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(54) **OPTICAL PROBE INCLUDING  
PREDETERMINED EMISSION  
WAVELENGTH BASED ON PATIENT TYPE**

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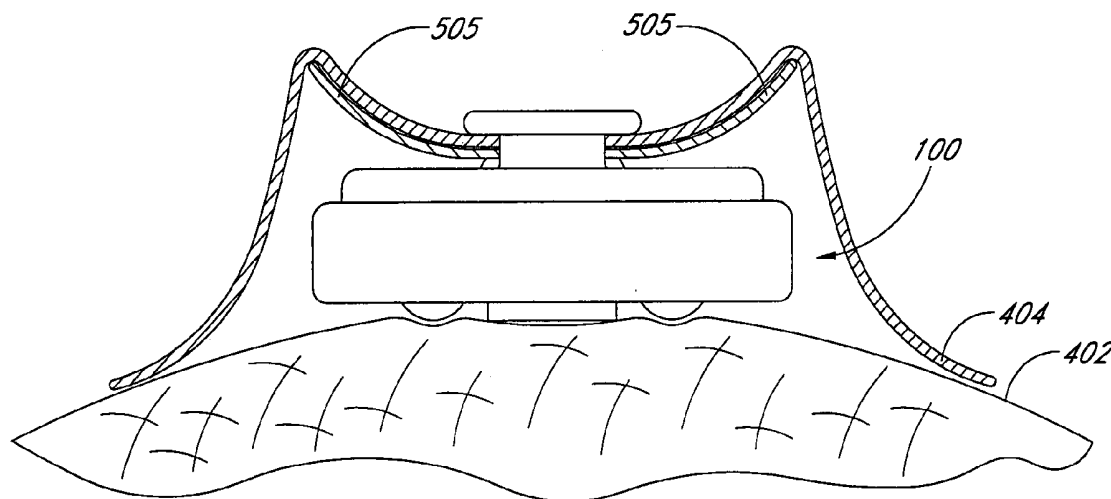
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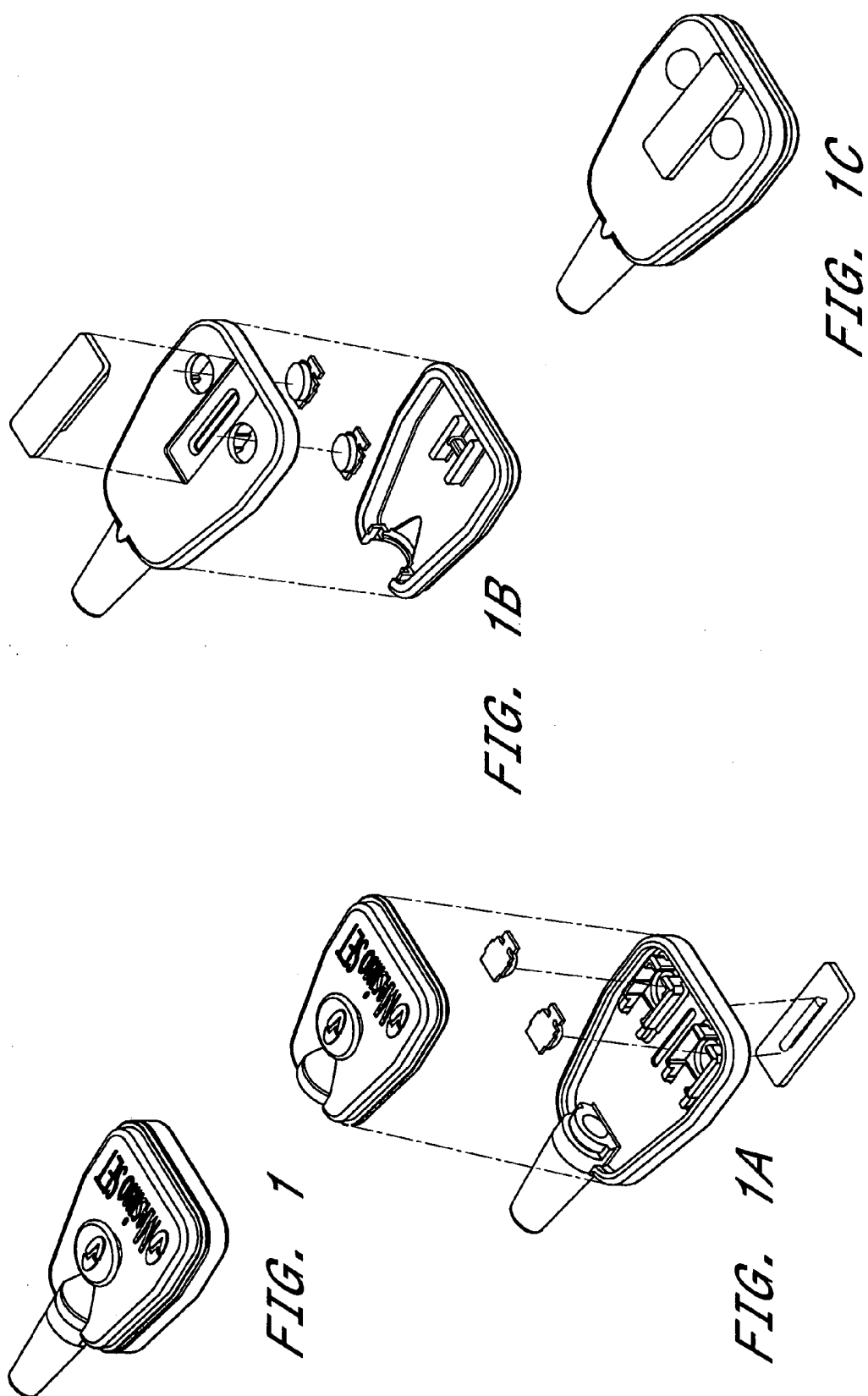
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A reflectance sensor which can be applied to a patient in a manner which reduces the light energy reaching the detector without first being attenuated by the tissue at the measurement site. Moreover, the reflectance sensor includes emitting devices adapted for use in legacy patient monitoring systems.

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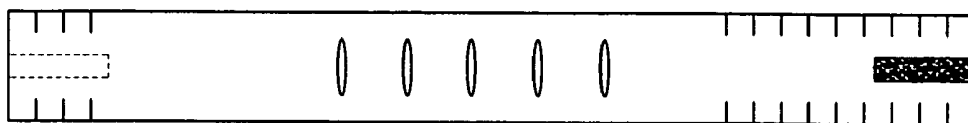


**FIG. 1**

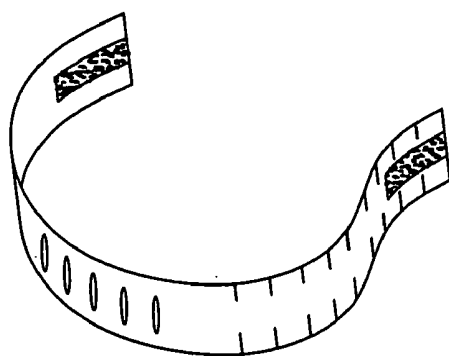
**FIG. 1A**

**FIG. 1B**

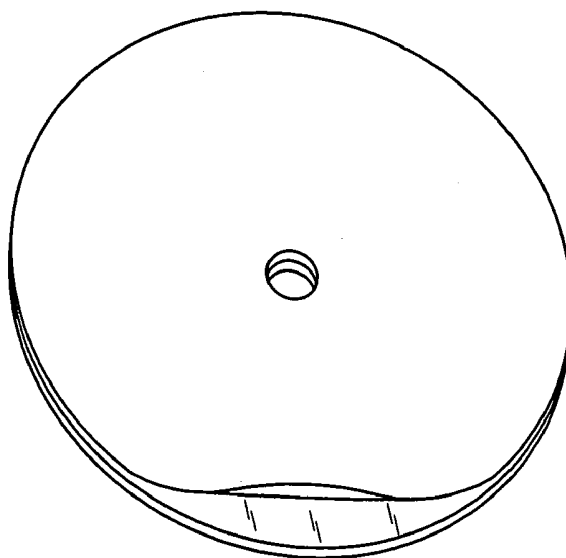
**FIG. 1C**



*FIG. 2A*



*FIG. 2B*



*FIG. 3*

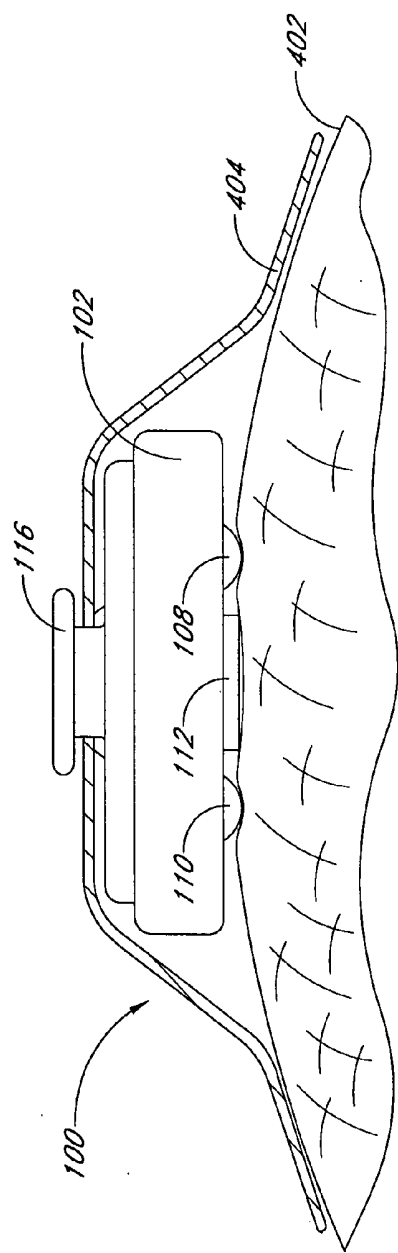


FIG. 4

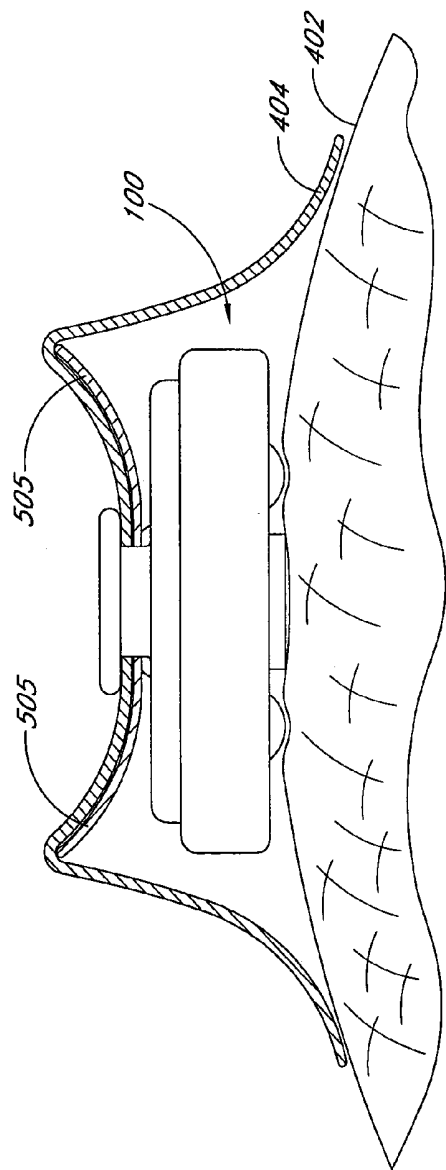


FIG. 5

## OPTICAL PROBE INCLUDING PREDETERMINED EMISSION WAVELENGTH BASED ON PATIENT TYPE

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/416,492, filed Oct. 4, 2002.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to the field of optical sensors. More specifically, the invention relates to reflectance optical sensors.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Pulse oximetry is a non-invasive procedure for determining physiological parameters, such as an oxygen saturation level of arterial blood, pulse rate or the like, by processing received light-energy emissions after they have been attenuated by tissue at a measurement site. Generally, pulse oximetry involves an optical probe or sensor comprising one or more emitters, such as light emitting diodes (LEDs), and a photodetector (detector). The LEDs and detector are positioned in proximity with the patient's skin. The LEDs emit light energy at predetermined wavelengths which transmits through the patient's tissue, is attenuated thereby, and is detected by the detector. A signal representative of the detected attenuated light energy is then passed through electrical communication to a monitor, such as a pulse oximeter, which processes the signal and determines one or more physiological parameters of the tissue at the measurement site.

[0004] Optical probes are generally applied to the measurement site in at least several distinctive manners. For example, one application positions the emitters on a side of the measurement site opposite the detector such that the light energy passes from one side of the measurement site, through the tissue, and to the detector positioned on the other side of the measurement site. Another reflective-type application positions the emitter and detector generally proximate one another on the same side of the measurement site. Drawbacks arise in reflectance-type sensors when light energy from the LEDs bounces along the surface of the tissue at the measurement site, or otherwise reaches the detector without passing through the tissue. Such light energy has not been attenuated by the tissue, and therefore, distorts or otherwise provides noise to the energy being received at the detector.

[0005] Additionally, reflectance-type sensors present various drawbacks during application, such as, for example, improper positioning on a measurement site, improper securement to the same, or the like. These drawbacks can increase the likelihood that light energy reaches the detector without having first been attenuated by the tissue.

[0006] Monitoring systems can also present drawbacks of backwards compatibility when dealing with newly developed sensor technologies. For example, pulse oximeters generally include sets of calibration curves used to associate data received from the detector with values of data used to determine the physiological parameters or the parameters themselves. Thus, as new sensors are developed and used during patient monitoring, the oximeter may not include an

appropriate set of calibration curves to appropriately associate detected energy with the foregoing data.

[0007] Embodiments of the present invention seek to overcome some or all of these and other problems.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Therefore, a need exists for a reflectance-type sensor (reflectance sensor) which can be applied to a patient in a manner which reduces the light energy reaching the detector without first being attenuated by the tissue at the measurement site. Additionally, a need exists for accurately employing new sensors, such as the reflectance sensor, in legacy patient monitoring devices, such as oximeter systems already in use. Accordingly, aspects of the invention include a reflectance sensor which can be applied to a patient in a manner which reduces the light energy reaching the detector without first being attenuated by the tissue at the measurement site. Other aspects include deployment of the sensor in a manner which is compatible with legacy oximeter systems.

[0009] For purposes of summarizing the invention, certain aspects, advantages and novel features of the invention have been described herein. Of course, it is to be understood that not necessarily all such aspects, advantages or features will be embodied in any particular embodiment of the invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] A general architecture that implements the various features of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. The drawings and the associated descriptions are provided to illustrate embodiments of the invention and not to limit the scope of the invention. Throughout the drawings, reference numbers are re-used to indicate correspondence between referenced elements. In addition, the first digit of each reference number indicates the figure in which the element first appears.

[0011] **FIGS. 1A and 1B** illustrate exploded perspective views of a reflectance sensor according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0012] **FIG. 1C** illustrates a tissue-side perspective view of the assembled reflectance sensor of **FIG. 1**, according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0013] **FIGS. 2A and 2B** illustrate a wrap for attaching the reflectance sensor of **FIG. 1**, according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0014] **FIG. 3** illustrates a tape for attaching the reflectance sensor of **FIG. 1**, according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0015] **FIG. 4** illustrates a side view of the reflectance sensor of **FIG. 1** attached to a measurement site, according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0016] **FIG. 5** illustrates a side view of the reflectance sensor of **FIG. 1** attached to a measurement site, according to another embodiment of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0017] Aspects of the invention include a reflectance sensor including protruding lenses and a protruding optical barrier. According to one embodiment, one lens houses the

one or more emitters and the other lens houses the detector. In addition, the reflectance sensor includes an attachment mechanism which provides sufficient pressure holding the sensor against a measurement site such that the protruding lenses and optical barrier noninvasively recess into the tissue of the measurement site. Thus, when the emitter emits light energy through a first lens recessed into the tissue, the light energy enters the tissue, is attenuated, and is received by the second lens recessed into the tissue and housing the detector. The recessed optical barrier advantageously reduces a potential that the light energy can reach the second lens and then the detector without first being attenuated by the tissue.

[0018] According to one embodiment, the attachment mechanism comprises a wrap such as a headband, having an adjustment assembly, such as hook-and-loop material. Adjustment of the adjustment assembly advantageously adjusts the pressure exerted by the sensor against the measurement site. According to another embodiment, the attachment mechanism comprises an adhesive tape. In yet another embodiment, the attachment mechanism or the sensor may include a biasing member biased to apply additional force against the sensor toward the measurement site, thereby advantageously increasing the pressure on the same.

[0019] In yet another embodiment, the emitter emits light energy at wavelengths other than those expected by the legacy oximeter system. For example, the emitter can emit light energy at wavelengths chosen such that use of the legacy set of calibration curves by the oximeter system advantageously produces accurate data.

[0020] To facilitate a complete understanding of the invention, the remainder of the detailed description describes the invention with reference to the drawings.

[0021] FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate exploded perspective views of a reflectance sensor 100 according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the sensor 100 includes a housing 102, comprising a top portion 104 and a bottom portion 106, a first lens 108 housing one or more light energy emission devices such as LEDs, a second lens 110 housing one or more detectors, and an optical barrier 112. According to one embodiment, the housing 102 positions the first and second lenses, 108 and 110, proximate one another, with the optical barrier 112 in between, such that each protrudes from a tissue-facing surface 114 thereof. For example, as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the bottom portion 106 of the housing 102 includes apertures and mounting structures matchable with the first and second lenses, 108 and 110, and the optical barrier 112, to position the same to protrude from the surface 114.

[0022] According to an embodiment, the housing 102 comprises a pliable material such as Santoprene™, another thermoplastic elastomer (TPE), silicone, or the like. The upper portion 104 of the housing 102 includes a positioning member 116, such as, for example, a button-style positioning member. For example, the positioning member 116 comprise a structure or receives a structure from an attachment mechanism for attaching the sensor 100 to a measurement site. Use of the positioning member will be disclosed in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 2-4.

[0023] An exemplary embodiment of assembled sensor 100 shown in FIG. 1C, which illustrates the first and second lenses, 108 and 110, and the optical barrier 112, protruding

from surface 114 such that when the sensor 100 is attached to a measurement site, the lenses, 108 and 110, and the optical barrier 112, noninvasively recess into the tissue such that light energy from the emitter of the first lens 108 is less likely to reach the second lens 110 without being attenuated by tissue of the measurement site.

[0024] According to one embodiment, the first and second lenses, 102 and 104, comprise an about 0.200 inch diameter cylinder with an about 0.020 inch thick flange made of clear silicone or another suitable material, and includes a radius of about 0.100 inches to about 0.150 inches, and preferably about 0.125 inches.

[0025] Moreover, each lens protrudes through the surface 114 approximately about 0.050 inches, but could protrude from approximately about 0.025 inches to about 0.075 inches.

[0026] In one embodiment, the emitters emit light energy at wavelengths other than those expected by the legacy oximeter system. For example, the emitter can emit light energy at wavelengths chosen such that use of the legacy set of calibration curves by the oximeter system advantageously produces accurate data. For example, a caregiver may receive instructions for choosing a particular sensor from a group of sensors 100 based on, for example, the type of patient being monitored, the measurement site, the type of oximeter, or the like. According to one embodiment, the sensors 100 may include at least one emitter emitting light energy at wavelengths ranging throughout those useful in patient monitoring, such as from the visible red to infrared. More specifically, the sensors 100 may include an emitter emitting light energy at wavelengths ranging from about 650 nm to about 660 nm. Even more specifically, the sensors 100 may include an emitter emitting light energy at wavelengths of about 654 nm.

[0027] According to an embodiment, the optical barrier 112 comprises an about 0.050 inch thick black TPE strip about 0.240 inches wide and protrudes through the surface 114 approximately about 0.020 inches. However, the optical barrier 112 could protrude from approximately about 0.010 inches to about 0.040 inches. Also, the optical barrier 112 may advantageously be an integral portion of the housing 102.

[0028] Although the sensor 100 is disclosed with reference to its preferred embodiment, the invention is not intended to be limited thereby. Rather, a skilled artisan will recognize from the disclosure herein a wide number of alternatives for the sensor 100. For example, the sensor 100 may include flex circuitry, may include plastic or other fixed-form material, may terminally end in a cable adapter configured to receive a mating end of a patient cable connected to, for example, an oximeter, may include belt-loop protrusions configured to threadably receive an attachment mechanism, snaps, combinations of the same, or the like.

[0029] FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate an attachment mechanism comprising a wrap 202 for attaching the reflectance sensor 100 to the measurement site, according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the wrap 202 includes an adjustment assembly 204 for adjusting the wrap 202 to form fit, for example, around the measurement site. According to one embodiment, the assembly 204 comprises hook-and-loop material such as Velcro®, how-

ever, the assembly **204** may comprise any suitable assembly adapted to adjustably encompass the measurement site. **FIGS. 2A and 2B** also illustrate the wrap **202**, such as a headband, including button hole style slots **206** configured to receive the positioning member **116** of the sensor **100**. Moreover, the wrap **200** includes indicia **208**, such as ruler-style markings, for indicating the application of appropriate pressure. For example, according to one embodiment, the sensor **100** is attached to the wrap **202** by pushing the positioning member **116** through an appropriate slot **206**. The headband can then be applied to a patient in a friction fit manner. According to one embodiment, a caregiver can then tighten the headband, for example, a predetermined number of indicia **208**, to ensure sufficient pressure is applied to the sensor **100** to press the lenses **108** and **110** noninvasively into the tissue of the measurement site.

[0030] **FIG. 3** illustrates an attachment mechanism comprising a tape **302** for attaching the reflectance sensor **100** to the measurement site, according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown in **FIG. 3**, the tape **302** comprises an adhesive tape of any suitable shape designed to substantially fix the sensor **100** to the tissue of the measurement site. According to one embodiment, the tape **302** may include an adhesive side initially protected by a release liner layer **304**. Additionally, the tape **302** may include a slot **306** adapted to advantageously receive the positioning member **116**, thereby potentially providing a caregiver with a choice of attachment mechanism for the sensor **100**, depending upon, for example, the type and condition of the tissue at the measurement site.

[0031] **FIG. 4** illustrates a side view of the reflectance sensor **100** attached to a measurement site **402**, according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown in **FIG. 4**, an attachment mechanism **404**, such as, for example, the wrap **202** or the tape **302**, applies pressure to the sensor **100** pushing the lenses **108** and **110** and the optical barrier **112** into the tissue of the site **402**. Similarly, **FIG. 5** illustrates a side view of the reflectance sensor **100** attached to the measurement site **402**, according to another embodiment of the invention. As shown in **FIG. 5**, an additional pressure applicator **502**, such as a biasing member, is included to apply and focus pressure against the sensor **100**. In one embodiment, the pressure application **502** comprises a flexible convex member having structural memory such that after distortion, the member exerts force attempting to return to its original shape. Thus, when the pressure applicator **502** is included within the attachment mechanism **404** or as a part of the sensor **100**, pressure can be more narrowly focused against the sensor **100**.

[0032] Although the sensor **100** and the attachment mechanism **404** have been disclosed with reference to their

preferred embodiment, the invention is not intended to be limited thereby. Rather, a skilled artisan will recognize from the disclosure herein a wide number of alternatives either or both of the sensor **100** and the attachment mechanism **404**. For example, the wrap **202** may comprise a foot band, or the attachment mechanism **404** may comprise any suitable adjustable structure such as structures adapted to cooperate with, for example, the positioning member **116** of the sensor **100**. Additionally, the surface **114** can include adhesive or the like.

[0033] Additionally, other combinations, omissions, substitutions and modifications will be apparent to the skilled artisan in view of the disclosure herein. Accordingly, the present invention is not intended to be limited by the reaction of the preferred embodiments, but is to be defined by reference to the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for positioning a reflective optical probe to a measurement site, the device comprising a attachment mechanism including a slot adapted to receive a positioning member of a reflective optical probe having at least one protruding portion, wherein the attachment mechanism is configured to apply pressure against the optical probe when the attachment mechanism is applied to a measurement site such that at least some of the at least one protruding portion noninvasively recesses into tissue at the measurement site.
2. The device of claim 1, further comprising a pressure applicator for focusing pressure against the optical probe.
3. The device of claim 2, wherein the pressure applicator comprises a biasing member.
4. The device of claim 3, wherein the biasing member is substantially convex.
5. The device of claim 1, wherein the attachment mechanism comprises a headband.
6. The device of claim 5, further including indicia for instructing a caregiver on a how to apply a predetermined amount of pressure on the optical probe.
7. The device of claim 6, wherein the indicia include ruler-like indicia.
8. The device of claim 1, wherein the attachment mechanism comprises an adhesive tape.
9. The device of claim 1, wherein the optical probe is selected by a caregiver based at least in part on the measurement site.
10. The device of claim 1, wherein the optical probe includes at least one emitter configured to emit light energy at a wavelength chosen to generate accurate data for legacy oximeter systems.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	光学探针包括基于患者类型的预定发射波长		
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申请号	US10/679963	申请日	2003-10-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	MASON基因 AL ALI AMMAR		
申请(专利权)人(译)	MASON基因 AL-ALI AMMAR		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	摩根大通银行，NATIONAL ASSOCIATION		
[标]发明人	MASON GENE AL ALI AMMAR		
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#### 摘要(译)

一种反射传感器，其能够以减少到达检测器的光能的方式应用于患者，而不首先被测量部位处的组织衰减。此外，反射传感器包括适用于传统患者监测系统的发射装置。

