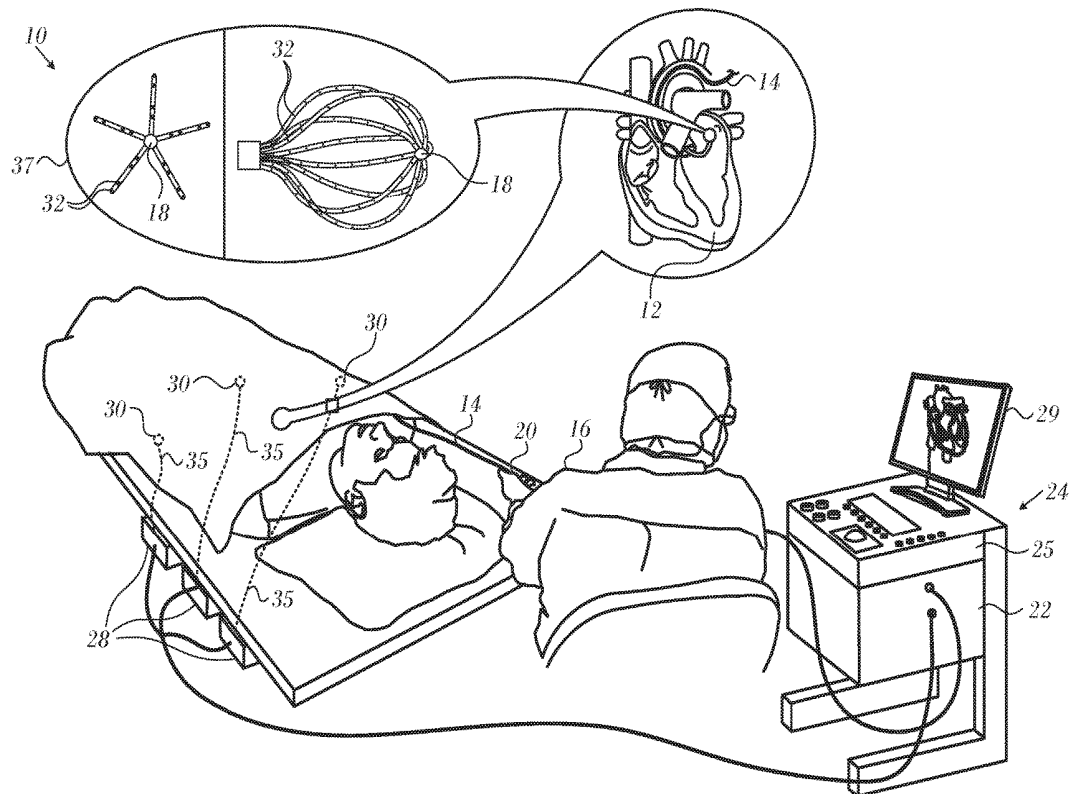


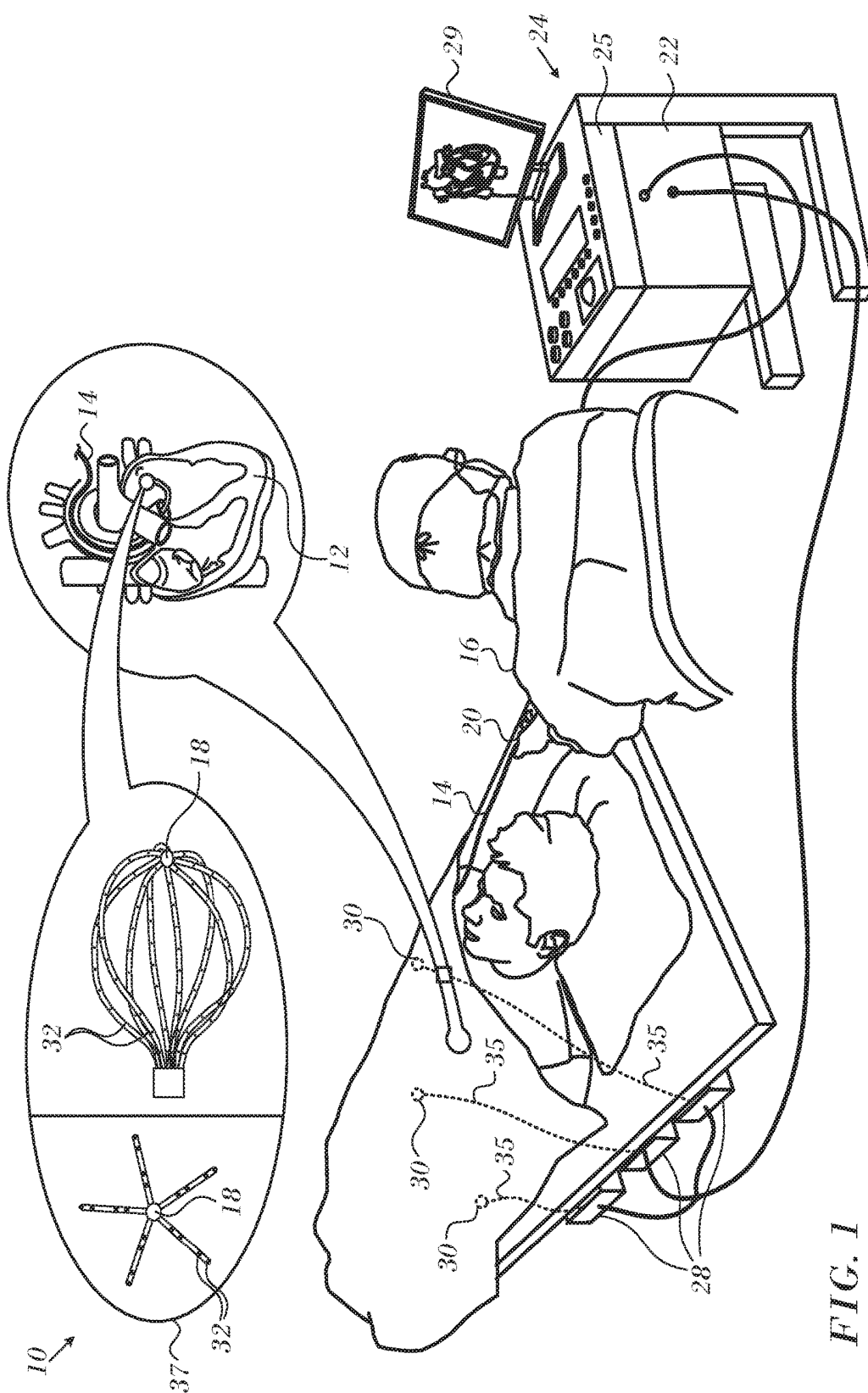


US 20180160978A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
COHEN et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0160978 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 14, 2018**(54) **REAL TIME ELECTROANATOMICAL
COLORING OF THE HEART***A61B 5/042* (2006.01)*A61B 5/06* (2006.01)(71) Applicant: **BIOSENSE WEBSTER (ISRAEL)
LTD.**, Yokneam (IL)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *A61B 5/6858* (2013.01); *G06T 7/0012*
(2013.01); *A61B 5/01* (2013.01); *G06T*
2207/30048 (2013.01); *A61B 5/065* (2013.01);
A61B 5/6859 (2013.01); *A61B 5/742*
(2013.01); *A61B 5/0422* (2013.01)(72) Inventors: **ASSAF COHEN**, Kiryat Bialik (IL);
Lilia Suzdalnitsky, Haifa (IL); **Eduard**
Filipov, Karmiel (IL); **Ido Ilan**,
Yokneam (IL)(21) Appl. No.: **15/375,358**(22) Filed: **Dec. 12, 2016****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***A61B 5/00* (2006.01)*G06T 7/00* (2006.01)*A61B 5/01* (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

Cardiac catheterization is conducted with a probe having a plurality of sensors. The heart is displayed as a first graphic image. Signals from the sensors are processed according to a predefined algorithm to generate respective outputs. A region on the first graphic image that is less than all of the first graphic image is selected according to locations of the sensors, and values derived from outputs of the sensors are displayed on the selected region as a second graphic image. Thereafter, the second graphic image is removed and replaced by an updated version.





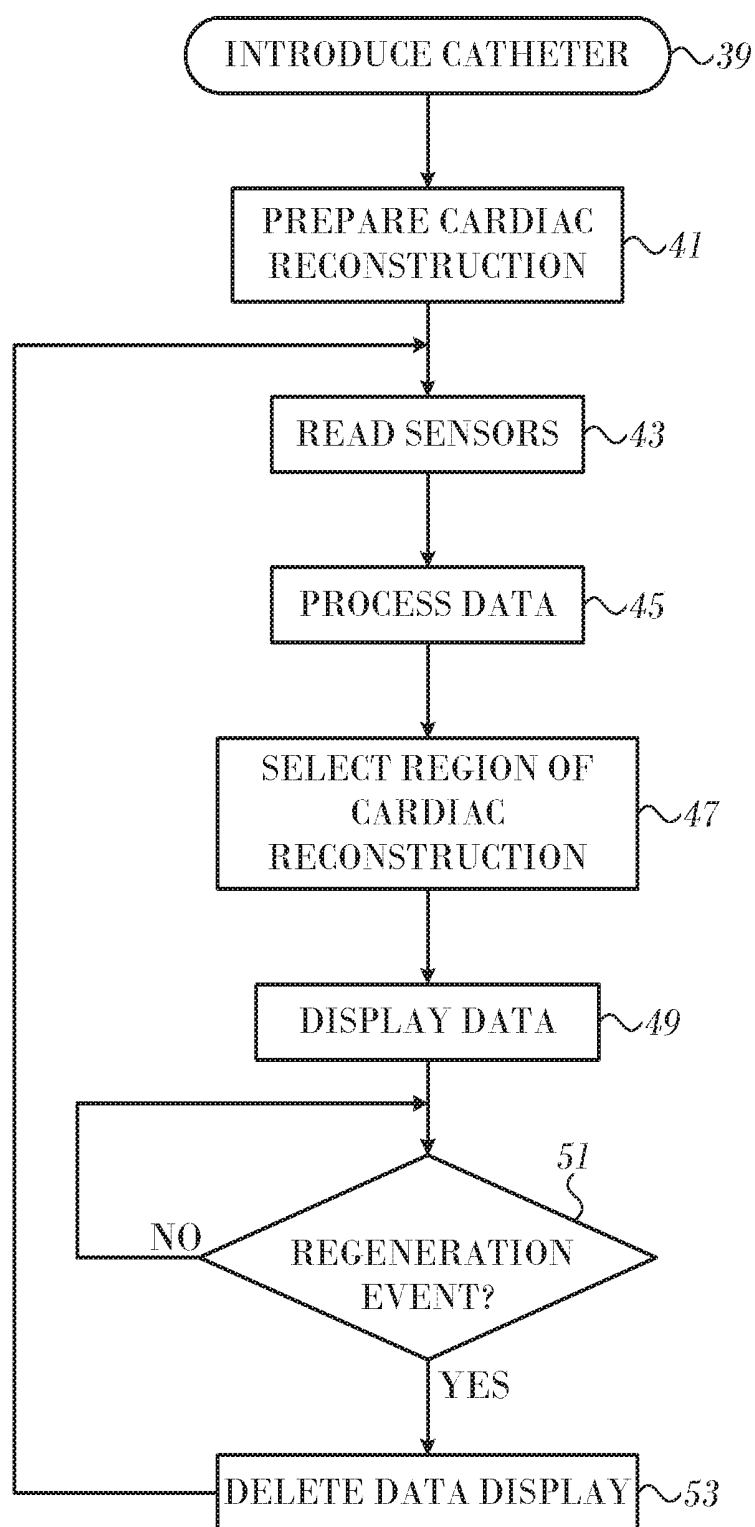
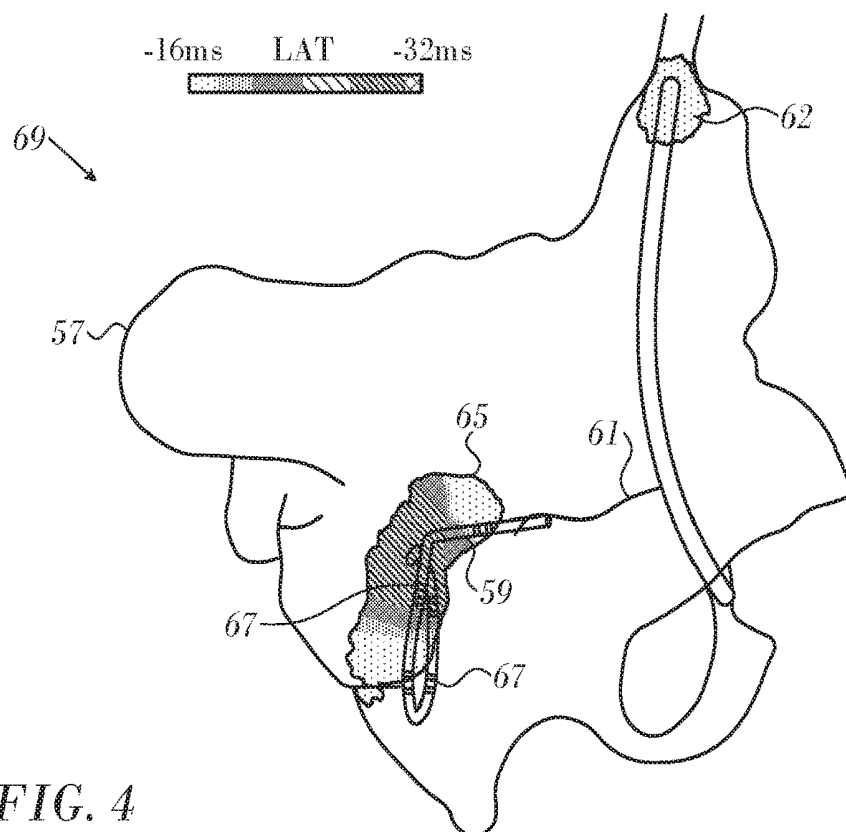
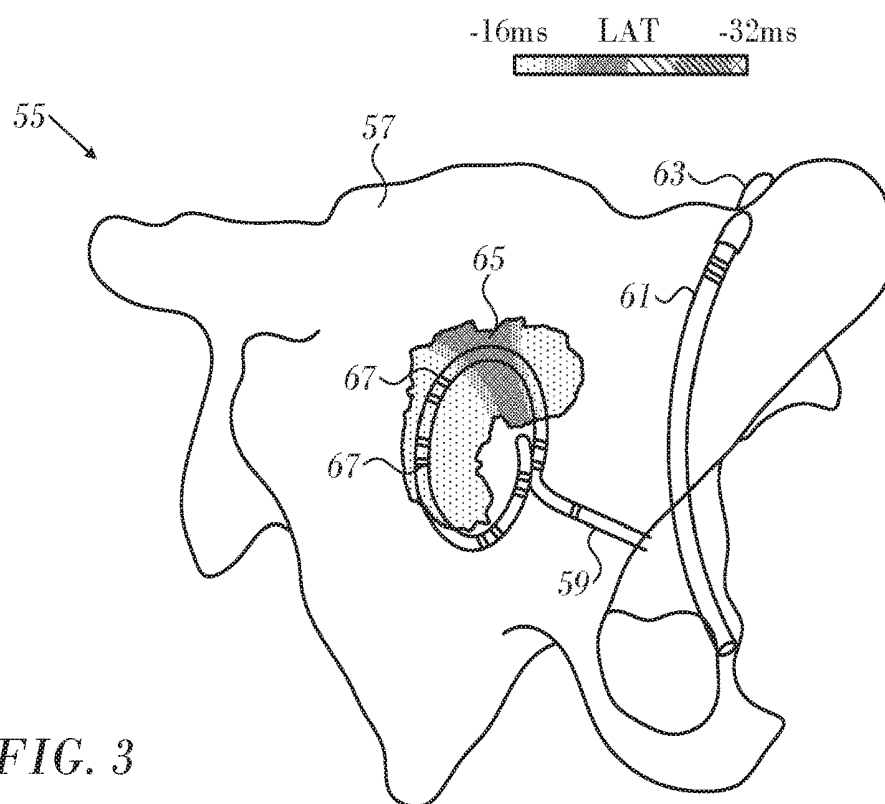


FIG. 2



REAL TIME ELECTROANATOMICAL COLORING OF THE HEART

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to measurement of bioelectric currents. More particularly, this invention relates to systems for recording bioelectric signals from the heart using means inserted into the body.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] Mapping of electrical potentials in the heart is now commonly performed, using cardiac catheters comprising electrophysiological sensors for mapping the electrical activity of the heart. Typically, time-varying electrical potentials in the endocardium are sensed and recorded as a function of position inside the heart, and then used to map a local activation time. Activation time differs from point to point in the endocardium due to the time required for conduction of electrical impulses through the heart muscle. The direction of this electrical conduction at any point in the heart is conventionally represented by an activation vector, which is normal to an isoelectric activation front, both of which may be derived from a map of activation time. The rate of propagation of the activation front through any point in the endocardium may be represented as a velocity vector.

[0004] Mapping the activation front and conduction fields aids the physician in identifying and diagnosing abnormalities, such as ventricular and atrial tachycardia and ventricular and atrial fibrillation, which result from areas of impaired electrical propagation in the heart tissue.

[0005] Localized defects in the heart's conduction of activation signals may be identified by observing phenomena such as multiple activation fronts, abnormal concentrations of activation vectors, or changes in the velocity vector or deviation of the vector from normal values. Examples of such defects include reentrant areas, which may be associated with signal patterns known as complex fractionated electrograms. Once a defect is located by such mapping, it may be ablated (if it is functioning abnormally) or otherwise treated to restore the normal function of the heart insofar as is possible.

[0006] Mapping of the electrical activation time in the heart muscle requires that the location of the sensor within the heart be known at the time of each measurement. In the past, such mapping was performed using a single movable electrode sensor inside the heart, which sensor measured activation time relative to a fixed external reference electrode. This technique, however, requires calibration, for example impedance calibrations with adjustments for impedance unrelated to that of the body. Mapping of electrical activation time using a single electrode was, furthermore, a lengthy procedure, generally performed under fluo-

roscopic imaging, and thereby exposing the patient to undesirable ionizing radiation. Furthermore, in an arrhythmic heart, activation times at a single location may change between consecutive beats.

[0007] Because of the drawbacks of single-electrode mapping, a number of inventors have taught the use of multiple electrodes to measure electrical potentials simultaneously at different locations in the endocardium, thereby allowing activation time to be mapped more rapidly and conveniently, as described. Catheters containing position sensors may be used to determine the trajectory of points on the cardiac surface. These trajectories may be used to infer motion characteristics such as the contractility of the tissue. As disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,738,096, issued to Ben Haim, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference, maps depicting such motion characteristics may be constructed when the trajectory information is sampled at a sufficient number of points in the heart.

[0008] Electrical activity at a point in the heart is typically measured by advancing a multiple-electrode catheter to measure electrical activity at multiple points in the heart chamber simultaneously. A record derived from time varying electrical potentials as measured by one or more electrodes is known as an electrogram. Electrograms may be measured by unipolar or bipolar leads, and are used, e.g., to determine onset of electrical propagation at a point, known as local activation time.

[0009] Commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20160120427 by Zino et al., whose disclosure is herein incorporated by reference, describes near realtime data display of electroanatomic data obtained from the heart on a monitor. During a time interval that does not exceed a duration of a cardiac cycle of the heart the following steps are performed: reading data from at least one of the electrodes and sensors, and invoking a processor to perform an algorithm on the data. The data is one of a plurality of inputs of the algorithm, and the result of the algorithm includes a transformation of the data. The result of the algorithm is rendered on the monitor to modify an electroanatomical map.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] In a conventional cardiac catheterization procedure a colored electroanatomic map is stable until the user starts to ablate. Once the user has begun ablation, the electroanatomical behavior of the heart changes, but the displayed map remains the same. To see the results of the ablation, the user needs to create a new map and recolor it. This takes time and effort.

[0011] According to disclosed embodiments of the invention, in one mode of operation a map that is initially monocolored, e.g., gray, is presented and colored. Periodically the coloring is removed, and the map recolored based on updated information. The user selects regions of the map using any catheters being used. These regions are colored in real time according to the value of a parameter to present a functional display. The parameter represented by the coloring can be selected by the user, e.g., unipolar potentials, bipolar potentials, or local activation times.

[0012] There is provided according to embodiments of the invention a method of catheterization, which is carried out by inserting a probe into a heart of a living subject, the distal portion of the probe having a plurality of sensors disposed thereon. The method is further carried out iteratively by

displaying the heart as a first graphic image, processing signals from the sensors according to a predefined algorithm to generate respective outputs, selecting a region on the first graphic image that is less than all of the first graphic image, graphically displaying at least a portion of the outputs on the selected region as a second graphic image, and thereafter removing the second graphic image.

[0013] According to one aspect of the method, the sensors are electrodes and the signals are bioelectric voltages.

[0014] According to a further aspect of the method, the predefined algorithm includes a calculation of wavefront propagation and the outputs are local activation times at respective locations of the sensors.

[0015] According to yet another aspect of the method, the sensors are temperature sensors.

[0016] According to still another aspect of the method, the sensors are contact force sensors.

[0017] According to another aspect of the method, the sensors are location sensors.

[0018] According to an additional aspect of the method, removing the second graphic image is performed after elapse of a time interval.

[0019] One aspect of the method includes gating signals from the sensors according to a cardiorespiratory cycle.

[0020] There is further provided according to embodiments of the invention an apparatus, including a probe having a plurality of electrodes and sensors, electrical circuitry for receiving data from the electrodes and sensors when the probe is at a location in a heart of a living subject, a memory, a display monitor, and a processor connected to the memory and the display monitor. The apparatus is operative for iteratively displaying the heart as a first graphic image, processing signals from the sensors according to a predefined algorithm to generate respective outputs, selecting a region on the first graphic image that is less than all of the first graphic image, graphically displaying at least a portion of the outputs on the selected region as a second graphic image, and thereafter removing the second graphic image.

[0021] The apparatus may include gating circuitry linked to signals from the sensors, the gating circuitry operative for gating the sensor outputs according to the cardiorespiratory cycle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the detailed description of the invention, by way of example, which is to be read in conjunction with the following drawings, wherein like elements are given like reference numerals, and wherein:

[0023] FIG. 1 is a pictorial illustration of a system for evaluating electrical activity in a heart, which is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the invention;

[0024] FIG. 2 is a flow chart of a method for real-time coloring of an electrophysiological map of the heart in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0025] FIG. 3 is a screen display that was produced during a cardiac catheterization in accordance with an embodiment of the invention; and

[0026] FIG. 4 is screen display at another time during the catheterization shown in FIG. 3 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0027] In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the various principles of the present invention. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art, however, that not all these details are necessarily needed for practicing the present invention. In this instance, well-known circuits, control logic, and the details of computer program instructions for conventional algorithms and processes have not been shown in detail in order not to obscure the general concepts unnecessarily.

[0028] Documents incorporated by reference herein are to be considered an integral part of the application except that, to the extent that any terms are defined in these incorporated documents in a manner that conflicts with definitions made explicitly or implicitly in the present specification, only the definitions in the present specification should be considered.

Overview.

[0029] Turning now to the drawings, reference is initially made to FIG. 1, which is a pictorial illustration of a system **10** for evaluating electrical activity in a heart of a living subject, which is constructed and operative in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the invention. The system comprises a catheter **14**, which is percutaneously inserted by an operator **16** through the patient's vascular system into a chamber or vascular structure of a heart **12**. The operator **16**, who is typically a physician, brings the catheter's distal tip **18** into contact with the heart wall, for example, at an ablation target site. Electrical activation maps may be prepared, according to the methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,226,542, and 6,301,496, and in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,892,091, whose disclosures are herein incorporated by reference.

[0030] The system **10** may comprise a general purpose or embedded computer processor, which is programmed with suitable software for carrying out the functions described hereinbelow. Thus, although portions of the system **10** shown in other drawing figures herein are shown as comprising a number of separate functional blocks, these blocks are not necessarily separate physical entities, but rather may represent, for example, different computing tasks or data objects stored in a memory that is accessible to the processor. These tasks may be carried out in software running on a single processor, or on multiple processors. The software may be provided to the processor or processors on tangible non-transitory media, such as CD-ROM or non-volatile memory. Alternatively or additionally, the system **10** may comprise a digital signal processor or hard-wired logic. One commercial product embodying elements of the system **10** is available as the CARTO® 3 System, available from 30 Biosense Webster, Inc., 3333 Diamond Canyon Road, Diamond Bar, Calif. 91765. This system may be modified by those skilled in the art to embody the principles of the invention described herein.

[0031] Areas determined to be abnormal, for example by evaluation of the electrical activation maps, can be ablated by application of thermal energy, e.g., by passage of radiofrequency electrical current through wires in the catheter to one or more electrodes at the distal tip **18**, which apply the radiofrequency energy to the myocardium. The energy is absorbed in the tissue, heating it to a point (typically about

50° C.) at which it permanently loses its electrical excitability. When successful, this procedure creates non-conducting lesions in the cardiac tissue, which disrupt the abnormal electrical pathway causing the arrhythmia. The principles of the invention can be applied to different heart chambers to diagnose and treat many different cardiac arrhythmias.

[0032] The catheter **14** typically comprises a handle **20**, having suitable controls on the handle to enable the operator **16** to steer, position and orient the distal end of the catheter as desired for the ablation. To aid the operator **16**, the distal portion of the catheter **14** contains position sensors (not shown) that provide signals to a processor **22**, located in a console **24**. The processor **22** may fulfill several processing functions as described below.

[0033] The catheter **14** is a multi-electrode catheter, which can be a basket catheter as shown in the right portion of balloon **37**, or a spline catheter as shown in the left portion. In any case there are multiple electrodes **32**, which are used as sensing electrodes and have known locations on the basket or spline, and known relationships to one another. Thus, once the catheter is located in the heart, for example by constructing a current position map, the location of each of the electrodes **32** in the heart is known. One method for generation of a current position map is described in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 8,478,383 to Bar-Tal et al., which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0034] Electrical signals can be conveyed to and from the heart **12** from the electrodes **32** located at or near the distal tip **18** of the catheter **14** via cable **34** to the console **24**. Pacing signals and other control signals may be conveyed from the console **24** through the cable **34** and the electrodes **32** to the heart **12**.

[0035] Wire connections **35** link the console **24** with body surface electrodes **30** and other components of a positioning sub-system for measuring location and orientation coordinates of the catheter **14**. The processor **22** or another processor (not shown) may be an element of the positioning subsystem. The electrodes **32** and the body surface electrodes **30** may be used to measure tissue impedance at the ablation site as taught in U.S. Pat. No. 7,536,218, issued to Govari et al., which is herein incorporated by reference. A sensor for obtaining a physiological parameter, such as an electrode or temperature sensor (not shown), typically a thermocouple or thermistor, may be mounted near the distal tip **18** of the catheter **14**.

[0036] The console **24** typically contains one or more ablation power generators **25**. The catheter **14** may be adapted to conduct ablative energy to the heart using any known ablation technique, e.g., radiofrequency energy, ultrasound energy, and laser-produced light energy. Such methods are disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,814,733, 6,997,924, and 7,156,816, which are herein incorporated by reference.

[0037] In one embodiment, the positioning subsystem comprises a magnetic position tracking arrangement that determines the position and orientation of the catheter **14** by generating magnetic fields in a predefined working volume and sensing these fields at the catheter, using field generating coils **28**. A suitable positioning subsystem is described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,756,576, which is hereby incorporated by reference, and in the above-noted U.S. Pat. No. 7,536,218.

[0038] As noted above, the catheter **14** is coupled to the console **24**, which enables the operator **16** to observe and

regulate the functions of the catheter **14**. Console **24** includes a processor, preferably a computer with appropriate signal processing circuits, which may include gating circuitry that can be configured for gating sensor readings according to the cardiorespiratory cycle. The processor is coupled to drive a monitor **29**. The signal processing circuits typically receive, amplify, filter and digitize signals from the catheter **14**, including signals generated by the above-noted sensors and a plurality of location sensing electrodes (not shown) located distally in the catheter **14**. The digitized signals are received and used by the console **24** and the positioning system to compute the position and orientation of the catheter **14** and to analyze the electrical signals from the electrodes as described in further detail below.

[0039] Typically, the system **10** includes other elements, which are not shown in the figures for the sake of simplicity. For example, the system **10** may include an electrocardiogram (ECG) monitor, coupled to receive signals from one or more body surface electrodes, to provide an ECG synchronization signal to the console **24**. As mentioned above, the system **10** typically also includes a reference position sensor, either on an externally applied reference patch attached to the exterior of the subject's body, or on an internally-placed catheter, which is inserted into the heart **12** and maintained in a fixed position relative to the heart **12**. The system **10** may receive image data from an external imaging modality, such as an MRI unit or the like and includes image processors that can be incorporated in or invoked by the processor **22** for generating and displaying images that are described below.

Operation.

[0040] Reference is now made to FIG. 2, which is a flow chart of a method for real-time coloring of an electrophysiological map of the heart in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The process steps are shown in a particular linear sequence in FIG. 2 for clarity of presentation. However, it will be evident that many of them can be performed in parallel, asynchronously, or in different orders. Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that a process could alternatively be represented as a number of interrelated states or events, e.g., in a state diagram. Moreover, not all illustrated process steps may be required to implement the process.

[0041] At initial step **39** one or more cardiac catheters are introduced into the heart of a subject using well-known methods.

[0042] Next, at step **41** a reconstruction of the structure of the heart or the chamber is prepared, i.e., geometrically defined in 3-dimensional space. This can be accomplished by analysis of images from other modalities, i.e., segmentation from pre-acquired magnetic resonance images or fluoroscopy images that have been registered with model of the chamber. Registration of images acquired or prepared by different modalities is known, for example from U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0049817, and commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,517,318 to Altmann et al., which are herein incorporated by reference. Yet another method of generating the reconstruction is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 9,265,434 to Merschon et al., entitled Dynamic Feature Rich Anatomical Reconstruction from a Point Cloud, which is herein incorporated by reference. In this method, the atrium shape is represented as the isosurface of a field function, defined at all points within a bounding

domain Other methods of reconstruction are known in the art and may be used, for example the methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,226,542 to Reisfeld, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0177089 by Govari et al., which are commonly assigned herewith and incorporated by reference. Alternatively, the CARTOMERGE™ module and other facilities of the above-noted CARTO system can accomplish this step using images of the heart prepared at the same or a different session.

[0043] At the completion of step 41 the reconstruction is displayed in a single color or shade, without contrast. At this stage the representation conveys no functional electroanatomic information, but simply depicts a model of the structure of the subject's heart.

[0044] Next at step 43 one or more sensors on the catheter are read out. The sensors may be a selected group of electrodes on a multielectrode catheter, for example electrodes on a spline, or a set of electrodes known to be in contact with the endocardium. The sensors can be, for example, location sensors that are components of the above-described positioning system (FIG. 1), mapping electrodes, or sensors of physical states such as temperature, voltages and electrical phase information, contact force, or a combination thereof.

[0045] While it is possible to graphically display the raw data on the monitor 29 (FIG. 1), e.g., temperature readings from thermocouples on the catheter. More commonly, at step 45 data is accumulated over a time interval and processed according to some algorithm in order to develop a functional electroanatomic map. For example, voltages may be accumulated over a cardiac cycle to derive spatial LAT's. As another example, the second derivative of reflectance data may be displayed, as described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20150305812 by Govari et al., entitled Prevention of Steam Pops during Ablation, which is herein incorporated by reference. In all such cases, the values of the information measured or derived may be conveniently shown on the monitor 29 in pseudocolors representing ranges of values. In the case of electrodes, the information may be gated to the cardiorespiratory cycle and could be unipolar or bipolar potentials.

[0046] Next, at step 47 a region of 3-dimensional space of the cardiac reconstruction prepared in step 41 is selected for display. The region is automatically created based on current locations of sensors on the catheter, and the display spatially indicates information derived from readings of the sensors. The radius influenced at the locations, and thus the size of the displayed region is user-definable.

[0047] The information in the regional display may be represented in the as pseudocolors as known in the art, or may be shown in any other suitable graphic display Non-selected areas remain in monocolor. As creating and updating the display is limited to an area of interest, the algorithm may execute more rapidly, sparing computer resources, as it is not necessary to redraw a functional map of the entire heart. Moreover, the operator is protected from information overload.

[0048] Next, at step 49 after reading data from the sensors and processing the data as required in step 45, the output values are displayed in pseudocolor only on the region chosen in step 47. Processing the data can be, for example, a calculation of wavefront propagation and the output values can be local activation times at respective locations of the sensors.

[0049] Once the information is displayed, control proceeds to a delay step 51, where an event leading to regeneration of the display of step 49 is awaited. The event may be elapse of a predefined time interval.

[0050] Next, at step 53 the display of step 49 is erased, transiently resulting in the reappearance of a monocolored image on the monitor 29, depending on the system performance. Control then returns to step 43 to iterate the display process, using new readings of the sensors. A different region may be selected in step 47, particularly if the catheter has been navigated in the heart since the previous iteration. In one embodiment, the regional display is deleted and updated with new data every 16 ms, or once during each gating interval, according to the current mode of operation.

Example

[0051] Reference is now made to FIG. 3, which is a screen display 55 that was produced during a cardiac catheterization in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. A reconstruction 57 of the left atrium of the heart is shown as a mostly monocolored grey form. Catheters 59, 61 have been inserted into the heart. Catheter 61 is an ablation catheter whose distal end lies in a pulmonary vein ostium. Colored area 63 near the tip of the catheter represents temperature at an ablation site in the ostium. Catheter 59 is a lasso catheter having multiple mapping electrodes 67. A colored area 65 about some of the electrodes 67 is a map of local activation time in the region, which may vary as the ablation proceeds. Colored areas 63, 65 are represented by different hatching patterns in the figure.

[0052] Reference is now made to FIG. 4, which is another screen display 69 similar to FIG. 3 taken at another time during the catheterization in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The reconstruction 57 has been rotated in order to better display certain areas of interest. The parameter represented by area 65 has changed, as indicated by differences in coloration compared to FIG. 3.

[0053] It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and sub-combinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof that are not in the prior art, which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description.

1. A method of catheterization, comprising the steps of: inserting a probe into a heart of a living subject, a distal portion of the probe having a plurality of sensors disposed thereon;

- displaying the heart as a first graphic image; and iteratively:

- processing signals from the sensors according to a pre-defined algorithm to generate respective outputs;
- selecting a region on the first graphic image that is less than all of the first graphic image;
- graphically displaying at least a portion of the outputs on the selected region as a second graphic image; and thereafter removing the second graphic image.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sensors are electrodes and the signals are bioelectric voltages.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the pre-defined algorithm comprises a calculation of wavefront propagation and the outputs are local activation times at respective locations of the sensors.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sensors are temperature sensors.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sensors are contact force sensors.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sensors are location sensors.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein removing the second graphic image is performed after elapse of a time interval.

8. The method according to claim 1, further comprising gating signals from the sensors according to a cardiorespiratory cycle.

9. An apparatus, comprising:

a probe having a plurality of electrodes and sensors;
electrical circuitry for receiving data from the electrodes and sensors when the probe is at a location in a heart of a living subject;

a memory;

a display monitor; and

a processor connected to the memory and the display monitor and operative for iteratively performing the steps of:

displaying the heart as a first graphic image;

processing signals from the sensors according to a predefined algorithm to generate respective outputs;

selecting a region on the first graphic image that is less than all of the first graphic image;

graphically displaying at least a portion of the outputs on the selected region as a second graphic image; and
thereafter removing the second graphic image.

10. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the sensors are electrodes and the signals are bioelectric voltages.

11. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the predefined algorithm comprises a calculation of wavefront propagation and the outputs are local activation times at respective locations of the sensors.

12. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the sensors are temperature sensors.

13. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the sensors are contact force sensors.

14. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the sensors are location sensors.

15. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein removing the second graphic image is performed after elapse of a time interval.

16. The apparatus according to claim 9, further comprising gating circuitry linked to signals from the sensors, the gating circuitry operative for gating the signals from the sensors according to a cardiorespiratory cycle.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	心脏的实时电解剖着色		
公开(公告)号	US20180160978A1	公开(公告)日	2018-06-14
申请号	US15/375358	申请日	2016-12-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	韦伯斯特生物官能(以色列)有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	生物传感韦伯斯特 (以色列) LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	生物传感韦伯斯特 (以色列) LTD.		
[标]发明人	COHEN ASSAF SUZDALNITSKY LILIA FILIPOV EDUARD ILAN IDO		
发明人	COHEN, ASSAF SUZDALNITSKY, LILIA FILIPOV, EDUARD ILAN, IDO		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 G06T7/00 A61B5/01 A61B5/042 A61B5/06		
CPC分类号	A61B5/6858 G06T7/0012 A61B5/01 G06T2207/30048 A61B5/065 A61B5/6859 A61B5/742 A61B5/0422 A61B5/04012 A61B5/0402 A61B5/6852 A61B5/6869 A61B2576/023 A61B5/4848 A61B5/7285 A61B5/7425 A61B5/743 A61B18/1492 A61B2018/00267 A61B2018/00577 A61B2018/00702 A61B2018/00791 A61B2018/00839 A61B2018/00875 A61B2018/1435 A61B2505/05 A61B2562/0257 A61B2562/0271 G16H30/40		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

用具有多个传感器的探针进行心脏导管插入术。心脏显示为第一个图形图像。根据预定算法处理来自传感器的信号以产生相应的输出。根据传感器的位置选择第一图形图像上小于所有第一图形图像的区域，以及从传感器的输出得到的值。在所选区域上显示为第二图形图像。此后，移除第二图形图像并用更新版本替换。

