A Novel MOGA-SVM Multinomial Classification for Organ Inflammation Detection

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Received: 6 April 2019; Accepted: 29 May 2019; Published: 3 June 2019

Featured Application: In this paper, a novel multi-objective genetic algorithm based support vector machine (MOGA-SVM) has been proposed. A customized similarity kernel has been optimally designed for the multinomial classification of the inflammations of appendix, pancreas, and duodenum. Practically, this methodology can be applied to other classification problems as the concept of the methodology is to customize the kernel to specific application. In order to achieve a better performance using kernel based algorithm, it is highly recommended to use customize kernel instead of traditional kernels.

Abstract: Wrist pulse signal (WPS) contains crucial information of humans’ health condition. It can serve as an alternative method for diagnosing of organ inflammation instead of traditional clinical measurement. In this paper, a novel multi-objective genetic algorithm based support vector machine (MOGA-SVM) has been proposed for the multinomial classification of the inflammations of appendix, pancreas, and duodenum. A customized similarity kernel ($K_{CS}$) has been optimally designed. The performance of multinomial classification using $K_{CS}$ is compared with five types of kernels, linear, radial basis function (RBF), polynomial and sigmoid kernel, as well as mixtures of polynomial and RBF, to verify the effectiveness of $K_{CS}$. The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy (Acc) of the proposed method are 92%, 91.2%, and 91.6% respectively. The results have demonstrated that $K_{CS}$ improves the accuracy of classification from 8.9% to 59.6%. When compared to related work, the proposed method increases the performance by more than 10%. It is believed that WPS can serve as alternative measures to diagnose organ inflammations.

Keywords: bioinformations; genetic algorithm; multiobjective optimization; organ inflammation; support vector machine; wrist pulse signal

1. Introduction

Health is crucial element in today’s life. Researchers have devoted vast efforts in proposing new policies, algorithms, systems, and architectures for healthcare. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2013, the global requirement and the actual number of health workforce were 60.4 million and 43 million, respectively [1]. These figures will be increased to 81.8 million and 67.3 million, respectively, by 2030. Hence, it is believed that the shortage of medical personnel is unsolved and remained serious in the coming decade. Automatic decision making via machine learning is believed to be the only way out to solve the shortage of medical personnel [2,3]. Medical workers may argue that the automatic system has a conflict of interest with them; nevertheless, it is not the truth. First, the current workload of medical workers (ratio of workers to patients) is heavy.
and will become normal. Second, an automatic system focuses on routine works, so that medical workers can devote more time to professional consultation and surgery activities. Third, the increase in quality of medical services will lead to higher acceptance and satisfaction by the public. Thus, medical workers will earn a higher social status and better job satisfaction.

Many diseases and abnormal human conditions can be examined by digital imaging diagnostic, like X-ray, Computed Tomography (CT) scan, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Ultrasonography, Electrocardiogram, and Biopsy. In this paper, Wrist pulse signal (WPS) of human is considered which provides key information regarding health conditions. In the literature, WPS can be utilized for various applications, for instance, pre-meal and post-meal classification [4], physical exercise [5], diabetes classification [6], hypertension association [7,8], lung cancer recognition [9], and inflammation classification [10,11]. Various signal processing techniques on WPS can be found in [12–14], for instance, dynamic time warping, wavelet analysis, periodic decomposition, principal component analysis, and linear discriminant analysis.

In this paper, four common types of organ inflammation are considered, namely, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis. According to the WHO, the annual deaths rate are attributable to appendicitis, duodenitis and pancreatitis in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 are shown in Table 1 [15]. It is noted that acute appendicitis is embedded into Global Health Expand (GHE) code 1240. From Table 1, the number of deaths in each category is increasing by an increment of 29%, 24%, and 60% for appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis, respectively, from 2000 to 2015. Among three types of organ inflammations, pancreatitis is the leading cause, which is followed by duodenitis and appendicitis. To conclude, the issues of deaths in these organ inflammations remain unsolved.

| GHE Code | GHE Cause  | Number of Deaths (Annual) |
|----------|------------|---------------------------|
|          |            | 2000          | 2005          | 2010          | 2015          |
| 1240     | Appendicitis | 34,800        | 39,400        | 43,300        | 45,000        |
| 1241     | Duodenitis   | 37,900        | 40,400        | 43,800        | 47,000        |
| 1248     | Pancreatitis | 64,400        | 77,800        | 93,900        | 103,500       |

There have been more than million of sufferers and thus it is necessary to have a reliable and accurate method for the diagnosis of organ inflammations. Based on literature finding, there are a few publications working on binary classification of healthy, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis sufferers [10,11]. In [10], the features extraction process, an auto-regression (AR) based model was proposed. Two features, the standard deviation and mean of the prediction error from AR model, were chosen to represent the information of the WPS, and for further analysis. With regard to the classification, the support vector machine (SVM) with linear kernel was adopted for the binary classification, which yields an accuracy of 77.8–91.2%. For further improvement, a radial basis kernel (RBF) has been utilized to replace the linear kernel [11]. The idea is that most of the classification problems are not linearly separable. The enhanced method achieved an accuracy of 88.6–98.4%.

Nevertheless, as a pragmatic application, it is deemed to be formulated as classifying instances into one of the more than two classes, and multinomial classification is desired. A novel multi-objective genetic algorithm (MOGA) based SVM, abbreviated as MOGA-SVM, has been proposed for the multinomial classification of the organ inflammations of appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis. MOGA is a heuristic approach that has been widely adopted to obtain tradeoff solutions between two or more conflicting objectives [16–18]. SVM receives a lot of attention as a supervised learning algorithm for classification problems [19–21]. In this paper, a customized similarity kernel (K_{CS}) has been optimally designed for specific application, the classification of appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis. It is worth mentioning that traditional kernels, like linear, RBF, quadratic, and polynomial kernels are not designed for any particular application. It is
recommended that the customized kernel should be utilized for organ inflammations classification instead of traditional kernels in order to improve the classification accuracy.

This paper is organized, as follows. Section 2 provides the background of organ inflammations and an overview of MOGA-SVM. The methodology of the proposed algorithm is explained in Section 3. Performance evaluation and comparison are given in Section 4. Finally, a conclusion is made in Section 5.

2. Dataset and Overview of MOGA-SVM

The background symptoms of each organ inflammation, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis will firstly describe. Only a summary is provided in each topic. Readers who are interested in the details of the inflammations are suggested to refer to appendicitis [22], acute appendicitis [23], duodenitis [24], and pancreatitis [25]. Subsequently, the overview of the MOGA-SVM is briefly discussed, in which the details will be explained in the next section.

2.1. Background of Organ Inflammation

2.1.1. Appendicitis

Appendicitis is an inflammation of the appendix. It is not uncommon abdominal emergency at any age. The causes are due to the blocking of appendix by stool, cancer, or foreign body, or from infection. Typical symptoms are abdominal pain, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and inability to pass gas. The clinical approaches for diagnosis include abdominal exam, urine test, rectal exam, blood test, CT scans, and ultrasound. The lifetime risk of suffering from appendicitis is about 7%, with different severity levels [22]. The occurrence of this inflammation is approximately 11 persons per 10,000 populations in each year.

2.1.2. Acute Appendicitis

Acute appendicitis is more severe than appendicitis, which has annual incidence of 90 to 140 per 10,000 populations [23]. Although this inflammation has been documented for more than 500 years, its etiology is not well known. It is usually results from injury of its mucosa and spread from that injury via its wall. The symptoms and examinations of acute appendicitis are similar to that in appendicitis.

2.1.3. Duodenitis

Duodenitis is inflammation of the duodenum. The known causes include helicobacter pylori infection, bacterial infection, Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, viral infection, coeliac disease, and idiopathic [24]. Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and discomfort in stomach are the four known symptoms. The most common examination is an Oesophago-Gastro-Duodenoscopy. For the global annual years of healthy life lost, the estimation is about 58 persons per 100,000.

2.1.4. Pancreatitis

Pancreatitis is inflammation of the pancreas. It is more important than the aforementioned three organ inflammations, because it often characterized by irreversible change, permanent loss of function [25]. The clinical features of pancreatitis include fibrosis, chronic and recurrent inflammation, duct distortion, atrophy, and the risk of pancreatic cancer. The estimated incidence of pancreatitis is 42 persons per 100,000 population [26].

2.2. Overview of MOGA-SVM

Figure 1 shows the flow chart of MOGA-SVM for organ inflammations classification. The typical waveform of the wrist pulse signal is shown in Figure 2, which is characterized by a percussion wave, tidal wave, dicrotic wave, peak systolic velocity, reverse velocity, peak diastolic velocity, and end diastolic velocity.
Figure 1. Overview of multi-objective genetic algorithm based support vector machine (MOGA-SVM) for organ inflammations classification.

Figure 2. Typical waveform of wrist pulse signal.

The training of organ inflammations classifier, the datasets contain WPS of healthy, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis candidates were considered [10]. Each record of WPS is carried out DC drift elimination and low-pass filter following the approach, as in [11]. Afterwards, the local maxima and minima points of the WPS are located. The detail is not being discussed in this paper, as the authors would like to mainly focus on the proposed MOGA-SVM.
The similarity coefficients of every pair of WPS are computed, which form the customized similarity kernel. After MOGA, the optimal kernel $K_{CS}$ is designed. A classifier for organ inflammations classification is constructed. Section 3 discusses the details (Figure 3 is drawn to summarize the key steps of the MOGA-SVM). In this paper, the 10-fold cross-validation is adopted to evaluate the classifier, as it is a practical order in literature [27,28].

When it comes to practical application, the WPS of the candidate is measured and it served as the input of the trained organ inflammations classifier. The outputs maintain five possibilities, healthy, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis. If the status is one of the four organ inflammations, a report will be sent to a nurse and doctor for further examination and treatment.

3. Methodology

This section is composed of three parts. First, the datasets of healthy, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis candidates are illustrated in Section 3.1. Next, the data preprocessing of the datasets is explained in Section 3.2. At last, Section 3.3 formulates the optimal design of the $K_{CS}$.

3.1. Datasets of Organ Inflammations Classifier

Gratitude is expressed to researchers in [10] for sharing the datasets. The WPSs were measured while using Doppler ultrasonic blood analyzer module. In each measurement, three steps were followed. Firstly, an approximated position was located where the fluctuation of signal was larger than the other positions. Subsequently, a fine tuning of position with slight variation of angle and position until the largest signal was observed. Finally, WPS was recorded under the setting of largest signal amplitude.

Table 2 summarizes the details of the datasets. Assign the class label to each of the category, Class 0: healthy, Class 1: appendicitis, Class 2: acute appendicitis, Class 3: duodenitis, and Class 4: pancreatitis. The datasets are formed by four age groups, $[0, 20)$, $[20, 40)$, $[40, 60)$ and $[60, 100)$. The total number of samples is 248 and the corresponding samples in Class 0–4 are 100, 22, 38, 42, and 46, respectively.
Table 2. Sample distribution of the datasets.

| Class | Name               | Age [0-20) | Age [20-40) | Age [40-60) | Age [60-100) | Total |
|-------|--------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| 0     | Healthy            | 8          | 26          | 30          | 16           | 100   |
| 1     | Appendicitis       | 0          | 22          | 0           | 0            | 22    |
| 2     | Acute Appendicitis | 20         | 8           | 10          | 0            | 38    |
| 3     | Duodenitis         | 4          | 26          | 6           | 6            | 42    |
| 4     | Pancreatitis       | 16         | 26          | 4           | 0            | 46    |

3.2. Data Preprocessing

The data preprocessing of the aforementioned samples is following the related work [11]. It includes DC drift elimination, six-order Butterworth low-pass filter, and the detection of local maxima and minima points. In this analysis, the WPS has a cycle less than 120 samples. The individual sample is formed by the portion between the two largest maxima points.

There are 1800, 630, 972, 1386, and 828 samples for healthy, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis candidates, respectively. For equal division using 10-fold cross validation, two, six, and eight samples have been removed for acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis candidates. Overall, there are 5600 samples.

3.3. Formulation of Optimal $K_{CS}$ and MOGA-SVM Classifier

Kernel is essential in SVM classification and it has to obey Mercer’s theorem. That is, the kernel is positive semi-definite. A common interpretation of kernel is that it captures the correlation between pairs of data. Thus, the proposed $K_{CS}$ is optimally designed using convolution and cross-correlation. The $K_{CS}$ is formulated as multi-objective optimization problem and is solved by MOGA [29].

Let $X_{i,j}(n)$ of length 120 (zero padding for length < 120) be the WPS sample. The subscript $i$ refers to the class label from 0 to 4 and that of $j$ refers to the sample number. Therefore, the sets in Class 0 to Class 4 are \{X_{0,1}(n), \ldots, X_{0,1800}(n)\}, \{X_{1,1}(n), \ldots, X_{1,630}(n)\}, \{X_{2,1}(n), \ldots, X_{2,972}(n)\}, \{X_{3,1}(n), \ldots, X_{3,1386}(n)\}, and \{X_{4,1}(n), \ldots, X_{4,828}(n)\}, respectively.

The convolution between two WPSs $X_{a,b}(n)$ and $X_{c,d}(n)$ is given by

$$C_{a,c,d}(n) = X_{a,b}(n) * X_{c,d}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_{a,b}(k) X_{c,d}(n-k)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $N = 120$ is the length of the WPS sample.

The cross-correlation between two WPSs $X_{a,b}(n)$ and $X_{c,d}(n)$ can be expressed as

$$R_{a,c,d}^{k}(n) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=k}^{N-1} X_{a,b}(n) X_{c,d}(n-k), & k \geq 0 \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N-k-1} X_{a,b}(n) X_{c,d}(n-k), & k < 0 \end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

The customized similarity kernel $K_{CS}$ is formulated by customized convolution kernel $K_{c}$ and customized cross-correlation kernel $K_{cc}$. $K_{c}$ and $K_{cc}$ are defined as

$$K_{c} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{c,1,1} & \cdots & X_{c,1,N_{t}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{c,N_{t},1} & \cdots & X_{c,N_{t},N_{t}} \end{bmatrix}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)
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\[ K_{cc} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{cc,1,1} & \cdots & X_{cc,1,N_t} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{cc,N_t,1} & \cdots & X_{cc,N_t,N_t} \end{bmatrix} \]  

where \( N_t = 5040 \) is the 90% of the training samples in Class 0 to Class 4. Here, \( X_{c,i,j} \) refers to the weighting sum of convolution coefficients between \( i \)-th and \( j \)-th WPS sample. The 1st to 1620th samples come from Class 0. The 1621th to 2187th samples come from Class 1. The 2188th to 3060th samples come from Class 2. The 3061th to 4302th samples come from Class 3. The 4303th to 5040th samples come from Class 4.

\( X_{c,i,j} \) and \( X_{cc,i,j} \) are computed by

\[ X_{c,i,j} = \sum_{m=1}^{2N_t-1} w_{c,m} c_{a,b}^{m,c,i,j} \]  

\[ X_{cc,i,j} = \sum_{m=1}^{2N_t-1} w_{cc,m} R_{a,b}^{m,c,i,j} \]  

where \( w_{c,m} \) and \( w_{cc,m} \) are the weightings of convolution coefficients and cross-correlation coefficients, respectively. These weightings are optimally designed while using MOGA.

The kernels \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \) predominantly affect the maximum margin and the accuracy (Acc) of the organ inflammations classifier. From (3) and (4), the maximum margin is directly related to both \( X_{c,i,j} \) and \( X_{cc,i,j} \). Based on (5) and (6), an optimal design of both \( X_{c,i,j} \) and \( X_{cc,i,j} \) can be obtained by an optimal design of the weighting \( sw_{c,m} \) and \( sw_{cc,m} \) for \( m = 1, \ldots, 2N_t-1 \), for the given sequences of \( c_{a,b}^{m,c,i,j} \) and \( R_{a,b}^{m,c,i,j} \), respectively. In general, an optimally designed kernel will speed up the convergence of the training algorithm MOGA-SVM. However, varying the combinations of \( w_{c,m} \) and \( w_{cc,m} \) will deduce the different kernels. Searching the optimal weightings require a large computational power. As a result, there is a tradeoff between the accuracy and computational power. As it is difficult to find the optimal values of \( w_{c,m} \) and \( w_{cc,m} \) that are attributable to the complexity of the objective function, a good trial of \( w_{c,m} \) and \( w_{cc,m} \) are primarily important, which determines the accuracy.

In this paper, an multi-objective optimization approach, MOGA, is employed to determine the weighting \( sw_{c,m} \) and \( sw_{cc,m} \). However, exhaustive search algorithms may not be the appropriate choices for searching the solution of the optimization problem. The reason is that it deals with a huge range of combinations. Indeed, heuristic search algorithms efficiently and effectively perform the searching of the optimal solutions. In particular, the GA is a robust searching heuristic algorithm that imitates the process of the natural evolution for searching the solution of the optimization problem by the operations in selection, inheritance, crossover and mutation.

Aforementioned, to be a proper kernel for SVM classification, the fulfillment of Mercer’s theorem is essential [30]. The evaluation of eigenvalues helps to determine the positive semi-definite of \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \).

\[ \begin{cases} K_c V_c = D_c V_c \\ K_{cc} V_{cc} = D_{cc} V_{cc} \end{cases} \]  

where \( V_c \) and \( V_{cc} \) are non-zero eigenvectors for \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \), respectively. \( D_c \) and \( D_{cc} \) are the corresponding eigenvalues. All of the eigenvalues must be positive in order to ensure \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \) are positive semi-definite.

Define \( K_{cs} \) as the sum of \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \). It takes the advantageous from \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \). It is proved below that the sum of Mercer’s kernels is also a Mercer’s kernel. If \( K_c \) and \( K_{cc} \) are positive semi-definite, then for any \( c \in \mathbb{R}^n \), \( c^T K_c c \geq 0 \) and \( c^T K_{cc} c \geq 0 \). Hence,

\[ c^T K_{cs} c = c^T (K_c + K_{cc}) c \]
Therefore, the $K_{CS}$ is positive semi-definite. Thus, it is a Mercer’s kernel. The multi objective optimization problem is formulated with two objective functions:

$$\begin{align*}
\text{Max} \quad F_1 &= M(\alpha, w) \\
\text{Max} \quad F_2 &= OA = 0.5(S_e + S_p)
\end{align*}$$

(10)

subject to

$$\begin{align*}
\alpha_i &\geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i y_i = 0, i = 1, \ldots, N \\
\sum_{n=1}^{2N-1} w_{c,n} &= 1, \sum_{n=1}^{2N-1} w_{cc,n} = 1 \\
D_{c,i} &\geq 0, D_{cc,i} \geq 0, \forall i
\end{align*}$$

(11)

where $M(\alpha, w)$ is the margin function of the classifier, $\alpha_i$ is the Lagrange multiplier, $S_e$ is the sensitivity, $S_p$ is the specificity, $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ is the output of the classifier, and $D_{c,i}$ and $D_{cc,i}$ are the entries of $D_c$ and $D_{cc}$, respectively. The margin function is defined as

$$M(\alpha, w) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K_{CS}$$

(12)

Figure 3 shows the MOGA-SVM for the optimal design of the $K_{CS}$. The procedures are as follows: (i) The population size and values of objective function are initialized; (ii) The values of objective function of individuals in the population are computed while using the values of objective function defined in (i); (iii) Ranking the individuals according to the values of objective function; (iv) The population convergence is dependent on small group of pareto optimal solutions, but not all optimal solutions are attributable to the nature of the stochastic selection errors, given a limited population size; (v) Niche count is introduced to enhance the population diversity by lengthening the distance between two optimal solutions along the axis of objective functions. The convergence to small group solutions will be avoided; (vi) A new offspring is generated and the values of the objective functions are evaluated; (vii) Ranks assignment and niche count calculation are carried out repeatedly in the new offspring; and, (viii) The algorithm is terminated if it attains the maximum number of generations or if the output reaches the pareto front. To facilitate readers’ understanding, Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 are presented as the pseudo code of MOGA-SVM.

A pseudo code for the MOGA-SVM is given for better illustration and understanding.

**Algorithm 1** Segmentation($X_m$)

Data: Organ inflammations of appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis and pancreatitis retrieved from 248 candidates [10], $X_m$
Output: WPS samples $X_{ij}$
Step 1: dc drift elimination
Step 2: Filter $X_m$ using low pass filter $H_{low}$
Step 3: Locate local maxima and minima points of the $X_m$;
Step 4: Locate two maxima points with interval of 120 sampling points;
$X_{ij} (i = 1:4 = \text{class label}, j = \text{length(Class)})$←Portion of signal between two maxima points with interval of 120 sampling points
Algorithm 2 TrainClassifier(Classlabel, $K_c$, $K_{cc}$)

Data: Classlabel, $K_c$, $K_{cc}$
Output: Model
Step 1: generations = 1
Step 2: initialization (population)
Step 3: Evaluate the individuals with the fitness function (F1 and F2)
Step 4: rank the individuals by their fitness values by step 3
Step 5: do the Niche count calculation
while generations <= max_generation do
Step 6: Select two parents from the population
Step 7: Create the offspring using Roulette wheel selection, crossover and mutation
Step 8: Train SVM model for each individual
Step 9: Evaluate the offspring with the fitness function (F1 and F2)
Step 10: rank the individuals by their fitness values by step 3
Step 11: do the Niche count calculation
Step 12: Decide the new population based on the offspring
Step 13: generations = generations + 1
End while
Model ← Pareto solutions

4. Performance Evaluation and Comparison

Section 4 is divided into three sub-sections. Firstly, the performance of the proposed $K_{CS}$ is analyzed. Afterwards, it is compared with five other kernels using the feature extraction approach. Finally, performance comparison between proposed and related work is discussed.

4.1. Performance of Proposed MOGA-SVM Using $K_{CS}$

The performance evaluation of the proposed MOGA-SVM using $K_{CS}$ adopts 10-fold cross validation. Randomly divide 5600WPS samples into 10 equal-sized subsets; with each set containing 560 (10%) samples with Class 0: 180 samples, Class 1: 63 samples, Class 2: 97 samples, Class 3: 138 samples, and Class 4: 82 samples. In each fold of validation, 90% of datasets (nine subsets) from each class serves as training dataset and 10% of the remaining subset serves as the testing datasets. This process completes one-fold of operations. Subsequently, another set is chosen for validation and the remaining nine subsets are used for training. It is noted that this chosen validation set must be different from the validation sets that were selected in the previous folds of operations. The process is repeated until all of the 10 subsets have been validation.

Applying 10-fold cross validation, the proposed MOGA-SVM using KCS achieves average $S_s$, $S_p$, and Acc of 92%, 91.2%, and 91.6%, respectively.

4.2. Evaluation of Other Kernels Using Feature Extraction Approach

In this subsection, feature extraction using convolution coefficients and cross-correlation coefficients as features is adopted. The following five kernels, linear, RBF polynomial and sigmoid kernel, and mixtures of polynomial and RBF kernels [31] are applied. They can be expressed by:

\[
\text{Linear kernel : } k_1(x_i, x_j) = \langle x_i, x_j \rangle
\]
\[
\text{RBF kernel : } k_2(x_i, x_j) = \exp(||x_i - x_j||^2/2\sigma)
\]
\[
\text{Polynomial kernel : } k_3(x_i, x_j) = \left(\langle x_i, x_j \rangle + c\right)^p
\]
\[
\text{Sigmoid kernel : } k_4(x_i, x_j) = \tanh(\langle x_i, x_j \rangle + c)
\]
\[
\text{Mixtures of polynomial and RBF kernels } k_5(x_i, x_j) = \rho k_3(x_i, x_j) + (1 - \rho)k_4(x_i, x_j)
\]
Three scenarios are considered: (i) Only convolution coefficients serve as features (1–199 coefficients); (ii) Only cross-correlation coefficients serve as features (1–199 coefficients); and, (iii) Both convolution and cross-correlation coefficients serve as features (1–398 coefficients).

Table 3 summarizes the performance of kernels $K_1$–$K_5$ in three scenarios. Only the best scenario is given. The results reveal that scenario (iii) achieves highest performance, because it takes the advantages from both the convolution and cross-correlation coefficients. Compared $K_{CS}$ with $K_1$–$K_5$, the ranking (from highest to lowest) is $K_{CS} > K_5 > K_3 > K_2 > K_4 > K_1$. When compared to scenarios (i), (ii), and (iii), $K_{CS}$ improves the Acc by 14.4–58.2%, 12.4–59.6%, and 8.9–53.7%, respectively.

### Table 3. Analysis of traditional kernels in organ inflammation classifications.

| Kernel | Scenario (i) $(S_c, S_p, \text{Acc})$% | Scenario (ii) $(S_c, S_p, \text{Acc})$% | Scenario (iii) $(S_c, S_p, \text{Acc})$% |
|--------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| $k_1(x_i, x_j)$ | (57.6, 58.2, 57.9) | (57.7, 57.1, 57.4) | (58.8, 60.4, 59.6) |
| $k_2(x_i, x_j)$ | (76.7, 77.5, 77.1) | (76.8, 76.6, 76.7) | (77.3, 78.3, 77.8) |
| $k_3(x_i, x_j)$ | (77.6, 78.2, 77.9) | (78.3, 78.9, 78.6) | (78.7, 80.1, 79.4) |
| $k_4(x_i, x_j)$ | (73.8, 74.6, 74.2) | (73.2, 73.0, 73.1) | (74.8, 75.8, 75.3) |
| $k_5(x_i, x_j)$ | (79.9, 80.3, 80.1) | (82.0, 81.0, 81.5) | (83.8, 84.4, 84.1) |

### 4.3. Comparison between Proposed and Related Work

Based on our finding, the multinomial classification of appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis is the first of its kind. Previous works [10,11] have considered the problem as binary classification. To compare the performance between the proposed and related work [10,11], it is analyzed in two directions. (i) Table 4 gives the raw comparison between the works. (ii) Table 5 gives the matched comparison between the works. The forms of the datasets, application, and cross-validation in [10,11] will be changed into those in this paper. Thus, every work considers 5600 samples for multinomial classification and evaluates using 10-fold cross validation.

From the raw comparison, it can be seen that the performance, $S_c$, $S_p$, and Acc of classification between [10] and [11] are similar for binary classification between healthy and appendicitis candidates, and between healthy and duodenitis candidates. For that between healthy and acute appendicitis, and between healthy and pancreatitis, the improvements are 8% and 9%, respectively. If the proposed work is taken into account, it outperforms [10] in the classification of all inflammations. By averaging the Acc in [11], it is approximately equal to the proposed work. Therefore, it can be interpreted that multinomial classification can be achieved without deteriorating the performance in inflammations classification.

A matched comparison environment is setup to compare the performance between algorithms in organ inflammations classification. Repeated simulation is carried out for [10,11,14,32] while using the identical datasets and 10-fold cross validation. It is concluded that the proposed MOGA-SVM improves the Acc from 6.9% to 13.4%.
Table 4. Raw comparison between proposed and related work [10,11].

| Work | Method | Feature Extraction | Dataset (Samples) | Cross Validation | Class Labels | $S_e$ (%) | $S_p$ (%) | Acc (%) |
|------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| [10] | Binary Classification using modified auto-regressive model and linear kernel SVM | Mean and standard deviation of prediction error | Healthy (100), appendicitis (22), acute appendicitis (38), duodenitis (42) and pancreatitis (46) | No | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis | 81.8 | 93.3 | 91.2 |
|      |        |                    |                   |                 | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: acute appendicitis | 76.5 | 82.4 | 80.8 |
|      |        |                    |                   |                 | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: duodenitis | 80.0 | 91.4 | 88.0 |
|      |        |                    |                   |                 | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: pancreatitis | 83.3 | 94.4 | 90.9 |
|      |        |                    | Healthy (1800), Appendicitis (630), Acute Appendicitis (970), Duodenitis (1380) and Pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 92.0 | 91.2 | 91.6 |

| [11] | Binary Classification using RBF SVM | peak systolic velocity; reverse velocity; peak diastolic velocity; end diastolic velocity; duration of systole; and duration of diastole | Healthy (100), appendicitis (100), acute appendicitis (100), duodenitis (100) and pancreatitis (100) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis | N/A | N/A | 92.8 |
|      |        |                    |                   |                 | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: acute appendicitis | N/A | N/A | 88.1 |
|      |        |                    | Healthy (100), appendicitis (100), acute appendicitis (100), duodenitis (100) and pancreatitis (100) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: duodenitis | N/A | N/A | 88.6 |
|      |        |                    |                   |                 | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: pancreatitis | N/A | N/A | 98.4 |

Our work | Multinomial Classification using customized kernel | Cross-correlation and convolution coefficients | Healthy (1800), Appendicitis (630), Acute Appendicitis (970), Duodenitis (1380) and Pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: health; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 92.0 | 91.2 | 91.6 |
Table 5. Matched comparison between proposed and related work [10,11,32].

| Work | Method | Feature Extraction | Dataset (Samples) | Cross Validation | Class Labels | Se (%) | Sp (%) | Acc (%) |
|------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| [10] | Binary Classification using modified auto-regressive model and linear kernel SVM | Mean and standard deviation of prediction error | Healthy (1800), appendicitis (630), acute appendicitis (970), duodenitis (1380) and pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 81.3 | 80.3 | 80.8 |
| [11] | Binary Classification using RBF SVM | peak systolic velocity; reverse velocity; peak diastolic velocity; end diastolic velocity; duration of systole; and duration of diastole | Healthy (1800), appendicitis (630), acute appendicitis (970), duodenitis (1380) and pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 81.7 | 82.9 | 82.3 |
| [32] | A recursive cluster elimination based SVM | spatial features obtained from a bi-modal Gaussian model | Healthy (1800), appendicitis (630), acute appendicitis (970), duodenitis (1380) and pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 84.7 | 84.1 | 84.4 |
| [14] | RBF SVM | Periodic and non-periodic feature extension | Healthy (1800), appendicitis (630), acute appendicitis (970), duodenitis (1380) and pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 85.3 | 86.1 | 85.7 |
| Our work | Multinomial Classification using customized kernel | Cross-correlation and convolution coefficients | Healthy (1800), appendicitis (630), acute appendicitis (970), duodenitis (1380) and pancreatitis (820) | 10-fold | Class 0: healthy; Class 1: appendicitis; Class 2: acute appendicitis; Class 3: duodenitis; Class 4: pancreatitis | 92.0 | 91.2 | 91.6 |
5. Conclusions

In this paper, a novel MOGA-SVM has been proposed for the multinomial classification of four common organ inflammations, appendicitis, acute appendicitis, duodenitis, and pancreatitis. A customized similarity kernel $K_{CS}$ is optimally designed using MOGA. $K_{CS}$ captures the characteristics of the inflammations, which is an ideal approach in the kernel selection perspective. Typical kernel functions are generally built-in package as the analytic tool that does not aim at yielding best performance for all applications, and it is thus highly recommended that the customized kernel should be utilized for organ inflammations classification. The results show that the proposed algorithm achieves sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of 92%, 91.2%, and 91.6%, respectively. It achieves a significant improvement using traditional kernels and related works by 60% and 10%, respectively. It is believed that WPS can be utilized as alternative, reliable and accurate method to determine whether a candidate is suffering from organ inflammation. Besides accuracy, the proposed method is a timely and inexpensive approach. Bringing machine learning into real-world healthcare application is always a good solution to relieve the workload of medical personnel, as everybody needs regular body check and timely examination.

Author Contributions: K.T.C. proposed and implemented the methodology. K.T.C. and M.D.L. have evaluated the performance of proposed work and drafted the paper.

Funding: Authors would like to thank Effat University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, for funding the research reported in this paper through the Research and Consultancy Institute.

Acknowledgments: Gratitude is expressed to Y.C., L.Z., D.Z. and D.Z., Department of Computing, Biometrics Research Center, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, for sharing the datasets.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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