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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Kubo(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0265168 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 24, 2015**(54) **BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURING SYSTEM**(52) **U.S. CL.**(71) Applicant: **NIHON KOHDEN CORPORATION,**
Tokyo (JP)CPC *A61B 5/02156* (2013.01); *A61B 5/1114*
(2013.01); *A61B 5/746* (2013.01)(72) Inventor: **Hiroshi Kubo,** Tokyo (JP)(57) **ABSTRACT**(21) Appl. No.: **14/622,843**(22) Filed: **Feb. 14, 2015**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 18, 2014 (JP) 2014-054918

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A blood pressure measuring system includes: a blood pressure monitor which is configured to invasively measure a blood pressure value of a subject; a calibrating section which is configured to calibrate a measurement reference value of the blood pressure value; an imaging section which is configured to acquire an image of the subject; a heart position identifying section which is configured to identify a height position of a heart of the subject based on the image; and a determining section which, based on the identified height position of the heart, is configured to determine whether a calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not.

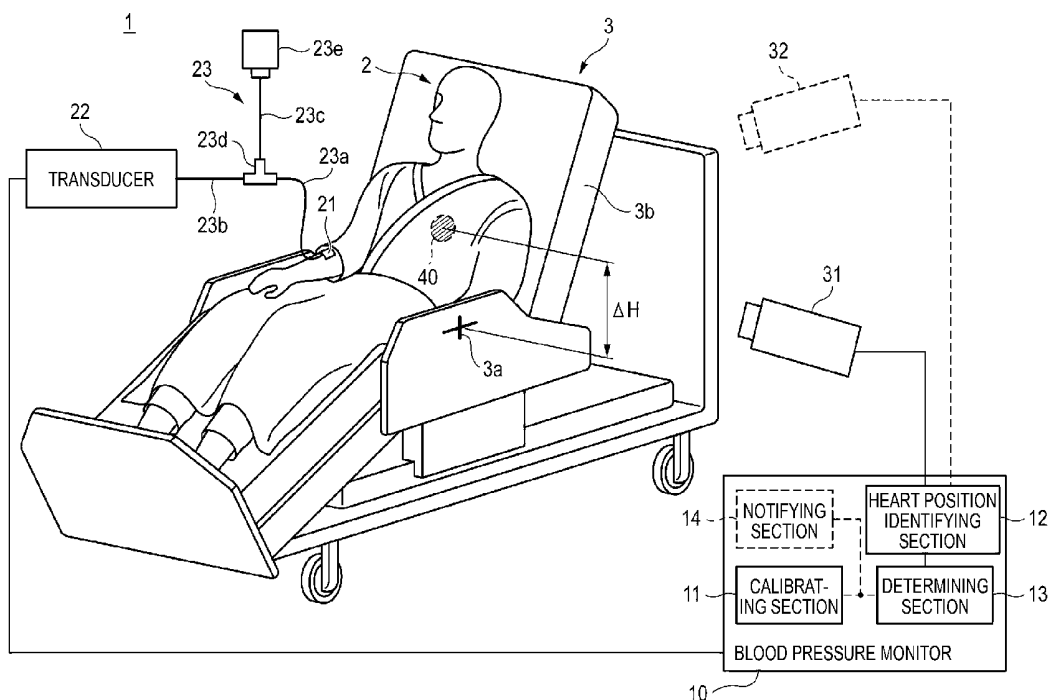


FIG. 1

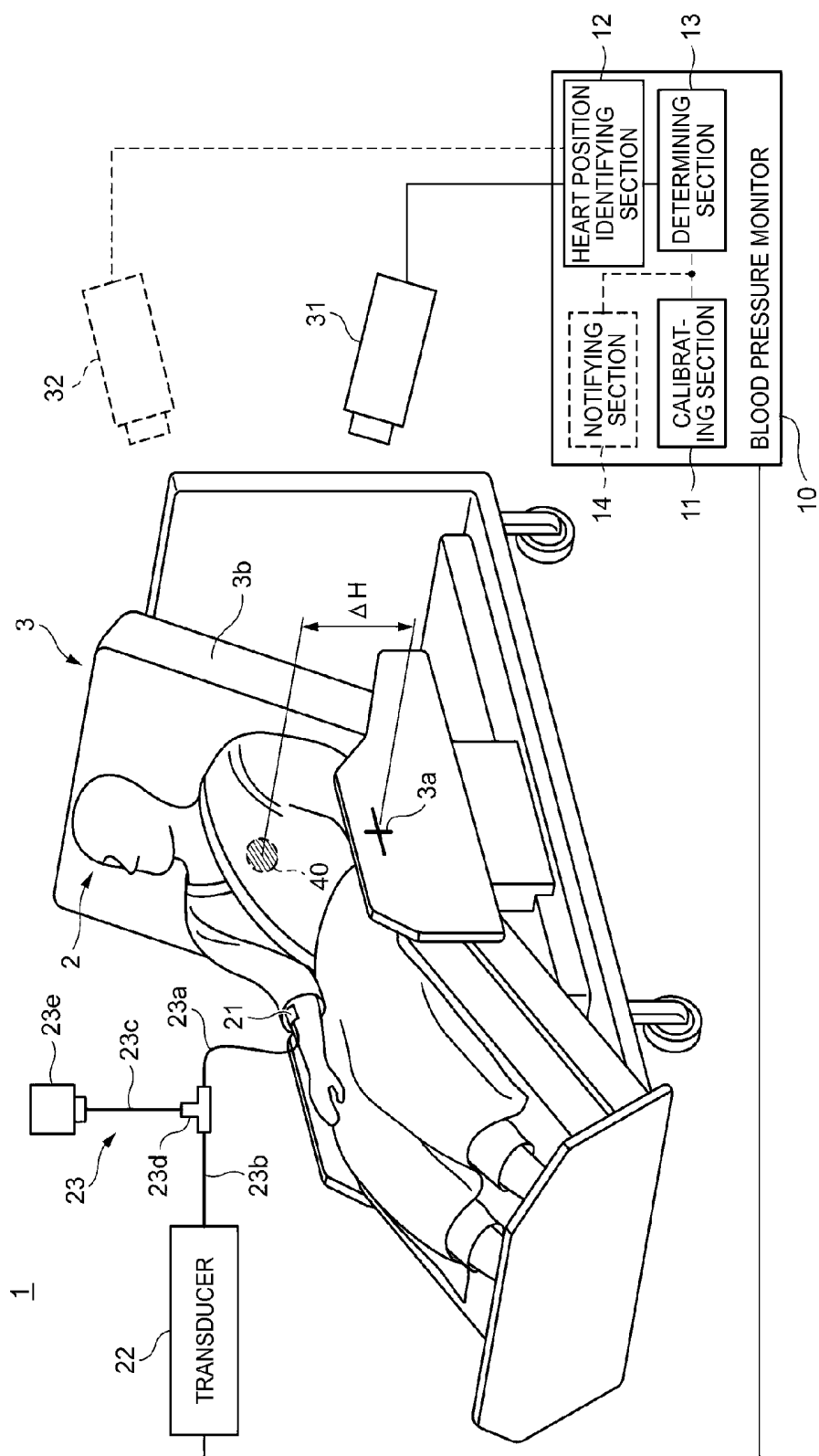


FIG. 2A

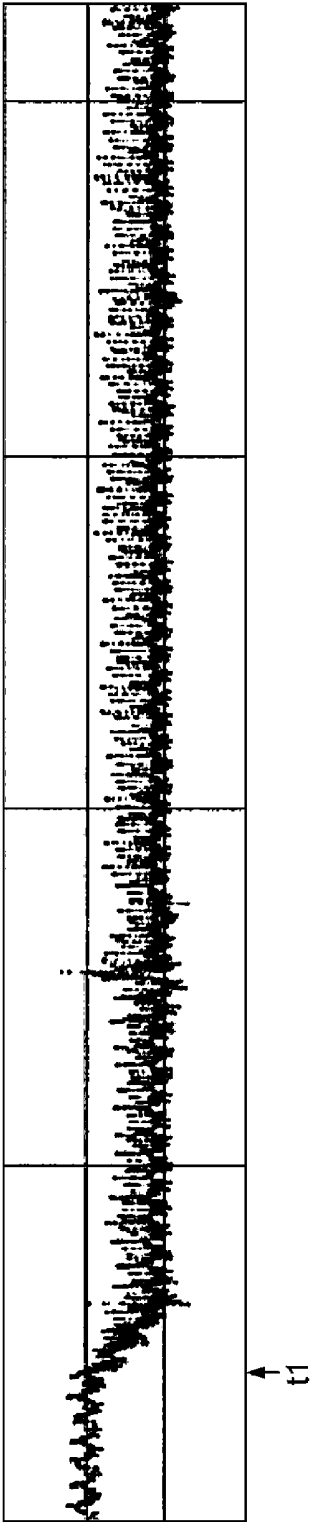
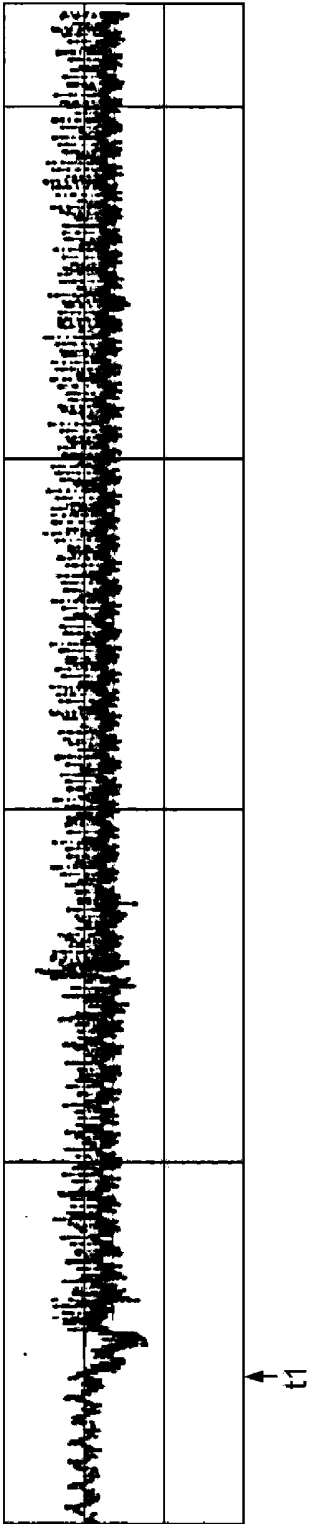


FIG. 2B



BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURING SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from prior Japanese patent application No. 2014-054918, filed on Mar. 18, 2014, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The presently disclosed subject matter relates to a blood pressure measuring system which invasively measures the blood pressure of the subject.

[0003] There is an invasive blood pressure measuring method in which a catheter or the like is inserted into the blood vessel of the subject, and the blood pressure changing every moment is continuously measured (for example, see JP-A-4-269938). The pressure which is generated in a blood vessel is converted into an electrical signal by a transducer which is connected to the catheter via a monitoring line. A blood pressure monitor displays the blood pressure value and waveform corresponding to the electrical signal, to a medical person or the like.

[0004] In an invasive blood pressure measurement, it is necessary to perform a process called the zero point calibration for setting a reference value of the measurement. The zero point calibration is performed in the following manner. The transducer is placed in a reference point. When a pressure acting on the transducer is made zero (when the catheter is opened to the atmosphere), the electrical signal indicative of the blood pressure value is set to have a measurement reference value.

[0005] The zero point calibration is performed each time the subject is changed. Even during a measurement on the same subject, however, the measurement reference value is caused to vary (drift) by various causes. The largest variation cause is that the position relationship (relative altitude) of the blood pressure measurement position and the transducer is changed by a postural change of the subject or the like. When the measurement reference value varies, the blood pressure measurement is not correctly conducted, and therefore the zero point calibration must be again performed. In the zero point calibration, a three-way stopcock to which the transducer is connected must be opened to the atmosphere. A large burden is imposed to both the subject and the medical person by performing the zero point calibration each time the posture of the patient is changed.

SUMMARY

[0006] The presently disclosed subject matter may provide a blood pressure measuring system capable of reducing the burden which is imposed to the subject and a medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement.

[0007] The blood pressure measuring system may comprise: a blood pressure monitor which is configured to invasively measure a blood pressure value of a subject; a calibrating section which is configured to calibrate a measurement reference value of the blood pressure value; an imaging section which is configured to acquire an image of the subject; a heart position identifying section which is configured to identify a height position of a heart of the subject based on the image; and a determining section which, based on the iden-

tified height position of the heart, is configured to determine whether a calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not.

[0008] When the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, the calibrating section may automatically calibrate the measurement reference value.

[0009] The blood pressure measuring system may further comprise: a notifying section which, when the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, is configured to output an alarm.

[0010] The blood pressure measuring system may further comprise: a reference member which is adapted to be attached to the subject, and which is to be imaged by the imaging section.

[0011] The imaging section may include a plurality of cameras which take images of the subject in a plurality of directions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a view schematically showing a blood pressure measuring system of an embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter.

[0013] FIGS. 2A and 2B are views illustrating a process of calibrating a blood pressure measurement reference value in the blood pressure measuring system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0014] An embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawing. FIG. 1 is a view schematically showing a blood pressure measuring system 1 of the embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter. In the figure, the scale is adequately changed in order to draw components in a recognizable size.

[0015] The blood pressure measuring system 1 includes a blood pressure monitor 10. The blood pressure monitor 10 invasively measures the blood pressure value of the subject 2.

[0016] The illustrated embodiment shows the case where the arterial blood pressure is measured. A catheter (arterial needle) 21 is inserted into the radial artery of the subject 2. In the case where the venous blood pressure is measured, a Swan-Ganz catheter may be used. A transducer 22 is fixed at the level of the heart (the level corresponding to a half of the chest depth) of the subject 2. The catheter 21 and the transducer 22 are connected to each other through a monitoring line 23.

[0017] The monitoring line 23 includes a first tube 23a, a second tube 23b, a third tube 23c, a three-way stopcock 23d, and an infusion bottle 23e. The first tube 23a connects the catheter 21 to the three-way stopcock 23d. The second tube 23b connects the transducer 22 to the three-way stopcock 23d. The third tube 23c connects the infusion bottle 23e to the three-way stopcock 23d. The infusion bottle 23e stores a physiological saline solution containing heparin. When the three-way stopcock 23d is opened in all the directions, the first tube 23a, the second tube 23b, and the third tube 23c are filled with the physiological saline solution containing heparin.

[0018] The transducer 22 outputs an electrical signal corresponding to the pressure in the blood vessel of the subject 2, the pressure being transmitted through the physiological saline solution containing heparin. The blood pressure moni-

tor 10 displays the blood pressure value and waveform corresponding to the electrical signal, to the user such as a medical person.

[0019] The blood pressure measuring system 1 includes a calibrating section 11. The calibrating section 11 is configured so as to calibrate the measurement reference value of the blood pressure value measured by the blood pressure monitor 10. When the measurement of the blood pressure is to be started, an initial zero point calibration of the blood pressure monitor 10 is performed. Specifically, the catheter 21 is set to an atmosphere open state to make the pressure acting on the transducer 22 zero. In this state, the calibrating section 11 performs a calibration so that the electrical signal supplied to the blood pressure monitor 10 has a reference value.

[0020] The blood pressure measuring system 1 includes a camera (an example of the imaging section). The camera 31 is configured so as to acquire an image of the subject 2.

[0021] The blood pressure measuring system 1 further includes a heart position identifying section 12. The heart position identifying section 12 is configured so as to identify the height position of the heart of the subject 2 based on an image acquired by the camera 31.

[0022] Specifically, the difference ΔH between a predetermined reference height and the height of the heart of the subject 2 is identified. Examples of the predetermined reference height are the height at which the transducer 22 is placed, and that of an index 3a disposed on a bed 3 on which the subject 2 is lying. The index 3a may be set so as to indicate the height of the transducer 22.

[0023] The heart position identifying section 12 identifies the position of the heart of the subject 2 in the image by using the image recognition technique. For example, the section may be configured so that the section detects the head and shoulder of the subject 2, and identifies the position of the heart from the positions of the head and the shoulder. On the other hand, the heart position identifying section 12 identifies the positions of the transducer 22 and the index 3a by using the image recognition technique. The heart position identifying section 12 previously stores information related to the positional relationships (the distance, the imaging angle, and the like) between the subject 2 and the camera 31. Based on the reference height and height of the heart of the subject 2 which are identified as described above, the heart position identifying section 12 identifies the difference ΔH between the heights.

[0024] The blood pressure measuring system 1 includes a determining section 13. The determining section 13 is configured so as to, based on the difference ΔH acquired by the heart position identifying section 12, determine whether a calibration of the measurement reference value of the blood pressure monitor 10 is necessary or not. In the case where, at the start of the measurement, the value of the difference ΔH is varied at a degree which is larger than a predetermined value, for example, it is determined that a calibration is necessary. The predetermined value is set to a value of a degree by which the execution of a correct measurement of the blood pressure value is impeded. In other words, even in the case where a postural change of the subject 2 occurs, when the change of the difference value is smaller than the predetermined value, the determining section 13 does not determine that a calibration is necessary.

[0025] The subject 2 shown in FIG. 1 is lying on the reclining bed 3. The angle of the backrest 3b of the bed 3 is variable so that the upper body of the patient 2 can be raised to a

desired angle. Also in such a case, the variation of the difference ΔH may exceed the predetermined value. Therefore, the determining section 13 determines that a calibration of the measurement reference value of the blood pressure monitor 10 is necessary.

[0026] According to the configuration, based on the image which is acquired by the camera 31, it is possible to grasp only the variation of the measurement reference value caused by a postural change of the subject 2. Therefore, an appropriate response is possible. When the degree of the postural change is within the range where the blood pressure measurement is not impeded, it is possible to determine that the calibration is not necessary. Consequently, the opportunity to perform the zero point calibration involving an operation of opening the three-way stopcock 23d to the atmosphere can be reduced, and the burden which is imposed to the subject and the medical person in the invasive blood pressure measurement can be reduced.

[0027] The calibrating section 11 is configured so as to execute a calibration of the measurement reference value through a dial or switch which can be manually operated by the user. FIG. 2A shows the waveform of the central venous pressure (CVP) acquired from the subject 2. The abscissa represents the time, and the ordinate represents the signal intensity. The reduction of the measured value of the blood pressure at time t1 is caused by a postural change of the subject 2. FIG. 2B shows the waveform of the central venous pressure (CVP) in which a calibration of the measurement reference value is executed by the calibrating section 11. Although a temporary reduction of the measured value of the blood pressure caused by a postural change of the subject 2 is observed at time t1, it is seen that the measured value is returned by the calibration to the level obtained before time t1.

[0028] The target of the calibration is not limited to the central venous pressure (CVP). Various waveforms representing a blood pressure which is obtained by an invasive blood pressure measurement may be used as the target of the calibration.

[0029] As indicated by the broken line in FIG. 1, alternatively, the calibrating section 11 and the determining section 13 may be communicably connected to each other. In the alternative, the determining section 13 supplies a signal indicative of the necessity/unnecessity of a calibration of the measurement reference value, to the calibrating section 11. The calibrating section 11 is configured so as to, when the determining section 13 determines that a calibration is necessary, automatically set the measurement reference value. For example, relationships between the value of the difference ΔH which is identified by the heart position identifying section 12, and the correction amount of the measurement reference value are previously stored in the calibrating section 11 in the form of a table or a function. When the determining section 13 determines that a calibration is necessary, the calibrating section 11 refers the value of the difference ΔH identified by the heart position identifying section 12, and determines the correction amount of the measurement reference value based on the table or the function.

[0030] According to the configuration, the calibration of the measurement reference value is automated, and the necessity to perform the zero point calibration involving an operation of opening the three-way stopcock 23d to the atmosphere can be further suppressed. Therefore, the burden which is

imposed to the subject and the medical person in the invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0031] As indicated by the broken lines in FIG. 1, the blood pressure measuring system 1 may include a notifying section 14. In this case, the notifying section 14 is configured so as to output an alarm when the determining section 13 determines that a calibration is necessary.

[0032] According to the configuration, in the case where the calibration of the measurement reference value is to be manually performed, the necessity can be notified more surely to the medical person. In the case where the calibration of the measurement reference value is to be automatically performed by the calibrating section 11, the medical person can easily grasp the situation where the calibration process is performed (i.e., the system is not in the usual measuring state). Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0033] As indicated by the hatched lines in FIG. 1, a reference member 40 which is to be imaged by the camera 31 may be attached to the subject 2. The shape and color of the reference member 40 are determined so as to assist in the image recognition performed by the heart position identifying section 12. The attachment position of the reference member 40 may be adequately determined. However, it is preferable to determine a position corresponding to the heart of the subject 2 as the attachment position.

[0034] According to the configuration, the reference member 40 is moved following a postural change of the subject 2, and therefore the position of the heart of the subject 2 can be identified more surely through image recognition. This improves the accuracy of the determination by the determining section 13 whether the calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not. Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0035] As indicated by the broken lines in FIG. 1, the blood pressure measuring system 1 may further include a camera 32. The camera 32 is configured so as to take an image of the subject 2 in a different direction from that of the camera 31. Namely, the subject 2 is imaged in a plurality of directions by a plurality of cameras (an example of the imaging portion). Image data acquired by the camera 32 are supplied to the heart position identifying section 12, and then processed in the same manner as the image data acquired by the camera 31.

[0036] In the case of the imaging using a single camera, depending on the posture of the subject 2, there is a possibility that the image recognition process may be hardly performed, or the reference member 40 may be hidden. When the subject 2 is imaged in a plurality of directions, the position of the heart of the subject 2 can be identified more surely. This improves the accuracy of the determination by the determining section 13 whether the calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not. Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0037] The embodiment has been described in order to facilitate understanding of the invention, and is not intended to limit the invention. It is a matter of course that the invention may be changed or improved without departing the spirit thereof, and includes equivalent of the embodiment.

[0038] In the example shown in FIG. 1, the calibrating section 11, the heart position identifying section 12, the determining section 13, and the notifying section 14 are disposed

in the blood pressure monitor 10. However, at least one of these sections may be disposed in an apparatus other than the blood pressure monitor 10.

[0039] It is not always required that the blood pressure monitor 10 is an independent apparatus. The blood pressure monitor may be provided as one function realized in a biological information monitoring apparatus which acquires and displays biological information such as an electrocardiogram.

[0040] According to the presently subject matter, there is provided a blood pressure measuring system comprising: a blood pressure monitor which is configured to invasively measure a blood pressure value of a subject; a calibrating section which is configured to calibrate a measurement reference value of the blood pressure value; an imaging section which is configured to acquire an image of the subject; a heart position identifying section which is configured to identify a heart position of a heart of the subject based on the image; and a determining section which, based on the identified heart position of the heart, is configured to determine whether a calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not.

[0041] According to the above configuration, based on the image which is acquired by the imaging section, it is possible to grasp only the variation of the measurement reference value caused by a postural change of the subject. Therefore, an appropriate response is possible. When the degree of the postural change is within the range where the blood pressure measurement is not impeded, it is possible to determine that the calibration is not necessary. Consequently, the opportunity to perform the zero point calibration involving an operation of opening a three-way stopcock to the atmosphere can be reduced, and the burden which is imposed to the subject and a medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be reduced.

[0042] When the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, the calibrating section may automatically calibrate the measurement reference value.

[0043] According to the above configuration, the calibration of the measurement reference value is automated, and the necessity to perform the zero point calibration involving an operation of opening the three-way stopcock to the atmosphere can be further suppressed. Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the subject and a medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0044] The blood pressure measuring system may further include a notifying section which, when the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, is configured to output an alarm.

[0045] According to the above configuration, in the case where the calibration of the measurement reference value is to be manually performed, the necessity can be notified more surely to a medical person. In the case where the calibration of the measurement reference value is to be automatically performed by the calibrating section, a medical person can easily grasp the situation where the calibration process is performed (i.e., the system is not in the usual measuring state). Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0046] The blood pressure measuring system may further include a reference member which is adapted to be attached to the subject, and which is to be imaged by the imaging section.

[0047] According to the above configuration, the reference member is moved following a postural change of the subject,

and therefore the position of the heart of the subject can be identified more surely through image recognition. This improves the accuracy of the determination by the determining section whether the calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not. Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

[0048] The imaging section may include a plurality of cameras which take images of the subject in a plurality of directions.

[0049] In the case of the imaging using a single camera, depending on the posture of the subject, there is a possibility that the image recognition process may be hardly performed, or the reference member may be hidden. When the subject is imaged in a plurality of directions, the position of the heart of the subject can be identified more surely. This improves the accuracy of the determination by the determining section whether the calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not. Therefore, the burden which is imposed to the medical person in an invasive blood pressure measurement can be further reduced.

What is claimed is:

1. A blood pressure measuring system comprising:
 - a blood pressure monitor which is configured to invasively measure a blood pressure value of a subject;
 - a calibrating section which is configured to calibrate a measurement reference value of the blood pressure value;

an imaging section which is configured to acquire an image of the subject;

a heart position identifying section which is configured to identify a height position of a heart of the subject based on the image; and

a determining section which, based on the identified height position of the heart, is configured to determine whether a calibration of the measurement reference value is necessary or not.

2. The blood pressure measuring system according to claim 1, wherein, when the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, the calibrating section automatically calibrates the measurement reference value.

3. The blood pressure measuring system according to claim 1, further comprising: a notifying section which, when the determining section determines that the calibration is necessary, is configured to output an alarm.

4. The blood pressure measuring system according to claim 1, further comprising: a reference member which is adapted to be attached to the subject, and which is to be imaged by the imaging section.

5. The blood pressure measuring system according to claim 1, wherein the imaging section includes a plurality of cameras which take images of the subject in a plurality of directions.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	血压测量系统		
公开(公告)号	US20150265168A1	公开(公告)日	2015-09-24
申请号	US14/622843	申请日	2015-02-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电工业株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
[标]发明人	KUBO HIROSHI		
发明人	KUBO, HIROSHI		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0215 A61B5/00 A61B5/11		
CPC分类号	A61B5/02156 A61B5/746 A61B5/1114 A61B5/0215 A61B5/1127		
优先权	2014054918 2014-03-18 JP		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种血压测量系统，包括：血压监测器，其被配置为有创地测量受试者的血压值；校准部分，用于校准血压值的测量参考值；成像部分，被配置为获取对象的图像；心脏位置识别部分，被配置为基于图像识别对象的心脏的高度位置；确定部分，其基于所识别的心脏的高度位置，被配置为确定是否需要校准测量参考值。

