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(54) **APNEA DETECTION SYSTEM**

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A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/483**; 600/485; 600/500; 600/529

(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.

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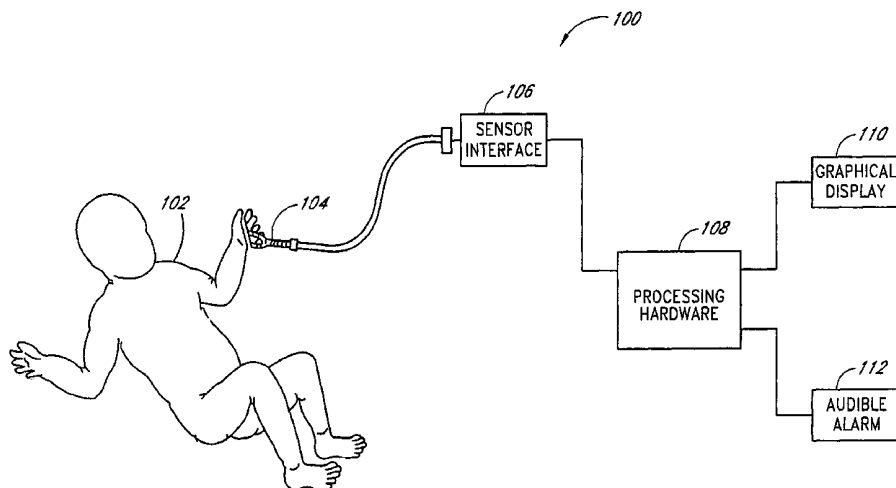
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus are described for utilizing a source of vascular pulse waveform data from a patient for the purpose of measuring pulsus paradoxus. The arterial pulse waveform data source described is a pulse oximeter plethysmograph but can be any similar waveform data source, including an intra-arterial transducer, external blood pressure transducer, or plethysmograph. Through incorporation of measurements of values, such as an area under a pulse waveform curve, that are time-domain functions of a change in amplitude of the pulse waveform over a duration of the waveform, embodiments of the present invention represent a significant improvement upon previously described methods of measuring pulsus paradoxus.

22 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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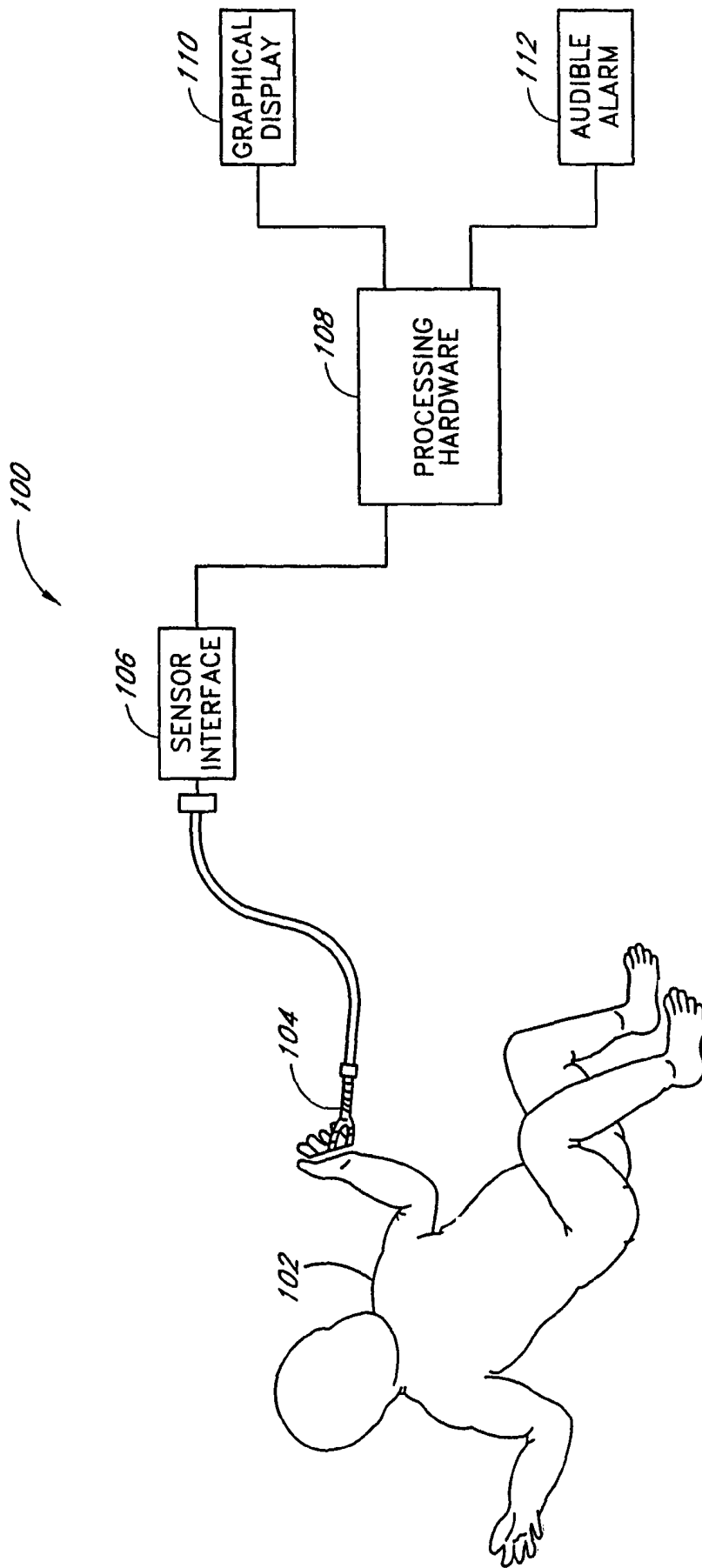


FIG. 1

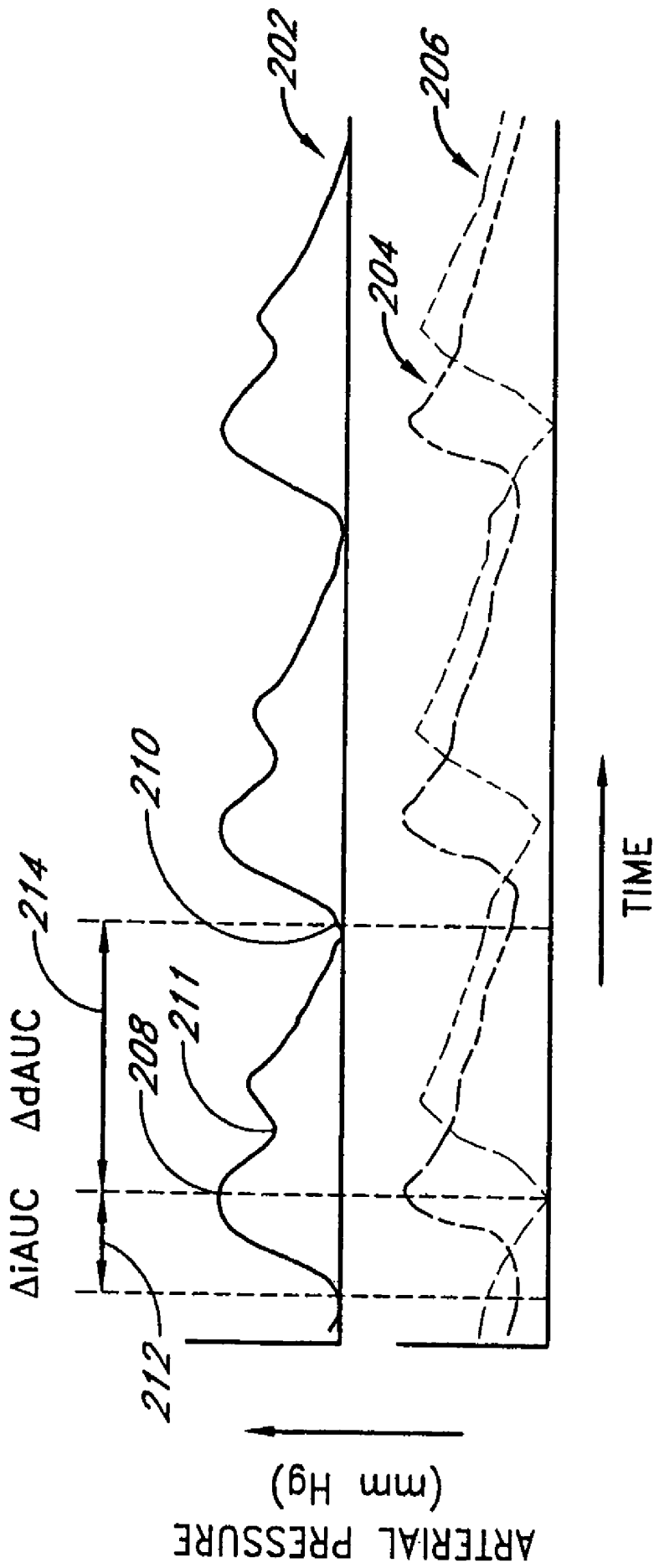


FIG. 2

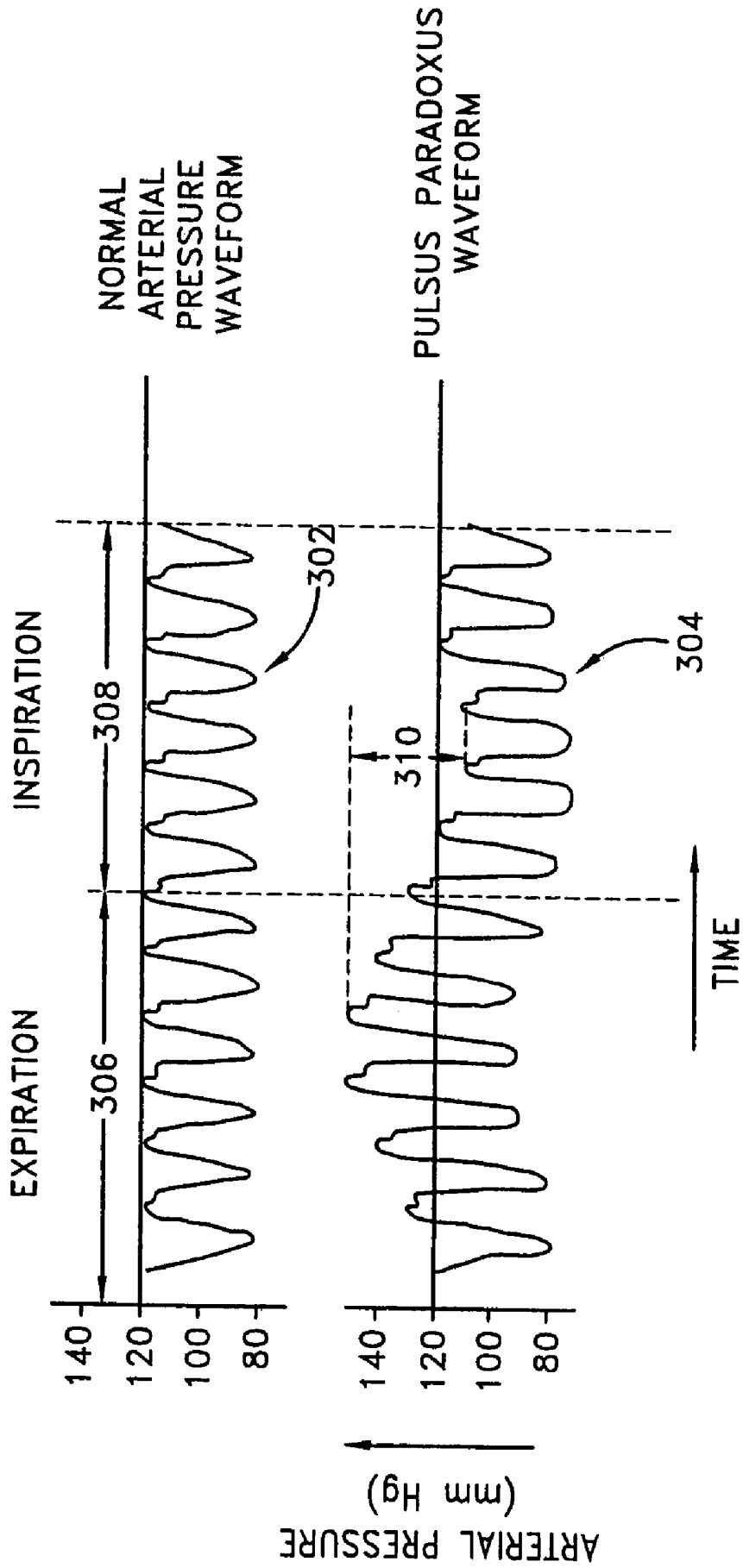


FIG. 3

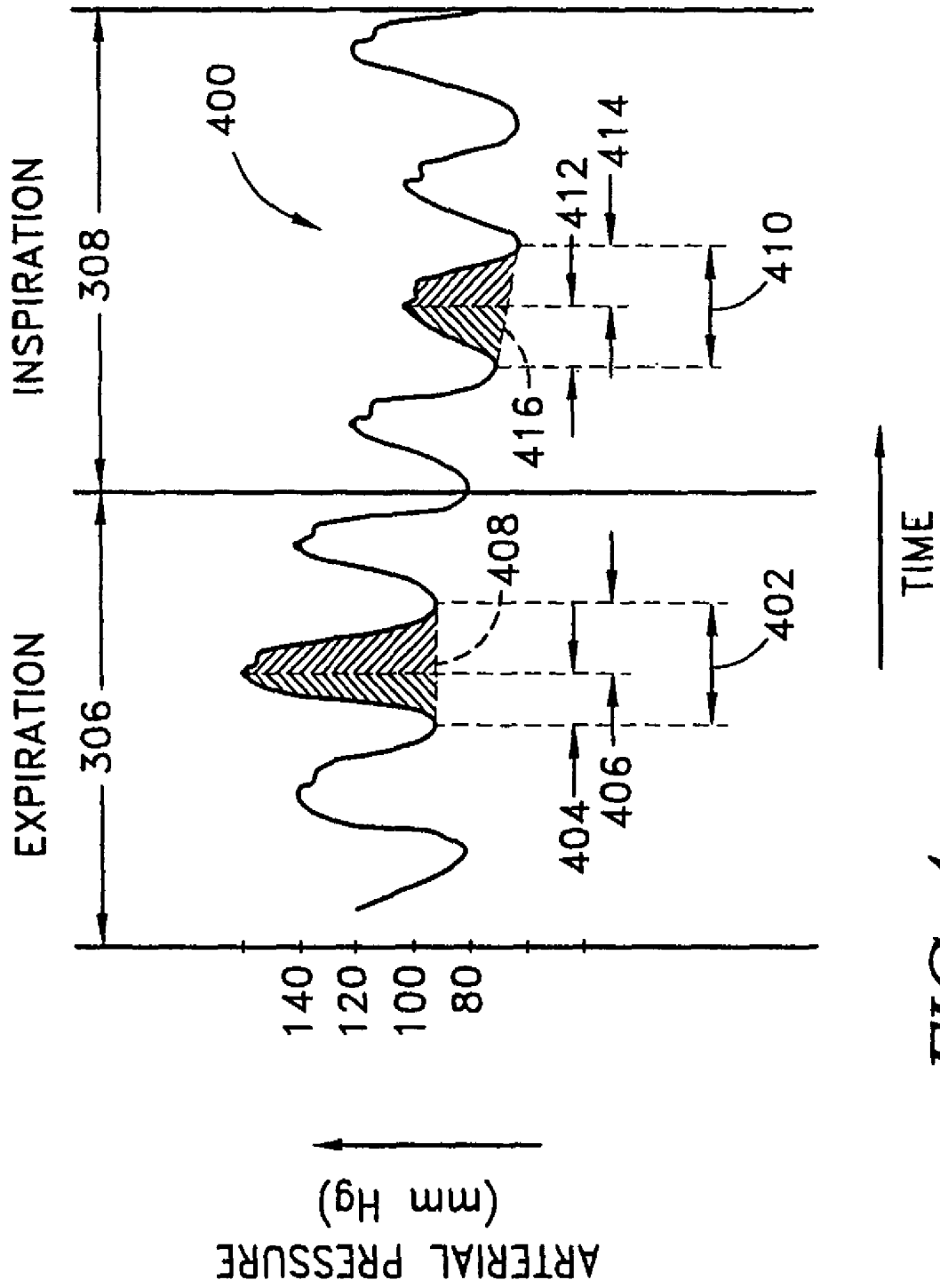


FIG. 4

APNEA DETECTION SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/997,098, filed Nov. 24, 2004, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,044,917 which is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/228,641, filed Aug. 27, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,869,402, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Measuring Pulsus Paradoxus," both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention arise in the field of medical diagnosis, prognosis, and monitoring of patients afflicted with a variety of diseases and clinical syndromes such as asthma, croup, tension pneumothorax, pericardial tamponade, pulmonary embolus, hypovolemic shock, and sleep apnea. In particular, the invention relates to an improved non-invasive system and method for monitoring the presence and degree of pulsus paradoxus within a patient. The invention is particularly useful for rapidly assessing the status of a patient in acute respiratory distress in order to more accurately and objectively determine the severity of the patient's condition.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pulsus paradoxus is a medical term referring to a quantifiable, exaggerated decrease in arterial blood pressure during inspiration. In normal patients, this decrease is in the range of about 2-5 mm Hg; whereas, in a patient suffering from certain medical conditions, pulsus paradoxus can reach 10 mm Hg or higher. Pulsus paradoxus has been noted in a variety of medical conditions including, but not limited to, upper airway obstruction, bronchial asthma, tricuspid atresia, mitral stenosis, conditions of decreased left ventricular compliance, croup, tension pneumothorax, pericardial tamponade, pulmonary embolism, hypovolemic shock, and sleep apnea.

Asthma and Related Diseases

Asthma accounts for almost two million Emergency Department admissions annually in the U.S., and it is estimated that 29 million people will be diagnosed with asthma in the next two decades. Hospitalizations for childhood asthma have increased 3% to 5% annually, and mortality from asthma has increased 10% annually since 1977. Other forms of lung disease, including but not limited to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ("COPD") and emphysema, place a heavy burden on patients and on the system of medical care. Early recognition and accurate assessment of the severity of airway obstruction and of the response to therapy are fundamental to the improvement of health for persons with these disorders.

Common measures used currently to assess the severity of asthma are clinical assessment, arterial blood gas analysis, spirometry, and pulse oximetry; however, all are subject to certain shortcomings. Clinical assessment scores, for example, exhibit marked interobserver variability and have been incompletely validated. Arterial blood gas analysis is an invasive and painful technique and is often complicated by therapeutic administration of O₂ and β -adrenergic drugs and is therefore unreliable as an indicator of asthma severity. Tests of forced expiratory flow, as in spirometry, are effort dependent, typically cannot be used with children, and can actually

exacerbate the underlying disease process. In part because physicians' ability to accurately assess pulmonary signs can be unreliable, numerous clinical scoring systems and management guidelines have been established for diseases such as asthma.

Despite the publication of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute ("NHLBI") Guidelines for Emergency Department Asthma Management in 1991, the asthma mortality rate in children ages 5-17 nearly tripled between 1980 and 1996. Many experts are at a loss to explain the rising mortality of asthmatic patients in view of the improving quality of acute pharmacological management of asthma and the enhanced sophistication of emergency physicians and pre-hospital care systems. One explanation lies in the observation that there has been little change in how the acute asthmatic patient is evaluated. A recent development in assessing acute asthma has been the use of pulse oximetry (SPO₂) which measures the degree of oxygen saturation of hemoglobin non-invasively and empirically. Despite the ubiquitous availability of pulse oximetry, (-adrenergic drugs, used widely, can result in ventilation-perfusion mismatch, leading to a fall in SPO₂ even though the patient is improving. Finally, changes in SPO₂ reflect atelectasis and intrapulmonary shunting and do not directly provide information regarding airflow obstruction and ventilation. An easily recognized, sensitive and objective parameter, by which practitioners of all levels of expertise could quickly recognize an asthma exacerbation, would help in more accurate diagnoses.

Easily measured, objective and accurate indices of severity for acute exacerbation of bronchiolitis, croup, emphysema and COPD are also not available. Additionally, medical emergencies such as cardiac tamponade, hypovolemia, and pulmonary embolism are difficult to diagnose and/or to quantify in severity. Finally, the response of these disorders to treatment is likewise difficult to objectively measure.

Traditional Methods of Pulsus Paradoxus Measurement

Although measurement of pulsus paradoxus is recommended by numerous authoritative medical practice guidelines (for example, the previously cited NHLBI Guidelines for Emergency Department Asthma Management), pulsus paradoxus is rarely recorded in clinical practice. Resistance by physicians to the application of pulsus paradoxus for the objective assessment of disease severity, and asthma in particular, is largely due to the difficulty in measuring pulsus paradoxus in a rapidly breathing patient by currently employed methods.

One conventional method of measuring pulsus paradoxus is through the use of intra-arterial catheters. Although intra-arterial catheters can often give reliable measurements of pulsus paradoxus, placement of these catheters is painful and associated with significant risk. Furthermore, placement of intra-arterial catheters should only be done by highly trained medical personnel using sophisticated monitoring equipment, preferably in a hospital setting. Consequently, this method is not favored for general use.

Another method for measuring pulsus paradoxus is with the use of a sphygmomanometer, commonly referred to as a blood pressure cuff. This technique involves inflating the sphygmomanometer to above systolic pressure and slowly deflating it. As the elevated systolic pressure occurring during expiration is approached, heart sounds will be heard intermittently (during expiration only), and as the lower systolic pressure occurring during inspiration is approached, heart sounds will be heard continuously. The difference between these points at which heart sounds are heard, first intermittently and then continuously, is a patient's pulsus paradoxus.

However, this traditional method of measurement is difficult in the clinical setting in which noise, rapid respiratory rates and patient movement are the norm, and provides measurement of pulsus paradoxus at only a single point in time. Moreover, this process is ergonomically very difficult to perform and multiple operator efforts are typically required. As a result, the method is often inaccurate and unreliable. Manually derived pulsus paradoxus also correlates poorly with pulsus paradoxus calculated from intra-arterial pressure and, despite the NHLBI's recommendations, actual measurement of pulsus paradoxus is rare.

A third method of measuring pulsus paradoxus has been developed through photoplethysmographic techniques. In the field of photoplethysmography, pulses of light having different wavelengths are transmitted through or reflected by a patient's tissue to non-invasively determine various blood analyte values. More particularly, a photoplethysmographic device known as a pulse oximeter is employed to determine pulse rates and blood oxygen levels. Pulse oximeters typically include a probe that is attached to a patient's appendage (e.g., finger, ear lobe or nasal septum). The probe directs light signal pulses generated by a plurality of emitters through the appendage, wherein portions of the light signals are absorbed by the tissue. The intensity of light transmitted by the tissue is monitored by one or more detectors which output signals indicative of the light absorbency characteristics of the tissue. Because the blood analytes of interest each differentially absorb more light at one wavelength than at other wavelengths, the ratio of detector output signals can be used to compute the blood analyte concentrations.

By way of primary example, it is known that oxyhemoglobin (O₂Hb) absorbs light more readily in the infrared region than in the red region, whereas reduced hemoglobin (RHb), or deoxyhemoglobin, more readily absorbs light in the red region than in the infrared region. As such, oxygenated blood with a high concentration of oxyhemoglobin and a low concentration of reduced hemoglobin will tend to have a high ratio of optical transmissivity in the red region to optical transmissivity in the infrared region. The relative transmissivity of blood at red and infrared center wavelengths can be employed as a measure of blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂).

It is also recognized that concentrations of other related blood constituents (e.g., carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) and methemoglobin (MetHb)) can be measured with a similar approach since such analytes also have unique light absorbency characteristics at different corresponding wavelengths. The determination of such additional constituents can serve to enhance the measurement of blood oxygen saturation.

As will be appreciated by one skilled in the art, the detector output signal in pulse oximeters contains non-pulsatile and pulsatile components. The non-pulsatile component is influenced by the absorbency of tissue, venous blood, capillary blood, non-pulsatile arterial blood, the intensity of the light signals, ambient environmental light, and the sensitivity of the detector. The pulsatile component reflects the expansion of the arteriolar bed with arterial blood, and the varying amplitude of this pulsatile component depends upon the blood volume change per pulse as a result of arteriolar inflow. As such, the pulsatile component isolates the optical absorption attributable to the arterial blood component of the vascular bed and provides a basis for monitoring changes in the concentration of the noted blood analytes, oxyhemoglobin and deoxyhemoglobin. This feature of all plethysmographic oximeters, isolation of the pulsatile component of the arteriolar vascular bed and the waveform signal so generated, can be used to determine pulsus paradoxus for a particular patient.

Despite the problems inherent in these methods of detecting pulsus paradoxus, the advantages of measuring and monitoring pulsus paradoxus are significant. These measurements provide valuable insight into how troubled the act of breathing is for a given patient, and can help physicians detect, assess and treat numerous respiratory ailments. The NHLBI has recognized the advantages of measuring pulsus paradoxus and has recommended that pulsus paradoxus be measured on all asthmatic patients, despite inherent inaccuracies of the sphygmomanometric technique. Moreover, the NHLBI has advised that any patient with a pulsus paradoxus of 12 mm Hg or greater be hospitalized.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

What is needed are new methods and systems for reliably measuring pulsus paradoxus and aiding in the examination, diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from pulsus paradoxus-associated diseases. In particular, there is a need for an accurate, non-effort dependent, real-time, non-invasive apparatus and method for accurately measuring pulsus paradoxus. Embodiments of the present invention comprise a system and method to provide a sensitive, objective, accurate, real-time, painless and non-invasive parameter by which to assess these disorders.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a method for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is provided. The method comprises obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, determining area under a curve for each of two or more measured pulse waveforms, and comparing the calculated areas to determine the presence or absence and magnitude of pulsus paradoxus.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is provided. The system provided comprises a means for obtaining pulse waveform data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, a means for determining area under a curve from at least two pulse waveforms, and a means for comparing the calculated areas to determine the presence or absence and magnitude of pulsus paradoxus.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is provided. This system comprises a pulse oximeter that can obtain pulse waveform data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, a measurer that determines area under the curve from at least two pulse waveforms, and an analyzer that compares the calculated areas to determine the presence, absence and magnitude of pulsus paradoxus.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a method for measuring and/or detecting pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is provided. The method comprises obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least a first and a second pulse waveform; determining a first value that is a time-domain function of a change in height of the first pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform; determining a second value that is a time-domain function of a change in height of the second pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform; comparing the first value and the second value to measure pulsus paradoxus.

Time-domain functions of a change in height of a pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the pulse waveform include an integral, such as an area under a curve (AUC), a slope, average slope, maximal slope, and other functions. In some embodiments, there is generally no need to obtain frequency-domain information, such as that provided by Fourier

transforms, z-transforms, or power spectral analysis, in order to make a determination of the presence and/or magnitude of pulsus paradoxus.

In accordance with other aspects of the invention, the method comprises obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from a mammal, the data comprising a first plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a first time interval after an onset of a first pulse, and a second plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a second time interval after the onset of first pulse; determining a first value that is a time-domain function of a difference between the first and second plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes; obtaining a third plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the first time interval after an onset of a second pulse, and a fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the second time interval after the onset of the second pulse; determining a second value that is a time-domain function of a difference between the third and fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes; and comparing the first value and the second value to measure pulsus paradoxus.

As is well known in the field of plethysmography, a "plethysmographic amplitude" represents the magnitude of some measure of plethysmography, such as light transmission or absorption, and can reflect a magnitude of pressure in or volume of one or more vessels or chambers. Other factors, such as oxyhemoglobin (O₂Hb), reduced hemoglobin (RHb), or deoxyhemoglobin, may also influence plethysmographic amplitude, as discussed previously. As used herein, "pressure amplitude" means blood pressure or a magnitude of absolute or relative blood pressure based on a system that uses a proxy for blood pressure, such as plethysmography.

Note that in obtaining a plethysmographic or pressure amplitude (or magnitude) at a time interval after an onset of a first pulse, this time interval may be of a fixed or predetermined duration, such as 0.2 sec or 0.3 msec, or it may be a relative time interval, such as the first half of systole or the 25-75% interval of the cardiac cycle or pulse duration. Also, this time interval can be set to zero (0), such that the plethysmographic or pressure amplitude at a time interval of zero after an onset of a pulse may itself equal zero, or any other baseline value of plethysmographic or baseline pressure amplitude that exists at the onset of the pulse.

One method for detecting apnea in a mammal described herein includes obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least a first and a second pulse waveform. The method also includes determining a first value that is a function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform and determining a second value that is a function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform. The method further includes determining at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea based on a comparison of the first value and the second value. The first pulse waveform can be generated during one of either a respiratory inspiration and a respiratory expiration of said mammal, and the second pulse waveform can be generated during the other of the inspiration and the expiration of said mammal. The method can also include measuring pulsus paradoxus from a comparison of said first value and said second value. The function of a change in height of the first pulse waveform can include a slope, an integral, and/or an AUC. The comparing can include correlating a magnitude of the difference between the first value

and second value with at least one of a predetermined magnitude and range of pulsus paradoxus.

In accordance with one method for detecting apnea described herein, the method may include obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal. The data comprises at least a first and a second pulse waveform. The method further includes determining a first value that is a function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform and determining a second value that is a function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform. Additionally, the method includes comparing the first value and the second value to measure pulsus paradoxus and determining whether the comparison of the first value and second value indicates the presence of apnea. The function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform can comprise a slope. The function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform can comprise an AUC. The comparing can include correlating a magnitude of the difference between the first value and second value with at least one of a predetermined magnitude and range of pulsus paradoxus. The magnitude of pulsus paradoxus can be used to determine a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and/or an absence of apnea. The comparison of the first and second values can be used to determine the presence of central apnea, obstructive apnea, and/or mixed apnea. The comparison of the first and second values can be used to monitor an infant. The method can further include providing an alarm or other feedback or monitoring device to indicate that the presence of apnea is detected and/or alerting a healthcare professional when the presence of apnea is detected.

In accordance with another method for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal described herein, the method includes obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal. The data includes a first plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a first time interval after an onset of a first pulse and a second plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a second time interval after the onset of the first pulse. The method further includes determining a first value that is a time-domain function of a difference between the first and second plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes and obtaining a third plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the first time interval after an onset of a second pulse, and a fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the second time interval after the onset of the second pulse. The method also includes determining a second value that is a time-domain function of a difference between the third and fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes and comparing the first value and the second value to measure pulsus paradoxus. Also included in the method is comparing the measured pulsus paradoxus with at least one of a predetermined value and range so as to determine the presence of apnea. The comparison of the measured pulsus paradoxus can indicate the presence of central apnea, obstructive apnea, and/or mixed apnea.

In accordance with one embodiment, a system is described for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal. The system includes means for obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform. The system also includes means for comparing a value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform, with a value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform over at

least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform, so as to detect the presence of apnea in the mammal. The system can also include means for indicating the presence of the apnea, said means for indicating being coupled to said means for comparing. The means for obtaining data can include a pulse oximeter. The means for comparing can include a microprocessor. The microprocessor can be configured to compare the measured pulsus paradoxus with at least one of a predetermined pulsus paradoxus value and range to determine the presence of central apnea, obstructive apnea, and/or mixed apnea.

In accordance with another embodiment, a system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is disclosed. The system includes a detector module that obtains data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data including at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform. The system also includes a comparing module that compares a first AUC from at least one component of the first pulse waveform, and a second AUC from at least one component of the second pulse waveform, so as to detect the presence of apnea in the mammal. The comparing module can include a microprocessor.

In yet another embodiment, a system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal is disclosed that includes a detector module that obtains data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform. The system also includes a comparing module that compares a value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform with a value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform, so as to detect the presence of apnea in the mammal. The time-domain function of a change in height of the first pulse waveform can include a slope. The time-domain function of a change in height of the first pulse waveform can include an AUC. The system may also include an indicator module coupled to the comparing module, said indicator module being configured to indicate the presence of the apnea.

For purposes of summarizing the disclosure contained herein, certain embodiments, advantages, and features have been described above. However, it is to be understood that not necessarily all such embodiments, advantages, or features are required in any particular embodiment. Additionally, as the disclosure above is intended to merely provide a summary of the disclosure, it should not be used to limit the scope of the disclosure contained herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other aspects of this invention will be readily apparent from the detailed description below and the appended drawings, which are meant to illustrate and not to limit the invention, and in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a pulse oximeter system connected to a mammalian patient.

FIG. 2 depicts an arterial pressure waveform, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 3 depicts both a normal arterial pressure waveform and a pulsus paradoxus waveform, in accordance with another aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates measurements made upon a waveform through a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Embodiments of the present invention will be more completely understood through the following detailed description, which should be read in conjunction with the attached drawings. In this description, like numbers refer to similar elements within various embodiments of the present invention.

Pulsus paradoxus represents a quantifiable, exaggerated decrease in arterial blood pressure during inspiration. Although frequently described in the medical literature as merely a decrease in systolic blood pressure, this physiologic phenomenon actually represents a decrease in left ventricular stroke volume ("LVSV") during the inspiratory phase of the respiratory cycle and/or an augmentation of LVSV during the expiratory phase of the respiratory cycle. This subtle distinction is important in development of the most accurate means by which to measure pulsus paradoxus.

The mechanisms of pulsus paradoxus are incompletely understood and can differ among various diseases. In severe acute asthma, for example, airway obstruction results from bronchospasm, mucous membrane edema and mucus plugging. Overcoming this obstruction to maintain airflow and ventilation necessitates the generation of increased negative intrapleural pressure on inspiration and increased positive intrapleural pressure on expiration. These exaggerated swings of intrapleural pressure result in increased left ventricular afterload during inspiration and decreased left ventricular afterload during expiration and concomitant decreased LVSV and increased LVSV during inspiration and expiration, respectively. Air-trapping and hyperinflation result in alveolar distension, pulmonary arteriolar vasoconstriction, and increased impedance to right ventricular ejection during inspiration. This results in decreased left ventricular filling and further impaired left ventricular stroke output. Diminished left ventricular filling also results from shift of the interventricular septum leftward as a result of augmented filling of the right ventricle. Conversely, these events are influenced inversely during expiration and result in increased LVSV during expiration. Each of these alterations contribute to paradoxical pulse in asthma and other respiratory and cardiovascular disease states.

More generally, pulsus paradoxus is caused by variably altering intrapleural pressure, left ventricular compliance, pulmonary hyperinflation, or systemic or pulmonary venous return. Any of these events, individually or collectively, lead to an accentuation of the decrease in LVSV during the inspiratory phase respiratory cycle and/or an augmentation of LVSV during the expiratory phase of the respiratory cycle, and thus the phenomenon of pulsus paradoxus. These changes in LVSV and resulting pulsus paradoxus have been demonstrated to result from the following physiologic events:

1. Increasingly negative intrapleural pressure during inspiration resulting in increased transmural (absolute intracardiac minus intrapleural) pressure.

2. Impairment to left ventricular ejection during inspiration resulting from increased afterload (as the left ventricular must create greater contractile force to overcome the increasingly negative intrapleural pressure).

3. Mechanical impairment to left ventricular filling (decreased compliance) due to shift of the interventricular septum leftward (resulting from increased venous return to the right heart as a result of increased negative intrapleural pres-

sure during inspiration), resulting in decreased left ventricular stroke volume during inspiration.

4. Increased impedance to right ventricular ejection during inspiration due to increased alveolar volume and increased resistance to flow through alveolar capillaries, resulting in decreased pulmonary venous return to the left atrium and ventricle and decreased LVSV.

Typical methods of detecting pulsus paradoxus have numerous, significant disadvantages. For example, using intra-arterial catheters to detect pulsus paradoxus is painful, associated with significant risk and should only be done by highly trained medical personnel using sophisticated monitoring equipment, preferably in a hospital setting. Determining pulsus paradoxus through the use of a sphygmomanometer is often difficult and frequently results in unreliable readings. Through photoplethysmography, pulsus paradoxus can be determined in non-invasive fashion, but results can not be reliable and provide limited information to a physician or caregiver.

Previous attempts to quantify pulsus paradoxus from oximeter plethysmographic and other waveforms representing pulsatile arterial flow have done so by measuring changes in waveform height, a one-dimensional parameter, similar to the traditional methods described above, or by measuring variation of the plethysmograph baseline. Because pulsus paradoxus represents changes in LVSV and flow, these methods lack the sensitivity and accuracy of a method based upon two or three-dimensional parameters. Moreover, the existing techniques only measure changes in the height of the systolic waveform and do not adequately measure diastolic changes occurring during the cardiac cycle that contribute to pulsus paradoxus. The multiple physiologic events contributing to pulsus paradoxus and the corollary, that the diastolic and systolic contributions to pulsus paradoxus vary depending on the disease process involved, make evident the need to consider these diastolic contributions when measuring pulsus paradoxus. In the preferred embodiment, a method and system are provided which utilizes changes in area under a measured waveform curve ("AUC"), a two-dimensional parameter, to determine pulsus paradoxus. Preferably, the provided method and system also accurately incorporate diastolic changes in order to make a more sensitive and accurate assessment of the physiologic changes contributing to pulsus paradoxus.

FIG. 1 depicts a pulse oximeter system, generally designated as 100, connected to a mammalian patient 102. Preferably, pulse oximeter system 100 includes an optical transducer or probe 104, a sensor interface 106, processing hardware 108, a graphical display 110 and an audible alarm 112. In the preferred embodiment, the probe 104 is attached to the patient 102 on a digit, earlobe or other site overlying an arteriolar vascular bed. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the probe 104 can be attached to the fingers of the patient 102, but other locations are also possible. The probe 104 typically comprises an exterior housing that applies active elements of the probe 104 to tissue of the patient 102 containing an arterial or arteriolar vascular bed that is to be monitored. In the preferred embodiment, the probe 104 also contains one or more light-emitting diodes ("LEDs") and one or more light detectors to monitor the level of light transmitted through or reflected from the patient's 102 vascular tissue. The light detectors typically measure the changing optical absorption of light transmitted from LEDs at approximately 660 nm and 940 nm which results from volume expansion of the arteriolar and capillary beds during pulsatile cardiac blood flow. The probe transmits signals describing the detected light to at least one sensor interface 106. In addition, although a single probe 104

and a single sensor interface 106 are illustrated, one skilled in the art will recognize that alternative embodiments employing multiple probes 104 and/or multiple sensor interfaces 106 are also possible. One exemplary design of a typical pulse oximeter system is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,385,471 by Mortz, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The signal received by the sensor interface 106 from the probe 104 is traditionally an analog signal and is preferably processed by additional analog circuitry and converted by an analog-to-digital converter circuit into a set of digital measurements before being transmitted to the processing hardware 108.

The processing hardware 108 can comprise a specific device, such as a digital signal processor specifically programmed or hardwired to implement the features of embodiments of the present invention. The processing hardware 108 can also comprise a general purpose computer, incorporating elements such as an Intel Pentium™ processor, physical memory, input and output devices, etc., programmed with software implementing features embodied by the present invention. The primary function of the processing hardware 108 is to measure the maximal change in area under a continuous optical plethysmographic waveform curve corresponding to arterial pulsation, to display data related to this measurement on the graphic display 110, and to trigger an audible alarm 112 to alert physicians or other caregivers to the presence and severity of pulsus paradoxus. The operation of the processing hardware 108 is described in additional detail below and, for the purpose of this disclosure, it is assumed that the other elements disclosed in FIG. 1 are the conventional components found in existing pulse oximeter systems.

FIG. 2 depicts an arterial pressure waveform 202, as detected by the pulse oximeter system 100. As is evident from the diagram, the waveform 202 represents the product of two distinct pressure waves flowing throughout the patient's 102 vascular system. Specifically, waveform 202 is comprised of an incident pressure wave component 204 and a reflected pressure wave component 206. The incident pressure wave component 204 represents the pressure wave created by the ventricular ejection of the heart of the patient 102, which travels through the circulatory system and causes blood vessels to expand. The reflected pressure wave component 206 represents the reflected wave traveling back through the blood vessels as they contract to their original size. Of note in the waveform 202 is its systole 208, its diastole 210. End systole 208 represents the highest point and end diastole represents the lowest point of arterial pressure. The diastolic notch 211 represents closure of the aortic valve and the back-splash of blood against the closed valve.

Because the waveform 202 represents both systolic and diastolic pulsatile cardiac events, it is recognized to represent these individual events during different phases of the waveform 202. An ascending limb phase 212 (designated "iAUC") of the waveform 202, from the end (the lowest portion) of diastole 210 to the peak of systole 208 represents primarily LVSV. During the iAUC phase 212, the patient's 102 stroke volume expands the arterial tree and peripheral arteriolar and capillary tissue beds. The subsequent downstroke phase 214 (designated "dAUC") of the waveform 202 represents primarily outflow from the elastance vessels of the tissue bed, is influenced significantly by local vasomotor tone, and is much more variable than iAUC.

FIG. 3 depicts both a normal arterial pressure waveform 302 and a pulsus paradoxus waveform 304. As is evident from the diagram, in a healthy patient 102 (FIG. 1), arterial pressure is typically cyclic within a bounded range during both

expiration 306 and inspiration 308. Here, the blood pressure illustrated in the normal waveform 302 is about 120 mm Hg/80 mm Hg. Systolic pressure varies little and, correspondingly, pulsus paradoxus is less than 5 mm Hg and is normal. However, in a patient with a condition generating pulsus paradoxus, peak arterial blood pressure can increase during expiration 306 and decrease during inspiration 308, as is evidenced by the pulsus paradoxus waveform 304. As indicated in FIG. 3, there is a change in peak height 310 of the waveform 304 between 110 mm Hg and 150 mm Hg and correspondingly, a pulsus paradoxus of 40 mm Hg.

FIG. 4 illustrates measurements made upon a waveform 400 through one embodiment of the present invention. This waveform 400 depicts arterial pressure in a typical patient 102, and it comprises a number of smaller periods, or components. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a first component 402 of the waveform 400 is selected by the processing hardware 108 (FIG. 1). As previously described, the first component 402 preferably includes an ascending limb phase 404 and a descending limb phase 406, which are bounded by the lowest portions of diastole and divided at the uppermost peak of systole. Preferably, a baseline 408 is then determined by the processing hardware 108, and the area under the curve component 402 and bounded by the baseline 408 is subsequently computed and stored. In alternate embodiments, the area under the curve component 402 during the ascending limb phase 404 and the descending limb phase 406 can also be computed. These computations will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art, and can be completed through integration, numerical approximation or summation, Fourier analysis, etc.

After calculating the area under the curve component 402, a second wave component 410 is selected. Preferably, the second component 410 also includes an ascending limb phase 412 and a descending limb phase 414, which are bounded by the lowest portions of diastole and divided at the uppermost peak of systole. Preferably, a baseline 416 is then determined by the processing hardware 108, and the area under the curve component 410 and bounded by the baseline 416 is subsequently computed and stored. In alternate embodiments, the area under the curve component 410 during the ascending limb phase 412 and the descending limb phase 414 can also be computed.

In the preferred embodiment, the AUC of components 402 and 410 are then compared to determine the presence and/or the magnitude of pulsus paradoxus. Preferably, the difference in the areas under the curve components 402, 410 ("ΔAUC") is calculated as a percentage. As calculated by embodiments of the present invention, moderate airway obstruction and corresponding increases in pulsus paradoxus typically result in ΔAUC of greater than about 20-40%. Similarly, levels of ΔAUC greater than about 60% can result from and can be indicative of more severe airway obstruction and pulsus paradoxus. However, percent values of ΔAUC vary amongst individuals and may be valuable when determinations of ΔAUC are monitored in an individual longitudinally over time. In alternate embodiments, changes in iAUC and dAUC (designated "ΔiAUC" and "ΔdAUC", respectively) can also be measured and compared in a fashion similar to that provided herein for ΔAUC, in order to provide additional information about the state of the patient 102.

While a single calculation of ΔAUC for two given curve components 402, 410, can often diagnose pulsus paradoxus and a variety of related ailments, the accuracy can be greatly improved by iteratively repeating the measurements and corresponding calculations, and analyzing the aggregate data from these measurements as it is collected. In this fashion, it

is contemplated that a variety of alternate embodiments can be employed which make additional processing calculations, including: an average ΔAUC over a plurality of comparisons, a maximum and minimum ΔAUC, a weighted or floating average for ΔAUC, standard deviation and variance of AUC, artifact suppression, time interval measurement and adjustment, etc. In the preferred embodiment, weighted signal averaging would be employed to maximize the accuracy of the calculated pulsus paradoxus while maintaining minimal response times to changing pulsus paradoxus. Specifically, weighted signal averaging comprises calculating a rolling average of ΔAUC over a time interval. Advantageously, weighted signal averaging would assign a comparatively low weight to ΔAUC values obtained from individual intervals which fall significantly outside the current average ΔAUC, thereby minimizing artifacts inherent in the pulsatile cardiovascular data. These, and other calculations will increase the efficacy of embodiments of the present invention by reducing the number of false positive reports (e.g., those due to arrhythmia) and increasing the system's overall accuracy.

Advantageously, embodiments of the system and methods provided herein reliably reflect corresponding increases or decreases in airway obstruction and pulsus paradoxus more accurately and less invasively than previous methods. Whether by pulse oximeter plethysmography, finger plethysmograph or other waveform, the preferred embodiment involves placing a non-invasive and painless transducer on a finger, ear lobe or other body area. The necessary calculations are conducted in real time, allowing for nearly instantaneous measurement of pulsus paradoxus, rapid notification for medical personnel, and quicker diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, states of low perfusion, such as hypovolemia, will have little or no influence on the accuracy of pulsus paradoxus determined by embodiments of the present invention because the measurement of pulsus paradoxus is based upon relative changes ΔAUC during the respiratory cycle and not upon absolute values of AUC or other waveform indices.

In addition, the two dimensional parameters measured (ΔAUC, ΔiAUC and ΔdAUC) are far more accurate for determining the presence and/or magnitude of pulsus paradoxus than manual measurement or methods utilizing only change in waveform height. The decrease in LVSV that results in pulsus paradoxus is a change in volume, a three-dimensional entity. The two-dimensional mathematical waveform indices, including changes in area under the waveform curve which we utilize to measure pulsus paradoxus, accurately represent the true changes occurring in LVSV and, thus, pulsus paradoxus. Previous developers have not recognized the importance of utilizing this two-dimensional parameter, area under the curve, to measure pulsus paradoxus.

Furthermore, numerous advantages not realized under previous techniques are also achieved. For example:

1. The preferred embodiment does not require simultaneous determination of the phases of the respiratory cycle.

2. The preferred embodiment is based upon the percent change in AUC and, thus requires less intensive use of processing hardware and/or software, allowing less sophisticated and/or less expensive components to be used.

3. The preferred embodiment is not significantly influenced by changes in waveform baseline occurring as a result of movement of the patient 102.

4. Although the timing of events causing pulsus paradoxus during the respiratory cycle is altered during positive pressure ventilation, the preferred embodiment nonetheless provides accurate measurement of pulsus paradoxus during positive pressure ventilation.

In addition to the diagnosis of pulsus paradoxus, embodiments of the present invention allow for accurate and timely recognition of airway obstruction (e.g., from mucus plugs), mechanical failure (equipment failure), loss of the airway (tracheostomy tube displacement) or other conditions associated with pulsus paradoxus such as cardiac tamponade. Consequently, the methods and systems provided herein will aid in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of patients currently or potentially suffering from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or obstructive sleep apnea. Technology dependent patients dependent on home assisted ventilation and artificial airways (tracheostomy) will also benefit from this monitoring.

Pulsus paradoxus occurs in normal persons during the normal inspiratory and expiratory excursions typically in the range of 2-5 mm Hg when measured with a blood pressure cuff or an indwelling arterial line tracing. Monitoring a patient's pulsus paradoxus output may reveal one of a number of complications related to apnea. For example, when respiratory excursions or efforts cease, such as in the case of central apnea, the normal swings in intrapleural pressure will also cease. As a result, the normal level of pulsus paradoxus resulting from these intrapleural pressure swings, i.e., 2-5 mm Hg, will diminish below a "threshold value" and/or approach zero mm Hg. A threshold value for detecting central apnea can range, for example, between about 1/2 mm Hg to about 2 mm Hg. In some instances, the threshold value can be less than about 1/2 mm Hg or greater than about 2 mm Hg.

When the intrapleural pressure swings diminish below the threshold value, the monitoring device (e.g., sensor, micro-processor, computer hardware, and/or computer software) returns a parameter of an output signal (e.g., ΔAUC) as a proportion or percentage indicating the total absence of respiratory effort, such as is the case when an infant suffers from SIDS. For example, the ΔAUC may drop to below about 4%, which can be used as a threshold level for detecting central apnea. In some instances, the threshold level for detecting central apnea may range from about 0% to about 5%, and in other instances, the threshold level may be greater than about 5%. In yet other instances, the threshold level may be 2.5% or 3%. The monitoring device can be connected to or integrated with an alarm that notifies others (e.g., health care professionals) of the absence of respiratory effort when the ΔAUC drops below a threshold level for central apnea.

In some instances, the parameter of an output signal may be used to determine a likelihood, or probability, of whether a patient being monitored is suffering from central apnea. For example, the ΔAUC may indicate a probability of the presence of central apnea. In such instances, a ΔAUC of about 5% may correlate with a 5% likelihood that the patient is suffering from central apnea. A 4% ΔAUC may correlate with a 10% likelihood, and a 3% ΔAUC may correlate with a 30% likelihood. As the drop increases, the likelihood of the presence of apnea may increase significantly such that a 2% ΔAUC may correlate with a 50% likelihood, and a 1% or lower ΔAUC more correlate with a 90% or greater likelihood. As the patient is monitored, an indication of the probability or likelihood of central apnea may be calculated and displayed to health care professionals or others monitoring the output signals or patient. This may be used in addition to or in place of the monitoring system including an alarm that sounds when the ΔAUC reaches a certain threshold.

Although values are provided in terms of ΔAUC , other calculations or output signals may be used to monitor pulsus paradoxus, and similar ranges and values may be applied in accordance with such calculations or signals. For example, an inverted ΔAUC may be used, and the output signal would be monitored for values ranging above a threshold value instead

of dropping below a threshold value. Similarly, ranges of values of ΔAUC are provided in various embodiments, but one of ordinary skill in the art will understand that other values and/or ranges may be provided depending upon the calculations, monitoring devices, or output signals implemented to monitor pulsus paradoxus.

When the output signal drops below the threshold values for central apnea, the monitoring device, or a periphery device, may provide notification in a number of ways that the patient is at risk for or is experiencing central apnea. For example, notification can be made by an alarm or a condition-indicating system that is part of or directly connected to the monitoring device (for example, directly connected via wires) or that is indirectly connected to the monitoring device (for example, wirelessly connected). The alarm may be audible, visual, audio-visual, or can consist of other types of alarms. The condition-indication system can include a display (e.g., on a monitor or screen) that provides the status of one or multiple patients being monitored.

A predetermined threshold value may be used such that when the output signal drops below the threshold, notification is provided that the patient is at risk for or is experiencing central apnea. For example, the threshold may be the same value(s) provided above. Additionally, the monitoring devices can be programmed to periodically compute an average of the signal for a certain period of time. In some instances, the period of time may be between about 5 seconds and about 20 seconds. In other instances, the period of time may be less than about 5 seconds or greater than about 20 seconds. The present value of the output signal may be compared with the average to determine any relative fluctuations in the output. The monitoring device may be programmed to detect when the present value falls below a relative threshold value and to provide notification to the health care professional that the patient is at risk (e.g., at risk for central apnea).

For example, the monitoring device may be programmed to provide notification when the present ΔAUC value falls about 20% below the average ΔAUC value. In some instances, the monitoring device may be programmed to provide notification when the present ΔAUC value falls between about 10% and about 50% of the average ΔAUC value. In yet further instances, the monitoring device may be programmed to provide notification when the present ΔAUC value falls less than about 10% and more than about 50% of the average ΔAUC value.

The output signal can also be monitored to indicate severity of airway obstruction and/or other physiologic events that contribute to the phenomenon of pulsus paradoxus. For example, the signal can be used to monitor or detect obstructive and mixed apnea. Obstructive apnea is caused by an obstruction in the airway. The obstruction is most commonly caused by mucus plugs, soft tissue within the back of the mouth or throat, or foreign objects that obstruct the airway. Obstructive apnea may result in an output signal (such as a ΔAUC magnitude) that is greater than that normally observed as a consequence of the body's increased respiratory efforts to obtain air. In some instances, obstructive apnea may be detected by an increased parameter of an output signal, such as ΔAUC , of between about 10% and about 20%. In other instances, the increased parameter of the output signal may range between about 20% and about 60% for detecting obstructive apnea. In yet further instances, obstructive apnea may be detected by an increased output signal of less than about 10% and greater than about 60%.

The monitoring device may be programmed to recognize the significant increase in the output signal when the patient is suffering from obstructive apnea. A threshold value may be

established for indicating obstructive apnea (for example, a predetermined Δ AUC output of about 30% or 40%) and/or the instant output signal may be compared with an average output signal that has been computed over a certain period of time for the patient, as previously mentioned. When a predetermined threshold is utilized, notification of the patient's condition may be provided to health care professionals when the output signal exceeds the threshold. When an average signal is utilized, several output averages may be retained in memory and compared with the most recent output readings or averages to detect any drastic changes in the output signal. Under such conditions, if the output signal increases from the calculated average significantly (for example, by about 15% or more), the monitoring device, or other connected devices, may be programmed to provide notification that the patient is at risk for or is experiencing obstructive apnea. In some instances, the relative increase over the average output signal for obstructive apnea may range from about 10% to about 50%, and in yet further instances, the relative increase over the average output signal may be less than about 10% and greater than about 50%.

As described above with respect to central apnea, the parameter of the output signal may also be used to determine a likelihood, or probability, of whether a patient being monitored is suffering from obstructive apnea. For example, the Δ AUC may indicate a probability of the presence of obstructive apnea. In such instances, a Δ AUC of about 5-10% may correlate with a 5% likelihood that the patient is suffering from obstructive apnea. A 10-20% Δ AUC may correlate with a 10% likelihood, and a 20-40% Δ AUC may correlate with a 40% likelihood. As the Δ AUC increases, the likelihood of the presence of obstructive apnea may increase significantly such that a 40-60% Δ AUC may correlate with a 60% likelihood, and a 60% or greater Δ AUC more correlate with a 90% or greater likelihood. As the patient is monitored, an indication of the probability or likelihood of obstructive apnea may be calculated and displayed to health care professionals or others monitoring the output signals or patient. This may be used in addition to or in place of the monitoring system including an alarm that sounds when the Δ AUC reaches a certain threshold.

Additionally, the threshold value or the value which sets off the alarm may be changed by the health care professionals depending upon desired sensitivity or probability settings. For example, with patients having a greater susceptibility of obstructive apnea, it may be desirable to increase the sensitivity of the settings to provide early indication of the possibility of the presence of apnea. Likewise, it may be desirable under some circumstances to decrease the sensitivity or the threshold value at which the alarm is sounded, and the health care professional may adjust the values or settings accordingly.

The output signal can also be used to detect mixed apnea, which is a combination of obstructive apnea and central apnea. Mixed apnea, in some instances, can occur when obstructive apnea is followed by central apnea. For example, when a person's airway is obstructed, the body will increase the respiratory effort to obtain air. When the body is unable to obtain the necessary air for an extended period of time, the body will cease the respiratory effort. In such circumstances, there may first be an increased output, signifying the body's increased respiratory effort during obstructive apnea, followed by a significant drop in the output, signifying the body's cessation of respiratory effort as a result of central apnea.

The monitoring device can be programmed to recognize the patterns in the output that would indicate the patient was

suffering from mixed apnea. For example, the monitoring device can be programmed to recognize is a significant drop in the output, as that associated with central apnea described above, following an increase in output, as stated above with respect to the detection of obstructive apnea. If the conditions associated with obstructive apnea are followed by a significant drop in the output signal, similar to that associated with central apnea, then the patient may be at risk for mixed apnea, such as may be the case if the patient is choking. The monitoring device may be programmed to recognize these conditions and provide notification to a health care professional that the patient is at risk for mixed apnea.

Given the embodiments of the invention described herein, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the foregoing is merely illustrative and not limiting, having been presented by way of example only. Numerous modifications and other embodiments are within the scope of one of ordinary skill in the art and are contemplated as falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A method, for detecting apnea in a mammal, comprising: obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least a first and a second pulse waveform; determining, by a processor, a first value of a function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform; determining a second value of a function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform, with respect to time, over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform; and determining at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea based on a comparison of the first value and the second value; wherein said first pulse waveform is generated during one of either a respiratory inspiration and a respiratory expiration of said mammal, and said second pulse waveform is generated during the other of the inspiration and the expiration of said mammal.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising measuring pulsus paradoxus from a comparison of said first value and said second value.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform comprises a slope.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform comprises an integral.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform comprises an AUC.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the comparing comprises correlating a magnitude of the difference between the first value and second value with at least one of a predetermined magnitude and range of pulsus paradoxus.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the magnitude of pulsus paradoxus is used to determine the presence of apnea.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the comparison of the first and second values is used to determine the presence of central apnea.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the comparison of the first and second values is used to determine the presence of obstructive apnea.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the comparison of the first and second values is used to determine the presence of mixed apnea.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the comparison of the first and second values is used to monitor an infant.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an alarm to indicate that the presence of apnea is detected.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising alerting a healthcare professional when the presence of apnea is detected.

14. A method for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal, the method comprising:

- obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising a first plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a first time interval after an onset of a first pulse, and a second plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at a second time interval after the onset of the first pulse;
- determining, by a processor, a first value of a function of a difference between the first and second plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes;
- obtaining a third plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the first time interval after an onset of a second pulse, and a fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitude obtained at the second time interval after the onset of the second pulse;
- determining a second value of a function of a difference between the third and fourth plethysmographic or pressure amplitudes;
- comparing the first value and the second value to determine a value of pulsus paradoxus;
- and comparing the pulsus paradoxus value with at least one of a predetermined value and range so as to determine at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the comparison of the measured pulsus paradoxus indicates the presence of central apnea.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the comparison of the measured pulsus paradoxus indicates the presence of obstructive apnea.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein the comparison of the measured pulsus paradoxus indicates the presence of mixed apnea.

18. A system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal, the system comprising:

- means for obtaining data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform; and
- means for comparing a first value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform

over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform, with a second value of a time-domain function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform, so as to determine at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea; wherein the means for comparing comprises a microprocessor configured to compare pulsus paradoxus measured from the comparison of the first value with the second value with at least one of a predetermined pulsus paradoxus value and range to determine the presence of central apnea, obstructive apnea or mixed apnea.

19. A system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal, the system comprising:

- a detector module that obtains data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform;
- a comparing module that compares a first AUC from at least one component of the first pulse waveform, and a second AUC from at least one component of the second pulse waveform, so as to determine at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the comparing module comprises a microprocessor.

21. A system for measuring pulsus paradoxus in a mammal, the system comprising:

- a detector module that obtains data indicative of pulsatile cardiovascular behavior from the mammal, the data comprising at least components of a first and a second pulse waveform;
- a comparing module that compares a value of a function of a change in amplitude of the first pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the first pulse waveform, with a value of a function of a change in amplitude of the second pulse waveform over at least a partial duration of the second pulse waveform, so as to determine at least one of a probability of apnea, a presence of apnea, and an absence of apnea;

wherein the function of a change in height of the first pulse waveform comprises a slope, an integral or an AUC.

22. The system of claim 21, further comprising an indicator module coupled to the comparing module, said indicator module being configured to indicate the presence of the apnea.

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摘要(译)

描述了一种方法和装置，用于利用来自患者的血管脉搏波形数据源来测量脉搏矛盾。所描述的动脉脉搏波形数据源是脉搏血氧计体积描记器，但可以是任何类似的波形数据源，包括动脉内换能器，外部血压换能器或体积描记器。通过结合诸如脉冲波形曲线下面积的值的测量值，其是波形持续时间内脉冲波形的幅度变化的时域函数，本发明的实施例代表了先前的显著改进。描述了测量脉冲矛盾的方法。

