



(11) **EP 2 914 168 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
31.07.2019 Bulletin 2019/31

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 5/0225 ^(2006.01) **A61B 5/022** ^(2006.01)
A61B 5/00 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **13783650.8**

(86) International application number:
PCT/GB2013/052799

(22) Date of filing: **25.10.2013**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2014/068289 (08.05.2014 Gazette 2014/19)

(54) **DEVICE AND METHOD FOR THE CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE MEASUREMENT OF BLOOD PRESSURE**

VORRICHTUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUR KONTINUIERLICHEN, NICHT-INVASIVEN MESSUNG
DES BLUTDRUCKES

DISPOSITIF ET PROCÉDÉ POUR LA MESURE CONTINUE NON INVASIVE DE LA PRESSION
ARTÉRIELLE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **31.10.2012 US 201213664670**
05.11.2012 GB 201219871

(43) Date of publication of application:
09.09.2015 Bulletin 2015/37

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates generally to a device and method suitable for use in monitoring blood pressure.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In medicine it is often desirable to monitor blood pressure, for example, over the course of an invasive procedure. Blood pressure is most reliably measured using an arterial line. The fitting of an arterial line is invasive and is most commonly performed under anaesthetic.

[0003] Ways and means of measuring blood pressure non-invasively are also known. The most common method of measuring blood pressure non-invasively is via an inflatable cuff placed around the upper arm. Whilst accurate, these measurements obstruct blood flow to the limb and therefore may only be taken intermittently.

[0004] Alternative methods of measuring blood pressure that maintain the blood flow through the interrogated artery are known. The "vascular unloading technique", as described in US patents US 6,669,648, US 7,390,301 and US 8,114,025 and US patent applications US 2011/0105917 and US 2011/0105918, continuously measures the blood pressure through an inflatable cuff fitted to a finger. This known method allows blood flow to be maintained through the interrogated artery thus making long term continuous measurement possible. The pressure load on and blood congestion in the interrogated artery is limited by providing a second finger cuff on a second finger and alternating between the two cuffs when taking blood pressure measurements.

[0005] US 2010/0081945 A1 discloses systems and methods for maintaining the calibration of non-invasive blood pressure monitoring devices. Phase components of pulse signals detected by the blood pressure monitoring device are compared to stored baseline phase component values. If the difference exceeds a threshold, the blood pressure monitoring device is recalibrated.

[0006] It will be appreciated that it may not be possible to directly compare blood pressure measurements taken with different measurement techniques or on different points of the body, not least due to the difference in blood pressure between the smaller arteries, for example in a finger, and the major arteries. For this reason it may be beneficial to calibrate blood pressure measurements.

SUMMARY

[0007] According to an aspect of the invention there is provided a device for use in monitoring blood pressure comprising a controller configured to monitor a first blood pressure measurement based on a first blood pressure signal and initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a second blood pressure signal if the first blood pressure measurement exceeds a pre-

determined threshold. A decision to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement is based on med-dia-ratio calculated using the first blood pressure signal only, wherein med-dia-ratio is the difference between the mean arterial pressure and the diastolic pressure divided by the pulse pressure.

[0008] According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a method of monitoring blood pressure comprising receiving a first blood pressure signal, monitoring a first blood pressure measurement based on the first blood pressure signal and initiating acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a second blood pressure signal if the first blood pressure measurement exceeds a predetermined threshold. A decision to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement is based on med-dia-ratio calculated using the first blood pressure signal only, wherein med-dia-ratio is the difference between the mean arterial pressure and the diastolic pressure divided by the pulse pressure.

[0009] According to an embodiment of the invention there is provided a device for use in monitoring blood pressure comprising a controller configured to monitor a first blood pressure measurement based on a first blood pressure signal. The controller is further configured to initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a second blood pressure signal if the first blood pressure measurement exceeds a predetermined threshold. The decision to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement is based on only one blood pressure measurement, such as the first blood pressure measurement. By focussing the monitoring of the blood pressure measurement on a single measurement discomfort to the patient is further reduced.

[0010] According to a second embodiment of the invention there is provided a method of monitoring blood pressure comprising receiving a first blood pressure signal, monitoring a first blood pressure measurement based on the first blood pressure signal and initiating acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a second blood pressure signal if the first blood pressure measurement exceeds a predetermined threshold. The decision to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement is based on only one blood pressure measurement.

[0011] The predetermined threshold may be a minimum or maximum threshold. The first blood pressure signal may be a continuous and/or non-invasive blood pressure signal, such as that provided from a single finger cuff (such as one of the finger cuffs described in the above US patent, for example). The second blood pressure signal may be provided by or obtained from/through measurement equipment/spygmanometer using an inflatable arm cuff.

[0012] The device for use in monitoring blood pressure may itself comprise some or all pressure cuffs or other devices needed for acquiring the first and/or second blood pressure signals. The device may thus further comprise an arm cuff and/or a finger cuff. Alternatively, the

device may simply be a monitoring and control unit that receives blood pressure signals from known blood pressure measurement devices already in clinical use. The device may be form part of a haemodynamic monitor.

[0013] In monitoring the first blood pressure measurement the controller can determine when it is desirable (in keeping with the above discussed threshold) for the calibration of the first blood pressure measurement to be checked. By only initiating a calibration measurement when the blood pressure measurement exceeds a predetermined threshold the number of calibration measurements are minimised. This is advantageous as a large amount of secondary calibration measurements may cause the subject discomfort and may temporarily interfere with the first blood pressure measurement.

[0014] The controller may be configured to base the decision to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement on pulse pressure calculated using the first blood pressure signal. The pulse pressure (PP) is the difference between the systolic (P_{sys}) and diastolic (P_{dia}) pressures, that is:

$$PP = P_{sys} - P_{dia}$$

[0015] The controller may initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure exceeds a predetermined threshold. Pulse pressure usually stays within a certain range. A healthy resting pulse pressure for a normal adult is around 30-40 mmHG. If very high or very low pulse pressures are measured then such values can be taken as an indication that the calibration of the first blood pressure measurement may require checking. In one embodiment the controller is configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure falls below 15 mmHG and/or if the pulse pressure exceeds 150 mmHG.

[0016] Additionally or alternatively a large change in pulse pressure occurring over a short time may be an indication that the calibration of a blood pressure measurement should be checked. The controller may be configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the change in pulse pressure over a period of time exceeds a predetermined threshold. The period of time may be a fixed time period, such as over the preceding 90 seconds. In one embodiment the controller is configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure decreases by more than 50% within 90 seconds and/or if the pulse pressure increases by more than 100% within 90 seconds.

[0017] Alternatively or additionally changes in pulse pressure can be monitored over a period of time that has started at a fixed point in time. The controller may, for example, be configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure changes by a predetermined amount since the last pre-

vious acquisition of the second blood pressure signal. An increase in pulse pressure by more than 60% since a previous second blood pressure measurement and/or a decrease in pulse pressure by more than 150% since a previous second blood pressure measurement have been particularly found to be indicative of a situation where a check of the calibration of the blood pressure measurement is desirable. Such large variations in pulse pressure over a short period of time are not normally encountered as a result of physiological or pathological events and can therefore be good indicators that the calibration of the first blood pressure signal may require checking.

[0018] A further parameter that has been found to be a good indicator that a calibration check may be required is the med-dia ratio. The med-dia ratio is the difference between the mean arterial pressure (MAP) and the diastolic pressure (P_{dia}) divided by the pulse pressure (PP), i.e.:

$$MD = \frac{MAP - P_{dia}}{P_{sys} - P_{dia}}$$

[0019] The controller may be configured to initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on med-dia-ratio calculated based on the first blood pressure signal. The controller may be configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the med-dia-ratio exceeds a predetermined threshold. In one embodiment, the controller is configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the med-dia-ratio falls below 21% and/or exceeds 51%.

[0020] Once the second blood pressure measurement has been received/acquired, the first blood pressure measurement may be re-calibrated based on the second blood pressure measurement. Calibrating the first blood pressure measurement may involve amplifying it or adding a bias to it so that certain values closely match those of the second blood pressure measurement. On the other hand, if the first and second blood pressure measurements do not differ significantly, then the first blood pressure measurement may simply be retained as accurate and re-calibration may not be performed. The controller may be configured to calibrate the first blood pressure measurement based on the second blood pressure measurement if it differs from the second blood pressure measurement by a predetermined amount. The controller may, for example be configured/programmed to compare the systolic blood pressure values of the first and second blood pressure measurements or the diastolic blood pressure values of these two measurements, or both. It was found that, if the first and second blood pressure measurements differ by 13 mmHG or less re-calibration can be omitted and the controller maybe configured accordingly.

[0021] Where a calibration check has not resulted in recalibration, i.e. where a difference between the first and

second blood pressure measurements was deemed too small to warrant re-calibrating the first blood pressure measurement, it may be advantageous to temporarily inhibit automatic recalibration checks to prevent the device from repeatedly rechecking measurements that are known to be accurately calibrated. In one embodiment, the controller is configured to inhibit any steps of initiating acquisition of a second blood pressure measurement if a second blood pressure measurement has been taken during a predetermined preceding period of time and the first blood pressure measurement was not re-calibrated. The decision to inhibit initiating the acquisition of a second blood pressure signal may be applied by the controller so that none of a plurality of thresholds is used for assessing the need for acquiring a second blood pressure signal in the predetermined period of time.

[0022] The controller may also be configured to not initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a specific predetermined threshold being exceeded, if, during a predetermined preceding period of time, a second blood pressure measurement has been taken based on said predetermined threshold being exceeded and the first blood pressure measurement was not recalibrated. This is particularly advantageous for absolute value thresholds, such as maximum and minimum pulse pressure or med-dia-ratio.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023] The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with drawings in which:

FIG. 1 shows a system for continuously measuring blood pressure and automatically recalibrating, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows a flowchart detailing a method for determining whether it is desirable to check the calibration of a monitored blood pressure signal;

Figure 3A illustrates the definition of pulse pressure; and,

Figure 3B illustrates the calibration of a blood pressure measurement.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] Figure 1 shows a system for continuously monitoring blood pressure and automatically recalibrating, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Blood pressure monitor **100** is connected via continuous BP interface **106** to a set of finger cuffs **120** (only one of which is used at any one time) to receive a continuous blood pressure signal, and via calibration BP interface **108** to arm cuff **140** to receive a calibration blood pressure

signal when requested. Interfaces **106** and **108** are connected to controller **102** which may calculate a calibrated continuous blood pressure signal based on the blood pressure signals received from finger cuffs **120** and arm cuff **140** through interfaces **106** and **108**. The controller executes its functions based on executable software code stored in memory **104**. The controller **102** analyses the calibrated continuous blood pressure signal and issues instructions to the arm cuff blood pressure measurement device **140** to take a calibration blood pressure measurement when a threshold associated with the calibrated continuous blood pressure signal exceeds a predetermined threshold (as discussed with reference to Figure 2). The controller **102** may issue an instruction for the arm cuff **140** to take a calibration blood pressure measurement at other times, such as at the start of a continuous blood pressure measurement or when requested by the user via user interface **110**. Blood pressure signals may be stored in the memory **104** for future analysis and patient records.

[0025] The calibration blood pressure signal is analysed by the controller **102** and used to calculate a calibration function. The calibration function is applied by the controller **102** to the continuous blood pressure signal to calculate a calibrated blood pressure signal. The calibrated blood pressure signal may then be output via output **112**. The output **112** may be a monitor, a network connection, a memory device or any other output.

[0026] The finger cuffs **120** may be such as those disclosed in US patents US 6,669,648 and US 7,390,301 and US patent application US 2012/0059233. Two finger cuffs **120** are provided which may measure the blood pressure in two fingers. One finger is measured at a time and the measurements are periodically swapped between each finger in order to reduce the discomfort and stress applied to the fingers. Upon changeover, the new finger measurements are, in the embodiment, calibrated against the last continuous blood pressure values without any arm cuff measurements being taken.

[0027] The finger cuffs **120** may be located on the arm opposite to the arm carrying the arm cuff **140** to avoid an activation of the arm cuff **140** interrupting a measurement using a finger cuff **120**. Alternatively, the arm **140** and finger cuffs **120** may be located on the same arm to allow the other arm to be free for other uses during the medical procedure. It should be noted that other means of continuously measuring blood pressure and of providing a calibration blood pressure signal may be used and that the present invention is not limited to working in conjunction with finger and arm cuffs.

[0028] Figure 2 shows a flowchart detailing a method **200** for determining whether a continuous blood pressure signal requires recalibration, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The method may be implemented by the apparatus described above.

[0029] Before measurements are recorded the continuous blood pressure signal is initially calibrated **210** using a calibration blood pressure signal. The continuous blood

pressure signal and calibration blood pressure signal may, for example, be obtained using the finger cuffs **120** and arm cuff **140** shown in figure 1 respectively. Using arm cuffs for calibration measurements is preferred as such measurements at present are considered the gold standard. Once the blood pressure signal has been calibrated, calibrated continuous blood pressure measurements may be taken **220**. The calibrated blood pressure signal is continuously monitored to check whether one or more preselected threshold values have been exceeded **230**. If one of the threshold values is exceeded, then a new calibration blood pressure measurement is taken **240**. If the calibrated continuous blood pressure measurement signal differs from the calibration signal by a predetermined amount, then the continuous blood pressure signal is recalibrated **260**. If the calibrated continuous blood pressure signal does not differ from the calibration signal then no calibration is required and measurement **220** is continued. It will be appreciated that step **250** may be omitted so that the continuous blood pressure signal is recalibrated whenever the threshold in step **230** is exceeded. Once the continuous blood pressure signal is recalibrated **260**, calibrated continuous blood pressure measurements are continued **220**. By continuously monitoring the blood pressure measurements and recalibrating whenever threshold values are exceeded, the number of calibration measurements may be limited whilst still ensuring the accuracy of the measurements.

[0030] Figure **3A** shows typical blood pressure variations over a cardiac cycle. The ordinate displays blood pressure, whilst the abscissa shows time. The maximum pressure over one cardiac cycle is the systolic pressure (P_{sys}) whilst the minimum pressure is the diastolic pressure (P_{dia}). The average pressure over one cardiac cycle is the mean arterial pressure (MAP). The difference between the systolic (P_{sys}) and diastolic (P_{dia}) pressure is the pulse pressure (PP):

$$PP = P_{sys} - P_{dia}$$

[0031] It has been found that deviations in pulse pressure from expected patterns provide a good indication that the calibration of blood pressure measurements should be checked. In particular, it was found that, if the pulse pressure falls outside of a predetermined pressure range this could indicate that the blood pressure measurements are no longer accurate. A drop of pulse pressure to below about 15 mmHG or a rise of pulse pressure to above about 150 mmHG were, for example, found to occur sufficiently rarely in normal physiology that they can reliably be considered to indicate miss-calibration and can consequently be taken as an indicator that the calibration of the measurement should be checked.

[0032] Additionally, it was found that a rapid change in pulse pressure may indicate that the calibration of the measurement may no longer be correct. The embodi-

ment therefore uses a rate of change in pulse pressure as an additional or alternative trigger for checking the calibration of the blood pressure measurements. An arm cuff measurement for checking the calibration is in particular triggered if the pulse pressure decreases by more than 50% within 90 seconds or increases by more than 100% within 90 seconds. While this trigger event uses a predetermined fixed time period for assessing the rate of change of pulse pressure an alternative or additional way of assessing the rate of change is to consider the amount of change in pulse pressure from a set/defined point in time onwards. A large change in pulse pressure since the last calibration or calibration check, for example, may indicate that a check of the current calibration is required. In the embodiment the signal is recalibrated if the pulse pressure decreases by more than 60% since the last calibration or calibration check or increases by more than 150% since the last calibration or calibration check.

[0033] A further parameter which was found to be a reliable indicator of mis-calibration is the med-dia ratio, that is the difference between the mean arterial pressure (MAP) and the diastolic pressure (P_{dia}) divided by the pulse pressure (PP), i.e.:

$$MD = \frac{MAP - P_{dia}}{P_{sys} - P_{dia}}$$

The med-dia ratio is approximately 1/3 under normal conditions as, at normal resting rates MAP can be approximated as:

$$MAP \approx \frac{1}{3}P_{sys} + \frac{2}{3}P_{dia}$$

It has been found that a check of the calibration may be required if the med-dia ratio falls outside a predetermined band. In particular med-dia ratios of less than 21% (0.21) or more than 51% (0.51) have been identified as reliable triggers for calibration checks.

[0034] In order to filter out short-term fluctuations, a moving average may be applied to the parameters measured, such as pulse pressure and med-dia-ratio. This should improve the signal to noise ratio, allowing for a clearer blood pressure signal, and ensure that noise or short-term miscalibrations do not cause initiation of a calibration check or recalibration. A further method of filtering such noise or short-term miscalibrations is a median filter applied to the parameters measured, where the median of the moving window is used instead of the moving average.

[0035] Once a threshold has been exceeded, a calibration measurement is taken. This may be used to calibrate the continuous blood pressure signal; however, in order to maintain consistency of measurements, it may be beneficial to only recalibrate the calibrated continuous

blood pressure signal if it differs from the calibration measurement by a predetermined amount. It has been found that calibration may be required if either the systolic or diastolic pressures of the calibrated signal differ from those measured in the calibration signal by 13 mmHG.

[0036] In the embodiment the user is free to request re-calibration or a swap between finger cuffs used at any time. Where the user requests a calibration measurement, or where the user requests the finger cuff measurements to swap to the other finger, recalibration is performed regardless of the difference between the calibrated and calibration signals.

[0037] If a calibration measurement does not differ sufficiently from the calibrated blood pressure measurement, then the system is likely to be calibrated correctly, and the device inhibits automatic re-calibration for a predetermined period, for example for 5 minutes in an embodiment. Furthermore, if a calibration check is initiated as a result of an absolute value exceeding a threshold, such as maximum pulse pressure, and no recalibration is required, then the threshold may be disregarded for a period afterwards, such as until the source of the blood pressure signal is next changed/finger cuffs are next swapped between fingers.

[0038] Calibration measurements may also be taken between finger changes. In an embodiment a calibration measurement may, for example, be taken if the time elapsed since the last finger change or since the last calibration measurement is longer than 4 minutes. If a calibration measurement is being taken then any timed finger change may be delayed.

[0039] Figure 3B shows how a calibrated blood pressure signal may be calculated based on an input blood pressure signal and a second calibration blood pressure signal. The input blood pressure signal is amplified such that it has the same amplitude, or pulse pressure, as the calibration signal. This amplified blood pressure signal is offset by a bias pressure so that the mean arterial pressure is matched to the calibration signal. The final calibrated measurement should therefore have similar systolic and diastolic pressures to the calibration signal. It should be noted that calibration may involve only matching one of the pulse pressure or the mean arterial pressure. Equally, other factors may be used to calibrate the input signal. To more accurately calibrate an input continuous blood pressure signal, the average values over multiple cardiac cycles may be used, for instance, the last 10 beats recorded in the continuous blood pressure signal.

[0040] The factors calculated from the calibration signal are used to form a calibration function which is continuously applied to the input continuous blood pressure signal from the time of calibration onwards. When each recalibration is performed, a new calibration function is calculated and applied to the continuous blood pressure signal to provide a calibrated continuous blood pressure measurement.

[0041] While certain embodiments have been de-

scribed, the embodiments have been presented by way of example only, an area not intended to limit the scope of the inventions.

Claims

1. A device (100) for use in monitoring blood pressure comprising:

a controller (102) configured to:
monitor a first blood pressure measurement based on a first blood pressure signal;
characterised in that:

a decision to initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement is based on med-dia-ratio calculated using the first blood pressure signal only, wherein med-dia-ratio is the difference between the mean arterial pressure and the diastolic pressure divided by the pulse pressure; and
wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the med-dia-ratio exceeds a predetermined threshold.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure falls below 15 mmHG and/or to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure exceeds 150 mmHG.
3. A device according to any preceding claim, wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if a change in pulse pressure over a period of time exceeds a predetermined threshold.
4. A device according to claim 3, wherein the period of time is a fixed time period or wherein the period of time is the period of time since a predetermined point in time.
5. A device according to claim 4, wherein the period of time is a fixed time period and wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure decreases by more than 50% over the period of time and/or if the pulse pressure increases by more than 100% over the period of time.
6. A device according to claim 5, wherein the period of time is 90 seconds.
7. A device according to claim 3, wherein the period of time is the period of time since a predetermined point

in time, and wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the pulse pressure increases by more than 60% since a previous second blood pressure measurement or re-calibration and/or if the pulse pressure decreases by more than 150% since a previous second blood pressure measurement or re-calibration.

8. A device according to any preceding claim, wherein the controller (102) is further configured to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the med-dia-ratio falls below 21% and/or to initiate acquiring the second blood pressure measurement if the med-dia-ratio exceeds 51%.

9. A device according to any preceding claim, wherein the controller (102) is further configured to re-calibrate the first blood pressure measurement based on the second blood pressure measurement if the first blood pressure measurement differs from the second blood pressure measurement by a predetermined amount.

10. A device according to claim 9, wherein the controller (102) is configured to inhibit initiating acquiring a second blood pressure measurement if a second blood pressure measurement has been taken during a predetermined preceding period of time and if the first blood pressure measurement was not recalibrated in view of the second blood pressure measurement.

11. A device according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the controller (102) is further configured to inhibit initiating acquiring a second blood pressure measurement based on a specific predetermined threshold being exceeded, if, during a predetermined preceding period of time, a second blood pressure measurement has been taken based on said predetermined threshold being exceeded and the first blood pressure measurement was not recalibrated.

12. A device according to any preceding claim, further comprising an arm cuff (140) and/or a finger cuff (120).

13. A haemodynamic monitor (100) comprising a device according to any preceding claim.

14. A method of monitoring blood pressure carried out by the device of claim 1 comprising:

receiving a first blood pressure signal and monitoring a first blood pressure measurement based on the first blood pressure signal,
characterised in that:

a decision to initiate acquiring a second blood pressure measurement is based on med-dia-ra-

tio calculated using the first blood pressure signal only, wherein med-dia-ratio is the difference between the mean arterial pressure and the diastolic pressure divided by the pulse pressure, and wherein the second blood pressure measurement is initiated to be acquired if the med-dia-ratio exceeds a predetermined threshold.

10 Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung (100) zur Verwendung bei der Überwachung des Blutdruckes, umfassend:

eine Steuerung (102), welche konfiguriert ist, zum:

Überwachen einer ersten Blutdruckmessung, basierend auf einem ersten Blutdrucksignal;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

eine Entscheidung über das Initiieren der Erfassung einer zweiten Blutdruckmessung auf ein med-dia-Verhältnis basiert, berechnet durch ausschließliche Verwendung des ersten Blutdrucksignals, wobei das med-dia-Verhältnis der Unterschied zwischen dem durchschnittlichen arteriellen Druck und dem diastolischen Druck dividiert durch den Pulsdruck ist; und wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls das med-dia-Verhältnis eine vorbestimmte Schwelle überschreitet.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls der Pulsdruck 15 mm Hg unterschreitet und/oder um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls der Pulsdruck 150 mm Hg überschreitet.

3. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls eine Änderung des Pulsdruckes innerhalb einer Zeitspanne eine vorbestimmte Schwelle überschreitet.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Zeitspanne eine feste Zeitspanne ist oder wobei die Zeitspanne die Zeitspanne seit einem vorbestimmten Zeitpunkt ist.

5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Zeitspanne eine feste Zeitspanne ist und wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls der Pulsdruck um mehr als 50% während der Zeitspanne abfällt und/oder falls der Pulsdruck um mehr als 100% während der Zeitspanne steigt.

6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Zeitspanne 90 Sekunden beträgt.
7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Zeitspanne die Zeitspanne seit einem vorbestimmten Zeitpunkt ist, und wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls der Pulsdruck um mehr als 60% seit einer vorhergehenden zweiten Blutdruckmessung oder Neukalibrierung steigt und/oder falls der Pulsdruck um mehr als 150% seit einer vorhergehenden zweiten Blutdruckmessung oder Neukalibrierung abfällt.
8. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls das med-dia-Verhältnis 21% unterschreitet und/oder um das Erfassen der zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu initiieren, falls das med-dia-Verhältnis 51% überschreitet.
9. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um die erste Blutdruckmessung neu zu kalibrieren, basierend auf der zweiten Blutdruckmessung, falls die erste Blutdruckmessung sich von der zweiten Blutdruckmessung um einen vorbestimmten Betrag unterscheidet.
10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Steuerung (102) konfiguriert ist, um das Initiieren des Erfassens einer zweiten Blutdruckmessung zu verhindern, falls eine zweite Blutdruckmessung während einer vorbestimmten vorhergehenden Zeitspanne ausgeführt worden ist und falls die erste Blutdruckmessung im Hinblick auf die zweite Blutdruckmessung nicht neukalibriert worden war.
11. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, wobei die Steuerung (102) ferner konfiguriert ist, um das Initiieren des Erfassens einer zweiten Blutdruckmessung basierend auf das Überschreiten einer spezifischen Schwelle zu verhindern, falls, während einer vorbestimmten vorhergehenden Zeitspanne, eine zweite Blutdruckmessung ausgeführt worden ist, basierend auf das Überschreiten der vorbestimmten Schwelle und auf der Tatsache, dass die erste Blutdruckmessung nicht neukalibriert worden war.
12. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend eine Armmanschette (140) und/oder eine Fingermanschette (120).
13. Hämodynamische Überwachungseinrichtung (100), umfassend eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche.

14. Verfahren zum Überwachen des Blutdruckes, welches durch die Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 ausgeführt wird, umfassend:

Empfangen eines ersten Blutdrucksignals und Überwachen einer ersten Blutdruckmessung, basierend auf das erste Blutdrucksignal,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:

eine Entscheidung über das Initiieren des Erfassens einer zweiten Blutdruckmessung auf ein med-dia-Verhältnis basiert, welches durch ausschließliche Verwendung des ersten Blutdrucksignals berechnet wird, wobei das med-dia-Verhältnis der Unterschied zwischen dem durchschnittlichen arteriellen Druck und dem diastolischen Druck dividiert durch den Pulsdruck ist, und wobei die zweite Blutdruckmessung zum Erfassen initiiert wird, falls das med-dia-Verhältnis eine vorbestimmte Schwelle überschreitet.

Revendications

1. Dispositif (100) destiné à être utilisé pour la surveillance de la pression sanguine, comprenant :

un contrôleur (102) qui est configuré pour : surveiller une première mesure de pression sanguine sur la base d'un premier signal de pression sanguine ;

caractérisé en ce que :

une décision d'initier l'acquisition d'une seconde mesure de pression sanguine est basée sur un rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique qui est calculé en utilisant le premier signal de pression sanguine seulement, dans lequel le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique est la différence entre la pression artérielle moyenne et la pression diastolique divisée par la pression différentielle ; et

dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique excède un seuil prédéterminé.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si la pression différentielle chute en-deçà de 15 mm de Hg et/ou de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si la pression différentielle excède 150 mm de Hg.

3. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si une variation de la pression différentielle sur une période temporelle excède un seuil prédéterminé. 5
4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la période temporelle est une période temporelle fixe ou dans lequel la période temporelle est la période temporelle depuis un point temporel prédéterminé. 10
5. Dispositif selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la période temporelle est une période temporelle fixe et dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si la pression différentielle diminue de plus de 50 % sur la période temporelle et/ou si la pression différentielle augmente de plus de 100 % sur la période temporelle. 15 20
6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la période temporelle est de 90 secondes.
7. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la période temporelle est la période temporelle depuis un point temporel prédéterminé, et dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si la pression différentielle augmente de plus de 60 % depuis une seconde mesure de pression sanguine ou un étalonnage à nouveau antérieur(e) et/ou si la pression différentielle diminue de plus de 150 % depuis une seconde mesure de pression sanguine ou un étalonnage à nouveau antérieur(e). 25 30 35
8. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique chute en-deçà de 21 % et/ou de manière à ce qu'il initie l'acquisition de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique excède 51 %. 40 45
9. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il étalonne à nouveau la première mesure de pression sanguine sur la base de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine si la première mesure de pression sanguine diffère de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine d'une valeur prédéterminée. 50 55
10. Dispositif selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est configuré de manière à ce qu'il inhibe l'initiation de l'acquisition d'une seconde mesure de pression sanguine si une seconde mesure de pression sanguine a été prise pendant une période temporelle précédente prédéterminée et si la première mesure de pression sanguine n'a pas été étalonnée à nouveau au vu de la seconde mesure de pression sanguine.
11. Dispositif selon la revendication 9 ou 10, dans lequel le contrôleur (102) est en outre configuré de manière à ce qu'il inhibe l'initiation de l'acquisition d'une seconde mesure de pression sanguine sur la base du fait qu'un seuil prédéterminé spécifique est excédé si, pendant une période temporelle précédente prédéterminée, une seconde mesure de pression sanguine a été prise sur la base du fait que ledit seuil prédéterminé a été excédé et que la première mesure de pression sanguine n'a pas été étalonnée à nouveau.
12. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent, comprenant en outre un tensiomètre pneumatique pour l'avant-bras (140) et/ou un tensiomètre pneumatique pour le doigt (120).
13. Dispositif de surveillance hémodynamique (100) comprenant un dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications qui précèdent.
14. Procédé de surveillance de la pression sanguine mis en oeuvre au moyen du dispositif selon la revendication 1, comprenant :
la réception d'un premier signal de pression sanguine et la surveillance d'une première mesure de pression sanguine sur la base du premier signal de pression sanguine ;
caractérisé en ce que :
une décision d'initier l'acquisition d'une seconde mesure de pression sanguine est basée sur un rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique qui est calculé en utilisant le premier signal de pression sanguine seulement, dans lequel le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique est la différence entre la pression artérielle moyenne et la pression diastolique divisée par la pression différentielle, et dans lequel la seconde mesure de pression sanguine est initiée de telle sorte qu'elle soit acquise si le rapport pression moyenne-pression diastolique excède un seuil prédéterminé.

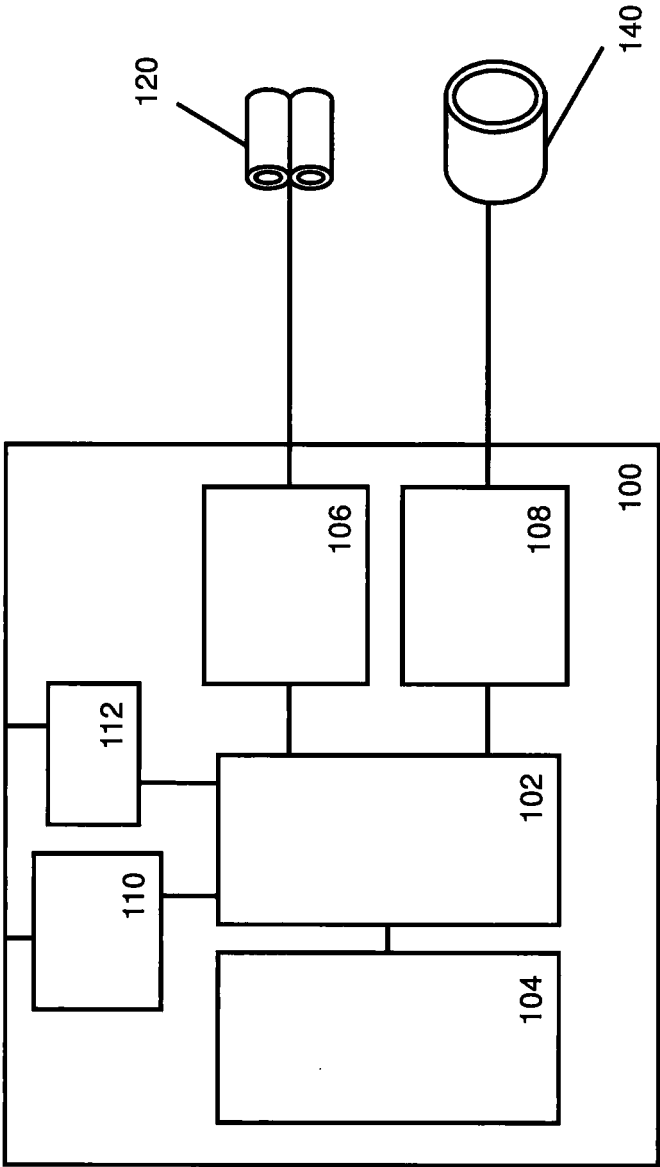


Figure 1

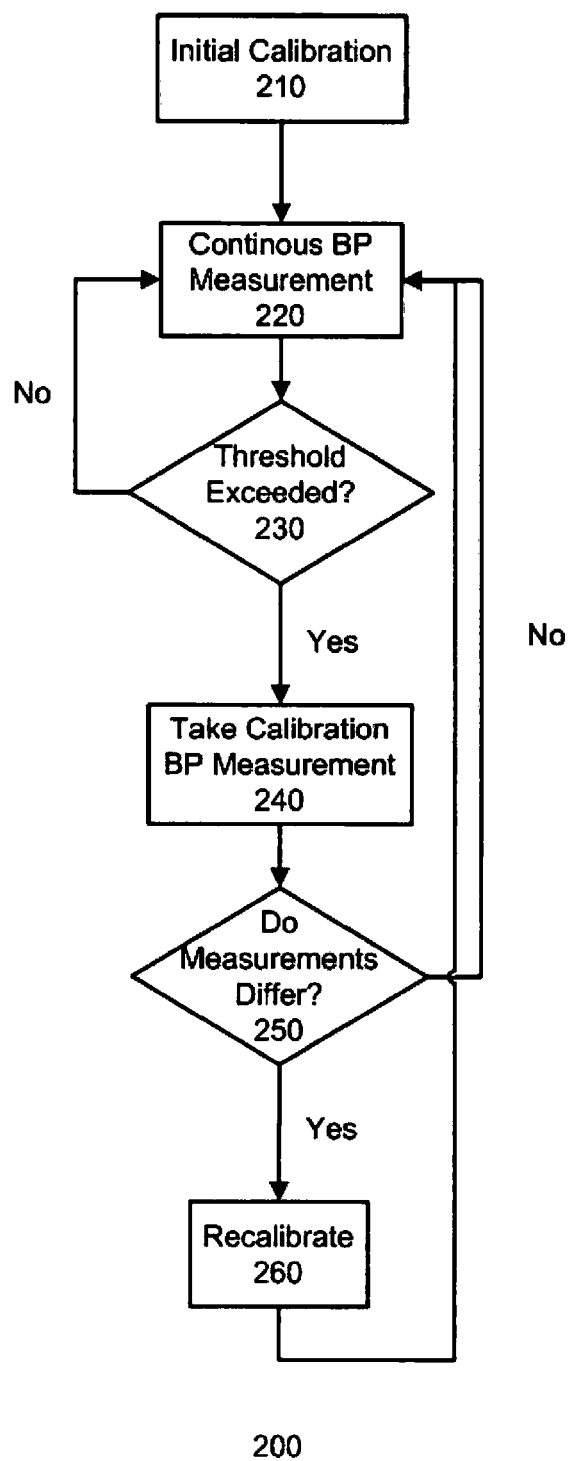


Figure 2

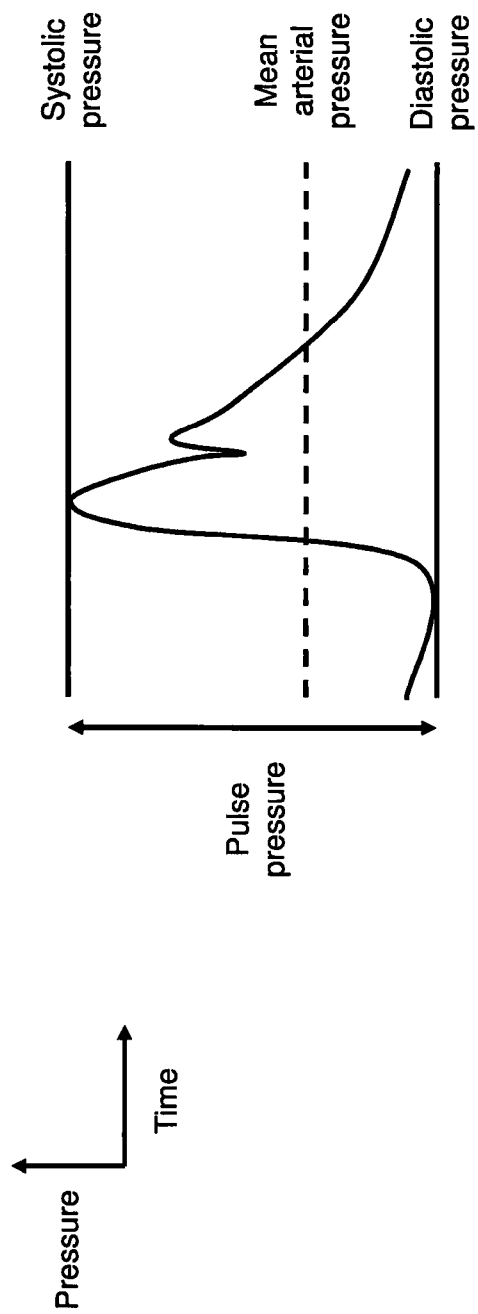


Figure 3A

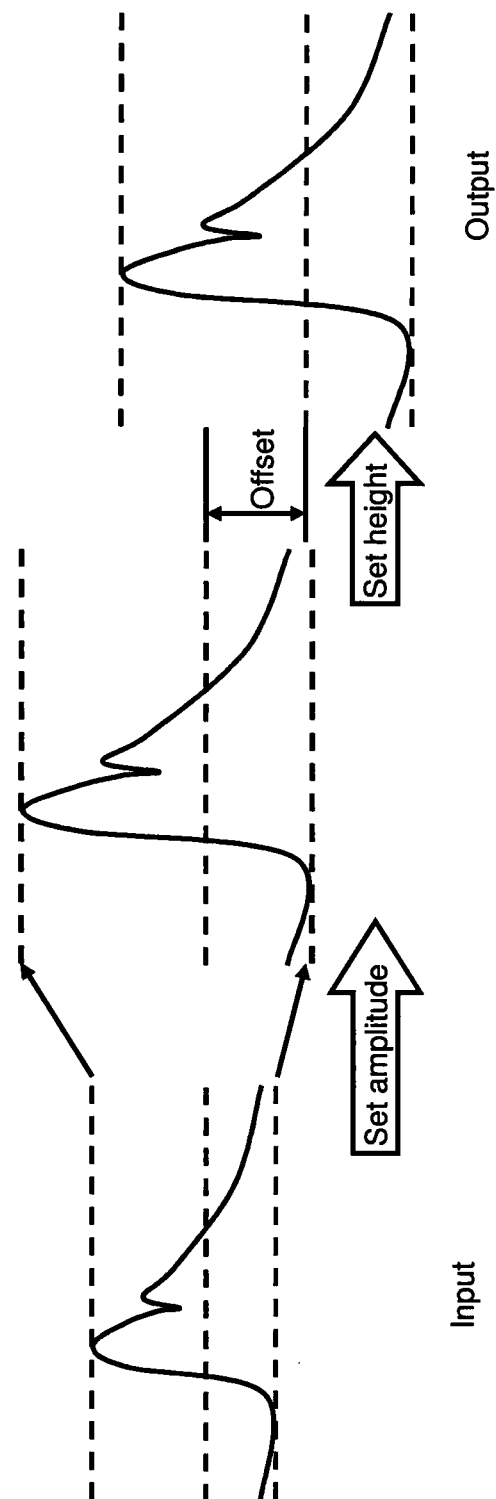


Figure 3B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	用于连续无创测量血压的装置和方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2914168B1	公开(公告)日	2019-07-31
申请号	EP2013783650	申请日	2013-10-25
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IPC分类号	A61B5/0225 A61B5/022 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/022 A61B5/0225 A61B5/6824 A61B5/6826 A61B2560/0223		
代理机构(译)	PROCK , THOMAS		
优先权	13/664670 2012-10-31 US 2012019871 2012-11-05 GB		
其他公开文献	EP2914168A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于监测血压的装置和方法。该装置包括控制器，该控制器被配置为基于第一血压信号监测第一血压测量值。控制器被配置为如果第一血压测量值超过预定阈值，则基于第二血压信号开始获取第二血压测量值。开始获取第二次血压测量的决定仅基于一次血压测量。

$$PP = P_{sys} - P_{dia}$$