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**Altmann**

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(54) **OPERATOR-CONTROLLED MAP POINT DENSITY**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 323 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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*G16H 30/40* (2018.01)

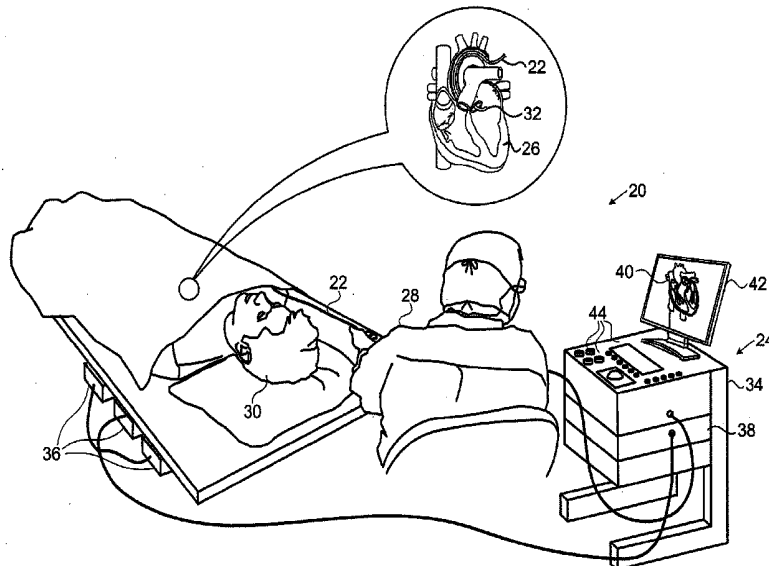
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method includes accepting from a medical imaging system a plurality of map points, each map point including a respective coordinate on a surface of a body organ measured by bringing a medical probe into proximity with the surface. An operator input, which specifies a spatial density at which the map points are to be displayed, is accepted. A subset of the map points is selected responsively to the operator input. The surface is visualized at the specified spatial density by displaying the selected subset of the map points.

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**20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**



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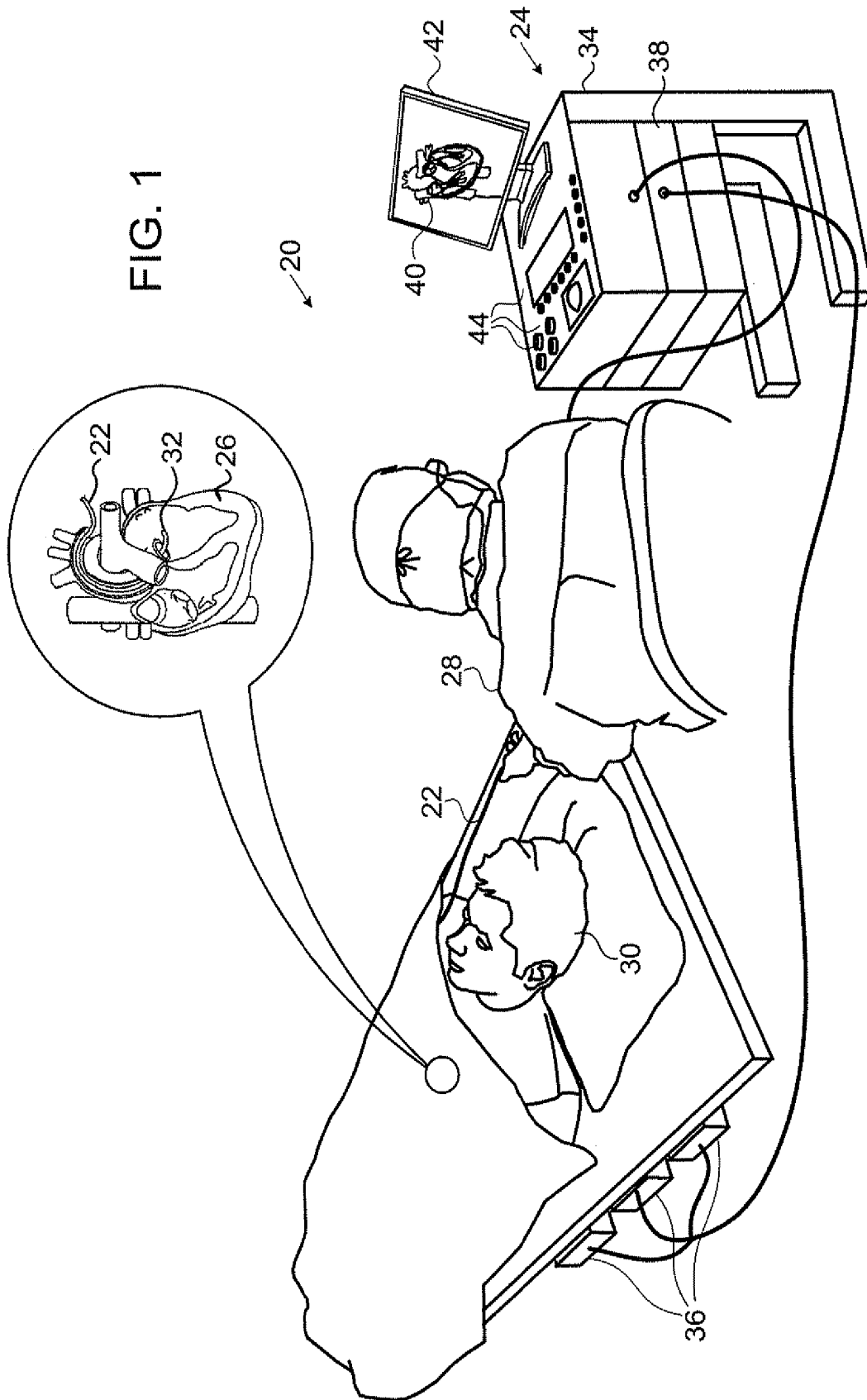


FIG. 1

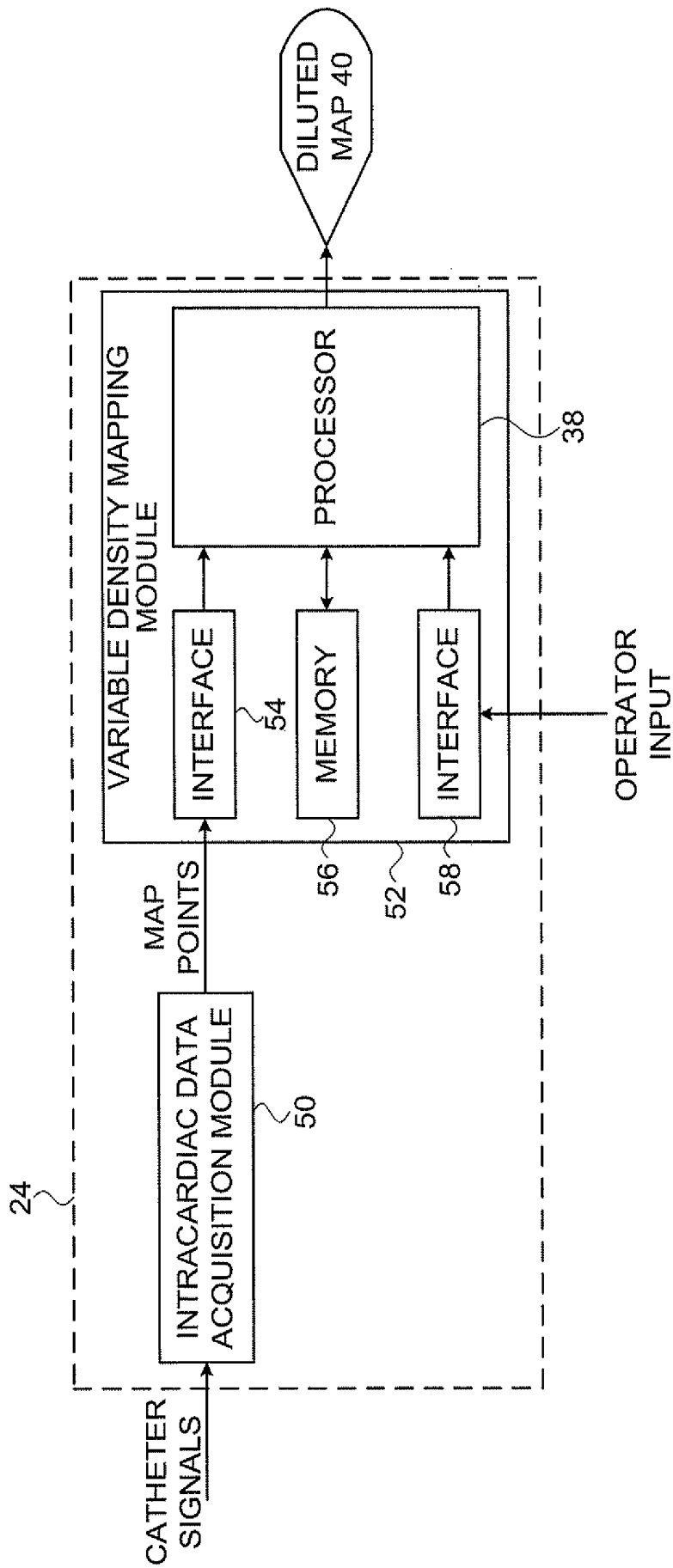


FIG. 2

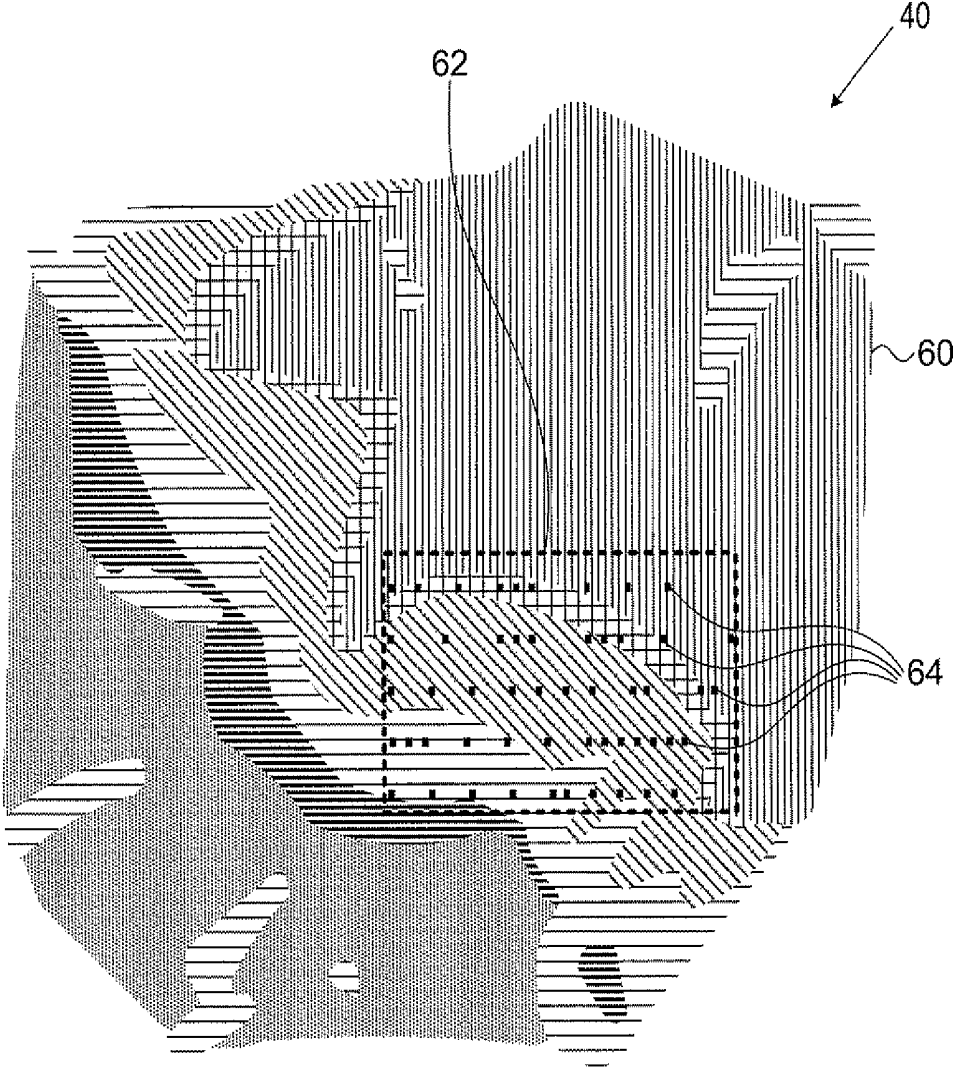


FIG. 3

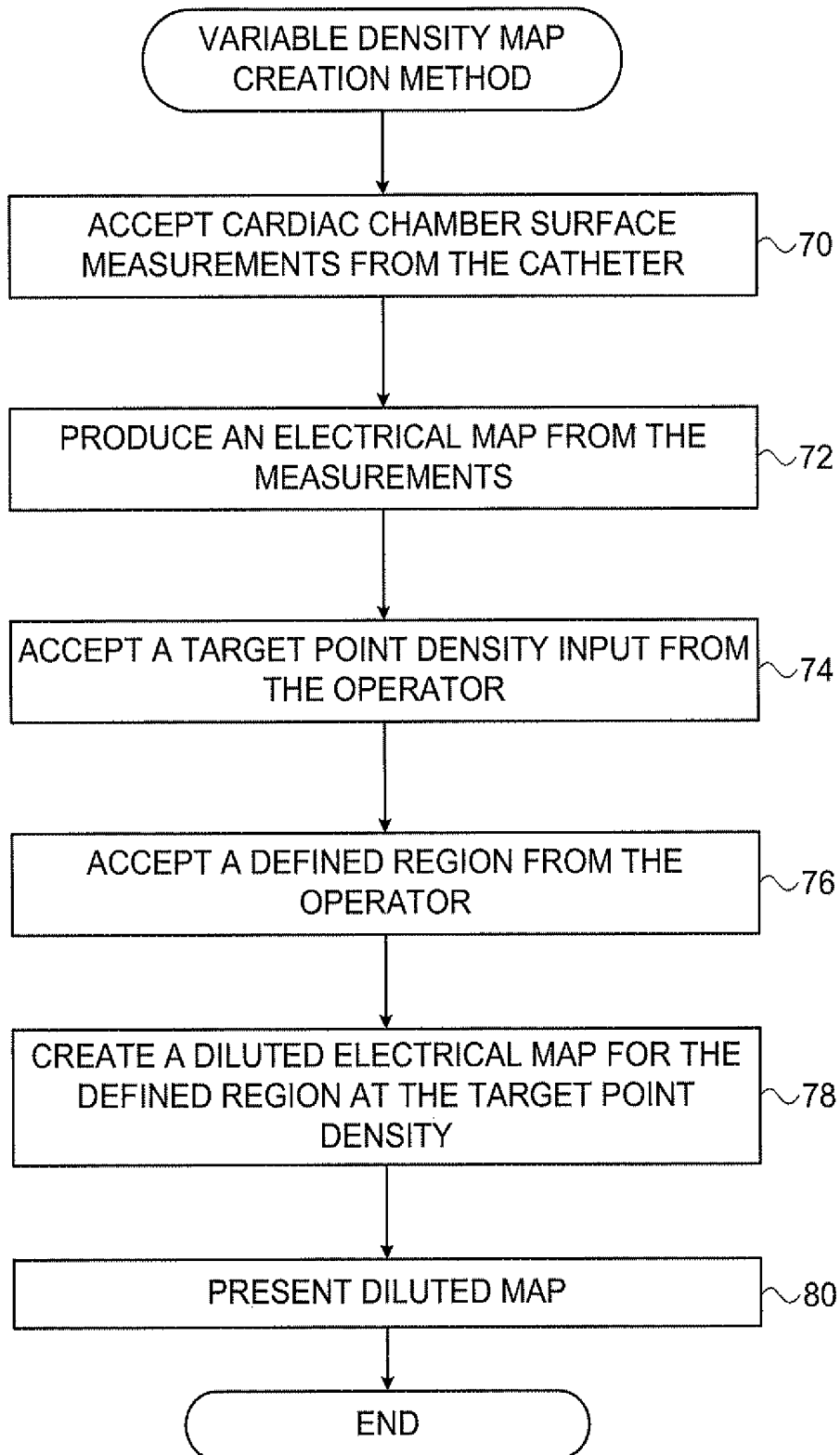


FIG. 4

## OPERATOR-CONTROLLED MAP POINT DENSITY

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to medical imaging, and specifically to visualizing a surface of a body organ.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In electrophysiological diagnostic procedures (e.g., intracardiac electrical mapping), an invasive medical probe is introduced into a cavity of a body organ. As the probe is positioned at specific points within the organ, the probe measures specific information (e.g., an electrical potential) and conveys the measurements to a mapping system. The mapping system creates a map comprising the measurements at their respective locations in the organ. The map can be used in applying various diagnostic and therapeutic procedures to the organ.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention that is described herein provides a method, including:

accepting from a medical imaging system a plurality of map points, each map point including a respective coordinate on a surface of a body organ measured by bringing a medical probe into proximity with the surface;

accepting an operator input specifying a spatial density at which the map points are to be displayed;

selecting a subset of the map points responsively to the operator input; and

visualizing the surface at the specified spatial density by displaying the selected subset of the map points.

In some embodiments, each map point includes a respective value of a tissue property measured by the medical probe at the respective coordinate, and visualizing the surface includes displaying respective values of the tissue property at the selected subset of map points. In some embodiments, the tissue property includes at least one property type selected from a group of types consisting of an electrical potential, a Local Activation Time (LAT), a tissue impedance, a tissue mechanical property, a force applied to the surface by the probe and an ablation parameter. In an embodiment, the method includes retaining the plurality of map points in a memory irrespective of selection of the subset.

In a disclosed embodiment, the operator input specifies one or more regions of the surface, and selecting the subset and visualizing the surface include choosing the subset and displaying the surface at the specified spatial density only within the specified regions. In an embodiment, the regions include at least first and second regions, the operator input specifies first and second spatial densities, different from one another, and selecting the subset and visualizing the surface include choosing the subset and displaying the surface in the first and second regions at the respective first and second spatial densities.

In another embodiment, the operator input specifies one or more map points that are not to be visualized, and selecting the subset includes substituting the one or more map points with respective other map points, while preserving the specified spatial density. In yet another embodiment, selecting the subset includes choosing the map points that are distributed uniformly over the surface. In still another embodiment, selecting the subset includes choosing the map

points that are closest to a three-dimensional envelope defined by the plurality of map points.

There is additionally provided, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, apparatus, including:

a first interface, which is configured to accept from a medical imaging system a plurality of map points, each map point including a respective coordinate on a surface of a body organ measured by bringing a medical probe into proximity with the surface;

a second interface, with is configured to accept an operator input specifying a spatial density at which the map points are to be displayed; and

a processor, which is configured to select a subset of the map points responsively to the operator input, and to visualize the surface at the specified spatial density by displaying the selected subset of the map points.

There is further provided, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a computer software product, including a non-transitory computer-readable medium, in which program instructions are stored, which instructions, when read by a computer, cause the computer to accept from a medical imaging system a plurality of map points, each map point including a respective coordinate on a surface of a body organ measured by bringing a medical probe into proximity with the surface, to accept an operator input specifying a spatial density at which the map points are to be displayed, to select a subset of the map points responsively to the operator input, and to visualize the surface at the specified spatial density by displaying the selected subset of the map points.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the embodiments thereof, taken together with the drawings in which:

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic, pictorial illustration of an intracardiac mapping system implementing operator-controlled map point density, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates elements of an intracardiac mapping system implementing operator-controlled map point density, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of an example electrical map of a cardiac chamber, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram that schematically illustrates a method for producing an electrical map having an operator-controlled map point density, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

#### Overview

Physiological or anatomical mapping procedures typically create a map comprising map points collected from a medical imaging system. Each map point comprises a respective coordinate within a body organ, and possibly a physiological property collected by a medical probe at the respective coordinate. The physiological property is typically measured by a medical probe that is brought in close proximity to a surface of the body organ. The map is displayed to an operator, e.g., a medical professional.

In many cases, it is advantageous to display the map points at a high density, so as to give the operator a better

sense of the quality and sampling density of the map. In some scenarios, however, the operator may find that the density of the displayed map points is too high. For example, the operator may find that a large number of map points on the map, at least in a given region, obscures information pertinent to the procedure. Such a scenario may occur, for example, when using probes having multiple mapping electrodes, although the disclosed techniques are not limited to such cases.

Embodiments of the present invention that are described hereinbelow provide methods and systems that enable the operator to specify a spatial density at which the map points are to be displayed. The operator may specify the map point density for one or more specific regions of the map, or for the entire map. Once the operator has specified the desired spatial density, a subset of the acquired map points is chosen automatically. The map is then displayed to the operator at the specified density. Several example criteria for automatically selecting the subset of map points are described herein. Typically, the original map points at the initial density are retained in memory, so that the initial (high) spatial density can be reset without data loss.

The methods and systems described herein provide greater control over the mapping and visualization process, thereby enhancing the user-friendliness of the mapping system without compromising accuracy or quality.

### System Description

FIG. 1 is a schematic, pictorial illustration of an intracardiac mapping system 20 that implements operator-controlled map point density, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention. System 20 comprises a probe 22, such as a catheter, and a control console 24. In the embodiment described hereinbelow, it is assumed that probe 22 is used for diagnostic or therapeutic treatment, such as for mapping electrical potentials in a heart 26 of a patient 30. Alternatively, probe 22 may be used, *mutatis mutandis*, for other therapeutic and/or diagnostic purposes in the heart or in other body organs.

An operator 28 inserts probe 22 through the vascular system of patient 30 so that a distal end 32 of probe 22 enters a chamber of heart 26. System 20 uses magnetic position sensing to determine position coordinates of distal end 32 inside heart 26. Console 24 comprises a driver circuit 34, which drives field generators 36 placed at known positions external to patient 30, e.g., below the patient's torso. A magnetic field transducer (not shown) coupled to distal end 32 of probe 22 generates electrical signals in response to the magnetic fields from the coils, thereby enabling console 24 to determine the position of distal end 32 within the chamber.

Although in the present example system 20 measures the position of distal end 32 using magnetic-based sensors, other position tracking techniques may be used (e.g., impedance-based sensors). Magnetic position tracking techniques are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,391,199, 5,443,489, 6,788,967, 6,690,963, 5,558,091, 6,172,499, 6,177,792, whose disclosures are incorporated herein by reference. Impedance-based position tracking techniques are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,983,126, 6,456,864 and 5,944,022, whose disclosures are incorporated herein by reference.

In order to map the cardiac chamber in question, operator 28 positions distal end 32 at multiple positions on (or in close proximity to) the inner surface of the chamber. At each position, an electrode (not shown) coupled to the distal end

measures a certain physiological property, in the present example the local surface electrical potential. System 20 correlates the position measurements and the electrical potential measurements. Thus, the system collects multiple map points, with each map point comprising a coordinate on the inner chamber surface and a respective electrical potential measurement at this coordinate.

Console 24 comprises a processor 38, which produces and displays a map 40 showing the acquired map points. Thus, map 40 (also referred to as an electrical map) visualizes the distribution of electrical potentials over the surface of the heart chamber. Processor 38 displays map 40 to operator 28 using a display 42. Using a group of input devices 44, operator 28 can manipulate map 40 on the display. In particular, operator 28 can control the density at which the map points are displayed, as will be explained below.

Processor 38 typically comprises a general-purpose computer, with suitable front end and interface circuits for receiving signals from probe 22 and controlling the other components of console 24. Processor 38 may be programmed in software to carry out the functions that are described herein. The software may be downloaded to console 24 in electronic form, over a network, for example, or it may be provided on non-transitory tangible media, such as optical, magnetic or electronic memory media. Alternatively, some or all of the functions of processor 38 may be carried out by dedicated or programmable digital hardware components, or using a combination of hardware and software elements.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates elements of console 24, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention. An intracardiac data acquisition module 50 receives and processes electrical potential measurements and position signals from probe 22. Module 50 converts the signals received from the probe into map points, and transmits the map points to a variable-density mapping module 52. Each map point comprises a location coordinate on the surface of the heart chamber and an electrical potential measured at this coordinate.

Processor 38 collects the map points from an interface 54, and generates an initial electrical map comprising all the collected map points. Processor 38 typically stores the collected map points in a memory 56, and presents the initial map on display 42. Memory 56 may comprise any suitable volatile and/or non-volatile memory, such as random access memory or a hard disk drive. Processor 38 also receives operator input from input devices 44 via an interface 58. The operator input specifies a diluted (i.e., lower) map point density value for the map. In some embodiments, the operator input also specifies a selected region of the initial map, which is to be displayed at the diluted map point density. Based on the operator input, processor 38 creates a diluted electrical map having the specified map point density. Processor 38 displays the diluted map to operator 28 on display 42, and may also store the diluted map in memory 56.

### Variable Density Map Generation

As discussed supra, the methods and systems described herein enable operator 28 to specify a lower spatial density for displaying the map points of the electrical map. After operator 28 specifies the desired map point density, processor 38 automatically selects a subset of the acquired map points, which have the specified spatial density. Processor 38 may use any suitable criteria for selecting the subset of map points. For example, processor 38 may select map points

that provide a roughly uniform coverage. As another example, processor 38 may select map points that are closest to a three-dimensional envelope defined by the initial map. As noted above, processor 38 may perform this process for the entire map, or for one or more regions of the map that are specified by the operator.

In some embodiments, processor 38 may present on display a user interface, which enables operator 28 to control (using input devices 44) the map point density of map 40 or parts thereof. Additionally or alternatively, the user interface may permit operator 28 to select unwanted map points shown on the map currently being displayed, using input devices 44. Processor 38 then removes the selected points and automatically substitutes them with other map points, so as to maintain the desired map point density.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of an example intracardiac electrical map 40, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention. Map 40 initially comprises an initial map 60, comprising all the map points collected by probe 22. Different electrical potential levels are visualized in FIG. 3 using different shading patterns. In a real-life system, different potentials can be visualized, for example, using different colors or using any other suitable graphical features.

A region 62 is selected by operator 28 for display at a lower map point density. Region 62 comprises a plurality of map points 64 that are automatically selected by processor 38 and have the lower map point density. Presenting region 62 at a lower map point density may provide operator 28 with a clearer representation of the electrical potentials in the region, in comparison with displaying the region at the original map point density.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram that schematically illustrates a method for producing an electrical map having an operator-controlled map point density, in accordance with a disclosed embodiment of the present invention. Processor 38 accepts from probe 22 location and electrical potential measurements acquired at respective locations on the inner surface of a cardiac chamber (step 70). Using the collected measurements, processor 38 generates a plurality of map points, i.e., an initial map of electrical potentials for the chamber of heart 26 (step 72). Processor 38 stores the map points in memory 56 and presents the initial electrical map on display 42.

Using input devices 44, operator 28 specifies a desired map point density (step 74). For example, operator 28 may enter the point density directly, select a map point density from a predefined list presented on the display, or specify the desired density using any other means. In some embodiments, operator 28 also selects, using input devices 44, one or more regions (e.g., region 62 shown in FIG. 3) that are to be displayed using the specified map point density (step 76). Generally, operator 28 may select multiple regions that are either contiguous or not contiguous. Alternatively, operator 28 can specify the map point density for the entire map. If operator 28 selects multiple regions, the operator can specify a different density for each region, or identical densities for two or more of the regions.

Processor 38 creates a diluted map, which has the specified density at the selected region or regions (step 78). The processor generates the diluted map by selecting a subset of the initial map points having the specified density. The processor stores the diluted map in memory 56, and presents the diluted map on display 42 to operator 28 (step 80). In some embodiments memory 56 may store multiple versions of the electrical map (including the initial map), with each

version having a different point density. Using input devices 44, operator 28 can toggle between the versions.

In some embodiments, the method of FIG. 4 is performed in real time, i.e., concurrently with or shortly after performing the measurements by probe 22. In alternative embodiments, the method of FIG. 4 is performed off-line, i.e., applied to a pre-acquired and stored set of initial map points.

The embodiments described herein refer mainly to electrical maps that visualize electrical potentials, such as uni-polar and bi-polar voltages. In alternative embodiments, the disclosed techniques can be used to process map points that visualize any other tissue property that is measured by the probe at respective locations in the body, such as, for example, tissue Local Activation Time (LAT), tissue impedance, tissue mechanical properties such as strain. Additionally or alternatively, the disclosed techniques can be used to process map points that visualize properties that are related to the measurement or to the medical procedure in question, such as the force exerted by the probe on the tissue, contact information and ablation parameters. Further alternatively, the map points may comprise only coordinates without any physiological properties, such as when conducting anatomical mapping of an organ.

The corresponding structures, materials, acts, and equivalents of all means or steps plus function elements in the claims below are intended to include any structure, material, or act for performing the function in combination with other claimed elements as specifically claimed. The description of the present disclosure has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, but is not intended to be exhaustive or limiting to the disclosure in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the disclosure. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the disclosure and the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the disclosure for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

It is intended that the appended claims cover all such features and advantages of the disclosure that fall within the spirit and scope of the present disclosure. As numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is intended that the disclosure not be limited to the limited number of embodiments described herein. Accordingly, it will be appreciated that all suitable variations, modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of measuring and displaying electrical surface potentials on a surface of a heart, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a display, a processor, and an input device;  
providing a probe comprising (a) a position sensor configured to generate electrical signals indicative of a position coordinate of a distal end of the probe, and further comprising (b) an electrode at the distal end of the probe which is configured to measure an electrical potential of the surface of the heart at the position coordinate;

contacting the surface of the heart with the probe at a plurality of points;

the processor receiving the electrical signals from the probe and determining both the position coordinate of the distal end of the probe, and the electrical potential measurement of the surface of the heart at the position coordinate, for each of the plurality of points;

the method further comprising:

- (i) using the processor, producing an initial map of at least part of the surface of the heart using all of the plurality of points, said initial map which includes all of the points on the heart contacted by the probe being at a first spatial density;
  - (ii) displaying the initial map comprising all of the points on said display at the first spatial density, including by depicting the electrical potential measurement of the surface of the heart on the display for each of the respective points;
  - (iii) after the initial map is produced, and using the input device: receiving operator input including selecting at least a first sub-region, and optionally additional sub-regions, the sub-regions each corresponding to different respective areas of the initial map as shown on the display;
  - (iv) after the initial map is produced, and using the input device: receiving further operator input comprising a first sub-region density, and optionally additional sub-region densities, said sub-region densities each being map point densities which are lower than said first spatial density;
  - (v) after receiving said operator input, generating a diluted map using the processor and displaying the diluted map on the display, wherein when the diluted map is displayed:
    - the first sub-region is displayed at the first sub-region density, comprising displaying only a subset of the points on the corresponding areas of heart surface which were contacted by the probe and which were displayed in the corresponding portion of the initial map;
    - areas which were part of the initial map but which do not fall within any sub-region identified by the operator at step (iii) are displayed at the first spatial density; and
    - the diluted map comprises a single continuous image of at least part of the heart on the display, where different areas of said single continuous image are simultaneously displayed at the first sub-region density, and the first spatial density.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the probe detects additional data for each of the plurality of points, and the additional data is received by the processor;
    - wherein the additional data comprises one of: a Local Activation Time (LAT), a tissue impedance, a tissue mechanical property, and a force applied to the surface of the heart by the probe.
  3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising: retaining in a memory all of the plurality of points at the first spatial density after generating the diluted map; and after generating the diluted map and displaying the diluted map on the display, receiving operator input requesting the initial map and, in response to the request, again displaying the initial map comprising all of the points on the display.
  4. The method according to claim 1, further comprising: receiving operator input identifying at least one unwanted point on the display; removing the at least one unwanted point from the display, and the processor substituting one or more alternative points, and displaying the one or more alternative points on the display, so as to maintain a same map point density before and after the at least one unwanted points are removed.

5. The method according to claim 1:

wherein generating and displaying the first sub-region of the diluted map comprises selecting and displaying points which are distributed uniformly, and displaying only said uniformly distributed points in the first sub-region.

6. The method according to claim 1:

wherein selecting the subset of points to display in the diluted map for the first sub-region comprises selecting points which are closest to a three-dimensional envelope defined by all of the plurality of points at the first spatial density.

7. The method according to claim 1:

wherein said step of selecting the first sub-region comprises positioning and displaying a shape corresponding to the first sub-region overlaid on the initial map; and

wherein areas of the surface of the heart having different electrical potentials are represented using different colors on the display.

8. An apparatus configured to perform the method according to claim 1, the apparatus comprising a console.

9. An apparatus for measuring and displaying electrical surface potentials of a surface of a body organ, the apparatus comprising:

a probe comprising a position sensor, and an electrode at a distal end thereof, the probe being configured to generate electrical signals indicative of a position coordinate of the distal end of the probe and an electrical potential measurement of the surface of the body organ at the position coordinate;

a display;

an input device; and

a console comprising a processor and operatively linked to the display, the input, device, and the probe;

the apparatus being configured wherein:

the processor is configured to receive electrical signals from the probe when the probe is in contact with a series of body organ surfaces, and to determine map point data comprising both the position coordinate of the distal end of the probe and the electrical potential measurement of the surface of the body organ at each position coordinate, for each of a plurality of points on said body organ;

the apparatus being further configured to:

(i) using the processor, produce an initial map of the surface of the body organ using all of the plurality of points received from the probe, said map being at a first spatial density;

(ii) display the initial map comprising all of the points on said display at the first spatial density, including by depicting the electrical potential measurement of the surface of the body organ on the display for each of the respective points;

(iii) using the input device, receive operator input including selecting at least a first sub-region, and optionally additional sub-regions, the sub-regions each corresponding to different respective areas of the initial map as shown on the display;

(v) in response to said operator input, generate a diluted map using the processor and displaying the diluted map on the display, wherein when the diluted map is displayed:

the first sub-region is displayed at a first sub-region density which is lower than the first spatial density, the displaying comprising displaying only a subset of the points on the corresponding areas of body

organ surface which were contacted by the probe and which were displayed in the corresponding portion of the initial map;

areas which were part of the initial map but which do not fall within any sub-region are displayed at the first spatial density, displaying at the first spatial density including displaying all of the points which were contacted by the probe in the corresponding portions of the body organ; and

the diluted map comprises a single continuous image of at least part of the body organ on the display, where different areas of said single continuous image are simultaneously displayed at the first sub-region density and the first spatial density.

10. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the probe is configured to detect additional data, and the apparatus is configured to show said additional data on the display; wherein the additional data comprises one of: a Local Activation Time (LAT), a tissue impedance, a tissue mechanical property, and a force applied to the surface of the heart by the probe.

11. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the probe is a cardiac ablation catheter.

12. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the apparatus is configured to receive operator input selecting at least one unwanted map point shown on the display, and, in response to said selection, to remove the at least one unwanted map point from the display and automatically substitute at least one alternative map point so as to maintain a same map point density.

13. The apparatus according to claim 9: wherein the processor is configured to display the first sub-region of the diluted map by a process which includes choosing and displaying a subset points having a uniform distribution.

14. The apparatus according to claim 9: wherein the processor is configured to display the first sub-region of the diluted map by a process which includes choosing and displaying a subset points which is closest to a three-dimensional envelope defined by all of the plurality of points at the first spatial density.

15. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the apparatus is configured to receive operator input, using the input device, comprising selecting the first sub-region density.

16. A method of displaying a surface of a body organ, the method comprising the steps of:  
 providing a display, a processor, and an input device;  
 providing a probe comprising a position sensor;  
 contacting the surface of the body organ with the probe at a plurality of points;  
 the processor receiving the electrical signals from the probe and determining the position coordinate of the distal end of the probe for each of the plurality of points;

the method further comprising:  
 (i) using the processor, producing an initial map of the surface of the body organ comprising the plurality of points, said initial map being at a first spatial density;  
 (ii) displaying the initial map on said display at the first spatial density;  
 (iii) after the initial map is produced, and using the input device: receiving operator input including selecting at least a first sub-region, and optionally additional sub-regions, the sub-regions each corresponding to different respective areas of the initial map as shown on the display;  
 (v) after receiving said operator input, generating a diluted map using the processor and displaying the diluted map on the display, wherein when the diluted map is displayed:  
 the first sub-region is displayed at a first sub-region density which is lower than the first spatial density, comprising displaying only a subset of the points on the corresponding areas of the body organ surface which were contacted by the probe and which were displayed in the corresponding portion of the initial map;  
 areas which were part of the initial map but which do not fall within any sub-region identified by the operator at step (iii) are displayed at the first spatial density; and  
 the diluted map comprises a single continuous image of at least part of the body organ on the display, where different areas of said single continuous image are simultaneously displayed at the first sub-region density, and the first spatial density.

17. The method according to claim 16:  
 wherein the body organ is a heart;  
 wherein the probe detects, and the display displays, at least one of: an electrical potential of a surface of the heart, a Local Activation Time (LAT), a tissue impedance, a tissue mechanical property, and a force applied to the surface of the heart by the probe.

18. The method according to claim 16:  
 wherein the initial map comprises all of the points which were contacted by the probe; and  
 wherein the first spatial density corresponds to showing all of the points which were contacted by the probe.

19. The method according to claim 16:  
 wherein said step of selecting the first sub-region comprises positioning and displaying a shape corresponding to the first sub-region overlaid on the initial map.

20. The method according to claim 16, further comprising:  
 after the initial map is produced, receiving further operator input comprising selecting a first sub-region density, and optionally selecting additional sub-region densities, said sub-region densities each being map point densities which are lower than said first spatial density.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	操作员控制的地图点密度		
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摘要(译)

一种方法包括从医学成像系统接受多个映射点，每个映射点包括在身体器官的表面上的相应坐标，该坐标是通过使医学探针靠近该表面而测量的。接受操作员输入，该输入指定要在其上显示地图点的空间密度。响应于操作员输入选择地图点的子集。通过显示选定的地图点子集，可以在指定的空间密度下可视化表面。

