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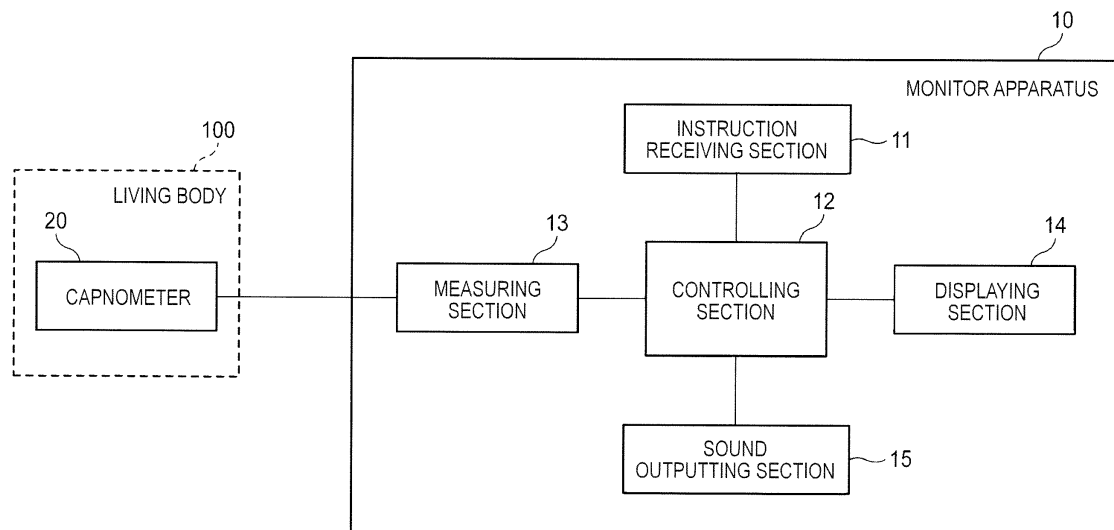
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(54) **Biological information monitor**

(57) A biological information monitor includes: a measuring section which is configured to measure biological information having a periodically changing value; a sound outputting section which is configured to output a sound including a first sound and a second sound, in synchronization with a period of the biological informa-

tion; and a sound controlling section which is configured to cause the second sound to be output in succession to the first sound, and which is configured to change the second sound in accordance with a value of the biological information.

FIG. 1



Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] The presently disclosed subject matter relates to an apparatus for monitoring biological information of a patient or the like.

[0002] Among apparatuses for measuring biological information having a periodically changing value such as the arterial oxygen saturation (SpO₂) or the end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration (ETCO₂), known is an apparatus which outputs a sound in synchronization with the period of the biological information (for example, see Japanese Patent No. 3273295).

[0003] In the apparatus disclosed in Japanese Patent No. 3273295, in order to enable the user to identify the measurement value without requiring visual reading of the value, the tone scale of the output sound is changed in accordance with the value of biological information of the measurement target. However, it is difficult for a user having no sense of absolute pitch to discriminate small differences between scales to identify the measurement value.

SUMMARY

[0004] The presently disclosed subject matter may provide a technique which, in a biological information monitor which outputs a sound corresponding to a measurement value, enables the user to identify the measurement value without depending on the sense of absolute pitch of the user.

[0005] The biological information monitor may comprise: a measuring section which is configured to measure biological information having a periodically changing value; a sound outputting section which is configured to output a sound including a first sound and a second sound, in synchronization with a period of the biological information; and a sound controlling section which is configured to cause the second sound to be output in succession to the first sound, and which is configured to change the second sound in accordance with a value of the biological information.

[0006] The sound controlling section may change at least one of a scale, tone, sound number, length, and volume of the second sound.

[0007] In a case where the value of the biological information is outside a normal range, the sound controlling section may change the second sound.

[0008] The sound controlling section may control the sound so that the first sound is continuously changed to the second sound.

[0009] The biological information may be one of an end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration, a blood oxygen saturation, and an invasive blood pressure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram showing the configuration of a monitor apparatus of an embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter.

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a sound control process which is performed by the monitor apparatus.

Figs. 3A to 3D are views illustrating modifications of the sound control process which is performed by the monitor apparatus.

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating another modification of the sound control process which is performed by the monitor apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0011] Hereinafter, an embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings which will be used in the following description, the scale is adequately changed in order to draw components in a recognizable size.

[0012] Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram showing the configuration of a monitor apparatus 10 (an example of the biological information monitor) of an embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter. The monitor apparatus 10 includes an instruction receiving section 11, a controlling section 12, a measuring section 13, a displaying section 14, and a sound outputting section 15.

[0013] The instruction receiving section 11 is a man-machine interface which is disposed on the outer surface of the monitor apparatus 10, and configured so as to be able to receive instructions which are input by the user in order to cause the monitor apparatus 10 to perform a desired operation.

[0014] The controlling section 12 includes a CPU which executes various calculation processes, a ROM which stores various control programs, a RAM which is used as a work area for storing data and executing the programs, and the like, and executes various controls in the monitor apparatus 10. The controlling section 12 is communicably connected to the instruction receiving section 11. The instruction receiving section 11 supplies a signal corresponding to received instructions, to the controlling section 12.

[0015] The measuring section 13 is communicably connected to a capnometer 20 which is disposed outside the monitor apparatus 10. The capnometer 20 is a sensor which is attached to a living body 100 to measure the end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration (ETCO₂). The ETCO₂ is an example of biological information which periodically changes in accordance with the respiration of the living body 100. The capnometer 20 outputs a signal corresponding to the value of the ETCO₂.

[0016] The measuring section 13 receives the signal

which is output from the capnometer 20 to acquire the measurement value of the ETCO₂. The measuring section 13 is communicably connected to the controlling section 12, and supplies the acquired measurement value to the controlling section 12.

[0017] The displaying section 14 is a man-machine interface which is disposed on the outer surface of the monitor apparatus 10, and includes a display device which displays visible information. The displaying section 14 is communicably connected to the controlling section 12. The controlling section 12 produces a signal corresponding to the information to be displayed, based on the measurement value of the ETCO₂ which is acquired from the measuring section 13, and supplies the signal to the displaying section 14. The displaying section 14 displays information corresponding to the supplied signal. The information is displayed in an adequate mode such as a numerical value, characters, a waveform, or a color.

[0018] The sound outputting section 15 is configured by including a speaker, and communicably connected to the controlling section 12. The controlling section 12 produces a signal corresponding to the sound to be output, based on the measurement value of the ETCO₂ which is acquired from the measuring section 13, and supplies the signal to the sound outputting section 15. The sound outputting section 15 outputs a sound corresponding to the supplied signal.

[0019] Specifically, a sound including a first sound and a second sound is output in synchronization with the period of the biological information by the sound outputting section 15. The measurement value of biological information periodically varies, and also its period varies. For example, the measurement value of the ETCO₂ periodically increases or decreases in accordance with the respiration of the subject. However, the period of the respiration is not constant, and therefore also the increasing/decreasing period of the measurement value is not constant. In the specification, "synchronization" means that a predetermined reference is determined within the variation range of the measurement value, and a timing when the measurement value coincides with the reference is set as a trigger of the sound output.

[0020] Namely, the controlling section 12 produces a signal causing the sound outputting section 15 to output the sound including the first and second sounds, at a timing when the measurement value of the ETCO₂ acquired from the measuring section 13 coincides with the predetermined reference. The signal is supplied from the controlling section 12 to the sound outputting section 15, and then output as a synchronous sound from the sound outputting section 15.

[0021] The controlling section 12 functions as an example of the sound controlling section, and causes the second sound to be output in succession to the first sound. That is, the synchronous sound is output from the sound outputting section 15 while setting the first sound and the second sound subsequent thereto as one unit.

[0022] The controlling section 12 is configured so as

to change the second sound in accordance with the measurement value of the ETCO₂. Fig. 2 shows a table illustrating the process which is performed by the controlling section 12. In the table, the circular symbols denoted by a reference numeral S1 indicate the first sound, and those denoted by a reference numeral S2 indicate the second sound. The higher a circular symbol is located, the higher the scale is, and, the lower a circular symbol is located, the lower the scale is.

[0023] In the embodiment, measurement values of the ETCO₂ are classified into three ranges. In the case where the measurement value is from 35 to 40 mmHg, it is considered that the measurement value is in the normal range. In the case where the measurement value is higher than 40 mmHg, it is considered that the measurement value is an abnormal value which is higher than the normal range. In the case where the measurement value is lower than 35 mmHg, it is considered that the measurement value is an abnormal value which is lower than the normal range.

[0024] When the measurement value is within the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces a sound signal so that, in succession to the first sound S1, the second sound S2 which is on the same scale as the first sound is output (for example, mi -> mi). When the measurement value is an abnormal value which is higher than the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces a sound signal so that, in succession to the first sound S1, the second sound S2 which is higher in scale than the first sound is output (for example, mi -> so). At this time, a mode where the second sound S2 of the higher scale is output a plurality of times (for example, mi -> so -> so), or that where the second sound S2 is output for a time period that is longer than that in a usual case (for example, mi -> s--o--) may be employed. When the measurement value is an abnormal value which is lower than the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces a sound signal so that, in succession to the first sound S1, the second sound S2 which is lower in scale than the first sound is output (for example, mi -> do). At this time, a mode where the second sound S2 of the lower scale is output a plurality of times (for example, mi -> do -> do), or that where the second sound S2 is output for a time period that is longer than that in a usual case (for example, mi -> d--o--) may be employed.

[0025] In order to distinguish the scale of a synchronous sound which is output as a single tone, the sense of absolute pitch is required. Even when relationships between the scale of a synchronous sound and a measurement value are previously known, therefore, the measurement value is hardly identified from the scale of the heard synchronous sound. According to the configuration of the embodiment, however, the synchronous sound includes the first sound S1 and the second sound S2, and the second sound S2 is changed in accordance with the measurement value. When the difference between the first sound S1 and the second sound S2 is to be distinguished, the sense of absolute pitch is not re-

quired. Therefore, the measurement value is easily identified based on the synchronous sound.

[0026] In the embodiment, particularly, the controlling section 12 changes the scale of the second sound S2 in accordance with the measurement value. When the scale change is to be identified, the sense of absolute pitch is not required. Therefore, the measurement value is identified more easily based on the synchronous sound. Moreover, the level of the measurement value and the pitch of the scale can be easily corresponded with each other. Consequently, the level of the measurement value is identified more intuitively.

[0027] In the embodiment, in the case where the measurement value is outside the normal range, the controlling section 12 changes the second sound S2. Therefore, the user can identify a change in the subject's condition based only on the fact that the second sound S2 is changed from the first sound S1. This enables the user to promptly cope with the change in the subject's condition.

[0028] The embodiment has been described in order to facilitate understanding of the presently disclosed subject matter, and is not intended to limit the presently disclosed subject matter. It is a matter of course that the presently disclosed subject matter may be changed or improved without departing the spirit thereof, and includes equivalents thereof.

[0029] The sensor which is to be attached to the living body 100 is not limited to the capnometer 20. In place of or in addition to the capnometer 20, any adequate sensor may be used as far as it is a sensor which senses biological information having a periodically changing value. For example, a pulse oximeter for measuring the arterial oxygen saturation (SpO₂) the value of which periodically changes in accordance with the pulse may be used. Alternatively, a catheter for measuring the invasive blood pressure the value of which similarly periodically changes in accordance with the pulse may be used.

[0030] In the embodiment, the scale of the second sound S2 is changed in accordance with the measurement value. Alternatively, another attribute relating to a sound may be changed in combination with the change of the scale.

[0031] Fig. 3A shows an example in which the length of the second sound S2 is changed. In the case where the measurement value acquired by the measuring section 13 is outside the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces the sound signal so that the scale is changed, and the length of the second sound S2 is longer than that of the first sound S1.

[0032] According to the configuration, it is possible to recognize a change in the subject's condition, based only on the fact that the length of the second sound S2 is longer than that of the first sound S1. Moreover, the output of the second sound S2 after the scale is changed is continued for a long time period, and therefore the change of the scale is easily recognized.

[0033] Fig. 3B shows an example in which the volume

of the second sound S2 is changed. In the case where the measurement value acquired by the measuring section 13 is outside the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces the sound signal so that the scale is changed, and the volume of the second sound S2 is larger than that of the first sound S1.

[0034] According to the configuration, it is possible to recognize a change in the subject's condition, based only on the fact that the volume of the second sound S2 is larger than that of the first sound S1. Moreover, the output of the second sound S2 after the scale is changed is performed at larger volume, and therefore the change of the scale is easily recognized.

[0035] Alternatively, a configuration may be employed where only the volume of the second sound S2 is changed while the scale of the second sound S2 is maintained to be identical with that of the first sound S1. In the case where the measurement value is an abnormal value which is higher than the normal range, for example, the volume of the second sound S2 may be made larger than that of the first sound S1, and, in the case where the measurement value is an abnormal value which is lower than the normal range, the volume of the second sound S2 may be made smaller than that of the first sound S1.

[0036] Fig. 3C shows an example in which the tone of the second sound S2 is changed. In the case where the measurement value acquired by the measuring section 13 is outside the normal range, the controlling section 12 produces the sound signal so that the tone of the second sound S2 is different from that of the first sound S1 while the scale is maintained.

[0037] The terms "the tone of the sound is different" mean that, even when the scales of sounds are identical with each other, the sounds are heard in different tones. For example, different tones are obtained by outputting the first sound S1 in the sound of a wind instrument, and outputting the second sound S2 in the sound of a string instrument.

[0038] According to the configuration, it is possible to recognize a change in the subject's condition, based only on the fact that the tone of the second sound S2 is different from that of the first sound S1. When the tone change is to be recognized, the sense of absolute pitch is not required. Therefore, the tone change is easily recognized.

[0039] In the embodiment, each of the first sound S1 and the second sound S2 is configured by a single tone. As in a chord tone, however, at least one of the first sound S1 and the second sound S2 may be formed by superimposing a plurality of sounds of different scales on each other. In the specification, also a change from a single tone to a chord tone, that from a chord tone to a single tone, and that from a chord tone to another chord tone are included in the case of "the scale is changed".

[0040] In the embodiment, the first sound S1 and the second sound S2 are discontinuously output. As shown in Fig. 3D, alternatively, the synchronous sound may be

output so that the first sound S1 is continuously changed to the second sound S2. In the alternative, the change of the synchronous sound can be recognized more easily.

[0041] In the embodiment, measurement values are classified into the three ranges, and the synchronous sound is configured by the two sounds S1, S2. However, both the classification number of measurement values, and the number of sounds constituting the synchronous sound are arbitrarily selected as far as the numbers are plural.

[0042] As shown in Fig. 4, for example, measurement values may be classified into five ranges. In this case, each of the range of an abnormal value which is higher than the normal range, and that of an abnormal value which is lower than the normal range is divided into sub-ranges of higher and lower degrees of emergency. In the case where the measurement value is in one of the abnormal ranges of the higher degree of emergency, the controlling section 12 produces the sound signal so that a third sound S3 is output in succession to the second sound S2. The relationships between the level of the measurement value and the pitch of the scale are identical with those of the embodiment.

[0043] According to the configuration, the user can easily recognize the increase of the degree of emergency of the subject's condition, based on the fact that the number of sounds constituting the synchronous sound is increased. When the number of sounds is added to the items which cause a sound to be changed, the range of measurement values to be correlated can be further finely divided.

[0044] According to an aspect of the presently disclosed subject matter, the biological information monitor includes a measuring section which is configured to measure biological information having a periodically changing value, a sound outputting section which is configured to output a sound including a first sound and a second sound, in synchronization with a period of the biological information, and a sound controlling section which is configured to cause the second sound to be output in succession to the first sound, and which is configured to change the second sound in accordance with a value of the biological information. According to this configuration, the sound (synchronous sound) which is output in synchronization with the period of the biological information includes the first sound and the second sound, and the second sound is changed in accordance with the measurement value. In identifying the difference between the first and second sounds, the sense of absolute pitch is not necessary. Therefore, the measurement value can be easily identified based on the synchronous sound.

[0045] The sound controlling section may change at least one of a scale, tone, sound number, length, and volume of the second sound. In a case where the scale is changed, when the change is to be identified, particularly, the sense of absolute pitch is not necessary. There-

fore, the measurement value can be identified more easily based on the synchronous sound. The level of the measurement value and the pitch of the scale can be easily made corresponding to each other. Consequently, the level of the measurement value can be identified more intuitively.

[0046] In a case where the value of the biological information is outside a normal range, the sound controlling section may change the second sound. Therefore, the user can recognize a change in the subject's condition based only on the fact that the second sound is changed from the first sound. This enables the user to promptly cope with the change in the subject's condition.

[0047] The sound controlling section may control the sound so that the first sound is continuously changed to the second sound. In this case, the change of the synchronous sound can be recognized more easily.

[0048] The biological information may be one of an end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration, a blood oxygen saturation, and an invasive blood pressure.

Claims

1. A biological information monitor comprising:

a measuring section which is configured to measure biological information having a periodically changing value;

a sound outputting section which is configured to output a sound including a first sound and a second sound, in synchronization with a period of the biological information; and

a sound controlling section which is configured to cause the second sound to be output in succession to the first sound, and which is configured to change the second sound in accordance with a value of the biological information.

2. The biological information monitor according to claim 1, wherein the sound controlling section changes at least one of a scale, tone, sound number, length, and volume of the second sound.

3. The biological information monitor according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, in a case where the value of the biological information is outside a normal range, the sound controlling section changes the second sound.

4. The biological information monitor according to claim 3, wherein the sound controlling section controls the sound so that the first sound is continuously changed to the second sound.

5. The biological information monitor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the biological information is one of an end-tidal carbon dioxide concentra-

tion, a blood oxygen saturation, and an invasive blood pressure.

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FIG. 1

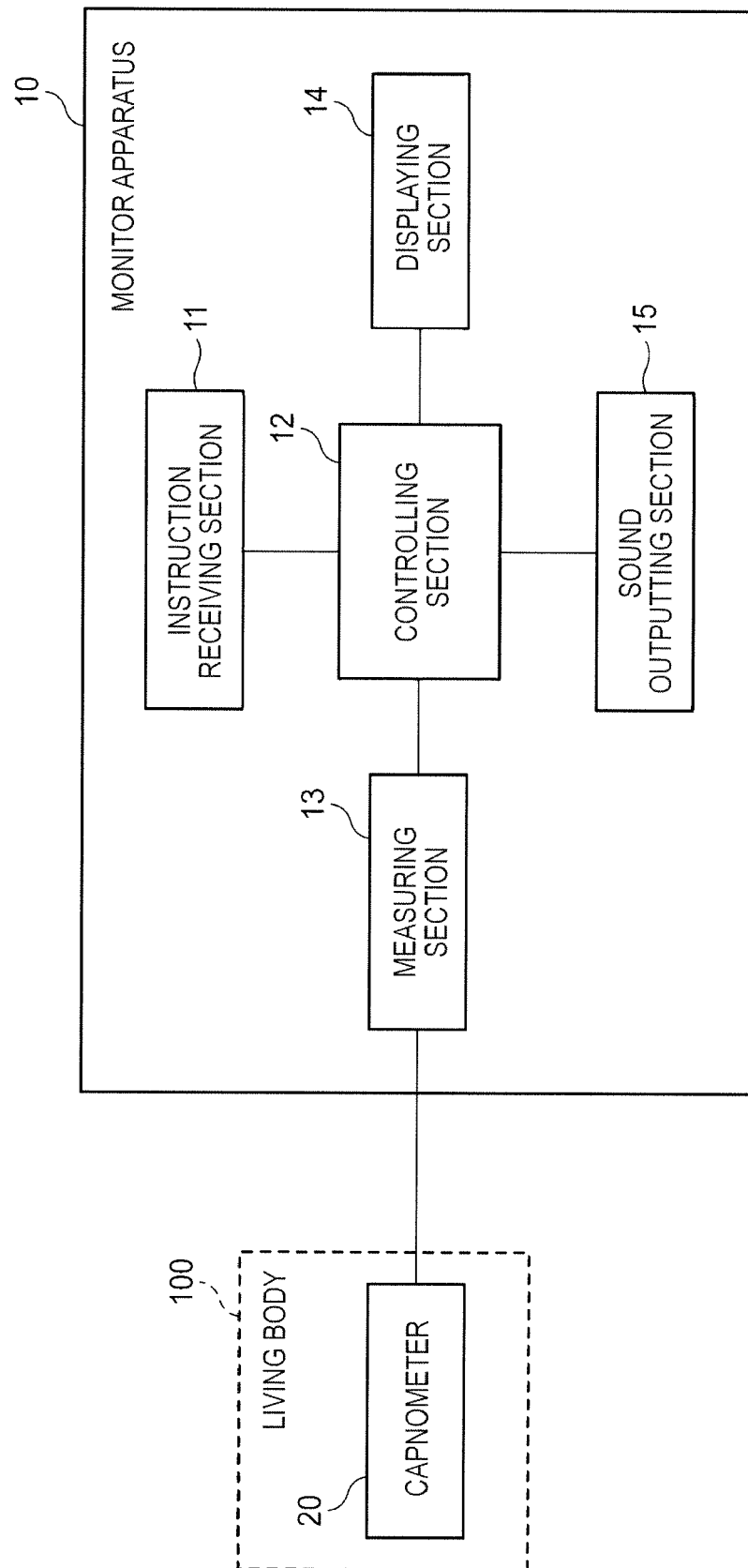


FIG. 2

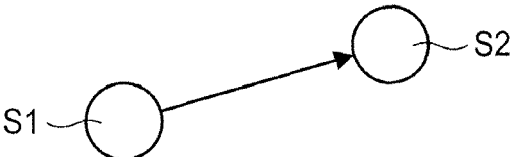
MEASURING VALUE	CHANGE OF SOUND
HIGHER	
NORMAL RANGE	
LOWER	

FIG. 3A

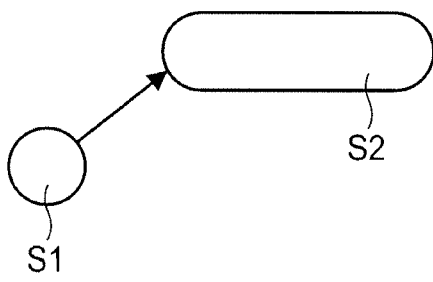


FIG. 3B

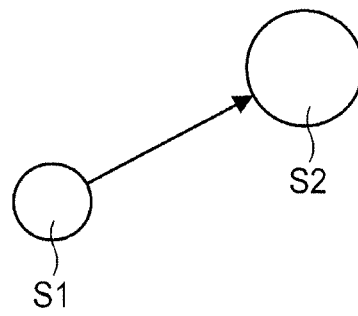


FIG. 3C

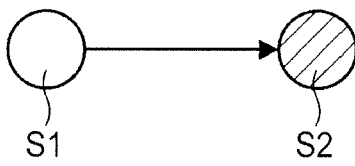


FIG. 3D

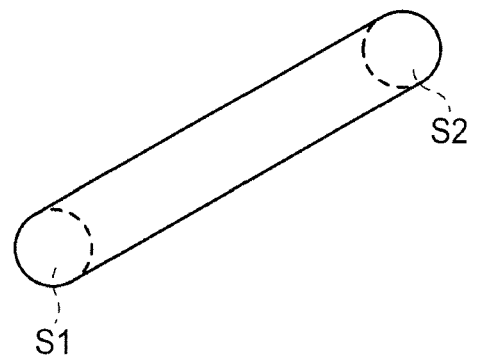
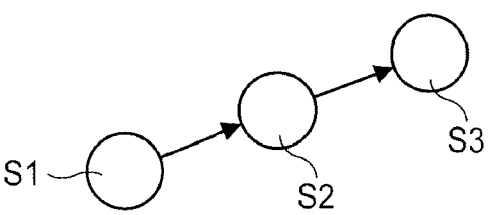
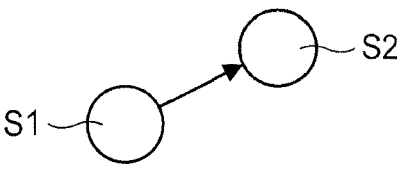
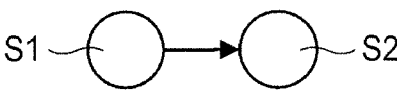
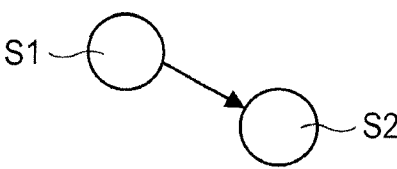
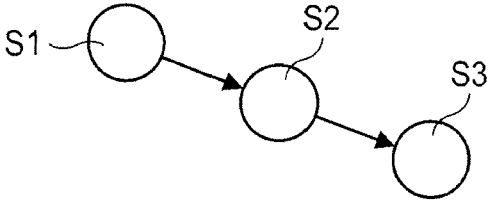


FIG. 4

MEASURING VALUE	CHANGE OF SOUND
HIGHER (HIGHER DEGREE OF EMERGENCY)	
HIGHER (LOWER DEGREE OF EMERGENCY)	
NORMAL RANGE	
LOWER (LOWER DEGREE OF EMERGENCY)	
LOWER (HIGHER DEGREE OF EMERGENCY)	



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 14 17 1447

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2012/116235 A1 (TRUMBLE DAVID [US] ET AL) 10 May 2012 (2012-05-10) * paragraphs [0024], [0033], [0034], [0039], [0045], [0046] * * paragraphs [0052] - [0058], [0061], [0062], [0081], [0082] * * figures 1, 2, 3 *	1-5	INV. A61B5/145 A61B5/021 A61B5/083 A61B5/08 A61B5/00 A61B5/1455
X,P	WO 2014/007927 A1 (UNIV CALIFORNIA [US]; NEW TECHNOLOGY SOUNDINGS LLC [US]; DARTMOUTH COL) 9 January 2014 (2014-01-09) * paragraphs [0010], [0013], [0042] - [0045], [0049], [0050] * * paragraphs [0074] - [0078], [0134] - [0136] * * claim 3 * * figures 1, 13 *	1-3,5	
X	US 2006/111621 A1 (COPPI ANDREAS [US] ET AL) 25 May 2006 (2006-05-25) * paragraphs [0012], [0014], [0022] - [0024], [0026] * * figures 1, 2 *	1,2,5	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC) A61B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 7 August 2014	Examiner Trattner, Barbara
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 14 17 1447

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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07-08-2014

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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专利名称(译)	生物信息监测		
公开(公告)号	EP2813179A1	公开(公告)日	2014-12-17
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电工业株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
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发明人	AOKI, TOSHIKI YAMAMORI, SHINJI INOUE, MASAYUKI MIYASAKA, KATSUYUKI MIYASAKA, KIYOYUKI		
IPC分类号	A61B5/145 A61B5/021 A61B5/083 A61B5/08 A61B5/00 A61B5/1455		
CPC分类号	A61B5/021 A61B5/082 A61B5/0836 A61B5/14551 A61B5/7405 A61B5/746 A61B5/0205 A61B5/14552 A61B5/7203 A61B7/04		
代理机构(译)	GRÜNECKER , KINKELDEY , STOCKMAIR & SCHWANHÄUSSER		
优先权	2013124685 2013-06-13 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2813179B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

生物信息监测器包括：测量部分，其被配置为测量具有周期性变化值的生物信息；声音输出部分，其被配置为与生物信息的周期同步地输出包括第一声音和第二声音的声音；声音控制部分，被配置为使第二声音连续输出到第一声音，并且被配置为根据生物信息的值改变第二声音。

FIG. 1

