

## 리아프노프 지수를 이용한 알츠하이머형 치매 환자 뇌파의 비선형 역동 분석을 위한 예비연구\*

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### A Preliminary Study for Nonlinear Dynamic Analysis of EEG in Patients with Dementia of Alzheimer's Type Using Lyapunov Exponent\*

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#### ABSTRACT

The changes of electroencephalogram(EEG) in patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type are most commonly studied by analyzing power or magnitude in traditionally defined frequency bands. However because of the absence of an identified metric which quantifies the complex amount of information, there are many limitations in using such a linear method. According to the chaos theory, irregular signals of EEG can be also resulted from low dimensional deterministic chaos. Chaotic nonlinear dynamics in the EEG can be studied by calculating the largest Lyapunov exponent( $L_1$ ).

The authors have analyzed EEG epochs from three patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type and three matched control subjects. The largest  $L_1$  is calculated from EEG epochs consisting of 16,384 data points per channel in 15 channels. The results showed that patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type had significantly lower  $L_1$  than non-demented controls on 8 channels. Topographic analysis showed that the  $L_1$  were significantly lower in patients with Alzheimer's disease on all the frontal, temporal, central, and occipital head regions.

These results show that brains of patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type have a decreased chaotic quality of electrophysiological behavior. We conclude that the nonlinear analysis such as calculating the  $L_1$  can be a promising tool for detecting relative changes in the complexity of brain dynamics.

**KEY WORDS** : Dementia of Alzheimer's type · Chaos · Nonlinear · Dynamic · EEG · Lyapunov exponent.

#### 서 론

가 (Kaplan 1994). (老人斑 : senile plaque) (neurofibrillary tangle) (Khachaturian 1985), 가 (McKhann 1984). (Soininen 1982).

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가 (Brenner 1988 ; Coben 1990 ; Markand 1984 ; Signorino 1995). Babloyantz (1985)

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### 연구대상 및 방법

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#### 1. 연구대상

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(Mandell Selz 1992 ; Pradhan Dutt

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2. 뇌파의 측정과 디지털화

10 20 F<sub>3</sub>, F<sub>4</sub>, F<sub>7</sub>, F<sub>8</sub>,  
F<sub>p1</sub>, F<sub>p2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>1</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> 15  
Nihon Kohden (Japan) EEG - 4421K  
T<sub>5</sub>  
0.1 , 7μV/mm,  
35Hz A<sub>1</sub>/A<sub>2</sub>  
가

(Jeong Kim 1997)

L<sub>1</sub>  
Kahn (1993)  
(F<sub>p1</sub>, F<sub>p2</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>, F<sub>4</sub>), (F<sub>7</sub>, F<sub>8</sub>, T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>6</sub>),  
(C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>) (P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>1</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)  
L<sub>1</sub> 가 가 가  
SPSS  
가 Mann - Whitney U - Wilcoxon  
rank sum W p<0.05

32.678 500Hz

결 과

3. 리아프노프 지수(Lyapunov exponent) 계산과 비교

16,384(500Hz×32.678 ) 가

66.7 ± 4.1 ,  
69.3 ± 3.1 1 , 2  
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15 C<sub>3</sub>(z = 1.96, p

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**Table 1.** Comparison of the largest Lyapunov exponents in patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type and control subjects (Mann-Whitney U-Wilcoxon rank sum W test)

Lead position	Subjects Dementia of Alzheimer's type (N=3)		Control (N=3)		z	Significance (p)
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Fp1	8.16	0.18	8.34	0.06	1.53	NS
Fp2	7.37	0.23	9.47	0.22	1.96	<0.05
F3	7.85	0.68	8.52	0.32	1.53	NS
F4	7.55	0.23	9.25	0.44	1.96	<0.05
F7	7.33	0.09	8.74	0.43	1.96	<0.05
F8	7.88	0.27	8.34	0.56	1.09	NS
T3	7.91	0.02	8.43	0.22	1.96	<0.05
T4	7.42	0.47	8.04	0.24	1.09	NS
T6	7.46	0.32	7.97	0.01	1.99	<0.05
C3	8.09	0.19	8.86	0.23	1.96	<0.05
C4	7.35	0.25	8.62	0.08	1.96	<0.05
P3	8.35	0.49	8.68	0.54	0.65	NS
P4	7.56	0.66	8.11	0.02	0.65	NS
O1	6.57	1.14	8.15	0.55	1.96	<0.05
O2	7.21	0.79	7.86	0.38	0.89	NS

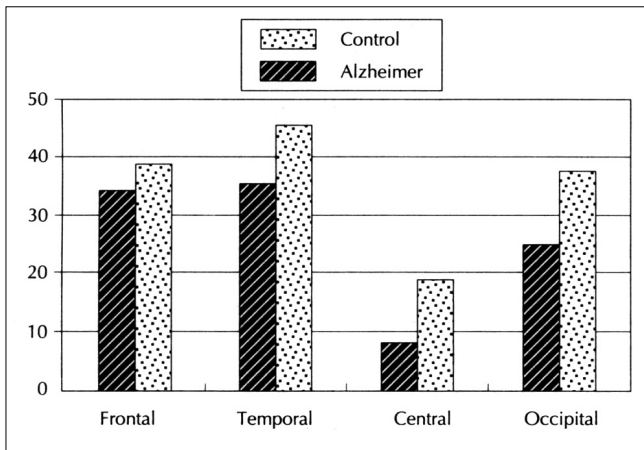
NS : Not significant

<0.05),  $C_4(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $F_4(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $F_7(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $F_{p_2}(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $O_1(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $T_3(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $T_6(z = 1.99, p < 0.05)$  8  $L_1$  ( 1).  
 $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$   $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$   
 $L_1$  ( 2, . 1).  $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$ ,  $(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$

**Table 2.** Comparison of summation of the largest Lyapunov exponents in patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type and control subjects by topographic distribution (Mann-Whitney U-Wilcoxon rank sum W test)

Subjects position	Dementia of Alzheimer's type (N=3)		Control (N=3)		Z	Significance (p)
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Frontal	30.93	0.97	35.59	0.57	1.96	<0.05
Temporal	38.01	0.72	41.42	1.09	1.96	<0.05
Central	15.44	0.39	17.48	0.16	1.96	<0.05
Occipital	29.69	2.24	32.80	1.32	1.96	<0.05

NS : Not significant



**Fig. 1.** Summation of the largest Lyapunov exponents in patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type and control subjects by topographic distribution. The largest Lyapunov exponents in the patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type were lower than those of normal elderly controls in all head regions (\* $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 3.** Comparison of summation of the largest Lyapunov exponents in patients with dementia of Alzheimer's type and control subjects by hemispheres (Mann-Whitney U-Wilcoxon rank sum W test)

Hemisphere	Dementia of Alzheimer's type (N=3)		Control (N=3)		Z	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Left	54.26	2.42	59.74	1.52	1.96	<0.05
Right	59.81	1.68	67.65	1.19	1.96	<0.05
Total	114.07	3.90	127.39	2.63	1.96	<0.05

$(z = 1.96, p < 0.05)$   $L_1$  ( 3).

## 고찰

(Dierks 1991 ; Signorino 1995).  
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(Brenner 1986 ; Markand 1984 ;  
Soininen 1991).  
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(Isse 1990), 가 -  
(Mody 1991 ; Schreiter - Gasser  
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(Coben 1985 ; Penttila 1985)  
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(Soininen 1982 ; Soininen 1989).  
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(Mayer - Kress Layne  
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L<sub>1</sub> 가 6cm<sup>2</sup>가 (Fenton 1986), 가

가 중심 단어 : . . . . .

가 가

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참고문헌

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