



US 20180049692A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
JENSEN et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0049692 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 22, 2018**(54) **EEG MONITOR****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **T&W Engineering A/S**, Lyngby (DK)(72) Inventors: **Rasmus Stig JENSEN**, Birkerød (DK);
Richard TOPHOLM, Holte (DK);
Erik Skov CHRISTENSEN, Hillerød (DK); **Rasmus Elsborg MADSEN**,
Charlottenlund (DK)(51) **Int. Cl.****A61B 5/00** (2006.01)**A61B 5/0478** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **A61B 5/4839** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0478**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/14532** (2013.01); **A61B**
5/6817 (2013.01); **A61B 5/7264** (2013.01);
A61B 5/746 (2013.01)(73) Assignee: **T&W Engineering A/S**, Lyngby (DK)(21) Appl. No.: **15/557,327**(22) PCT Filed: **Mar. 18, 2015**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/EP2015/055646**

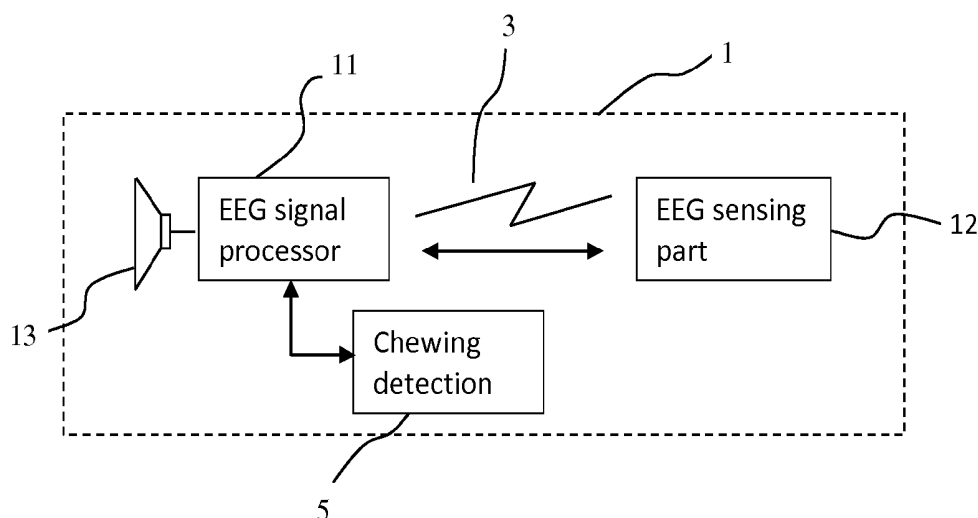
§ 371 (c)(1),

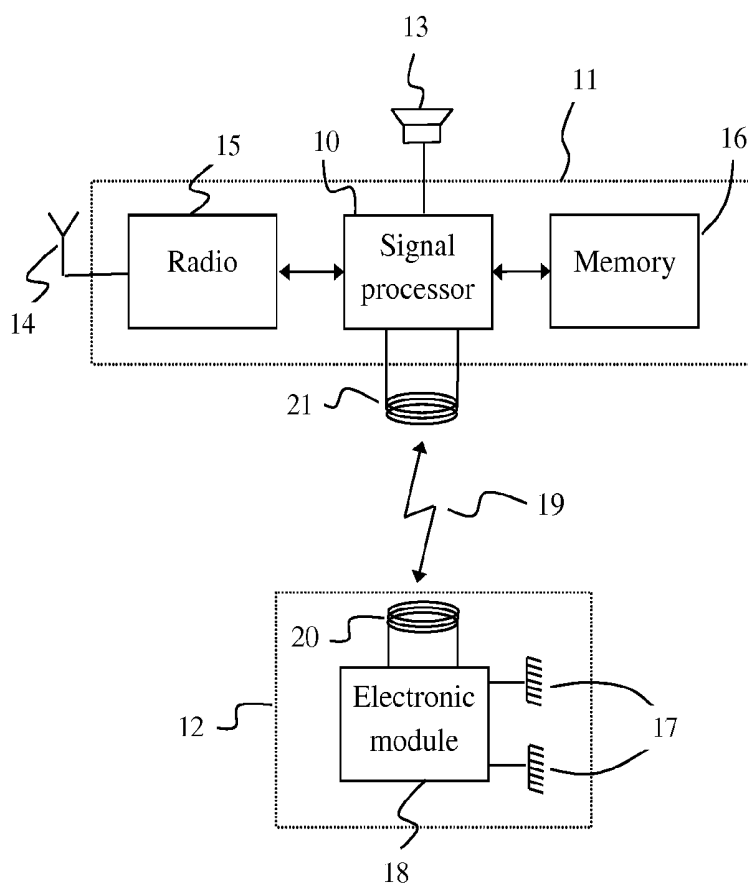
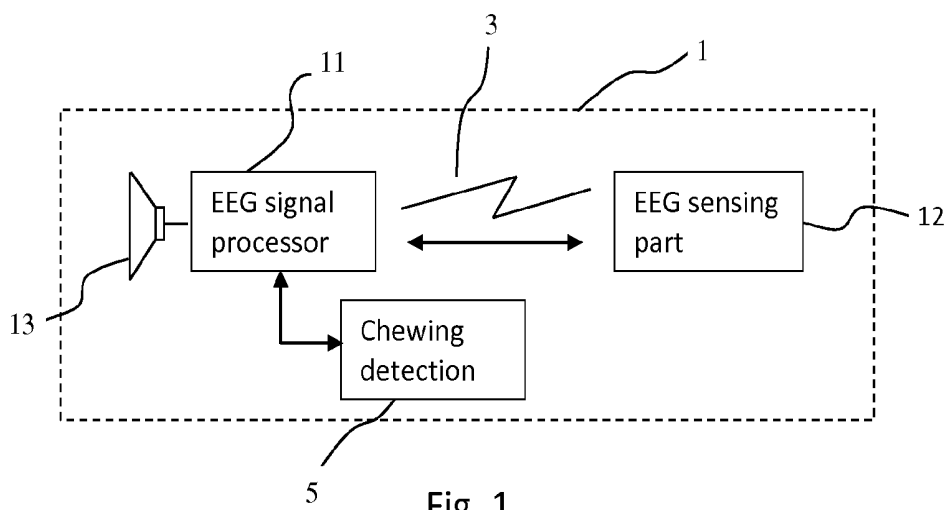
(2) Date: **Sep. 11, 2017**

(57)

ABSTRACT

An EEG monitor (1) including electrodes (17) adapted for capturing EEG signals and a signal processing part (11) which is adapted for analyzing and classifying the EEG signals captured. The signal processing part (11) is adapted for identifying electrical signals captured by the electrodes (17) that are derived from muscular activity related to the process of chewing.





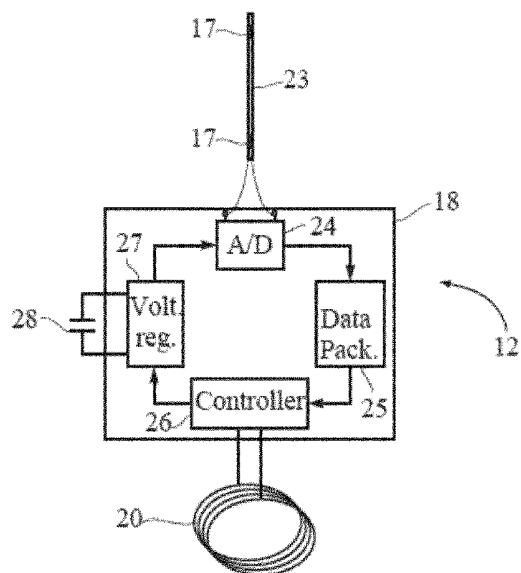


Fig. 3

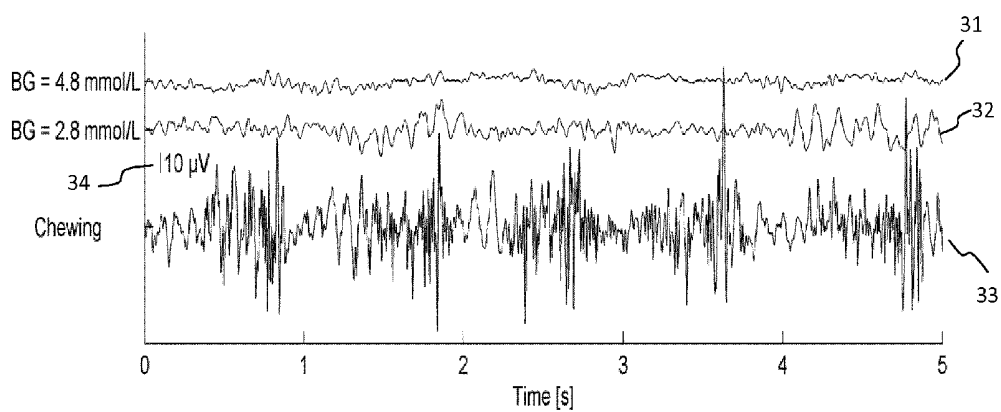


Fig. 4

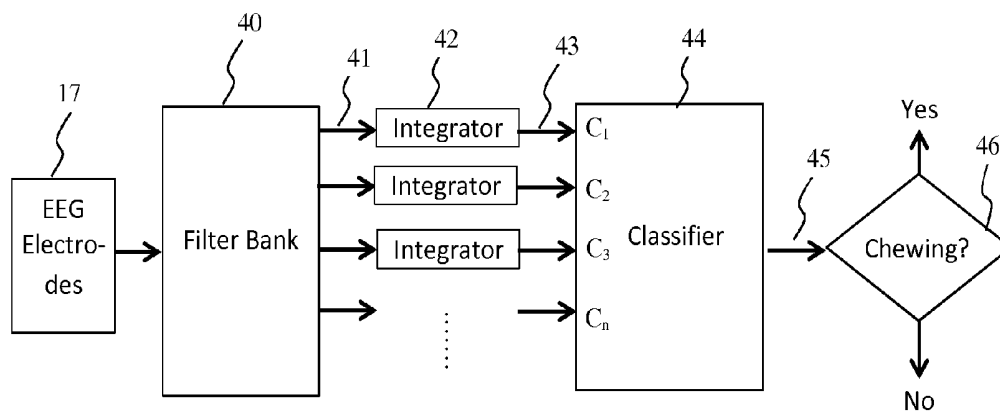


Fig. 5

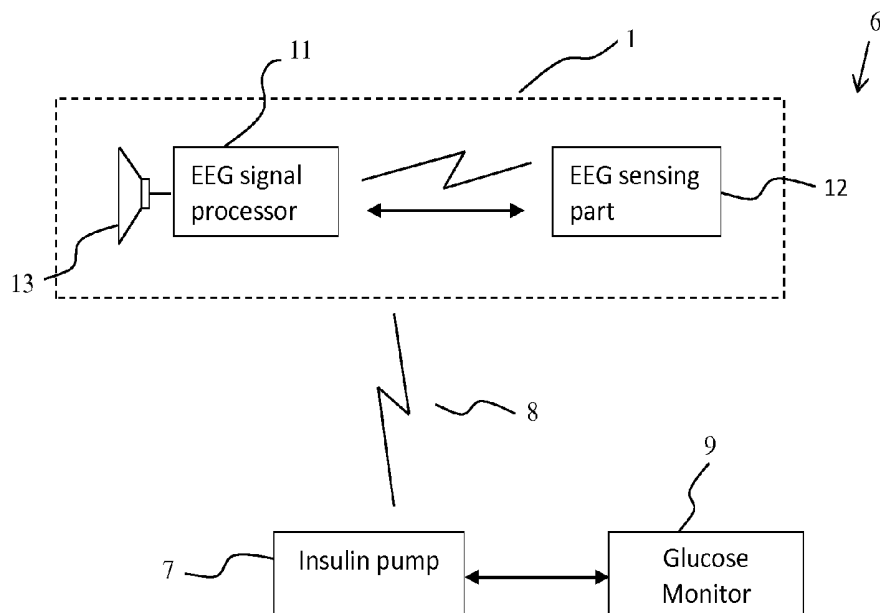


Fig. 6

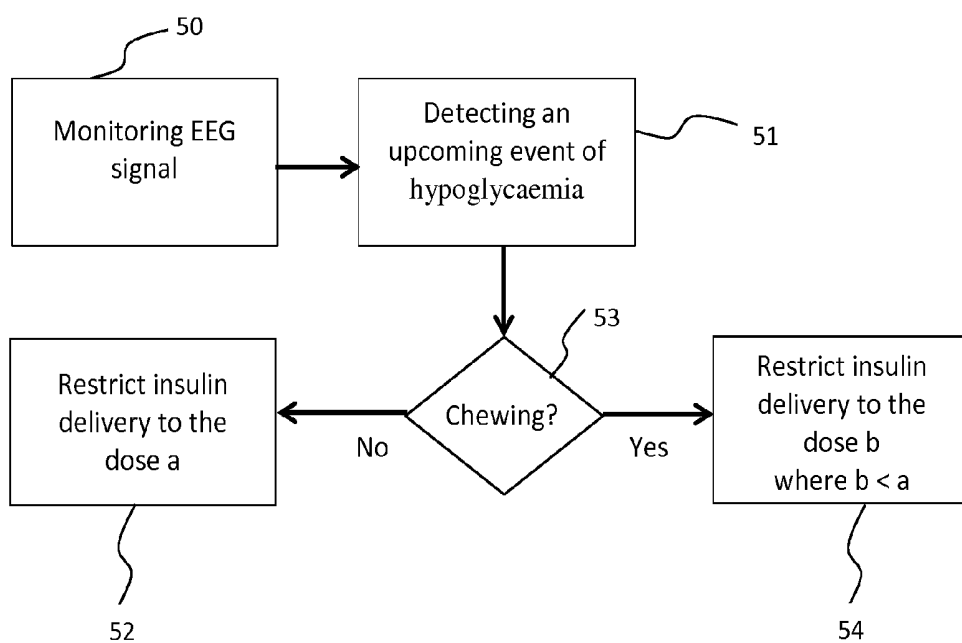


Fig. 7

EEG MONITOR

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a National Stage of International Application No. PCT/EP2015/055646 filed Mar. 18, 2015, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to an EEG monitor. The present invention more specifically relates to an EEG monitor having electrodes adapted for capturing an EEG signal and further comprising a signal processing part adapted for analyzing and classifying signals captured by EEG electrodes. The invention further relates to a system for adjusting the blood glucose level of a person.

[0003] EEG is the commonly used abbreviation for Electro Encephalography, which is generally speaking a method of electrically monitoring brain activity of a person. Systems for monitoring EEG have been known for many years. However with the general technological development, EEG monitoring systems that may be carried or worn continuously by a person to be monitored have been devised.

[0004] One goal is to have personal wearable EEG monitors which are small enough to be carried without causing more inconvenience than glasses or a modern hearing aid.

[0005] Such EEG monitors may be applied for surveillance of persons having diabetes, where the brains reaction to low blood glucose is monitored in order to warn against hypoglycaemic attacks caused by low blood sugar levels. Hypoglycaemic events may lead to unconsciousness and even death. A system for such surveillance of an imminent hypoglycaemic attack is disclosed in WO-A-2006/066577.

[0006] An EEG monitor may be an implanted subcutaneous system or it may be a device arranged externally with electrodes on the skin surface or in the ear canal.

[0007] Combinations with an implanted electrode part and an external processor part, connected through an inductive link, have also been described in WO-A-2006/066577.

[0008] EEG monitors may also be applied in connection with insulin pumps to prevent that more insulin than needed is administered to the person.

[0009] Any information on issues which can affect the blood glucose level of a person can be relevant for the algorithm in an EEG monitor deciding to provide an alarm about a possible upcoming event of hypoglycaemia. Any such information will also be relevant for a system comprising an insulin pump and maybe a continuous glucose monitor (CGM).

[0010] One problem is that any such further input will either be dependent on input from an external source or from the person wearing the EEG monitor, both introducing a degree of uncertainty, or the input will depend on the presence of some sensor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] One solution of such a problem is an EEG monitor where the signal processing part is adapted for identifying electrical signals captured by the EEG electrodes that are derived from muscular activity related to the process of chewing.

[0012] One advantage of the solution is that chewing, and thereby possibly eating, is relevant information in relation to different relevant applications of continuous EEG monitoring, such as detecting an upcoming event of hypoglycaemia. Also in general EEG monitoring for research purposes, automatic registration of the time when a person is eating may be relevant.

[0013] In an embodiment of the EEG monitor the signal processing part is adapted for identifying an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia and for providing an alarm when such an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is identified. A monitor which can detect chewing as well as an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia will be very relevant to use for people with diabetes. The alarm or notification of the EEG monitor may also depend on whether chewing is identified or not, i.e. the alarm or notification could be different when chewing is detected, since the person wearing the alarm may already be in the process of reducing the risk of hypoglycemia.

[0014] In a further embodiment the EEG monitor is adapted for arrangement in the ear region of a person to be monitored. The EEG monitor comprises an EEG sensing part having EEG electrodes. The EEG sensing part can be arranged subcutaneously at the scalp or in the ear canal. With this arrangement it is possible to detect a reliable EEG signal and to arrange the EEG monitor relatively discrete.

[0015] In a further embodiment the EEG monitor signal processing part comprises feature extraction and classifying parts both adapted for the detection of an electrical signal related to the process of chewing. This has been found to provide a reliable identification of chewing based on the frequencies and amplitudes present in a chewing signal.

[0016] In a further embodiment at least one of the feature extraction and classifying parts are adapted to be calibrated to detect a chewing signal for a specific person who are supposed to use said EEG monitor. This will make detection of chewing more reliable.

[0017] In a further embodiment the EEG monitor is adapted for recording acoustic sound and for applying such recording as a further parameter in classification of a signal as derived from chewing. Since the sound of chewing is a characteristic sound for most persons, the recording of sound by the EEG monitor may be applied in the signal processing for an even more reliable identification of chewing. The sound recording could be a further input to the feature extraction.

[0018] In a second aspect, the invention is related to a system for adjusting the blood glucose level of a person. This system comprises an EEG monitor as mentioned above, and an insulin delivery device configured to release insulin into the body of said person. Detection of chewing is highly relevant for such a system administering insulin to diabetics.

[0019] In an embodiment of this system the EEG monitor is adapted for submitting a message to said insulin delivery device or insulin pump when chewing is identified. Depending on the diabetes of the person, the insulin pump can be pre-programmed to apply this information in different ways.

[0020] In a further embodiment of the system, the EEG monitor is adapted for identifying an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia and is configured to submit a warning signal to the insulin delivery device or insulin pump, if an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is identified. This warning message causes the insulin delivery device or insulin pump to restrict the insulin delivery for a predetermined time period. This has the purpose of avoiding hypoglycemia. Further-

more, the restriction of the insulin delivery can be made dependent on whether chewing is identified or not, such that the decrement in insulin administration is relatively smaller when chewing is identified compared to when chewing is not identified. This has the purpose of avoiding an unnecessary high increase of the blood glucose level since the person wearing the system is likely to already being taking action to increase the blood glucose level.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] Embodiments of the invention will now be explained in further detail with reference to the figures.

[0022] FIG. 1 illustrates an EEG monitor.

[0023] FIG. 2 illustrates an EEG monitor having an EEG sensing part and an EEG signal processor part.

[0024] FIG. 3 illustrates an example of an EEG sensing part.

[0025] FIG. 4 illustrates a graph with a signal from chewing compared to an EEG signal.

[0026] FIG. 5 illustrates an example of feature extraction and classification for identification of chewing.

[0027] FIG. 6 illustrates a system with an EEG monitor, an insulin pump and a glucose monitor.

[0028] FIG. 7 illustrates a flowchart of a method applying chewing information in a system with an EEG monitor as in FIG. 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0029] FIG. 1 illustrates an EEG monitor 1 which is adapted to be arranged in the ear region of the person who is to be monitored. The EEG monitor 1 comprises two main parts: An EEG sensing part 12 and an EEG signal processor part 11. Further to this the EEG monitor also comprises a component, e.g. a speaker 13, for providing alarms or messages. The EEG monitor 1 will also comprise a power supply, e.g. in the form of a battery.

[0030] The EEG sensing part 12 has electrodes for detecting an EEG signal. The EEG sensing part 12 comprises EEG electrodes which may be arranged subcutaneous at the scalp, preferably in a region extending from behind the ear and towards the top of the scalp. The EEG electrodes may also be arranged as surface skin electrodes in the ear canal. The EEG electrodes may be of the type having direct electric connection to the tissue or the skin, or they may be of the capacitive type, where a dielectric material is arranged between the electric conductive part of the electrode and the tissue or skin. The advantages of having the EEG electrodes either subcutaneous or in the ear canal are that good and clear EEG signals can be received, and that the electrodes in these positions will be more protected from picking up electromagnetic noise from the surroundings compared to a position external on the scalp.

[0031] The connection 3 between the EEG sensing part 12 and the EEG signal processor part 11 is either wireless, when the EEG sensing part is implanted, or wired, when the EEG sensing part is arranged in the ear canal.

[0032] The subcutaneous or ear canal positions of the EEG electrodes are preferred also from a cosmetic perspective. The subcutaneous or ear canal positions are furthermore preferred from a reliability point of view since these positions facilitate durable and stable contact to either tissue or skin, i.e. the risk of losing contact, and thereby not being

able to detect an EEG signal, is significantly smaller compared to an external electrode which is more likely to lose contact, e.g. during exercise or other daily activities.

[0033] The EEG signal processor part 11 is adapted to receive the EEG signal from the EEG sensor and to process the signal in order to extract specific features from the measured EEG signal. This feature extraction can be related to e.g. specific frequencies and amplitudes in the EEG signal. Such extracted features may be classified in order to determine if they are relevant to identify an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia. In this context information of other sources than the EEG signal will be relevant. One such information is if the person wearing the EEG monitor is eating, and that an increase in blood glucose level therefore is to be expected.

[0034] The EEG monitor comprises or is connected to a chewing detection unit 5 which is part of, or connected to, the EEG signal processor. The chewing detection unit 5 may comprise a feature extractor, for extracting features from the EEG signal, as well as a classifier, for classifying the features in order to make a qualified decision on whether the person wearing the EEG monitor is chewing or not.

[0035] Since chewing is a strong indicator that a person may be eating, detection of muscle activity related to eating can be an important input to an algorithm deciding when to provide an alarm to the person carrying the EEG monitor. If chewing is detected this may be a reason to delay an alarm in order to see if an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is avoided by the food being eaten. However, this is an important decision where care should be taken to be on the safe side when setting up or programming the EEG monitor, i.e. personal characteristics of how fast the person carrying the monitor actually develops hypoglycemia should be taken into account when deciding if an alarm can be delayed when chewing is detected, or if a different type of alarm or message should be provided instead.

[0036] The EEG signal processor is preferably connected to a speaker in order to provide an alarm of an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia to the user of the system.

[0037] If the EEG monitor is applied as part of a system for control of the blood glucose level in a person having diabetes, e.g. a system comprising an insulin pump and maybe a CGM, information on chewing and possibly eating may be highly relevant when deciding on bolus doses. E.g. if the person is supposed to request bolus doses before eating, and chewing for an extended period of time is detected without the person has requested a bolus dose, a notification could be provided to the person.

[0038] FIG. 2 shows an example of the EEG monitor in more details. The EEG monitor 1 comprises an external EEG signal processor part 11 and an implantable EEG sensing part 12. The EEG sensing part 12, suitable for being subcutaneously positioned behind the ear of a person, comprises subcutaneous EEG electrodes 17 connected to an electronic module 18. The number of EEG electrodes is at least two. Often at least three electrodes or even at least four electrodes are preferred. The electronic module 18, which is shown in more detail in FIG. 4, often comprises an A/D converter 24, a communications controller 26, and a voltage regulator 27. The electrodes 17 are connected to the A/D converter; the communications controller is connected to a first coil 20 of an inductive link 19.

[0039] The EEG signal processor part 11 comprises a signal processor 10 having a controller (not shown) con-

nected to a second coil **21** of the inductive link **19**. The signal processor **10** is further connected to a battery (not shown) for power supply and to a loudspeaker **13** for providing an acoustic signal, e.g. an alarm, in the event that an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is identified. The EEG signal processor part **11** also comprises a memory **16**, e.g. for logging of data, as well as a radio **15** with an antenna **14** for wireless communication with external units (not shown), which might be applied as a remote control, for storage of data, for forwarding alarms to other persons or for uploading data or information, e.g. to an Internet server. Communication may also be with other components of a system for controlling the blood glucose level of a person. E.g. communication can be with an insulin pump or a CGM unit.

[0040] When in use, the EEG signal processor part **11** may be placed behind the ear of a person for whom monitoring of an EEG signal is desired, and in the vicinity of a subcutaneously implantable EEG sensing part **12**, which preferably is implanted right below the skin and slightly behind the ear of the user and positioned in such a way that a reliable, electrical EEG signal may be detected by the electrodes **17**.

[0041] As illustrated in more details in FIG. 3 the electrodes **17** of the EEG sensing part **12** can be arranged in one cable **23** integrating the electrodes **17** arranged with contact to the tissue in limited areas along the length.

[0042] The electrodes **17** pick up EEG signals as a varying electrical voltage potential and feed the varying electrical voltage to the A/D converter **24** in the electronic module **18**. The A/D converter **24** converts the varying electrical voltage into a digital signal and presents this digital signal to a data packet controller **25** which is part of the electronic module **18**. The data packet controller **25** converts the digital signal into a stream of data packets according to a predetermined communications protocol, and feeds the resulting stream of data packets to the communications controller **26**.

[0043] The communications controller **26** is configured to energize the electronic module **18** electromagnetically by receiving energy from the second coil **21** of the external EEG signal processor part **11** by the first coil **20**. The electromagnetic energy received in the first coil **20** is transferred to the voltage regulator **27** which, together with a ceramic capacitor **28**, is applied as a power source for the electronic module **18**.

[0044] Furthermore, the communications controller **26** takes data packets representing the EEG signals from the electrodes **17** and transfers this digitized EEG signal from the EEG sensing part through the inductive link by modulating the load on the power received in the first coil **20** from the second coil **21**. This modulated load is detectable from the EEG signal processor part **11**, where the modulation of the load is converted into an electrical signal suitable for being continuously decoded and analyzed by the signal processor **10**.

[0045] The analysis of the EEG signal in order to identify an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia may be based on different algorithms. One example on how this analysis can be performed is given in WO-A1-2012/069549.

[0046] Depending on the results of the analysis of the EEG signals, decisions may be taken by the signal processor **10** to activate the loudspeaker **13** sounding an alarm if an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is identified. Such a decision may also be influenced by information that the person

wearing the EEG monitor is chewing and eating, or the type of alarm or notification provided may be dependent on such information.

[0047] The EEG electrodes **17** in the embodiment shown in FIG. 3 are arranged to be implanted subcutaneously behind the ear of a user in order to provide a signal suitable for detection by the electronic module of the EEG sensing part **12**. Often the wire **23** with the electrodes **17** is arranged to extend towards the top of the scalp, while the electronic module **12**, also comprising the coil **20**, will be arranged in the ear region at the site of implantation, e.g. right behind or right above the ear.

[0048] A typical output signal from the EEG electrode has a magnitude in the range of approximately 1 μ V to 100 μ V. Typically, the voltage signal detected by a subcutaneous electrode is larger than the signal at a skin or ear canal electrode. Muscular contractions usually generate voltage levels of a magnitude of 10 mV, but such signals are filtered out by the system. The intrinsic noise level of the electrode is about 1 μ V RMS measured over a bandwidth from 0.1 to 100 Hz, and the useable bandwidth of the output signal is 0.1 to 40 Hz.

[0049] The EEG sensing part **12** is encased in a bio-compatible material (not shown), such as a ceramic. The electrodes are also made from a bio-compatible metal, such as a platinum-iridium alloy. When the EEG signal processor part **11** is worn behind the ear (as a behind-the-ear hearing aid) where the implant has been positioned, the second coil **21** of the EEG signal processor part **11** will be a few millimeters from the first coil **20** of the EEG sensing part **12**. This facilitates communication and transfer of power between the EEG signal processor part **11** and the EEG sensing part **12**. The two coils should preferably be closely aligned, whereby a more efficient transfer of power and a more reliable communication can be achieved.

[0050] The EEG sensing part of the EEG monitor is described as implantable in relation to FIGS. 2 and 3. However, the EEG sensing part can also be arranged in the ear canal with the electrodes detecting the EEG signal from the skin surface of the ear canal. An example of an ear plug with electrodes for this purpose is given in WO-A1-2011/000383.

[0051] FIG. 4 shows a graph with examples of EEG signals **31**, **32** captured by an EEG monitor, and with an electrical signal derived from chewing and captured by the same EEG monitor. The top signal **31** is a normal EEG signal where the person's blood glucose level is 4.8 mmol/liter. The second signal **32** is an EEG signal detected when the person's blood glucose level is 2.8 mmol/liter. This signal indicates that onset of hypoglycemia may be upcoming. The third signal **33** has been caused by chewing. It is clear that the amplitudes of this signal are significantly larger. The size range of the signal amplitudes are indicated by the short vertical line **34**, the length of which is equivalent to a magnitude of 10 microvolt.

[0052] A calibration for the person to use an EEG monitor may be preferred in order for the monitor to be able to identify a chewing signal from this person. Such a calibration may be performed as a type of machine learning where the person is chewing on food, maybe even on different types of food. The signal recorded by the EEG electrodes is analyzed and especially features which are not also present in the EEG signal when the person is not chewing on food are identified. Such features can then be used for later

detection of chewing. Such features may be based on frequency, amplitude, energy content, entropy, specific time constants etc.

[0053] The features should be selected such that electrical signals from other muscular activity, or from eye movement, yawning or talking are not taken as a chewing signal.

[0054] The advantage here is that the muscles applied for chewing are situated closer to the behind-the-ear positions and the above-the-ear positions than any other muscles.

[0055] FIG. 5 shows an example of a system for identification of chewing. Here, the principle of extraction of features of the signal from the EEG electrodes, and the following classification is illustrated schematically. The EEG electrode signal is directed to a filter bank 40, usually after some amplification (not shown). The filter bank will divide the signal into a number of frequency band signals 41, each comprising the part of the EEG electrode signal present in the specific frequency range. Each frequency band signal is integrated in an integrator 42 for a given time period. The integrator could be a first order filter. The output of the several integrators 42 may be referred to as features 43. These features 43 could be obtained also by an FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) analysis of the signal from the electrodes 17.

[0056] The features 43, or the output of the integrators, are directed to a classifier 44, which applies a predetermined coefficient $C_1 \dots C_n$ to each of the n features. So, the example in FIG. 5 applies a linear classifier. The classifier calculates a decision value 45 which is submitted to a decision block 46 determining whether there is chewing or not in the original signal.

[0057] The coefficients $C_1 \dots C_n$ of the classifier 44 should be selected carefully. For this purpose machine learning is applied with a number of samples of signals, where some of the samples include chewing and some do not. These samples of signals are each marked as either including chewing or not. The features 43 of these samples are provided to a Support Vector Machine (SVM) as a training set. The SVM can then set up the optimum coefficients for the linear classifier. Some of the samples should also comprise signals from sources which are likely to be present in practice, e.g. by the person blinking with the eyes or talking. The EEG monitor must be able to identify chewing with a high degree of certainty, also when such other signals are present.

[0058] The classifier may have to be adjusted in this way individually to each person who is to apply the EEG monitor, in order to obtain the most reliable decision on whether the person is chewing or not. This individual set-up may be necessary because the exact placement of EEG electrodes may vary between persons, and because the electrical signals (EEG, muscular activity related to chewing and other muscular activity) will also vary between persons.

[0059] It may be necessary to instruct persons who will use an EEG monitor that is also detecting the presence of a chewing signal, that the use of chewing gums should be avoided. However, the signal from chewing food may be different from the signal from chewing on chewing gum. In order for the EEG monitor to detect this difference, a more detailed calibration related to the person will be performed, and a careful testing of such a calibration executed, as required.

[0060] The discerning of a chewing signal from other muscle activities is helped both by a placement of the EEG

electrodes in the ear region or on the head, e.g. subcutaneously, where no other major muscles than the jaw muscles are close, and also by the more characteristic rhythm of chewing. Thereby, the difference in signal strength and in rhythm may facilitate a more reliable identification of the presence of a chewing signal.

[0061] FIG. 6 illustrates an example of a system 6 with an EEG monitor 1, an insulin delivery device or an insulin pump 7 and maybe also a glucose monitor 9, which could be a CGM. The EEG monitor 1 and the insulin pump 7 are connected by a wireless connection 8. The glucose monitor 9 has the possibility for entering a measured glucose level into the insulin pump 7. The insulin pump will administer insulin to the person wearing the system 6. The administered dose of insulin will partly be determined from a preset program with adjustments dependent on inputs from the glucose monitor, from the person wearing the system and from the EEG monitor. Such a system will allow for a more precise adjustment of the insulin delivery aiming at holding the blood glucose level within an optimum interval. Especially the further information provided by the EEG monitor, including the detection of chewing, will make such a system more reliable. The information on chewing may be used for deciding the type of alarm or notification provided to the person.

[0062] FIG. 7 illustrates an example of one way of applying the feasibility of chewing detection in the EEG monitor 1 in the system 6 of FIG. 6. In the case that an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia is identified, it will be controlled immediately if the person wearing the system is chewing and maybe also if the person has been chewing for a predetermined period of time. The latter is dependent on logging of the chewing information, e.g. in a circular buffer holding this information for some time, e.g. 10 minutes or longer. I.e. the EEG monitor would always know if the person using the EEG monitor is chewing, and maybe also what fraction of the time within the last e.g. 5 or 10 minutes have been spent on chewing.

[0063] So, when the continuous EEG monitoring 50 results in the detection 51 of an upcoming event of hypoglycemia, the further action is dependent on a decision 53 on whether chewing is detected or not, and maybe also on the amount of chewing within a short time period.

[0064] One possibility is, that if chewing is not detected the insulin pump will restrict the insulin delivery to the dose a (box 52), which is a smaller dose than the dose which would otherwise have been provided. On the other hand, if chewing is detected, and chewing has been going on for at least a predetermined fraction of the time within the last e.g. 5 minutes, the insulin dose is restricted to the dose b (box 54), which is also a smaller dose than the dose which would otherwise have been provided, but where the dose b is larger than the dose a. All doses that the insulin pump can provide should be pre-selected under the supervision of a physician with good knowledge of the diabetes of the person to use the system.

[0065] Obviously, the administered insulin dose will also depend on any measured glucose level, and an alarm or at least a notification will may also be provided to the person.

1. An EEG monitor comprising electrodes adapted for capturing EEG signals and a signal processing part adapted for analyzing and classifying the EEG signals captured, wherein said signal processing part is adapted for identifying

electrical signals captured by said electrodes that are derived from muscular activity related to the process of chewing.

2. The EEG monitor according to claim 1, wherein said signal processing part is adapted for identifying an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia and for providing an alarm when such an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia has been identified.

3. The EEG monitor according to claim 1, adapted for being arranged in the ear region of a person to be monitored and comprising an EEG sensing part having EEG electrodes, said EEG sensing part being arranged subcutaneously at the scalp or in the ear canal.

4. The EEG monitor according to claim 1, wherein said signal processing part comprises feature extraction and classifying parts both adapted for the detection of an electrical signal related to a process of chewing.

5. The EEG monitor according to claim 4, wherein at least one of said feature extraction and classifying parts are adapted to be calibrated to detect a chewing signal for a specific person who are supposed to use said EEG monitor.

6. The EEG monitor according to claim 2, wherein the type of said alarm is dependent on whether chewing has been identified or not.

7. The EEG monitor according to claim 1, further adapted for recording acoustic sound and for applying such recording as a further parameter in classification of a signal as derived from chewing.

8. A system for adjusting the blood glucose level of a person, comprising an EEG monitor according to claim 1, and further comprising an insulin delivery device configured to release insulin into the body of said person.

9. The system according to claim 8, wherein said EEG monitor is adapted for submitting a message to said insulin delivery device when chewing has been identified.

10. The system according to claim 9, wherein said EEG monitor is adapted for identifying an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia and is configured to submit a warning signal to said insulin delivery device if an upcoming onset of hypoglycemia has been identified, said warning signal causing said insulin delivery device to restrict the insulin delivery for a predetermined time period.

11. The system according to claim 10, wherein said restriction is made dependent on whether chewing has been identified or not, such that the step of the reduction in insulin administration is relatively smaller when chewing is identified compared to when chewing is not identified.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	脑电图监测器		
公开(公告)号	US20180049692A1	公开(公告)日	2018-02-22
申请号	US15/557327	申请日	2015-03-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	T&W工程公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	同维工程A / S		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	同维工程A / S		
[标]发明人	JENSEN RASMUS STIG TOPHOLM RICHARD CHRISTENSEN ERIK SKOV MADSEN RASMUS ELSBORG		
发明人	JENSEN, RASMUS STIG TOPHOLM, RICHARD CHRISTENSEN, ERIK SKOV MADSEN, RASMUS ELSBORG		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/0478		
CPC分类号	A61B5/4839 A61B5/0478 A61B5/746 A61B5/6817 A61B5/7264 A61B5/14532		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

EEG监测器 (1) , 包括适用于捕获EEG信号的电极 (17) 和适用于分析的信号处理部分 (11) 并对捕获的EEG信号进行分类。信号处理部分 (11) 适于识别由电极捕获的电信号 (17) , 所述电信号源自与咀嚼过程相关的肌肉活动。

