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(54) **NON-INVASIVE DEVICE FOR MEASURING BLOOD TEMPERATURE IN A CIRCUIT FOR THE EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION OF BLOOD, AND EQUIPMENT PROVIDED WITH THIS DEVICE**

NICHTINVASIVE VORRICHTUNG ZUR MESSUNG DER BLUTTEMPERATUR IN EINEM KREISLAUF FÜR DEN EXTRAKORPORALEN BLUTKREISLAUF UND MIT DIESER VORRICHTUNG GELIEFERTE AUSTRÜSTUNG

DISPOSITIF NON INVASIF DE MESURE DE LA TEMPERATURE DU SANG CIRCULANT DANS UN CIRCUIT EXTRACORPOREL, ET EQUIPEMENT ASSOCIE

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EP 1 458 434 B1

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a non-invasive device for measuring blood temperature in a circuit for the extracorporeal circulation of blood, and to equipment provided with this device.

[0002] It is known that one of the problems closely associated with the use of circuits for the extracorporeal circulation of blood is that of monitoring the blood temperature. This is because the human body maintains the blood temperature at an essentially constant level of approximately 37°C, with very limited variations contained within a few tenths of a degree Celsius (in non-pathological conditions). Larger variations can result in an imbalance in the body, causing damage which may be severe. However, during its extracorporeal circulation, the blood gives up some of its heat to the surrounding environment, and this may result in excessive and prolonged lowering of the blood temperature, such that metabolic imbalance is caused, especially in vulnerable patients.

[0003] Special arrangements must therefore be made for certain types of machines, such as dialysis machines, which use a circuit for extracorporeal circulation. Dialysis treatments have to be repeated frequently and for prolonged periods, and it is therefore particularly important to protect the patient from the risks described above. Moreover, a dialysis machine uses a filter having a first compartment, in which the blood flows, and a second compartment, in which there flows a dialysate which may be at a temperature different from the blood temperature. The two compartments are separated from each other by a semi-permeable membrane which allows heat to be transferred from the blood to the dialysate and vice versa. For this reason also, the problem of monitoring the blood temperature is very important in the field of dialysis machines. Similar problems arise when haemofiltration and haemodiafiltration treatments are carried out.

[0004] Various methods have been proposed for monitoring the blood temperature during extracorporeal circulation, the efficacy of these methods being dependent on the possibility of measuring in a precise and rapid way the patient's blood temperature immediately downstream of the collection point and upstream of the return point. This temperature is measured indirectly by means of a non-invasive measurement system comprising a temperature sensor connected to a portion of the extracorporeal circuit. In greater detail, in known measurement systems a portion of a line of the extracorporeal circuit is housed in an aluminium element shaped in such a way that it has a large heat exchange surface in contact with the said line. A platinum thermistor is placed in contact with the aluminium element and is used to measure the temperature of the latter. In conditions of thermal equilibrium, the temperature of the line and therefore of the blood flowing in it is related to the temperature of the aluminium element by a known relation and can be determined from the signal supplied by the thermistor. In order to reduce the effect of the external environment on the result of the measurement, the transducer formed in this way (the aluminium element and the thermistor) is inserted into a support, also made from aluminium, which is kept at the same temperature as the line by a heater controlled by a suitable control unit. Thus the heat exchange between the transducer and the external environment is minimized, and the measured temperature depends solely on the heat exchange with the line. The space between the transducer and the heated support is filled with a material (for example, PVC) chosen in such a way as to optimize the compromise between the speed of response of the sensor and the thermal insulation from the external environment. A device according to the preamble of claim 1 is known, for example, from US-A-4 894 164.

[0005] However, the known systems have a number of drawbacks. This is because the lines forming the extracorporeal circuit are normally made from material with low thermal conductivity, in order to prevent a damaging loss of heat. The thermal coupling between the blood flowing within the extracorporeal circuit and the aluminium element is therefore poor, and the measurement made in the way that has been described is inevitably of low accuracy. In particular, the known systems have very long response transients, since a variation in blood temperature is detected only after a new state of thermal equilibrium has been established among the blood flow, the wall of the extracorporeal circuit, the transducer and the heated support.

[0006] The object of the present invention is to provide a non-invasive device for measuring the blood temperature in a circuit for the extracorporeal circulation of blood, which is free of the drawbacks of the known art.

[0007] According to the present invention, a non-invasive device is provided for measuring blood temperature in a circuit for the extracorporeal circulation of blood, this device comprising a line in which blood taken from a patient flows, and a temperature sensor, connected to the said line and generating a first signal correlated with the temperature of the blood flowing in the said line, characterized in that the said temperature sensor comprises a device for measuring the intensity of an electromagnetic radiation, and the said line comprises a connecting portion facing the said measuring device and permeable by electromagnetic radiation in a first wave band; the said first signal being correlated with the intensity of the said electromagnetic radiation in the said first band.

[0008] The device according to the invention advantageously permits the measurement of a quantity directly correlated with the patient's blood temperature, namely the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the blood at a certain temperature in a predetermined frequency band. Secondly, the portion of the extracorporeal circuit on which the measurement is made is connected to the sensor in such a way that the fraction of electromagnetic radiation emitted by the blood and incident on the measuring device is maximized. Furthermore, the devices for measuring electromagnetic radiation, comprising a thermopile in a preferred embodiment of the invention, have very short response transients. The device

therefore has very high precision, accuracy and speed of response. In practice, the blood temperature can be measured with an error of less than 0.1 °C and with transients of the order of hundredths of a second.

[0009] The present invention also relates to control equipment in an extracorporeal blood circuit, as specified in Claim 20.

5 **[0010]** To enable the present invention to be more clearly understood, a preferred embodiment thereof will now be described, purely by way of example and without restrictive intent, with reference to the attached figures, of which:

- Figure 1 is a schematic view, with parts removed for clarity, of a dialysis machine equipped with a blood temperature measuring device constructed according to the present invention;
- 10 - Figure 2 is a schematic view in side elevation of the measuring device of Figure 1;
- Figure 3 is an exploded view of the device of Figure 1, with parts removed for clarity;
- Figure 4 is a perspective view of a detail of the device of Figure 3;
- Figure 5 is a graph showing characteristics of parts of the device of Figure 2;
- Figure 6 is a partial schematic view of the detail of Figure 4; and
- 15 - Figure 7 is a schematic view, with parts removed for clarity, of a dialysis machine equipped with a blood temperature measuring device constructed according to a variant of the present invention.

[0011] In the example of embodiment described below, the invention is used for monitoring the blood temperature during a dialysis treatment.

20 **[0012]** In Figure 1, the number 1 indicates the whole of a dialysis machine connected to a patient P. The machine 1 comprises an extracorporeal blood circuit 2, a filter 3 including a blood compartment 5 and a dialysate compartment 6 separated by a semi-permeable membrane 7, a dialysate circuit 8 connected to the dialysate compartment 6, an infusion circuit 9 and equipment 10 for regulating the blood temperature.

25 **[0013]** The extracorporeal blood circuit 2 comprises an arterial branch 11, in which a peristaltic pump 12 is located, and a venous branch 13. The arterial branch 11 has one end connected to the blood compartment 5 and one end connected to a fistula (not illustrated) in the patient P to collect the blood from the cardiovascular system of the patient P, while the venous branch 13 has one end connected to the blood compartment 5 and an opposite end fitted into the aforesaid fistula (not illustrated) to return the treated blood to the cardiovascular system of the patient P. The branches 11 and 13 are tubes made from plastic material, used, respectively, for supplying the blood to be treated to the compartment 5 and for introducing into the cardiovascular system the treated blood leaving the compartment 5.

30 **[0014]** The infusion circuit 9 is connected to a pre-dilution node 15a, located in the arterial branch 11, and to a post-dilution node 15b, located in the venous branch 13, and supplies a controlled quantity of an infusion solution to the extracorporeal circuit 2, in a known way. Alternatively, the infusion circuit 9 is connected only to the pre-dilution node 15a or only to the post-dilution node 15b.

35 **[0015]** The equipment 10 for regulating the blood temperature comprises a non-invasive device 16 for measuring the blood temperature, located in the arterial branch 11 and provided with a control unit 16a, a state sensor 17 for detecting whether the peristaltic pump 12 is in operation, and a temperature regulating device 18, located in a portion 13a of the venous branch 13 of the extracorporeal circuit 2 downstream of the post-dilution node 15b, in such a way that it combines with the portion 13a to form a heat exchanger. The regulating device 18 is also connected to an output of the device 16 supplying a blood temperature signal S_{TB} .

40 **[0016]** The device 18 regulates the blood temperature in the portion 13a without adding mass to the blood flow. In other words, the regulating device 18 acts on a fluid which is separated physically from the blood and whose temperature T_F is monitored by the unit 16a in a range from 20°C to 43°C in such a way as to supply heat to, or remove it from, the blood flowing in the venous branch 13 directly before the blood is returned to the patient P.

45 **[0017]** The regulating device 18 comprises at least one line 18a, which forms a set of windings or a nest of tubes and provides a seat 18b for housing the portion 13a of the venous branch 13, and a heater/cooler 18c connected to the control unit 16a.

50 **[0018]** During operation, in the course of the dialysis treatment the blood is collected from the patient P and is conveyed along the extracorporeal circuit 2. The non-invasive device 16 measures the temperature T_P and the control unit 16a controls the regulating device 18, on the basis of a predetermined algorithm, as a function of the temperature T_P and a reference temperature T_{SET} which is set by an operator at the control unit 16a.

55 **[0019]** For example, the control unit 16a compares the temperature T_P with the reference temperature T_{SET} , which is generally 37°C, and calculates the temperature difference ΔT between the temperature T_P and the reference temperature T_{SET} . At the start of the dialysis treatment, the regulating device 18 keeps the temperature T_F of the fluid at a value equal to the reference temperature T_{SET} , while the temperature T_D of the dialysate is regulated in such a way as to optimize the haemodialysis treatment. During the haemodialysis treatment, the blood temperature T in the extracorporeal circuit 2 varies as a result of the heat exchange with the surrounding environment, with the dialysate, and with the fluid conveyed within the regulating device 18, and as a function of the reaction of the patient P to the materials used in the

treatment of the blood.

[0020] The temperature T_p is measured by the non-invasive device 16, for example, at relatively short time intervals during the dialysis treatment, and the control unit 16a calculates the temperature difference ΔT at the same frequency as that of the measurement of the temperature T_p . When the temperature difference ΔT between the temperature T_p and the reference temperature T_{SET} takes a negative value, the fluid temperature T_F is increased in such a way as to supply heat to the blood in the portion 13a, while when the temperature difference ΔT takes a positive value the fluid temperature T_F is reduced in such a way as to remove heat from the blood in the portion 13a. The repetition of the procedure described above at short time intervals makes it possible to rapidly stabilize the temperature T_p , in other words the temperature of the patient P, at a value close to the reference temperature T_{SET} , whenever the temperature T_p varies with respect to the reference temperature T_{SET} .

[0021] The sensor 17 detects the state of operation of the pump 12 and emits a signal to indicate when the pump 12 is operational and when it is stopped. If the signal emitted by the sensor 17 indicates that the pump 12 is in a stopped state, the control unit 16a keeps the value of T_F equal to the reference temperature T_{SET} ; if, on the other hand, the signal indicates that the pump 12 is in an operational state, the fluid temperature T_F is regulated as a function of the temperature difference ΔT according to the procedure described above.

[0022] In a variant of the operation, the reference temperature T_{SET} is not fixed, but varies during the dialysis treatment according to a specified profile.

[0023] As illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, the device 16 comprises a temperature sensor 19, a line 20 fitted in the arterial branch 11 and connected to the sensor 19, and the digital and/or analogue control unit 16a.

[0024] In greater detail, the sensor 19 comprises a thermopile 21 and a temperature control device 22. The thermopile 21 is housed within a casing 23 (Figure 4), in a window 24 formed in the said casing 23, and has a pair of measuring terminals 25 connected to the control unit 16a. Between these terminals 25 there is a voltage V_B correlated with the intensity of the electromagnetic radiation striking the thermopile 21 through the window 24 and having a predetermined measurable waveband B_S , at least partially included in the infrared band IR (Figure 5). The operating principle of a thermopile is based on the Seebeck effect. In particular, the thermopile 21 preferably has a plurality of hot junctions 21a and cold junctions 21b connected together in series, as shown in Figure 6. The hot junctions 21a are located in an area of absorption 21c which absorbs the incident electromagnetic radiation and modifies its own temperature as a result. The cold junctions 21b are supported by a support 21d of semiconductor material placed in contact with the casing 23 (Figure 4) in which the thermopile 21 is housed. The voltage V_B generated by the thermoelectric effect is a function of the temperature difference between the hot junctions 21a and the cold junctions 21b, in other words between the absorption area 21c and the support 21d. In order to have a voltage V_B which is different from zero and dependent solely on the intensity of the electromagnetic radiation, and in order to have a high signal-to-noise ratio as well, the temperature of the support 21d, on which the cold junctions 21b are located, must be kept at a value sufficiently lower than the operating temperature range within which the thermopile 21 is to be used. For this purpose, use is made of the control device 22 which keeps the casing 23 and consequently the support 21d at a controlled and constant operating temperature, in the range from 5°C to 15°C and preferably at 10°C. With reference to Figures 2 - 4, the control device 22 comprises a thermistor 28 (Figure 4), a solid-state heat pump 29 and a control circuit 30, preferably integrated in the control unit 16a (Figure 2). The thermistor 28 is located within the casing 23 and is thermally connected to the cold junctions 21b of the thermopile 21 by means of the casing 23 and the support 21d; additionally, the thermistor 28 has a pair of terminals 31 connected to the control circuit 30 and supplying an electrical signal S_{TP} , correlated with the operating temperature of the thermopile 21. The heat pump 29 is a thermoelectric module, for example a Peltier cell, which causes heat to be transferred between its two opposite surfaces when an electrical current passes through it, and therefore has a cold surface 32 and a hot surface 34 (Figures 2 and 3). The cold surface 32 is connected to the casing 23 of the thermopile 21 by means of a heat-conducting support 33 (made from copper, for example), which is pierced so that it can house the thermopile 21. The hot surface 34 is connected to a heat sink 35 to promote the dispersion of the heat extracted by the said heat pump 29. The heat pump 29 also has a pair of terminals 36 connected to the control circuit 30, which, in a known way, supplies a control current I_C correlated with the electrical signal S_{TP} .

[0025] As shown in Figures 2 and 3, the line 20, in which the blood collected from the patient P flows, comprises a connecting portion 37, facing the thermopile 21 and permeable by the electromagnetic radiation in the measurable band B_S . In greater detail, the connecting portion 37 is of discoid shape and is completely superimposed on the window 24 of the casing 23 in which the thermopile 21 is housed, in such a way that it completely covers the solid angle of view of the thermopile 21. Additionally, the connecting portion 37 is made from a material having negligible absorbance and high transmittance in the measurable band B_S and in a temperature range from 30°C to 40°C. Preferably, this material is chosen from high-density polyethylene, low-density polyethylene and poly(4-methyl-1-pentene) (PMP). Thus the fraction of electromagnetic radiation emitted by the blood of the patient P in the temperature range from 30°C to 40°C and striking the thermopile is maximized.

[0026] A filter 38, comprising a sheet of a material which is essentially opaque to electromagnetic radiation outside a pass band B_P lying within the measurable band B_S (Figure 5), is interposed between the thermopile 21 and the line 20

(Figures 2 and 3). In particular, the filter 38 is supported by the casing 23, and has a first face 39 positioned so that it covers the window 24, and a second face 40, opposite the first face 39 and facing the connecting portion 37 of the line 20. In the embodiment of the invention described herein, the filter 38 is made from suitably treated germanium, and the pass band B_P is in the range from 8 μm to 14 μm (infrared).

[0027] During the dialysis treatment, the blood collected from the cardiovascular system of the patient P flows through the line 20 and emits electromagnetic radiation in the measurable band B_S . A fraction of the electromagnetic radiation emitted through the filter 38 and the window 24 strikes the thermopile 21, thus contributing to the determination of the value of the voltage V_B between the terminals 25. In greater detail, the variations of the voltage V_B are due exclusively to the variations of intensity of the electromagnetic radiation which is emitted by the blood flowing in the connecting portion 37 and which strikes the thermopile 21. This is because, since the connecting portion 37 is positioned so that it entirely covers the solid angle of view of the thermopile 21 through the window 24, the flow of electromagnetic radiation through the window 24 is essentially due solely to the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the blood flowing in the connecting portion 37; additionally, the casing 23 of the thermopile 21 is kept at a constant known temperature by means of the device 22, and consequently makes a constant contribution to the voltage V_B .

[0028] The intensity of the radiation is also correlated with the temperature T_P of the body by which it is emitted, in other words the blood of the patient P. More specifically, the total power of the emitted infrared radiation is a function of the temperature of the radiating body, according to the Stefan-Boltzmann law. The intensity of the emitted radiation increases with an increase in the temperature of the radiating body. In the case in question, the filter 38 selects only the electromagnetic radiation lying within the pass band B_P , and the voltage V_B generated by the thermopile 21 depends on the energy absorbed in this pass band B_P .

[0029] The temperature T_P can therefore be determined on the basis of the value of the voltage V_B , according to a known relation of the following type:

$$T_P = F(V_B) + T_0 \quad (1)$$

where $F(V_B)$ is an experimentally determined function and T_0 is the operating temperature at which the casing 23, the support 21d and the cold junctions 21b of the thermopile 21 are all maintained.

[0030] In ordinary operating conditions, the variations of the temperature T_P are not more than a few degrees Celsius, and therefore the relation (1) can be approximated by the relation:

$$T_P = T_0 + K \cdot V_B \quad (2)$$

where K is a known constant, since it is experimentally determined.

[0031] With reference to Figure 7, the number 45 indicates a haemofiltration machine comprising the extracorporeal circuit 2 and a haemofiltration filter 46 comprising a blood compartment 47 and a compartment 48 separated by a semi-permeable membrane 49. The machine 45 is equipped with the blood monitoring equipment 10 and, in particular, is provided with the non-invasive device 16.

[0032] The machine 45 can carry out pure haemofiltration treatments and haemofiltration treatments in pre- and/or post-dilution.

[0033] The equipment 10 applied to the machine 45 is completely identical to that associated with the machine 1, and its operation is also identical.

[0034] The equipment 10 is particularly advantageous in that it can be connected to any type of blood purification machine, and does not require adaptation to the type of purification treatment in use.

[0035] Finally, modifications and variations can clearly be applied to the device described without departure from the scope of the present invention. In the first place, the use of the invention is not limited to dialysis machines alone, but can be extended to all cases in which a circuit for extracorporeal blood circulation is used. It is also possible to use infrared radiation measuring devices other than those described, such as devices made from semiconductor material with PN junctions. The non-invasive device could also be provided with a dedicated control unit, separate from that which is used to control the other parts of the equipment for regulating the blood temperature. The heat pump used can also be different from a Peltier cell. As an alternative to the use of a heat pump, it is possible to directly compensate the signal from the thermopile 21 by using the temperature of the casing 23, which can be measured by means of the thermistor 28.

Claims

- 5 1. Non-invasive device for measuring blood temperature in a circuit for the extracorporeal circulation of blood, this device comprising a line (20) in which blood taken from a patient flows (P), and a temperature sensor (19), connected to the said line (20) and generating a first signal (V_B) correlated with the temperature (T_P) of the blood flowing in the said line, **characterized in that** the said temperature sensor (19) comprises a device (21) for measuring the intensity of an electromagnetic radiation, and the said line (20) comprises a connecting portion (37) facing the said measuring device (21) and permeable to electromagnetic radiation in a first wave band (B_S); the said first signal (V_B) being correlated with the intensity of the said electromagnetic radiation in the said first band (B_S).
- 10 2. Device according to Claim 1, **characterized in that** the said measuring device (21) is housed within a casing (23), behind a window (24) formed in the said casing (23); the said connecting portion (37) of the said line (20) being completely superimposed on the said window (24), in such a way that it completely covers the solid angle of view of the said measuring device (21).
- 15 3. Device according to Claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the said measuring device (21) comprises a thermopile, having at least one hot junction (21a) and at least one cold junction (21b).
- 20 4. Device according to Claim 3, **characterized in that** the said temperature sensor (19) comprises means (22) of controlling the temperature, to keep the cold junction (21b) of the said measuring device (21) at a controlled temperature (T_0).
- 25 5. Device according to Claim 4, **characterized in that** the said control means (22) comprise:
- a thermistor (28), connected thermally to the cold junction (21b) of the said measuring device (21), and supplying a second signal (S_{TP}), correlated with the said controlled temperature (T_0);
 - a solid state heat pump (29), having a low temperature surface (32) thermally connected to the said measuring device (21), and a high temperature surface (34); and
 - a control circuit (30), connected to the said thermistor (28), to receive the said second signal (S_{TP}), and to the said heat pump (29), to supply a control signal (I_C) correlated with the said second signal (S_{TP}).
- 30 6. Device according to Claim 5, **characterized in that** the said heat pump (29) comprises a Peltier cell.
- 35 7. Device according to Claim 5 or 6, **characterized in that** it comprises a heat sink element (35) placed in contact with the said high temperature surface (34) of the said heat pump (29).
- 40 8. Device according to any one of Claims 5 - 7, **characterized in that** the said controlled temperature (T_0) is a constant temperature in the range from 5°C to 15°C.
- 45 9. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the said connecting portion (37) is made from a material having an essentially constant transmittance and negligible absorbance in the said first waveband (B_S).
- 50 10. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the said connecting portion (37) is made from a material having an essentially constant transmittance in a temperature range from 30°C to 40°C.
- 55 11. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the said connecting portion (37) is made from a material chosen from the group consisting of high-density polyethylene, low-density polyethylene, and poly(4-methyl-1-pentene).
12. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it comprises filter means (38) interposed between the said measuring device (21) and the said connecting portion (37) of the said line (20).
13. Device according to Claim 12, **characterized in that** the said filter means (38) comprise a sheet of material which is essentially opaque to electromagnetic radiation outside a second waveband (B_P) lying within the said first waveband (B_S).
14. Device according to Claim 13, **characterized in that** the said second waveband (B_P) is in the range from 8 μm to

14 μm.

15. Device according to Claim 13 or 14, **characterized in that** the said filter means (38) are made from germanium.

5 16. Device according to any one of Claims 12 -15, **characterized in that** the said filter means (38) have one face (40) facing the said connecting portion (37) of the said line (20).

10 17. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the said first waveband (B_S) is at least partially contained within the infrared radiation band (IR).

18. Device according to Claim 4, **characterized in that** it comprises a control unit (16a) associated with the said temperature sensor (19), for receiving the said first signal (V_B) and for determining the said blood temperature (T_P) according to a relation of the type:

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$$T_P = F (V_B) + T_0$$

20 19. Device according to Claim 18, **characterized in that** the said relation is:

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$$T_P = K * V_B + T_0$$

where K is an experimentally determined constant.

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20. Control equipment for an extracorporeal blood circuit (2), in which the extracorporeal circuit (2) is connected to a blood purification machine (1; 45) and comprises an arterial branch (11) and a venous branch (13) connected to at least one blood treatment element (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b), the equipment (10) being **characterized in that** it comprises a non-invasive device (16) for measuring the blood temperature (T_p) according to at least one of Claims 1 to 19.

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21. Equipment according to Claim 20, **characterized in that** the non-invasive device (16) has a sensor (19) for measuring a first temperature (T_P) of the blood leaving a patient (P) along the arterial branch (11) upstream of the said blood treatment element (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b), a control unit (16a) for regulating the blood temperature (T) as a function of the first temperature (T_P) and a reference temperature (T_{SET}), and a device (18) for regulating the blood temperature (T) which is connected to a portion (13a) of the venous branch (13) downstream from the said blood treatment element (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b).

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22. Equipment according to Claim 21, **characterized in that** the said regulating device (18), is combined with the said portion (13a) to form a heat exchanger; the said control unit (16a) being connected to the said temperature regulating device (18).

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23. Equipment according to Claim 21 or 22, **characterized in that** the said regulating device (18) comprises a line (18a) for conveying a fluid which can be heated to a temperature (T_F) which lies within a specified range, approximately around 37° C.

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24. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 23, **characterized in that** the said regulating device (18) has a seat (18b) for housing the said portion (13a) of the venous branch (13).

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25. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 24, **characterized in that** the said extracorporeal circuit (2) is connected to a pump (12) to convey the blood along the extracorporeal circuit (2), the equipment (10) comprising a sensor (17) for detecting the operating state of the pump (12); the control unit (16a) keeping the temperature (T_F) of the said fluid equal to the said predetermined temperature (T_{SET}) when the pump (12) is not in operation.

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26. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 25, **characterized in that** the said venous branch has a post-dilution node (15b); the said portion (13a) being located downstream of the said post-dilution node (15b).

27. Equipment according to any one of Claims 21 to 26, **characterized in that** the said blood treatment element (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) consists of a haemodialysis filter (3) comprising a blood compartment (5) and a dialysate compartment (6) within which a dialysate flows.
- 5 28. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 26, **characterized in that** the said blood treatment element (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) comprises a haemodialysis filter (3) comprising a blood compartment (5) and a dialysate compartment (6) within which a dialysate flows, and a pre- or post-dilution node (15a; 15b) for the introduction of a replacement fluid.
- 10 29. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 26, **characterized in that** the said blood treatment element (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) consists of a haemofiltration filter (45).
- 15 30. Equipment according to one of Claims 21 to 26, **characterized in that** the said blood treatment element (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) comprises a haemofiltration filter (45) and a pre- or post-dilution node (15a, 15b) for the introduction of a replacement fluid.
31. Equipment according to Claim 21, **characterized in that** the said control unit (16a) regulates the temperature (T) as a function of the first temperature (T_p) and the reference temperature (T_{SET}) at predetermined time intervals.
- 20 32. Equipment according to Claim 21 or 31, **characterized in that** the said control unit (16a) regulates the temperature (T) as a function of the difference between the first temperature (T_p) and the reference temperature (T_{SET}).

Patentansprüche

- 25 1. Nichtinvasive Vorrichtung zur Messung der Bluttemperatur in einem Kreislauf zur extrakorporalen Blutzirkulation, wobei diese Vorrichtung eine Leitung (20), in der das von einem Patienten (P) entnommene Blut fließt, und einen Temperatursensor (19) umfasst, der mit der Leitung (20) verbunden ist und ein erstes von der Temperatur (T_p) des in der Leitung fließenden Blutes abhängendes Signal erzeugt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der Temperatursensor (19) eine Vorrichtung (21) zur Messung der Stärke einer elektromagnetischen Strahlung umfasst, und daß die
- 30 Leitung (20) ein zur Messvorrichtung (21) zugewandtes Anschlussstück (37) umfasst, das zur elektromagnetischen Strahlung in einem ersten Wellenband (B_S) durchlässig ist; wobei das erste Signal (V_B) von der Stärke der elektromagnetischen Strahlung im ersten Band (B_S) abhängt.
- 35 2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Messvorrichtung (21) in einem Gehäuse (23) hinter einem im Gehäuse (23) ausgebildeten Fenster (24) aufgenommen ist; wobei das Anschlussstück (37) der Leitung (20) ganz auf dem Fenster (24) liegt, so daß es den Sichtwinkel der Messvorrichtung (21) gänzlich bedeckt.
- 40 3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Messvorrichtung (21) eine Thermosäule mit mindestens einer Messstelle (21 a) und mindestens einer Vergleichsstelle (21 b) umfasst.
- 45 4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der Temperatursensor (19) Mittel (22) zur Steuerung der Temperatur umfasst, um die Vergleichsstelle (21 b) der Messvorrichtung (21) bei einer gesteuerten Temperatur (T_0) beizubehalten.
- 50 5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Steuermittel (22):
- einen Thermistor (28), der mit der Vergleichsstelle (21 b) der Messvorrichtung (21) thermisch verbunden ist und ein zweites Signal (S_{TP}) ausgibt, das von der gesteuerten Temperatur (T_0) abhängt;
 - eine Festkörper-Wärmepumpe (29) mit einer Niedertemperatur-Oberfläche (32), die mit der Messvorrichtung (21) thermisch verbunden ist, und einer Hochtemperatur-Oberfläche (34); und
 - eine Steuerschaltung (30), die mit dem Thermistor (28) zum Empfangen des zweiten Signals (S_{TP}) und mit der Wärmepumpe (29) zur Ausgabe eines vom zweiten Signal (S_{TP}) abhängenden Steuersignals (I_C) verbunden ist, umfasst.
- 55 6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Wärmepumpe (29) eine Peltierzelle umfasst.
7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** sie ein Wärmeableiterelement (35) umfasst,

EP 1 458 434 B1

das in Kontakt mit der Hochtemperatur-Oberfläche (34) der Wärmepumpe (29) gestellt ist.

- 5
8. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 5-7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die gesteuerte Temperatur (T_0) eine konstante Temperatur im Bereich von 5°C bis 15°C ist.
9. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der vorherigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Anschlussstück (37) aus einem Material mit einem wesentlich konstanten Transmissionsfaktor und einer unbedeutenden Schwärzung im ersten Wellenband (B_S) besteht.
- 10
10. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der vorherigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Anschlussstück (37) aus einem Material mit einem wesentlich konstanten Transmissionsfaktor in einem Temperaturbereich von 30°C bis 40°C besteht.
- 15
11. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der vorherigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Anschlussstück (37) aus einem Material besteht, das aus der Gruppe umfassend hochdichte Polyethylen, niederdichte Polyethylen und Poly(4-methyl-1-penten) ausgewählt ist.
- 20
12. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der vorherigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** sie Filtermittel (38) umfasst, die zwischen der Messvorrichtung (21) und dem Anschlussstück (37) der Leitung (20) liegen.
- 25
13. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Filtermittel (38) eine Schicht aus einem Material umfasst, das wesentlich undurchsichtig gegenüber elektrischer Strahlung außerhalb eines innerhalb des ersten Wellenbands (B_S) liegenden, zweiten Wellenbandes (B_P) ist.
- 30
14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das zweite Wellenband (B_P) im Bereich von 8 μm bis 14 μm liegt.
- 35
15. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 13 oder 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Filtermittel (38) aus Germanium bestehen.
- 40
16. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 12-15, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Filtermittel (38) eine Fläche (40) aufweisen, die zum Anschlussstück (37) der Leitung (20) zugewandt ist.
17. Vorrichtung nach irgendeinem der vorherigen Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das erste Wellenband (B_S) innerhalb des Infrarotstrahlungsbandes (IR) mindestens teilweise enthalten ist.
18. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** sie eine Steuereinheit (16a) umfasst, die mit dem Temperatursensor (19) verbunden ist, zum Empfangen des ersten Signals (V_B) und zur Bestimmung der Bluttemperatur (T_P) nach einer solchen Abhängigkeit:

$$T_P = F(V_B) + T_0.$$

- 45
19. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 18, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Abhängigkeit wie folgt ist:

$$T_P = K \cdot V_B + T_0,$$

50

worin K eine experimentell bestimmte Konstante ist.

- 55
20. Steuereinrichtung für einen extrakorporalen Blutkreislauf (2), worin der extrakorporale Kreislauf (2) mit einer Blutreinigungsmaschine (1; 45) verbunden ist und einen arteriellen Zweig (11) und einen venösen Zweig (13) umfasst, die mit mindestens einem Blutbehandlungselement (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) verbunden sind, wobei die Einrichtung (10) **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß** sie eine nichtinvasive Vorrichtung (16) zur Messung der

EP 1 458 434 B1

Bluttemperatur (T_P) nach mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 19 umfasst.

- 5
21. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 20, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die nichtinvasive Vorrichtung (19) einen Sensor (19) zur Messung einer ersten Temperatur (T_P) des entlang den arteriellen Zweig (11) aufwärts von dem Blutbehandlungselement (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) vom Patienten (P) entfernten Blutes, eine Steuereinheit (16a) zur Einstellung der Bluttemperatur (T) abhängig von der ersten Temperatur (T_P) und einer Referenztemperatur (T_{SET}), und eine Vorrichtung (18) zur Einstellung der Bluttemperatur (T), die mit einem Abschnitt (13a) des venösen Zweigs (13) abwärts von dem Blutbehandlungselement (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) verbunden ist, aufweist.
- 10
22. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 21, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Einstellungs Vorrichtung (18) mit dem Abschnitt (13a) kombiniert ist, um einen Wärmeaustauscher zu bilden; wobei die Steuereinheit (16a) mit der Temperatureinstellungs Vorrichtung (18) verbunden ist.
- 15
23. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 21 oder 22, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Einstellungs Vorrichtung (18) eine Leitung (18a) zum Fördern einer Flüssigkeit umfasst, die auf einer Temperatur (T_F) innerhalb eines spezifischen Bereiches, ungefähr von 37°C, heizbar ist.
- 20
24. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 23, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Einstellungs Vorrichtung (18) einen Sitz (18b) zur Aufnahme des Abschnitts (13a) des venösen Zweigs (13) aufweist.
- 25
25. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 24, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der extrakorporale Kreislauf (2) mit einer Pumpe (12) zum Fördern des Blutes entlang den extrakorporalen Kreislauf (2) verbunden ist, wobei die Einrichtung (10) einen Sensor (17) zur Erfassung des Betriebszustands der Pumpe (12) umfasst; wobei die Steuereinheit (16a) die Temperatur (T_F) der Flüssigkeit gleich die vorgegebene Temperatur (T_{SET}) beibehaltet, wenn die Pumpe (12) nicht im Betrieb ist.
- 30
26. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 25, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der venöse Zweig einen Nachverdünnungsknoten (15b) aufweist; wobei das Abschnitt (13a) abwärts von dem Nachverdünnungsknoten (15b) liegt.
- 35
27. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 26, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Blutbehandlungselement (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) aus einem Hämodialysefilter (3) umfassend einen Blutabteil (5) und einen Dialysatabteil (6), in dem ein Dialysat fließt, besteht.
- 40
28. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 26, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Blutbehandlungselement (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) einen Hämodialysefilter (3) umfassend einen Blutabteil (5) und einen Dialysatabteil (6), in dem ein Dialysat fließt, und einen Vor- oder Nachverdünnungsknoten (15a; 15b) zur Einführung einer Substitutionsflüssigkeit umfasst.
- 45
29. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 26, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Blutbehandlungselement (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) aus einem Hämofiltrationsfilter (45) besteht.
- 50
30. Einrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 21 bis 26, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Blutbehandlungselement (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) einen Hämofiltrationsfilter (45) und einen Vor- oder Nachverdünnungsknoten (15a, 15b) zur Einführung einer Substitutionsflüssigkeit umfasst.
- 55
31. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 21, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Steuereinheit (16a) die Temperatur (T) abhängig von der ersten Temperatur (T_P) und der Referenztemperatur (T_{SET}) bei vorgegebenen Zeitintervallen einstellt.
32. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 21 oder 31, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Steuereinheit (16a) die Temperatur (T) abhängig von dem Unterschied zwischen der ersten Temperatur (T_P) und der Referenztemperatur (T_{SET}) einstellt.

Revendications

1. Dispositif non invasif pour mesurer la température du sang dans un circuit pour la circulation extracorporelle de sang, ledit dispositif comprenant un tuyau (20) dans lequel s'écoule le sang prélevé d'un patient (P), et un senseur de température (19) relié au dit tuyau (20) et générant un premier signal (V_B) lié à la température (T_P) du sang

EP 1 458 434 B1

- s'écoulant dans ledit tuyau, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit senseur de température (19) comprend un dispositif (21) pour mesurer l'intensité d'une radiation électromagnétique, et ledit tuyau (20) comprenant une portion de connexion (37) placée en face dudit dispositif de mesure (21) et perméable aux radiations électromagnétiques dans une première bande d'onde (B_S); ledit premier signal (V_B) étant lié à l'intensité de ladite radiation électromagnétique dans ladite première bande (B_S).
- 5
2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de mesure (21) est logé dans un logement (23), derrière une fenêtre (24) formée dans ledit logement (23); ladite portion de connexion (37) du dit tuyau (20) se superposant complètement à ladite fenêtre (24), de sorte qu'elle couvre complètement l'angle solide de vue dudit dispositif de mesure (21).
- 10
3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de mesure (21) comprend une thermopile ayant au moins une soudure chaude (21a) et au moins une soudure froide (21b).
- 15
4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit senseur de température (19) comprend des moyens (22) de contrôle de la température, afin de maintenir la soudure froide (21b) dudit dispositif de mesure (21) à une température contrôlée (T_0).
- 20
5. Dispositif selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens de contrôle (22) comprennent:
- un thermistor (28) relié thermiquement à la soudure froide (21 b) dudit dispositif de mesure (21) et délivrant un deuxième signal (S_{TP}) lié à ladite température contrôlée (T_0);
 - une pompe de chaleur à état solide (29) ayant une surface à basse température (32) relié thermiquement audit dispositif de mesure (21), et une surface à haute température (34); et
 - un circuit de contrôle (30) relié audit thermistor (28), afin de recevoir ledit deuxième signal (S_{TP}), et à ladite pompe de chaleur (29), afin de délivrer un signal de contrôle (I_C) lié audit deuxième signal (S_{TP}).
- 25
6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite pompe de chaleur (29) comprend une celle de Peltier.
- 30
7. Dispositif selon la revendication 5 ou 6, **caractérisé en ce que** il comprend un élément dissipateur de chaleur (35) placé en contact avec ladite surface à haute température (34) de ladite pompe de chaleur (29).
- 35
8. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications 5-7, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite température contrôlée (T_0) est une température constante dans l'intervalle de 5°C à 15°C.
- 40
9. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite portion de connexion (37) est construite avec un matériel ayant un facteur de transmission essentiellement constant et une absorbance négligeable dans ladite première bande d'onde (B_S).
- 45
10. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite portion de connexion (37) est construite avec un matériel ayant un facteur de transmission essentiellement constant dans un intervalle de température de 30°C à 40°C.
- 50
11. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite portion de connexion (37) est construite avec un matériel choisi du groupe comprenant le polyéthylène à haute densité, le polyéthylène à basse densité et le poly(4-méthyl-1-pentène).
- 55
12. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** il comprend des moyens de filtration (38) placés entre ledit dispositif de mesure (21) et ladite portion de connexion (37) du dit tuyau (20).
13. Dispositif selon la revendication 12, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens de filtration (38) comprennent une couche de matériel étant essentiellement opaque aux radiations électromagnétiques hors d'une deuxième bande d'onde (B_P) contenue à l'intérieur de ladite première bande d'onde (B_S).
14. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite deuxième bande d'onde (B_P) est comprise dans l'intervalle de 8 μm à 14 μm .
15. Dispositif selon la revendication 13 ou 14, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens de filtrations (38) sont en germa-

nium.

16. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications 12-15, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens de filtration (38) ont une face (40) placée en face de ladite portion de connexion (37) de ladite ligne (20).

17. Dispositif selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite première bande d'onde (B_S) est contenue au moins partiellement dans la bande de radiations infrarouges (IR).

18. Dispositif selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** il comprend une unité de contrôle (16a) associée audit capteur de température (19), afin de recevoir ledit premier signal (V_B) et de déterminer ladite température du sang (T_p) selon une relation du type:

$$T_p = F(V_B) + T_0.$$

19. Dispositif selon la revendication 18, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite relation est la suivante:

$$T_p = K \cdot V_B + T_0,$$

où K est une constante déterminée de façon expérimentale.

20. Appareil de contrôle pour un circuit sanguin extracorporel (2), dans lequel le circuit extracorporel (2) est relié à une machine de purification du sang (1; 45) et comprend une ramification artérielle (11) et une ramification veineuse (13) reliées à au moins un élément de traitement du sang (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b), l'appareil (10) étant **caractérisé en ce que** il comprend un dispositif non invasif (16) pour mesurer la température du sang (T_p) selon au moins une des revendications 1 à 19.

21. Appareil selon la revendication 20, **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif non invasif (16) a un capteur (19) pour mesurer une première température (T_p) du sang en sortie d'un patient (P) le long de la ramification artérielle (11) en amont dudit élément de traitement du sang (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b), une unité de contrôle (16a) pour régler la température du sang (T) en fonction de la première température (T_p) et d'une température de référence (T_{SET}), et un dispositif (18) pour régler la température du sang (T) relié à une portion (13a) de la ramification veineuse (13) en aval dudit élément de traitement du sang (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b; 45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b).

22. Appareil selon la revendication 21, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de réglage (18) est combiné avec ladite portion (13a) en formant un échangeur de chaleur; ladite unité de contrôle (16a) étant reliée audit dispositif de réglage de la température (18).

23. Appareil selon la revendication 21 ou 22, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de réglage (18) comprend un tuyau (18a) de transport d'un liquide qui peut être chauffé à une température (T_F) comprise dans un intervalle spécifié, proche à 37°C.

24. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 23, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de réglage (18) a un siège (18b) pour loger ladite portion (13a) de la ramification veineuse (13).

25. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 24, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit circuit extracorporel (2) est relié à une pompe (12) pour transporter le sang le long du circuit extracorporel (2), l'appareil (10) comprenant un capteur (17) pour détecter l'état opérationnel de la pompe (12); l'unité de contrôle (16a) maintenant la température (T_F) dudit liquide égale à ladite température préétablie (T_{SET}) lorsque la pompe (12) n'est pas en marche.

26. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 25, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite ramification veineuse a un noeud de post-dilution (15b); ladite portion (13a) étant placée en aval dudit noeud de post-dilution (15b).

27. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 26, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément de traitement du sang (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) se compose d'un filtre d'hémodialyse (3) comprenant un compartiment du sang (5) et un compartiment

EP 1 458 434 B1

du dialysat (6) dans lequel s'écoule un dialysat.

- 5
28. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 26, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément de traitement du sang (3; 3, 15a; 3, 15b) comprend un filtre d'hémodialyse (3) comprenant un compartiment du sang (5) et un compartiment du dialysat (6) dans lequel s'écoule un dialysat, et un noeud de pré- ou post-dilution (15a; 15b) pour l'introduction d'un liquide de substitution.
- 10
29. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 26, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément de traitement du sang (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) se compose d'un filtre d'hémofiltration (45).
- 15
30. Appareil selon une des revendications 21 à 26, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit élément de traitement du sang (45; 45, 15a; 45, 15b) comprend un filtre d'hémofiltration (45) et un noeud de pré- ou post-dilution (15a, 15b) pour l'introduction d'un liquide de substitution.
- 20
31. Appareil selon la revendication 21, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite unité de contrôle (16a) règle la température (T) en fonction de la première température (T_p) et de la température de référence (T_{SET}) à des intervalles de temps préétablis.
- 25
32. Appareil selon la revendication 21 ou 31, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite unité de contrôle (16a) règle la température (T) en fonction de la différence entre la première température (T_p) et la température de référence (T_{SET}).
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- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55

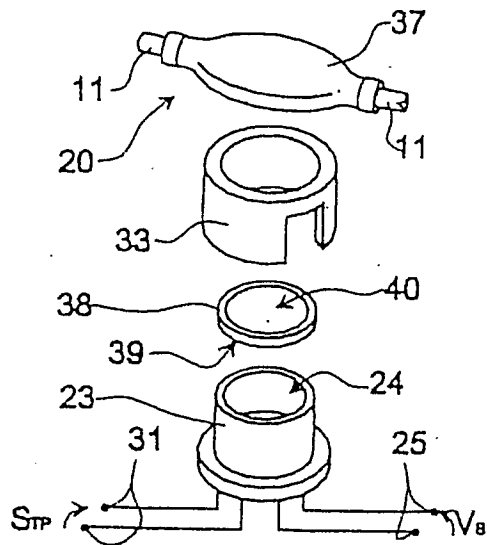


Fig. 3

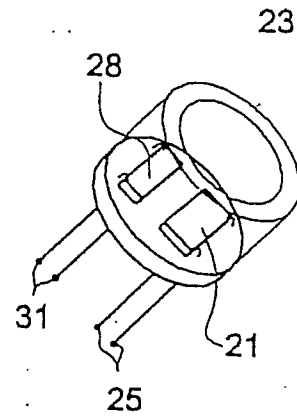
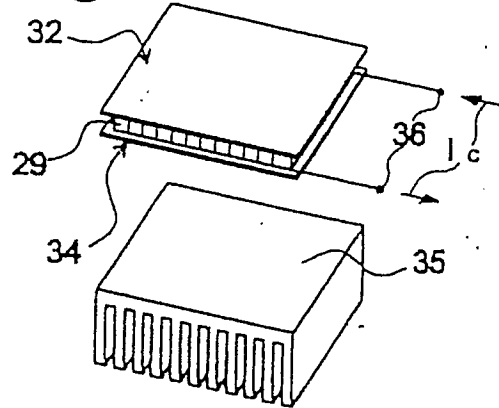


Fig. 4

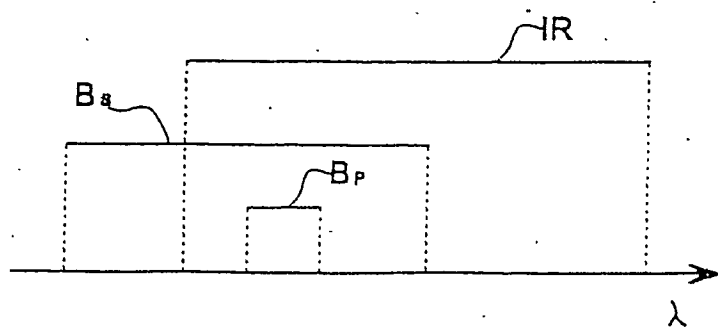


Fig. 5

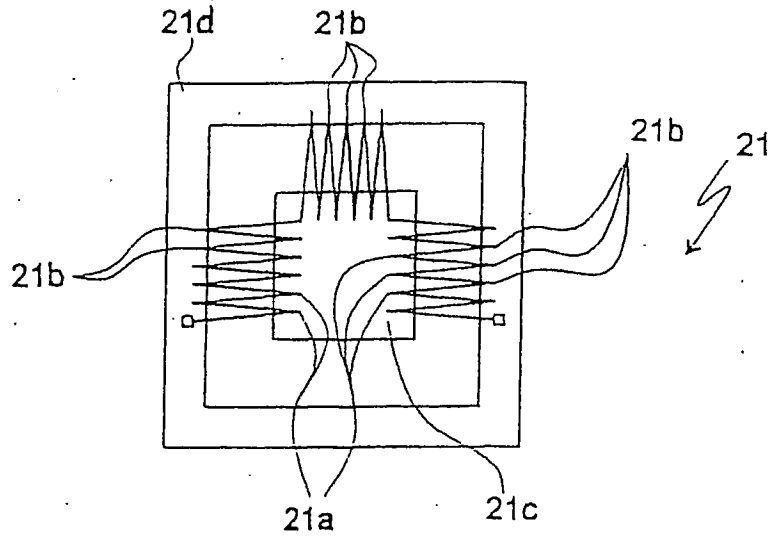


Fig. 6

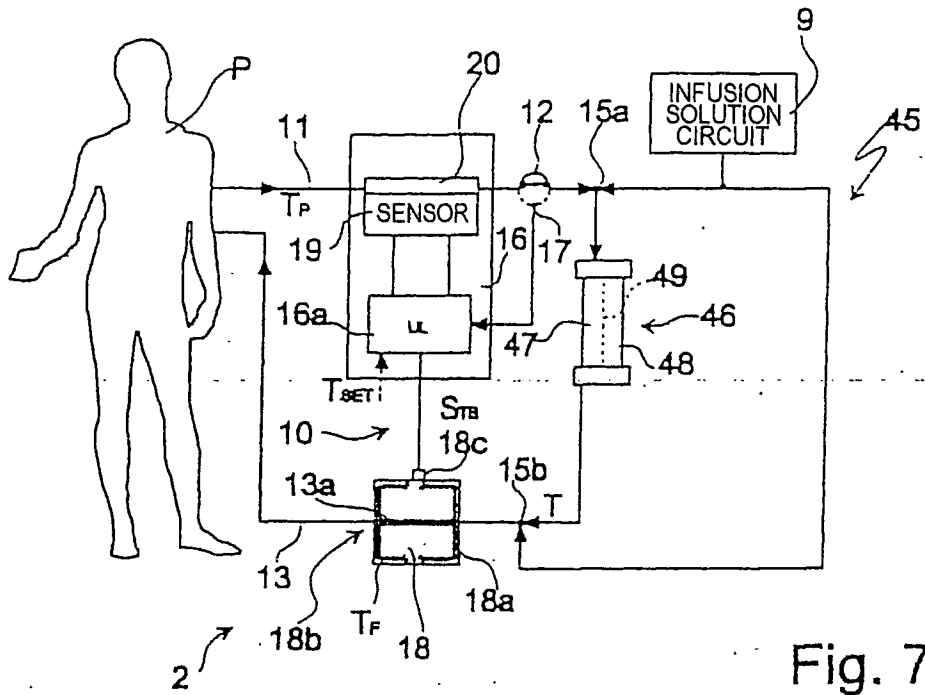


Fig. 7

专利名称(译)	用于测量用于血液体外循环的回路中的血液温度的非侵入性装置，以及具有该装置的设备		
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其他公开文献	EP1458434A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于测量用于血液体外循环的回路中的血液温度的非侵入性装置 (16) 包括：线路 (20) ，其中从患者流出的血液流动 (P) ，以及温度传感器 (19) ，其连接到血液。所述线 (20) 设置有用用于测量电磁辐射强度的装置 (21) 。测量装置 (21) 面向线路 (20) 的连接部分或窗口 (37) ，其可通过第一波段 (B→S) 中的电磁辐射透射，并产生第一信号 (V ? B ?) 与第一频带 (B ? S) 中的电磁辐射相关联，因此，与在线 (20) 中流动的血液的温度相关。

