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2002 - 0081763
2002 10 30

(21) 10 - 2001 - 0021124
(22) 2001 04 19

(71) 3 416

(72) 107 903
651 607

(74)

:

(54)

가 . ,
가

1

2

3

4 1 18 20 가

5 4 가

6 (a) (b) 가 H

7 (a) (b) 가 가 R₁₂

8 1 22

9 2

10 10 (569nm 805nm) ,

11 1 24

(,) 가

가 , 가

(hemoglobincyanide) 가 , , , 가

Hb HbO₂ (Hb) 가 4 - 40940(Minolta Camera) (HbO₂) 가 1 (805nm) 2 (1.2, 1.45, 2, 2.5 6μm)

" Noninvasive measurement of hematocrit and hemoglobin content by differential optical analysis" US5,277,181

(L1=815nm L2=950nm) (photodetector) (D1 D2) (pathlength) (A B) , A B 4 (PPG:PhotoPlethysmoGraphic) (time variant) (AC) (time invariant) (DC) (AC/DC) (normalization) (hematocrit) t) 가

" System for noninvasive hematocrit monitoring" US5,499,627

" Apparatus for measuring hemoglobin" US5,720,284

US5,499,627 US5,720,284

" Method and apparatus for noninvasive prediction of hematocrit" US5,755,226

(600 ~ 1500 nm) 가 가 가 가 가

(Beer - Lambert Law) " Tissue Optics" Valery Tuchin 2000 6 가 (,)

(isobestic)

가

가

(isobestic)

1

(10 12),
 (14 18)
 (20 24)

2 1

(72) (40), (42), (68), (70)
 (44 46), (60), (62), (LPF:Low Pass Filter)(64),
 / (ADC:Analog to Digital Converter) (66), (74) (76)

(extinction coefficient)가
 1300nm (10).

3

10 (isobestic)
 (1 2) 10 isob
 estic , isobestic , 3
 , 가 가 , isobes
 tic 3 422, 453, 499, 529, 546, 569, 584, 805 1300nm

10 (40) (54) (52)
 (50) (12). , (40) 10
 IN , ,
 (50) (LD:Laser Diode) 2 (40) (LED:Light Emitted Diode),
 (lamp) (50)
 , 가 가 .

12 (50) (14). 14
 (16). 14 16 (42)
 (50) ,
 (InGaAs) (50) (40) (Si), (Ge)
 (photodiode)

16 (68) (42)
 (70) (18). ,
 (68) (42) (AC)
 (DC) (AC/DC)

2 (42) (68) (62), LPF(64) ADC(66)
 (62) (42)
 LPF(64) , (64) (62)
 , ADC(66) . ADC(66) LPF(64)
 (68) ,
 (68) ADC(66)

18, (70) (68) (1, 2, ...)
 (R₁, R₂, ...) (R₁₂, R₂₁, ...)
 (72) (20).

0) 18 20, 10 (1, 2) (5)
 가 가 가 (52) a (52) b
 가 (1) (50) (68)
 (R₁) (2) (50) (68)
 (R₂) (70) (R₁₂ = R₁/R₂)

4 1 18 20 가 (50A) 가
 (52A) (54A), (40A) (42A)

5 4 가 (50A), (52A), (54A), (40A)
 (42A)

4 5 (40A)가 가 (50A) (incoherent)
 (54A) 가 (52A) (52A)
 가 (54A)

(52A) (40A) 가 (50A) a(80)
 (52A) r_a 가 (50A) r_b b(82)
 (DC) 1 a(80) (42A) (DC_a) b
 (82) (DC_b)

1

$$DC = DC_a + DC_t$$

, DC_a 2

2

$$DC_a = f(r_a, r_b, \lambda) DC$$

f(r_a, r_b,) (52A) 가 (50A) (factor)
 (52A) 가 (50A)
 (OD_{tot}) (OD_{tot}) OD_{tot} a(80)
 3

3

$$\Delta OD_{tot} = AC/DC_a = f^1(r_a, r_b, \lambda) AC/DC$$

$f(r_a, r_b, \lambda)$ (R₁ R₂) (R₁₂ = R₁/R₂) (1 2) 4 . f(r_a, r_b,

4

$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{\Delta OD_{tot,\lambda 1}}{\Delta OD_{tot,\lambda 2}} = \frac{AC_{\lambda 1}/DC_{\lambda 1}}{AC_{\lambda 2}/DC_{\lambda 2}}$$

AC₁ AC₂ (1 2) DC₁ DC₂ (1 2)
 (pulse oximeter)
 " Design of Pulse Oximeters" J.G. Web
 1997 chapter 4 .
 ster Institute of Physics Publishing
 4 (68) (42) (A)
 C₁ AC₂ ((DC₁ DC₂) (OD_{tot, 1}) (O
 OD_{tot, 1}) (18) (70) (OD_{tot, 1})
 D_{tot, 2}) (20)
 , 가 10
 6 (a) (b) 가 H (R₁₂) (52) (d)
 , 6 (a) (660nm, 805nm) (R_{660/805})
 , 6 (b) (940nm, 805nm) (R_{940/805})
 JM Steinke (parameter) [(940, 805) (660, 805)
] R₁₂ (d) 6 (a) (b)
 JM Steinke JOHN M. STEINKE A.P. SHEPHERD " Role of Light Scattering in Whole Blo
 od Oximetry" IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering VOL. BME - 33, NO. 3 1986 3
 , 6 (a) (b) R₁₂ H , R₁₂ d
 , d , R₁₂ H .
 7 (a) (b) (52) 가 가 R₁₂
 7 (a) (λ₁=569nm, λ₂=805nm) R₁₂ , 7 (b) (λ₁=940nm, λ₂=805nm)
 R₁₂
 7 (b) (940, 805) R₁₂ d
 , d
 H R₁₂ (dynamic range)
 (H) (OD_{tot}) 가 isobestic
 (529nm, 805nm) 7 (a) (569nm, 805nm)가 10 가

(72) (70) (R₁₂, ...)
 (C_{Hb}) (C_{Hb}) (22)
 22 (R₁₂) 10 (1 2)
 20 (C_{Hb}) 5

5

$$C_{Hb} = \frac{35^2(\epsilon_1 - R_{12}\epsilon_2)}{k_1 a_1 - k_2 a_2 R_{12}} + 35$$

(1) (2) k₁ k₂
 (50) (1 2)
 a₁ a₂ (1 2)

5

(42) (I_p) (42) (I_v)
 (OD_{abs}) (OD_{abs}) log (d)
 [(optical density)] (whole blood)

가

가 Twersk
 y (la
 rge, low - refracting, and absorbing) " Multiple Scattering
 of Waves and Optical Phenomena" Victor Twersky ' Journal of the Optical Society of A
 merica' volume 52, Number 2 1962 2
 (photon diffusion theory) (diffuse) (flux) 가
 " Wave Propagation a
 nd Scattering in Random Media" A. Ishimaru Academic Press vo
 l. 1 1978 chapter 9

(52) (d)가 (mean free path for scattering)
 (back scattering) (OD_{tot}) Twersky (52)
 6

6

$$OD_{tot} = \log\left(\frac{I_0}{I}\right) = \epsilon CD - \log\left[(1-q)10^{-aDH(1-H)} + q10^{-2q'\epsilon CDaDH(1-H)/(2\epsilon CD+aDH(1-H))}\right]$$

, I I₀ , a , (n_{Hb}), (n_{plasma}), C

7

$$a = (4\pi^2 L / \lambda^2) (n' - 1)^2$$

, L (shape factor), n' = n_{Hb} / n_{plasma} 6 q , n_H
 b, n_{plasma}, D (42) (aperture angle)
 (cuvette) (optical path length), q'

$$(42) \quad D \quad q^{10^{-2q'\epsilon CDaDH(1-H)/(2\epsilon CD+aDH(1-H))}} \cdot 10^{-aDH(1-H)} - q10^{-aDH(1-H)}$$

, D가 , D가 d 가 , q' 0 가 (52)
 , (54) , 6 8

8

$$\Delta OD_{tot} = \epsilon C \Delta d + k a \Delta d H(1-H) = \Delta OD_{abs} + \Delta OD_{scat}$$

, k (40, 44, 46 42), (50)
 , OD_{abs} , OD_{scat}
 (d)가 8 6
 (1, 2) (R₁₂) 9

9

$$R_{12} = \frac{\epsilon_1 C \Delta d + k_1 a_1 H(1-H)}{\epsilon_2 C \Delta d + k_2 a_2 H(1-H)} = \frac{\Delta OD_{tot,i,1}}{\Delta OD_{tot,i,2}} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

(52) 가 , (C_{Hb})가 g/dl(g
 ram/deciliter) 10

10

$$\varepsilon_1 C = \varepsilon_{1,Hb} C_{Hb}$$

(H) 11

11

$$C_{Hb} = 35 \times H$$

10 11 9 12가

12

$$R_{12} = \frac{35\varepsilon_1 + k_1 a_1 (1-H)}{35\varepsilon_2 + k_2 a_2 (1-H)} = \frac{35\varepsilon_1 + k_1 a_1 (1 - \frac{C_{Hb}}{35})}{35\varepsilon_2 + k_2 a_2 (1 - \frac{C_{Hb}}{35})}$$

12 C_{Hb} 5가

22

8 1 22

(100 102)

8 (C_{Hb}) 20 (100) (72)

IN3
13

13

$$C_{Hb} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} R_{ij}, R_{ij} = 1 \text{ if } i=j$$

A_{ij} (A_{ij}) R_{ij} 20 (PCR:Principial Component Regression) p 2 (PLS
R:Parcial Least Squares Regression)

1 (R₁₂) (C_{Hb}) 13 (C_{Hb})가
1 (R₁₂) (C_{Hb})

[1]

R ₁₂	C _{Hb}
0.80	24.50
0.85	10.50
0.90	5.25
0.95	3.50

, p=2 , (C_{Hb}) 13 14 .

14

$$C_{Hb} = (R_1 \ R_2) \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} \end{pmatrix} = A_{11} + A_{22} + A_{21}R_{21} + A_{12}R_{12}$$

100 , (72) 13 20 (R₁₂, R₂₁, ...)
(76) (C_{Hb}) , (C_{Hb}) (74)
(102).

, , 13 (R_{ij})
, (C_{Hb}) .

, 8 22 (72) (72A)

9 2 (72) (72A) , (110) (112)

9 (110) IN4
(70) IN5
(112)

, (112) IN6
(110) OUT

가 , (50) , (50)
(50) 가 , (40)가 (50)

, 2 (50) (50) 가 가 (50) (60)
(60) (50) 가 가 IN2
, (40) (60) , (50) 가 (50)
(50)

500 μ m 가 (50)

10 10 (569nm 805nm) (in vivo)
(C_{rHb}) (C_{pHb})

10 () (108)
(120)

가 7 (a) (569, 805) , H R₁₂
(R₁₂) H
H) Si Ge(InGaAs) 2 ()
(photodiode) , 2 가 H H
가 (52)
Si, Ge InGaAs (42) 가

(S) (24) 22 (C_{Hb})
(C_{Hb}) (S) (74) (S) (72) (7
6)

(74) 1 24

11 1 24 (130
136)

11 , 24 , 10 (x)
, o 3 (Hb)(- - -) 가 가 (o) (130)
660nm가 , x (HbO₂)(- - -) 가 가
(800~950 nm) 805nm

130 (o) (OD_{tot, o}) 1 12 18
(132) 132 , (o) (OD_{tot, o}) 18
(x) (OD_{tot, x}) (R_{OX}) (134)

134 , R_{OX} 22 (C_{Hb}) (S)
(136)

(S) 15

1.

- (a) (isobestic) 가 ;
- (b) ;
- (c) ;
- (d) ;
- (e) ;
- (f) .

2.

1 , (a)

가

3.

1 , isobestic 422, 453, 499, 529, 546, 569, 584, 805 1300nm

4.

2 , 569 805nm

5.

2 , 546 805nm

6.

1 , 가

7.

6 , 500 μ m

8.

1 가 , (b) 가

9.

1 , (d)

10.

1 (R₁₂) , (f) (a) (C_{Hb}) (1 2) , (e)

$$C_{Hb} = \frac{35^2(\epsilon_1 - R_{12}\epsilon_2)}{k_1 a_1 - k_2 a_2 R_{12}} + 35$$

[, 1 (1) , 2 (2) , k₁ k₂ ,
a₁ a₂ .] (1 2) (1 2)

11.

1 , (f)

(f1) ; (d)

(f2) (f1) (C_{Hb}) (d)

$$C_{Hb} = \sum_i^n \sum_j^n A_{ij} R_{ij}$$

(, A_{ij} , R_{ij} (d) , n 2 .)

12.

11 , (f)

(PCR)

13.

11 , (f)

(PLSR)

14.

1, 6, 7 8 ,

(g) (f) (C_{Hb})

15.

14 , (g)

(g1) (a) (o) ; (x) , 가가

(g2) (g1) (o) (b) (d) ;

(g3) (g2) (o) (d) (x) (R_{ox}) ;

(g4) (g3) (S) R_{ox} (f) (C_{Hb})

16.

15 , (g4) (S)

$$R_{OX} = \frac{[\epsilon_{HbO2,O} S + \epsilon_{Hb,O} (1-S)] C_{Hb} + k_O a_O H (1-H)}{\epsilon_{Hb,x} C_{Hb} + k_x a_x H (1-H)}$$

[, HbO_{2,O} (o) , Hb,O (o) , Hb,x (x) , (x o) , (x o) , k_x k_O , a_x a_O , H C_{Hb} /35 .]

17.

가

;

;

,

,

;

,

;

,

,

,

(isobestic)

18.

17 ,

19.

17 18 ,

20.

17 ,

21.

17 ,

22.

17 ,

23.

17 ,
(Si), (Ge) (InGaAs) ,

24.

17 ,
가 ,
가

25.

24 , ,

26.

17 ,
가 ,

27.

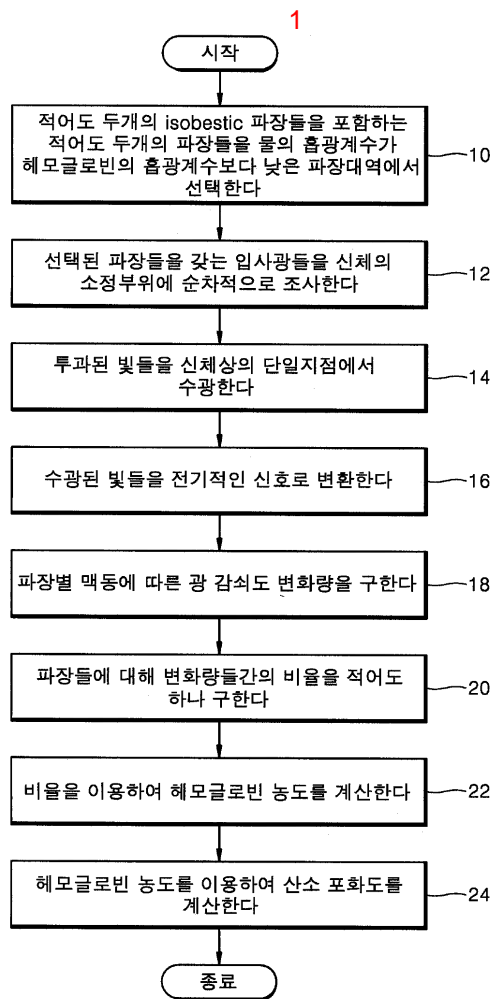
17 , 가
가

28.

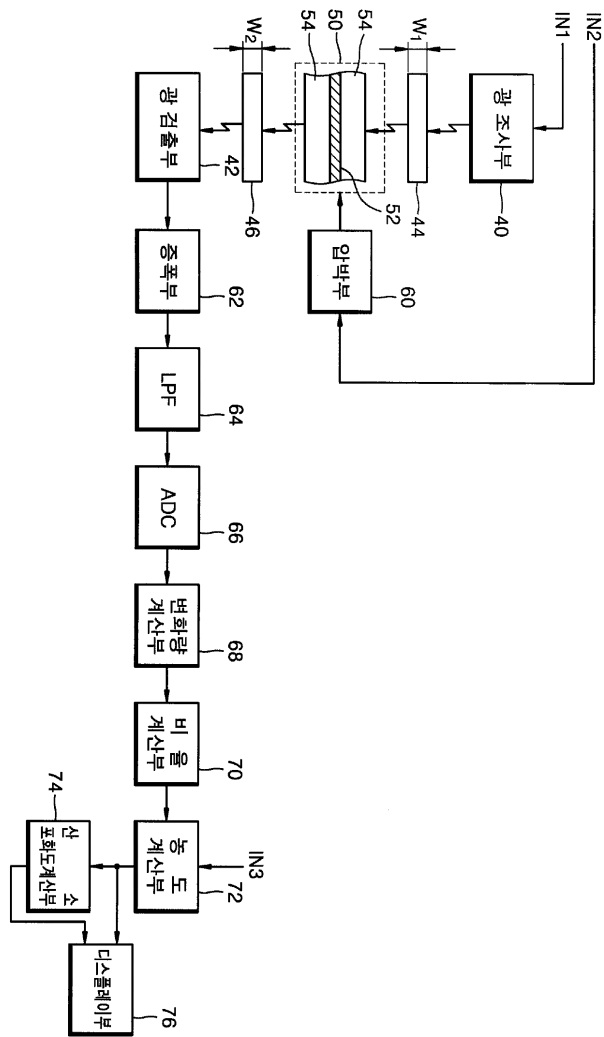
17 , ;
 ;
 / ,

29.

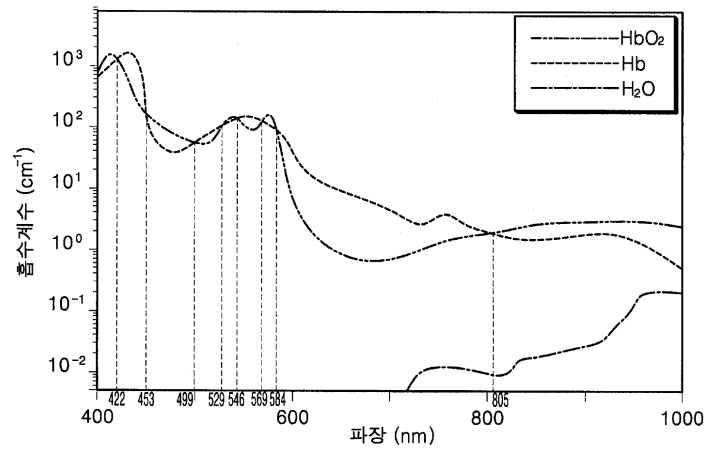
17



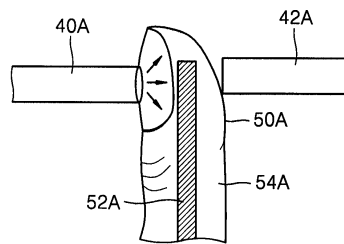
2



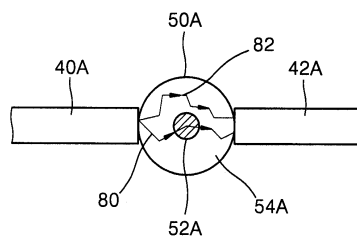
3



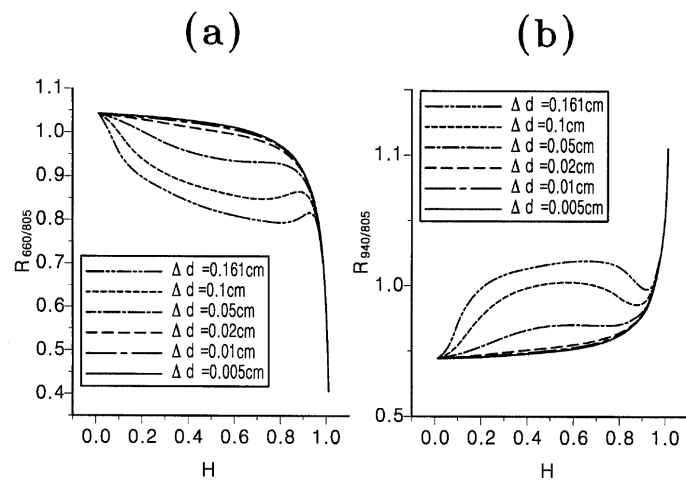
4



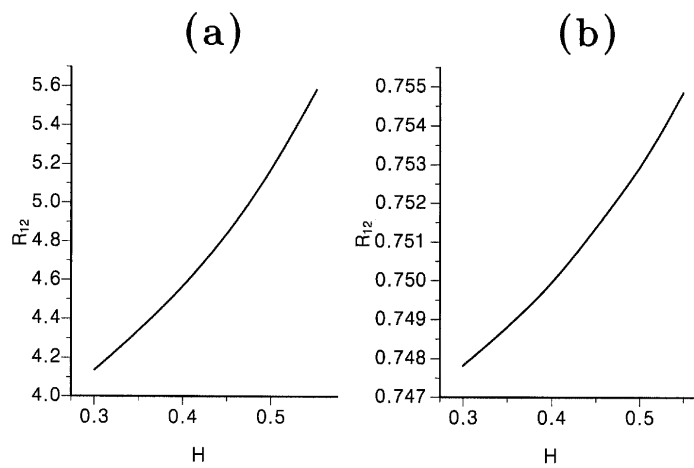
5



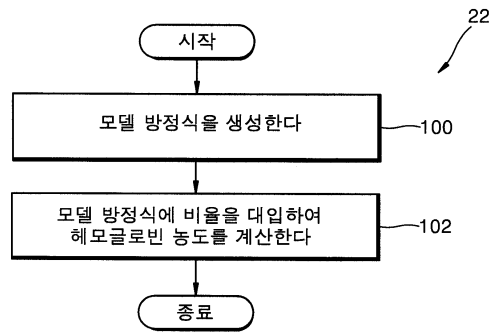
6



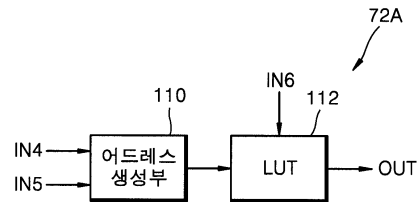
7



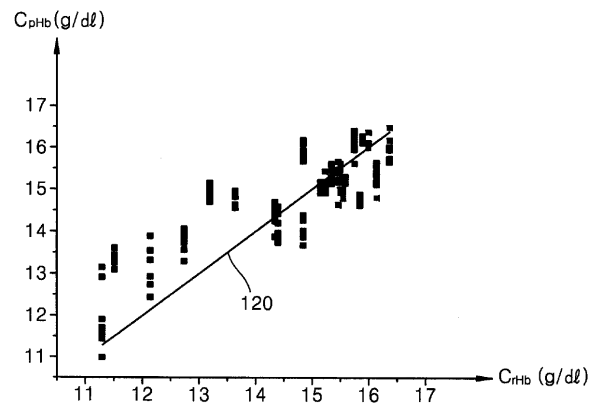
8



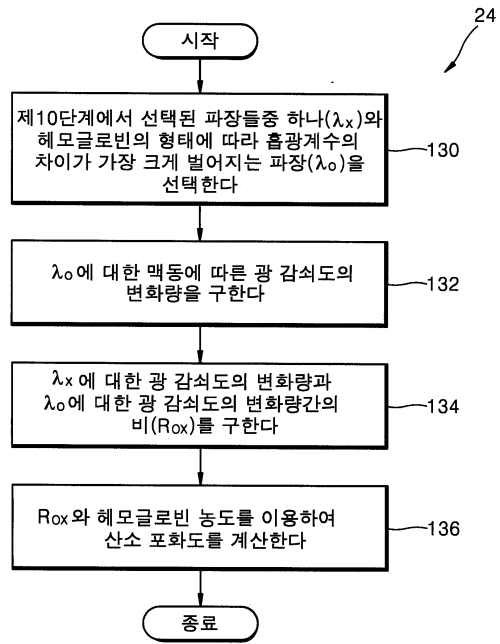
9



10



11



专利名称(译)	用于非侵入性血红蛋白浓度和氧饱和度监测的方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	KR1020020081763A	公开(公告)日	2002-10-30
申请号	KR1020010021124	申请日	2001-04-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子有限公司		
[标]发明人	JEON KYEJIN 전계진 YOON GILWON 윤길원		
发明人	전계진 윤길원		
IPC分类号	G01N21/27 G01N21/35 A61B5/02 A61B5/145 A61B5/00 A61B5/1455 G01N21/359		
CPC分类号	A61B5/14535 A61B5/14551		
代理人(译)	李, 杨HAE		
其他公开文献	KR100612827B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了非侵入性的血红蛋白浓度和氧饱和度监测方法和装置。该方法包括计算光接收光的血红蛋白浓度的步骤，该光连续地穿过连续照射入射光的步骤，所述入射光在包括身体血管的指定区域中具有在其所属波长之间选择的水的吸收系数的步骤。波长带低于血红蛋白的吸收系数和选定的波长，指定区域包括两个或多个波长，包括两个或多个在体内单点上的等波长波长，并且是包含在其中的光接收光。使用它的步骤的电信号从步进转换的电信号中节省，并且对于每个波长的动脉脉冲的光衰减是变化量，并且以至少一个变化量和变化量之间的速率保存的步骤血液中至少有一种。此外，包括比以前更准确地测量血红蛋白浓度的步骤，氧饱和度。因此，它具有精确且廉价地测量血红蛋白浓度和氧饱和度同时在非侵入性地限制航空图像和时间的效果。无创，血红蛋白浓度，氧饱和度，等波长波长，吸收系数。

