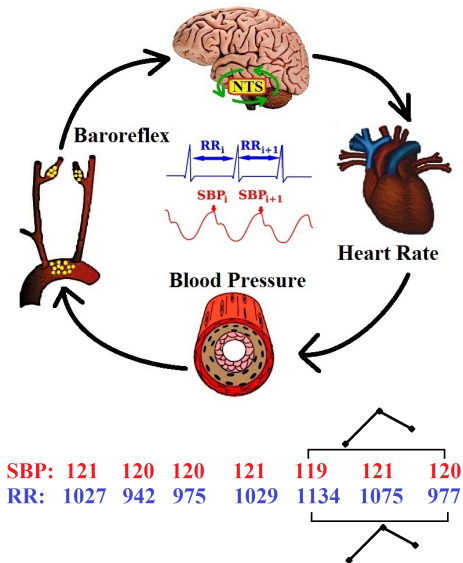
### Methods

Experimental protocol  
Data preprocessing  
Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion



# Physiological background



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## Introduction

### Methods

- Experimental protocol
- Data preprocessing
- Transfer entropy

### Results and conclusion

# The head-up tilt test

REST



1. Rest – 20 minutes in supine position

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# The head-up tilt test

REST



PASSIVE TEST



1. Rest – 20 minutes in supine position
2. Passive test – 20 minutes in upright position ( $60^\circ$ )

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

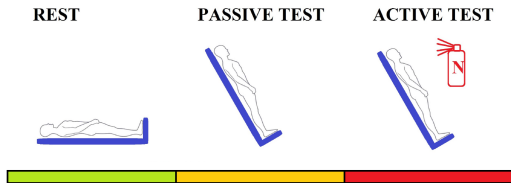
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# The head-up tilt test



1. Rest – 20 minutes in supine position
2. Passive test – 20 minutes in upright position ( $60^\circ$ )
3. Active test – up to 20 minutes or fainting in upright position with administration of nitroglycerin

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

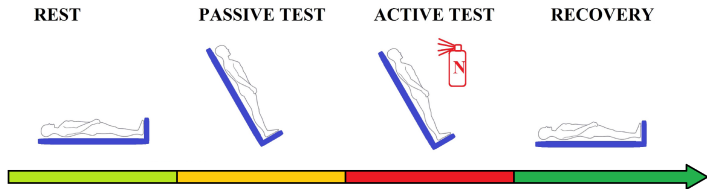
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# The head-up tilt test



1. Rest – 20 minutes in supine position
2. Passive test – 20 minutes in upright position ( $60^\circ$ )
3. Active test – up to 20 minutes or fainting in upright position with administration of nitroglycerin
4. Recovery – rest in supine position

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study group:

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study group:

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## CG - control group

- ▶ 28 healthy volunteers (14 females);
- ▶ age: 20-39 yr, median age: 23 yr;
- ▶ no history of fainting;
- ▶ negative result of the HUT test.

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study group:

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

## CG - control group

- ▶ 28 healthy volunteers (14 females);
- ▶ age: 20-39 yr, median age: 23 yr;
- ▶ no history of fainting;
- ▶ negative result of the HUT test.

## VVS - patients group

- ▶ 54 people with syncope in daily life (37 females);
- ▶ age: 18-44 yr, median age: 23 yr;
- ▶ history of fainting;
- ▶ positive result of the HUT test.

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion



# Study signals

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study signals

- ▶ Analyzed signals:
  - ▶ Time intervals between subsequent heart contractions (RR-intervals),
  - ▶ Systolic blood pressure (SBP).

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

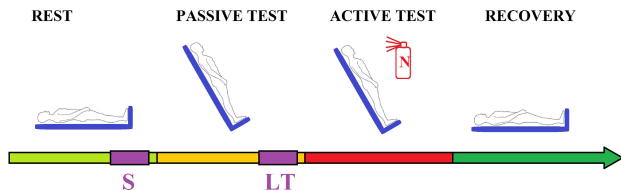
Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study signals

- ▶ Analyzed signals:
  - ▶ Time intervals between subsequent heart contractions (RR-intervals),
  - ▶ Systolic blood pressure (SBP).



- ▶ Two time-windows were extracted:
  - ▶ S – supine position ending one minute before the tilt,
  - ▶ LT – late tilt ending one minute before the admission of nitroglycerin.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

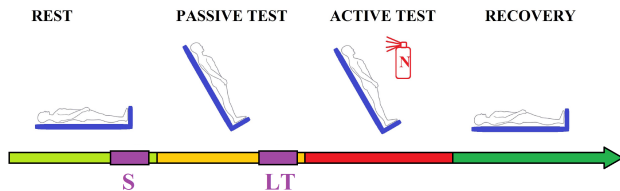
Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Study signals

- ▶ Analyzed signals:
  - ▶ Time intervals between subsequent heart contractions (RR-intervals),
  - ▶ Systolic blood pressure (SBP).



- ▶ Two time-windows were extracted:
  - ▶ S – supine position ending one minute before the tilt,
  - ▶ LT – late tilt ending one minute before the admission of nitroglycerin.
- ▶ Each time window contained 300 pairs of ( $RR$ ,  $SBP$ ) values.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Generating ordinal patterns

- ▶  $\Delta$  – segment resolution

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Generating ordinal patterns

- ▶  $\Delta$  – segment resolution
- ▶  $x^i = (x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+L-1})$  –  $i$ -th segment of signal

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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- ▶  $\phi^i = (\phi_i, \phi_{i+1}, \dots, \phi_{i+L-1})$  – binned signal, where  $\phi_{i+j} = \lfloor \frac{x_{i+j} - \min(x^i)}{\Delta} \rfloor$  for  $j = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1$

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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- ▶  $\pi^i = (\pi_i, \pi_{i+1}, \dots, \pi_{i+L-1})$  – ordinal pattern, which is constructed as follows:  $N$  different values of the  $\phi^i$  are ranked and their ordinal values are assigned to  $\pi^i$ .

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion



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**Example:**  $x^i = (808, 806, 816)$

# Generating ordinal patterns

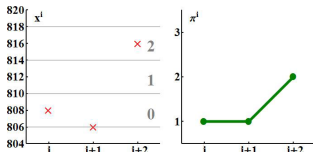
- ▶  $\Delta$  – segment resolution
- ▶  $x^i = (x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+L-1})$  –  $i$ -th segment of signal
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**Example:**  $x^i = (808, 806, 816)$

$$\Delta = 4$$

$$\phi^i = (0, 0, 2)$$

$$\pi^i = (1, 1, 2)$$



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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- ▶  $\pi^i = (\pi_i, \pi_{i+1}, \dots, \pi_{i+L-1})$  – ordinal pattern, which is constructed as follows:  $N$  different values of the  $\phi^i$  are ranked and their ordinal values are assigned to  $\pi^i$ .

**Example:**  $x^i = (808, 806, 816)$

$$\Delta = 4$$

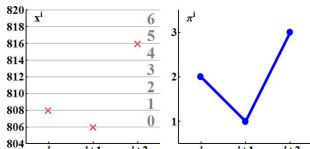
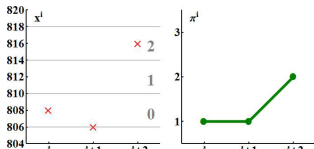
$$\phi^i = (0, 0, 2)$$

$$\pi^i = (1, 1, 2)$$

$$\Delta = 2$$

$$\phi^i = (1, 0, 5)$$

$$\pi^i = (2, 1, 3)$$



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

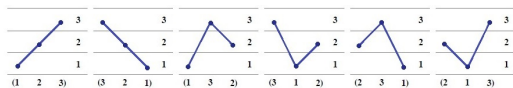
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Ordinal pattern distribution



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

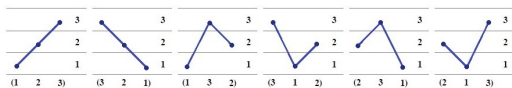
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Ordinal pattern distribution



## Shannon entropy of ordinal pattern distribution

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

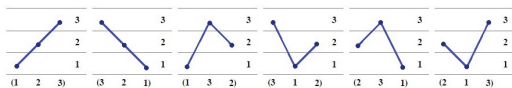
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

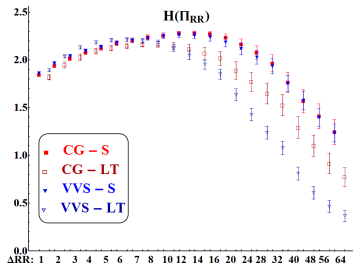
Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Ordinal pattern distribution



# Shannon entropy of ordinal pattern distribution



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

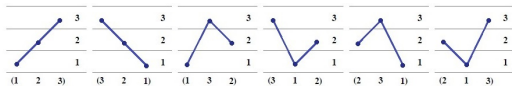
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Ordinal pattern distribution



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

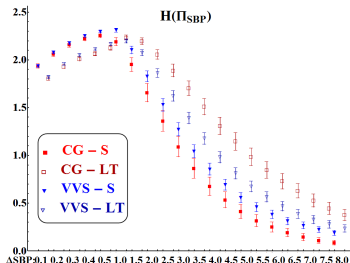
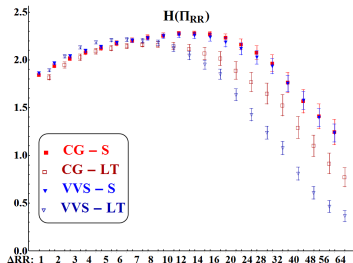
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

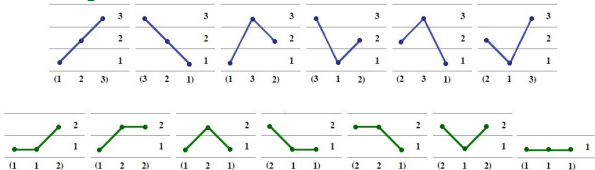
Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

## Shannon entropy of ordinal pattern distribution



# Ordinal pattern distribution



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

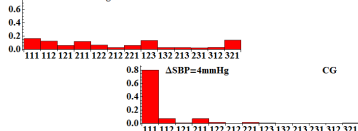
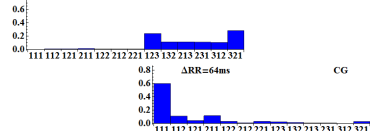
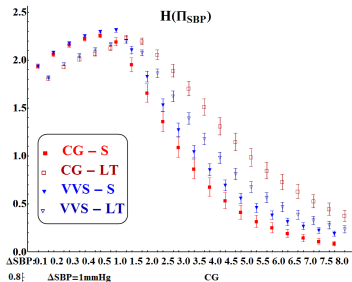
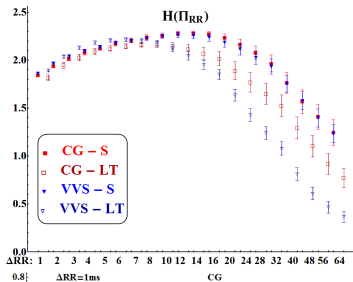
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

## Shannon entropy of ordinal pattern distribution





# Transfer entropy

X – driver process    Y – target process

$$TE_{X \rightarrow Y} = \sum_{y_i, y_i^-, x_i^-} p(y_i, y_i^-, x_i^-) \log \frac{p(y_i | y_i^-, x_i^-)}{p(y_i | y_i^-)}$$

where:

- ▶  $i$  – indicates a given point in time series,
- ▶  $y_i^-$  – the vector of past values in the target process (Y)
- ▶  $x_i^-$  – the vector of past values in the driver process (X).

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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## Non-uniform embedding:

Embedding vectors are selected due to their best prediction ability for the target signal and the statistical significance of TE estimates results directly from the selection of the embedding vector elements from the driver process.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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## Advantages:

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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## Non-uniform embedding:

Embedding vectors are selected due to their best prediction ability for the target signal and the statistical significance of TE estimates results directly from the selection of the embedding vector elements from the driver process.

## Advantages:

- ▶ If there is a component of the past of X, which is selected by the algorithm of non-uniform embedding, then the value of TE becomes non-zero and is considered statistically significant. In all other cases, the value of TE is zero and regarded as statistically insignificant.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Transfer entropy

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Embedding vectors are selected due to their best prediction ability for the target signal and the statistical significance of TE estimates results directly from the selection of the embedding vector elements from the driver process.

## Advantages:

- ▶ If there is a component of the past of X, which is selected by the algorithm of non-uniform embedding, then the value of TE becomes non-zero and is considered statistically significant. In all other cases, the value of TE is zero and regarded as statistically insignificant.
- ▶ Information about the number of significant realizations for a given link  $X \rightarrow Y$  the method returns.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# The categories of ordinal patterns use to calculate transfer entropy between RR and SBP series.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

**Transfer entropy**

Results and conclusion

# The categories of ordinal patterns use to calculate transfer entropy between RR and SBP series.

constant  
pattern  
(CP)

(111)



Cardiovascular  
interactions  
during head-up tilt  
test by transfer  
entropy between  
ordinal patterns of  
heart rate and  
blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

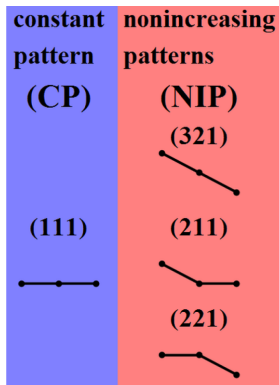
Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and  
conclusion

# The categories of ordinal patterns use to calculate transfer entropy between RR and SBP series.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure



Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing








Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion



# The categories of ordinal patterns use to calculate transfer entropy between RR and SBP series.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

constant pattern (CP)	nonincreasing patterns (NIP)	nondecreasing patterns (NDP)
(111) 	(321)  (211)  (221) 	(123)  (112)  (122) 

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

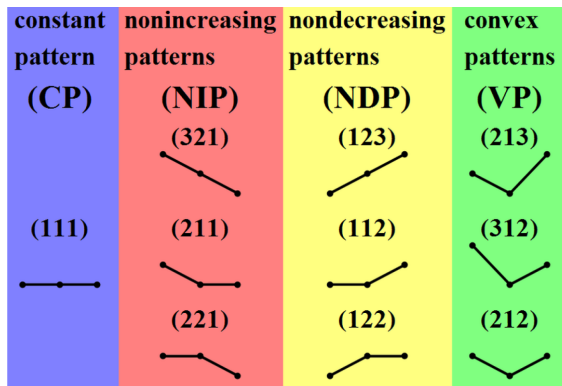
Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# The categories of ordinal patterns use to calculate transfer entropy between RR and SBP series.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure



Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

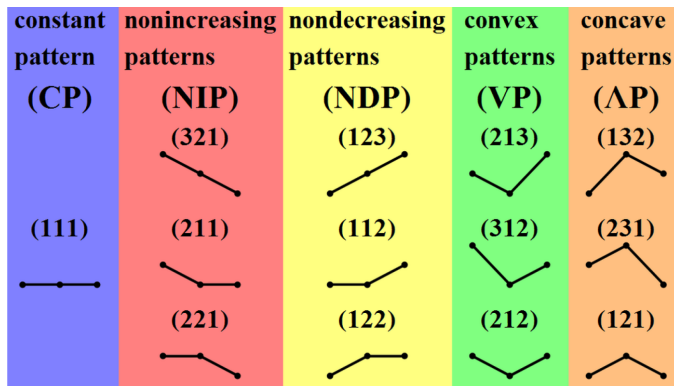
Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

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Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure



Introduction

Methods

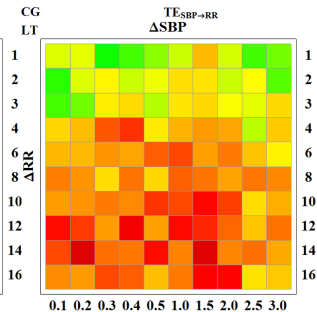
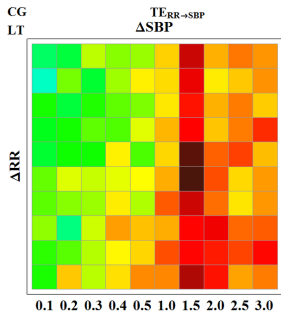
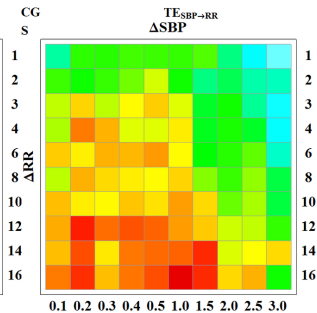
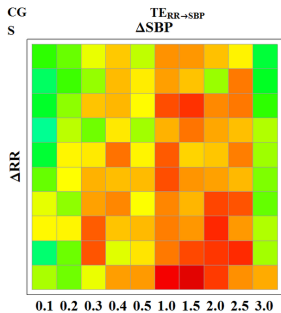
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Results:



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

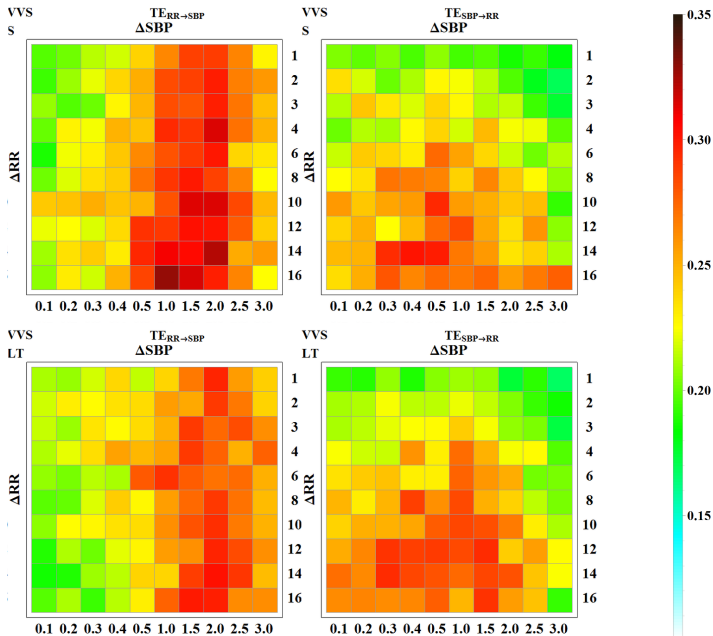
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Results:



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

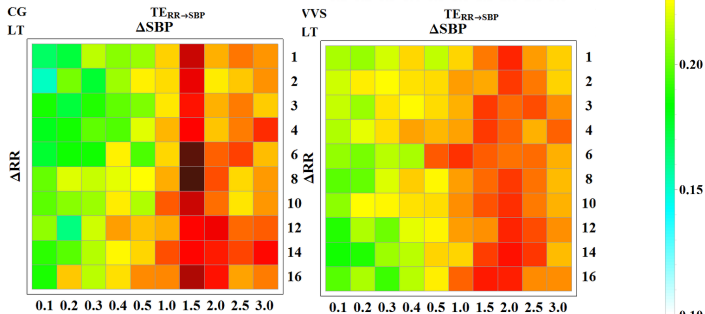
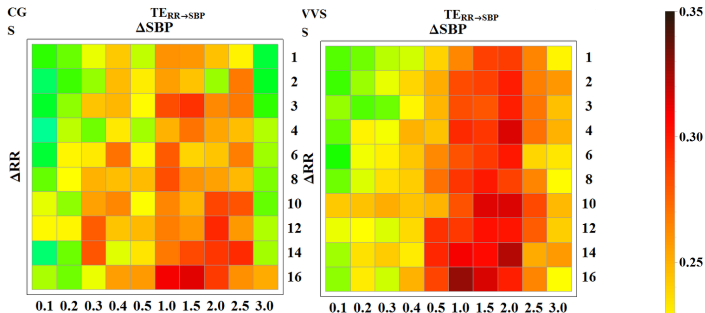
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Results:



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

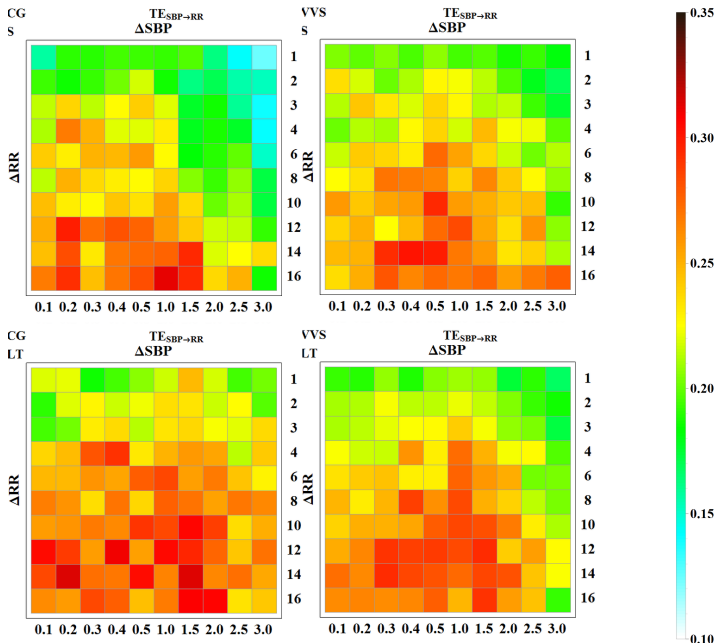
Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Results:



Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Conclusions

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

**Results and conclusion**



# Conclusions

- ▶ The transfer entropy between series representing RR-intervals and SBP values does not change significantly in case of vasovagal patients.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Conclusions

- ▶ The transfer entropy between series representing RR-intervals and SBP values does not change significantly in case of vasovagal patients.
- ▶ Significant changes of  $TE_{RR \rightarrow SBP}$  and  $TE_{SBP \rightarrow RR}$  are obtained for healthy people during HUT test.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Conclusions

- ▶ The transfer entropy between series representing RR-intervals and SBP values does not change significantly in case of vasovagal patients.
- ▶ Significant changes of  $TE_{RR \rightarrow SBP}$  and  $TE_{SBP \rightarrow RR}$  are obtained for healthy people during HUT test.
- ▶ Therefore our approach provides a way to observe the proper and improper interactions in cardiovascular system.

Cardiovascular interactions during head-up tilt test by transfer entropy between ordinal patterns of heart rate and blood pressure

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and conclusion

# Thank you for your attention!

Introduction

Methods

Experimental protocol

Data preprocessing

Transfer entropy

Results and  
conclusion