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(54) **NON-INVASIVE DETECTION OF ANALYTES
IN A COMPLEX MATRIX**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for determining the concentration of analytes of interest in complex matrices is provided. According to one aspect of the present invention, near-infrared analytical radiation is generally directed onto a portion of a specimen containing the analyte of interest. A wavelength of the analytical radiation is scanned over the specimen over a broad range of frequencies and over a short duration of diagnostic time. A spectrum of radiation is transmitted through, reflected from or scattered from the specimen and collected by a detector. The concentration of the analyte of interest in the specimen is determined by the radiation collected by the detector.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/745,092, filed on Dec. 23, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,174,198.

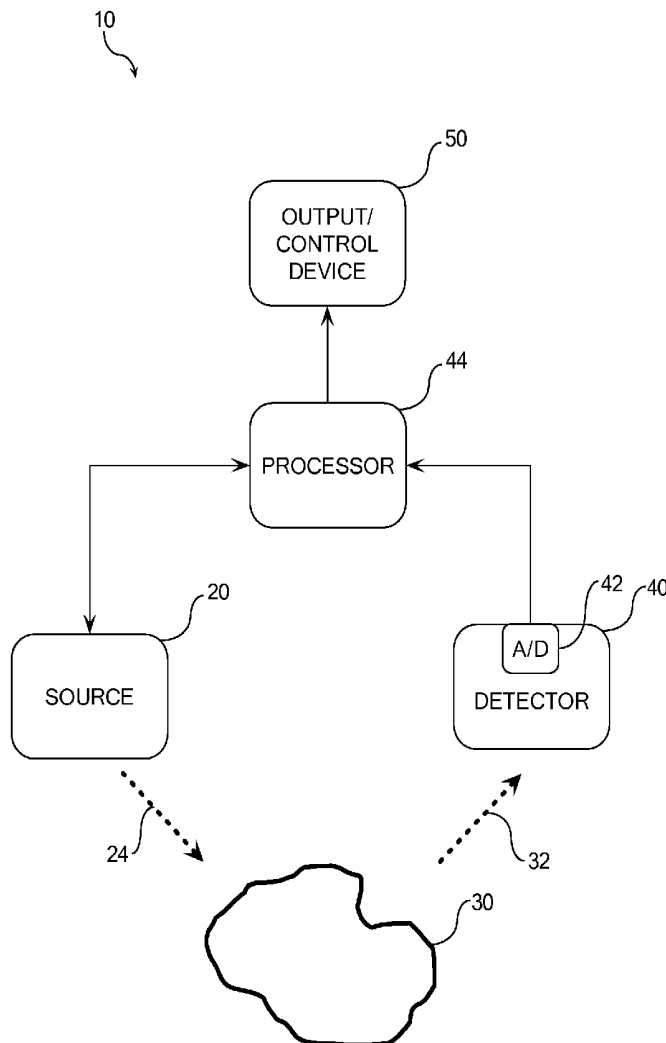
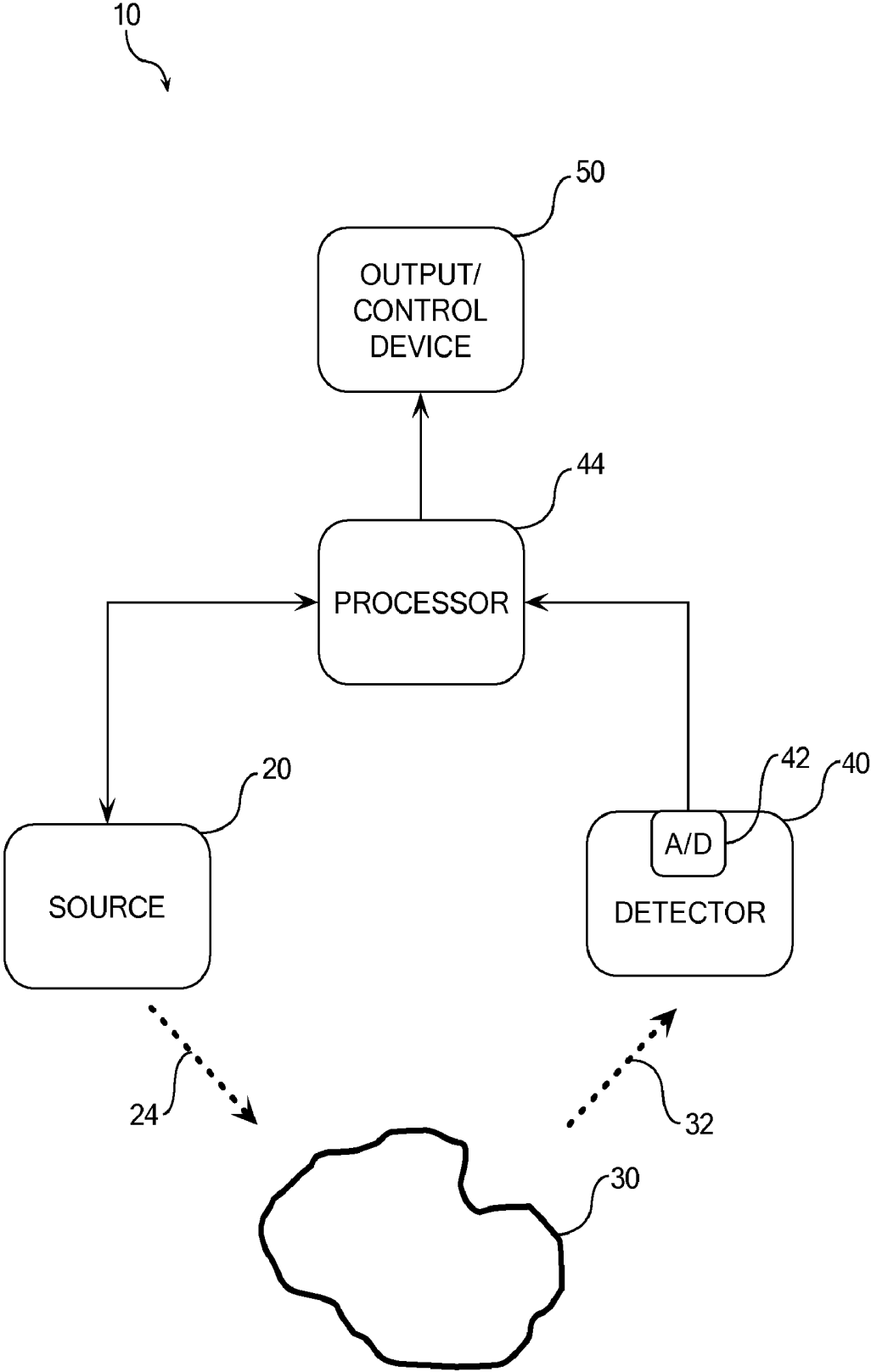


Fig. 1



NON-INVASIVE DETECTION OF ANALYTES IN A COMPLEX MATRIX

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/745,092, filed Dec. 23, 2003 (PRN 0001 PA), now U.S. Pat. No. _____, which application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/436,761, filed Dec. 27, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to the determination of the concentration of various analytes of interest in various complex matrices. The invention is applicable in a broad range of chemical analyses in a variety of fields including, but not limited to, non-invasive blood analysis and other medical applications, food and pharmaceutical industries, environmental monitoring, industrial safety, etc. In the analysis of blood, blood glucose concentration and measurements of cholesterol and tryglicerides concentrations in blood are of significant importance.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a method and system for determining the concentration of analytes of interest in complex matrices, for example, glucose in blood, is provided. Analytical radiation is generated and directed onto a portion of a specimen containing the analytes of interest. The wavelength of the analytical radiation is scanned over a broad analytical spectral range and over a relatively short duration of diagnostic time. The analytical radiation attenuated by the specimen is collected. Subsequently, the amount of collected radiation attenuated by the specimen is correlated to the concentration of the analyte of interest in the specimen. The concentration of the analyte of interest in the specimen then may then be displayed on an output display device as well as used as input into an analyte control device, such as an insulin pump. Multivariate analysis techniques may be used to relate measured spectra to the concentration of the analyte of interest.

[0004] Other embodiments of the present invention may be utilized to overcome the problem of insufficient signal-to-noise ratio in measurements of glucose and other analytes of interest in the specimen. An increase in signal-to-noise ratio allows measurements to be taken within a relatively short duration of diagnostic time, which helps to eliminate problems associated with hardware and specimen noise.

[0005] It is an object of the present invention to meet the well perceived need for a simple and reliable method of measurements of analytes in complex matrices, as well as the need for a portable, rugged device for non-invasive measurements of blood constituents, in particular, blood glucose monitoring in diabetic subjects.

[0006] It is another object of the present invention to use the present invention in contexts where the rather weak absorptivity of some compounds, e.g., glucose, imposes challenging requirements on the signal-to-noise ratio in the spectra for analysis.

[0007] Other objects of the present invention will be apparent in light of the description of the invention embodied herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The following detailed description of specific embodiments of the present invention can be best understood when read in conjunction with the following drawing in which:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a system for detecting an analyte in a specimen according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0010] In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawing that forms a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration, and not by way of limitation, a specific embodiment in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that logical, mechanical and electrical changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Referring to FIG. 1, a system 10 for detecting an analyte in a specimen 30 according to an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. It is contemplated that specimens according to the present invention may comprise biological or non-biological specimens. Biological specimens according to the present invention include, but are not limited to, specimens characterized by a cardiac cycle. A variety of non-biological specimens are contemplated by the present invention including, but not limited to, water, food, air, etc. Analytes of interest may include components ordinarily present in the specimen of interest, e.g., glucose in blood or tissue, or components that represent pollutants or contaminants in a specimen of interest.

[0012] The system 10 comprises a radiation source 20 and a detector 40. In one embodiment, both the radiation source 20 and the detector 40 are portable and rugged. The radiation source 20 may be, for example, a laser, an optical parametric oscillator (OPO), or a light emitting diode (LED). The radiation source 20 may be a single broadly tunable laser. Suitable lasers, include, but are not limited to, a semiconductor laser diode, a fiber laser, a solid state laser, a quantum cascade laser, or a color center laser. Semiconductor lasers are compact and power efficient and allow the system 10 to be more readily portable. Cr doped ZnSe, ZnS, or CdS lasers are also contemplated because of particular advantages in the context of wavelength scanning. In one embodiment, the radiation source 20 is an external cavity semiconductor laser diode. In addition, the radiation source 20 may employ the Littman-Metcalf, Littrow, or any other suitable external cavity configuration.

[0013] The radiation source 20 is configured to generate analytical radiation and scan over an analytical spectral range. The analyte of interest present within the specimen 30 has unique absorption spectrum within the analytical spectral range. For example, glucose in blood is characterized by an absorption spectrum that includes absorption lines at about 1.56 μm , 2.15 μm , 2.27 μm , and 2.32 μm , each within a source spectral range of between 900 nm and 2700 nm.

[0014] In one embodiment of the present invention, the radiation source 20 scans a wavelength of the analytical radiation over the analytical spectral range over a predetermined diagnostic time period. The duration of the diagnostic time period is relatively short. For example, in embodiments where the specimen is biological and is characterized by a

cardiac cycle, the diagnostic time period is no greater than the duration of the cardiac period of the specimen. For example, a cardiac period of a human typically ranges from about 0.3 to about 2 seconds. Typically, the duration of the diagnostic time period is a fraction of the cardiac period (e.g., less than one half of the cardiac period). For example, the duration of the diagnostic time period may be 0.01 second in the case of determining blood glucose concentration in a human.

[0015] The analytical radiation emitted by the radiation source **20** may define a relatively narrow spectral line with a width of less than about 20 nm. Preferably, the spectral line width is about 1 nm. The analytical spectral range may be between about 900 nm and about 2700 nm and should be broad enough to discriminate the contributions of any other analytes present in the specimen **30**. In the case of blood glucose, the range is broad enough to discriminate from the contributions of the other analytes in the human body, such as, for example, urea, proteins and other similar analytes. An analytical spectral range from about 2050 nm to about 2400 nm may be suitable in many contexts. The radiation source **20**, in addition, may also be configured to control the width of the analytical spectral range.

[0016] The radiation source **20** delivers the analytical radiation to the specimen **30**. The detector **40**, in turn, collects the radiation reflected from, scattered from, or transmitted through the specimen **30** of the analytical radiation. Collection of radiation transmitted through the specimen **30** is most suitable for specimen areas that are relatively thin. For example, if the specimen **30** is human, the transmissions can be collected from the ear, the web area between the thumb and index finger, skin pinch on the back of the hand, or in any other similar thin area of the body where transmissions may be collected through the specimen **30**. Radiation reflected or scattered from a nail of a finger or toe is another potential site of collection of the analytical radiation if the specimen **30** is human.

[0017] In another embodiment, the radiation source **20** may be configured to utilize optics to aid in directing the analytical radiation onto the specimen **30**. In the same vein, the detector **40** may also be configured to utilize optics to aid in collections of the attenuated analytical radiation from the specimen **30**.

[0018] In yet another embodiment, conduits are used to deliver the analytical radiation to the specimen **30** as well as to collect the reflected, scattered, or transmitted radiation from the specimen **30**. A conduit **24** delivers the analytical radiation from the source **20** to the specimen **30**. Another conduit **32** collects the reflected, scattered, or transmitted radiation from the specimen **30** to the detector **40**.

[0019] The conduits **24**, **32** may be, for example, a fiber optic bundle. Because the conduits **24**, **32** need to be highly transparent for wavelengths as long as 2700 nm, the material used for the conduits **24**, **32** can be for example, ultra-low OH silica, quartz, sapphire, ZBLAN glass, or any similar suitable material. ZBLAN is fluorine combined with the metals zirconium, barium, lanthanum, aluminum, and sodium (Zr, Ba, La, Al, and Na, hence its name). The use of the fiber optic bundle conduits **24**, **32** has the advantage of allowing for relatively remote placement of the system **10**. The conduits **24**, **32** may also be air, the tissue of the specimen **30** itself, or any suitable transmission medium.

[0020] The detector **40** may be a single detector or a multi-channel detector array. The detector **40** may have a

high sensitivity to the wavelength of analytical radiation used. The detector **40** may be, for example, PbS, HgCdTe, HgCdZnTe, InGaAsSb/AlGaAsSb, or any other suitable detector for the wavelength of analytical radiation used. For example, the detector **40** may be an extended InGaAs pin photodiode for detecting measurements in the analytical spectral ranges of between about 1000 nm and about 2600 nm. An alternative, more economical detector **40** is a silicon photodiode, which is particularly useful where the analytical spectral range is less than about 1000 nm. For increased sensitivity, the detector **40** may be cooled by using, for example, a cryogenic or thermoelectric cooler.

[0021] The radiation source **20** and the detector **40** are configured such that the intensity of the analytical radiation received by the detector **40** is subject to attenuation by the analyte within at least a portion of the analytical spectral range. This attenuation is recorded as a function of wavelength. The detector **40** is configured to receive the analytical radiation and generate a signal indicative of attenuation of the analytical radiation over at least a portion of the analytical spectral range. An analog-to-digital converter **42** may be provided to convert the signal indicative of attenuation of the analytical radiation into a digital signal.

[0022] The system **10** may also contain a processor **44**. The processor **44** may be configured to receive the digital signal indicative of attenuation of the analytical radiation from the analog-to-digital converter **42**. The processor **44** determines the absorption spectrum in the analytical spectral range wherein the analyte of interest has a distinct absorption spectrum. The processor **44** correlates the absorption spectrum of the analytical radiation with an analyte of interest in the specimen **30** to arrive at the concentration of the analyte of interest in the specimen **30**.

[0023] The processor **44** then transfers the concentration value to an output/control device **50** or another device external to the system **10**. The output/control device **50** may be an output display device which then displays the concentration of the analyte of interest. Alternatively, or additionally, the output/control device **50** may be an analyte control device that is configured to react in accordance to the inputted concentration of the analyte of interest by adjusting the levels of analyte of interest concentration in the specimen **30**. The analyte control device can be, for example, an insulin pump when the analyte of interest is blood glucose, but any other similar control device can be used.

[0024] In one embodiment of the present invention, the processor **44** utilizes step scanning. With step scanning, the radiation source **20** is fixed at a single wavelength. The signals from the radiation source **20** are accumulated and averaged by the processor **44** until the desired signal-to-noise ratio is established. The signal-to-noise ratio may be established by calculation, measurement, input, or by any suitable means of establishing a signal-to-noise ratio. After the desired signal-to-noise ratio is established, the radiation source **20** moves to the next wavelength and the process is repeated until the desired signal-to-noise ratio is established at the next wavelength. This process continues over the target spectral range. For example, signals from ten distinct wavelengths between 2.1 μm and 2.4 μm may be accumulated and averaged by the processor **44**.

[0025] In another embodiment, the radiation source **20** scans across the entire analytical spectral range over a very short time duration, usually within a fraction of the cardiac period if the specimen **30** is biological and characterized by a cardiac period. The processor **44**, in turn, collects the

measurements across the entire analytical spectral range and determines the signal-to-noise ratio. The process of scanning across the entire analytical spectral range over a very short time duration is repeated until the desired signal-to-noise ratio is achieved. By taking the measurements within a fraction of the cardiac period, this technique results in an essentially static testing environment, helping to eliminate hardware and specimen noise, thereby, resulting in increased signal quality.

[0026] It is noted that terms like “preferably,” “commonly,” and “typically” are not utilized herein to limit the scope of the claimed invention or to imply that certain features are critical, essential, or even important to the structure or function of the claimed invention. Rather, these terms are merely intended to highlight alternative or additional features that may or may not be utilized in a particular embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] Having described the invention in detail and by reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent that modifications and variations are possible without departing from the scope of the invention defined in the appended claims. More specifically, although some aspects of the present invention are identified herein as preferred or particularly advantageous, it is contemplated that the present invention is not necessarily limited to these preferred aspects of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining the concentration of an analyte in a specimen, the method comprising:

generating analytical radiation characterized by a spectral line width less than about 20 nm;

irradiating the specimen with the analytical radiation while scanning a wavelength of the analytical radiation over an analytical spectral range of at least about 350 nm, wherein the analytical spectral range lies between about 900 nm and about 2700 nm;

detecting attenuation of the analytical radiation by the specimen over the analytical spectral range;

providing an indication of the attenuation of the analytical radiation as a function of wavelength;

correlating the attenuation with predetermined characteristics of the analyte to determine the concentration of the analyte in the specimen; and

generating an output signal indicative of the concentration.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the wavelength of the analytical radiation defines a spectral width of less than about 1 nm.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein a width of the analytical spectral range is controlled to be broad enough to discriminate the contributions of the analyte from other analytes present in the specimen.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the specimen is irradiated with the analytical radiation while scanning the wavelength of the analytical radiation over the analytical spectral range a plurality of times prior to generating the output signal indicative of the concentration.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the specimen comprises a biological specimen characterized by a cardiac

period and the wavelength of the analytical radiation is scanned over the analytical spectral range within a fraction of the cardiac period.

6. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the wavelength scanning is controlled in wavelength steps and the wavelength of the analytical radiation moves from one wavelength to the next within the spectral range after a desired signal-to-noise ratio in detecting the attenuation exceeds a given value.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein a signal-to-noise ratio associated with the attenuation signal is established and the scanning of the wavelength over the analytical spectral range is repeated until the signal-to-noise ratio exceeds a given value.

8. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein a signal-to-noise ratio associated with the attenuation signal is established and the scanning of the wavelength over the analytical spectral range is maintained until the signal-to-noise ratio exceeds a given value.

9. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the method further comprises displaying the concentration of the analyte.

10. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the method further comprises controlling an external device as a function of the output signal.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein the external device is controlled to adjust the concentration of the analyte of interest in the specimen as function of the output signal.

12. A method for detecting an analyte in a specimen, the method comprising:

generating analytical radiation characterized by a spectral line width of about 1 nm;

irradiating the specimen with the analytical radiation while scanning a wavelength of the analytical radiation over an analytical spectral range of at least about 350 nm, wherein a width of the analytical spectral range is controlled to be broad enough to discriminate the contributions of the analyte from other analytes present in the specimen and the analytical spectral range lies between about 900 nm and about 2700 nm;

detecting attenuation of the analytical radiation by the specimen over the analytical spectral range wherein a signal-to-noise ratio associated with the attenuation signal is established and the scanning of the wavelength over the analytical spectral range is maintained until the signal-to-noise ratio exceeds a given value;

providing an indication of the attenuation of the analytical radiation as a function of wavelength;

correlating the attenuation with predetermined characteristics of the analyte to determine the concentration of the analyte in the specimen;

generating an output signal indicative of the concentration; and

displaying the concentration of the analyte or controlling an external device as a function of the output signal.

专利名称(译)	非侵入性检测复杂基质中的分析物		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	TROFIMOV IGOR LYON 斯蒂芬一		
申请(专利权)人(译)	TROFIMOV IGOR LYON 斯蒂芬一		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	TROFIMOV IGOR LYON 斯蒂芬一		
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摘要(译)

提供了用于确定复杂基质中感兴趣分析物浓度的系统和方法。根据本发明的一个方面，近红外分析辐射通常被引导到含有目标分析物的样本的一部分上。在很宽的频率范围内以及在短的诊断时间内扫描分析辐射的波长。辐射光谱通过样本传播，反射或散射，并由探测器收集。样品中感兴趣的分析物的浓度由检测器收集的辐射确定。

