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(54) **DISTRIBUTED REAL TIME
CATALOG-BASED ANNOTATION AND
DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM FOR
CARDIOLOGY PROCEDURES**

(52) **U.S. Cl. 600/523; 600/510**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(76) **Inventors: Stephen T. Stoycos, Sugarland, TX
(US); Ewin Michael Kiser, Katy, TX
(US)**

Correspondence Address:
Patrick S. Yoder
Fletcher, Yoder & Van Someren
P.O. Box 692289
Houston, TX 77269-2289 (US)

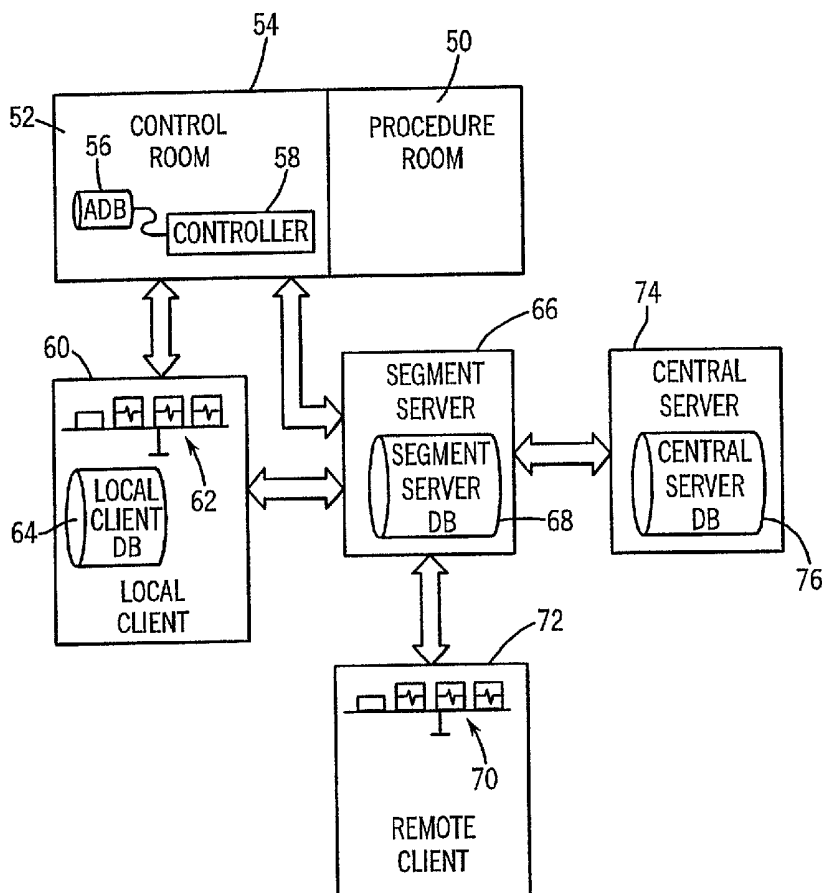
A distributed multi-user system for real time data access during cardiology procedures. The system includes an interactive computer network which can be used to simultaneously display and manipulate data from a cardiology procedure on a plurality of devices and at a plurality of locations. The study can be displayed and annotated at any of the plurality of locations, which may be local or remote, during the procedure. A catalog, including a list of studies, may be selected by a client workstation. Once a study is selected from the catalog, the client workstation is dynamically directed to the study. The study can be displayed and annotated at any of the plurality of locations, which may be local or remote, during the procedure. Annotations made at one of the plurality of locations will be passed back to the acquisition station and may be accessed by at any of the plurality of locations.

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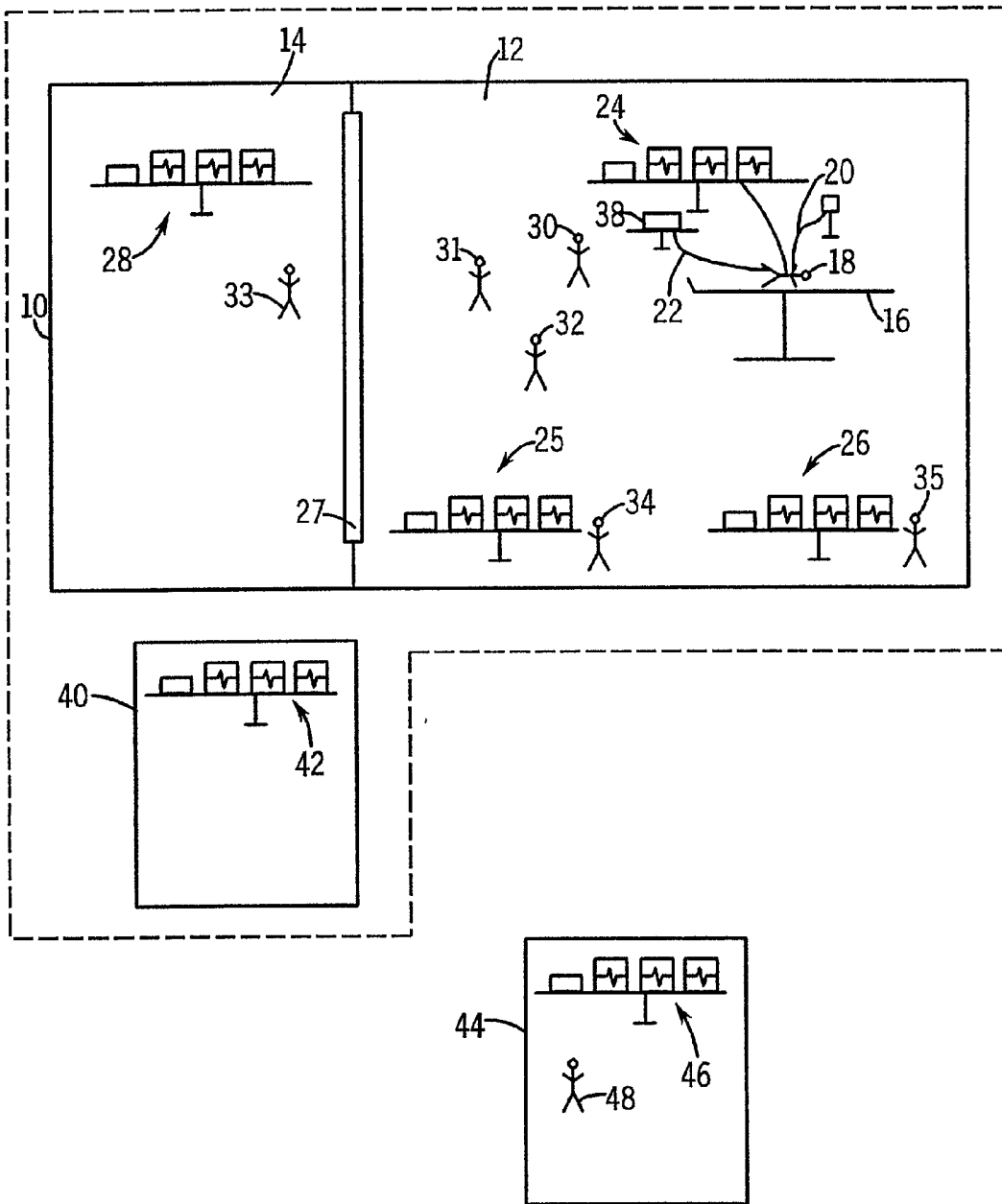
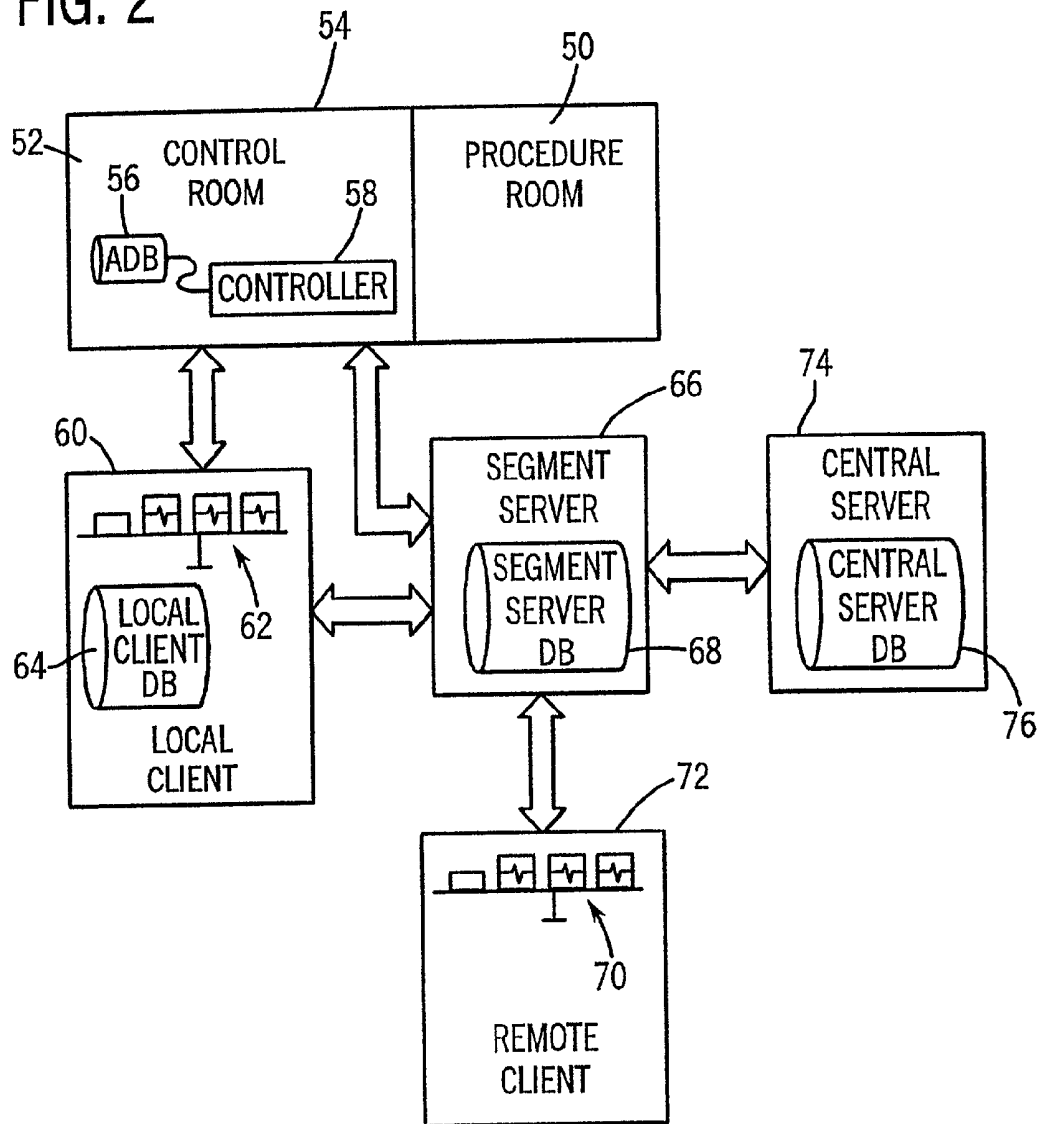


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



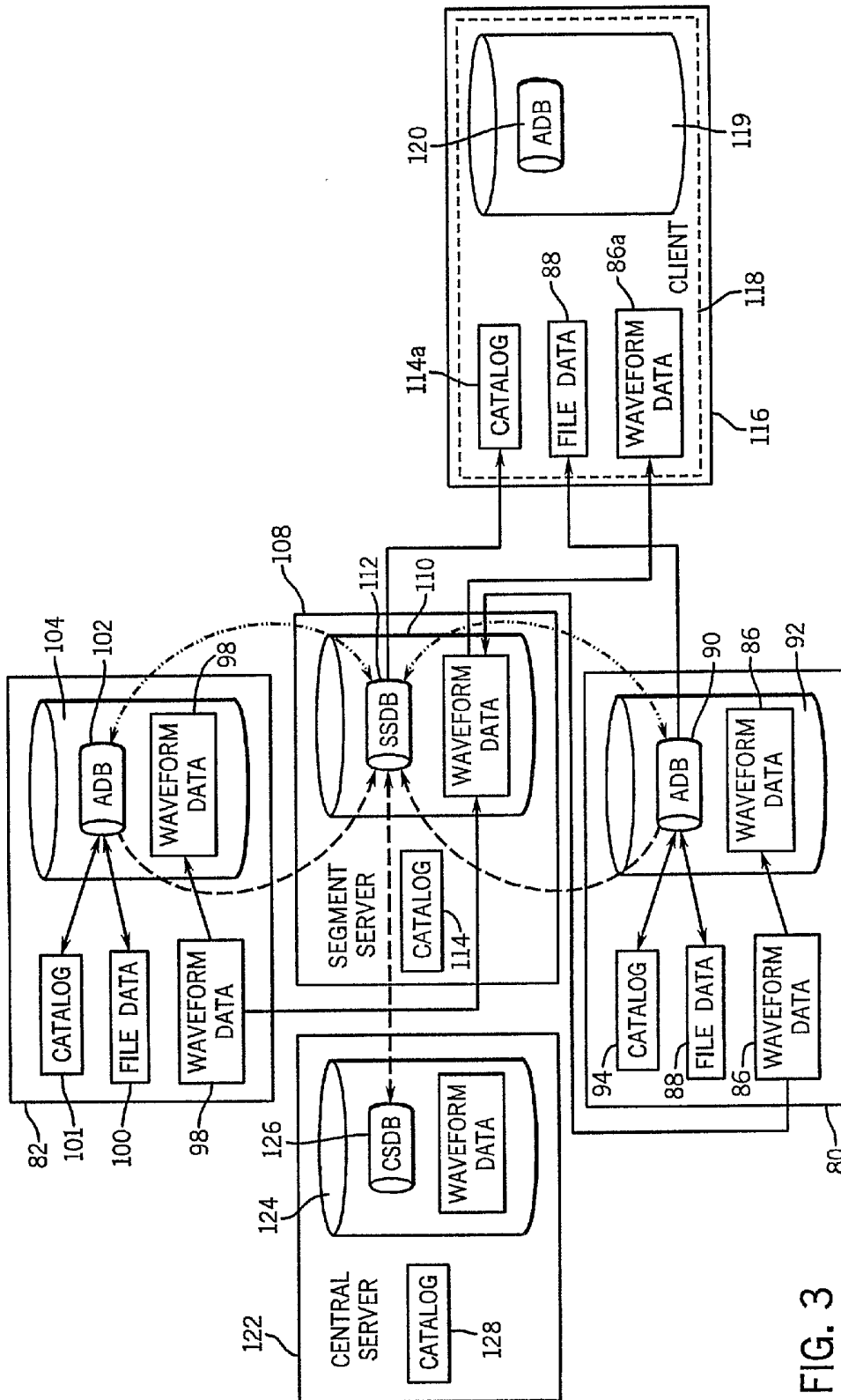


FIG. 3

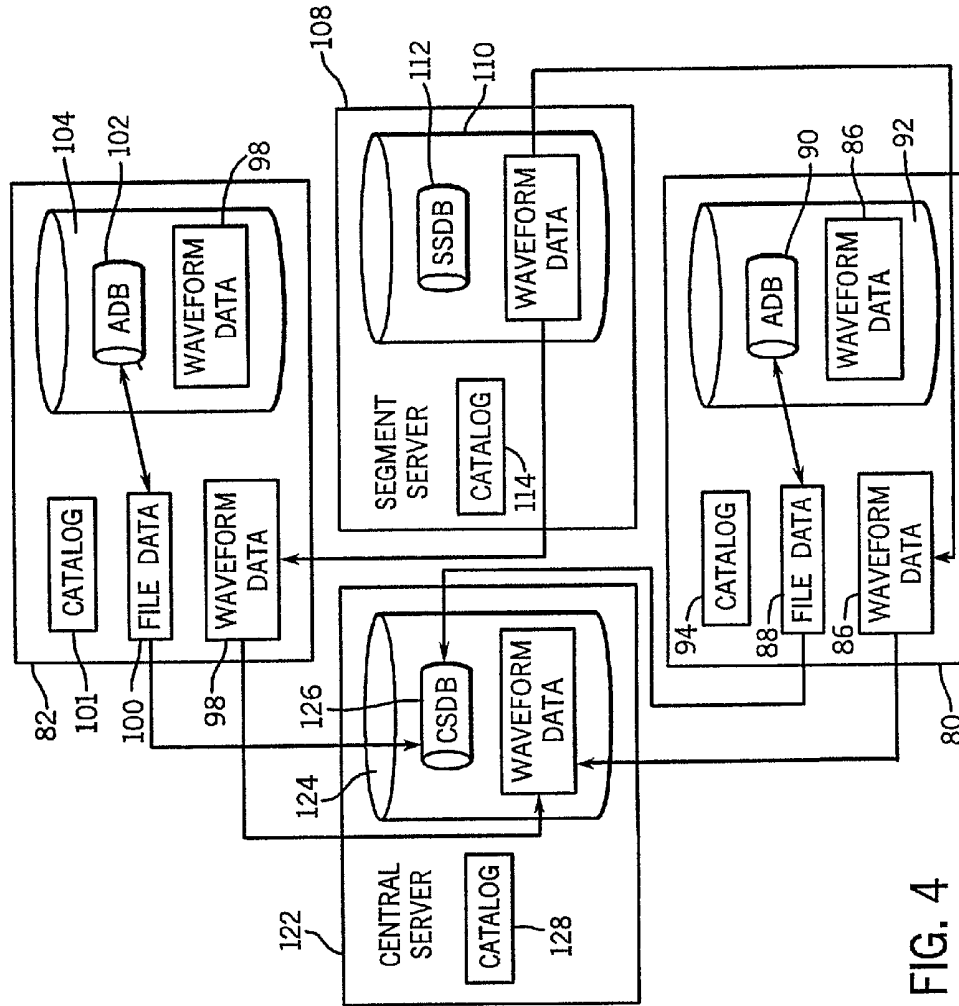


FIG. 4

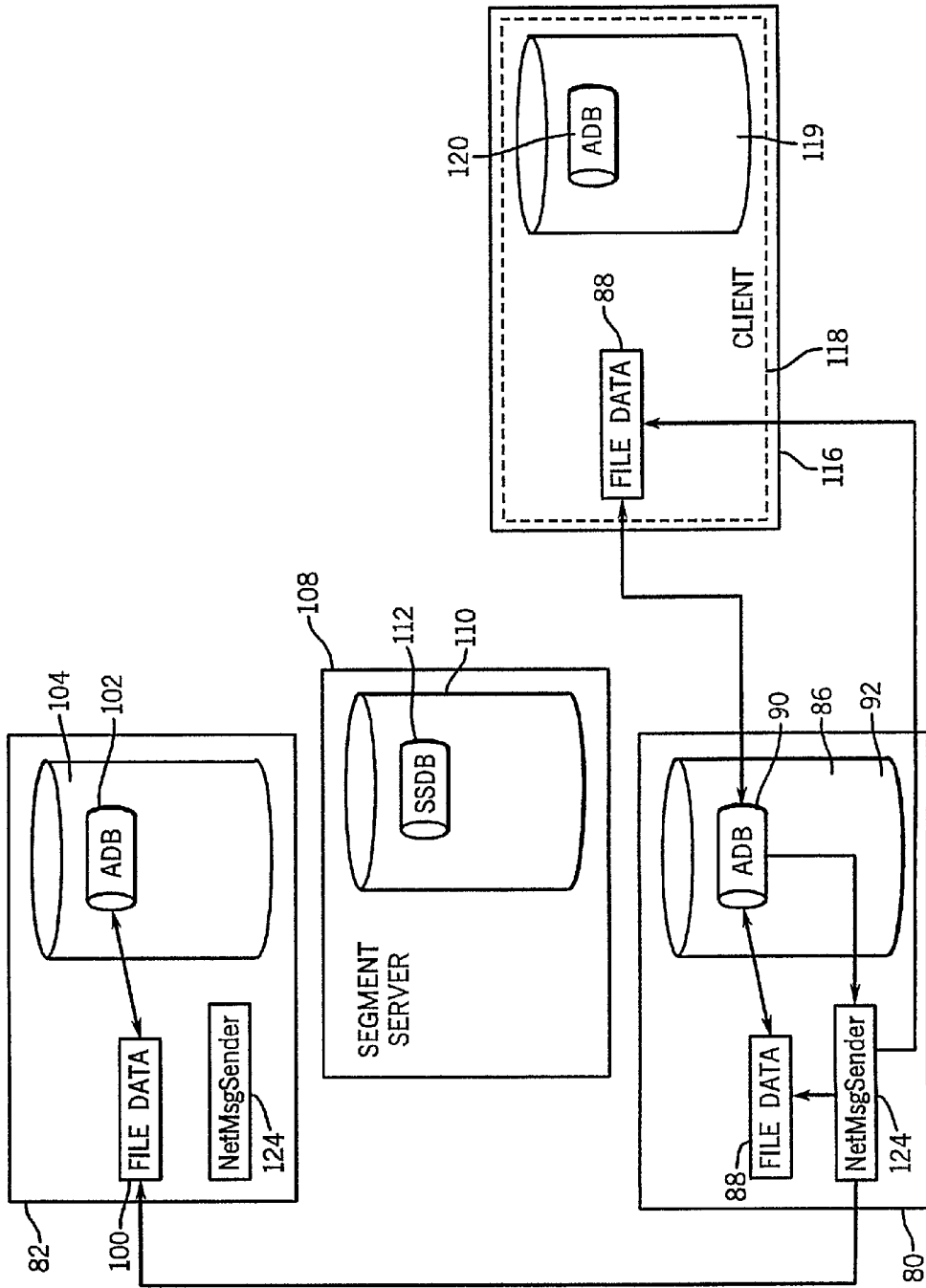


FIG. 5

**DISTRIBUTED REAL TIME CATALOG-BASED
ANNOTATION AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM
FOR CARDIOLOGY PROCEDURES**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field Of The Invention

[0002] The present invention relates generally to a distributed multi-user system for real time data access during cardiology procedures and, more particularly, to an interactive computer network which can be used to simultaneously display and annotate data from a cardiology procedure on a plurality of devices and at a plurality of locations during a cardiology procedure.

[0003] 2. Background Of The Related Art

[0004] State of the art test and treatment facilities are essential to providing accurate monitoring, diagnoses, and treatment of heart disease. Medical facilities are often equipped to monitor and diagnose both mechanical and electrical defects in the heart. The present system relates to the monitoring of the heart's electrical activity.

[0005] The heart is a muscle and, like other muscles, it contracts when it is electrically stimulated. Unlike other muscles, however, the heart has its own electrical system which can generate electrical impulses to stimulate the contraction of the muscle and thus keep the heart beating in rhythmic sequence so blood is continually pumped throughout the body.

[0006] An electrophysiology study (EPS) is an invasive test involving the monitoring of the electrical signals in the heart. When defects in the heart tissue interfere with the normal formation or conduction of the heart's electrical activity, abnormal heart rhythms, known as cardiac arrhythmias, may develop. Cardiac arrhythmias may be caused by congenital defects, tissue damage due to heart attacks, or diseases such as arteriosclerosis (the deposition of fatty substances in the inner layer of the arteries) for instance, which accelerate, delay, or redirect the transmission of electrical activity, thereby disrupting the normal rhythmic contractions of the chambers of the heart. The electrophysiology study is used to assist in evaluating cardiac arrhythmias.

[0007] The basic electrophysiology procedure involves the recording and pacing of electrical signals within localized areas of the heart. During this study, catheters are placed near critical areas of the heart to record the heart's electrical signals. The heart is paced in various ways to study the speed and location of the flow of electricity within the heart. Typically, the study is used to determine if the heart has a tendency to pump faster or slower than normal and if the rhythm is dangerously irregular and thus requires treatment. Therapies for various rhythm disorders include medication, catheter ablation of the pathway, pacemakers, and defibrillators.

[0008] Tachycardia is an arrhythmia characterized by an abnormally fast heart rate (more than one-hundred beats per minute). Tachycardia falls into two categories, ventricular tachycardia (VT) and supra-ventricular tachycardia (SVT). VT is tachycardia that originates in the ventricles of the heart. SVT originates in the atria or at the junction between the atria and the ventricles of the heart. VT is a potentially

life-threatening condition caused by either abnormally rapid impulse formation or by slow ventricular conduction which interferes with the heart's normal electrical activity and causes abnormally frequent contractions in the ventricles. Rapid ventricular contractions often result in significantly reduced cardiac output due to the inefficient pumping of the blood from the heart. As a result, the body receives an inadequate supply of oxygen which may cause dizziness, unconsciousness, cardiac arrest, or death.

[0009] Patients suspected of suffering from VT are initially screened by a cardiologist (doctor specializing in the heart) by means of external cardiac monitoring, typically in the form of an electrocardiogram. An electrocardiogram captures electrical activity from surface leads placed on the patient's chest for twenty-four hours. When further testing is warranted, the patient is referred to a cardiac electrophysiologist (cardiologist who specializes in the electrical functioning of the heart) for an EPS.

[0010] An EPS evaluates the electrical integrity of the heart by stimulating multiple intra-cardiac sites and recording the electrical response. During an EPS, a patient's clinical tachycardia is induced in a controlled setting to diagnose the tachycardia and select an appropriate treatment or combination of treatments. EP studies using currently available technology are often lengthy and tedious procedures which include probing the interior of two or more chambers of the heart with single point contact catheters which may cause significant discomfort for the patient. However, single point contact catheters have limited utility in diagnosing complex tachycardia. The limited data produced in point by point mapping often fails to provide the electrophysiologist with sufficient diagnostic power for a complete understanding of the tachycardia.

[0011] One form of treatment of VT and SVT type arrhythmias which is becoming increasingly popular is catheter ablation. During the ablation (or "elimination") procedure which is similar to the procedure used in the EPS, a special catheter is inserted into the patient to deliver energy, such as radio frequency (RF) energy, to the precise areas of the heart which have been identified to cause the abnormal heartbeat. The tip of the catheter is heated to facilitate the destruction of the surrounding tissue thereby correcting the anomalous circuit within the heart which is causing the abnormal electrical activity. Catheter ablation is a potentially curative treatment which is continually being developed.

[0012] To perform procedures such as the EPS or catheter ablation, a cardiac catheterization lab is provided in which multiple clinicians can diagnose and treat heart conditions. It is desirable to provide the clinicians with a means to interact with, manipulate, and document observations on the clinical data in a study record. It would be advantageous for clinicians to be able to interact with the clinical data and document observations simultaneously during an EP procedure. Such clinicians may include a primary physician, nurse, anesthesiologist, cardiovascular technician, radiology technician, consulting physician, and so forth. For example, it may be necessary for the primary physician or cardiovascular technician to make measurements on intracardiac, hemodynamic, or imaging data, while the nurse or anesthesiologist documents the status of the patient for a report or a consulting physician makes measurements at a remote

location on a network system. It would be advantageous for several clinicians to be able to simultaneously view the data during the EP procedure and to be able to annotate and document the reports as necessary. The annotations should be available to all clinicians presently viewing a particular study. Current techniques to accommodate the complex workflow in a cardiac catheterization lab are insufficient to meet these needs.

[0013] One current technique used in a cardiac catheterization lab employs disparate systems which provide copies of studies which may be separately annotated and later integrated. Different clinicians document their clinical observations into different systems which are later integrated into an overall clinical information system. This approach has several disadvantages. First, clinicians do not have the advantage of seeing the dynamic relationship among data entered by other clinicians during the study which especially limits the potential contribution of a consulting physician who may be stationed at a remote facility. Second, the detail and context of the clinical data may be diluted during the integration. Third, report generation is often delayed while the integration process is performed, which often takes several days to complete. Fourth, having multiple systems creates more costs and requires more training for clinical personnel. Further, additional time and effort by clinicians is required to perform the integration process.

[0014] A second method which may be currently employed in a cardiac catheterization lab is toggling control of data entry among terminals using a keyboard switch. Multiple terminals in a single lab may have a keyboard, mouse, and monitor coupled to a single computer with a commonly available keyboard switch. To enter data at one terminal, a clinician executes a keystroke to gain control of the computer and enters the desired records to be annotated. Disadvantageously, only one clinician can take control of a record at a given time. Thus, if a nurse is documenting a medication, but a cardiovascular technician is tasked with changing the display for the physician, the technician must wait for the nurse to complete her documentation so that the technician can take control of the record. Further, interaction with clinical data is limited to terminals physically located within the proximity of the keyboard switches which generally means terminals located within the procedure room of the lab. This effectively eliminates the interaction with a consulting physician at a remote facility. Currently, the simultaneous viewing and annotation of an EPS is not possible since the review and annotation is a static process which only provides for a study to exist in one place at a time.

[0015] The present technique may address one or more of the problems set forth above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The present technique provides a distributed multi-user system for real time data access and annotation during cardiology procedures. The system includes an interactive computer network which can be used to simultaneously display and annotate data from a cardiology procedure on a plurality of devices and at a plurality of locations. In one implementation of the present technique, a catalog, including a list of studies, may be selected by a client workstation. A study may be selected from the catalog and the client

workstation is dynamically directed to the study. The study can be displayed and annotated at any of the plurality of locations, which may be local or remote, during the procedure. Annotations made at one of the plurality of locations will be passed back to the acquisition station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary system including a cardiac catheterization lab and local and remote client workstations;

[0018] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary implementation of the present technique;

[0019] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating a more detailed embodiment of an exemplary implementation of the present technique;

[0020] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an archival scheme for permanently storing study data in accordance with the present technique; and

[0021] FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating a messaging technique in accordance with the present technique.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0022] As previously discussed, a cardiac catheterization lab may be used by multiple clinicians to perform procedures such as an EPS or catheter ablation. FIG. 1 illustrates one embodiment of a catheterization lab 10. The catheterization lab 10 generally includes a procedure room 12 and a control room 14. The procedure room 12 is generally the room in which the physical catheterization procedure takes place. The control room 14 is generally the room in which the control of the data gathering and display takes place. The procedure room 12 may include a bed 16 in which a patient 18 is placed during a cardiac catheterization procedure such as an EPS procedure or catheter ablation. An intravenous (IV) line 20 may be placed in the arm of the patient 18 to provide a means of dispensing medication during the procedure. Catheters 22 may be inserted through the femoral vein in the groin of the patient 18. An x-ray imaging system (not shown) may be used to guide the catheter 22 into the appropriate region of the patient's heart. The patient 18 is also connected to an acquisition workstation 24 which includes display monitors to provide data such as signal or imaging data during the procedure and a means of annotating the data, such as a keyboard. Further, the lab 10 may also include one or more workstations 25 and 26 with display monitors to provide additional support during a procedure, as discussed below.

[0023] The catheterization lab 10 may also include a glass partition 27, such as lead glass which separates the procedure room 12 from the control room 14. The control room 14 also includes a workstation 28 with display monitors which may be similar to the display monitors contained in the procedure room 12.

[0024] A team of clinicians generally conducts an EPS procedure. The team may include a doctor 30 to perform the procedure, a nurse 31 to maintain the patient's vital signs, a scrub nurse 32 to assist the doctor 30 with the procedure, a monitoring technician 33 who is responsible for providing the doctor 30 with the information and data that the doctor

30 needs to see during the procedure and other clinicians **34** and **35** who assist in monitoring and/or annotation of a particular procedure, for example. The monitoring technician **33** is generally stationed in the control room **14**. The monitoring technician **33** is in communication with the doctor **30** during the EPS procedure through an intercom system, for example, and provides information in response to requests from the doctor **30** while the procedure is being conducted.

[0025] During the procedure, the doctor **30** stimulates the patient's heart with small electrical signals delivered through the catheter **22** to make the heart beat at various rates. The electrical signals are delivered from a stimulator **38** which may be a separate device from the acquisition workstation **24**. Because the monitoring technician **33** responds to requests from the doctor **30** to control the data viewed on the display monitors associated with the acquisition workstation **24** in the procedure room **12**, the display monitors associated with the workstation **28** in the control room **14** preferably display identical information. Likewise, other display monitors, such as those associated with workstations **25** and **26**, preferably display the information gathered during the procedure. Further, workstations including display monitors may advantageously be installed in other areas within the same facility but outside the catheterization lab **10**, such as a local diagnosis area **40**. The local diagnosis area **40** may include a workstation **42** with display monitors from which to view a study during or after a procedure.

[0026] Similarly, a facility **44** which may be located remotely with respect to the lab **10**, may include a workstation **46** with display monitors to be used by a remote specialist **48**. The remote specialist **48** may participate during the procedure to provide critical insight into the study which may not be available through the clinicians available locally. For instance, a remote specialist **48** whose office facility is equipped with display monitors associated with workstation **46**, can observe a procedure being performed in the catheterization lab **10** without being present during the procedure. As the remote specialist **48** observes the study, he can advise the local clinicians in real time while the procedure is being performed.

[0027] To optimize the treatment of the patient **18**, it may be desirable to provide each set of display monitors associated with workstations **24**, **25**, **26**, **28**, **42** and **46** with identical information simultaneously during the procedure. Further, it may be desirable to provide annotation capabilities at the various display monitors to annotate the data during the procedure. In one embodiment of the present technique, a plurality of local areas and remote areas will advantageously include display monitors which will allow annotation and real-time updating of the data in response to the annotation and in response to changes implemented during the procedure. The technique employed by the present embodiment is a dynamic technique which provides interactive reviewing of the EPS during the procedure. While a prior technique allowed only end of study transfers, the present technique provides for the transfer of information during the EPS study.

[0028] A general block diagram of the present scheme is indicated in **FIG. 2**. For simplicity new reference numerals are used to describe **FIG. 2**. However, it should be evident that some of the elements in **FIG. 2** were previously

described in **FIG. 1** using different reference numerals. A more detailed description of specific embodiments of the present scheme are described herein with reference to **FIGS. 3-5**.

[0029] Referring initially to **FIG. 2**, a cardiac catheterization lab comprising a procedure room **50** and a control room **52** is generally illustrated by block **54**. As previously discussed, the lab **54** facilitates the acquisition of data received during an EPS procedure. An acquisition database **56** and a controller **58** may reside in the control room **52** to store data taken during a procedure. The data is initially taken from a patient (not shown in **FIG. 2**) in the procedure room **50** and delivered to the control room **52** via a dedicated connection, for instance, to be stored in the acquisition database **56**.

[0030] In one implementation of the present technique, the controller **58** in the control room **52** serves as the "publisher" to a "local client" **60**. A "local client" refers to any user workstation located proximate to the control room **52**, such as those workstations within the procedure room **50** or within a hospital in which the lab **54** is housed. The "publisher" is responsible for the real-time processing of the data. Local clients, such as local client **60**, can access the acquisition database **56** directly from a user workstation **62** during the EPS procedure without going through a client server. In this topology, the local client **60** is coupled to the lab **40** via a local area network, for example. The local client **60** can communicate directly with the controller **58**, and can exchange data with the acquisition database **56**. The controller **58** will "publish" the EPS data to the requesting workstation **62**.

[0031] Annotation to the study made by clinicians are transmitted to the acquisition database **56** for storage and use by other local clients positioned at similar workstations residing locally with respect to the cardiac catheterization lab **54**. Each time a local client **60** annotates a study, the annotated data is sent back to the publisher (here controller **58**). The publisher stores the annotated study in the acquisition database **56** and notifies other local clients that are currently viewing a study that the study has been annotated. This notification may take place through a messaging system such as the messaging system described with reference to **FIG. 5**. The controller **58** replicates the study and distributes it to the local clients in real-time. This facilitates the real-time processing of the annotation and provides a means of displaying updates during an EPS procedure for local clients, such as local client **60**. As compared to previous techniques, the real-time annotation also preserves information, comments, concerns, and the like, which may be formulated during the procedure and which are often difficult to reconstruct or associate with examination data after the fact.

[0032] As discussed above, to facilitate the updating of studies to include annotations made by various clinicians viewing a study at various workstations, the publisher, controller **58** manages the updates and the dataflow. Each time a study is changed, the information is fed to the acquisition database **56**. The data is then replicated and sent to all other subscribers who are currently viewing the present study. One typical mechanism for implementing this and other topologies is by implementing a merge replication architecture.

[0033] Merge replication can be viewed as a mechanism for implementing the present embodiments. Prior techniques

of decentralizing study data by publishing from a central location, such as a server, to multiple locations residing within the cardiac catheterization labs or throughout a medical institution only provide for the instances when all data is entered at the central sites. Conversely, the present technique of using merge replication allows the system to utilize the present topology in a modified way. In this topology, a subscriber can process a transaction and have it propagated to the publisher. This replication topology functions significantly different from prior systems. As can be appreciated by one skilled in the art, merge replication is the most robust and manageable replication topology used in the industry. The replication procedure can be implemented using commercially available software, such as applications available commercially from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington or Oracle Corporation of Redwood City, Calif., for example.

[0034] Advantageously, by serving as the publisher for local clients, the controller **58** ensures that failure in the server operation will not disable the use of the study for local clients. Regardless of whether a server which may be associated with the acquisition database **56** is functioning, local clients will be able to access the acquisition database **56** and will be able to view and annotate any EPS being conducted.

[0035] However, in certain instances, it may be desirable to have local clients receive study data through a server. A second topology generally includes a segment server **66** and a segment server database **68**, as illustrated in **FIG. 2**. The segment server **66** may be responsible for coordinating and universally updating changes made during an EPS procedure regardless of where the updates are being delivered. Each time a change to an EPS is made, the data is sent from the controller **58** to the segment server **66** and stored in the segment server database **68**. The segment server **66** delivers a message to all clients currently subscribing to the system indicating that a change to the study has been made and that the data should be refreshed. This process may actually be invisible to a user and the client system may automatically update the study when the segment server **66** indicates that changes have been made. Each local client **60** having a user workstation **62** and any remote client **70** having a user workstation **70** that has the current EPS open receives the updated information from the segment server **66**. This procedure is accomplished by replicating the segment server database **68** upon synchronization of the clinical data from the control room **52**.

[0036] In this topology, the "publisher" is the controller **58** generally residing in the control room **52**. The "subscriber" is generally the segment server **66** and the segment server database **68**. It should be understood however that the subscriber may also perform as a publisher if the data in the EPS study is edited and a client, such as a local client **60** or a remote client **72**, is working through the segment server **66**. For example, certain parameters may be entered at a nurses station. This data advantageously flows back, in real-time, to all other local clients **60** and remote clients **72** viewing that particular study. The segment server **66**, thus, subscribes to the updates from the controller **58** and then publishes the updated study to the local and remote clients **60** and **72**. Thus, in this topology, the data is transmitted from the control room **52** to a segment server **66**. The segment server **66** ultimately serves as the central publisher.

The acquisition database **56** as well as subscriber workstations (located at facilities of the local and remote clients **60** and **72**) replicate their data to a single segment server **66** which distributes the updated data to any subscribers viewing the current EPS procedure.

[0037] It may be advantageous to provide a central server **74**, including a central server database **76**, coupled to the segment server **66**. As the number of clients and cardiac catheterization labs which provide data to the segment server **66** increases, it may be advantageous to periodically transfer data from the segment server database **68** to a central server database **76** for permanent storage.

[0038] Generally, **FIG. 3** illustrates a more detailed embodiment of one implementation of the present scheme, depicting the simultaneous acquisition of study data in two catheterization labs. Up to this point and to simplify the general description, references to study data have been presented as a unified set of information which may be viewed and annotated. However, it may be advantageous to divide the study data into different types of data. In a present implementation, study data may be comprised of two data types: waveform data and file data. The advantages of separating data types will become evident in the description of **FIG. 3**, below.

[0039] Specifically, **FIG. 3** illustrates two acquisition workstations **80** and **82**. The acquisition workstations **80** and **82** may be located in the same catheterization lab or in two different catheterization labs. The acquisition workstations **80** and **82** are used to acquire and store study data taken during an EPS. The acquisition workstation **80** collects both types of study data, waveform data **86** and file data **88**. The waveform data **86** comprises the graphical illustrations and information taken during the study. The file data **88** comprises the text accompanying the waveform data **86**, as well as any annotations made by clinicians or clients. The file data **88** is stored in an acquisition database **90**, which may be included in an acquisition storage unit **92**, such as a hard drive. The waveform data **86** is stored in the acquisition storage unit **92**. For each set of file data **88**, a pointer is maintained in the acquisition database **90** to provide the corresponding waveform file path. The catalog **94** in the acquisition workstation **80** is a file that lists the studies located on that particular acquisition workstation **80**.

[0040] Similarly, the acquisition workstation **82** collects both waveform data **98** and file data **100**. The file data **100** is stored in an acquisition database **102**, which may be included in an acquisition storage unit **104**. The waveform data **98** is stored in the acquisition storage unit **104**. For each set of file data **100**, a pointer is maintained in the acquisition database **102** to provide the corresponding waveform file path. The catalog **106** in the acquisition workstation **82** is a file that lists the studies located in the acquisition workstation **82**.

[0041] Each acquisition workstation **80** and **82** is coupled to a segment server **108**. The segment server **108** includes a segment server storage unit **110** which may comprise a segment server database **112**. Aside from storing waveform data **86** and **98** in their respective acquisition storage units (**92** and **104**), the acquisition workstation **80** and **82** stores the waveform data **86** and **98** in the segment server storage unit **110**. The waveform data **86** and **98** is written to the segment server **108** via a low priority background thread. If

the connection between the segment server 108 and one of the acquisition workstations 80 and 82 is interrupted, the acquisition workstations 80 and 82 are not compromised. Finally, the segment server catalog 114 is a file that lists the studies on all acquisition workstations which are attached to the segment server 108 (here acquisition workstations 80 and 82) and identifies on which workstation each study resides. The segment server catalog 114 is updated by replication of selected database information from each acquisition database (90 and 102).

[0042] A client, such as local client 116, may wish to view the study record which is currently being produced by the workstation 84. While the present embodiment describes the client as a local client 116, the client may also be located remotely with respect to the catheterization lab. The local client 116 has a workstation 118 and a client storage unit 119, including a local client database 120. The local client 116 may concurrently review and edit study data by selecting a particular study from the replicated copy of the segment server catalog 114 which may be accessed from the local client 116. The segment server catalog 114 lists all of the studies from any of the acquisition stations which are linked to the segment server 108. A non-annotatable copy of the segment server catalog 114 which is accessed by the local workstation 116 is generally illustrated by reference numeral 114a. The application stored on the client workstation 118 is then redirected by the file path stored in the segment server catalog 114 to the acquisition database 90. The local client 116 is then essentially linked to the file data 88 stored in the acquisition database 90 by a link such as a local area network. The local client 116 receives the file data 88 directly from the acquisition database 90. The local client may view and annotate any of the file data 88 on the local client workstation 118. The file data 88 is returned to the acquisition database 90 with any annotations stored in the file.

[0043] While the file data 88 residing in the acquisition database 90 can generally be accessed and annotated directly by a local client 116, the waveform data 86 is not directly accessible by the local client 116. Instead, the local client 116 receives the replicated waveform data 86a from the segment server 108. One reason for this particular scheme is to prevent a local client 116 from altering the waveform data 86. Since the waveform data is a representation of the raw test results from an EPS study, it may be important to safeguard the integrity of the data by providing access to only the replicated waveform data 86a as described in the present embodiment.

[0044] Finally, it may be advantageous to provide a central server 122 to permanently store (archive) study data once a study has been completed. The central server 122 may include a central server storage unit 124 to store waveform data and a central server database 126 to store file data. Further, the central server 122 may include a central server catalog 128 which lists the studies on all segment servers, such as segment server 108, which are coupled to the central server 122. Since each segment server 108 includes a catalog 114 listing all study records contained on any of the acquisition workstations which are coupled to the segment server 108, such as acquisition workstations 80 and 82, the central server catalog 128 provides a path to any study contained on any of the acquisition workstations throughout the network. The archival scheme is further discussed with reference to FIG. 4.

[0045] FIG. 4 illustrates one embodiment of an archival scheme for permanently storing study data once a study is

complete. The Archival Generator (AG) software application selects study data older than a user selected number of days from short-term storage in an acquisition database 90 and 102. All selected study records in the acquisition database 90 and 102, including both the file data 88 and 100 and the waveform data 86 and 98, are copied to the central server 122. Once copied, the data may be tested for data integrity by comparing the study record to the study record stored in the segment server 108. Once integrity is verified, the study records can be deleted from the acquisition databases 90 and 102, as well as the segment server database 108. The central server catalog 128, the segment server catalog 114 and the acquisition station catalogs 94 and 101 are updated appropriately.

[0046] It should be evident that to provide real-time updates of the study data while a client is reviewing a study which is currently being conducted, a messaging system may be implemented to insure that updates are sent to clients viewing the particular study. FIG. 5 illustrates one implementation of a messaging technique corresponding to the present system. When the file data 88 is inserted into the acquisition database 90, a message record may be added to a socket table in the acquisition database 90. A messaging application, such as NetMsgSender, sends all message records located in the socket table through an output port of the acquisition workstation 80, such as TCP/IP Port 50,000, to all systems, such as local workstation 118, which are configured to receive data from the acquisition workstation 80. The message records may be sent at a user-configurable interval. All acquisition workstations 80 and 82 listen on the output port. If a message is received on a particular workstation, such as workstation 80, the workstation 80 reads the message and determines whether the message pertains to an active study. If it does, the workstation 80 determines which event is affected and refreshes the view of the appropriate study data accordingly.

[0047] While the present embodiment discloses a technique using data taken during an EPS, it should be evident to one skilled in the art that the technique described herein can be applied to other cardiology procedures performed in a catheterization lab in which electrical and/or hemodynamic data may be obtained.

[0048] While the invention may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and have been described in detail herein. However, it should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed. Rather, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of annotating a study record during a cardiac catheterization procedure, the procedure being conducted in a cardiac catheterization lab, the cardiac catheterization lab including one or more acquisition workstations configured to acquire study data from the heart of a patient, comprising the acts of:

- (a) acquiring study data from the heart of a patient;
- (b) separating the study data into waveform data and file data;
- (c) storing the waveform data in an acquisition storage device and a first server storage device;

- (d) storing the file data in an acquisition database and a first server database, wherein a pointer is maintained in the acquisition database, corresponding to the waveform data file path;
- (e) cataloging the study data collected by the acquisition workstation in an acquisition workstation catalog;
- (f) cataloging the study data stored in the first server storage device in a first server storage device catalog;
- (g) concurrently editing the study data by selecting a study from the first server catalog;
- (h) accessing the file data in the acquisition database from a client workstation;
- (i) accessing the waveform data in the first server acquisition storage device from the client workstation;
- (j) annotating the file data at the client workstation to produce annotated file data;
- (k) transmitting the annotated file data from the client workstation to the acquisition database; and
- (l) overwriting the file data with the annotated file data.
2. The method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the catheterization procedure comprises a electrophysiology procedure.
3. The method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the catheterization procedure comprises an ablation procedure.
4. The method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the first server storage device is located locally with respect to the cardiac catheterization lab.
5. The method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the client workstation comprises a monitor configured to display digital data.
6. The method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the act of storing the waveform data in the first server storage device takes place via a low priority background thread.
7. The method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising simultaneously displaying the data on the plurality of client workstations.
8. The method, as set forth in claim 7, wherein the act comprises simultaneously displaying the data on the plurality of client workstations during the cardiac catheterization procedure.
9. The method, as set forth in claim 8, wherein at least one of the plurality of client workstations is located remotely with respect to the cardiac catheterization lab.
10. The method, as set forth in claim 8, wherein the act of simultaneously displaying the data on the plurality of client workstations occurs in real time.
11. A method of dynamically directing a client workstation to an acquisition database, comprising the acts of:
- (a) selecting a catalog comprising a list of studies, the studies being obtained during a catheterization procedure;
- (b) selecting a study from the catalog; and
- (c) dynamically linking the client workstation to the database corresponding to the selected study.
12. The method, as set forth in claim 11, wherein the client workstation comprises a remote client workstation.
13. The method, as set forth in claim 11, wherein the client workstation comprises a local client workstation.
14. The method, as set forth in claim 11, further comprising the act of annotating the selected study.
15. The method, as set forth in claim 11, wherein the method of dynamically directing a client workstation to an acquisition database occurs during the catheterization procedure in which the selected study is obtained.
16. A system comprising:
- a device configured to perform an electrophysiology procedure and further configured to produce data as a result of the electrophysiology procedure;
- one or more data acquisition workstations coupled to the device and configured to acquire data produced during the electrophysiology procedure;
- a first server storage device coupled to the one or more data acquisition workstations;
- one or more client workstations coupled to the first server storage device and configured to annotate the data produced during the electrophysiology procedure; and
- a catalog stored on the first server storage device, the catalog comprising a list of studies obtained during an electrophysiology procedure and configured such that selection of a study from the list by the one or more client workstations dynamically links the client workstation to the selected study.
17. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein at least one of the one or more client workstations is located remotely with respect to the cardiac catheterization lab.
18. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein each of the one or more client workstations comprises a monitor configured to display digital data.
19. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein the studies are stored on the one or more data acquisition workstations.
20. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein the catalog comprises a filepath associated with each of the studies, each filepath providing the storage location of an associated study.
21. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein the one or more client workstations are configured to annotate the data during the electrophysiology procedure.
22. The system, as set forth in claim 21, wherein the annotated data is accessible to each of the one or more client workstations immediately subsequent to the annotation of the data.
23. The system, as set forth in claim 16, wherein the first server storage device is located locally with respect to the one or more acquisition workstations.
24. The system, as set forth in claim 16, further comprising a second storage device coupled to the first server storage device and configured to store study data after the electrophysiology procedure and annotation of the data has been completed.

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专利名称(译)	用于心脏病学程序的分布式实时基于目录的注释和文档系统		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	STOYCOS STEPHEN T. 凯泽EWIN MICHAEL		
申请(专利权)人(译)	STOYCOS STEPHEN T. 凯泽EWIN MICHAEL		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	STOYCOS STEPHEN T. 凯泽EWIN MICHAEL		
[标]发明人	STOYCOS STEPHEN T. KISER EWIN MICHAEL		
发明人	STOYCOS, STEPHEN T. KISER, EWIN MICHAEL		
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摘要(译)

一种分布式多用户系统，用于在心脏病学过程中进行实时数据访问。该系统包括交互式计算机网络，该交互式计算机网络可用于在多个设备上 and 多个位置同时显示和操纵来自心脏病学过程的数据。在该过程期间，可以在多个位置中的任何位置显示和注释该研究，所述多个位置可以是本地的或远程的。客户端工作站可以选择目录，包括研究列表。从目录中选择研究后，客户端工作站将动态定向到研究。在该过程期间，可以在多个位置中的任何位置显示和注释该研究，所述多个位置可以是本地的或远程的。在多个位置之一处进行的注释将被传递回采集站，并且可以在多个位置中的任何位置处访问。

