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(54) **HYPERSATURATION INDEX**  
(71) Applicant: **Masimo Corporation**, Irvine, CA (US)  
(72) Inventors: **Mohamed K. Diab**, Ladera Ranch, CA (US); **Prashanth Iyengar**, Irvine, CA (US); **Anand Sampath**, Irvine, CA (US); **Ammar Al-Ali**, San Juan Capistrano, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Mastmo Corporation**, Irvine, CA (US)  
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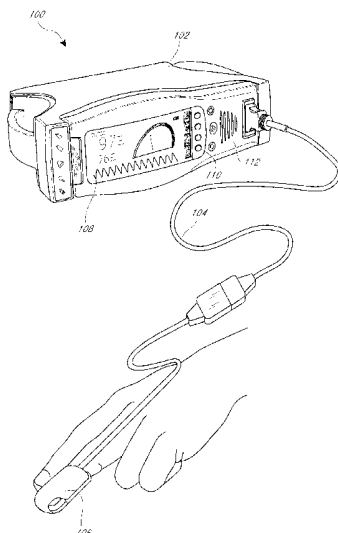
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*Primary Examiner* — Eric F Winakur  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**  
Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a hypersaturation index for measuring a patient's absorption of oxygen in the blood stream after a patient has reached 100% oxygen saturation. This hypersaturation index provides an indication of the partial pressure of oxygen of a patient. In an embodiment of the present invention, a hypersaturation index is calculated based on the absorption ratio of two different wavelengths of energy at a measuring site. In an embodiment of the invention, a maximum hypersaturation index threshold is determined such that an alarm is triggered when the hypersaturation index reaches or exceeds the threshold. In another embodiment, an alarm is triggered when the hypersaturation index reaches or falls below its starting point when it was first calculated.

**22 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets**



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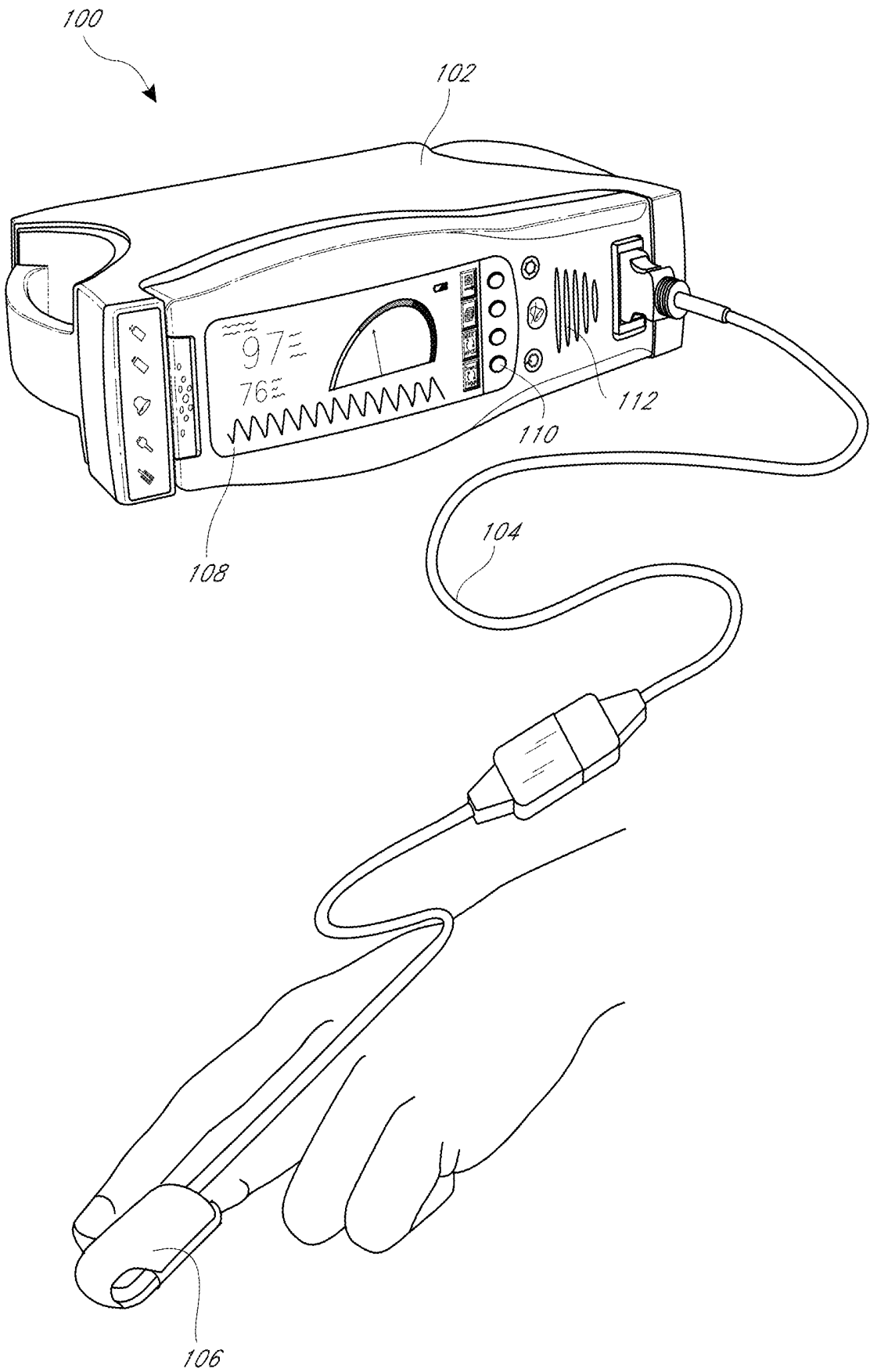


FIG. 1

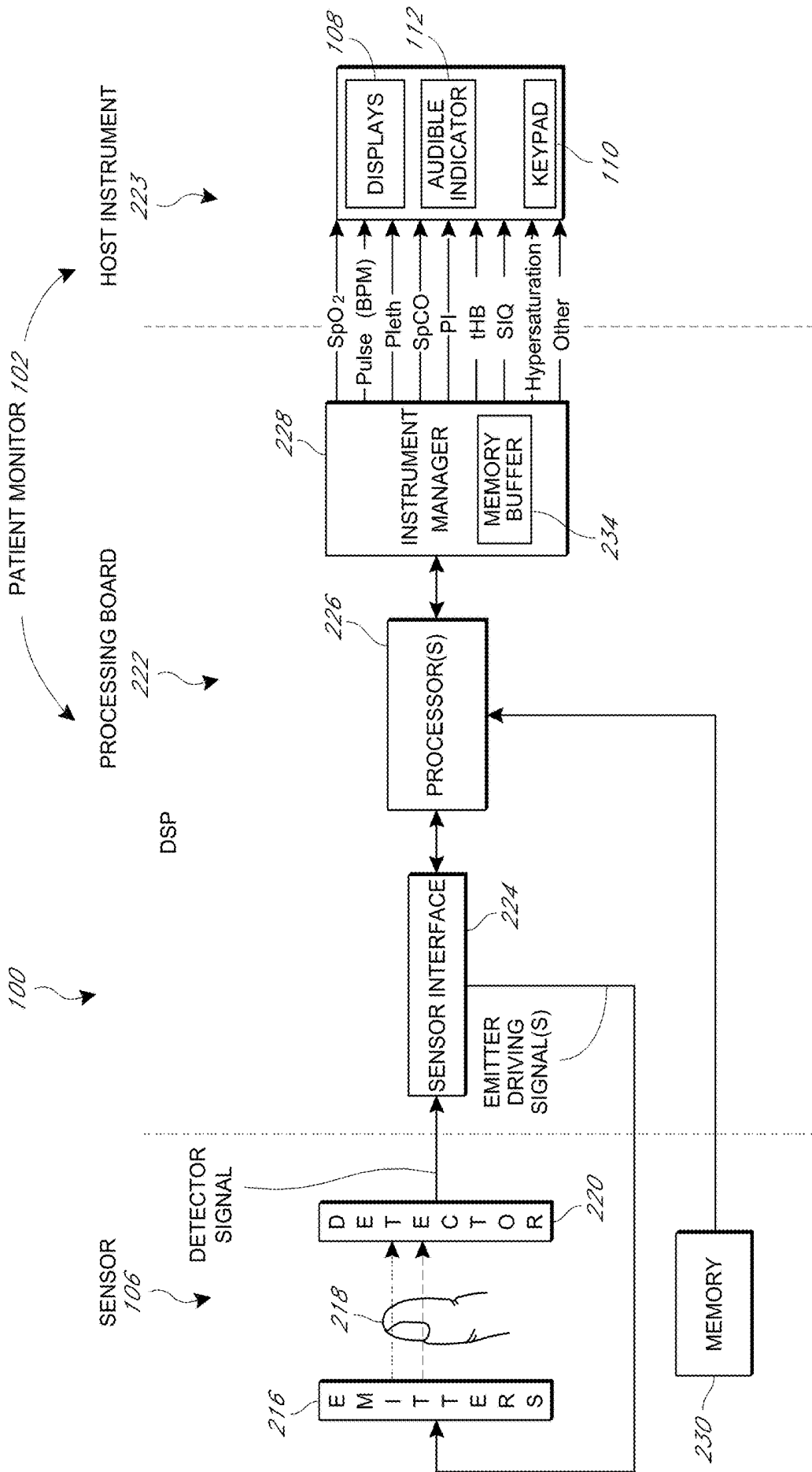


FIG. 2

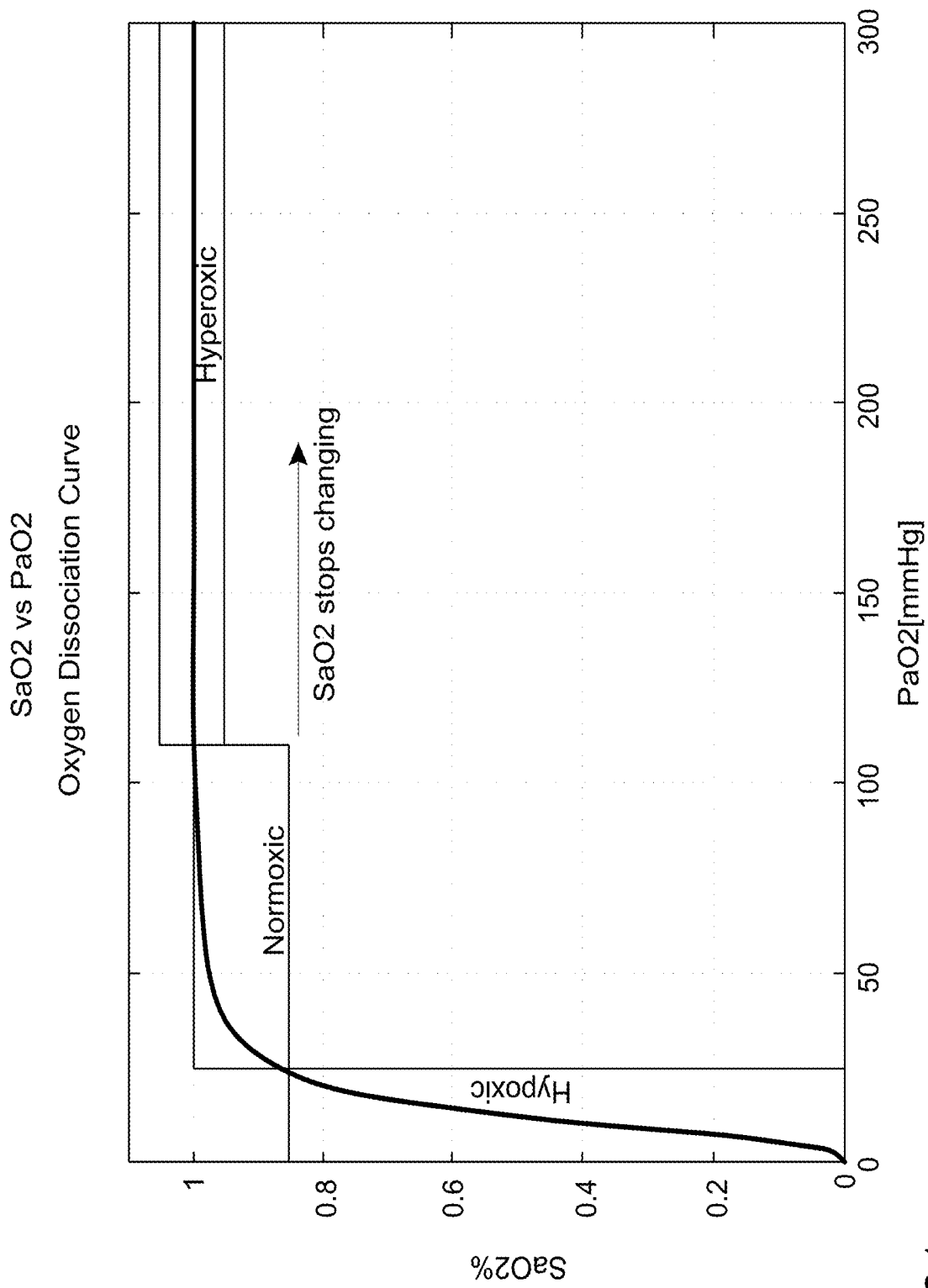


FIG. 3A

PaO<sub>2</sub> vs SaO<sub>2</sub> sensitive to pH, Temp

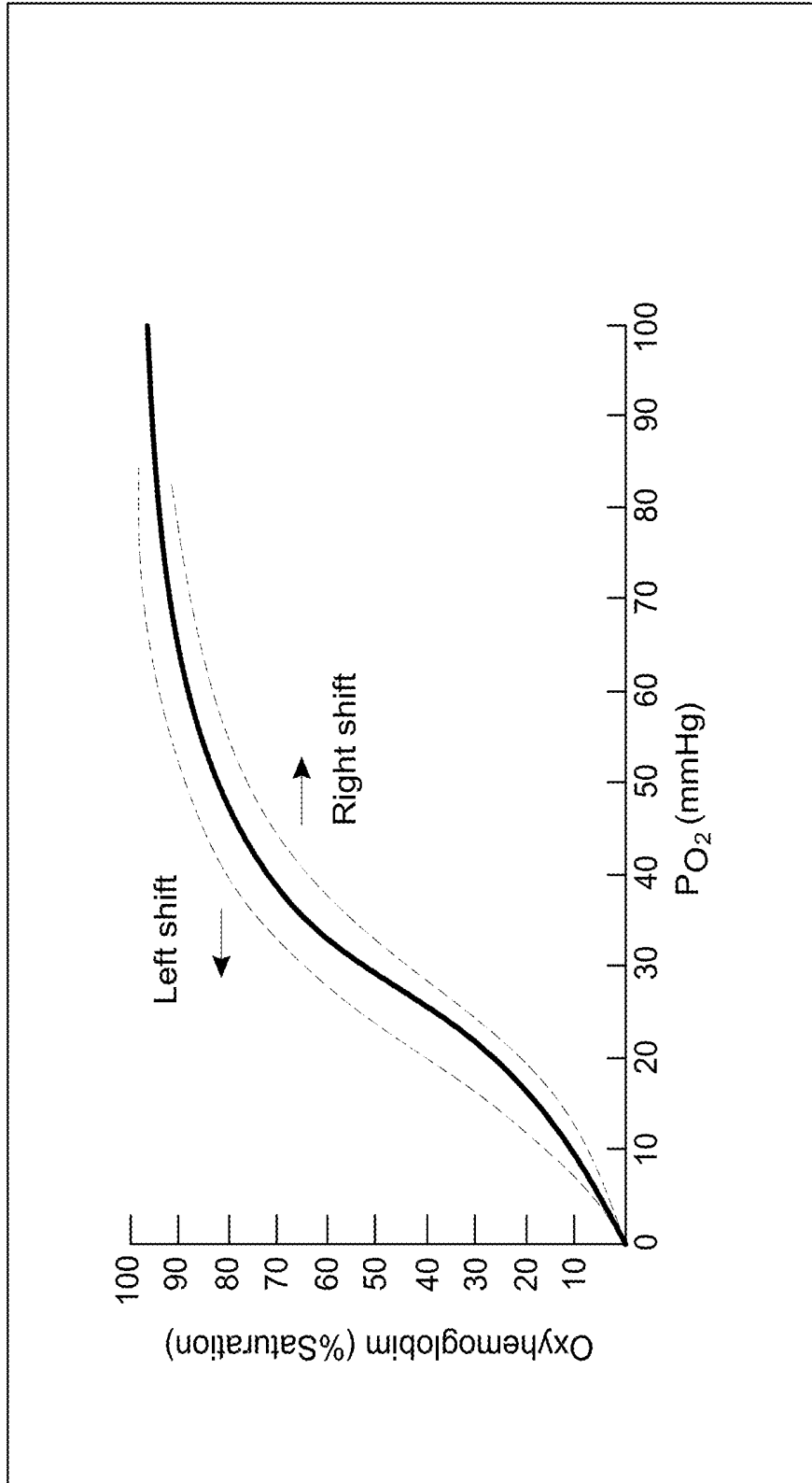


FIG. 3B

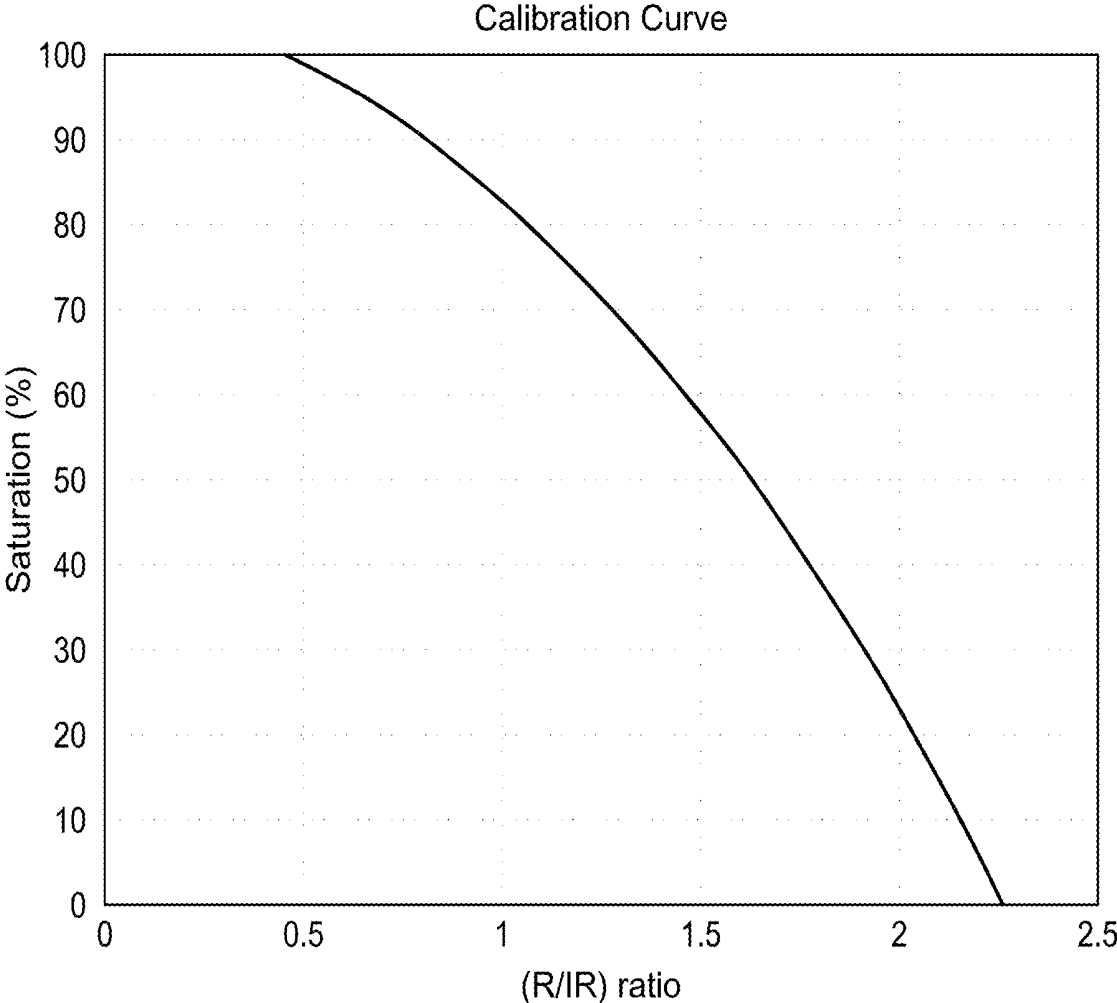


FIG. 3C

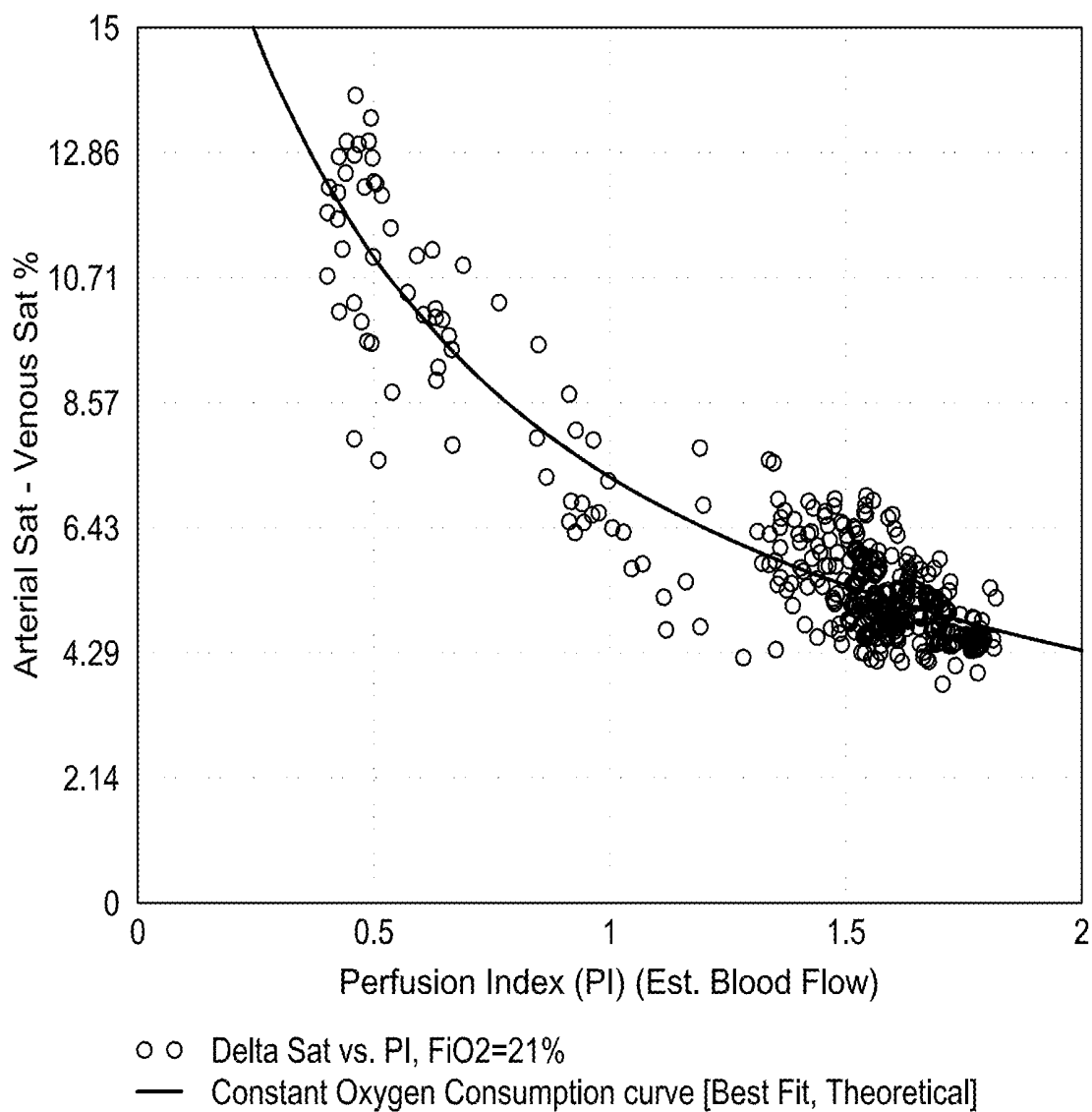


FIG. 3D

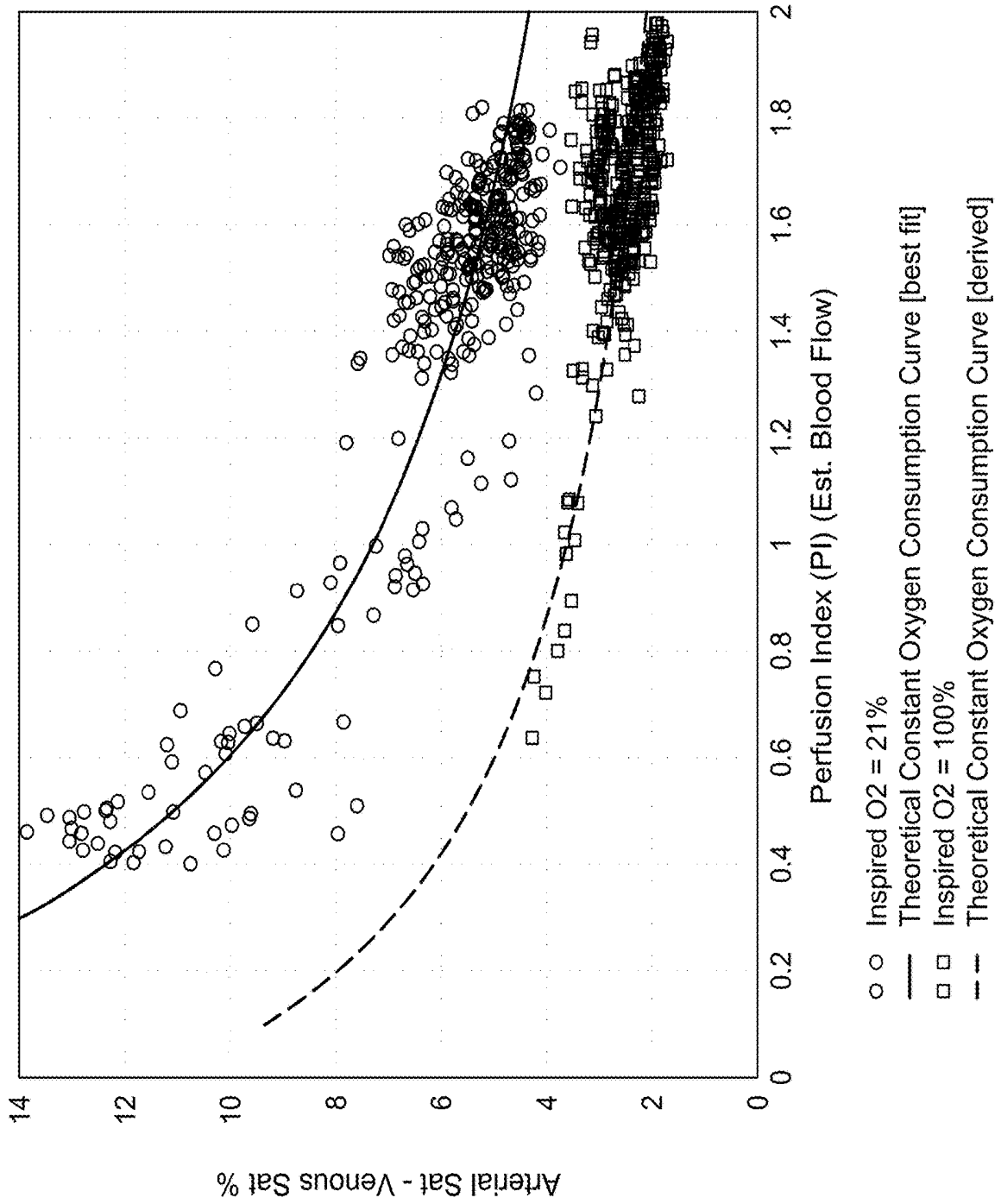


FIG. 3E

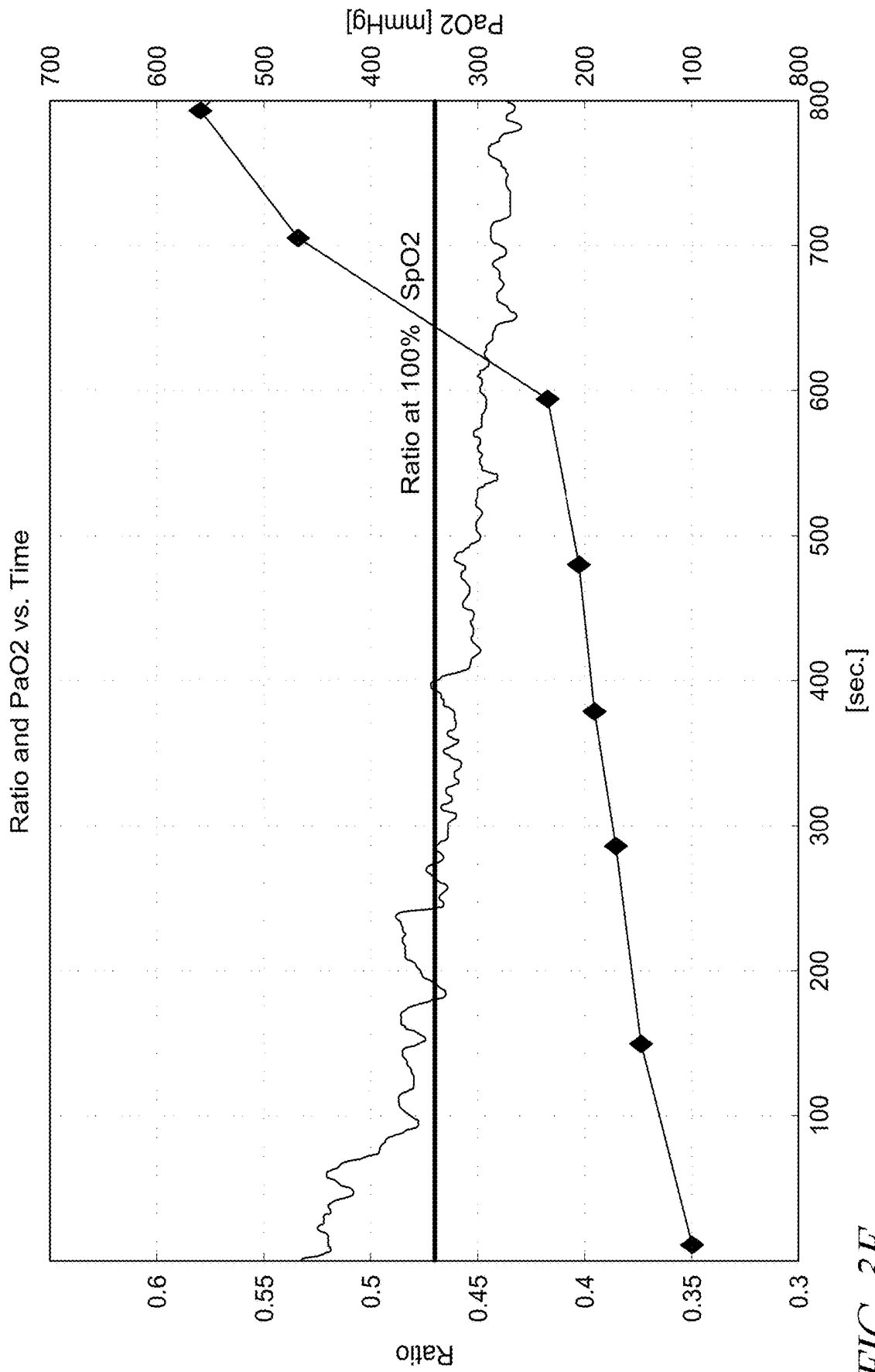


FIG. 3F

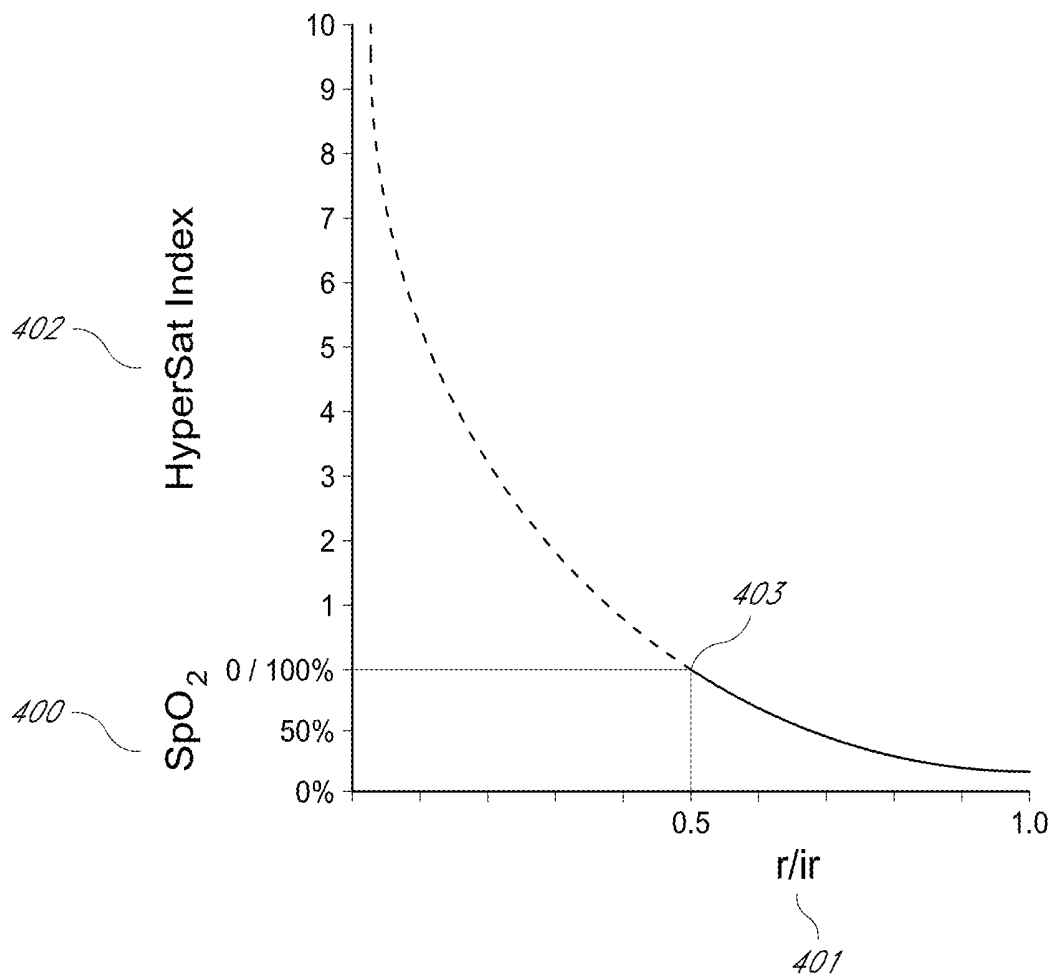


FIG. 4

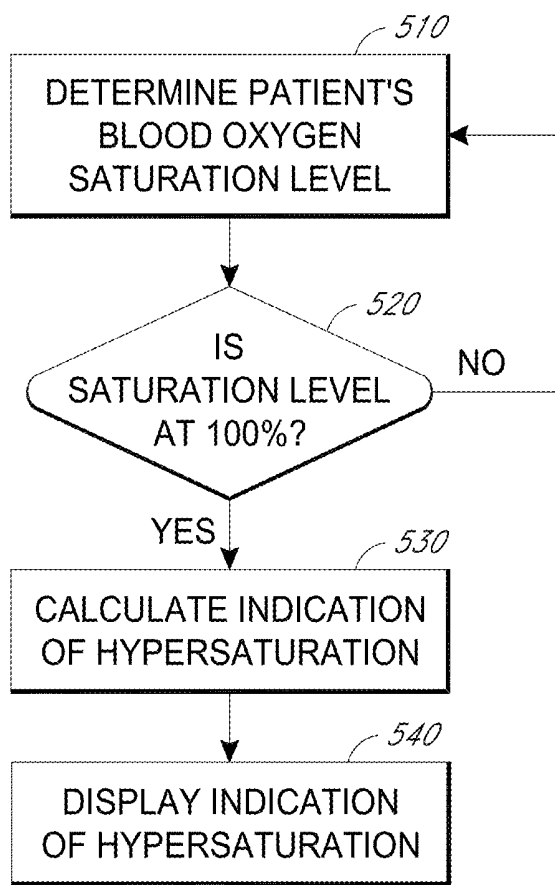


FIG. 5

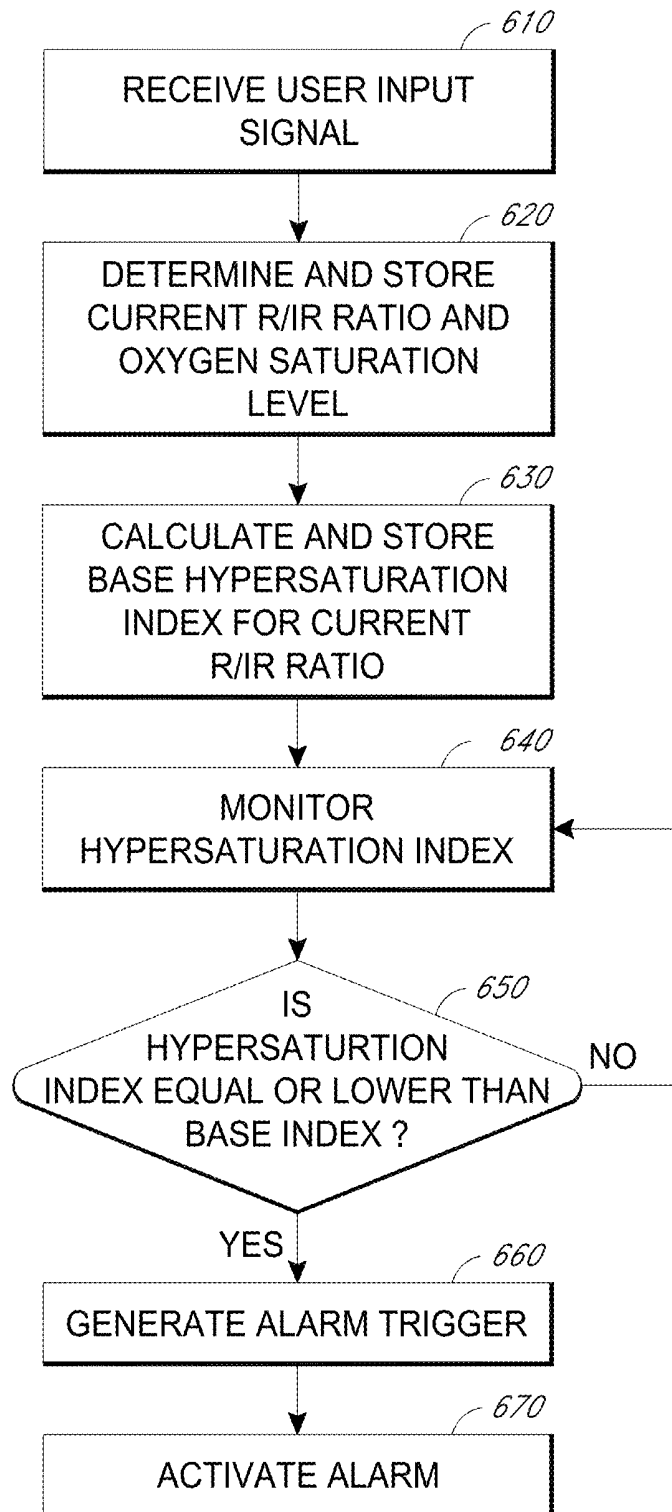
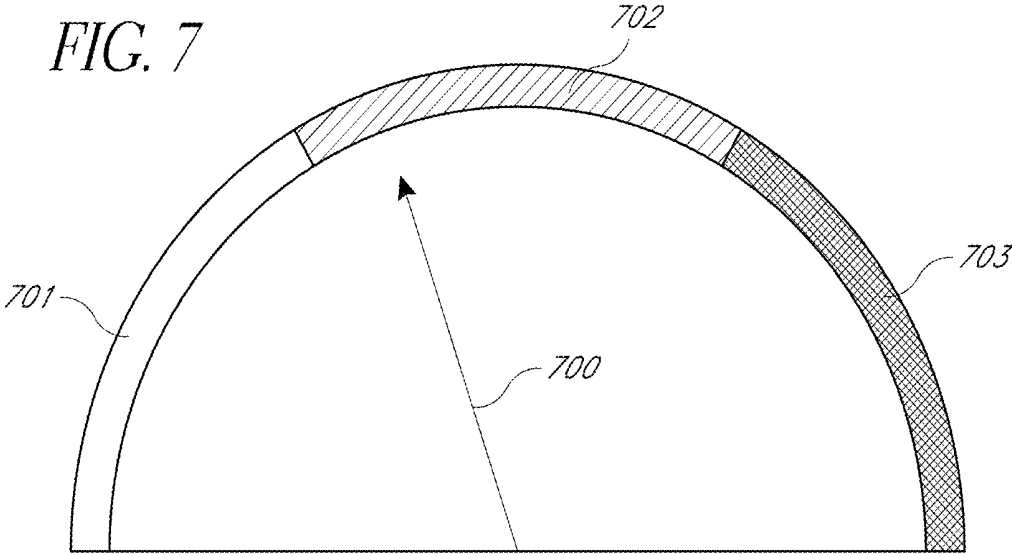
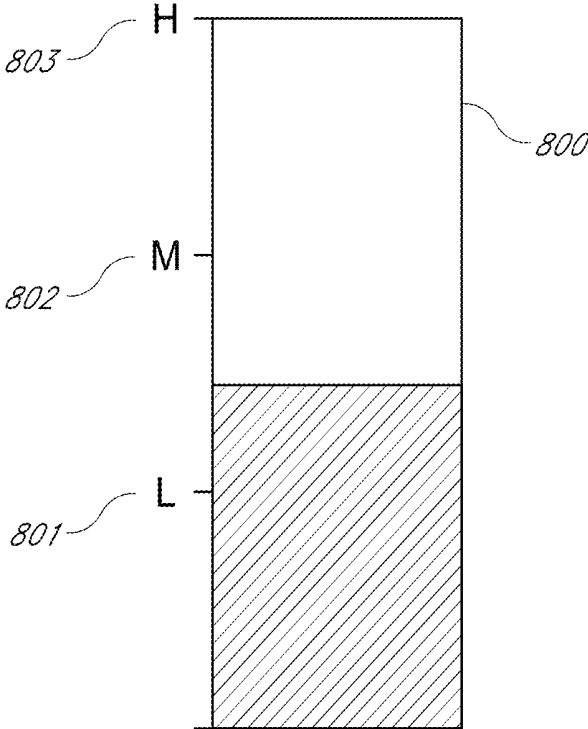


FIG. 6



*FIG. 8A*



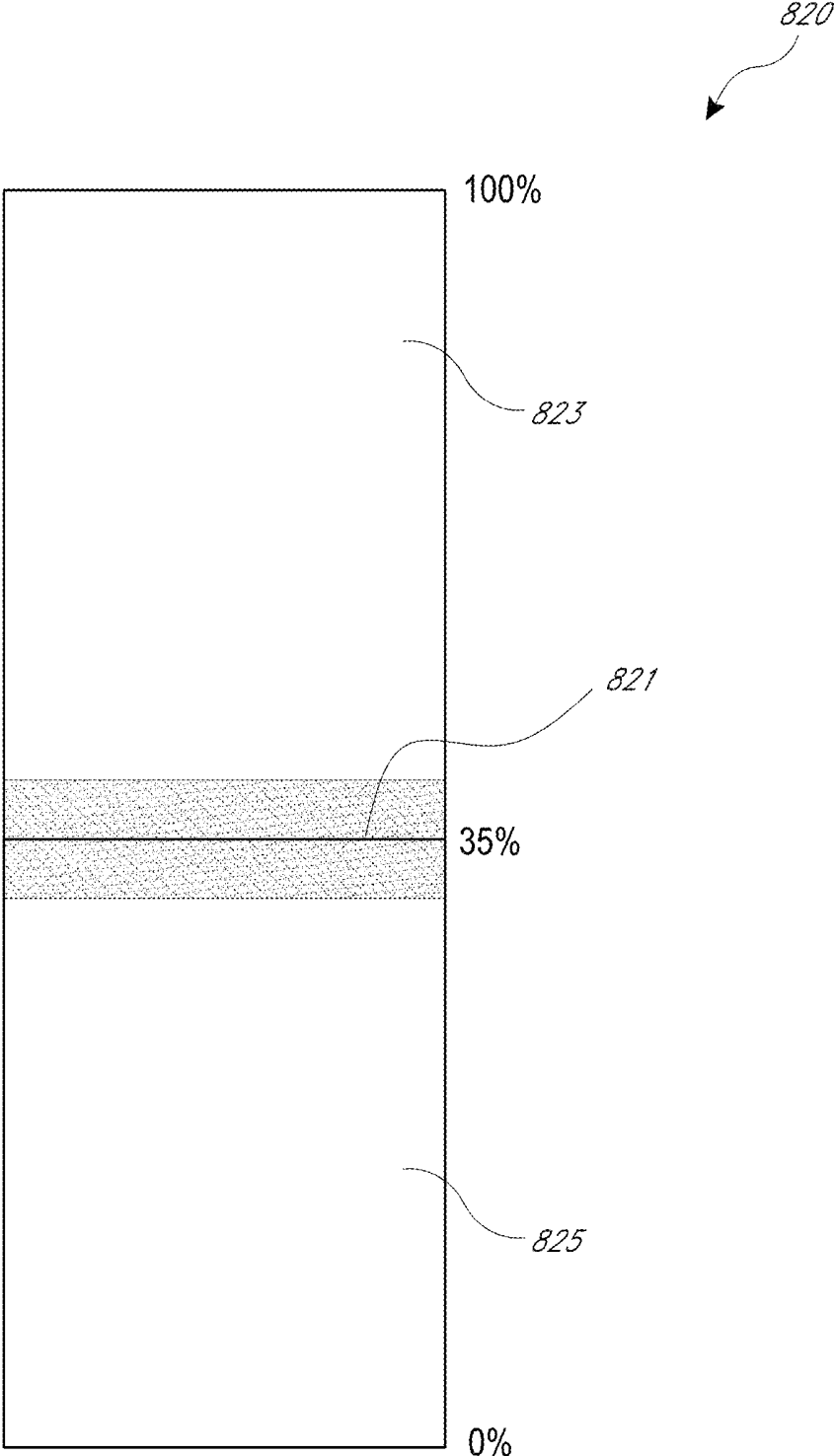


FIG. 8B

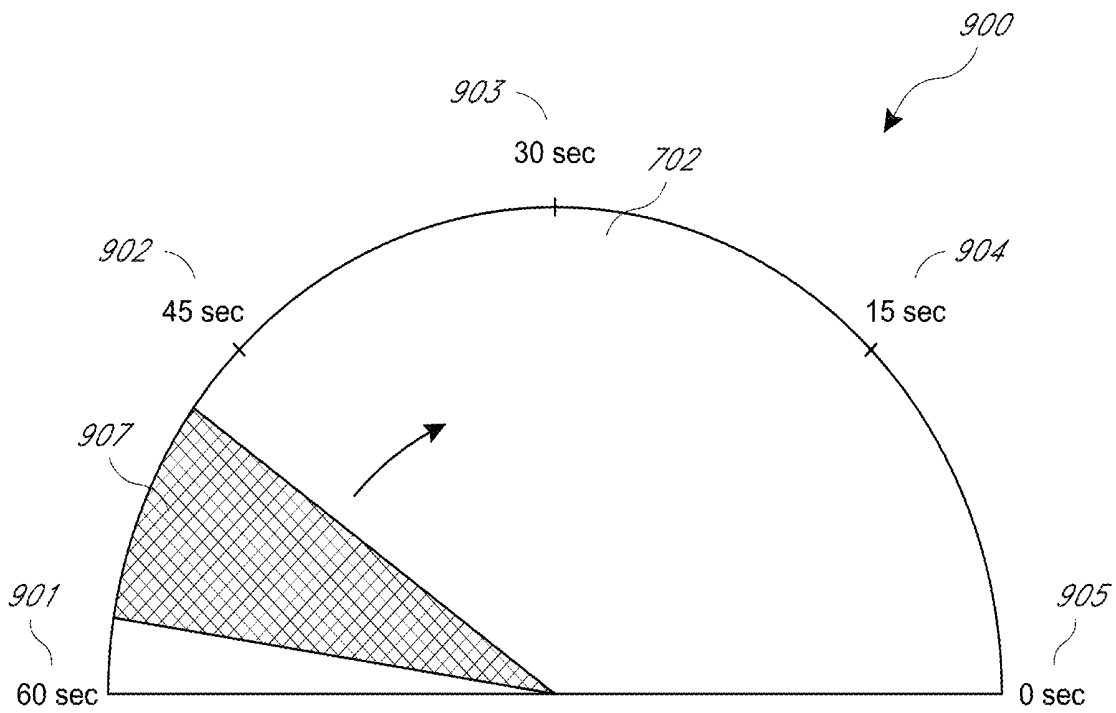


FIG. 9A

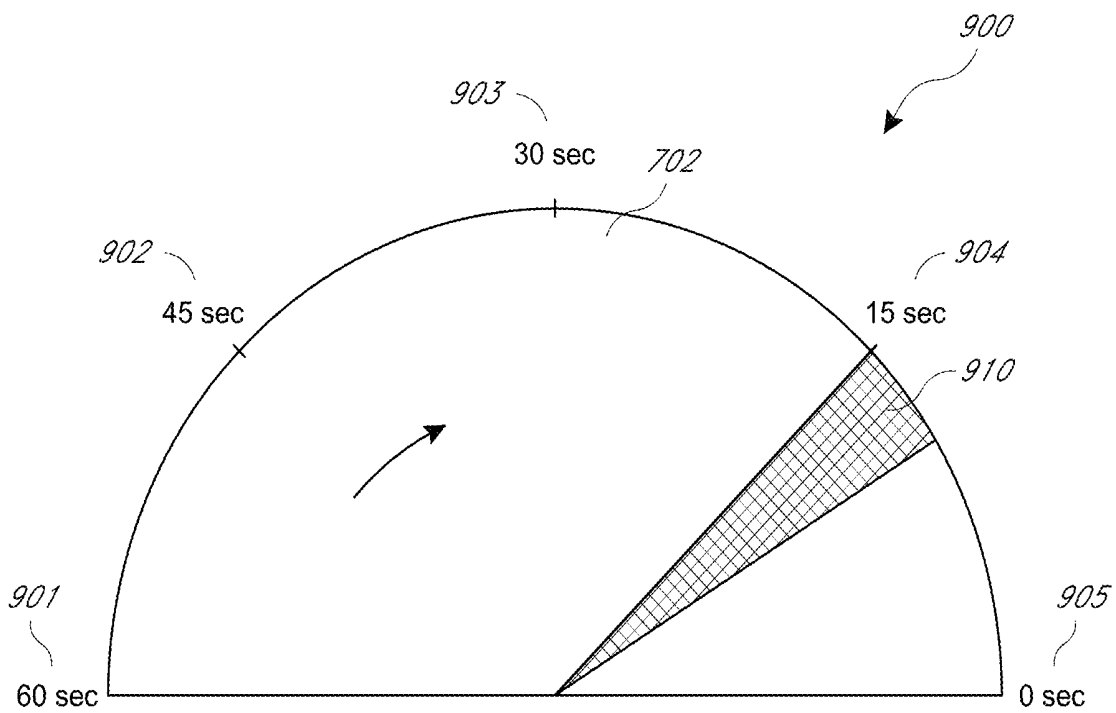


FIG. 9B

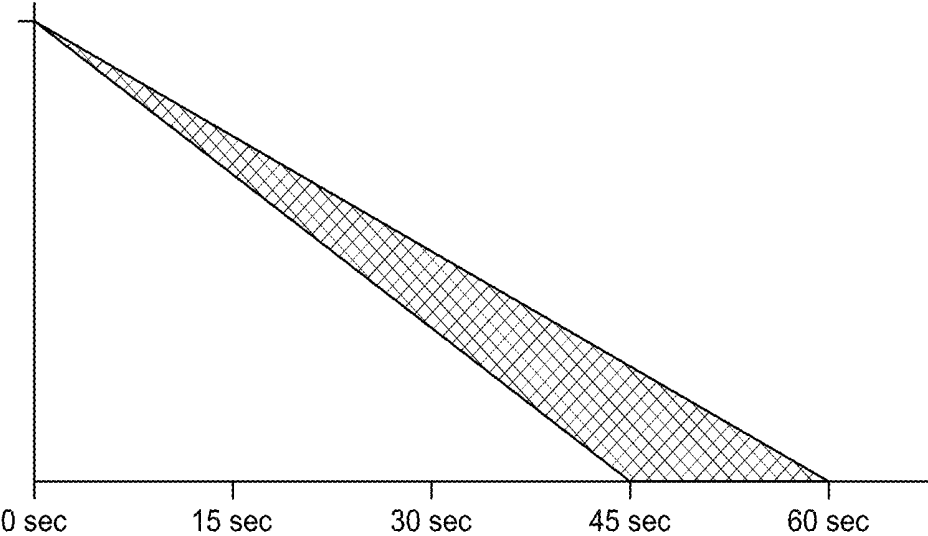


FIG. 10A

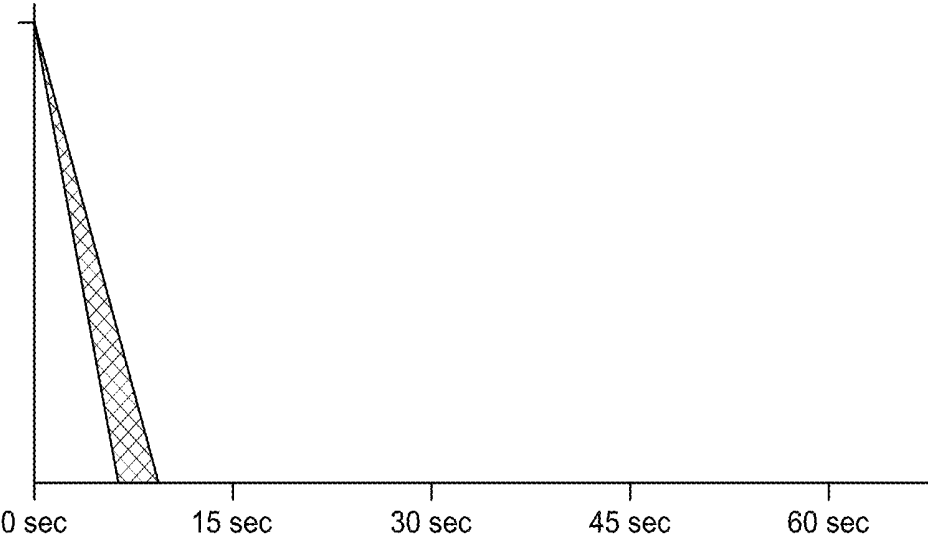


FIG. 10B

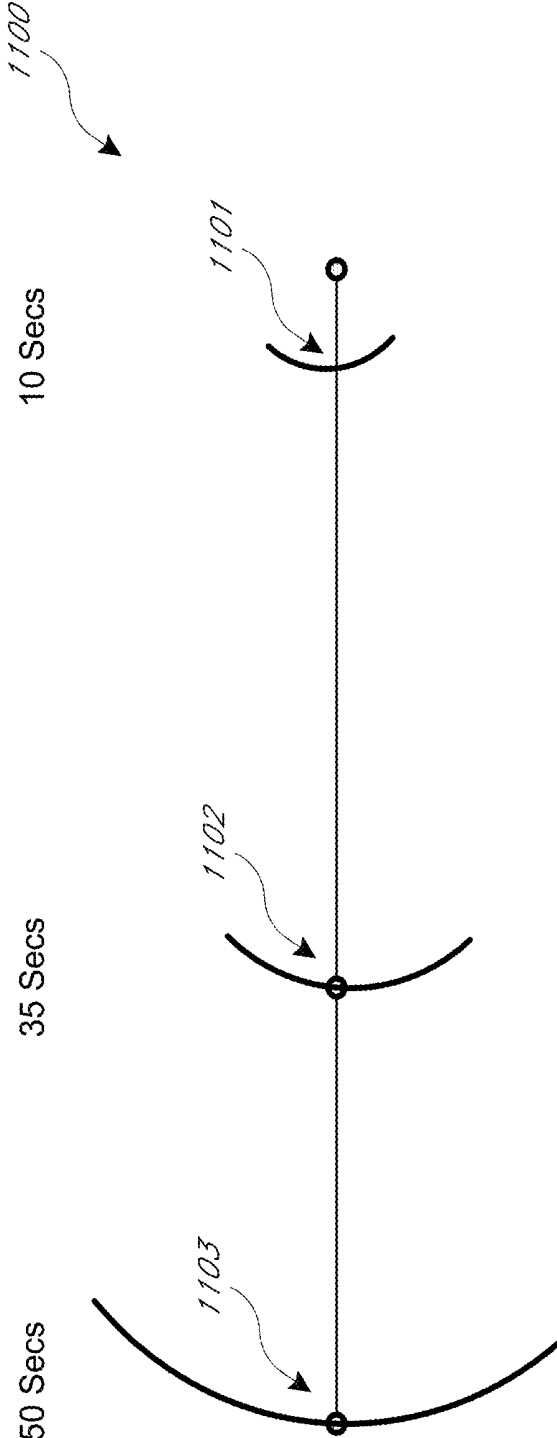


FIG. 11

**HYPERSATURATION INDEX****PRIORITY CLAIM TO RELATED  
PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS**

The present application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/705,761, filed Sep. 15, 2017, entitled "Hypersaturation Index," which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/852,356, filed Sep. 11, 2015, entitled "Hypersaturation Index," which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/865,081, filed Apr. 17, 2013, entitled "Hypersaturation Index," now U.S. Pat. No. 9,131,881, which claims priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/719,866, filed Oct. 29, 2012, entitled "Noninvasive Partial Pressure of Oxygen Sensing System," U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/703,087, filed Sep. 19, 2012, entitled "Noninvasive Partial Pressure of Oxygen Sensing System," and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/625,599, filed Apr. 17, 2012, entitled "Noninvasive Partial Pressure of Oxygen Sensing System," the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to the field of noninvasive oxygen delivery measurement using optical based sensors.

**BACKGROUND**

The measurement of oxygen delivery to the body and the corresponding oxygen consumption by its organs and tissues is vitally important to medical practitioners in the diagnosis and treatment of various medical conditions. Oxygen delivery is useful, for example, during certain medical procedures, where artificially providing additional oxygen to the patient's blood stream may become necessary. For example, during an intubation procedure, the patient will stop breathing while the procedure is performed. The patient is typically provided with oxygen before the intubation procedure. Because the patient stops breathing during an intubation procedure, the patient's blood oxygen saturation level will fall. In that situation, the medical practitioner must ensure that the patient has sufficient reserves of oxygen in their system before intubation so that during the intubation procedure suffocation is avoided. At the same time, providing oxygen at a high pressure to a patient can cause damage to the alveoli of an adult patient. On the other hand, even normal oxygen levels can or cause blindness in neonatal patients.

The current standard of care is to measure oxygen delivery through the use of a pulse oximeter. Pulse oximeters measure oxygen saturation ( $SpO_2$ ).  $SpO_2$  represents the percent of available hemoglobin that can chemically bind with oxygen molecules.

Another indicator of oxygen delivery is the partial pressure of oxygen ( $PaO_2$ ). However, there are currently no reliable ways to measure  $PaO_2$  noninvasively. Invasive  $PaO_2$  measurements require expensive sensors and are known to carry serious side effects that can harm the health of a patient.

**SUMMARY**

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a hyper-

oxygen saturation. This hypersaturation index provides an indication of an increased level of dissolved oxygen in the plasma. This is useful, for example, for patients that are on supplemental oxygen therapy or are on a ventilator or closed-loop positive pressure delivery device. An excessively high level of  $PaO_2$  can be dangerous for most patients. In some patients, for example neonates, a high level of  $PaO_2$  can cause loss of eyesight. Significant damage can occur to the lungs, and in particular, to the alveoli structures in the lungs, if the  $PaO_2$  level is too high.

In another embodiment, a timer is provided that indicates when a hypersaturated patient is likely to return to a baseline saturation level after oxygen administration is stopped. This is useful, for example, during an intubation procedure.

Pulse oximetry is a noninvasive technique which allows the continuous in vivo measurement of arterial oxygen saturation and pulse rate in conjunction with generation of a photoplethysmograph waveform. Measurements rely on sensors which are typically placed on the fingertip of an adult or the foot of an infant. As explained in detail below, the ratio of red and infrared light signals absorbed at the measuring site is calculated (R/IR ratio). Oxygen saturation level is determined using a lookup table that is based on empirical formulas that convert the ratio of red and infrared absorption rates to a  $SpO_2$  value.

A correlation exists between the R/IR ratio and the level of  $PaO_2$ . This relationship between R/IR ratio and  $PaO_2$  levels, however, varies from patient to patient. For example, at the same  $PaO_2$  level, one patient may have a R/IR ratio of 0.55 and another patient may have a reading of 0.45. Therefore, once the absorption level reaches 100%, it becomes difficult for the medical practitioner to assess the patient's condition with respect to  $PaO_2$  and the potential dangers of a high level of  $PaO_2$ . Without the ability to accurately measure the  $PaO_2$  level, medical practitioners are in need of a noninvasive way to monitor a patient's hypersaturation status.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a hypersaturation index is calculated based on the reading of the R/IR ratio at the measurement site. In an embodiment of the invention, a maximum hypersaturation index threshold is determined such that an alarm is triggered when the hypersaturation index reaches or exceeds the threshold. In another embodiment, an alarm is triggered when the hypersaturation index reaches or falls below its starting point when it was first calculated.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The drawings and following associated descriptions are provided to illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and do not limit the scope of the claims. Corresponding numerals indicate corresponding parts, and the leading digit of each numbered item indicates the first figure in which an item is found.

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a patient monitoring system in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 2 illustrates a block drawing of a patient monitoring system in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 3A-3B illustrate graphs of  $SpO_2$  versus  $PaO_2$ .

FIG. 3C illustrates a saturation calibration curve.

FIG. 3D-3E illustrate graphs of the difference between arterial and venous saturation vs. perfusion index.

FIG. 3F illustrates the graph of the ratio of R/IR and  $PaO_2$  vs. time.

FIG. 4 illustrates a graph of SpO<sub>2</sub> versus the R/IR ratio and a hypersaturation index versus the R/IR ratio.

FIG. 5 illustrates a flowchart depicting an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates a flowchart depicting an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates a visualization of an indication of hypersaturation according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8A-8B illustrate visualizations of indications of hypersaturation according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 9A and 9B illustrate a timer display illustrating when a hypersaturated patient will return to a normal saturation level.

FIGS. 10A and 10B illustrate an alternative embodiment of a timer display.

FIG. 11 illustrates another alternative embodiment of a timer display.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aspects of the disclosure will now be set forth in detail with respect to the figures and various embodiments. One of skill in the art will appreciate, however, that other embodiments and configurations of the devices and methods disclosed herein will still fall within the scope of this disclosure even if not described in the same detail as some other embodiments. Aspects of various embodiments discussed do not limit the scope of the disclosure herein, which is instead defined by the claims following this description.

Turning to FIG. 1, a patient monitoring system 100 is illustrated. The patient monitoring system 100 includes a patient monitor 102 attached to a sensor 106 by a cable 104. The sensor monitors various physiological data of a patient and sends signals indicative of the parameters to the patient monitor 102 for processing. The patient monitor 102 generally includes a display 108, control buttons 110, and a speaker 112 for audible alerts. The display 108 is capable of displaying readings of various monitored patient parameters, which may include numerical readouts, graphical readouts, and the like. Display 108 may be a liquid crystal display (LCD), a cathode ray tube (CRT), a plasma screen, a Light Emitting Diode (LED) screen, Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) screen, or any other suitable display. A patient monitoring system 102 may monitor oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>), hypersaturation, perfusion index (PI), pulse rate (PR), hemoglobin count, and/or other parameters.

FIG. 2 illustrates details of a patient monitoring system 100 in a schematic form. Typically a sensor 106 includes energy emitters 216 located on one side of a patient monitoring site 218 and one or more detectors 220 located generally opposite. The patient monitoring site 218 is usually a patient's finger (as pictured), toe, ear lobe, or the like. Energy emitters 216, such as LEDs, emit particular wavelengths of energy, typically red and infrared light signals, through the flesh of a patient at the monitoring site 218, which attenuates the energy. The detector(s) 220 then detect the attenuated energy and send representative signals to the patient monitor 102 for processing. The patient monitor 102 includes processing board 222 and a host instrument 223. The processing board 222 includes a sensor interface 224, signal processor(s) 226, and an instrument manager 228.

The host instrument typically includes one or more displays 108, control buttons 110, a speaker 112 for audio messages, and a wireless signal broadcaster 234. Control buttons 110 may comprise a keypad, a full keyboard, a track

wheel, and the like. A patient monitor 102 can include buttons, switches, toggles, check boxes, and the like implemented in software and actuated by a mouse, trackball, touch screen, or other input device.

The sensor interface 224 receives the signals from the sensor 106 detector(s) 220 and passes the signals to the processor(s) 226 for processing into representations of physiological parameters. These are then passed to the instrument manager 228, which may further process the parameters for display by the host instrument 223. The processor(s) 226 may also communicate with a memory 230 located on the sensor 106; such memory typically contains information related to the properties of the sensor that may be useful in processing the signals, such as, for example, emitter 216 energy wavelengths. The elements of processing board 222 provide processing of the sensor 106 signals. Tracking medical signals is difficult because the signals may include various anomalies that do not reflect an actual changing patient parameter. Strictly displaying raw signals or even translations of raw signals could lead to inaccurate readings or unwarranted alarm states. The processing board 222 processing generally helps to detect truly changing conditions from limited duration anomalies. The host instrument 223 then is able to display one or more physiological parameters according to instructions from the instrument manager 228, and caregivers can be more confident in the reliability of the readings.

#### Physiology Background

When oxygen molecules come into contact with blood, the majority of the oxygen molecules are bound to the hemoglobin in red-blood cells and a small portion is dissolved directly in the blood plasma. Both of these processes are driven by the partial pressure of oxygen. In the lung, oxygen diffuses across the alveolar membrane, and then the red cell membrane in lung capillaries. When an oxygen molecule encounters a molecule of hemoglobin, it wedges itself between the iron atom and a nitrogen atom attached to the globin chain. This helps to hold the heme group in place in the protein. One molecule of hemoglobin with its four heme groups is capable of binding four molecules of diatomic oxygen, O<sub>2</sub>. The pigment of the oxygen loaded heme group, which is called oxyhemoglobin, is a brilliant red color. This is typically the color of arterial blood. Pressure from dissolved oxygen in plasma and in the surroundings in the red cell helps to keep the oxygen on its binding site.

As the blood circulates to the periphery, the small amount of plasma dissolved oxygen is consumed first by cells in organs and tissues, which causes a drop in the partial pressure of oxygen. This release in pressure makes available the much larger reservoir of heme-bound oxygen which begins a sequential unloading of its four oxygen molecules. At the most, under normal circumstances only 3 molecules of oxygen are unloaded. Partially or fully unloaded hemoglobin is called deoxyhemoglobin. It is a dark blue to purplish color. This is also the typical color of venous blood.

There is a general relationship between the oxygen saturation in blood and the partial pressure of oxygen. This nonlinear relation is described by the oxygen dissociation curve as shown in FIG. 3A. FIG. 3A illustrates a graph of SaO<sub>2</sub> versus the partial pressure of oxygen dissolved in the arterial blood, PaO<sub>2</sub>. As the partial pressure of oxygen in the arterial blood increases, the percentage of oxygen saturation of the hemoglobin will increase. After the SaO<sub>2</sub> level reaches 100%, the PaO<sub>2</sub> level continues to rise, but the SaO<sub>2</sub> level will not rise further. Thus, although it is possible to estimate PaO<sub>2</sub> levels when SaO<sub>2</sub> is below 100%, as illustrated in

FIG. 3A, after a certain point, very large changes in the PaO<sub>2</sub> will produce little change in the SaO<sub>2</sub>. A patient whose physiology falls on the first part of the curve is commonly referred to as the Hypoxic. As can be seen from FIG. 3A, there is a high sensitivity around PaO<sub>2</sub>=30 mmHg, i.e. the slope is large. A patient whose physiology falls on the second part of the curve where SaO<sub>2</sub> begins to level off is Normoxic. In the last portion of the curve, where SaO<sub>2</sub> has reached 100%, a patient is considered Hyperoxic.

FIG. 3B illustrates a graph showing the potential shift in the disassociation curve based on an individual patients response. For example a left shift may occur with decreased temperature, decreased 1,3-diphosphoglycerate (2,3DPG), increased pH, or higher CO in the blood. As another example, a right shift will occur with reduced affinity, increased temperature, increased 2,3-DPG and decreased pH. Thus, there is some uncertainty when determining PaO<sub>2</sub> based on the SaO<sub>2</sub> measurement. This uncertainty can be reduced if the pH and temperature are given as inputs to the device where an appropriate curve may be selected.

#### Oxygen Consumption

The following oxygen content equation relates the amount of oxygen present in the blood given certain hemoglobin concentration (tHb) and partial pressure of oxygen (PaO<sub>2</sub>)

$$\text{ContO}_2(\text{O}_2 \text{ mL/dL}) = \text{tHb}(\text{gramHb/dL}) \cdot 1.34 (\text{ml O}_2/\text{gramHb}) \cdot \text{SaO}_2 + 0.0031 (\text{ml O}_2/\text{mmHg/dL}) \cdot \text{PaO}_2 (\text{mmHg}) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

Alternatively, the Oxygen Content can be measured directly using a Masimo Rainbow Pulse Oximeter available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Ca.

Tissues need a requisite amount of O<sub>2</sub> molecules for metabolism. Under steady state conditions the O<sub>2</sub> consumption is fairly constant. In order to quantify the relationship between oxygen transport and its consumption the Fick principle can be applied. The essence of the Fick principle is that blood flow to an organ can be calculated using a marker substance if the following information is known:

Amount of marker substance taken up by the organ per unit time

Concentration of marker substance in arterial blood supplying the organ

Concentration of marker substance in venous blood leaving the organ

In Fick's original method, the "organ" was the entire human body and the marker substance was oxygen.

This principle may be applied in different ways. For example, if the blood flow to an organ is known, together with the arterial and venous concentrations of the marker substance, the uptake of marker substance by the organ may then be calculated.

As discussed above, hemoglobin and plasma are the main oxygen vectors in the blood. The oxygen content equation can be combined with the Fick principle to describe oxygen consumption and its relationship to blood flow as shown below in Eq. 2.

$$\text{OC} = \text{Ca} \cdot [1.34 \cdot \text{tHb} \cdot (\text{SaO}_2 - \text{SvO}_2) + 0.0031 \cdot (\text{PaO}_2 - \text{PvO}_2)] \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

Where OC is Oxygen consumption (mL/min), Ca is Cardiac output (i.e. local blood flow at the test site (dL/min)), tHb is the Total hemoglobin (gram/dL), SaO<sub>2</sub> is Arterial saturation fraction (0-1.0), SvO<sub>2</sub> is Venous saturation fraction (0-1.0), PaO<sub>2</sub> is the Partial pressure of oxygen in the arterial blood (mmHg), PvO<sub>2</sub> is the Partial pressure of oxygen in the venous blood (mmHg), 1.34 represents the HbO<sub>2</sub> carrying capacity (mL O<sub>2</sub>/gram Hb), and 0.0031 represents O<sub>2</sub> solubility coefficient in blood (mL O<sub>2</sub>/dL).

#### Noninvasive Oxygen Saturation Measurement

Pulse oximetry was invented by Dr. Ayogi in the 1972 as a technique to measure arterial oxygen saturation noninvasively. Dr. Ayogi was able to isolate the arterial pulse absorption from tissue, bone and cartilage absorptions by looking at a signal synchronous with the heartbeat reflecting the local blood flow at the measurement site. This signal is called the photo-plethysmograph and it can be isolated by the use of a high-pass filter. By exploiting the predictable relationship between arterial oxygen saturation and light absorption through a vascular bed, the arterial blood oxygen saturation (SpaO<sub>2</sub>) can be calculated noninvasively. Note that the addition of a small p to SaO<sub>2</sub> to denote calculation from an arterial pulse. It can be shown that the use of two distinct light sources, Red (R)=660 nm and Infrared (IR)=910 nm, a pulse oximeter can calculate the oxygen saturation noninvasively by relating a ratio=R (AC/DC)/IR (AC/DC) to the hemoglobin oxygen saturation through a typical pulse oximeter calibration curve shown in FIG. 3C. We will refer to this ratio as (R/IR) ratio.

Modifying Eq. 2, if (SaO<sub>2</sub>-SvO<sub>2</sub>) is replaced with ΔSat, (PaO<sub>2</sub>-PvO<sub>2</sub>) replaced with ΔP, Ca replaced with the local blood flow (BF), the oxygen consumption is set to a constant and the equation is solved for BF, Eq. 3 results:

$$\text{BF} = \text{Const} / [1.34 \cdot \text{tHb} \cdot \Delta\text{Sat} + 0.0031 \cdot \Delta\text{P}] \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

Eq. 3 shows an inverse relationship between blood flow and the arterio-venous saturation difference, ΔSat, as well as arterio-venous O<sub>2</sub> partial pressure difference (ΔP). At normal inspired oxygen levels, the majority of the oxygen is supplied by the hemoglobin. But when the concentration of inspired oxygen is raised, its partial pressure increases, hence ΔP, and more oxygen is delivered to the tissue through the O<sub>2</sub> dissolved in the plasma. Based on Eq. 3, if we consider a digit where a pulse oximeter probe is placed, the increase of inspired oxygen partial pressure will lead to a decrease in the arterio-venous ΔSat. This is true whenever the oxygen consumption is relatively constant.

In a vascular bed the arterial vasculature is coupled mechanically to the venous vasculature through the tissues. Although this coupling is small, the optical arterial pulse, e.g. photo-plethysmograph, has invariably a small venous component. This component is not fixed across subjects but its average is indirectly calibrated for in the saturation calibration curve. Its effect on the arterial pulse is proportional to the coupling size as well as the difference between the arterial and venous saturations at the site. Let us consider a typical subject at room-air saturation of 98%. Looking at the saturation calibration curve of FIG. 3C, a (R/IR) ratio of 0.53 corresponds to 98% saturation. If the inspired oxygen concentration is increased beyond the normal O<sub>2</sub>=21%, the (R/IR) ratio continues to drop below 0.53. An example is shown in FIG. 3F where the ratio starts at 0.43 and goes down to 0.43. It can even reach a level as low as 0.3 on some subjects at an inspired O<sub>2</sub>=100%.

This behavior may be explained by the reduction in the optical effect of venous coupling as the delta saturation between the arterial and the venous is reduced due to the increase in availability of plasma oxygen. Under this condition, the venous blood will look, optically, a lot like the arterial blood. Hence, the size of the Red photo-plethysmograph signal will shrink with respect to the IR indicating a shrinking ΔSat, i.e. higher venous saturation. In 1995, Masimo Corporation (Masimo) introduced a new technique for calculation the venous oxygen saturation (SpvO<sub>2</sub>) by introducing an artificial pulse into the digit (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,638,816, incorporated herein by reference). By

using a pulse oximeter with a probe and a subject's digit, a continuous measure of  $SpaO_2$  and  $SpvO_2$  can be calculated. The blood perfusion index (PI) is used as a proxy for the blood flow to the digit. FIG. 3D depicts such an inverse relationship between blood flow (BF) and arterio-venous saturation  $\Delta Sat$ .

FIG. 3E depicts the effect of increasing the inspired  $O_2$  concentration on the calculated  $\Delta Sat$ . As expected there is a commensurate reduction in the  $\Delta Sat$  with the increase of oxygen concentration. The arterio-venous  $\Delta Sat$  will continue to decrease if the oxygen pressure is increased beyond atmospheric pressure. However, a point of diminishing return will be reached where no more change is possible. At that point the R/IR ratio will stop changing as shown in FIG. 3F. The increase in  $PaO_2$  can be indirectly monitored beyond the normal 100 mmHg by looking at the effects of shrinking  $\Delta Sat$ . This cannot be done by looking at the  $SaO_2$  as it will plateau at 100%.

FIG. 4 illustrates a graph of  $SpO_2$  saturation percentage **400** versus the R/IR ratio **401** according to an embodiment of the invention. In the illustrated example, the R/IR ratio is at 0.5 when the  $SpO_2$  maxes out at 100%. While the  $SpO_2$  level will max out at 100% saturation, the R/IR ratio continues to drop when more oxygen is dissolved in the blood. An embodiment of the invention calls for calculating a hypersaturation index **402** based on the R/IR ratio after the point **403** where the R/IR ratio translates to a  $SpO_2$  level of 100% saturation. This hypersaturation index **402** assists medical practitioners in exercising their judgment in ensuring that the patient's blood is not too oversaturated with oxygen. In another embodiment, the hypersaturation index is calculated in response to a user signal, i.e., not necessarily at the point where the  $SpO_2$  level is at 100% saturation.

Determining a level of hypersaturation is particularly important in a variety of patient types. For example, patients on supplemental  $O_2$  titration are at risk of complications caused by hypersaturation. Patients on a ventilator or where  $FiO_2$  therapy is given to the patient are also at risk. Further, closed loop positive pressure  $O_2$  delivery or  $FiO_2$  delivery devices also place a patient at risk of hypersaturation. This may include, for example, CPAP machines or those suffering obstructive sleep apnea.

In an embodiment of the invention, the patient's oxygen saturation level  $SpO_2$  is determined and monitored. When the saturation level reaches 100%, an indication of rising oxygen levels, such as a hypersaturation index, is calculated. The indication of rising oxygen levels may also be displayed on an output device such as the display **108** in FIG. 1. FIG. 5 is a flowchart that illustrates this embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the patient's blood oxygen saturation level  $SpO_2$  is determined at step **500**. If the blood oxygen saturation level maxes out at 100% at step **520**, an indication of hypersaturation is calculated at step **530** and displayed at step **540**.

In another embodiment of the invention, illustrated in FIG. 6, the patient's oxygen saturation level  $SpO_2$  is determined and stored at step **620** in response to a signal from the user at step **610**. The signal typically indicates that a medical procedure is about to begin. A base hypersaturation index value is then calculated at step **630** based on the stored oxygen saturation level and the R/IR ratio. The hypersaturation index is then monitored at step **640** as the patient's oxygen saturation level changes. Next, an alarm trigger is generated at step **660** when the hypersaturation index value is less than or equal to the base hypersaturation index value as determined in step **650**. Finally, an alarm is activated at step **670** in response to the alarm trigger.

In an alternative embodiment, the oximeter monitors a patient and automatically determines a baseline oxygen saturation level and/or baseline ratio from stable measurements taken when the oximeter first begins measurements. The oximeter can indicate that a baseline measurement has been determined or can indicate that it is unable to determine a baseline measurement if stable measurements cannot be obtained. Once a baseline measurement is obtained, the oximeter will monitor the patient for an inflection point in the saturation and ratio calculations. If the oximeter finds an inflection point where the patient's oxygen saturation begins to rise and/or ratios begin to fall, it will determine that oxygen is being administered to the patient. In this way, a caregiver is not required to push a button or otherwise indicate the start of a procedure or the start oxygen administration. Along the same lines, once a patient is hypersaturated, the oximeter will monitor the saturation level and/or ratio calculations of the patient for an inflection point indicating that oxygen is no longer being administered to the patient. Again the oximeter will alarm when the oxygen saturation values and/or ratios return to their normal baseline levels.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, a maximum hypersaturation index value is also calculated and stored in response to a user signal. In this embodiment, an alarm trigger is generated when the monitored hypersaturation index value is more than or equal to the maximum hypersaturation index value.

In an alternative embodiment, a visual oxygen hypersaturation alarm is activated. The oxygen hypersaturation alarm may include text that indicates that the oxygen hypersaturation index has dropped below the base hypersaturation index value. In another embodiment, the alarm may include text that indicates that the oxygen hypersaturation index has exceeded a threshold value. The visual oxygen hypersaturation alarm may be accompanied or replaced by an audio alarm in certain embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates an example of a visualization of an indication of hypersaturation according to an embodiment of the invention. This visualization can be displayed on a display, such as the display **108** in FIG. 1. In the illustrated embodiment, the indicator is displayed as a speedometer-type visualization. The display includes a pointer **700** that points to the current value of the hypersaturation indicator. The value, for example, can be on a scale of 0-100 or 0-10 to differentiate from oxygen saturation. In one embodiment, the spectrum of possible levels may be indicated by various shades or colors. For example, the low range of values may be indicated by an area **701** that is green in color, the medium range in values may be indicated by an area **702** that is orange in color, and the high range in values may be indicated by an area **703** that is red in color.

FIG. 8A illustrates another example of a visualization of an indication of hypersaturation according to an embodiment of the invention. This visualization can also be displayed on a display, such as the display **108** in FIG. 1. In the illustrated embodiment, the hypersaturation indicator is displayed as a bar **800**. In one embodiment, the size of the area of the bar that is shaded or colored depends on the value of the hypersaturation indicator. For example, a low value may be represented by a small shaded area below the "L" level **801**. A medium value may be represented by a larger shaded area that remains below the "M" level **802**. Finally, a high value may be represented by an even larger shaded area that can cover the entirety of the bar up to the "H" level **803**.

FIG. 8B illustrates yet another example of a visualization of an indication of hypersaturation. The displayed graph **820**

illustrates hypersaturation on a scale of 0-100%. The line **821** illustrates an estimated hypersaturation value. The shaded area **823** illustrates the variability of the hypersaturation index. In other words, each patient's physiology is different and depending patient, their hypersaturation may not exactly follow the population average. This is explained in more detail, for example, with respect to FIG. 3B. Thus, the shaded area **823** provides an indication of the uncertainty in the estimate **821**. This provides a care provider with a better indication of the actual hypersaturation that the patient is experiencing. In the embodiment of FIG. 8B, 0% represents no detectable oxygen reserve, or no indication of hypersaturation. 100% indicates a maximum detectable reserve or a maximum hypersaturation.

FIG. 9A illustrates an embodiment of a hypersaturation timer **900**. A hypersaturation timer **900** is useful, for example, during procedures such as a patient intubation when the patient is forced to stop breathing. The timer provides an indication of the amount of time a care giver has before the patient returns from a hypersaturated state to a baseline saturation state. The timer includes a countdown indications **901-905**. In the embodiment of FIG. 9A, the countdown begins at about 60 seconds and counts down to zero. When the counter is initially started, the amount of time a patient will take to return to a baseline saturation state is relatively difficult to determine. Thus, the timer **900** provides a range of time left which is illustrated by shaded area **907**. The shaded area moves clockwise around the timer indicating a range of time left before the patient reaches a baseline state. As time goes by, the amount of time a patient will take to return to a baseline saturation state becomes more predictable based on how quickly the ratios change. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 9B, the range indicated by the shaded area **910** becomes smaller.

FIG. 10 illustrates another embodiment of a timer **1000**. Similar to FIGS. 9A and B, timer **1000** has a count-down range **1002** that decreases as time expires and the time in which a patient returns to their base line saturation becomes more certain.

In another embodiment not shown, a simple digital count-down clock could also be used to indicate the amount of time left for a hypersaturation patient to return to their baseline saturation level. The count-down clock can indicate a range or it can simply indicate a number and speed up or slow down based on the rate of return experienced by the patient.

FIG. 11 illustrates an embodiment count down display of an oxygen reserve, or the time left for a hypersaturation patient to return to baseline saturation. Put in other terms, the time in seconds starts increasing from zero as a subject transitions from normoxia to hyperoxia. The display then decreases when the subject transitions from the Hyperoxic state to the Normoxic state. The display of FIG. 11 includes an arc indicator, for example, arc indicators **1101**, **1102**, and **1103**. The indicators are arced in order to show the uncertainty range in the time left in the display. Although the arcs **1101**, **1102**, and **1103** are all illustrated on the display for illustration and explanation purposes, it is to be understood that during measurement, only a single arc is displayed which according to the relative time

Although the foregoing has been described in terms of certain specific embodiments, other embodiments will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the disclosure herein. Moreover, the described embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure. Indeed, the novel methods and systems described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms without departing from the

spirit thereof. Accordingly, other combinations, omissions, substitutions, and modifications will be apparent to the skilled artisan in view of the disclosure herein. Thus, the present disclosure is not limited by the disclosed embodiments, but is defined by reference to the appended claims. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A pulse oximeter configured to measure an indication of oxygen saturation of a patient, the pulse oximeter comprising:

one or more light emitters configured to emit light of at least two wavelengths of light into tissue of a patient;  
one or more detectors configured to output a signal responsive to detected light after attenuation by the tissue of the patient;

one or more signal processors configured to receive the signal and determine at least one ratio from the signal, the at least one ratio comparing detected light of one of the at least two wavelengths to detected light of another of the at least two wavelengths, the one or more signal processors further configured to map the at least one ratio to either an oxygen saturation value or a hypersaturation value, wherein the ratio is mapped to a hypersaturation value if the ratio is below a first threshold and the ratio is mapped to an oxygen saturation value if the ratio is above the first threshold;

displaying either the oxygen saturation value or the hypersaturation value.

2. The pulse oximeter of claim 1, wherein the first threshold is set at a ratio value that maps to a 100% oxygen saturation value.

3. The pulse oximeter of claim 1, wherein the ratio is mapped to an oxygen saturation value if the ratio indicates hemoglobin carriers are less than fully saturated, and wherein the ratio is mapped to a hypersaturation value if the ratio indicates the hemoglobin carriers are fully saturated and additional oxygen is dissolved in the blood stream.

4. The pulse oximeter of claim 1, wherein the oxygen saturation value ranges from 0-100 and wherein the hypersaturation value ranges from 1-10.

5. The pulse oximeter of claim 1, wherein the oxygen saturation value is displayed separately from the hypersaturation value.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the hypersaturation value comprises a numerical value.

7. A method of measuring a hypersaturation level of a patient, the method comprising:

emitting light of at least two wavelengths from one or more light emitters;

detecting the emitted light after attenuation by tissue of a patient by a light detector;

providing a signal representative of the detected emitted light to a signal processor;

processing the signal to determine an indication of a hypersaturation state of a patient, the hypersaturation state indicating the presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level;

displaying the indication of the hypersaturation state, wherein the indication of the hypersaturation state is determined using an equation usable to determine oxygen saturation measurements at or below 100%.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the indication of the hypersaturation state is determined based on a calculation of a first of the at least two wavelengths to a second of the at least two wavelengths.

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9. The method of claim 7, wherein the indication of the hypersaturation state is a separately displayed index from oxygen saturation.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the indication of the hypersaturation state is displayed with oxygen saturation.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the indication of the hypersaturation state comprises a numerical value.

12. A pulse oximeter configured to measure an indication of oxygen saturation of a patient, the pulse oximeter comprising:

one or more light emitters configured to emit light of at least two wavelengths of light into tissue of a patient; one or more detectors configured to output a signal responsive to detected light after attenuation by the tissue of the patient;

one or more signal processor configured to determine a blood oxygen saturation level of the patient, wherein if the blood oxygen saturation level is at 100%, the one or more signal processors configured to calculate an indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% blood oxygen saturation level, the indication of the presence of more oxygen in the blood of the patient than a 100% blood oxygen saturation level determined using an equation usable to determine blood oxygen saturation measurements at or below 100%.

13. The pulse oximeter of claim 12, wherein the indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than the 100% blood oxygen saturation level comprises an index.

14. The pulse oximeter of claim 12, further comprising a display configured to display one or both of the oxygen saturation level or the indication of the presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% blood oxygen saturation level.

15. The pulse oximeter of claim 12, wherein the indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than the 100% blood oxygen saturation level comprises a measure of oxygen dissolved in the blood.

16. The pulse oximeter of claim 12, wherein the one or more signal processors are further configured to display the

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indication of the presence of more oxygen in the blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level.

17. The pulse oximeter of claim 16, wherein the indication of the presence of more oxygen in the blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level comprises a numerical value.

18. A pulse oximeter configured to measure an indication of oxygen saturation of a patient, the pulse oximeter comprising:

one or more light emitters configured to emit light of at least two wavelengths of light into tissue of a patient; one or more detectors configured to output a signal responsive to detected light after attenuation by the tissue of the patient;

one or more signal processors configured to determine an indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level and display the indication; wherein the indication of the presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level is determined using a ratio comparison of information of the detected light of at least a first wavelength of the at least two wavelengths of light to information of the detected light of at least a second wavelength of the at least two wavelengths of light.

19. The pulse oximeter of claim 18, wherein the indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than a 100% blood oxygen saturation level comprises an index.

20. The pulse oximeter of claim 18, wherein the indication of a presence of more oxygen in blood of the patient than the 100% blood oxygen saturation level comprises a measure of oxygen dissolved in the blood.

21. The pulse oximeter of claim 18, wherein the one or more signal processors are further configured to display the indication of the presence of more oxygen in the blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level.

22. The pulse oximeter of claim 21, wherein the indication of the presence of more oxygen in the blood of the patient than a 100% oxygen saturation level comprises a numerical value.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	过饱和指数		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US10674948</a>	公开(公告)日	2020-06-09
申请号	US16/674812	申请日	2019-11-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	梅西莫股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	DIAB MOHAMED K IYENGAR PRASHANTH SAMPATH ANAND AL ALI AMMAR		
发明人	DIAB, MOHAMED K. IYENGAR, PRASHANTH SAMPATH, ANAND AL-ALI, AMMAR		
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其他公开文献	US20200060591A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

本公开的实施例提供了一种过饱和指数，该过饱和指数用于在患者已经达到100%的氧饱和度之后测量患者对血流中的氧的吸收。该过饱和指数提供了患者氧气分压的指示。在本发明的一个实施例中，基于在测量位置处的两种不同波长的能量的吸收率来计算过饱和指数。在本发明的实施例中，最大过饱和指数阈值被确定为使得当过饱和指数达到或超过阈值时触发警报。在另一实施例中，当过饱和指数首次被计算时，当过饱和指数达到或低于其起点时，便触发警报。

