



(11) **EP 1 204 367 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
18.04.2007 Bulletin 2007/16

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 5/00 ^(2006.01) **A61B 5/0408** ^(2006.01)
A61B 5/0428 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **00949854.4**

(86) International application number:
PCT/IB2000/001139

(22) Date of filing: **20.07.2000**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2001/005297 (25.01.2001 Gazette 2001/04)

(54) **PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURING SYSTEM COMPRISING A GARMENT IN THE FORM OF A SLEEVE OR GLOVE AND SENSING APPARATUS INCORPORATED IN THE GARMENT**

PHYSIOLOGISCHES MESSSYSTEM MIT KLEIDUNGSSTÜCK IN DER FORM EINER HÜLLE ODER EINES HANDSCHUHS UND DARIN INTEGRIERTEM MESSGERÄT

SYSTEME DE MESURE PHYSIOLOGIQUE COMPRENANT UN VETEMENT EN FORME DE MANCHE OU DE GANT ET APPAREIL DE DETECTION INCORPORE DANS LE VETEMENT

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

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(30) Priority: **21.07.1999 US 359340**

(43) Date of publication of application:
15.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/20

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The field of the invention is in the design of devices for the acquisition, storage and transmission of multiple physiological parameters from human subjects to be monitored in hospitals, clinics, doctor's offices as well as in remote locations (home environment, work place, recreational activity, etc.) or unnatural environments (under-water, outer space, etc.).

[0002] The conventional acquisition of a human electrocardiogram (ECG) requires the recording of the time dependent fluctuations in the cardiac electrical activation from 12 different angles on the human torso (6 in the frontal plane and 6 in the horizontal plane) the so-called 12 lead ECG. Classically, this procedure involves the placement on the human body of at least 10 electrodes at various predefined anatomical locations.

[0003] Deviation from the predefined, worldwide, conventional localization of these electrodes may result in the acquisition of false data, possibly leading to misinterpretation and misdiagnosis. Even in the hospital or clinic environment, the correct and stable placement of the ECG electrodes, specifically the "chest leads" or "V leads" is often problematic, unless one applies six adhesive electrodes on the patient's chest. This is an impractical method in many circumstances due mainly to financial and patient inconvenience considerations. This problem is amplified in the attempts to record a full diagnostic 12 lead ECG in a remote location since the correct positioning of the electrodes by the examinee himself or by available laymen bystanders (family members, friends, etc.) is usually difficult and unreliable and therefore impractical.

[0004] To overcome this problem and to allow for the accurate acquisition of a 12 lead ECG in the ambulatory environment, various devices were conceived. Such devices include various forms of vests, girdles, adhesive and non-adhesive patches and other devices with incorporated electrodes allowing for the placement of the ECG electrodes on the patient's chest (US 5,685,303 A, EP 0 846 440 A2). However, most of these devices are cumbersome to use and have therefore not been universally accepted. Moreover, these devices do not lend themselves to the integration of other sensors and instrumentation for the simultaneous acquisition of other important physiological data (blood pressure, SpO₂, etc.), such data being very useful for the purpose of ambulatory telemedical follow-up of patients in their own environment (home, workplace, recreational activity, etc.).

[0005] It is known to provide a diagnostic garment comprising: a left hand sleeve member having a hand portion with an inside palm side and an arm portion (WO 93/02616 A1).

[0006] The present invention is characterised in that said garment is for obtaining human electrocardiogram (ECG) input readings for a 12 lead electrocardiogram;

said inside palm of said hand portion including RA, RL, V1 and V2 electrodes; said arm portion including V3, V4, V5, V6, LL and LA electrodes; whereby said electrodes are arranged to be positioned against the chest and torso of a human in the classic 12 lead electrocardiogram orientation when the left arm is supported with the elbow against the body and the left forearm directed toward the right shoulder.

[0007] Certain preferred embodiments will now be described by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 depicts the classic locations for the placement of ECG electrodes on a human body for recording of a conventional 12-lead electrocardiogram;

Figure 2 depicts the central unit that includes all of the control functions for the various devices incorporated in the glove or sleeve device of the inventions as well as on-line storage; analog to digital conversion and transmission capabilities of all acquired data; two blood-pressure cuffs (wrist and arm); and SpO₂ and plethysmographic sensors (fingers);

Figure 3 depicts the ventral aspect of the glove or sleeve device illustrating the suggested location of the various ECG electrodes to permit easy placement of the ECG electrodes at predefined locations on a patient's body for recording a diagnostic 12 Lead ECG. Furthermore, two small microphones are depicted on the ventral side of the glove to be connected with the electronic stethoscope located in the central control unit;

Figure 4 depicts the ventral aspect of the glove or sleeve device depicting mainly the suggested location of other possible sensors for the determination of other physiological data such as temperature, skin resistance, etc ;

Figure 5 depicts the advised positioning of the patient's left arm with the glove or sleeve device on the patient's chest to ensure proper localization of the 12 lead ECG electrodes for accurate and reproducible 12 lead ECG recordings, as well as the proper positioning of an electronic stethoscope. This arm position, aided by a neck sling which may also contain an additional ECG electrode, is natural and comfortable and therefore allows for prolonged, stable and continuous monitoring of all desired physiological parameters ;

Figure 6 is a schematic circuit diagram of sensor inputs for the system;

Figure 7 is a schematic mechanical system diagram of the ECG inputs and blood pressure inputs;

Figure 8 is a schematic circuit diagram of the input circuitry for the ECG measurements; and

Figure 9 is a schematic circuit diagram for the overall system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

General Description:

[0008] As depicted in Figures 2-5, the garment of the invention is preferably in the form of a glove or sleeve or combined glove and sleeve 10 and is fabricated from flexible material such as a nylon fabric that can fit snugly, without causing discomfort, on a human hand, forearm and arm. The glove or sleeve 10 is sized to fit or conform to patient arm size and shape. A neck sling 12 is attached to the glove or sleeve 10. The neck sling 12 is also adaptable and adjustable to the individual patient to ensure accurate positioning or elevation of the left arm on the chest of the patient for the proper placement of the ECG electrodes. Moreover, the neck sling 12 may include an additional ECG electrode 14 (Figure 5).

Non-Invasive Blood Pressure:

[0009] Two blood-pressure cuffs 16, 18 are incorporated in the glove or sleeve 10. One cuff 16 is positioned on the arm in the conventional blood-pressure measuring location, the second cuff 18 is placed on the forearm. Special restraining straps 20 mounted on the outside of the glove are wrapped around the blood-pressure cuffs 16, 18 to allow proper restraint during cuff inflation. The blood-pressure cuffs 16, 18 are connected by a flexible tube 22, 23 to a central control unit or device 24 for inflation, deflation, and measurement of blood pressure by conventional methodology and used in the automatic determination of NIBP.

ECG:

[0010] At least ten ECG electrodes 30 are attached to the glove or sleeve 10 as depicted in Figure 3. All of the ECG electrodes 30 except the LA electrode face the patient's chest whereas the LA electrode 30 is in contact with the skin of the left upper arm. The RA electrode 30 or it's equivalent is placed either on the index finger of the glove 10 in the neck sling 12, or in another suitable position. All of the electrodes 30 are wire connected to the ECG recording device located in the central control unit 24 retained in the sleeve 10.

[0011] The ECG electrodes 30 include the following features:

1. An automatic electrolyte solution application device. In the course of the recording of a conventional ECG, it is the routine to manually apply an electrolyte solution or cream to the contact surface between the skin and the recording electrodes to cause a reduction of skin resistance and to improve the conduction of the electrical current between the skin and the according electrode. In the described glove or sleeve 10, each electrode 30 includes means for automatic

injection of an electrolyte solution into each electrode 30 prior to the acquisition of the ECG. This is achieved by connection of each electrode to an electrolyte reservoir by means of connecting tubes 32. Prior to the acquisition of the ECG recording, the electrolyte solution will be automatically sprayed into the electrodes 30 by pressure provided by a pump located in the central control unit 24.

2. A suction device for better electrode-skin contact: The ECG electrodes 30 will be configured as suction electrodes 30 and will be connected via suction tubes 34 to a pump located in the central control unit 24. Once the glove or sleeve 10 is placed on the chest in the proper position, an external signal will activate the pump to create the needed negative pressure and suction to maintain the proper electrode-skin contact. Following the termination of the ECG recording, the negative pressure will be abolished allowing detachment of the electrodes from the patient's chest. The same or separate pumps may be utilized to effect electrolyte application and the creation of electrode suction.

Non-Invasive Blood Oxygen Saturation (SpO2) Measuring Device:

[0012] A conventional IR SpO2 measuring device 36 is incorporated in the glove or sleeve 10 and placed on one of the glove finger tips 38 to fit the patient's finger. Blood SpO2 is determined using the conventional methods applied for this measurement and the results will be stored in the central control unit 24.

Plethysmographic Beat To Beat NIBP Determination:

[0013] A conventional finger plethysmographic-measuring device 40 is incorporated in one of the glove fingertips 38 to fit on the patient's finger. An external restraining device 42 ensures continuous snug contact with the finger to provide continuous beat to beat changes in finger blood volume variation. The finger plethysmograph 40 is wire connected to the central control unit 24. The signal is periodically calibrated using the conventional cuff blood pressure measurements thereby allowing for continuous beat to beat blood pressure monitoring.

Body Temperature:

[0014] A thermistor 44 is incorporated in the glove or sleeve 10 and located on the ventral surface of the ann in direct contact with the skin to allow the determination of skin temperature. The thermistor 44 is wire connected to the central control unit 24.

Skin Resistance:

[0015] A conventional sensor 46 for the determination of skin resistance is incorporated in the glove or sleeve

10 and wire connected to the central control unit 24.

Electronic Stethoscope:

[0016] Two special microphones 50, 52 are attached to the ventral aspect of the glove or sleeve 10, one located over the base of the left lung and the second on one of the fingers for the simultaneous auscultation of both lungs. Furthermore, the finger microphones 50, 52 can also be moved to enable auscultation of the heart and other organs. The microphones 50, 52 will be connected to the central control unit 24 for recording and transmission of the auscultatory findings.

Motion and Force Measuring Sensors:

[0017] Motion and force assessment devices 60, 80, 82 are incorporated in the glove or sleeve 10 mainly for the early detection of neurological and neuromuscular dysfunction. Sensors 60 assess passive and active functions such as:

1. Force of muscular contraction (e.g., handgrip, arm flexion and extension, etc.)
2. Passive pathological arm and finger motion (Parkinsonian tremor, flapping tremor, etc.).
3. Assessment of active finger, hand or arm motion (rapid hand pronation and supination, rapid finger motion, etc.).

Central Control Unit:

[0018] The glove or sleeve 10 is equipped with a central control unit 24 attached to the dorsal aspect of the glove or sleeve 10 (Figure 2). The general function of this unit 24 is the collection, transformation, storage and transmission of all of the physiological data collected from the various devices incorporated in the glove 10. Moreover, the central control unit 24 includes mechanical and other devices such as pumps, injectors, etc., needed for the proper functioning of the incorporated devices as described herein.

[0019] Specifically, the central control unit 24 includes the appropriate measuring element for each sensor. The measured data is digitized, stored and upon demand, made available for transmission by RF or IR or any other form of wireless telemetric transmission to a remote surveillance center. Conversely, the central control unit 24 has the ability to receive signals from a remote surveillance center for the activation or deactivation and other control functions of the various measuring devices incorporated in the glove 10.

[0020] In review, the glove 10 provides an unobtrusive stable platform for self-application of numerous physiological sensors using a glove and/or sleeve 10 and an optional neck support sling 12 to perform various simultaneous non-invasive on invasive health-care related measurements for use in the home, workplace, recrea-

tional, clinic or hospital environment. The invention has the advantage over other methods of sensor applications in that no prior knowledge of proper sensor placement is required and that proper placement of the sensors on the patient is assured. The sensor position is stable and reproducible. The invention improves the repeatability of measurements by insuring that the placement and distances between the various sensors remain constant. Moreover, the interplay between the various sensors can result in the combination of data acquisition integration and analysis adding major sophistication and improvement as compared to the individual use of each measuring devices.

[0021] In further review, the glove/sleeve 10 together with the optional neck support sling 12 contains one or more of the following measuring elements:

1. An optical emitter and detector 36 attached to the index finger of the glove 10 for the purpose of measuring the level of oxygen saturation in the blood, and peripheral pulse (Figure 2).
2. A finger plethysmograph device 38 for continuous, beat to beat, noninvasive arterial blood pressure measurement (calibrated by the mean of the arterial blood pressure determinations derived from both the wrist and arm NIBP devices) (Figure 2).
3. Inflatable cuff and pressure cuffs or sensor 16, 18 located in various locations on the arm and hand to measure brachial radial or finger blood pressure for periodic (automatic or manual) noninvasive blood pressure measurements (NIBP). These NIBP measuring devices are also used to calibrating the optical system used to measure continuous, beat to beat arterial blood pressure as above mentioned (Figure 2).
4. A central control unit 24 for the acquisition and transmission of the various bio-signals derived from the glove sensors. This central control unit 24 which can be activated locally by the patient or remotely by a monitoring center allows for automatic or manual activation of any or all of the sensors. The central control unit 24 provides amongst other: the initial and repeated sensor calibration procedures, activation of a built-in miniature pump for the creation of positive and negative pressures, the reception of commands from the remote control center, analog to digital conversion of measured data and their transmission to the control center as well as any other needed control functions (Figure 2).
5. A set of electrodes 30 (V1, V2, R.A, RL) placed on the palmar aspect of the glove 10 and/or the neck support sling 12 for the purpose of simultaneous recording of a twelve-lead electrocardiogram (Figure 3).
6. A method for automatic administration of an electric conductor solution/cream to the electrodes 30 to reduce skin resistance and improve ECG relating quality.

7. A method of producing and maintaining a sufficient negative pressure (suction) inside the ECG electrodes 30 to insure proper contact between the ECG electrode and the skin (Figure 3).

8. A method of insuring proper contact between the ECG electrodes 30 and the skin by the application of an air cushion or a gel cushion around areas of the glove that are in contact with the skin. The cushion is used to provide a body contour fit (Figure 3).

9. A method such as a buckle connection 15 to adjust the sling 12 to ensure that the arm is held at the proper level for accurate placement of the ECG electrodes 30 on the patients body.

10. A temperature sensor 40 placed in appropriate areas of the glove/sleeve 10 for the purpose of measuring body temperature (Figure 4).

11. An electrode or set of electrodes 46 placed in the palm area of the glove for the purpose of measuring skin resistance (Figure 4).

12. An electronic stethoscope for the auscultation of lungs, heart and other organs.

13. Built-in measuring devices 80 in Figure 4 in the glove fingers for the accurate assessment of tremor and other normal or neurological forms of finger motions.

14. Built in measuring devices 80 in the glove 10 for the determination of EMG.

15. Built-in measuring devices 80 in the glove 10 for the determination of nerve conduction.

16. Built-in measuring device 82 for the determination of muscle force (hand grip, extension, flexion, etc.).

17. Built-in device 82 for the assessment of rapid/accurate voluntary hand movement.

18. The advised positioning of the patient's left arm on the chest to ensure proper localization of the 12 lead ECG electrodes of the glove for accurate and reproducible 12 lead ECG recording is shown in Figure 5. This arm position, aided by the adjustable neck support sling 12, is natural and comfortable and therefore allows for prolonged, stable and continuous monitoring of all available parameters (Figure 5).

[0022] Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 are schematic drawings depicting the basic elements described above. Figure 6 depicts the various sensors including the SpO2 sensor 36, the plethysmography sensor 38, the temperature sensor 44, skin resistance probes 46, strain gauges 48, and stethoscope sensors 50, 52. As depicted in Figure 6, each of the inputs is amplified and, if necessary, filtered prior to being converted to a 24 bit analog to digital converter. The output of the analog to digital converter goes via a control ASIC depicted in Figure 9 to a dual port ram also in Figure 9 where it is processed and transmitted by a microprocessor and an infrared communications to a stationary unit.

[0023] Figure 7 depicts the various mechanical elements and connections for the ECG electrodes and the

blood pressure mechanical and electronic portion of the system. Each ECG electrode comprises a container that holds a saline solution or another lubricant. This solution is drawn into the electrode via a vacuum system. A bleed valve closes the system and then releases the vacuum.

The release of the vacuum will then release the lubricant or solution. Digital input output drivers control the vacuum pump and the bleed valve in response to signals that are provided from the ASIC control lines. In the embodiment disclosed, there are two blood pressure cuffs, one associated with the wrist and one with the upper arm. A blood pressure pump (NIBP pump) pumps each cuff. A pressure sensor then measures the pressure in each cuff. The values from the pressure sensor are amplified, filtered and converted to digital values in the 24-bit analog to digital converter. The output of the analog to digital converter also passes through the control ASIC in Figure 9 to the dual port random access memory unit where it is processed and transmitted by the microprocessor and IR communications, for example, to a stationary unit.

[0024] Figure 8 depicts the ECG analog input circuitry. Each electrode input is separately amplified and band passed filtered prior to conversion by a 24-bit analog to digital converter. The analog to digital converter signal passes through the control ASIC in Figure 9 to the dual port RAM where it is processed and transmitted again by the microprocessor and IR communications to a stationary unit.

[0025] Figure 9 depicts the digital circuitry in the system. The circuitry includes the ASIC which has logic for the timing signals and for transmitting or passing the digitized analog signals from the various analog to digital converters to the dual port RAM which sits on the microprocessor. The microprocessor runs the software provided from the flash memory, collects data samples, performs basic analysis, controls the various valves and pumps and sends data to the central data collector via IR communication. The described circuitry is but one way to accomplish the goals and objectives of the use of the glove and/or sleeve of the invention.

[0026] Variations of the described combination are possible within the scope of the invention which is to be limited only by the following claims and equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. A diagnostic garment comprising:

a left hand sleeve (10) member having a hand portion with an inside palm side and an arm portion;

characterised in that:

said garment is for obtaining human electrocardiogram (ECG) input readings for a 12 lead elec-

- trocardiogram;
 said inside palm of said hand portion including RA, RL, V1 and V2 electrodes;
 said arm portion including V3, V4, V5, V6, LL and LA electrodes;
 whereby said electrodes are arranged to be positioned against the chest and torso of a human in the classic 12 lead electrocardiogram orientation when the left arm is supported with the elbow against the body and the left forearm directed toward the right shoulder.
2. A diagnostic garment as claimed in claim 1, wherein said hand portion of said sleeve member is a glove with fingers. 5
 3. A diagnostic garment as claimed in claim 2, wherein said RA and said RL electrodes are mounted on the fingers of the glove section, and said V1 and said V2 electrodes are mounted on the palm of said glove section. 10
 4. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any of claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein said sleeve member comprises a forearm section, elbow section, and upper arm section. 15
 5. A diagnostic garment as claimed in claim 4, wherein said V3, V4, V5 and V6 electrodes are mounted on the inside forearm of the sleeve, said LL lead is mounted on the inside of the elbow section of the sleeve, and said LA lead is mounted on the upper arm section of the sleeve. 20
 6. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein a sling (12) is used for accurately positioning and supporting the left arm to orientate said V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 and V6 electrodes in the generally classic 12 lead electrocardiogram orientation. 25
 7. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a central control unit (24) mounted on said sleeve arm portion for controlling said electrodes (30) and recording readings from said electrode (30), said control unit including wireless transmission means for transferring readings. 30
 8. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a blood pressure cuff (16, 18) in said sleeve. 35
 9. A diagnostic garment as claimed in claim 8, wherein said blood pressure cuff (16) is located in the upper arm section of the sleeve. 40
 10. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a means (32) for ejecting an electrolytic material solution or cream into the elec- 45
- trodes (30).
11. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a non-invasive blood oxygen saturation (SpO2) measuring device (36) positioned on one of the glove finger tips (38).
 12. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a plethysmographic beat to beat non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP) measuring device (40) placed on one of the glove finger tips (38).
 13. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a thermistor (44) located appropriately on said glove or sleeve to measure skin temperature.
 14. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including a conventional skin resistance sensor (46) appropriately positioned on said glove or sleeve.
 15. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including an electronic stethoscope microphone system (50, 52) appropriately positioned to enable simultaneously auscultation of both lungs, the heart and other organs.
 16. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said electrocardiogram electrodes further including a suction device for improved electrodes-skin contact.
 17. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including cushioned areas around the contact portions of the glove and sleeve provided with a body contour fit to ensure proper contact between the electrodes and skin.
 18. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further including immersion and force measuring sensors (60, 80, 82) to detect neurological and neuromuscular activity.
 19. A diagnostic garment as claimed in any of claims 6 to 18, wherein said sling (12) further includes an additional electrocardiogram electrode (14).
- 50 **Patentansprüche**
1. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück mit:
 einem linksseitigen Ärmелеlement (10), das einen Handabschnitt mit einer inneren Handflächen-
 seite und einem Armabschnitt aufweist;
 55
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

- das Kleidungsstück zur Gewinnung von menschlichen Elektrokardiogramm(EKG)-Eingabemesswerten für ein 12-Kanal-Elektrokardiogramm bestimmt ist;
- die innere Handfläche des Handabschnitts RA-, RL-, V1- und V2-Elektroden umfasst;
- der Armabschnitt V3-, V4-, V5-, V6-, LL- und LA-Elektroden umfasst,
- wobei die Elektroden angeordnet sind, um an der Brust und am Rumpf eines Menschen in der klassischen 12-Kanal-Elektrokardiogramm-Ausrichtung plaziert zu werden, wenn der linke Arm mit dem Ellenbogen auf dem Körper gelagert wird und der linke Unterarm in Richtung der rechten Schulter zeigt.
2. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Handabschnitt des Ärmellements ein Handschuh mit Fingern ist.
 3. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach Anspruch 2, wobei die RA- und die RL-Elektroden auf den Fingern des Handschuhabschnittes angebracht sind, und die V1- und die V2-Elektroden auf der Handfläche des Handschuhabschnittes angebracht sind.
 4. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der Ansprüche 1, 2 oder 3, wobei das Ärmellement einen Unterarmabschnitt, einen Ellenbogenabschnitt und einen Oberarmabschnitt umfasst.
 5. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach Anspruch 4, wobei die V3-, V4-, V5- und V6-Elektroden auf der Innenseite des Unterarms des Ärmels angebracht sind, die LL-Leitung auf der Innenseite des Ellenbogenabschnittes des Ärmels angebracht ist, und die LA-Leitung am Oberarmabschnitt des Ärmels angebracht ist.
 6. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, wobei eine Schlinge (12) zur exakten Positionierung und zur Unterstützung des linken Arms verwendet wird, um die Elektroden V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 und V6 in der im allgemeinen klassischen 12-Kanal-Elektrokardiogramm-Ausrichtung auszurichten.
 7. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren eine zentrale Steuereinheit (24) umfasst, die an dem Ärmelarmabschnitt zur Steuerung der Elektroden (30) und zur Aufnahme von Messwerten der Elektroden (30) angebracht ist, wobei die Steuereinheit drahtlose Übertragungsmittel zur Übertragung der Messwerte umfasst.
 8. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren in dem Ärmel eine Blutdruckmanschette (16, 18) umfasst.
9. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach Anspruch 8, wobei sich die Blutdruckmanschette (16) in dem Unterarmabschnitt des Ärmels befindet.
 10. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren ein Mittel (32) zum Ausstoß einer elektrolytischen Stofflösung oder -creme in die Elektroden (30) hinein umfasst.
 11. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren ein Gerät zur nicht-invasiven Messung der Blutsauerstoffsättigung (SpO2) umfasst, das auf einer der Fingerspitzen (38) des Handschuhs plaziert ist.
 12. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren ein Gerät zur plethysmographischen nicht-invasiven Beat-to-Beat-Blutdruckmessung (NIBP) (40) umfasst, das auf einer der Fingerspitzen (38) des Handschuhs plaziert ist.
 13. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren einen Thermistor (44) umfasst, der auf dem Handschuh oder dem Ärmel zur Messung der Hauttemperatur geeignet lokalisiert ist.
 14. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren einen herkömmlichen Haut-Widerstands-Sensor (Skin-Resistance-Sensor) (46) umfasst, der auf dem Handschuh oder dem Ärmel geeignet positioniert ist.
 15. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren ein elektronisches Stethoskop-Mikrophon-System (50, 52) umfasst, das geeignet plaziert ist, um eine gleichzeitige Auskultation beider Lungenflügel, des Herzens und anderer Organe zu ermöglichen.
 16. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Elektrokardiogramm-Elektroden des weiteren eine Saugeinrichtung für einen verbesserten Elektroden-Hautkontakt umfassen.
 17. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren gepolsterte Bereiche rund um die Kontaktstellen des Handschuhs und des Ärmels mit einem an die Körperform angepassten Schnitt zur Sicherstellung eines ordnungsgemäßen Kontaktes zwischen den Elektroden und der Haut umfasst.

18. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, das des weiteren Sensoren (60, 80, 82) zur Immersions- und Kraftmessung umfasst, um neurologische und neuromuskuläre Aktivitäten festzustellen.
19. Ein diagnostisches Kleidungsstück nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 18, wobei die Schlinge (12) des weiteren eine zusätzliche Elektrokardiogramm-Elektrode (14) umfasst.

Revendications

1. Vêtement de diagnostic comprenant :

un élément formant manche de main gauche (10) ayant une portion de main avec un côté de paume intérieure et une portion de bras ;

caractérisé en ce que :

ledit vêtement a pour but d'obtenir des lectures d'entrée d'électrocardiogramme (ECG) d'un être humain pour un électrocardiogramme à 12 fils ;

ladite paume intérieure de ladite portion de main comprenant des électrodes RA, RL, V1 et V2 ; ladite portion de bras comprenant des électrodes V3, V4, V5, V6, LL et LA ;

moyennant quoi lesdites électrodes sont arrangées de manière à être positionnées contre la poitrine ou le torse d'un être humain dans l'orientation d'électrocardiogramme classique à 12 fils quand le bras gauche est supporté avec le coude contre le corps et l'avant-bras gauche dirigé vers l'épaule droite.

2. Vêtement de diagnostic selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite portion de main dudit élément formant manche est un gant avec des doigts.
3. Vêtement de diagnostic selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdites électrodes RA et RL sont montées sur les doigts de la section de gant, et lesdites électrodes V1 et V2 sont montées sur la paume de ladite section de gant.
4. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel ledit élément formant manche comprend une section d'avant-bras, une section de coude, et une section de bras supérieur.
5. Vêtement de diagnostic selon la revendication 4, dans lequel lesdites électrodes V3, V4, V5 et V6 sont montées sur l'intérieur de l'avant-bras de la manche, ledit fil LL est monté sur l'intérieur de la section de

coude de la manche, et ledit fil LA est monté sur la section de bras supérieur de la manche.

6. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une écharpe (12) est utilisée pour positionner avec précision et supporter le bras gauche pour orienter lesdites électrodes V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 et V6 dans l'orientation d'électrocardiogramme globalement classique à 12 fils.
7. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une unité de contrôle centrale (24) montée sur ladite portion de bras de la manche pour contrôler lesdites électrodes (30) et enregistrer des lectures à partir desdites électrodes (30), ladite unité de contrôle comprenant des moyens de transmission sans fil pour transférer les lectures.
8. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un brassard de prise de tension artérielle (16, 18) dans ladite manche.
9. Vêtement de diagnostic selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit brassard de prise de tension artérielle (16) est positionné dans la section de bras supérieur de la manche.
10. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre des moyens (32) pour éjecter une solution de matière électrolytique ou une crème dans les électrodes (30).
11. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un dispositif de mesure (36) non invasif de saturation du sang en oxygène (SpO₂), positionné sur l'un des bouts de doigts du gant (38).
12. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un dispositif de mesure (40) non invasif de la pression artérielle (NIBP) pléthysmographique entre deux battements du coeur, positionné sur l'un des bouts de doigts du gant (38).
13. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une thermistance (44) positionnée de manière appropriée sur ledit gant ou ladite manche, pour mesurer la température de la peau.
14. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un capteur de résistance de la peau conventionnel

(46) positionné de manière appropriée sur ledit gant ou ladite manche.

15. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un système de microphone de stéthoscope électronique (50, 52) positionné de manière appropriée pour permettre une auscultation simultanée des deux poumons, du coeur et d'autres organes. 5
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16. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdites électrodes d'électrocardiogramme comprennent en outre un dispositif d'aspiration pour améliorer un contact des électrodes avec la peau. 15
17. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre des zones rembourrées autour des portions de contact du gant et de la manche, dotées d'un profil de contour corporel pour assurer un contact correct entre les électrodes et la peau. 20
18. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre des capteurs de mesure d'immersion et de force (60, 80, 82) pour détecter une activité neurologique et neuromusculaire. 25
19. Vêtement de diagnostic selon l'une quelconque des revendications 6 à 18, dans lequel ladite écharpe (12) comprend en outre une électrode d'électrocardiogramme supplémentaire (14). 30

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FIG. 1

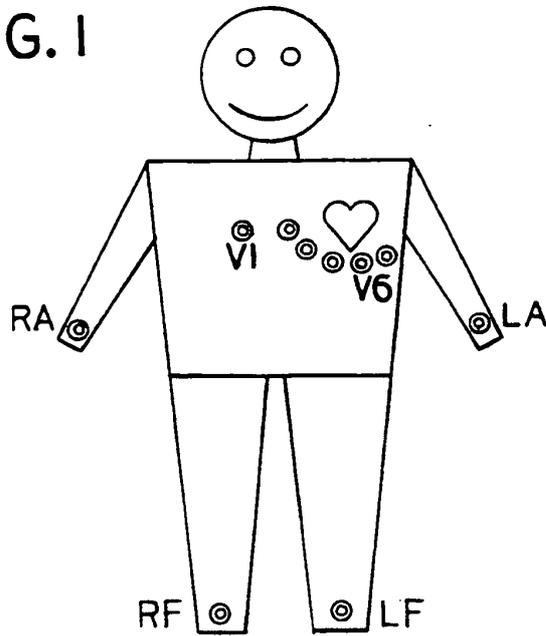


FIG. 2

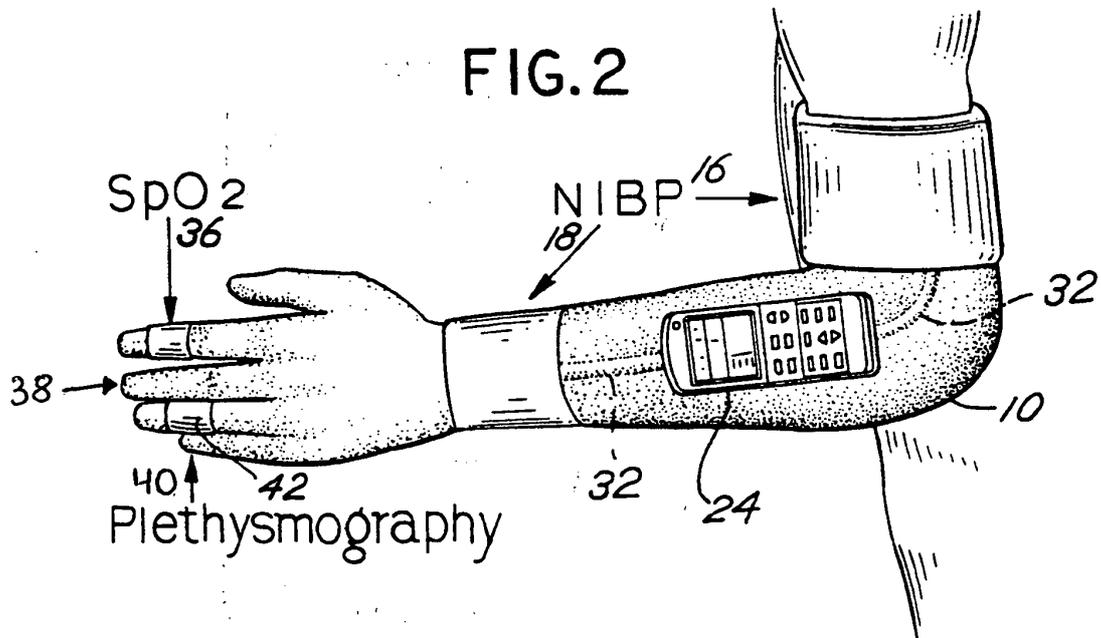


FIG.3

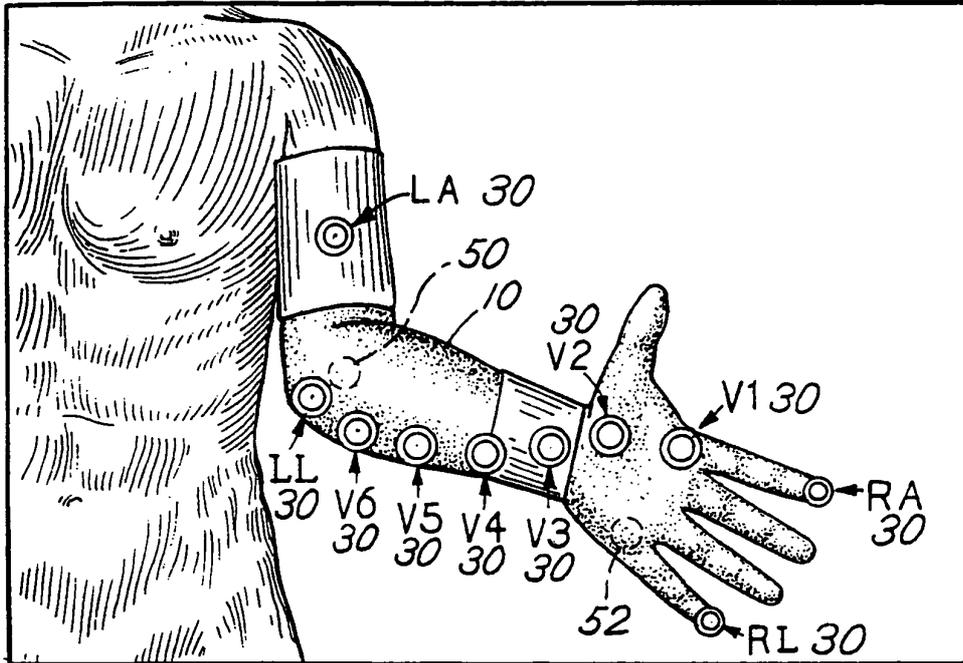


FIG.4

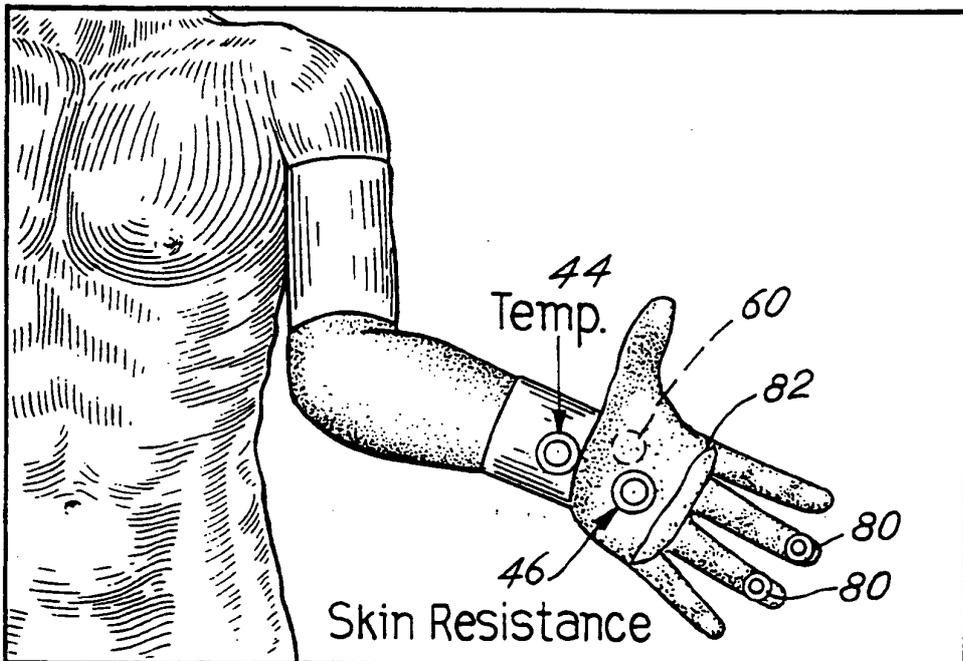


FIG.5

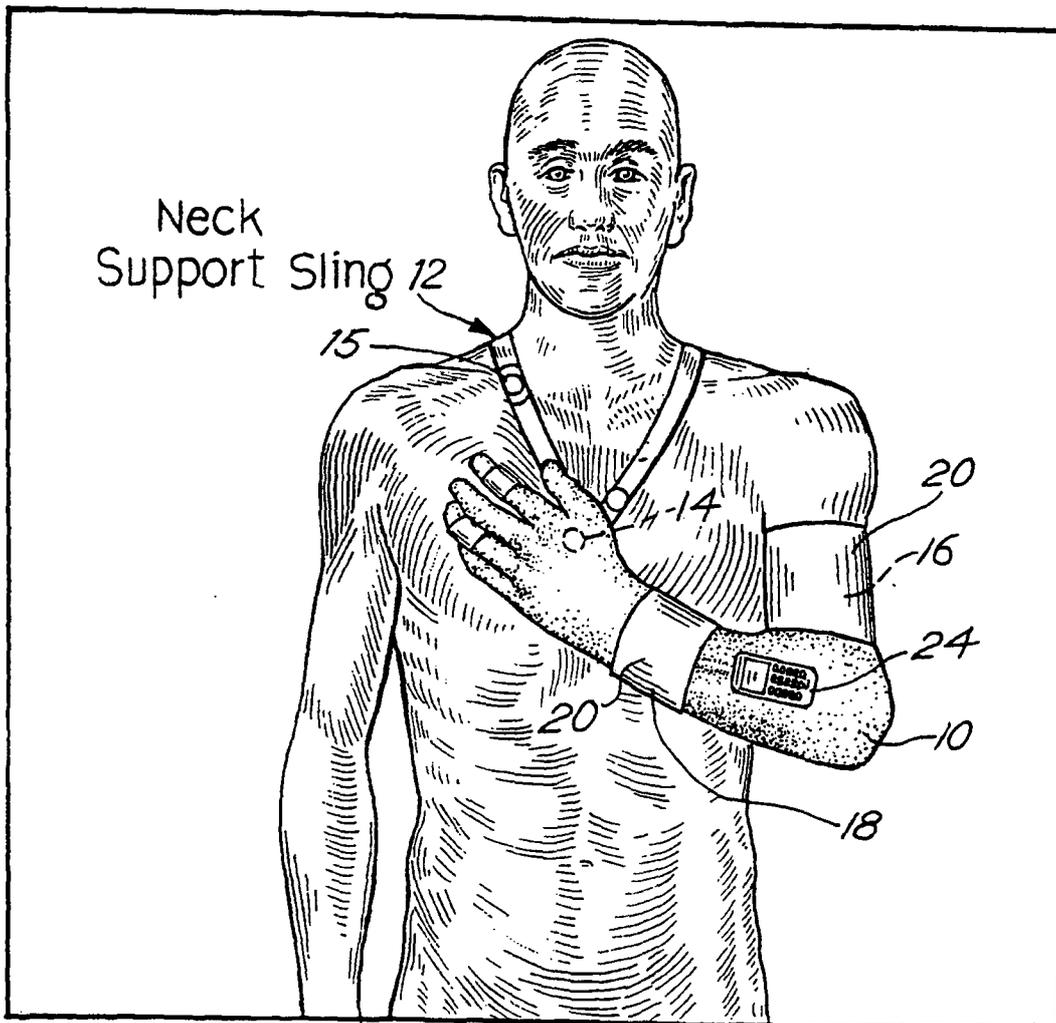


FIG. 6

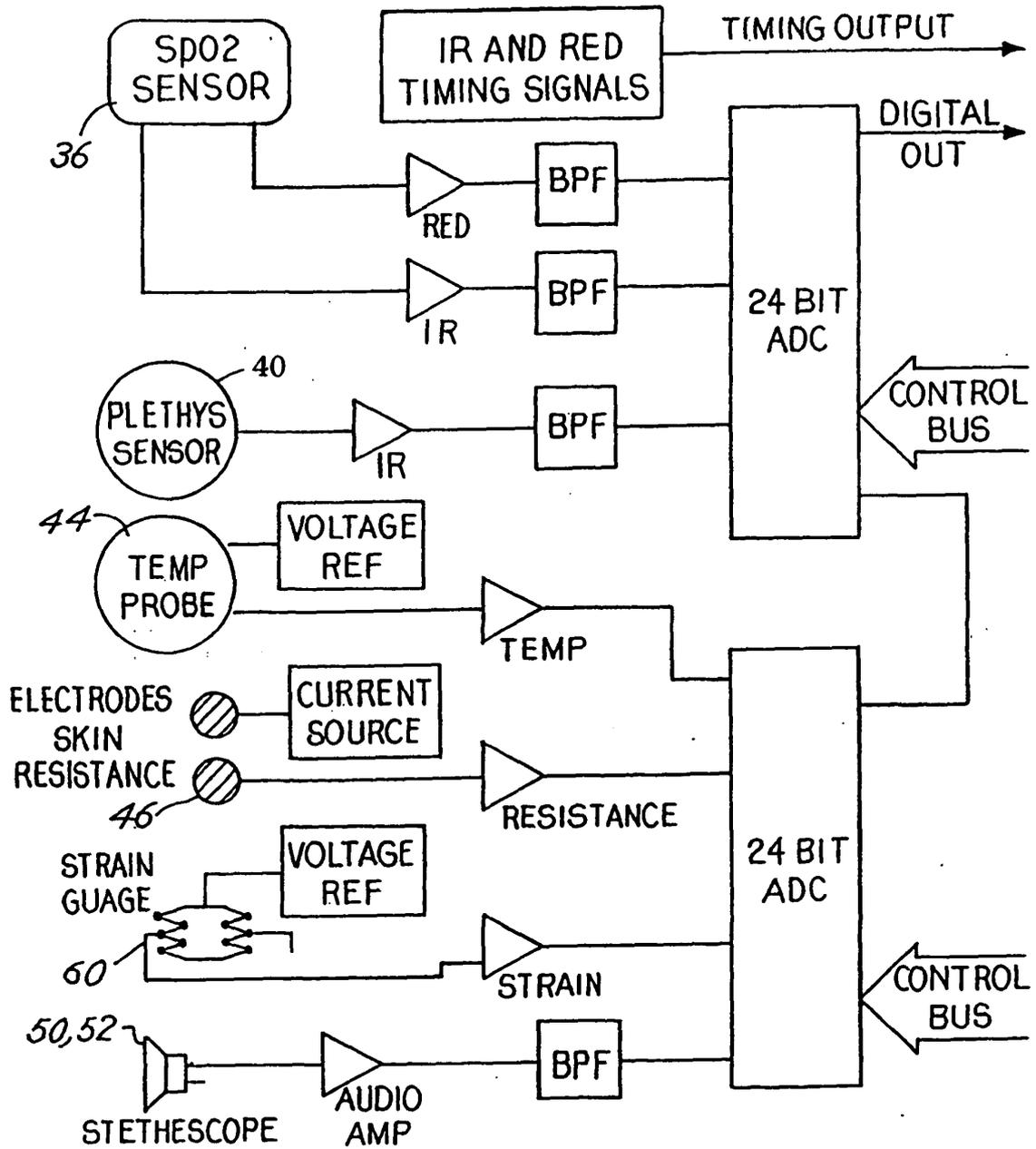


FIG.7

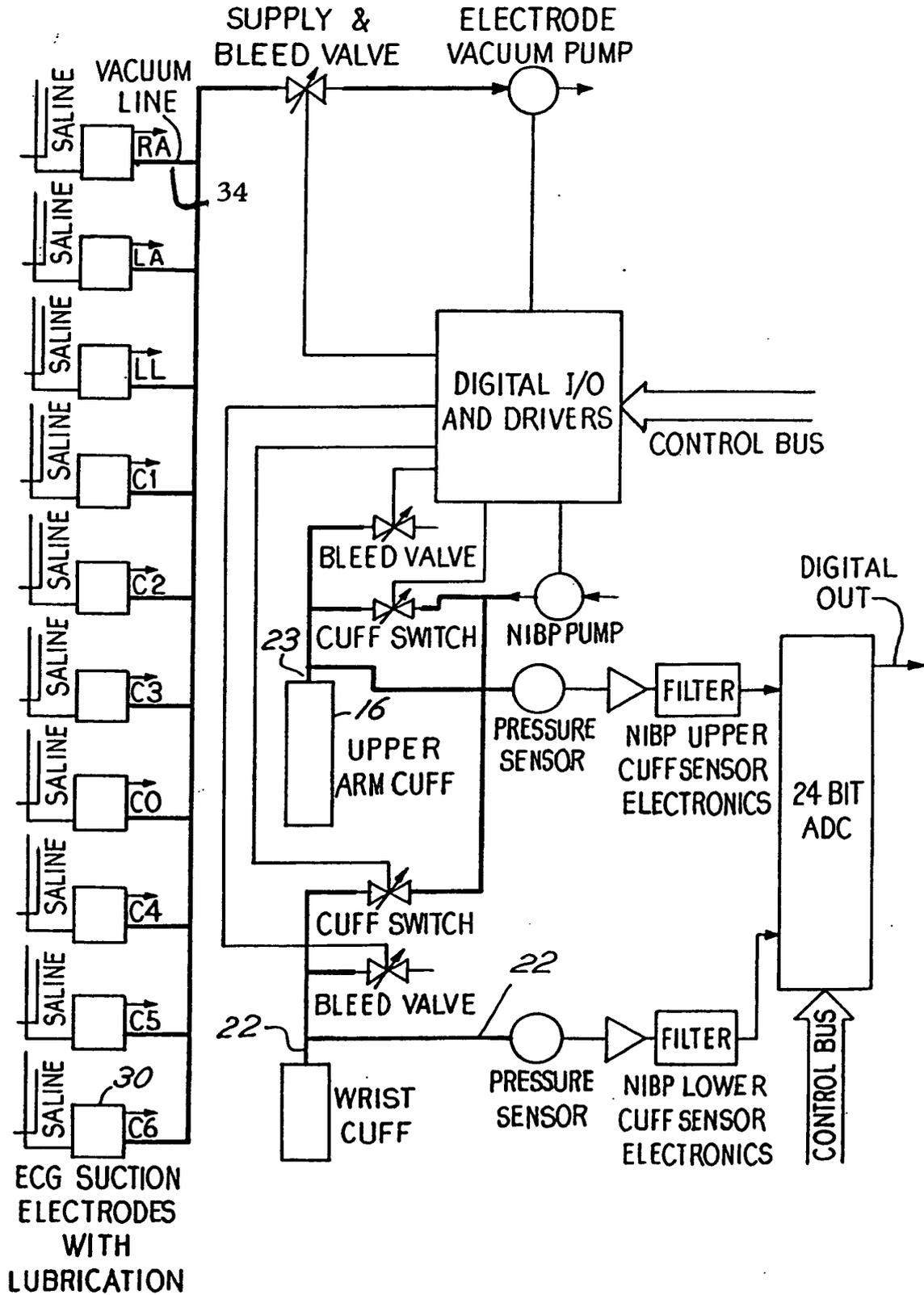


FIG.8

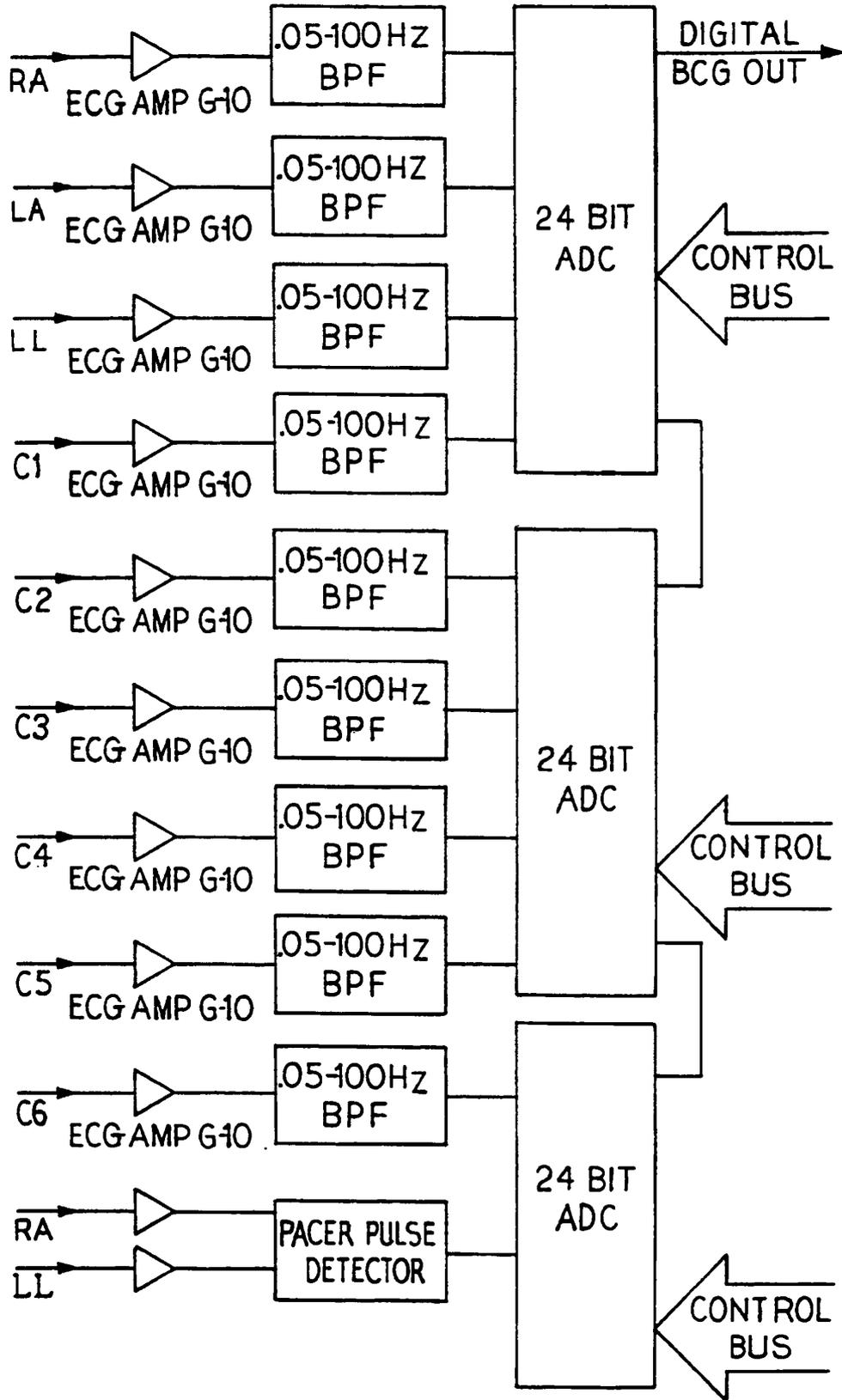
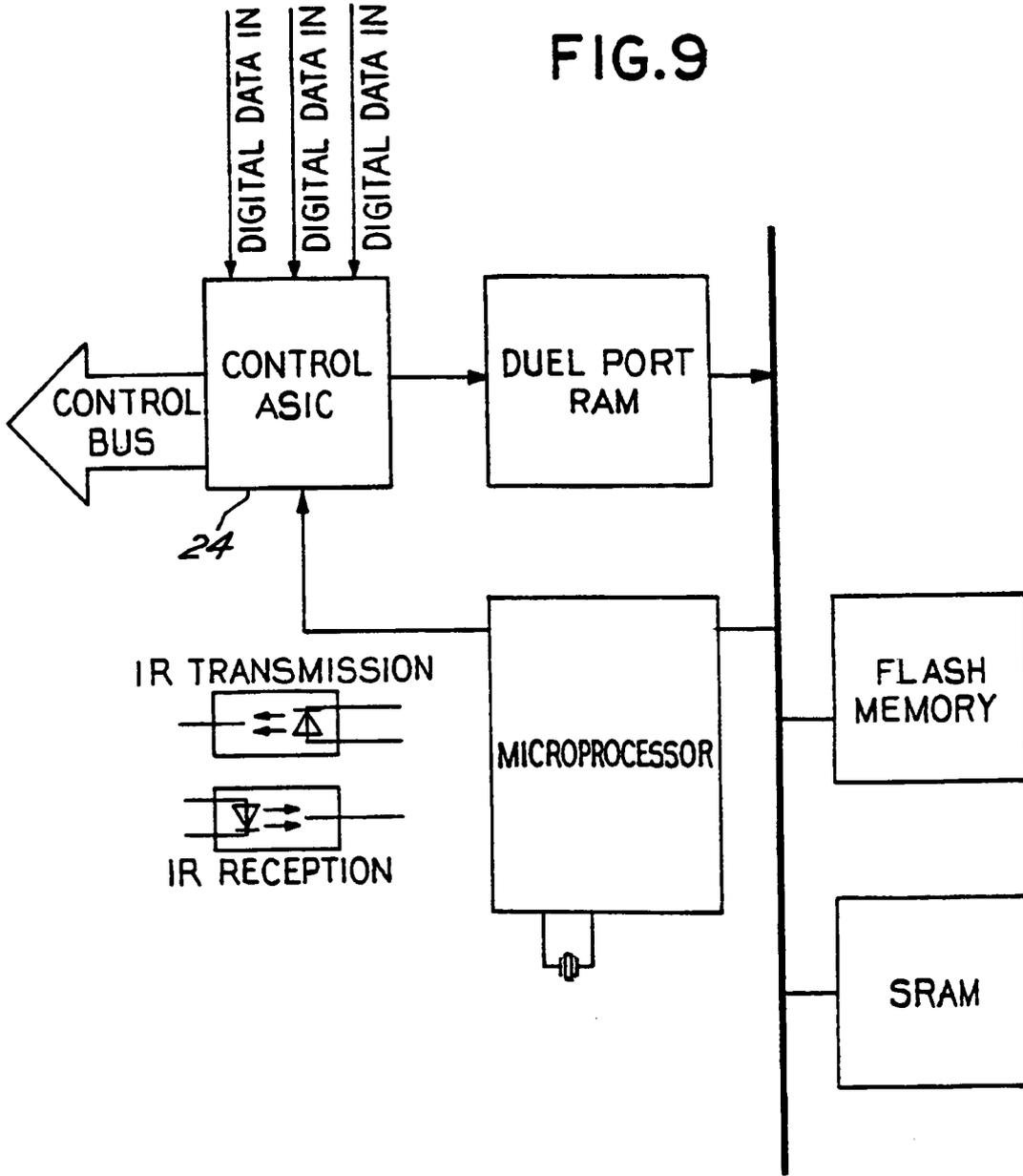


FIG.9



专利名称(译)	生理测量系统包括套管或手套形式的衣服和结合在衣服中的传感装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1204367A4	公开(公告)日	2005-01-05
申请号	EP2000949854	申请日	2000-07-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	DAVID DANIEL		
申请(专利权)人(译)	DAVID , DANIEL		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	DAVID , DANIEL		
[标]发明人	DAVID DANIEL		
发明人	DAVID, DANIEL		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0205 A61B5/00 A61B5/022 A61B5/024 A61B5/04 A61B5/0408 A61B5/0478 A61B5/05 A61B5/053 A61B5/11 A61B5/145 A61B5/1455 A61B5/22 A61B7/04 A61B5/0428		
CPC分类号	A61B5/04085 A61B5/0002 A61B5/0008 A61B5/0017 A61B5/02241 A61B5/02416 A61B5/04082 A61B5/04087 A61B5/0531 A61B5/11 A61B5/1455 A61B5/225 A61B5/4041 A61B5/6806 A61B5/6822 A61B7/04 Y10S128/903		
代理机构(译)	杰克逊，罗伯特·帕特里克		
优先权	09/359340 1999-07-21 US		
其他公开文献	EP1204367B1 EP1204367A2		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于测量生理参数的测量系统包括套管或手套形式的衣服，或组合套管和手套，具有一系列传感器和与其结合的控制单元。控制单元套管或手套和吊带结合多个生理参数的测量，通过实现传感器在患者身体上的精确放置。