



US 20120059233A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Huber et al.**

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2012/0059233 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 8, 2012**

(54) **DISPOSABLE AND DETACHABLE SENSOR FOR CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING**

**Publication Classification**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*A61B 5/00* (2006.01)  
*B23P 11/00* (2006.01)

(75) **Inventors:** **Christian Huber**, Graz (AT);  
**Rupert Grüllenberger**, Graz (AT);  
**Jürgen Fortin**, Graz (AT)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **600/323; 29/428**

(73) **Assignee:** **CNSYSTEMS MEDIZINTECHNIK AG**, Graz (AT)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

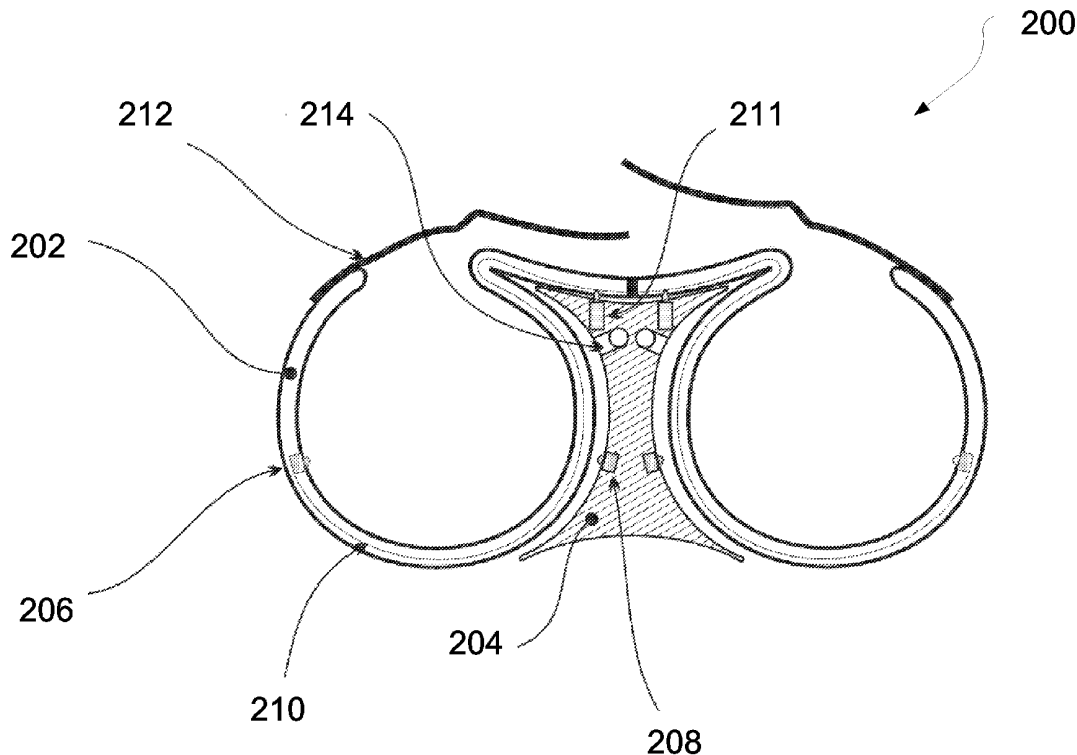
(21) **Appl. No.:** **13/226,596**

(22) **Filed:** **Sep. 7, 2011**

A sensor system for continuous non-invasive arterial blood pressure (CNAP) is provided. The CNAP-sensor comprises of a base portion and a detachable and disposable portion. The base portion is connected to a control system. The disposable portion is for attachment to a human body part. The CNAP-sensor system includes a photo-plethysmographic (PPG) system having at least one light source, at least one light detector, electrical supplies, light coupling systems, one or more connectors, and a cuff including air supplies.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/380,511, filed on Sep. 7, 2010.



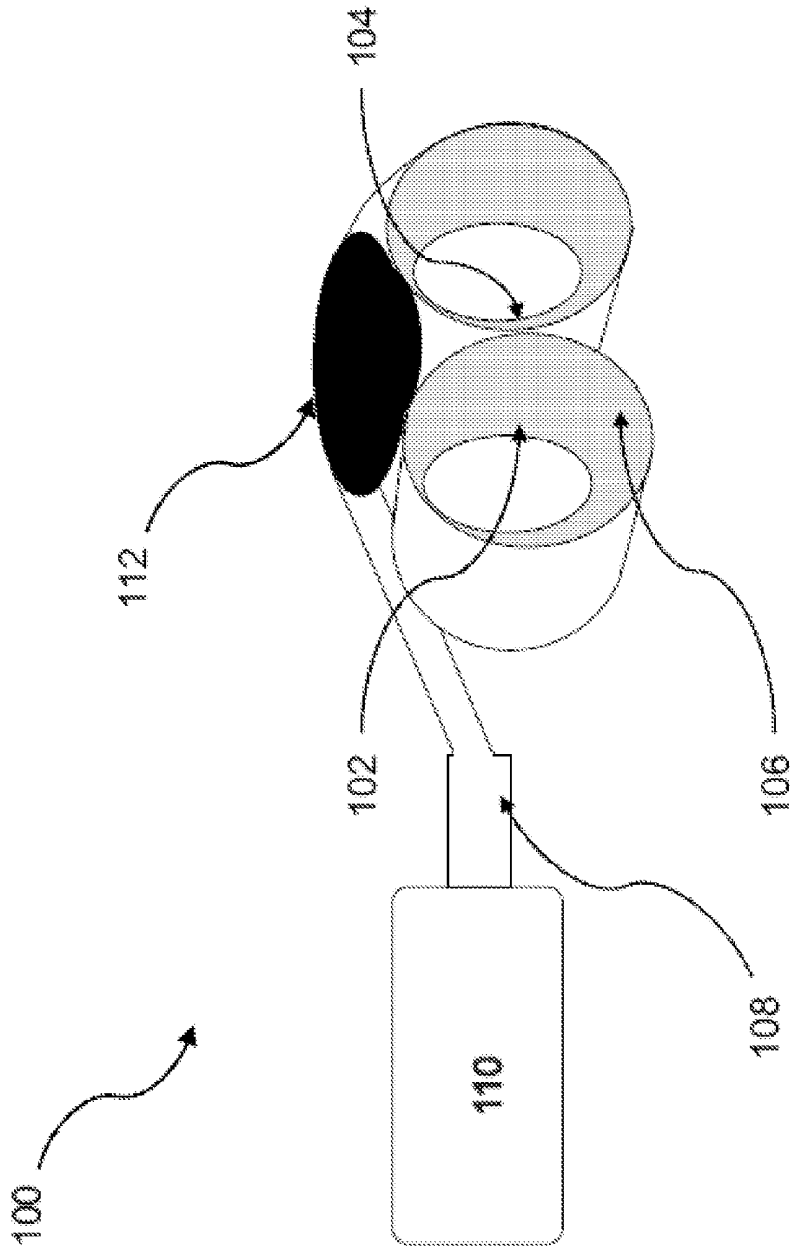


Figure 1  
(Prior Art)

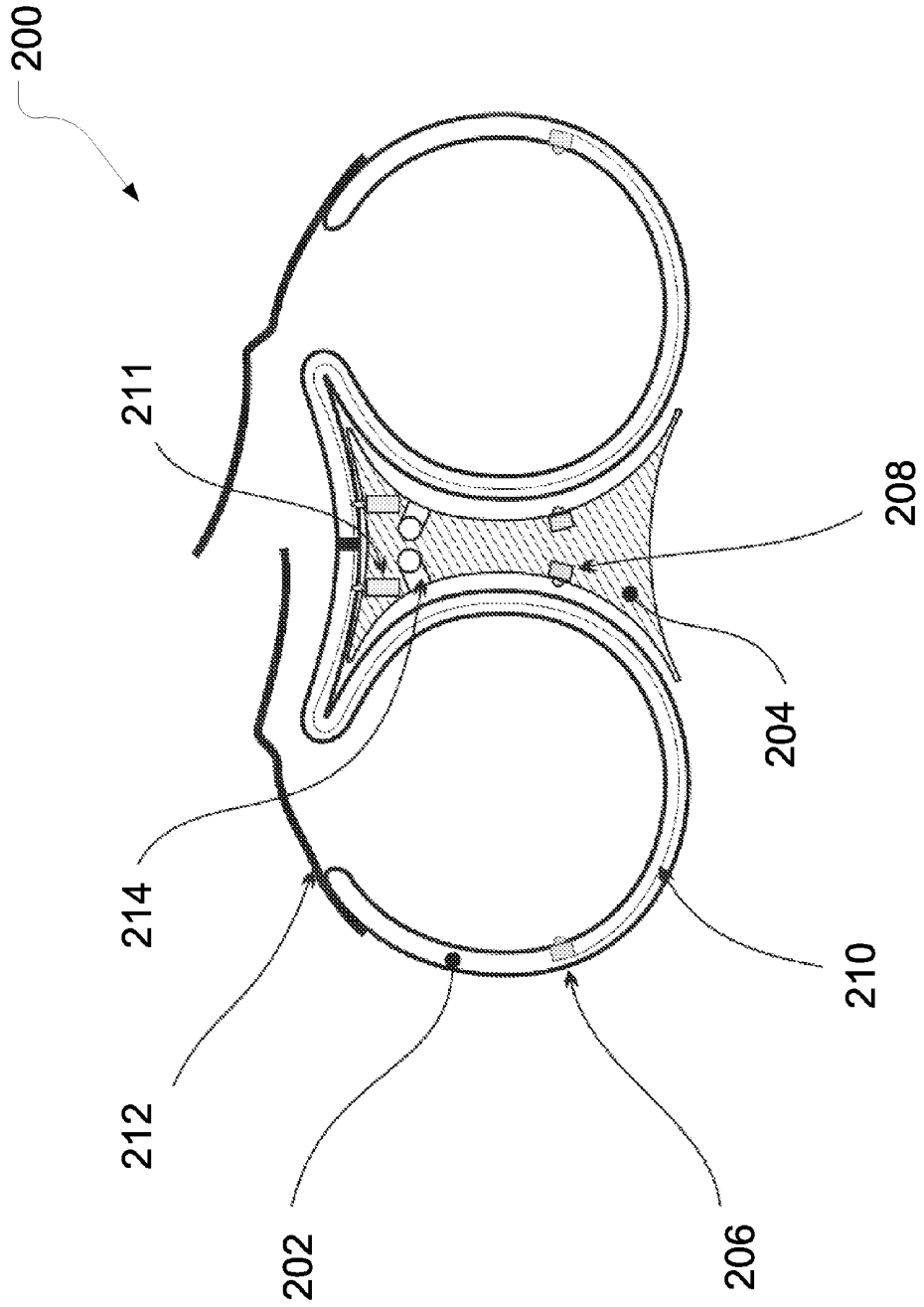


Figure 2

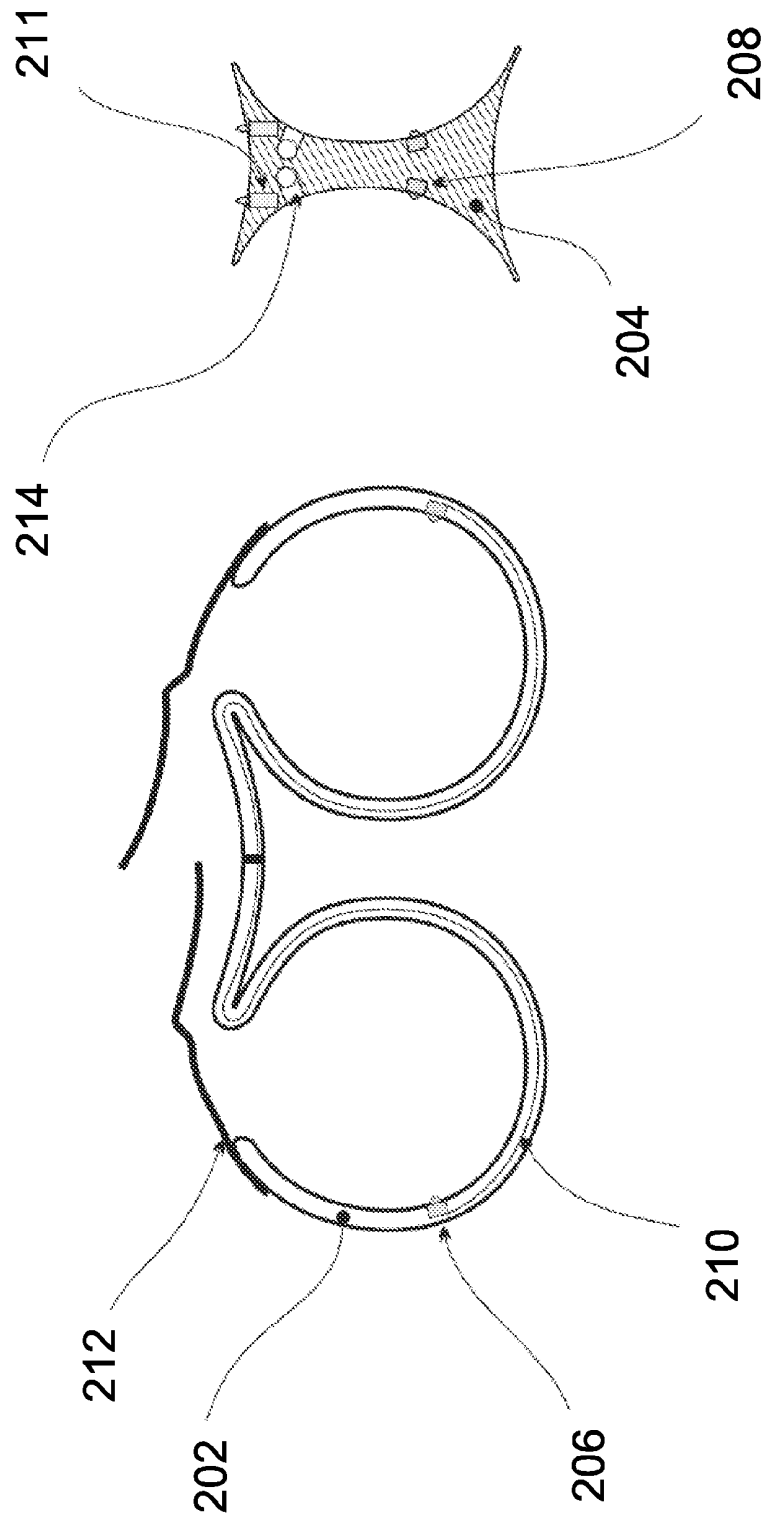


Figure 3

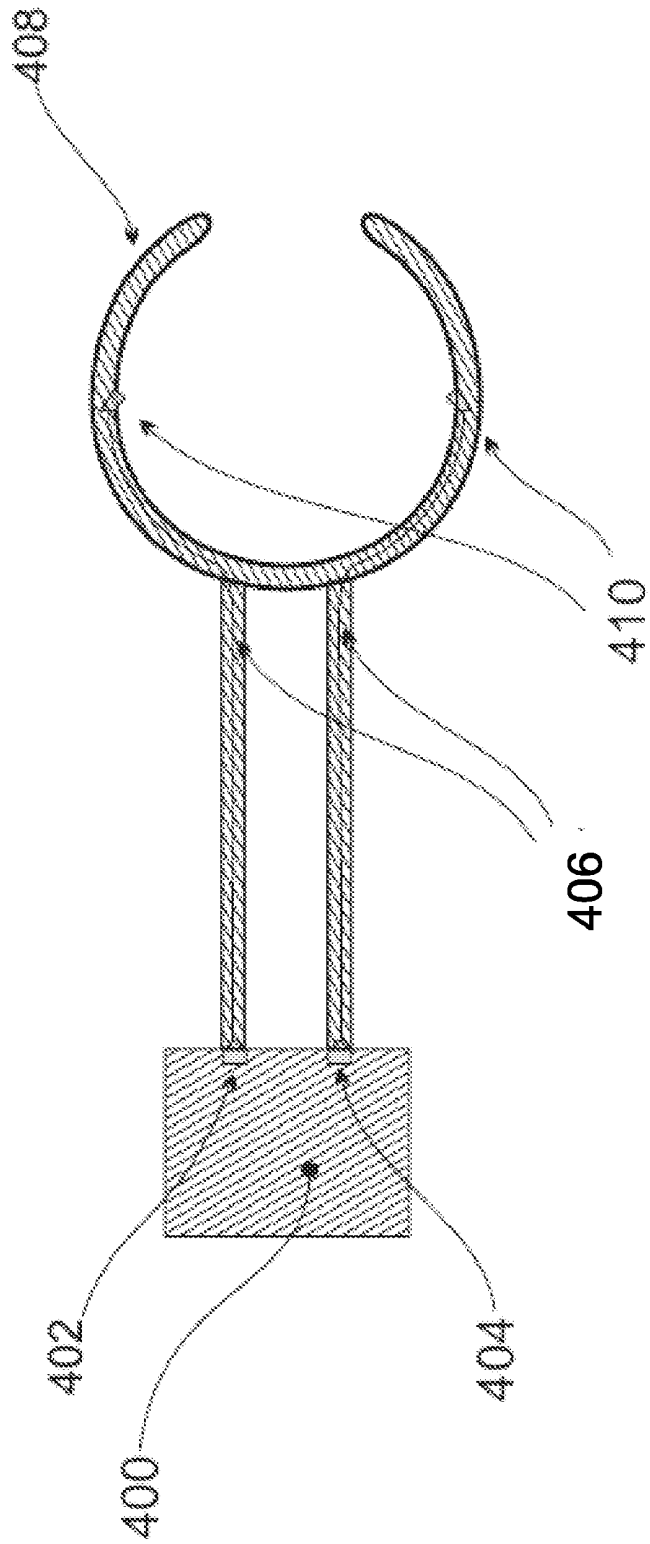


Figure 4

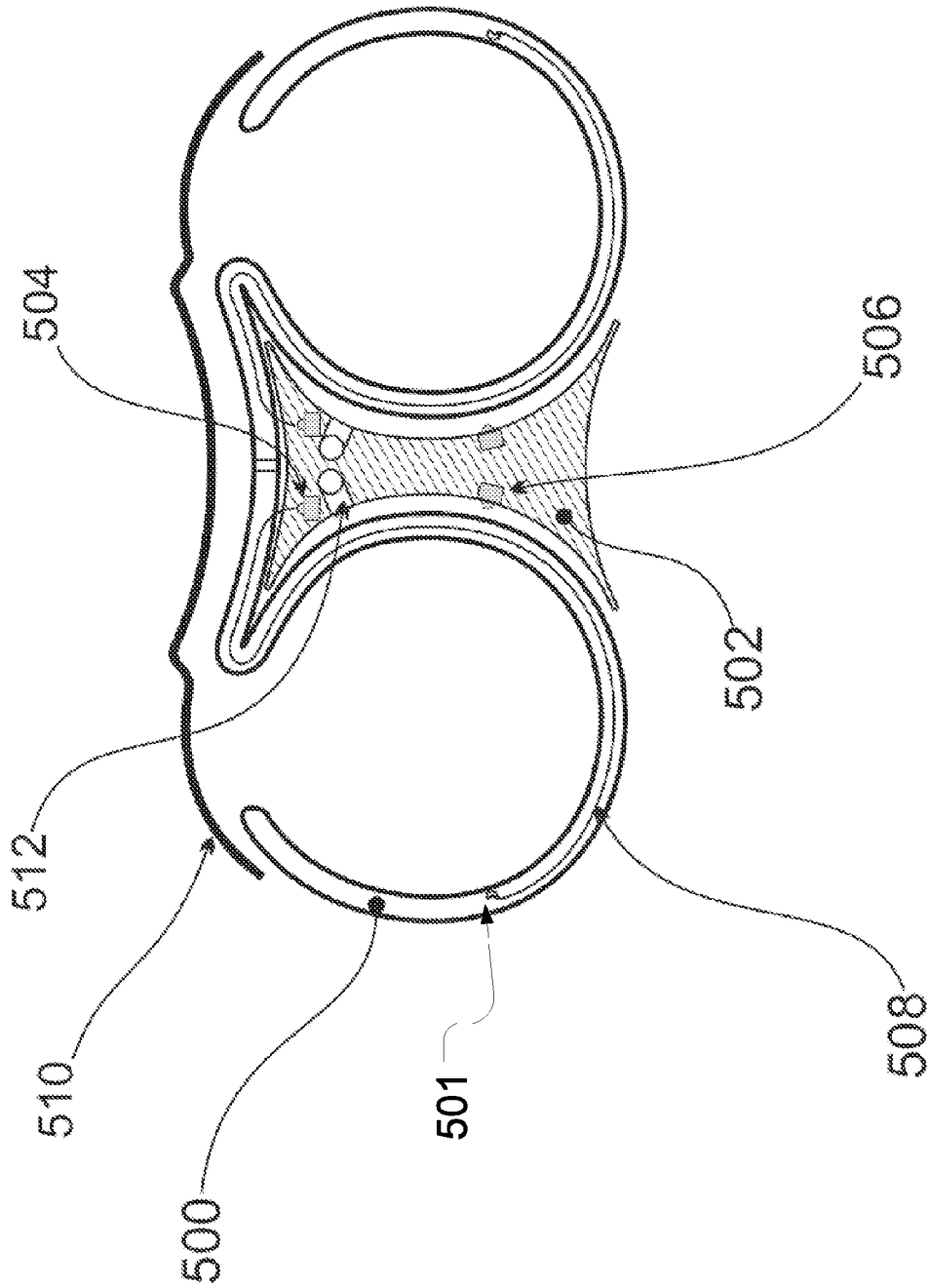


Figure 5



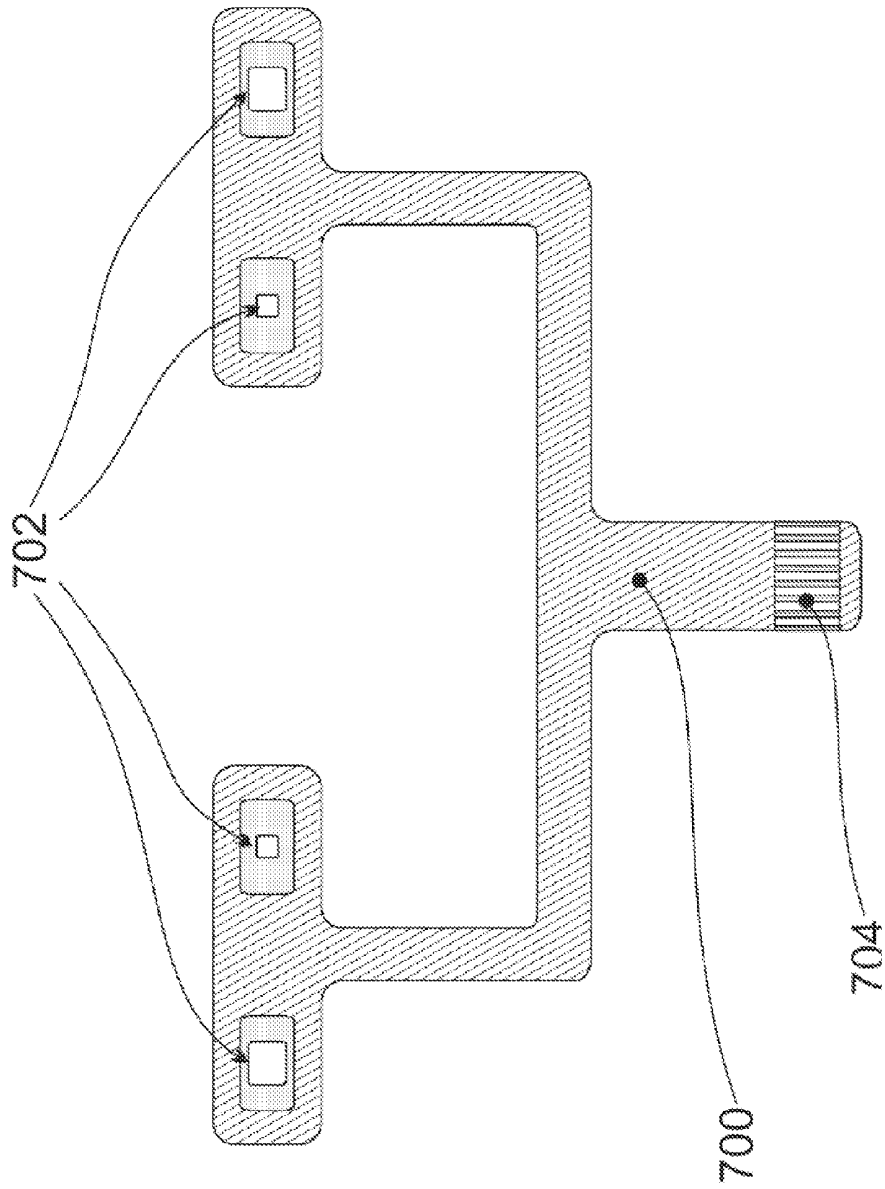


Figure 7

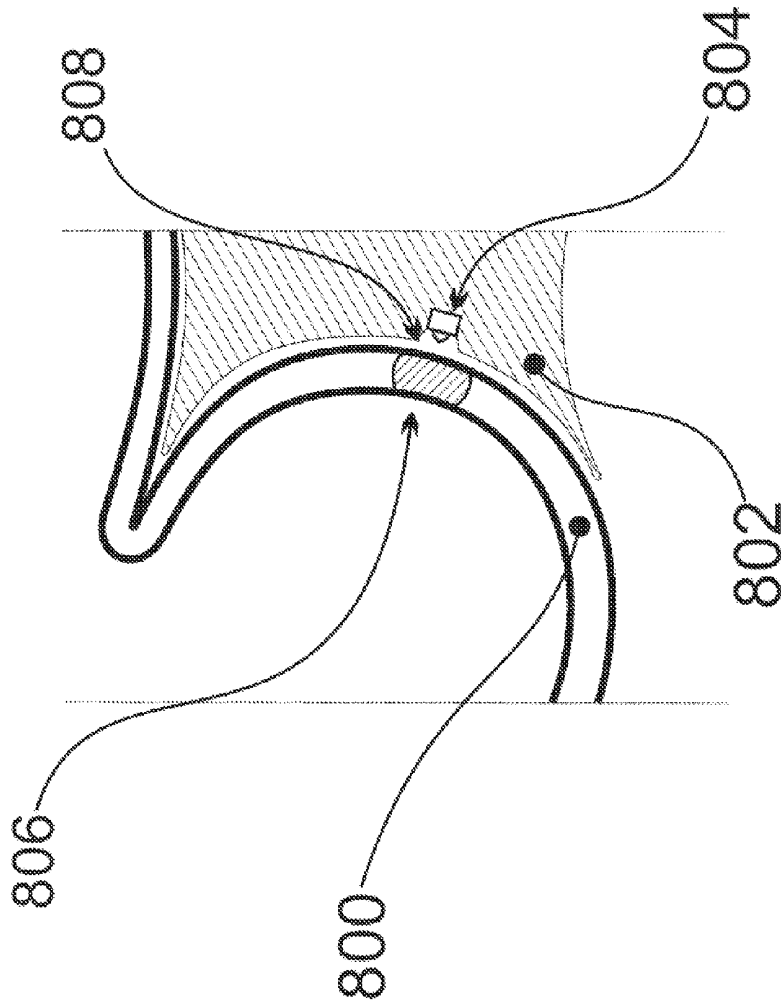


Figure 8a

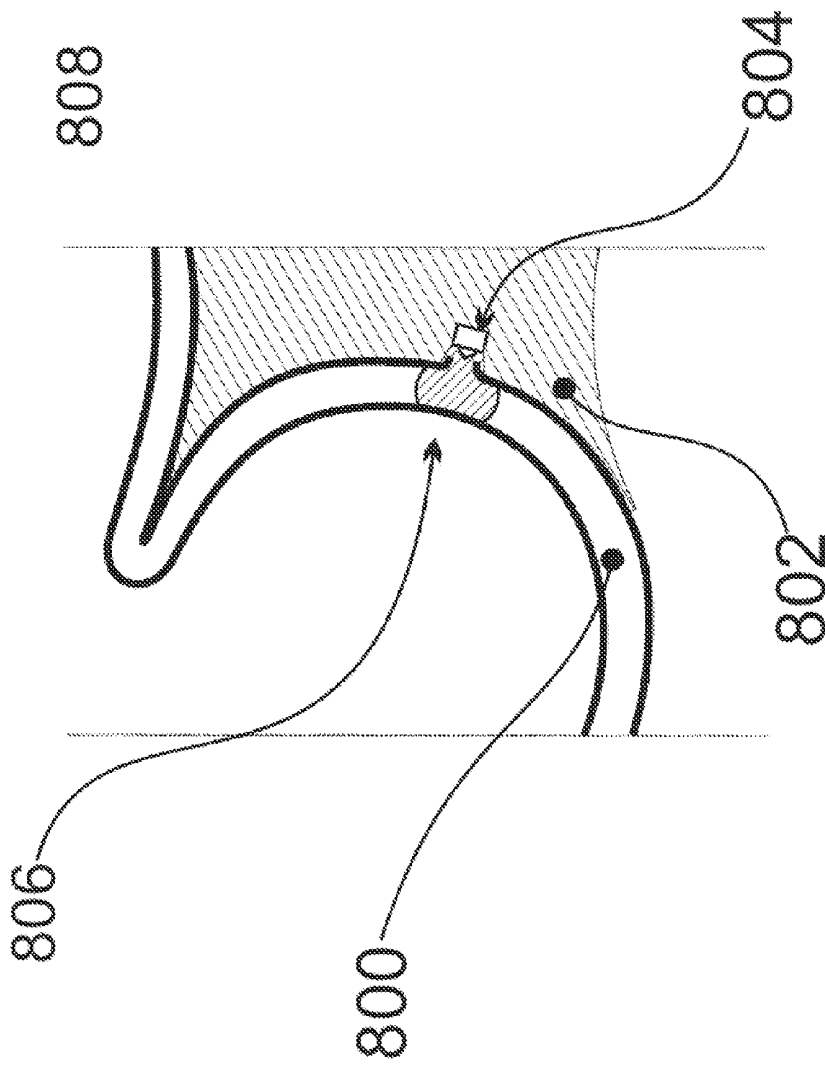


Figure 8b

**DISPOSABLE AND DETACHABLE SENSOR  
FOR CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE  
ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE  
MONITORING**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** The present application is a non-provisional of U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/380,511 filed Sep. 7, 2010, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

**[0002]** 1. Field

**[0003]** The invention relates generally to a sensor for measuring blood pressure and derived hemodynamic parameters, and more particularly to a continuous non-invasive arterial pressure (CNAP) measurement, where the sensor is disposable.

**[0004]** 2. Description of Related Art

**[0005]** Blood pressure (BP) may be measured in a number of ways. As one example, a standard non-invasive sphygmomanometer (NBP) may be placed on the upper arm or wrist. The NBP applies pressure to the arteries, causing them to constrict and limit blood flow. As the pressure is released, blood flow is restored in the artery, and the systolic and diastolic blood pressures may be measured. NBP measures BP intermittently and not continuously.

**[0006]** Invasive devices may also be used to measure blood pressure, such as an intra-arterial catheter, for example. Invasive Blood Pressure (IBP) devices can be painful to the patient.

**[0007]** Another device for measuring blood pressure is a sensor having a cuff, an infrared light source, and a light detector for measuring a photo-plethysmographic (PPG) signal. This type of signal is known from pulse oximetry (PO). The PPG-signal is fed into a control system, which produces a counter-pressure in the finger cuff. It is well known that the counter pressure equals intra-arterial pressure when the PPG-signal is kept constant. Thus, the counter pressure, which is indirect equivalent to intra-arterial BP, is measured. This method is known as "Vascular Unloading Technique" or "Continuous Non-Invasive Arterial Pressure" (CNAP). This method combines the advantages of both previous methods NBP and IBP; it delivers continuous BP-information and it is painless due to its non-invasive nature.

**[0008]** A CNAP-sensor system is typically placed over an artery of the human body (e.g. at the finger). The sensor system includes a cuff having air supplies and a PPG system. The PPG system may include at least one light source, at least one light detector, electrical components, and one or more connectors. The sensor system is further connected to a control system, which provides an electrical interface and air supply. For a better light transmission, light coupling systems can be used. When the sensor has to be replaced (e.g. for hygienic reasons) all components have to be replaced. Thus, it would be desirable to create a disposable and detachable sensor system.

SUMMARY

**[0009]** A CNAP-sensor system is disclosed including a base portion and a disposable and detachable portion. The base portion is reusable and is connected to a control system.

The disposable portion is attached to the human body and designed for low price production. The CNAP-sensor system includes a cuff including air supplies, a PPG system having at least one light source and at least one light detector including electrical supplies, light coupling systems, and one or more connectors.

**[0010]** In one embodiment, the sensor includes a reusable base portion connected to a measurement unit and a detachable portion secured to the base portion. The detachable portion is adapted to receive a human body part and is also disposable. The sensor system includes a plethysmographic (PPG) system. The PPG system includes at least one light source, at least one light detector, an electrical connector to connect the at least one light source to an electrical supply, and an air system. At least a part of the PPG system is located on the base portion and at least a part of the PPG system is located on the detachable portion.

**[0011]** In a further embodiment, the reusable base portion includes both the light detector and light source, an air-supply, electrical cables or carriers, and connectors to the control system. A detachable and disposable cuff that contains a fiber optic system for transmitting light to and from the finger is mounted on the base portion.

**[0012]** In another embodiment, the base portion is in the form of a semi-rigid tube, which contains a light source and detector, an air supply, and light coupling systems. The disposable part is a material having thick ends with flexible torus-shaped rings.

**[0013]** In yet another embodiment, the base portion includes a cuff having an air-supply and an air-connector. The disposable part is made of plaster and contains one or more light sources and detectors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

**[0014]** An exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described herein with reference to the drawings, in which:

**[0015]** FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a prior art sensor for measuring blood pressure using a double cuff for measuring blood pressure in a finger;

**[0016]** FIG. 2 shows a sensor of the present application, where the sensor is a double finger cuff;

**[0017]** FIG. 3 illustrates the cuff of FIG. 2 removed from the base portion;

**[0018]** FIG. 4 shows a schematic of a fiber optic system;

**[0019]** FIG. 5 illustrates a detachable air-chamber having a fiber optic system;

**[0020]** FIG. 6 shows a sensor system with a disposable material;

**[0021]** FIG. 7 illustrates a disposable double finger plaster in accordance with another embodiment of the present application; and

**[0022]** FIGS. 8a and 8b show a fluid-filled light coupling system before and after fixation of the disposable portion on the base portion.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0023]** A sensor system for measuring continuous non-invasive arterial blood pressure (CNAP) is described. The CNAP-sensor system comprises a fixed part or reusable base portion and a detachable and disposable portion. The reusable base portion is connected to a control system and contains

costly components. The detachable and disposable portion is for attachment to a human body part, such as a finger, and designed to be low in cost.

**[0024]** In general, the CNAP-sensor system transmits light from a light source (preferably infrared) through a finger and receives the transmitted light with a light detector. At the same time, a variable counter pressure is applied to the finger over an air-cuff that encloses the finger. Thus, a CNAP-sensor system may include a photo-plethysmographic (PPG) system having at least one light source, at least one light detector, electrical supplies, light coupling systems, one or more connectors, and a cuff having air supplies. The electrical supplies may include cables or flexible print circuits, for example.

**[0025]** FIG. 1 shows a prior art CNAP sensor **100** configured as a double finger sensor. The sensor **100** includes a PPG system having at least one light source **102**, at least one light detector **104**, electrical supplies, light coupling systems, a cuff **106** having air supplies, a cap **112**, and a connector **108** to the control system **110**. Light is shone through the finger in order to measure arterial blood volume. The light source **102** is preferably an LED having a wave length between 650-1000 nm. Typically the wavelength is around 840 nm, where hemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin have their isobestic point. Red blood cells absorb light from that wavelength regardless of whether the cells carry oxygen (oxyhemoglobin) or not (hemoglobin). When the sensor is used for a pulse oximetry function, different multiple wavelengths like 650 nm and 960 nm are preferred. A different control system may be used for that purpose, such as the system disclosed in U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2008/0200785.

**[0026]** The light detector **104** measures the amount of light from the light source **102** that is not absorbed by arterial blood (red blood cells), and produces an inverse function of arterial blood flow in the finger. This signal is also a measure of the diameter of the artery. The light detector **104** can be, for example, a photodiode that converts the receiving light to a small electrical current (photocurrent). The photocurrent is transported to the control system **110** and amplified. The signal-to-noise ratio is low and a shield for preventing distortion may be used. Instead of a photodetector, a Light-to-Frequency Converter (LFC) can be used as the light detector **104**. An LFC is an integrated circuit that modulates the digital output signal by the received light. As the digital signal is not that influenced by surrounding noise, electrical shields can become obsolete.

**[0027]** The sensor **100** directs light into the finger tissue and receives the transmitted light and transmits it to a receiver. If the transmitting or receiving component has no direct contact to the finger, a light coupling system may be used. A light coupling system can be any sort of optical arrangement or combination that helps guide the light between the sensor and the tissue, such as fiber optics or lenses, for example. In another example, a transparent fluid can be used to fill the gap between the finger tissue and optical components.

**[0028]** A gas-filled air-cuff **106** applies variable pressure to the finger. The pressure is adjusted by the control system **110** and is equal to the blood pressure inside the finger during measurement mode. For optimal pressure transmission, the air-cuff **106** encloses the finger as a ring. The ring-shaped outer layer may be more rigid than the inner layer of the cuff **106**, which has direct contact to the skin. Air pressure is transmitted to the air cuff **106** by an air supply, such as a pump connected to a valve system, for example. The air pressure is

preferably transmitted through an air tube. The tube may be flexible, such as a silicone hose, to prevent movement of artifacts.

**[0029]** The connector **108** connects the sensor **100** and the control system **110**. As shown here, the connector **108** can carry both electrical and air signals. In other configurations, separate connectors for electric and air signals can be used.

**[0030]** The control system **110** is not part of the CNAP sensor. The control system **110** receives the inverse arterial flow (volume) signal and reacts with a pressure in the air-cuff **106**. It is known from the art that the cuff pressure is equal to the arterial pressure, when the arterial volume signal is kept (clamped) constant. Therefore, this method is sometimes called the "volume clamp method".

**[0031]** FIG. 2 shows the front view of one embodiment of an example sensor system **200** of the present application configured as double finger cuff. Although the sensor system is shown as finger sensors and a double finger cuff, it should be understood that a single cuff may alternatively be used, as well as sensors measuring elsewhere on the body of a human or animal. A detachable and disposable cuff, or w-shaped part, **202** encloses two neighbored fingers. The cuff **202** is preferably made of plastic or other formable material with consideration to bio-compatibility due to the contact with the human body. The cuff **202** is mounted on a base portion **204**, which in this embodiment is x-shaped. The cuff **202** may be mounted to the base portion **204** by snap fasteners or other types of connectors.

**[0032]** One or more light sources **206** are mounted to the cuff **202**. The light sources **206** may be light emitting diodes (LEDs) or laser diodes, for example. The base portion **204** may include one or more light detectors **208**, which are located opposite to the light sources **206**. The light sources **206** may be connected to an electrical supply **211** by electrical connectors **210**, such as wires, for example. The electrical connectors **210** may be formed as part of the cuff **202**. The cuff **202** may be secured to fingers with a fastener **212**, such as an adhesive tape, Velcro®, or a fastening clip over the fingers. Alternatively, any known fastener may secure the cuff **202** to the fingers. The base portion **204** may also include an air tube **214** for supplying air to the cuff **202** from an air supply (not shown) in order to produce pressure to the finger.

**[0033]** FIG. 3 shows the cuff **202** detached from the base portion **204**. The cuff **202** includes only the light sources **206**, which may be LEDs, and the electrical connectors **210**. In one embodiment, the cuff **202** does not include any electrical components. In another embodiment, the cuff **202** can include the light detectors **208** instead of or in addition to the light source **206**.

**[0034]** FIG. 4 shows an example of a fiber optic system that can be used for plethysmography. The base portion **400** includes both a light source **402** and a light detector **404**. Optical fibers **406** carry light to and from a portion **408** that could be detachable and disposable. The fiber optics may require additional light guides **410** at the fiber end for light propagation from and to the finger tissue. The finger is placed between both ends for light propagation.

**[0035]** FIG. 5 shows the front view of another embodiment using the fiber optic concept. A detachable and disposable portion **500**, which may be an air-cuff, is mounted on a base portion **502**. In contrast to the embodiment shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, light sources **504** and light detectors **506** are included in the base portion **502**. The cuff **500** includes optical fibers that transport light to outer edges of the cuff, opposite from

the light detectors **506**. Thus, light can be transmitted through the finger from the end **501** of the optical fiber in the outer edge of the cuff **500** to the light detector **506**. Again, the cuff **500** may be secured to fingers with a fastener **510**, such as an adhesive tape, Velcro®, or a fastening clip over the fingers, for example. The base portion **502** also includes an air tube **512** for supplying air to the cuff **500**. In another example, the optical fibers themselves may receive light from the finger and transport it to the light detectors **506**.

**[0036]** Yet another embodiment of the system is shown in FIG. 6. This embodiment includes a semi-rigid tube **600** as the base portion and a detachable and disposable material **602** placed around the base portion. The semi-rigid tube **600** contains the light source **604** and light detector **606**. For an optimal light transmission to and from the finger, light coupling systems **608** may be located adjacent the light source **604** and the light detector **606**. In one embodiment, the light coupling systems **608** may be lenses. An air supply system or air tube **610** and electrical supplies **612** may also be located inside the semi-rigid tube **600**.

**[0037]** In one example, the material **602** may be a hose having thick ends, with flexible torus-shaped rings **614**, which may be comparable to the end of a balloon. For the application, the material **602** is placed over the finger and the semi-rigid tube **600** is slipped over the material **602**. The tori **614** of the material are put over the end of the tube **600** and held in place by notches (not shown) outside of the tube **600**. This procedure, which can be performed by the user, forms the air-chamber **616**.

**[0038]** Another embodiment is shown in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, a detachable and disposable portion **700** includes electrical components **702**, e.g., light sources and light detectors, as well as simple connectors **704**. An air system (cuff, supply and connector) is located in the base portion (not shown). This concept is known from SpO<sub>2</sub>-probes, where all components are placed on an adhesive tape or plaster. The disposable portion **700** is formed as a double finger plaster. The plaster may be made of a flexible print circuit that carries the electrical connection and wires. The plaster is positioned on the finger, with the light detectors positioned opposite to the light sources. The air system is then placed over the plaster.

**[0039]** The plaster may be stuck on a finger with the help of a positioning aid for the correct placement. The positioning aid can be, for example, a w-shaped elastic part surrounding the plaster. This combination can be placed over the fingers, and when the w-shaped part is removed, the plaster sticks to the fingers. After usage, the plaster may be removed from the finger like a band-aid. In order to decrease costs, either light detectors or light sources could be placed on the air system. The plaster may alternatively form a single finger cuff.

**[0040]** The system shown in FIGS. **8a** and **8b** may include a detachable and disposable portion **800** made of plastic or another formable material. The disposable portion **800** contains a reservoir **806** that is filled with a liquid. The reservoir **806** is opened when the disposable portion **800** is mounted onto a fixed portion **802**. The liquid flows out of the reservoir **806** and flows into a second, empty reservoir **808**, which is placed in front of a light source or detector **804**. The liquid is the coupling medium between the finger and light source or detector **804**. The coupling medium enhances the light propagation between finger tissue and optical sensors by avoiding the gap between the different materials.

**[0041]** When the disposable portion **800** is removed from the base portion **802**, the liquid evaporates. The liquid may be a disinfectant that cleans the base portion **802** after the measurement is taken, for example.

**[0042]** In some embodiments, the sensor may include a portion that protects the sensor against unauthorized re-use. This can be achieved by electronics via encrypted authorization, or a simple fuse-like arrangement located within the cuff.

**[0043]** It should be understood that any of the embodiments described above can be formed as a single finger sensors as well as double finger sensors. Double finger sensors have longer measurement times due to finger switching, and also provide a safe placement for the light source and light detector, as they cannot be twisted around one finger.

**[0044]** While the invention has been described herein with relation to certain embodiments and applications, those with skill in the art will recognize changes, modifications, alterations, and the like which still come within the spirit of the inventive concept, and such are intended to be within the scope of the invention as expressed in the following claims.

1. A sensor system for the measurement of one or more physiological signals comprising:

a base portion connected to a measurement unit, the base portion being reusable; and

a detachable portion secured to the base portion, the detachable portion adapted to receive a human body part and being disposable;

wherein the sensor system includes a plethysmographic (PPG) system, the PPG system including at least one light source, at least one light detector, an electrical connector to connect the at least one light source to an electrical supply, and an air system; and

wherein at least a part of the PPG system is located on the base portion and at least a part of the PPG system is located on the detachable portion.

2. A sensor according to claim 1, wherein the at least one light detector, an electrical connector, an air supply, and air connectors are located on the base portion and an air-cuff is located on the detachable portion.

3. A sensor according to claim 2, wherein the at least one light source and an electrical connector are located on the detachable portion.

4. A sensor according to claim 2, wherein the base portion includes at least one light source and the detachable portion includes a fiber optic system.

5. A sensor according to claim 1, wherein the at least one light source, the electrical connector, air supplies, and air connectors are located on the base portion and an air-cuff is located on the detachable portion.

6. A sensor according to claim 5, wherein the at least one light detector and an electrical supply to the at least one light detector is located on the detachable portion.

7. A sensor according to claim 5, wherein the base portion includes at least one light source and the detachable portion includes a fiber optic system.

8. A sensor according to claim 1, wherein the base portion is a semi-rigid tube that includes the at least one light source, the at least one light detectors, the electrical connector and electrical supply, air supplies, and air connectors.

9. A sensor according to claim 8, wherein the detachable portion is a coat with fixation rings.

**10.** A sensor according to claim **1**, wherein the detachable portion is a plaster including the at least one light source, the at least one light detector, and the electrical connector.

**11.** A sensor according to claim **10**, wherein an air cuff including an air-supply and an air-connection is located on the base portion.

**12.** A sensor according to claim **1**, wherein the detachable portion includes a liquid filled reservoir and an empty reservoir.

**13.** A sensor according to claim **12**, wherein the liquid is a disinfectant.

**14.** A method for mounting a detachable portion onto a base portion of a sensor comprising a reservoir being opened and a liquid from the reservoir flowing into an empty reservoir.

**15.** A method according to claim **14**, wherein the liquid is used for directing light from a light source or a light detector to a human tissue.

**16.** A method according to claim **15**, wherein the liquid is used for disinfection after the use of the sensor.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	一次性和可拆卸传感器，用于连续无创动脉血压监测		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20120059233A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2012-03-08
申请号	US13/226596	申请日	2011-09-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	CNSYST MEDIZINTECHN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	CNSYSTEMS MEDIZINTECHNIK AG		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	CNSYSTEMS MEDIZINTECHNIK AG		
[标]发明人	HUBER CHRISTIAN GRULLENBERGER RUPERT FORTIN JURGEN		
发明人	HUBER, CHRISTIAN GRULLENBERGER, RUPERT FORTIN, JURGEN		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 B23P11/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/02241 A61B5/02255 A61B5/6826 Y10T29/49826 A61B2560/0406 A61B2560/0443 A61B2562/164 A61B5/6831		
优先权	61/380511 2010-09-07 US		
其他公开文献	US8798703		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

提供了一种用于连续非侵入性动脉血压 (CNAP) 的传感器系统。CNAP传感器包括基部和可拆卸的一次性部分。基部连接到控制系统。一次性部分用于附接到人体部位。CNAP传感器系统包括具有至少一个光源的光电体积描记 (PPG) 系统，至少一个光检测器，电源，光耦合系统，一个或多个连接器，以及包括空气供应的袖带。

