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(54) **Apparatus for measurement of woman's body**

Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers

Dispositif de mesure de corps féminin

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- **DUNNE F P ET AL: "CHANGES IN BLOOD PRESSURE DURING THE NORMAL MENSTRUAL CYCLE" CLINICAL SCIENCE (LONDON), vol. 81, no. 4, 1991, pages 515-518, XP008009731 ISSN: 0143-5221**

EP 1 275 341 B1

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Description

Field of the Invention:

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to an apparatus for measurement of woman's body having capability of informing a woman user of her physical condition indicated by the different phases repeated with a period of one month such as menstruation phase, diet phase, before-and-after ovulation phase, PMS (Premenstrual Syndrome) prevention phase and PMS phase.

10 Prior Art:

[0002] The woman's physical condition indicated by the different phases repeated with a period of one month is intimately related to the basal body temperature, and it has been well known that the basal body temperature is transferred from low temperature term to high temperature term after passing across the boundary of ovulation day, and then transferred from high temperature term back to low temperature term after passing across the boundary of menstruation start day. In the past, such relation has been utilized in such manner that the progress of the basal body temperature of a woman is measured with a clinical thermometer for women at getting-up time in every morning and manually recorded on a list or a graph for determining the physical condition or the phase of the woman in which she is currently positioned.

15 **[0003]** The prior art measurement of basal body temperature using the clinical thermometer for women, as described above, is defective in that the measurement is very cumbersome and the greater burden is imposed to a person under test. Even if a person desires to only know the number of days during a menstruation period she must record by herself for complicated calculation of the days.

[0004] Furthermore, the previous measurement apparatus for body weight, percent fat, etc. have been designed to only display the measurement result of body weight or percent fat. The previous apparatus could produce no advice information based on the body weight or percent fat in connection with the menstruation period, despite of the intimate relation present therebetween.

25 **[0005]** EP 1 084 676 A1 discloses a method of making a decision on the monthly physiological condition of a female body, such as ovulation and PMS. To enable to such a decision to be made, the bioelectrical impedance of the female body is determined periodically to provide a historical record of bioelectrical impedance representing how it has been varying; and a required decision is made by comparing the present bioelectrical impedance with the historical record of the bioelectrical impedance or the historical record of bioelectrical impedance is displayed, representing how it has been varying.

[0006] It is an object of the invention to provide an apparatus for measurement of woman's body having improved measurement functionalities.

35 **[0007]** This object is solved according to the invention by an apparatus for measurement of woman's body having the features disclosed in claim 1. Preferred embodiments are subject of the dependent claims.

Summary of the Invention:

40 **[0008]** According to the present invention there is provided an apparatus for measurement of woman's body that makes possible for everybody to rapidly and easily know the physical condition indicated by the different phases including PMS (Premenstrual Syndrome) phase repeated with a period of one month, and that can give the advice information to a person under test about any optimum nutritive substance to be ingested and/or any proper action to be taken on that measurement day, based on the physical condition, the percent fat, etc.

45 **[0009]** According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for measurement of woman's body, comprising: a body parameter input unit; a menstruation date input unit; a physical condition phase estimation unit; and a display unit, wherein

said body parameter input unit enters the body parameter of a person under test,
 said menstruation date input unit enters the date of menstruation of the person under test,
 50 said physical condition phase estimation unit estimates the phase of physical condition of the person under test to which the measurement day belongs by estimating a first date and a final date of one of menstruation phase, diet phase, premenstrual syndrome prevention phase or premenstrual syndrome phase of body condition, based on the date of menstruation of the person under test entered by said menstruation date input unit and the formulas for estimation of phase of body condition to find to which of said phases the measurement day belongs and said formulas include one
 55 of a formula which has an average number of days as variable, a formula which has minimum number of days as variable, and a formula which has both minimum number of days and maximum number of days as variable, said display unit, after determining any change in body parameter based on the body parameter entered by said body parameter input unit, displays the advice information effective for the person under test to pay attention in living on that measurement

day, based on the change in body parameter determined and on the phase of physical condition of the person under test to which the measurement day belongs and estimated by said physical condition phase estimation unit.

[0010] In one embodiment of the present invention said body parameter includes at least one of the body weight, percent fat or body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate.

[0011] In another embodiment of the present invention said phase of physical condition includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase, a before-and-after ovulation phase, a PMS prevention phase and a PMS phase.

[0012] In further embodiment of the present invention said phase of physical condition includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase, a PMS prevention phase and a PMS phase.

[0013] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said phase of physical condition includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase and a PMS phase.

[0014] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said change in body parameter includes a rate of change in body parameter.

[0015] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said advice information includes the information about nutrition to be ingested by the person under test and about action to be conducted by the person under test.

[0016] According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for measurement of woman's body, comprising: at least one of a body weight input unit, a body fat input unit for entering body fat rate or body fat mass, a blood pressure input unit and a pulse rate input unit; a physical condition estimation unit; and a display unit, wherein

said physical condition estimation unit estimates the physical condition on the measurement day, based on the date of menstruation entered and the formulas for estimation of phase of body condition,

said display unit displays various kinds of advice information about an action, nutrition and the like optimized to the physical condition on the measurement day, based on at least one of the change in body weight provided by the body weight input unit, the change in percent fat or body fat mass provided by the body fat input unit, the change in blood pressure provided by the blood pressure input unit and the change in pulse rate provided by the pulse rate input unit, as well as based on physical condition estimated.

[0017] In one embodiment of the present invention said physical condition is at least one of a menstruation phase, a diet phase, a before-and-after ovulation phase, a PMS prevention phase and a PMS phase.

[0018] In another embodiment of the present invention said physical condition is at least one of a menstruation phase, a diet phase and a luteal phase.

[0019] In further embodiment of the present invention said body weight input unit includes keys for manually entering the body weight value.

[0020] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said body weight input unit is a body weight meter.

[0021] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said body fat input unit includes keys for manually entering percent fat or body fat mass.

[0022] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said body fat input unit is a body fat meter.

[0023] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said blood pressure input unit includes keys for manually entering blood pressure value.

[0024] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said blood pressure input unit is a blood pressure meter.

[0025] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said pulse rate input unit includes keys for manually entering pulse rate.

[0026] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said pulse rate input unit is a pulse rate meter.

[0027] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said display unit includes an LCD element that displays at least one of body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate, and a plurality of LED elements that display the physical condition of a woman.

[0028] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said display unit includes a display area of compact size on which at least one of body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate; as well as the measurement day, position of the measurement day relative to the menstruation day, the number of days elapsed since the menstruation day up to the measurement day, the number of days during the previous menstruation period and the name of physical condition are displayed.

[0029] In yet further embodiment of the present invention said display unit includes a display area of compact size on which a graph representing at least one of the change in body weight, change in percent fat, change in body fat mass, change in blood pressure and change in pulse rate during a menstruation period; as well as the measurement day, position of the measurement day relative to the menstruation day, the number of days elapsed since the menstruation day up to the measurement day, and the number of days during the previous menstruation period are displayed.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

[0030] The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating functional elements of the apparatus for measurement of woman's body, as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a main flow chart illustrating a procedure for giving advice information to a person under test, based on the physical condition of the person and the measurement result according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart illustrating the procedure of initialization;

Fig. 5 is a flow chart illustrating the procedure of entering the date of menstruation;

Fig. 6 is a flow chart illustrating the procedure of measurement;

Fig. 7 is a view illustrating the relation between the physical condition and the number of days elapsed since previous menstruation;

Fig. 8 is a view illustrating one example of calculation formulas for determining the physical condition;

Fig. 9 is a view illustrating one example of advice information according percent fat and the physical condition;

Fig. 10 is a view illustrating one example of display on the display unit;

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating another example of display on the display unit;

Fig. 12 is a view illustrating further example of display on the display unit;

Fig. 13 is a view illustrating one example of a display unit formed by an LCD element and a plurality of LED elements;

Fig. 14 is a view illustrating another example of a display unit formed by an LCD element and a plurality of LED elements;

Fig. 15 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a view illustrating another example of calculation formulas for determining the physical condition;

Fig. 20 is a view illustrating further example of calculation formulas for determining the physical condition; and

Fig. 21 is a view illustrating another example of advice information according to blood pressure (or pulse rate) and the physical condition.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment:

[0031] Fig. 1 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to one embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 1, the apparatus for measurement of woman's body 10 comprises a bioelectrical impedance meter 20 with a weight meter included therein, and a control box 40 connected to the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 through the wireless communication using infrared ray, electromagnetic wave, etc.

[0032] In this embodiment the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 is connected to the control box 40 via the wireless communication using infrared ray, electromagnetic wave, etc., as described above. However, they may be connected to each other via a typical electrical cable.

[0033] Arranged on the top surface of the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 are constant current supplying electrodes 21a, 21b and voltage measurement electrodes 22a, 22b. Mounted on the front surface of the control box 40 are a group of operation keys such as a power key 41a, a measurement key 41b, a record key 41c, a menstruation key 41e, a determination key 41f, a selection key 41g, a cancel key 41h, a reset key 41i and a direction key 41j. In addition, a display unit 42 is also mounted on the front surface of the control box 40. As can be seen in Fig. 1, the direction key 41j consists of "→" key, "←" key, "↑" key and "↓" key.

[0034] Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating functional elements of the apparatus for measurement of woman's body, as shown in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 2, the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 with a weight meter includes constant current supplying electrodes 21a, 21b, a high-frequency constant current circuit 23 for producing a weak high-frequency constant current fed to the constant current supplying electrodes 21a, 21b, voltage measurement electrodes 22a, 22b, a voltage measurement circuit 24 for measuring the voltage across the voltage measurement electrodes 22a, 22b, a body weight measuring unit 25 for measuring the body weight of a person under test, an A/D converter 28 for A/D converting the measured voltage and body weight, and a wireless communication section 29.

[0035] The control box 40 includes a data input unit 41 having a group of operation keys 41a to 41j for entering a measurement start command, a menstruation phase data, etc., a display unit 42 for displaying the measured percent fat, body fat mass, body weight, etc., and the determined physical condition, etc., a clock unit 43 for determining the date and time of measurement, and a memory unit 44 for storing the measured percent fat, body fat mass, the determined

date and time, etc. The control box 40 further includes a CPU 45 for evaluating the physical condition of a woman repeated substantially for a period of one month and for determining the corresponding advice information, based on the menstruation phase data entered by the input unit 41 and the measured percent fat, body fat mass, body weight, etc. The CPU 45 further controls storage of various data to the memory unit 44 and display of various data on the display unit 42. In addition, a wireless communication section 46 is included in the control box 40.

[0036] In this embodiment the functional elements are grouped to be separately included in the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 and the control box 40. However, the present invention is not limited to such configuration. For example, the CPU 45 may be included in the bioelectrical impedance meter 20, not in the control box 40. Furthermore, the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 may be integral with the control box 40.

[0037] An operation of the apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to the embodiment as above will now be described in more detail.

[0038] Figs. 3 to 6 are flow charts illustrating the operation of the apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to the present invention. First of all, the main program for operation of the apparatus will be described with reference to Fig. 3. In step S1 a person under test depresses a power key 41a to turn ON the apparatus for measurement of woman's body 10. In step S2 the initialization is performed. The process of initialization will be described later in more detail.

[0039] After depressing a menstruation key 41e or a measurement key 41b the program proceeds to step S3 or S4 respectively.

[0040] In step S3 the date of menstruation is entered. The process will be described later in detail. In step S4 the measurement is performed. In particular the body weight and the bioelectrical impedance of a person under test is measured and the result is displayed, as described later in detail.

[0041] In step 5 an auto-power off timer is counted up. The timer is reset upon power up or by the key operation. In step 6 a check is made to determine whether the predetermined time period has been passed. If not, the program returns to step S5. In step S7 the power is turned OFF.

[0042] Next, the process of initialization (step S2) will be described in detail with reference to Fig. 4. The initialization is performed only when the power key is depressed for the first time or the reset key is depressed. The determination of whether the power key is depressed for the first time is made in any commonly known method. For example, a variable called "an initialization flag" is provided, and it is set when the initialization is performed. Then, the flag is tested at the first step in which the initialization is to be performed. If it is found that the flag has been set then no further initialization is performed.

[0043] In step S21 the internal variables are initialized. In step S22 the inside clock is set at the current date and time. In step S23 the date of previous menstruation and the number of days during the menstruation period are entered if the person under test knows them. In step S24 the personal body information such as sex, height, age, etc., is entered. The apparatus 10 is originally designed for use with a woman, but it may be used with a man if the sex is set to "man" to measure the percent fat, body fat mass, etc. for the man.

[0044] Then, the process of entering the date of menstruation (step S3) will be described in detail with reference to Fig. 5. In step S31 the date of menstruation is entered. In step S32 the number of days during the menstruation period, the average number of days during the menstruation period, the maximum number of days during the menstruation period and the minimum number of days during the menstruation period are calculated, based on the date of menstruation just entered and the date of previous menstruation stored.

[0045] Next, the process of measurement (step S4) will be described in detail with reference to Fig. 6. In step S40 the CPU 25 estimates the phase of physical condition. The date of menstruation entered at step S23 in Fig. 4 or at step S31 in Fig. 5 is considered as the start date of menstruation. Initially the number of days elapsed since the date of previous menstruation is calculated. If the number of days elapsed exceeds the minimum number of days during the menstruation period calculated at step S32 in Fig. 5 then a message is displayed on the display unit 42, informing that "the menstruation day becomes soon. When the menstruation starts, depress the menstruation key and enter the date of menstruation". If the menstruation starts on the measurement day or even if the menstruation already started before the measurement day, but the measurement has not yet been done, then the menstruation key is depressed and the date of menstruation is entered, as shown at step S3 in Fig. 3. Thereafter, the measurement key is depressed once again for conducting the measurement process.

[0046] Then, by using the equations for estimating the phase of physical condition, as shown in Fig. 8, the first date and the final date of menstruation is estimated and a check is made to determine whether the measurement day belongs to the menstruation phase. If not, the estimation and evaluation process continues to be performed through the diet phase, before-and-after ovulation phase, PMS prevention phase and PMS phase until the phase to which the measurement day belongs is found. Each of phases other than the menstruation phase has two or more types of equations: the top is an equation using the average number of days during the menstruation period; the middle is an equation using the minimum number of days during the menstruation period; and the bottom is an equation using the maximum and minimum number of days during the menstruation period. Which of the equations is used may be determined by the

trial-and-error method. When the top equation is used it may be possible that the measurement day belongs to both diet phase and before-and-after ovulation phase. Therefore, if the measurement day belongs to diet phase then the estimation and evaluation process should be done also for before-and-after ovulation phase. If the measurement day belongs to both phases they are considered as the physical condition on that day. The average number, maximum number and minimum number of days during the menstruation period in the equations are those that are calculated at step S32 in Fig. 5.

[0047] Fig. 7 shows the phases of physical condition in case where the menstruation occurs in 28-day period. An interval of four days after starting the menstruation is considered as the menstruation phase. An interval of seven days from the next day is considered as the diet phase. An interval of five days from the next day is considered as the before-and-after ovulation phase. An interval of five days from the next day is considered as the PMS prevention phase. Finally an interval of a week from the next day is considered as the PMS phase. Any change in physical condition for each of the phases is shown in this figure.

[0048] In the embodiment as above the menstruation period is divided into five phases. However, it may be divided into four phases: menstruation phase, diet phase (follicular phase), PMS prevention phase and PMS phase. Or alternatively it may be divided into three phases: menstruation phase, diet phase (follicular phase) and luteal phase. If the period is divided into four phases then the number of days for each phase is calculated using the equations for estimating the phase, as shown in Fig. 19. On the other hand, if the period is divided into three phases then it is calculated using the equations in Fig. 20.

[0049] If the information that one desires to know is that in the phase suitable for the diet or if there is no need to specify the ovulation day then the diet phase may be combined with the before-and-after ovulation phase to consider as the diet phase. In addition, the PMS prevention phase may be combined with the PMS phase to consider as the PMS phase (luteal phase). In this way the menstruation period may be divided into three phases. If the information that one desires to know is of swelling the menstruation period may be divided into four phases.

[0050] For a person who has a possibility of greater change in menstruation period, if the period is divided into five phase, the number of days during any one phase may become very small or may become zero, as the case may be, that provides no meaning. Therefore, for such person, it is preferred that the period is divided into four or three phases.

[0051] In step S41 a message informing that "mount on the impedance meter" is displayed on the display unit 42 in flashing form. Depressing the cancel key 41h returns the program back to step S2.

[0052] In step S42 the person under test mounts on the bioelectrical impedance meter 20 having the weight meter included therein with the bear feet within 30 seconds in such manner that the toes of left and right soles of the person are in contact with the constant current supplying electrodes 21a and 21b, and the heels of left and right soles of the person are in contact with the voltage measurement electrodes 22a and 22b. Then the weight measuring unit 25 detects the load to start measurement of the body weight. In step S43 the weak high-frequency constant current produced in the high-frequency constant current circuit 23 is applied to the toes of the person via the constant current supplying electrodes 21a and 21b so that it flows through the lower abdominal region of the person between the both feet. Then the voltage across the voltage measurement electrodes 22a and 22b is measured with the voltage measuring circuit 24 so that a "BI" (bioelectrical impedance) is derived. In step S44 the percent fat and body fat mass are calculated, based on the derived BI. If the apparatus has no weight meter included therein it is possible to enter the body weight by using the direction key 41j and the determination key. The average body weight for men and women are stored in the memory unit so that it is only necessary to increase/decrease the weight value with the direction key 41j and to determine the value with the determination key. If there is no body fat meter provided in the apparatus the relevant value may be entered manually in the same manner.

[0053] In step S45 the advice information is selected according to the change in percent fat or body fat mass and the physical condition. Fig. 9 shows one example of the advice information. For example, if the change in percent fat is increased over 0.5% and the physical condition is positioned in the menstruation phase then the advice information "about some light stretch exercise to increase the metabolism while relaxing and about action and nutrition for relieving menstruation pain" is selected. Fig. 9 shows the advice information according to the percent fat and the physical condition. However, the percent fat may be replaced with the body fat mass, body weight or pulse rate and/or blood pressure. In such case, of course, the different advice information is used. The pulse rate and blood pressure may be measured with the pulse rate meter and blood pressure meter, respectively. They may be entered manually, as in the case of manual entering of the body weight. The advice information according to the change in body weight and the physical condition is substantially same as that according to the percent fat and the physical condition in Fig. 9. However, in case of percent fat, "no change in percent fat" is defined as any change within $\pm 0.5\%$, but in case of body weight, "no change in body weight" is defined as any change within $\pm 0.1\%$.

[0054] Fig. 21 shows another example of advice information according to the change of blood pressure or pulse rate and the physical condition. It has been well known in the gynecology that the woman's body has the periodical change in blood composition and heart blood vessel function occurred with the periodical change in sex hormone. Especially in luteal phase, storage of body water occurs, and therefore, there is tendency to pressurize the blood vessel and to

increase the blood pressure due to the increased body water. Also in such phase, due to increase in body temperature and metabolism, the pulse rate also tends to increase. If such increase in blood pressure and pulse rate becomes excessive then it may adversely affects the PMS symptom such as headache, fatigue, languor, etc. If there is rapid increase in blood pressure found in such phase that the blood pressure is inherently unlikely to increase then it is expected that it may have any relation to some disease. Accordingly it is possible to prompt the person to pay attention. In case where the menstruation period is divided into three or four phases the advice information can be displayed in the same manner as the case where it is divided into five phases.

[0055] In step S45 a check is made to determine whether there is any rapid change in body weight occurred. It has been known that the proper weight reduction rate is 2 - 3% of the body weight before weight reduction for the interval of one month. The rate of change in body weight is defined by the following equation:

$$\text{Rate of change} = (\text{weight value on measurement day} - \text{average value for previous three days}) \div (\text{average value for previous three days}) \times 100$$

[0056] For example, assuming that the weight values on the measurement day, one day before, two day before and three day before are 50.5 kg, 49.7kg, 49.2kg, 50.3kg, respectively, the rate of change in body weight equals 1.6%. If no measurement was done on any one of the previous three days then the average value for remaining two days is used as the average for previous three days. Furthermore, if the measurement was done on only one of the previous three days then the weight value for that day is used as the average for previous three days. If the body weight is increased due to disordered meal such as excessive eat and drink it is preferable to calculate the rate of change relative to the previous day in order for the person to restore the previous body weight as soon as possible. However, such method could not be performed if no measurement was done. Therefore, in order to handle such case, the rate of change in body weight is derived, based on the average for previous three days.

[0057] Next, description is made to what percentage is defined as the rapid rate of change in body weight. According to the probability statistics method the rate of change not less than ± 1.5 standard deviation can not be occurred in the usual case. The measurement of body weight was done with certain population and the rate of change at standard deviation of 1.5 was calculated, which resulted in the rate of 1.4%. Accordingly the rate of change not greater than -1.4% and not less than 1.4% is defined as the rapid rate of change.

[0058] In the above description the rate of change in body weight has been described, but the rapid rate of change is also determined in the same manner for the percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate.

[0059] In step 46 the measurement result is displayed. Fig. 10 shows one example of display on the display unit 42. The body weight and the percent fat are displayed on an upper half of the compact size display area. In addition, the number of days elapsed since the previous menstruation and the number of days during previous menstruation period are displayed on a lower half of the display area. The number of days during previous menstruation period may be one during the last time menstruation period or during the menstruation period of two times before. Alternatively it may be replaced with either one of the average, minimum or maximum number of days during the menstruation period. The name of phase of physical condition is displayed at the bottom of the display area. In this example the message "in PMS phase" is displayed. If the measurement day belongs to two phases they are considered as the physical condition on that day. Because of all the necessary information displayed on the compact size display area the person can readily understand all the matter.

[0060] Fig. 11 shows another example of display. In this example the advice information about the nutrition and action suitable for the physical condition is displayed. For example, Chinese medicine or herb (or aroma therapy) suitable for the physical condition may be displayed. Fig. 12 shows further example of display in which a graph of body weight within the menstruation period, a position information of the measurement day relative to the date of previous menstruation, the number of days elapsed since the date of previous menstruation and the number of days during the previous menstruation period are displayed on the compact size display area. The number of days during the previous menstruation period may be one during the last time menstruation period or during the menstruation period of two times before. Alternatively it may be replaced with either one of the average, minimum or maximum number of days during the menstruation period. According to such display format the person under test can visually understand the change in body weight in view of a period of one month. The graph may show the percent fat, body fat mass, pulse rate or blood pressure, instead of body weight

[0061] Fig. 13 shows the display unit 42 formed by an LCD (liquid crystal display) element and a plurality of LED (light emitting diode) elements. The LCD element is positioned at upper left of the display unit for displaying only body weight and percent fat. Under the LCD element the LED elements each marked by a circle (○) are positioned on a line representing the basal body temperature. One of the LED elements of which position corresponds to the phase of

physical condition on that measurement day is operated to flash. In this example it is apparent that the person under test is positioned at the before-and-after ovulation phase. The LED elements, if used, can reduce the cost of the display unit.

[0062] Fig. 14 shows the LED elements positioned on a straight line.

5 [0063] Such display format is very useful for understanding the change in physical condition in view of the menstruation period and for improving the physical condition.

[0064] In step S47, after elapsing the predetermined time interval, a message "depress the record key for data storage" is displayed on the display unit 42. When depressing the record key 41c the measurement result of "BI", body weight, etc. is stored in the memory unit 44. Then the procedure returns to the main program.

10 [0065] Now, other embodiments of the present invention will be described. Fig. 15 is a perspective external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a second embodiment of the present invention. This apparatus 50 as shown in Fig. 15 is different from the apparatus 10 of the first embodiment as shown in Fig. 1 in that a bioelectrical impedance meter with a weight meter included therein is not separated from, but is integrated with a control box. Constant current supplying electrodes 51a, 51b, voltage measurement electrodes 52a, 52b, operation keys 53 and a display unit 54 are mounted on an upper surface of the apparatus 50.

15 [0066] Fig. 16 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a third embodiment of the present invention. This apparatus is different from that of the second embodiment as shown in Fig. 15 in that the hand electrodes 56, 57 are additionally provided. Not only the "BI" between both feet, but also the "BI" between both hands or between hands and feet can, of course, be measured. For the components equivalent to those in the second embodiment the like reference numbers are used in Fig. 16. The left hand electrode 56 is provided with a constant current supplying electrode 58a and a voltage measurement electrode 59a. Similarly, the right hand electrode 57 is provided with a constant current supplying electrode 58b and a voltage measurement electrode 59b.

20 [0067] Fig. 17 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. This apparatus 70 is designed to measure the "BI" between both hands, which is in contrast to the apparatus of Fig. 15 wherein it measures the "BI" between both feet. This apparatus 70 includes constant current supplying electrodes 71a, 71b, voltage measurement electrodes 72a, 72b, a measurement key 73a, a menstruation key 73b, an advice information display key 73c, direction keys 73d, 73e and a display unit 74.

25 [0068] Upon measurement a thumb finger of a left hand is made contact with the electrode 71a and a palm of the left hand is made contact with the electrode 72a. In the similar manner a thumb finger of a right hand is made contact with the electrode 71b and a palm of the right hand is made contact with the electrode 72b.

30 [0069] Fig. 18 is an external view of an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention. A blood pressure/pulse rate meter 80 is connected to the body measurement apparatus 50 of the second embodiment in Fig. 15 via a cable or wireless communication 90 using an infrared ray, etc. Reference number 81 shows a cuff for a wrist. In this embodiment the advice information not only about body weight and percent fat, but also about blood pressure and pulse rate can be produced.

35 [0070] The apparatus may be designed not only for one person, but also for plural persons by such configuration that the measurement data for plural persons can be stored and a selection key is provided for selecting any one of the persons.

[0071] In this specification the measurement of percent fat has been described as performed by an impedance method, by way of an example, but the sebum thickness method using a caliper or other method using ultrasonic wave or near infrared ray may be used.

40 [0072] In the first to fifth embodiments as above the body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate have been described as measured by each measurement unit. However, an alternative configuration may be used wherein the key switches such as the direction key 41j, the determination key 41f, etc., are operated for manual input of those values. In such case a construction similar to the control box of the first embodiment may be adopted, and therefore, the apparatus of the present invention can be provided in the form of portable type apparatus such as a calculator, etc.

45 [0073] It is apparent from the foregoing that an apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to the present invention provides the advice information most suitable for body condition of a person under test on that day, based on the measurement results of body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, etc. and the physical condition occurred with a period of menstruation, which can make the person under test readily understood her own physical condition associated with a period of menstruation and can relieve any uncomfortable feeling due to menstruation or poor physical condition prior to menstruation.

50 [0074] Because of automatic calculation and storage of the number of days during the period, that is specific to each person under test, without any manual calculation needed, management of own menstruation period can easily be done and the recorded data is highly effective for consulting the obstetrics and gynecology.

55 [0075] Furthermore, because of combination of the actual measurement result with the menstruation period for displaying the most effective advice message, unlike the simple management of the number of days, the person under test can be given the advice information according to the true physical condition for relieving any poor physical condition

associated with menstruation. The measurement is performed simultaneously with the body weight measurement so that the person under test is imposed substantially no burden, unlike any prior art measurement for menstruation. Therefore, it is very easy for everybody to continue the measurement with the apparatus of the present invention for assisting in understanding and managing the own physical condition for longer period of time.

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Claims

1. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body, comprising:

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a body parameter input unit (41);
 a menstruation date input unit (41);
 a physical condition phase estimation unit (45); and
 a display unit (42), wherein

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said body parameter input unit (41) is suitable for entering a body parameter of a person under test, and
 said menstruation date input unit (41) is suitable for entering a date of menstruation of the person under test,
characterized in that

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said physical condition phase estimation unit (45) is suitable for estimating a first date and a final date of one
 of menstruation phase, diet phase, premenstrual syndrome prevention phase or premenstrual syndrome phase
 of body condition based on the date of menstruation of the person under test entered by said menstruation date
 input unit (41) and formulas for estimation of phase of body condition to find to which of said phases the
 measurement day belongs,

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said formula concerning the diet phase includes one of a formula having an average number of days as variable
 or a formula which has a minimum number of days as variable,

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said formula concerning PMS prevention phase includes one of a formula having an average number of days
 as variable, a formula which has a minimum number of days as variable or a formula which has both, a maximum
 number and a minimum number of days as variable,

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said formula concerning PMS phase includes one of a formula having an average number of days as variable
 or a formula which has a minimum number of days as variable, and

said display unit, after determining any change in body parameter based on the body parameter entered by
 said body parameter input unit, is suitable for displaying the advice information effective for the person under
 test to pay attention in living on that measurement day, based on the change in body parameter determined
 and on the phase of physical condition of the person under test to which the measurement day belongs and
 estimated by said physical condition phase estimation unit.

2. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 1 in which said body parameter includes at
 least one of the body weight, percent fat or body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate.

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3. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 1 or 2 in which said phase of physical condition
 includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase, a before-and-after ovulation phase, a PMS prevention phase and a
 PMS phase.

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4. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 1 or 2 in which said phase of physical condition
 includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase, a PMS prevention phase and a PMS phase.

5. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 1 or 2 in which said phase of physical condition
 includes a menstruation phase, a diet phase and a PMS phase.

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6. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 1 to 5 in which said change in
 body parameter includes a rate of change in body parameter.

7. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 1 to 6 in which said advice
 information includes the information about nutrition to be ingested by the person under test and about action to be
 conducted by the person under test

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8. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 1 to 7 in which said formulas
 include a formula having a length of menstruation phase as variable, a formula having a length of menstruation
 phase and an adjustment interval for before-and-after ovulation phase as variable, a formula having the adjustment

interval for before-and-after ovulation phase as variable, a formula having the adjustment interval for before-and-after ovulation phase and an adjustment interval for premenstrual syndrome phase as variable, and a formula having the adjustment interval for premenstrual syndrome phase as variable.

- 5 9. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 1 to 8 in which said body parameter input unit includes at least one of a body weight input unit (25), a body fat input unit for entering body fat rate or body fat mass, a blood pressure input unit and a pulse rate input unit.
- 10 10. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 9 in which said body weight input unit includes keys for manually entering the body weight value.
11. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to Claim 9 in which said body weight input unit is a body weight meter (25).
- 15 12. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 11 in which said body fat input unit includes keys for manually entering percent fat or body fat mass.
13. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 11 in which said body fat input unit is a body fat meter.
- 20 14. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 13 in which said blood pressure input unit includes keys for manually entering blood pressure value.
- 25 15. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 13 in which said blood pressure input unit is a blood pressure meter.
16. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 15 in which said pulse rate input unit includes keys for manually entering pulse rate.
- 30 17. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 15 in which said pulse rate input unit is a pulse rate meter.
18. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 17 in which said display unit includes an LCD element that displays at least one of body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate, and a plurality of LED elements that display the physical condition of a woman.
- 35 19. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 18 in which said display unit includes a display area of compact size on which at least one of body weight, percent fat, body fat mass, blood pressure and pulse rate; as well as the measurement day, position of the measurement day relative to the menstruation day, the number of days elapsed since the menstruation day up to the measurement day, the number of days during the previous menstruation period and the name of physical condition are displayed.
- 40 20. An apparatus for measurement of woman's body according to any one of Claims 9 to 19 in which said display unit includes a display area of compact size on which a graph representing at least one of the change in body weight, change in percent fat, change in body fat mass, change in blood pressure and change in pulse rate during a menstruation period; as well as the measurement day, position of the measurement day relative to the menstruation day, the number of days elapsed since the menstruation day up to the measurement day, and the number of days during the previous menstruation period are displayed.

50 **Patentansprüche**

1. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers, umfassend:
- 55 eine Körperparameter-Eingabeeinheit (41);
eine Menstruationszeitpunkt-Eingabeeinheit bzw. Menstruationsdatum-Eingabeeinheit(41);
eine die Phase der körperlichen Verfassung schätzende Einheit bzw. eine Körperverfassungsphasenschätz-
einheit (45); und

eine Anzeigeeinheit (42), wobei
die Körperparameter-Eingabeeinheit (41) zur Eingabe eines Körperparameters einer Person, die untersucht
wird, geeignet ist, und

die Menstruationszeitpunkt-Eingabeeinheit (41) zur Eingabe eines Zeitpunkts bzw. Datums der Menstruation
der Person, die untersucht wird, geeignet ist,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

die die Phase der körperlichen Verfassung schätzende Einheit (45) geeignet ist, einen Anfangszeitpunkt bzw.
ein Anfangsdatum und einen Endzeitpunkt bzw. ein Enddatum einer aus der Menstruationsphase, der Diät-
phase, der Phase der Vermeidung des prämenstruellen Syndroms oder der Phase des prämenstruellen Syn-
droms der körperlichen Verfassung basierend auf dem Zeitpunkt der Menstruation der Person, die untersucht
wird, wobei der Zeitpunkt der Menstruation mittels der Menstruationszeitpunkt-Eingabeeinheit (41) eingegeben
wird, und Formeln zur Schätzung der Phase der körperlichen Verfassung zu schätzen, um herauszufinden, zu
welcher der Phasen der Tag der Messung gehört,

wobei die Formel bezüglich der Diätphase eine aus einer Formel mit einer Durchschnittszahl von Tagen als
Variable oder einer Formel mit einer Mindestanzahl von Tagen als Variable beinhaltet,

die Formel bezüglich der PMS-Präventionsphase eine aus einer Formel mit einer Durchschnittszahl von
Tagen als Variable, einer Formel mit einer Mindestanzahl von Tagen als Variable oder einer Formel mit sowohl
einer Höchstanzahl und einer Mindestanzahl von Tagen als Variable beinhaltet,

die Formel bezüglich der PMS-Phase eine aus einer Formel mit einer Durchschnittszahl von Tagen als
Variable oder einer Formel mit einer Mindestanzahl von Tagen als Variable beinhaltet, und

die Anzeigeeinheit geeignet ist, nach Feststellung irgendeiner Änderung eines Körperparameters basierend
auf dem mittels der Körperparameter-Eingabeeinheit eingegebenen Körperparameters, eine für die Person,
die untersucht wird, geltende Hinweis- bzw. Ratinformation anzuzeigen, um bei der Lebensweise am Tag der
Messung aufzupassen, basierend auf der festgestellten Körperparameteränderung und auf der Phase der
körperlichen Verfassung der untersuchten Person, zu welcher der Tag der Messung gehört und die durch die
die Phase der körperlichen Verfassung schätzende Einheit geschätzt worden ist.

2. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Körperparameter mindestens
einen aus Körpergewicht, prozentualem Fettanteil oder Körperfettmasse, Blutdruck und Puls beinhaltet.

3. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welcher die Phase der körperlichen
Verfassung eine Menstruationsphase, eine Diätphase, eine Phase vor und nach dem Eisprung, eine PMS-Präven-
tionsphase und eine PMS-Phase beinhaltet.

4. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welcher die Phase der körperlichen
Verfassung eine Menstruationsphase, eine Diätphase, eine PMS-Präventionsphase und eine PMS-Phase beinhal-
tet.

5. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welcher die Phase der körperlichen
Verfassung eine Menstruationsphase, eine Diätphase und eine PMS-Phase beinhaltet.

6. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, bei welcher die Änderung des
Körperparameters eine Änderungsgeschwindigkeit bzw. -rate bei einem Körperparameter bzw. des Körperparame-
ters beinhaltet.

7. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, bei welcher die Hinweisinfor-
mation Information über die Nahrung, die von der Person die untersucht wird, aufgenommen werden sollte, und
über Maßnahmen, die von der Person, die untersucht wird, getroffen werden sollten, beinhaltet.

8. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei welcher die Formeln eine
Formel mit der Länge der Menstruationsphase als Variable, eine Formel mit der Länge der Menstruationsphase
und einem Anpassungsintervall für die Phase vor und nach dem Eisprung als Variable, eine Formel mit dem An-
passungsintervall für die Phase vor und nach dem Eisprung als Variable, eine Formel mit dem Anpassungsintervall
für die Phase vor und nach dem Eisprung und einem Anpassungsintervall für die Phase des prämenstruellen
Syndroms als Variable und eine Formel mit dem Anpassungsintervall für die Phase des prämenstruellen Syndroms
als Variable beinhalten.

9. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, bei welcher die Körperpara-

EP 1 275 341 B1

meter-Eingabeeinheit mindestens eine aus einer Körpergewicht-Eingabeeinheit (25), einer Körperfett-Eingabeeinheit zum Eingeben des Körperfettanteils oder der Körperfettmasse, einer Blutdruck-Eingabeeinheit und einer Puls-Eingabeeinheit beinhaltet.

- 5 10. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 9, bei welcher die Körpergewicht-Eingabeeinheit Tasten zum Eingeben des Körpergewichtswertes von Hand beinhaltet.
11. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach Anspruch 9, bei welcher die Körpergewicht-Eingabeeinheit ein Körpergewicht-Messgerät (25) ist.
- 10 12. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, bei welcher die Körperfett-Eingabeeinheit Tasten zum Eingeben des prozentualen Fettanteils oder der Körperfettmasse von Hand beinhaltet.
13. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, bei welcher die Körperfett-Eingabeeinheit ein Körperfett-Messgerät ist.
- 15 14. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, bei welcher die Blutdruck-Eingabeeinheit Tasten zum Eingeben des Blutdruckwertes von Hand beinhaltet.
- 20 15. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, bei welcher die Blutdruck-Eingabeeinheit ein Blutdruck-Messgerät ist.
16. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 15, bei welcher die Puls-Eingabeeinheit Tasten zum Eingeben des Pulses von Hand beinhaltet.
- 25 17. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 15, bei welcher die Puls-Eingabeeinheit ein Puls-Messgerät ist.
18. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 17, bei welcher die Anzeigeeinheit ein LCD-Element, das mindestens eines aus Körpergewicht, prozentualem Fettanteil, Körperfettmasse, Blutdruck und Puls anzeigt, und eine Mehrzahl von LED-Elementen, die die körperliche Verfassung einer Frau anzeigen, beinhaltet.
- 30 19. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 18, bei welcher die Anzeigeeinheit einen Anzeigebereich kompakter Größe beinhaltet, auf dem sowohl mindestens eines aus Körpergewicht, prozentualem Fettanteil, Körperfettmasse, Blutdruck und Puls als auch der Tag der Messung, die Lage des Tages der Messung in Bezug auf den Menstruationstag, die Anzahl der Tage, die seit dem Menstruationstag bis zum Tag der Messung vergangen sind, die Anzahl der Tage während der vorausgegangenen Menstruationsperiode und die Benennung bzw. der Name der körperlichen Verfassung angezeigt werden.
- 35 20. Vorrichtung zur Messung des weiblichen Körpers nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 19, bei der die Anzeigeeinheit einen Anzeigebereich kompakter Größe beinhaltet, auf dem sowohl eine graphische Darstellung bzw. ein Graph mindestens eines aus einer Änderung des Körpergewichts, einer Änderung des prozentualen Fettanteils, einer Änderung der Körperfettmasse, einer Änderung des Blutdrucks oder/und einer Änderung des Pulses während einer Menstruationsperiode, als auch der Tag der Messung, die Lage des Tages der Messung in Bezug auf den Menstruationstag, die Anzahl der Tage, die seit dem Menstruationstag bis zum Tag der Messung vergangen sind, und die Anzahl der Tage während der vorausgegangenen Menstruationsperiode angezeigt werden.
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50 **Revendications**

1. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme, comportant :

55 une unité d'entrée de paramètre corporel (41);
une unité d'entrée de date de menstruations (41);
une unité d'estimation de phase de condition physique (45) ; et
une unité d'affichage (42), dans lequel
ladite unité d'entrée de paramètre corporel (41) est appropriée pour entrer un paramètre corporel d'une personne

subissant un test, et

ladite unité d'entrée de date de menstruations (41) est appropriée pour entrer une date de menstruations de la personne subissant le test, **caractérisé en ce que**

ladite unité d'estimation de phase de condition physique (45) est approprié pour estimer une date de début et une date de fin de l'une d'une phase de menstruations, d'une phase de régime, d'une phase de prévention du syndrome prémenstruel ou d'une phase du syndrome prémenstruel d'une condition corporelle en fonction de la date de menstruations de la personne subissant le test entrée grâce à ladite unité d'entrée de date de menstruations (41) et des formules pour l'estimation d'une phase de condition corporelle afin de trouver à laquelle desdites phases le jour de mesure appartient,

ladite formule concernant la phase de régime comprend l'une d'une formule possédant un nombre moyen de jours considérés comme variables ou une formule qui présente un nombre minimum de jours considérés comme variables,

ladite formule concernant la phase de prévention de PMS comprend l'une d'une formule possédant un nombre moyen de jours considérés comme variables, une formule qui présente un nombre minimum de jours considérés comme variables ou une formule qui présente à la fois un nombre maximum et un nombre minimum de jours considérés comme variables,

ladite formule concernant la phase de PMS comprend l'une d'une formule présentant un nombre moyen de jours considérés comme variables ou une formule qui présente un nombre minimum de jours considérés comme variables, et

ladite unité d'affichage, après détermination d'un changement quelconque dans le paramètre corporel en fonction du paramètre corporel entré par ladite unité d'entrée de paramètre corporel, est appropriée pour afficher le conseil efficace pour la personne subissant le test pour faire attention au mode de vie de ce jour de mesure, en fonction du changement du paramètre corporel déterminé et de la phase de condition physique de la personne subissant le test à laquelle le jour de mesure appartient et estimé par ladite unité d'estimation de phase de condition physique.

2. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit paramètre corporel comprend au moins l'un du poids, du taux de graisse ou de la masse de graisse corporelle, de la pression sanguine et de la fréquence de pouls.
3. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ladite phase de condition physique comprend une phase de menstruations, une phase de régime, une phase avant et après ovulation, une phase de prévention de PMS et une phase de PMS.
4. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ladite phase de condition physique comprend une phase de menstruations, une phase de régime, une phase de prévention du PMS et une phase de PMS.
5. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ladite phase de condition physique comprend une phase de menstruations, une phase de régime et une phase de PMS.
6. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel ledit changement du paramètre corporel comprend un taux de changement du paramètre corporel.
7. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel ledit conseil comprend l'information concernant la nourriture à ingérer par la personne subissant le test et concernant l'action à mener par la personne subissant le test.
8. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel lesdites formules comprennent une formule possédant une longueur de phase de menstruations considérée comme variable, une formule possédant une longueur de phase de menstruations et un intervalle d'ajustement pour la phase avant et après ovulation considérés comme variables, une formule présentant l'intervalle d'ajustement pour la phase avant et après ovulation considérée comme variable, une formule présentant l'intervalle d'ajustement pour la phase avant et après ovulation et un intervalle d'ajustement pour la phase de syndrome prémenstruel considérés comme variables, et une formule présentant l'intervalle d'ajustement pour la phase de syndrome prémenstruel considéré comme variable.
9. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel ladite

EP 1 275 341 B1

unité d'entrée de paramètre corporel comprend au moins l'une d'une unité d'entrée de poids (25), d'une unité d'entrée de graisse corporelle pour entrer le taux de graisse corporelle ou la masse de graisse corporelle, d'une unité d'entrée de pression sanguine et d'une unité d'entrée de fréquence de pouls.

- 5 **10.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de poids comprend des touches pour entrer manuellement la valeur de poids.
11. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de poids est un dispositif de pesée (25).
- 10 **12.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de graisse corporelle comprend des touches pour entrer manuellement le taux de graisse ou la masse de graisse corporelle.
- 15 **13.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de graisse corporelle est un mesureur de graisse corporelle.
14. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de pression sanguine comprend des touches pour entrer manuellement la valeur de pression sanguine.
- 20 **15.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de pression sanguine est un mesureur de pression sanguine.
- 25 **16.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 15, dans lequel l'unité d'entrée de fréquence de pouls comprend des touches pour entrer manuellement la fréquence de pouls.
17. Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 15, dans lequel ladite unité d'entrée de fréquence de pouls est un mesureur de fréquence de pouls.
- 30 **18.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 17, dans lequel ladite unité d'affichage comprend un élément LCD qui affiche au moins l'un du poids, du taux de graisse, de la masse de graisse corporelle, de la pression sanguine et de la fréquence de pouls, et une pluralité d'éléments LED qui affichent la condition physique de la femme.
- 35 **19.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 18, dans lequel ladite unité d'affichage comprend une zone d'affichage de taille compacte sur laquelle sont affichés au moins l'un du poids, du taux de graisse, de la masse de graisse corporelle, de la pression sanguine et de la fréquence de pouls, ainsi que le jour de mesure, la position du jour de mesure par rapport au jour de menstruations, le nombre de jours écoulés depuis le jour de menstruations jusqu'au jour de mesure, le nombre de jours pendant la période de mens-
- 40 truations précédentes et le nom de la condition physique.
- 45 **20.** Dispositif pour mesurer le corps d'une femme selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 19, dans lequel ladite unité d'affichage comprend une zone d'affichage de taille compacte sur laquelle sont affichés un graphique représentant au moins l'un du changement dans le poids, du changement dans le taux de graisse, du changement dans la masse de graisse corporelle, du changement dans la pression sanguine et du changement dans la fréquence de pouls pendant une période de menstruations, ainsi que le jour de mesure, la position du jour de mesure par rapport au jour de menstruations, le nombre de jours écoulés depuis le jour de menstruations jusqu'au jour de mesure, et le nombre de jours pendant la période de menstruations précédente.

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FIG. 1

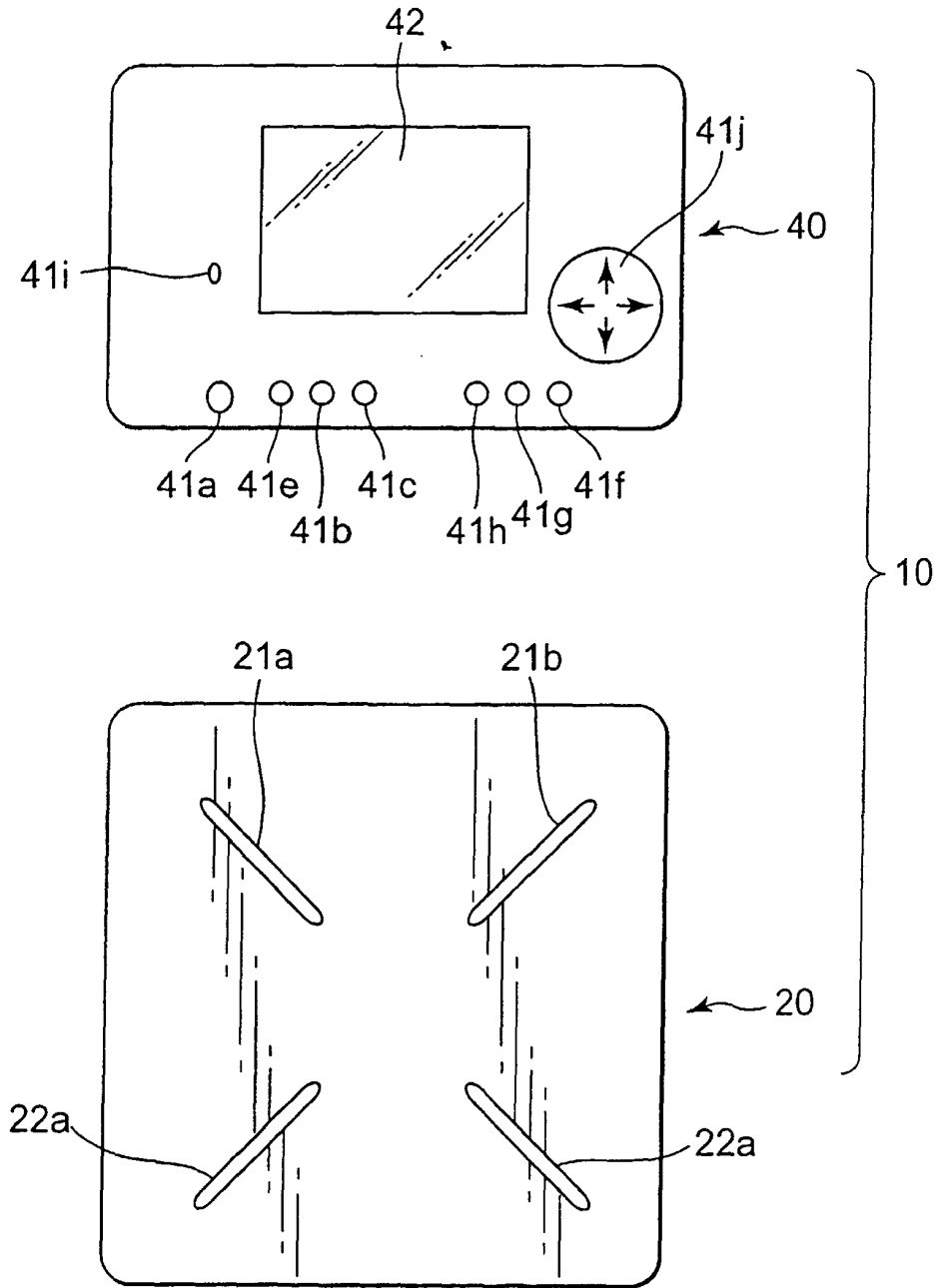


FIG.2

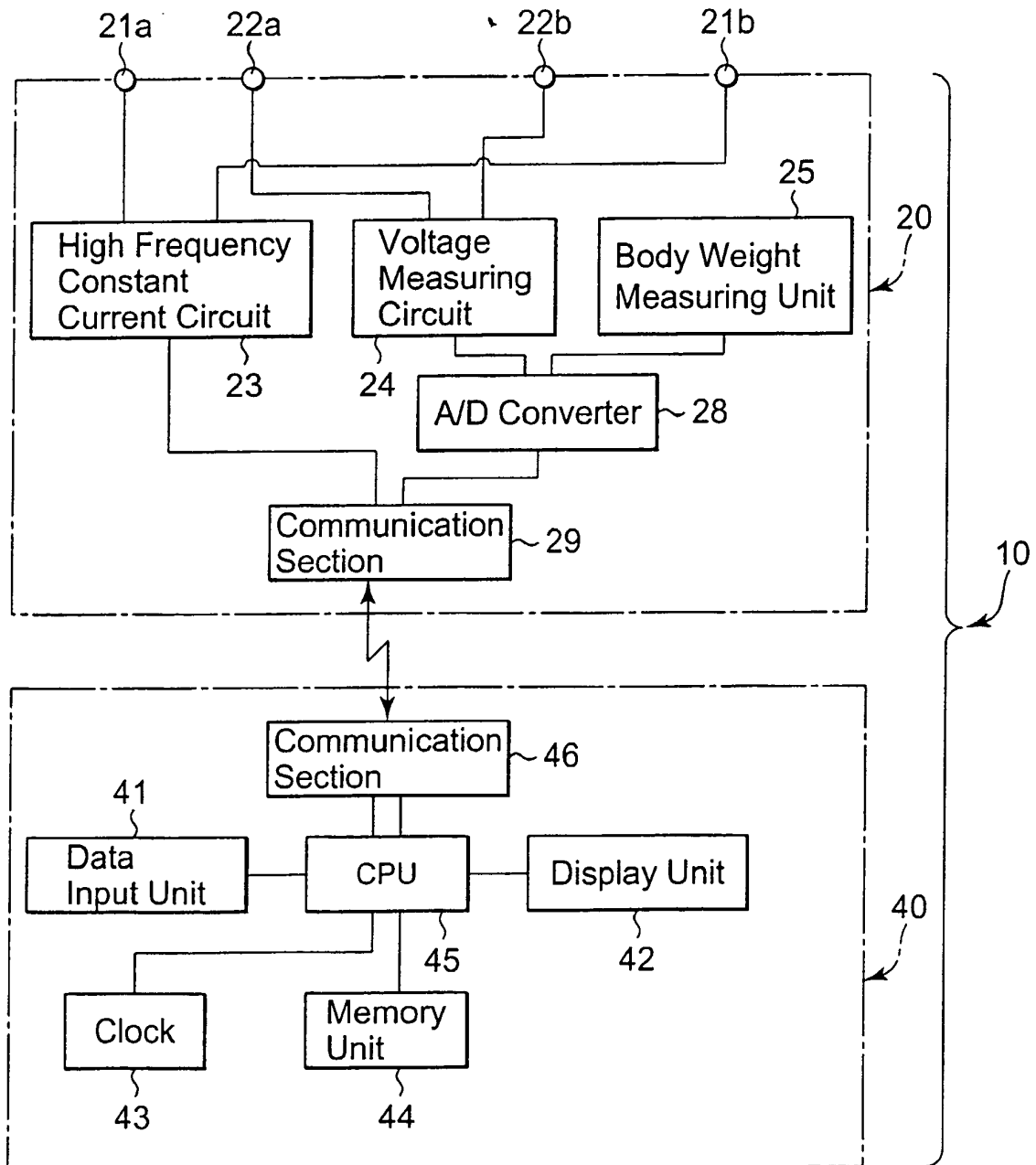


FIG.3

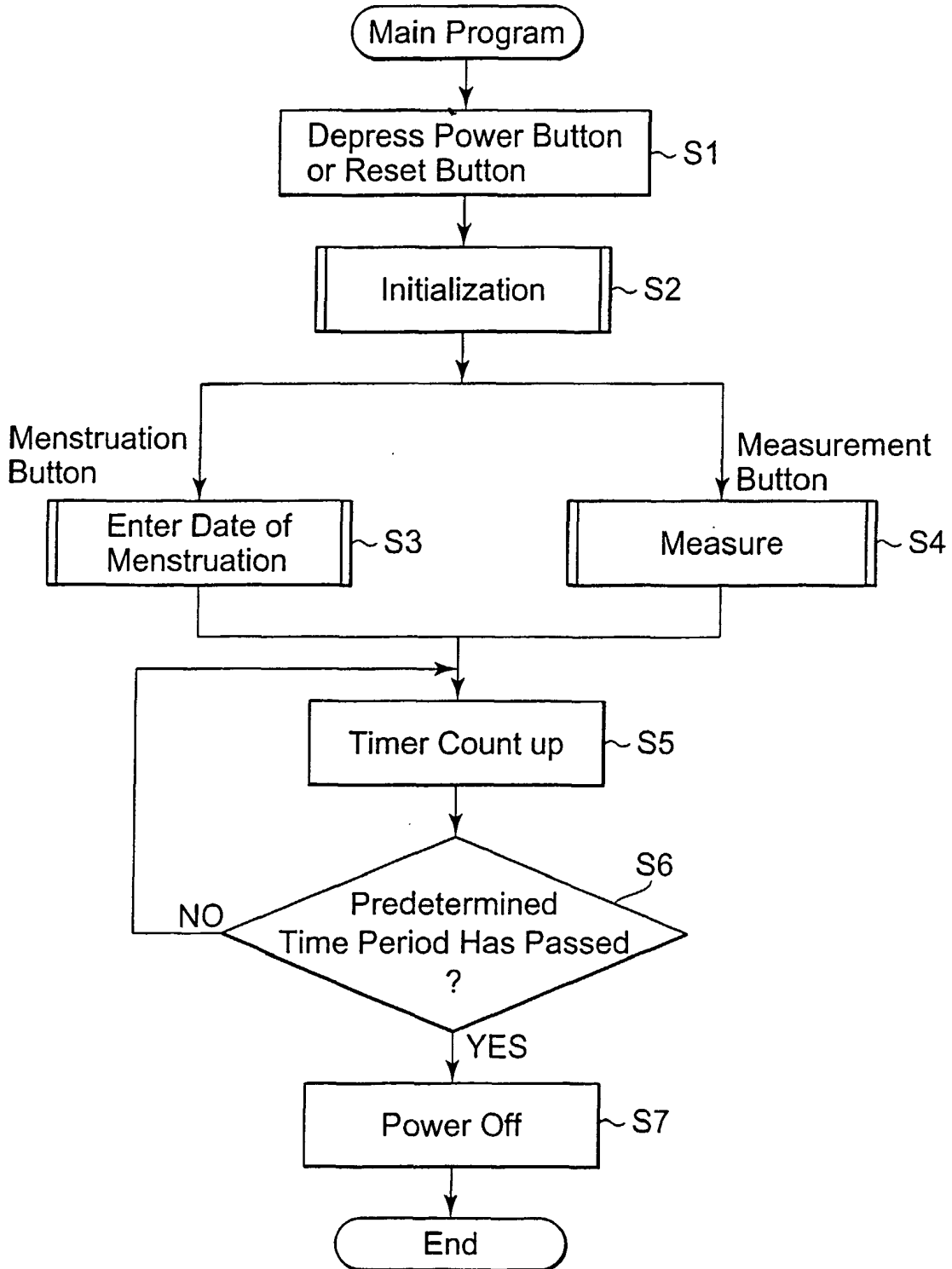


FIG.4

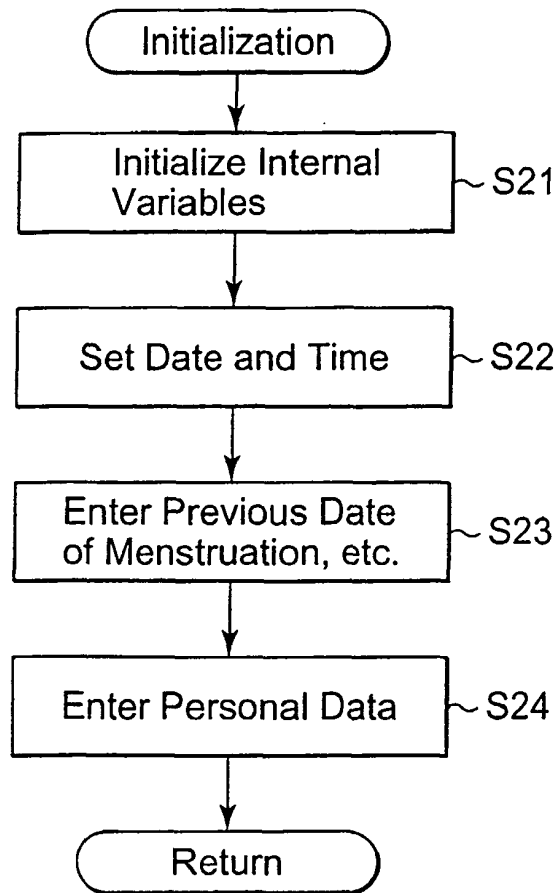


FIG.5

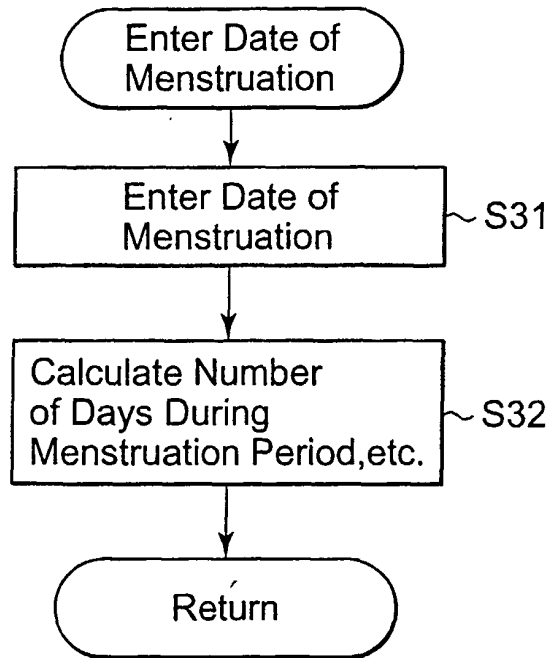


FIG.6

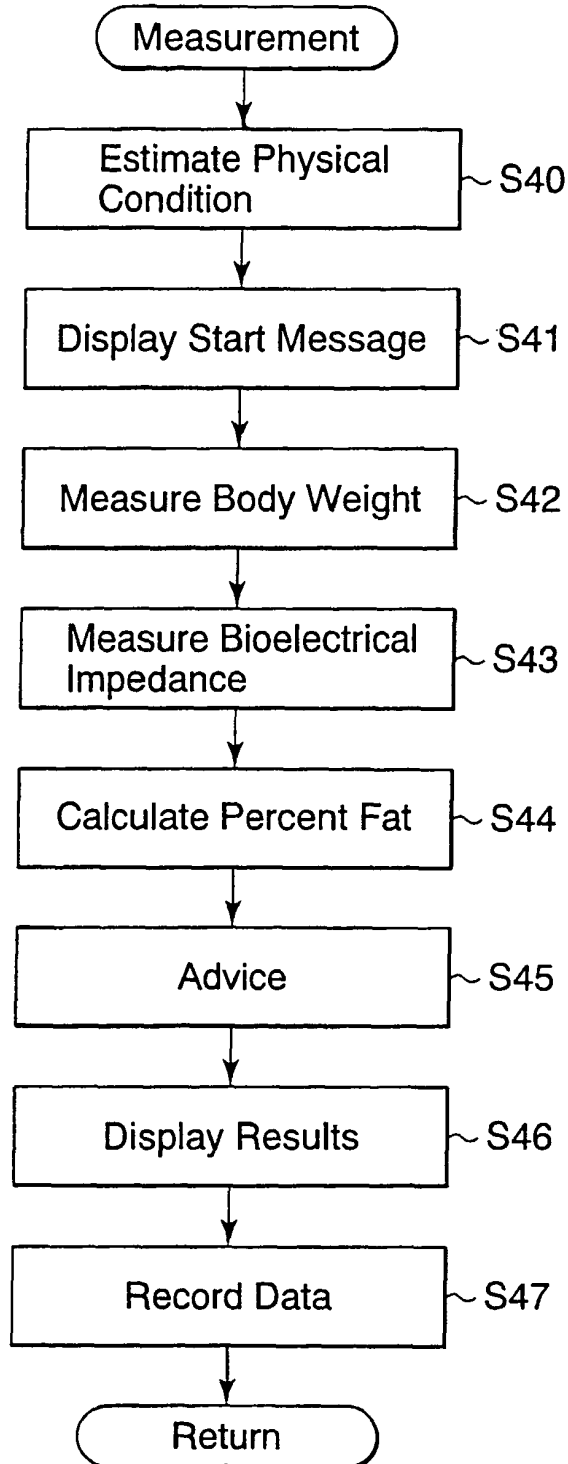


FIG.7

<Example of Main Physical Variation Occurred with Days since Menstruation (28-day period) >

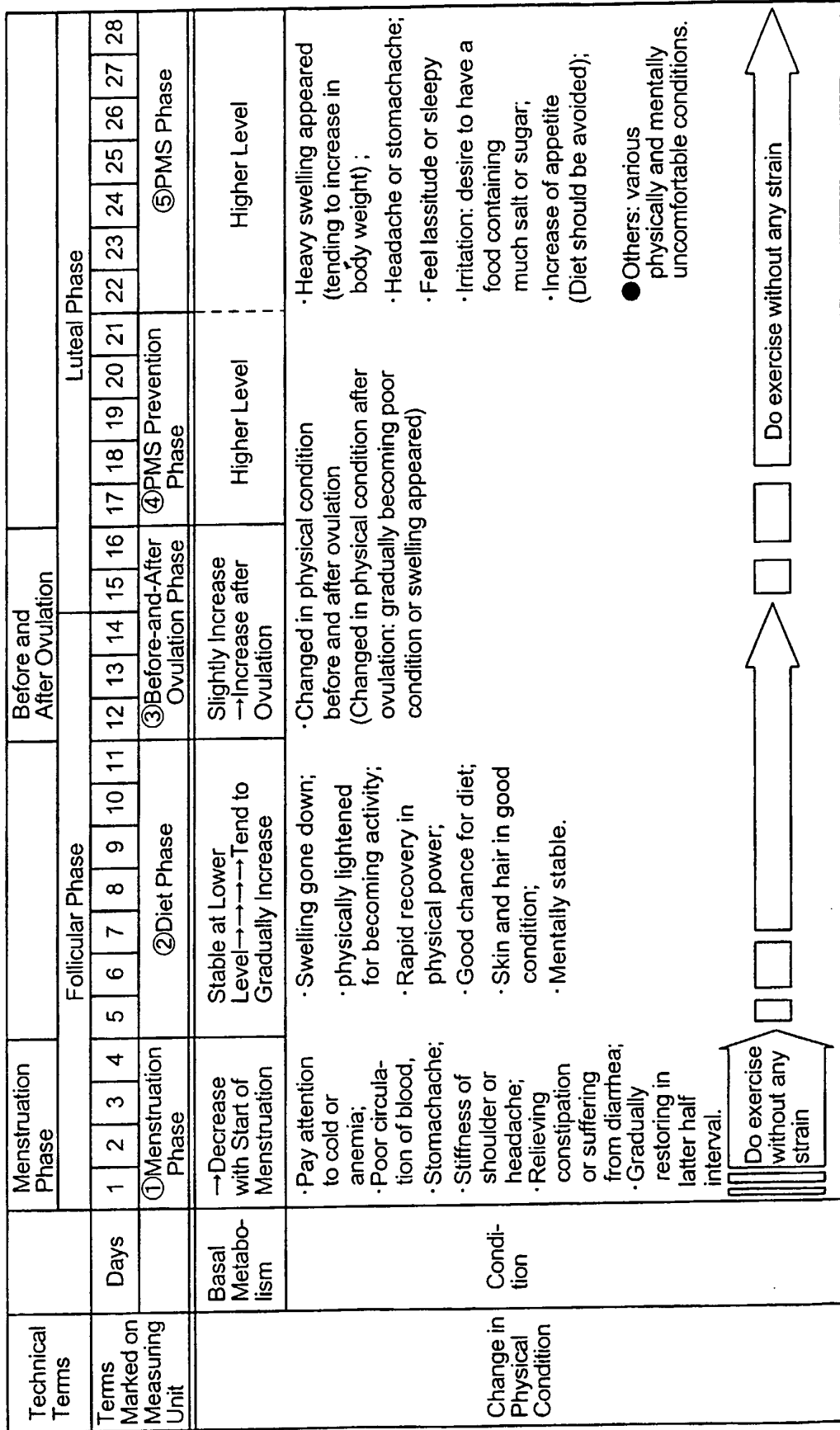


FIG.8

< Estimation of length of each phase in case where menstruation period
is divided into five phases >

- (1) Menstruation Phase = 1 ~ a
- (2) Diet Phase (Follicular Phase) = (a+1) ~ {Average number of days during the period - (14+b)}
;or
= (a+1) ~ {Minimum number of days during the period - (14+b)}
- (3) Before-and-After Ovulation Phase (Ovulation Phase) = {Average number of days during the period - (14+b-1) - 2} ~ {Average number of days during the period - (14+b-1) + 2}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period - (14+b-1)} ~ {Minimum number of days during the period - (14+b-1)}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period - (14+b-1)} ~ {Maximum number of days during the period - (14+b-1)}
- (4) PMS Prevention Phase (First Half of Luteal Phase) = {Average number of days during the period - (14+b-1) + 2 + 1} ~ {Average number of days during the period - (7+c)}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period - (14+b-1) + 1} ~ {Minimum number of days during the period - (7+c)}
;or
= {Maximum number of days during the period - (14+b-1) + 1} ~ {Minimum number of days during the period - (7+c)}
- (5) PMS Phase (Latter Half of Luteal Phase) = {Average number of days during the period - (7+c) + 1} ~ {Next menstruation input date - 1}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period - (7+c) + 1} ~ {Next menstruation input date - 1}

Notes: "a" means the length of menstruation phase, typically four days;
"b" means an adjustment interval for before-and-after ovulation phase, typically three days; and
"c" means an adjustment interval for PMS phase, typically 0 day.

FIG.9

Increase in Percent fat ↑	Advise to do light stretch for increasing metabolism while relaxing; and Advise about proper action and suitable nutrition for relieving menstruation pain.	Advise to do slightly hard aerobics; Advise about meal likely to provide weight reduction; and Instruct to correct one's behavior.	Watch with a jealous eye! Advise about action not to increase body weight, suitable aerobics, and proper nutrition for restoration from fatigue.	Advise to do light aerobics and to take meal for reducing swelling; and Prepare in an easy state for PMS phase.	Advise about meal for eliminating or at least relieving swelling; and Make comfortable to eliminate irritation.
No change in Percent fat → (within ±0.5%)	Make it easy yourself; Advise about breathing method for increasing metabolism and improving circulation of blood; and Advise about proper action for relieving menstruation pain.	Advise to do aerobics for efficiently reducing body weight; and Advise about meal suitable for providing diet effect.	Gradually become difficult to be lean, but make comfortable; Advise to do light aerobics for longer period of time; and Advise about proper nutrition for restoration from fatigue.	Advise to do exercise for eliminating any irritation and to take meal for preparation for PMS phase; and Advise about a water intake not to produce swelling in latter time.	Advise about meal and proper action for prevention of swelling; Advise to do exercise for eliminating any irritation; and Advise to live in an easy state.
Decrease in Percent fat ↓	Take a rest; and Advise to have massage, to do exercise and to take meal for relieving menstruation pain.	Swelling is eliminated and body weight is reduced; and Advise to do exercise for tightening, with some muscle training as the central item to maintain the condition.	Advise to do exercise for tightening to maintain the body shape; and The physical condition is gradually becoming poor, so pay attention.	Advise to do exercise for making relax, and Advise about meal for adjusting physical condition for preparation for PMS phase.	Advise about proper action and nutrition for relaxing, and Advise mentally not to have any excessive effort.
	①Menstruation Phase	②Diet Phase	③Before-and-After Ovulation Phase	④PMS Prevention Phase	⑤PMS Phase

FIG.10

April 19, 2001

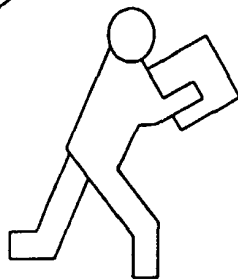
Body Weight: 45.1Kg

Percent Fat : 22.3%

●-----→
M 25th day / 28 days

In PMS Phase

FIG.11



Take a rest leisurely without any strain because you are likely to feel tired in this phase.



Vitamin B,C for roughness of skin
Calcium and magnesium for irritation
Deep breathing when irritated



Food recommended:
Fermented soybeans,spinach,
banana

FIG.12

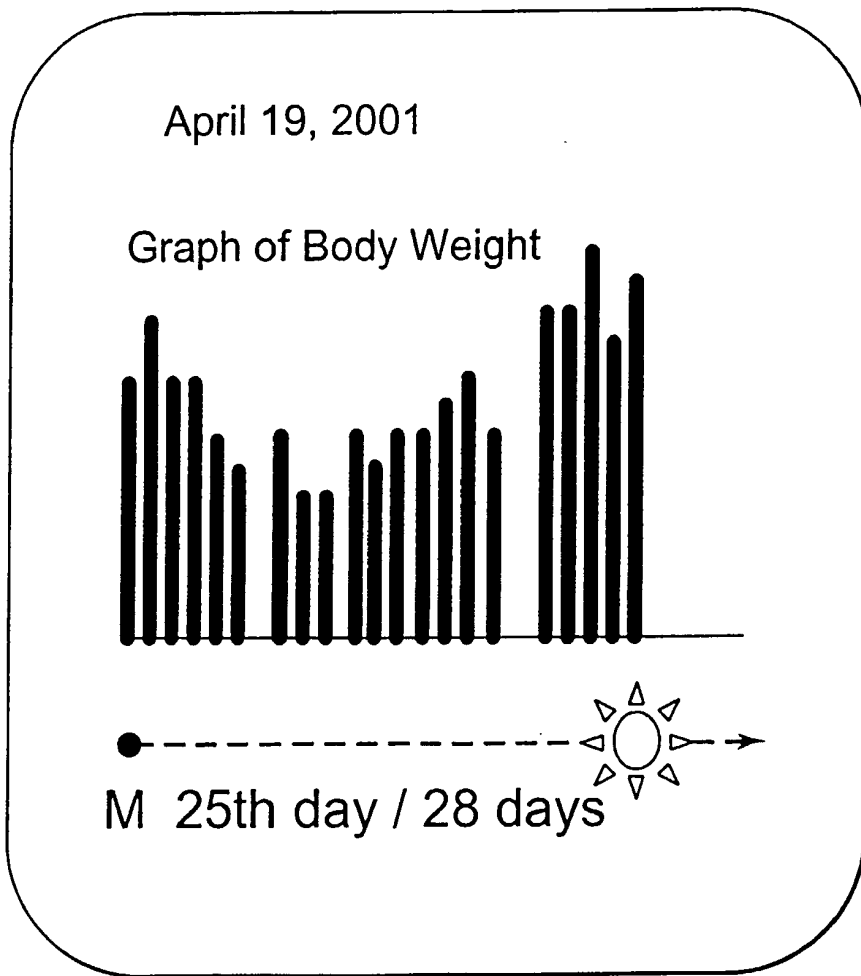


FIG.13

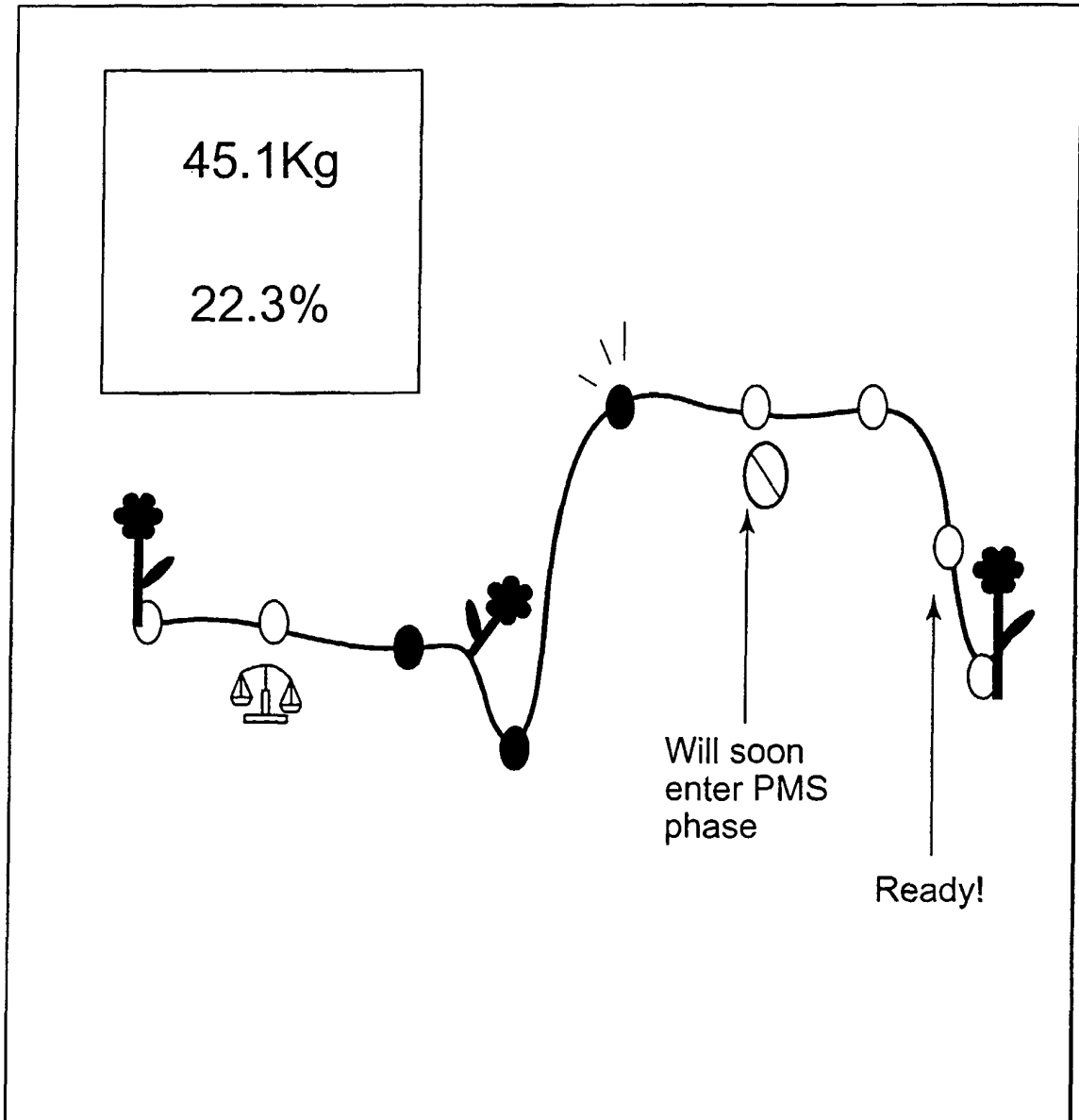


FIG.14

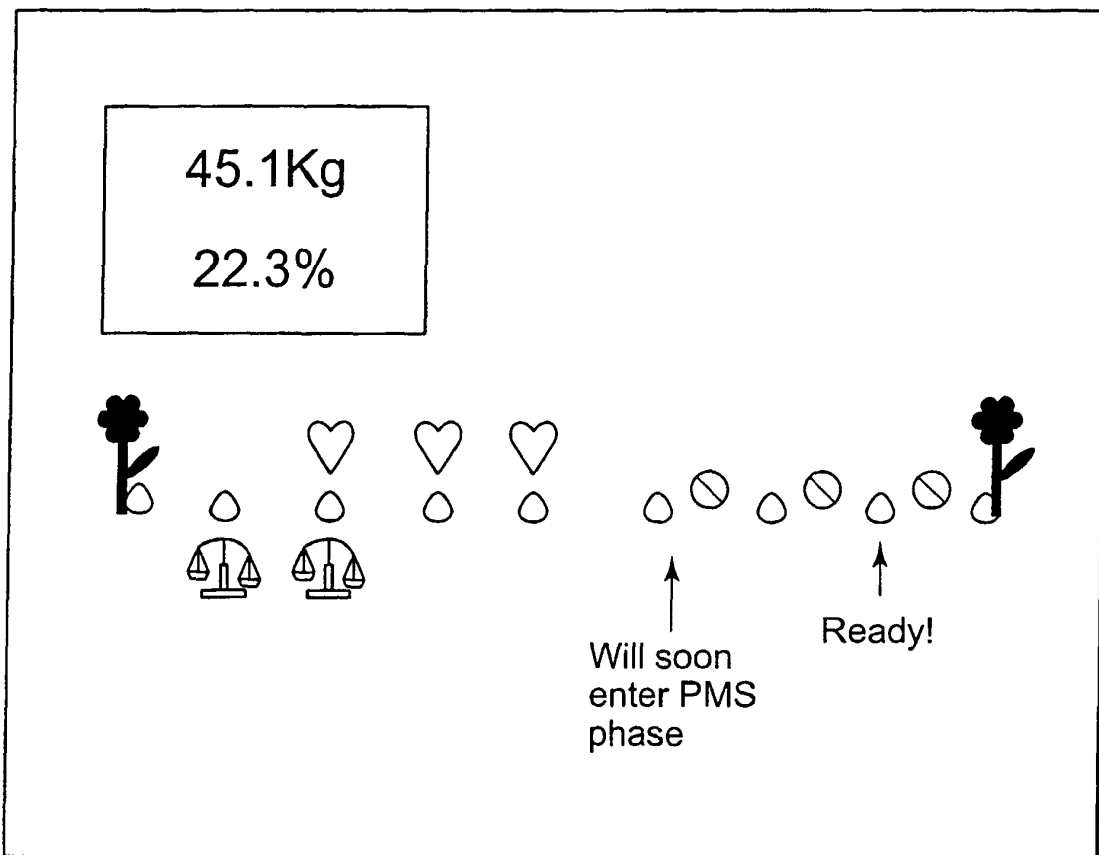


FIG.15

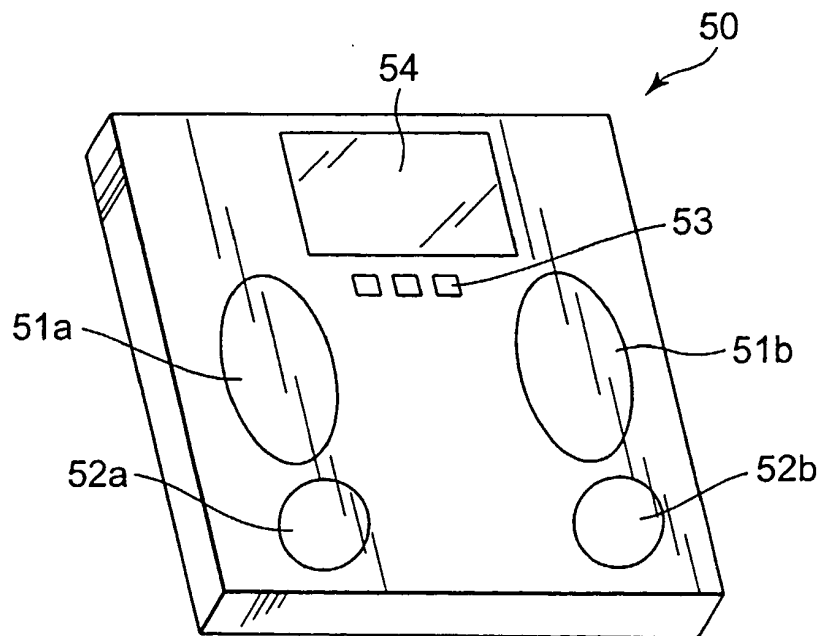


FIG.16A

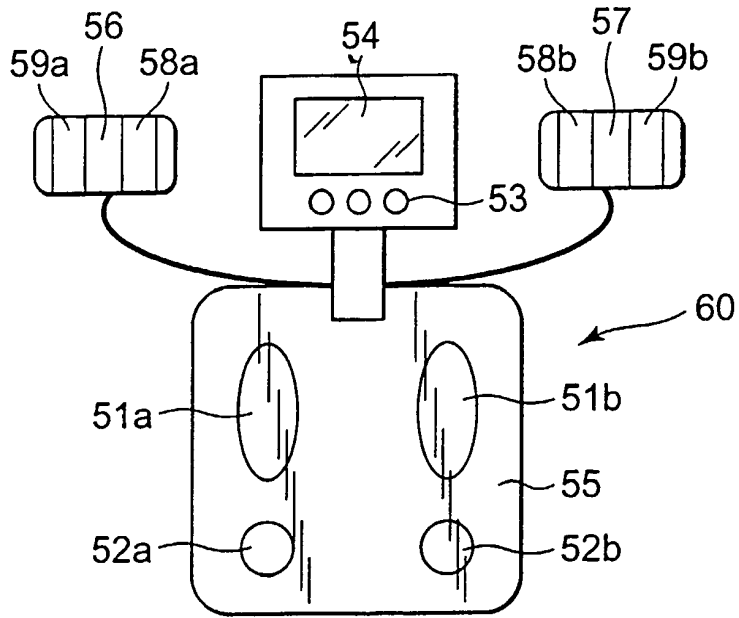


FIG.16B

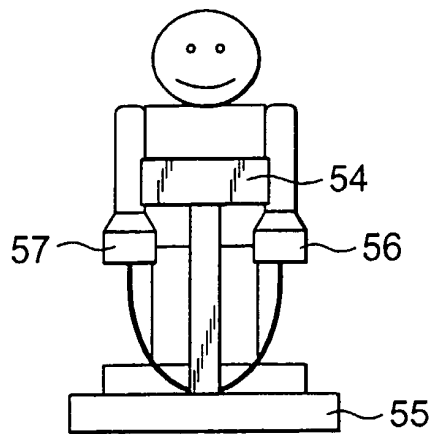


FIG.17

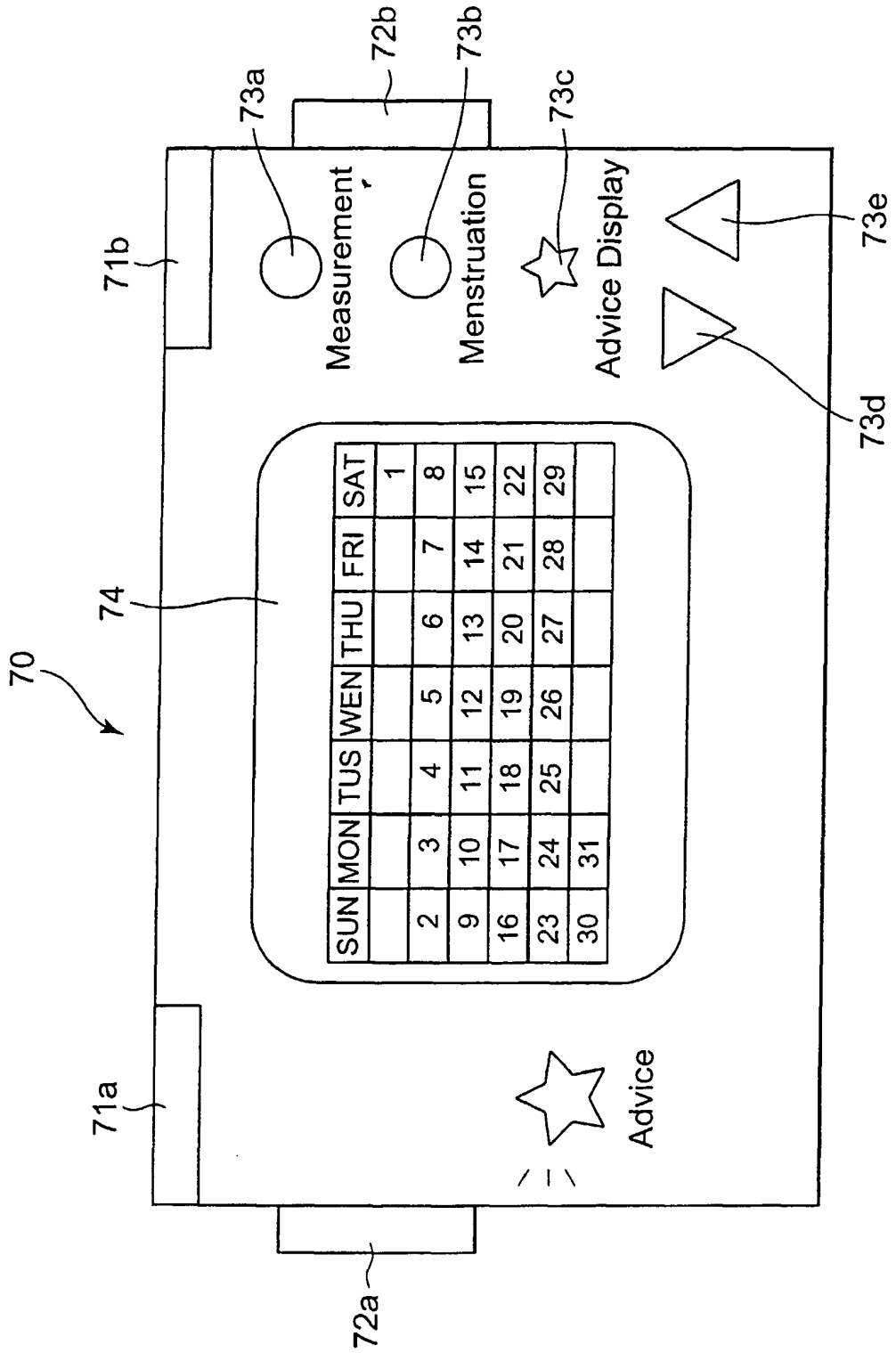


FIG.18

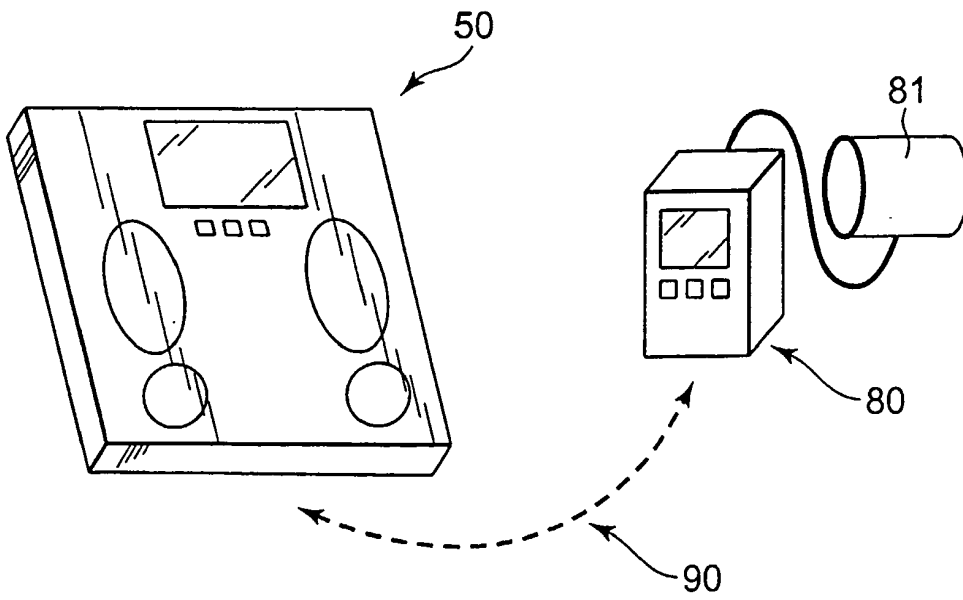


FIG.19

< Estimation of length of each phase in case where menstruation period is divided into four phases >

(1) Menstruation Phase = $1 \sim a$

(2) Diet Phase (Follicular Phase) = {Average number of days during the period $-(14+b)+2$ } ;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period $-(14+b)$ }

(3) PMS Prevention Phase (First Half of Luteal Phase) = {Average number of days during the period $-(14+b-1)+2+1$ }
~ {Average number of days during the period $-(7+c)$ } ;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period $-(14+b-1)+1$ }
~ {Minimum number of days during the period $-(7+c)$ } ;or
= {Maximum number of days during the period $-(14+b-1)+1$ }
~ {minimum number of days during the period $-(7+c)$ }

(4) PMS Phase (Latter Half of Luteal Phase) = {Average number of days during the period $-(7+c)+1$ }
~ {Next menstruation input date-1}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period $-(7+c)+1$ }
~ {Next menstruation input date-1}

Notes: "a" means the length of menstruation phase, typically four days;

"b" means an adjustment interval for ovulation day, typically 0 day;and

"c" means an adjustment interval for PMS phase, typically 0 day.

FIG.20

<Estimation of length of each phase in case where menstruation period is divided into three phases>

(1) Menstruation Phase = 1 ~ a

(2) Diet Phase (Follicular Phase) = (a+1) ~ {Average number of days during the period -(14+b)+2}
;or
= (a+1) ~ {Minimum number of days during the period -(14+b)}

(3) PMS Phase (Luteal Phase) = {Average number of days during the period -(14+b)+2+1}
~ {Next menstruation input date -1}
;or
= {Minimum number of days during the period -(14+b)+1}
~ {Next menstruation input date -1}

Notes: "a" means the length of menstruation phase, typically four days; and
"b" means an adjustment interval for ovulation day, typically 0 day.

FIG.21

Increase in blood pressure (pulsation) ↑	After menstruation the blood pressure(pulsation) will be decreased, but pay attention not to further increase. Save salt as much as possible and keep quiet. When suffering from heavy headache or stomachache, take a rest without any strain.	Any increase in blood pressure(pulsation), if any, in this phase may be a symptom of any disease. Pay attention to save salt. If you feel poor physical condition go to see a doctor for advice.	Give a comment that there may cause big change in physical condition in this phase, and advise to save salt and to adjust the physical condition.	Because of possibility that the blood pressure (pulsation) is further increased after entering PMS phase, pay attention to save salt, to take a lot of vegetable and to adjust the physical condition in advance.	In this phase the blood pressure(pulsation) is likely to be increased, so save salt as much as possible and keep quiet. When suffering from heavy headache or stomachache, take a rest without any strain. (Give an advice about a meal for prevention of swelling.)
No change in blood pressure (pulsation) →	Make it easy on yourself; Advise to have massage for relieving menstruation pain; and Advise about breathing method for improving circulation of blood.	There is no problem. Advise to do exercise positively.	There is no problem. Advise to do exercise positively, while paying attention to any change in physical condition.	Advise to do exercise for eliminating any stress. Advise about water and salt intake not to produce any swelling.	Advise about proper meal and action to prevent any swelling; Advise to do exercise for eliminating any stress; and Advise to live in an easy state.
Decrease in blood pressure (pulsation) ↓	Advise to have massage for relieving menstruation pain; and Advise about breathing method for improving circulation of blood.	There is no problem. Advise to do exercise positively; and Advise to do stretch exercise for improving circulation of blood.	There is no problem. Advise to do exercise positively, while paying attention to any change in physical condition; and Advise to do stretch exercise for improving circulation of blood.	Advise to do exercise for making relax; Advise about meal for adjusting physical condition for preparation for PMS phase; and Advise about breathing method for improving circulation of blood.	Advise about proper action and nutrition for making relax; and Advise mentally not to have any excessive effort.
	① Menstruation Phase	② Diet Phase	③ Before-and-After Ovulation Phase	④ PMS Prevention Phase	⑤ PMS Phase

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- EP 1084676 A1 [0005]

专利名称(译)	测量女性身体的装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1275341B1	公开(公告)日	2007-09-12
申请号	EP2002015515	申请日	2002-07-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社百利达		
申请(专利权)人(译)	TANITA CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	TANITA CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	KODAMA MIYUKI TAKEHARA TOMOKO		
发明人	KODAMA, MIYUKI TAKEHARA, TOMOKO		
IPC分类号	A61B5/05 A61B5/00 A61B5/0205 A61B5/021 A61B5/024 A61B5/053 A61B10/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0537 A61B5/021 A61B5/024		
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其他公开文献	EP1275341A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于测量女性身体的装置，包括：身体参数输入单元；月经日期输入单元；物理状态相位估计单元；和显示单元。根据本发明，身体参数输入单元输入被测人的身体参数，并且月经日期输入单元输入被测人员的月经日期。此外，身体状况相位估计单元基于由月经日期输入单元输入的被测试者的月经日期和估计的公式来估计测量日所属的被测试者的身体状况的相位。身体状况的阶段。此外，显示单元在基于身体参数输入单元输入的身体参数确定身体参数的任何变化之后，基于该变化，显示对于被测人有效的建议信息以在该测量日生活中注意。确定的身体参数和测量日所属的被测人员的身体状况的相位，并由身体状况相位估计单元估计。

$$\text{Rate of change} = \frac{(\text{weight value on measurement day} - \text{average value for previous three days})}{(\text{average value for previous three days})} \times 100$$