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(54) **ROBUST FRACTIONAL SATURATION DETERMINATION**

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- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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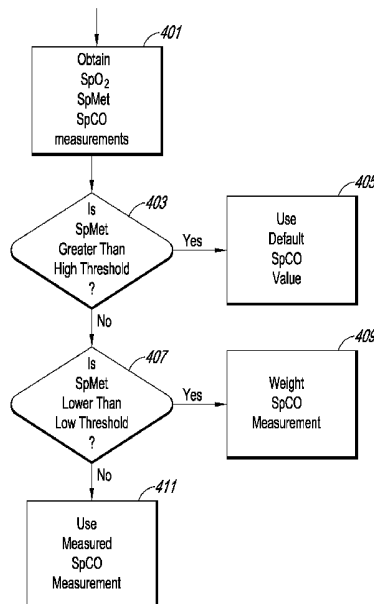
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure describes the derivation and measurement of a fractional oxygen saturation measurement.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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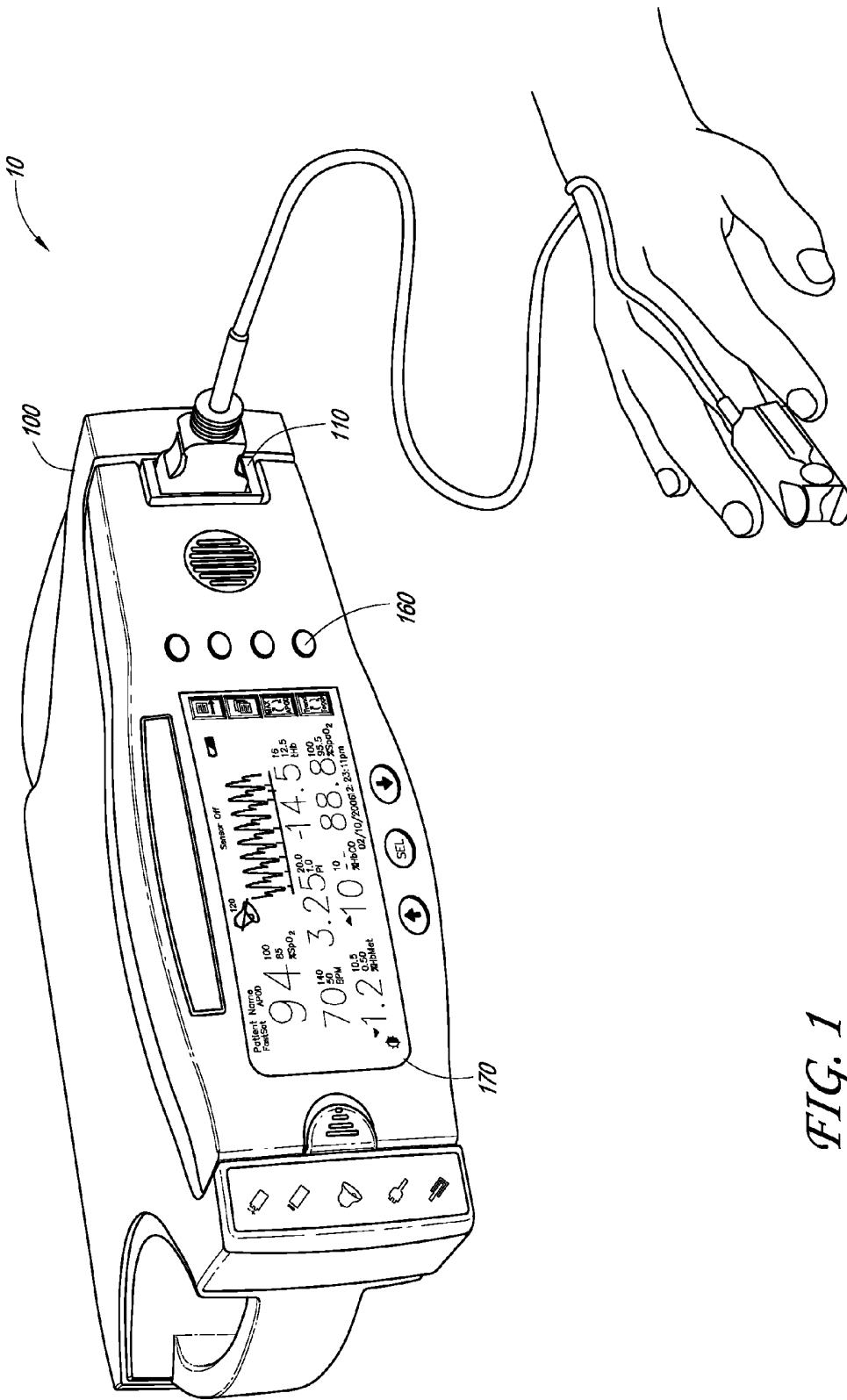


FIG. 1

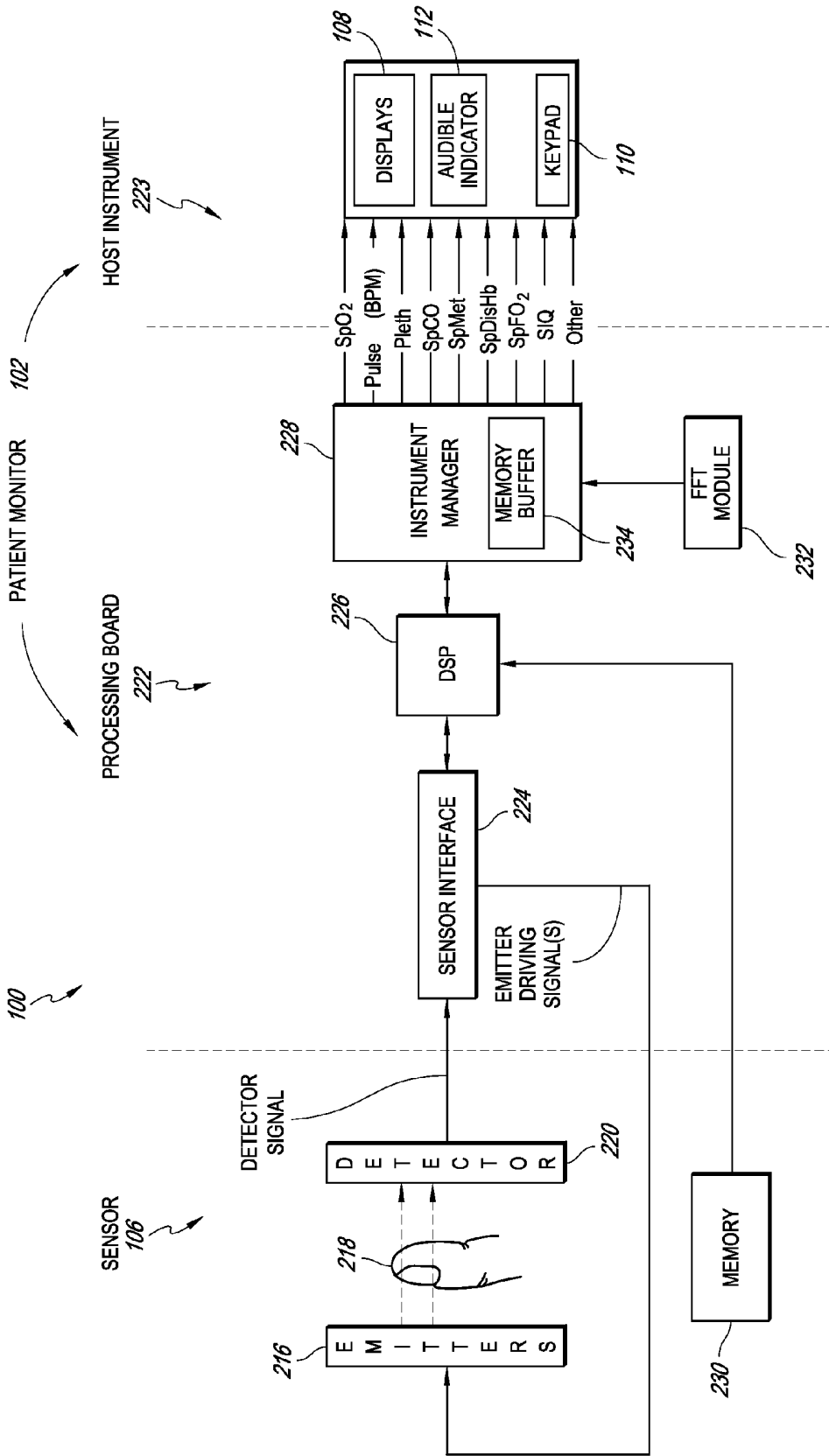
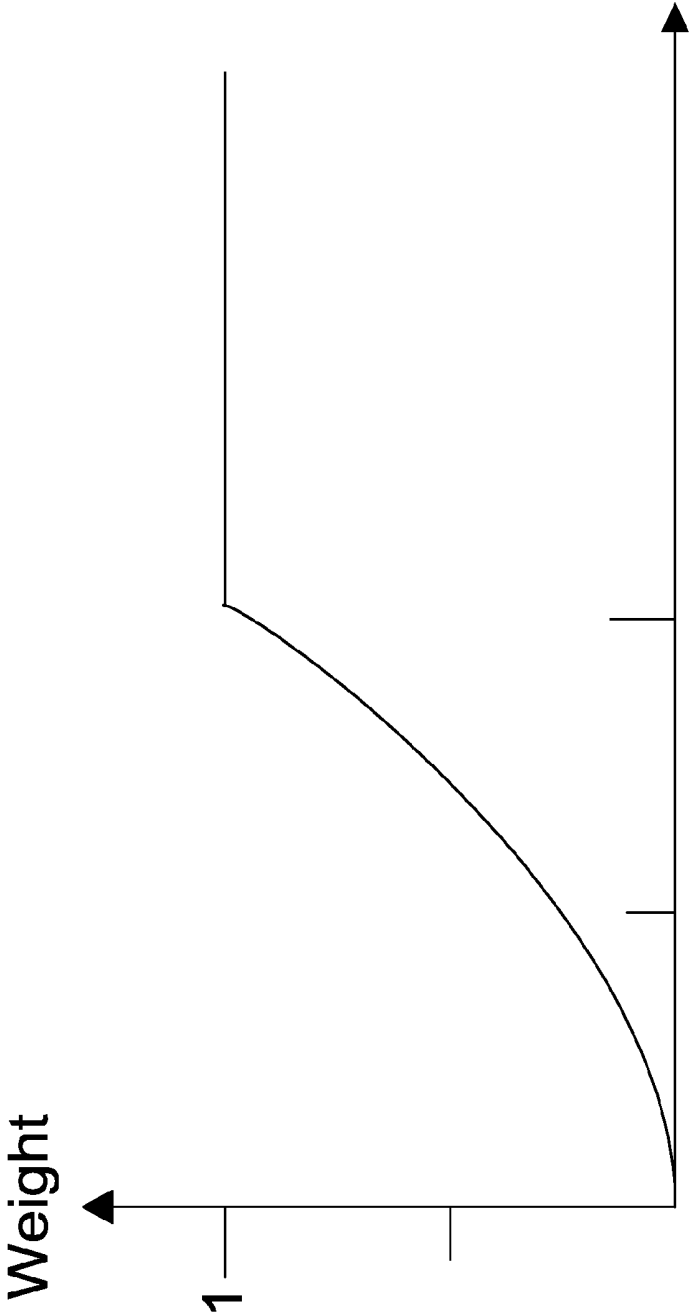


FIG. 2



SpCO

FIG. 3

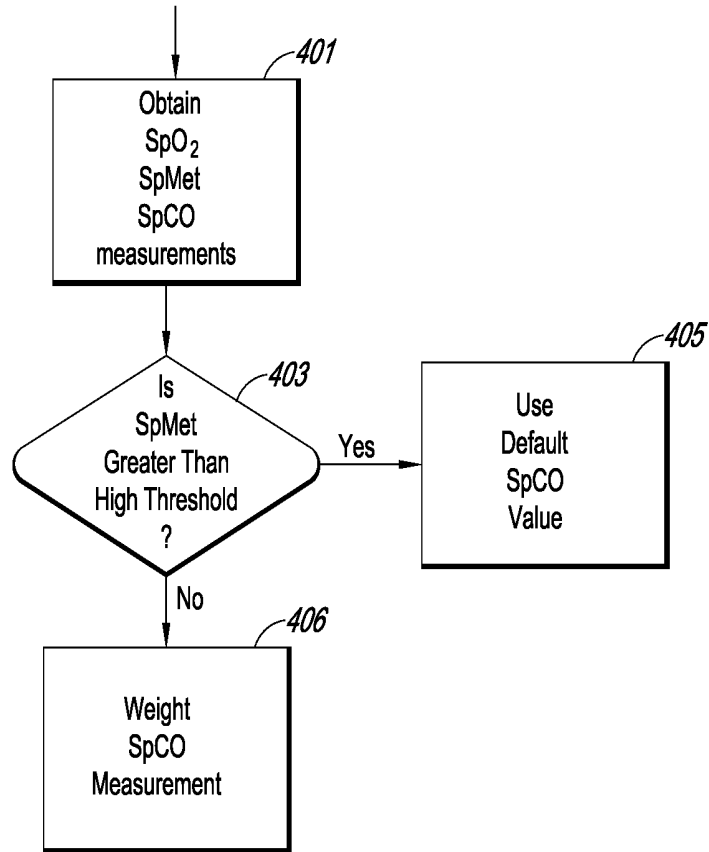


FIG. 4A

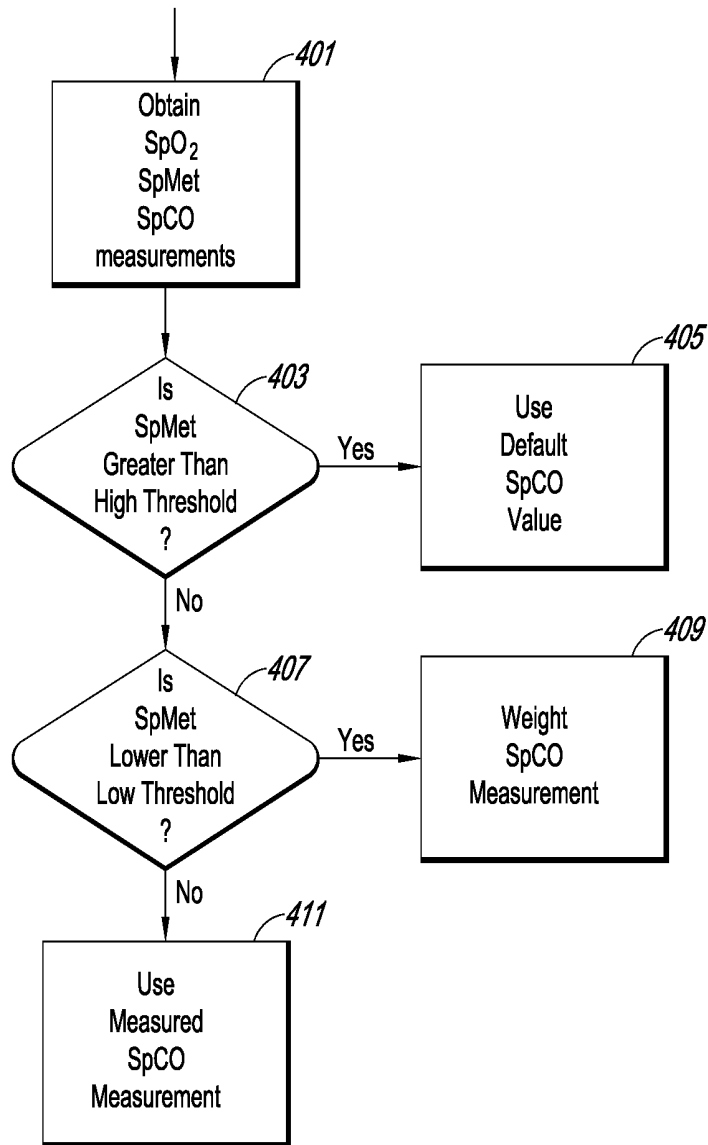


FIG. 4B

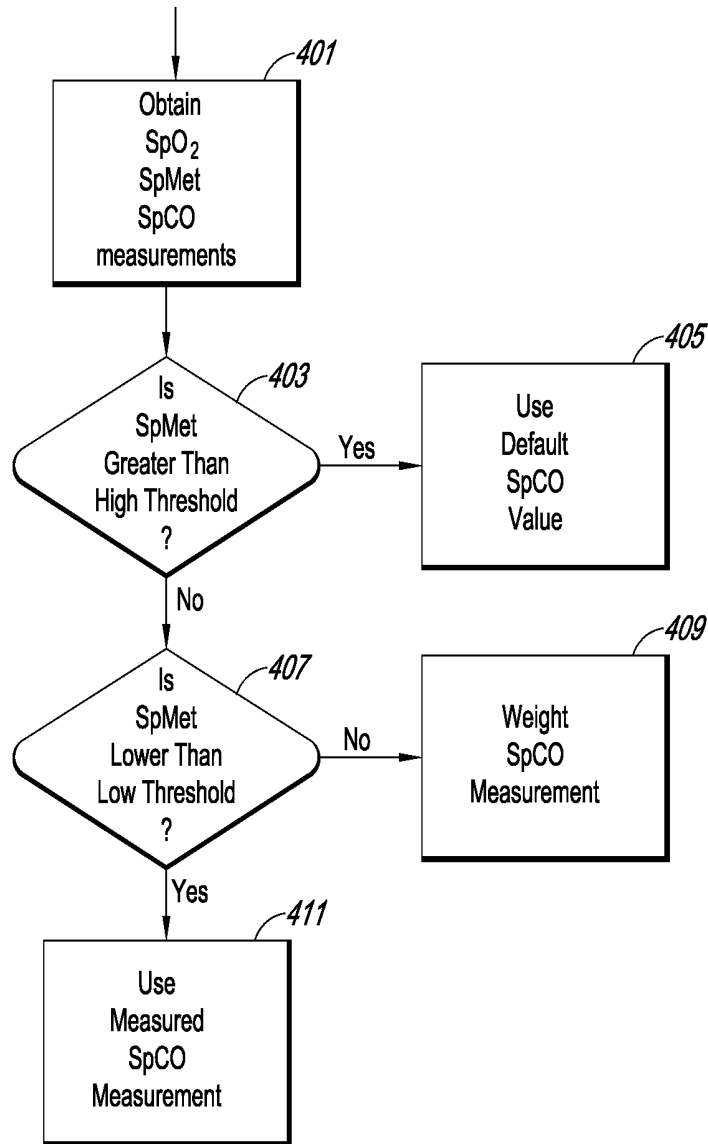


FIG. 4C

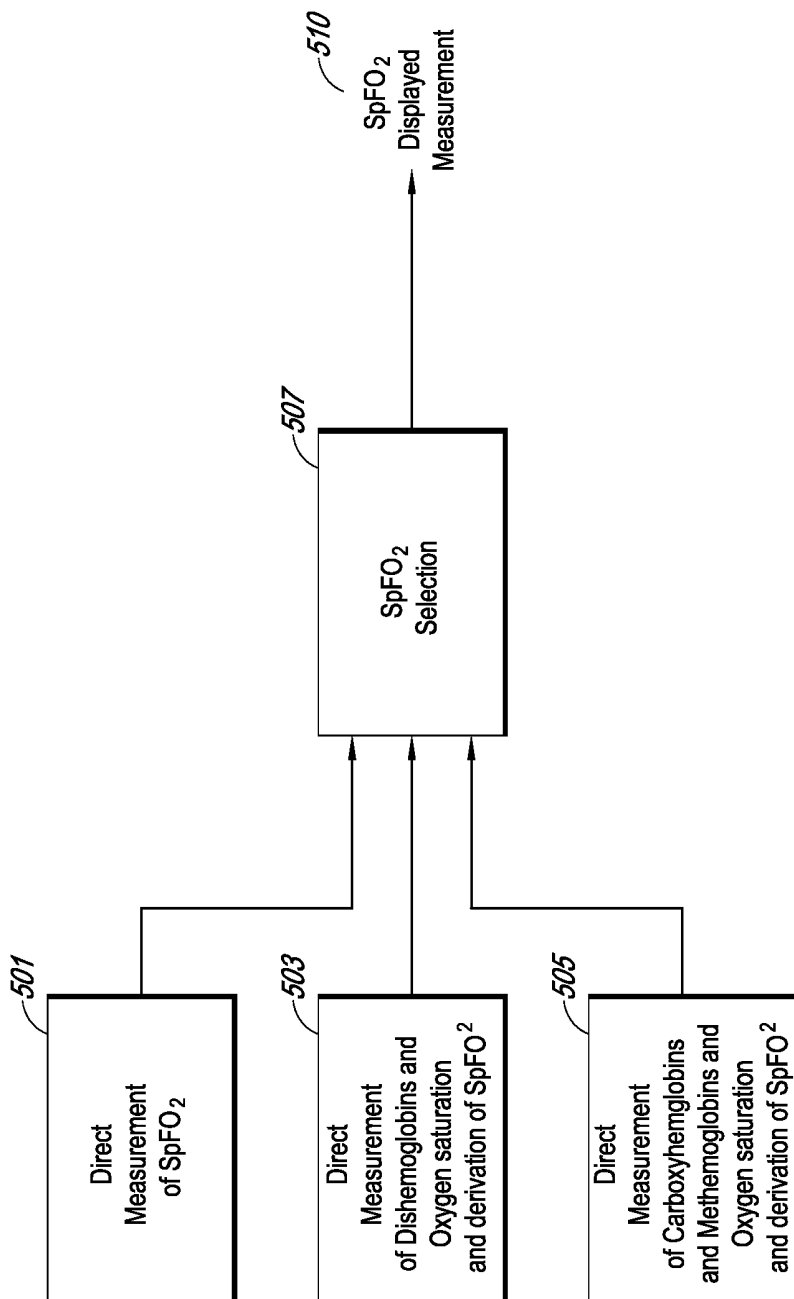


FIG. 5

ROBUST FRACTIONAL SATURATION DETERMINATION

PRIORITY CLAIM TO RELATED PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/650,730, entitled Robust Fractional Saturation Determination which claims priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/703,688, filed Sep. 20, 2012, entitled "Robust Fractional Saturation Determination," and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/547,001, filed Oct. 13, 2011, entitled "Robust Fractional Saturation Determination," the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure relates to the field of non-invasive optical based physiological measurements.

BACKGROUND

Pulse oximeters are well known and accepted for use in clinical environments. Pulse oximeters measure the relative percentage of oxygen carrying hemoglobin molecules in the blood. This measurement is commonly referred to as oxygen saturation or SpO₂. Pulse oximeters generally shine light of predetermined wavelengths at a measurement site on the patient and measure the attenuation of the light by the tissue using a detector. Some Pulse oximeters also include additional capabilities to measure other blood analyte levels in addition to oxygen saturation. Non-invasive measurement devices capable of measuring multiple physiological parameters, including oxygen saturation, methemoglobin levels and carboxyhemoglobin levels, are available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine Calif.

SUMMARY

Oxygen saturation provides a measure of the percentage of oxygenated hemoglobin to non-oxygenated hemoglobin. However, oxygen saturation does not take into account dishemoglobins including methemoglobin or carboxyhemoglobin that may affect the actual number of total hemoglobin molecules carrying oxygen. This is a serious problem when, for example, a patient with elevated dishemoglobins measures a high oxygen saturation measurement. Although the oxygen saturation measurement may be high, the patient may be in need of oxygen therapy because the patient's total capacity to carry oxygen is lowered by the effects of the dishemoglobins. Thus, despite a high oxygen saturation measurement, the patient may need additional oxygen.

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a measurement of fractional oxygen saturation that takes into account dishemoglobins, such as, for example, carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin and provides a care giver with a more accurate picture of the patient's blood analyte.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a physiological measurement device according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a physiological measurement device according to an embodiment.

FIG. 3 illustrates a chart for weighting a carboxyhemoglobin measurement when methemoglobin is low.

FIGS. 4A-C illustrate flowcharts detailing rules for determining carboxyhemoglobin measurements in view of methemoglobin measurements.

FIG. 5 illustrates a fractional oxygen saturation determination system for determining fraction oxygen saturation from a plurality of different fraction oxygen saturation measurements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a physiological measurement system **10** configured to determine a fractional oxygen saturation measurement. The system **10** includes a patient monitor **100** and optical sensor **200**. The Monitor **100** includes a display screen **170**, various user inputs **160** and sensor port **110**. The sensor **200** includes emitters for emitting light of a plurality of wavelengths and a detector which detects light attenuated by tissue and generates a signal representative of the detected light. In operation, the patient monitor **100** sends drive signals to sensor **200** that turn the emitters on and off. The detector detects the light produced by the emitters after attenuation by the tissue. The detector generates a signal representative of the detected light and communicates the signal to the patient monitor **100**. The patient monitor **100** includes a processor and other signal processing circuitry for processing the signal and determining physiological measurements from the signal. Greater detail of the patient measurement system **10** is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,764,982 entitled "Multiple Wavelength Sensor Emitters," the contents of which is expressly incorporated herein in its entirety.

FIG. 2 illustrates details of an embodiment of a physiological measurement system **100** in a schematic form. Typically a sensor **106** includes energy emitters **216** located on one side of a patient monitoring site **218** and one or more detectors **220** located generally opposite. The patient monitoring site **218** is usually a patient's finger (as pictured), toe, ear lobe, or the like. Energy emitters **216**, such as LEDs, emit particular wavelengths of energy through the flesh of a patient at the monitoring site **218**, which attenuates the energy. The detector(s) **220** then detect the attenuated energy and send representative signals to the patient monitor **102**. In an embodiment, 8 LEDs are used. In an embodiment 10 LEDs are used. In an embodiment, the LEDs have nominal wavelengths of about 620 nm, 630 nm, 650 nm, 660 nm, 730 nm, 805 nm, 905 nm, 1170 nm, 970 nm, 1270-1300 nm. Of course other nominal wavelengths in the same general range can be used as will be appreciated by a person of skill in the art.

In an embodiment, the patient monitor **102** includes processing board **222** and a host instrument **223**. The processing board **222** includes a sensor interface **224**, a digital signal processor (DSP) **226**, and an instrument manager **228**.

The host instrument typically includes one or more displays **108**, control buttons **110**, a speaker **112** for audio messages, and a wireless signal broadcaster. Control buttons **110** may comprise a keypad, a full keyboard, a track wheel, and the like. Additionally embodiments of a patient monitor **102** can include buttons, switches, toggles, check boxes, and the like implemented in software and actuated by a mouse, trackball, touch screen, or other input device.

The sensor interface **224** receives the signals from the sensor **106** detector(s) **220** and passes the signals to the DSP **226** for processing into representations of physiological parameters. These are then passed to the instrument manager

228, which may further process the parameters for display by the host instrument 223. In some embodiments, the DSP 226 also communicates with a memory 230 located on the sensor 106; such memory typically contains information related to the properties of the sensor that may be useful in processing the signals, such as, for example, emitter 216 energy wavelengths. The elements of processing board 222 provide processing of the sensor 106 signals. Tracking medical signals is difficult because the signals may include various anomalies that do not reflect an actual changing patient parameter. Strictly displaying raw signals or even translations of raw signals could lead to inaccurate readings or unwarranted alarm states. The processing board 222 processing generally helps to detect truly changing conditions from limited duration anomalies. The host instrument 223 then is able to display one or more physiological parameters according to instructions from the instrument manager 228, and caregivers can be more confident in the reliability of the readings. Among the various parameters that can be display are SpO₂ (Oxygen Saturation), SpMet (Methemoglobin), SpCO (Carboxyhemoglobin), a combined dishemoglobin measurement (referred to herein as SpDisHb), and directly measured or derived Fractional Oxygen Saturation, referred to herein as SpFO₂ or SpFracO₂ among other parameters including those illustrated in FIG. 2.

In an embodiment, a direct measurement of fractional oxygen saturation is obtained from the plethysmograph data using DSP 226. The measurement is based on empirically obtained data which is correlated with gold standard invasive measurements of fractional oxygen saturation which is used to obtain a calibration curve.

In another embodiment, a direct measurement of dishemoglobins are obtained. The dishemoglobin measurement is also obtained from the plethysmograph data using DSP 226. The measurement is based on empirically obtained data which is correlated with gold standard invasive measurements of dishemoglobins which is used to obtain a calibration curve. The dishemoglobin measurement is then used in conjunction with the oxygen saturation measurement as described below in order to obtain a fraction oxygen saturation measurement.

In yet another embodiment, a direct measurement of carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin is obtained and used to determine a fractional oxygen saturation measurement as described below.

In an embodiment, two or more of the above described processes for obtaining a fractional oxygen saturation measurement are used at the same time in order to obtain a more accurate measurement of oxygen saturation. For example, the various fractional oxygen saturation measurements can be compared or averaged. In an embodiment, signal confidence is determined for each measurement and used to determine which measurement determination is the best determination to use. In an embodiment, when signal confidence is low, the carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements are used to determine a fraction saturation measurement. In an embodiment, when the signal confidence is high, a direct measurement of either the dishemoglobin or of the fraction oxygen saturation itself is used.

In an embodiment, the determination of fractional oxygen saturation begins with the understanding that hemoglobin in the blood falls into one of three categories. The three categories are: oxygenated hemoglobin, deoxygenated hemoglobin and dishemoglobins. Dishemoglobins include, for example, methemoglobin and carboxyhemoglobin. There may be additional categories of hemoglobin depend-

ing on patient conditions and inhaled toxins, however, for purposes of this fractional saturation measurement, it is assumed that these conditions are rare and/or negligible and are accounted for in the dishemoglobin measurement. Next, it is assumed that the relative fraction measured of these three categories of hemoglobin will add up to unity. This can be expressed mathematically as follows:

$$fRHb+fO2Hb+fDisHb=1 \quad 1$$

where fRHb, fO2Hb and fDisHb represent the fraction of the total amount of available hemoglobin that is in each hemoglobin state, deoxygenated hemoglobin, oxygenated hemoglobin and dishemoglobins. In an embodiment, the dishemoglobin measurement can be mathematically represented as:

$$fDisHb=fMetHb+fCOHb \quad 2$$

Typical pulse oximeters measure an oxygen saturation measurement that is referred to as a functional oxygen saturation measurement or SaO₂. Functional oxygen saturation is the percentage of oxygenated blood compared to total potential oxygen carrying capacity of the combined oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin species. Functional oxygen saturation can be mathematically represented as follows:

$$SaO2(\%) = \frac{fO_2Hb}{fRHb + fO_2Hb} * 100\% \quad 3$$

True fractional oxygen saturation or SpFO₂, as defined herein, provides a measure of oxygenated hemoglobin compared to the total of all hemoglobin in the blood. This includes oxygenated hemoglobin and deoxygenated hemoglobin as well as dishemoglobins (including methemoglobin and carboxyhemoglobin, for example). In an embodiment, fraction oxygen saturation is measured directly from the plethysmograph. Fractional oxygen saturation can also be mathematically represented as follows:

$$SpFO2(\%) = \frac{fO_2Hb}{fRHb + fO_2Hb + fDisHb} * 100\% \quad 4$$

Fractional oxygen saturation can be measured directly or derived from measureable parameters. As discussed above, typical pulse oximeters measure functional oxygen saturation. Some physiological measurement devices sold and marketed under the Rainbow® mark by Masimo Corp. of Irvine, Calif. are capable of measuring methemoglobin and carboxyhemoglobin in addition to functional oxygen saturation. Additionally, the dishemoglobins can be measured directly together as a single parameter combining methemoglobin and carboxyhemoglobin as well as other dishemoglobins in order to avoid anomalies introduced by separate measurements. As described below, fractional oxygen saturation can be determined using measurements of SpO₂, SpMet and SpCO. The following equations separate carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements, however, it is to be understood that the carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements need not be separate measurements but can be substituted for a single separate dishemoglobin measurement. Thus, for example, in equation 4 below, fMetHb+fCOHb can be substituted out for a single fDisHb (fractional dishemoglobin) measurement.

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Equation 1 above can be mathematically rewritten as follows using a separate methemoglobin measurement and carboxyhemoglobin measurement instead of a single dishemoglobin measurement:

$$fRHb + fO_2Hb = 1 - fMetHb - fCOHb \quad 4$$

Equation 3 above can also be mathematically rewritten as follows so that the left side of the equation matches the left side of equation 4:

$$fRHb + fO_2Hb = \frac{fO_2Hb}{SaO_2} * 100\% \quad 5$$

Equations 4 and 5 can be combined as follows:

$$\frac{fO_2Hb}{SaO_2} * 100 = 1 - fMetHb - fCOHb \quad 6$$

Equation 6 can then be mathematically rewritten as follows:

$$fO_2Hb = \frac{(1 - fMetHb - fCOHb) * SaO_2}{100} \quad 7$$

Equation 7 can be multiplied by 100 to express fO₂Hb, fMetHb, and fCOHb as a percentage, leading to the final equation for fractional oxygen saturation:

$$O_2Hb = \frac{(100 - MetHb - COHb) * SaO_2}{100} \quad 8$$

Finally, rewriting Equation 8 in terms of measureable parameters using a Masimo Rainbow patient monitor provides the following equation:

$$SpFO_2 = \frac{(100 - SpMet - SpCO) * SpO_2}{100} \quad 9$$

Equation 9 above thus provides a calculated fractional saturation measurement that will give a patient care provider a more accurate indication of the physiological state of the patient.

One issue that arises with equation 9 is the accuracy of the various measurements involved. In particular, if one measurement is inaccurate, the accuracy of the fractional oxygen saturation measurement can be significantly affected. In order to minimize error in the fractional oxygen saturation measurement, the accuracy of the various measurements that form the fractional oxygen saturation measurement are determined. If one or more of the measurements are considered unreliable or inaccurate, weights or adjustments can be added in order to increase the reliability of the fractional oxygen saturation measurement.

In one embodiment, a rule based system is provided which analyzes the measurements based on various rules and adjusts parameter values in accordance with those rules. For example, if one parameter has a low confidence it can be down weighted in the determination of fractional oxygen saturation. Alternatively a confidence measure can be derived from the fractional oxygen measurement based on

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the confidence measure of SpO₂, SpMet and SpCO. Many specific rules can be implanted to account for inaccuracies in the measurement.

In one embodiment, for example, high methemoglobin levels can impact the measurements of both carboxyhemoglobin and oxygen saturation. Thus, the present disclosure provides a rule based system for accounting for potential measurement inaccuracies during certain conditions.

In an embodiment, a more robust measurement of oxygen saturation is used. This measurement, referred to herein as SpO₂_Robust, is determined using 2 or more wavelengths and a higher order polynomial fit. In an embodiment, 3 or more wavelengths can be used. In an embodiment, 5 wavelengths and a 3rd order polynomial equation are used to determine a more robust oxygen saturation measurement. Thus, equation 9 can be modified to:

$$SpFO_2 = \frac{(100 - SpMet - SpCO) * SpO_2_Robust}{100} \quad 10$$

In an embodiment, a correction to SpCO is provided. As methemoglobin levels increase, the measurement of SpCO can be affected. In order to compensate for this, the following set of rules can be used. If the SpMet measurement is greater than a critical threshold, for example, about 2.2%, then the SpCO measurement is considered unreliable. This is referred to throughout this disclosure as a high methemoglobin condition. In this situation, SpCO is set to a relatively average SpCO measurement. In an embodiment, this can be the population average. In an embodiment, SpCO is set to about 0.9%.

In one embodiment, if the SpMet measurement is below the high methemoglobin measurement threshold, then the SpCO measurement is weighted. This is referred to throughout this disclosure as a low methemoglobin condition. In an embodiment, the weighting provided to the SpCO measurement is directly related to the SpCO measurement. By way of example, the weighting scale depicted in FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of a weighting scheme for SpCO values. As depicted in FIG. 3, the greater the SpCO measurement, the greater the weight provided. In an embodiment, the SpCO critical value is about 7% to about 8%. Other weighting schemes can also be used. For example, a purely linear, exponential, partially linear and partially non-linear weighting scales could be used as well. In an embodiment, the SpCO critical value can be higher or lower.

In one embodiment, if the SpMet measurement is less than a low methemoglobin measurement threshold, then the SpCO measurement is weighted as discussed above. In an embodiment, a low SpMet measurement is below about 1%. If the SpMet measurement is between a low methemoglobin value and a high methemoglobin value, then the measured parameters are used without adjustment.

FIG. 4A illustrates an embodiment of a flow chart for determining whether a carboxyhemoglobin measurement needs to be adjusted. At step 401, oxygen saturation, carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements are obtained. In an embodiment, the oxygen saturation measurement is a robust oxygen saturation measurement. The process moves to step 403 where a determination is made as to whether the methemoglobin measurement is greater than a threshold. If the answer is yes, the at step 405, a default carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is used. If, at step

403, the answer is no, the process moves to step 406 where the carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is weighted as described above.

FIG. 4B illustrates another embodiment of a flow chart for determining whether a carboxyhemoglobin measurement needs to be adjusted. At step 401, oxygen saturation, carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements are obtained. In an embodiment, the oxygen saturation measurement is a robust oxygen saturation measurement. The process moves to step 403 where a determination is made as to whether the methemoglobin measurement is greater than a threshold. If the answer is yes, the at step 405, a default carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is used. If, at step 403, the answer is no, the process moves to step 407. At step 407, the determination is made as to whether the methemoglobin measurement is lower than a low threshold. If the answer is yes, then the carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is weighted as described above. If the answer is no at step 407, the process moves onto step 411 where the measured carboxyhemoglobin value is used in the above described process for determining a fractional oxygen saturation.

FIG. 4C illustrates another embodiment of a flow chart for determining whether a carboxyhemoglobin measurement needs to be adjusted. At step 401, oxygen saturation, carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements are obtained. In an embodiment, the oxygen saturation measurement is a robust oxygen saturation measurement. The process moves to step 403 where a determination is made as to whether the methemoglobin measurement is greater than a threshold. If the answer is yes, the at step 405, a default carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is used. If, at step 403, the answer is no, the process moves to step 407. At step 407, the determination is made as to whether the methemoglobin measurement is lower than a low threshold. If the answer is no, then the carboxyhemoglobin measurement value is weighted as described above. If the answer is yes at step 407, the process moves onto step 411 where the measured carboxyhemoglobin value is used in the above described process for determining a fractional oxygen saturation.

In an embodiment, a multivariate classifier is used to determine whether the SpMet and SpCO values should be categorized as either a high or low methemoglobin condition. The multivariate classifier determines clusters of classifications based on empirically obtained measurement data. The measurement under analysis is then compared with the multivariate classification information in order to determine into which classification, or cluster, the measurement should be placed. Once the measurement under analysis is classified into either a high or low methemoglobin condition, then the actions described above with respect to the high and low methemoglobin conditions respectively are taken.

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of a system that calculates a plurality of fractional oxygen saturation measurements and then determines which of the measurements to use in a final measurement. As illustrated in FIG. 5, a direct measurement of fractional oxygen saturation is determined at module 501. At module 503, a derived measurement fractional oxygen saturation is determined from a measurement of oxygen saturation and a direct dishemoglobin measurement. At module 505, a derived measurement fractional oxygen saturation is determined from a measurement of carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin measurements as described above. SpFO₂ determination module 507 then determines a final fraction oxygen saturation measurement 510. In an embodiment, the determination module looks at

a signal confidence value to determine which measurement to use. If the signal confidence is low, the determination module 507 will use one or both of the output of modules 503 and 505. If the signal confidence is high, the determination module 507 will use the output of module 501. In an embodiment, the determination module 507 is configured to use an average or weighted average of all three measurements. In an embodiment, only two measurements are used. In an embodiment, more than three different determinations of fraction oxygen saturation are used and the determination modules 507 then determines an appropriate output.

Although the foregoing has been described in terms of certain specific embodiments, other embodiments will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the disclosure herein. Moreover, the described embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure. Indeed, the novel methods and systems described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms without departing from the spirit thereof. Accordingly, other combinations, omissions, substitutions, and modifications will be apparent to the skilled artisan in view of the disclosure herein. Thus, the present disclosure is not limited by the preferred embodiments, but is defined by reference to the appended claims. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the disclosure.

The methods, steps, processes, calculations, computations or the like ("methods") provided herein are simplified examples that are generally performed by advanced processing devices, including complex signal processors, sensitive analog and digital signal preprocessing boards, optical/optoelectronic componentry, display drivers and devices, or similar electronic devices. An artisan will recognize from the disclosure herein that the various methods often must be performed at speeds that, as a practical matter, could never be performed entirely in a human mind. Rather, for many calculations providing real time or near real time solutions, outputs, measurements, criteria, estimates, display indicia, or the like, many of the foregoing processing devices perform tens to billions or more calculations per second. In addition, such processing devices may process electrical signals, infrared signals, wireless signals, or other electromagnetic wave signals that are incomprehensible to a human mind in their raw form and at the speeds communicated.

What is claimed is:

1. An improved pulse oximeter system for determining at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement, the improvement increasing the accuracy and reliability of the fractional oxygen saturation measurement by accounting for the relationship between carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin in high and low methemoglobin conditions, the improved pulse oximeter system comprising:

at least one optical sensor in communication with a pulse oximeter, the at least one optical sensor configured to emit light of a plurality of wavelengths directed at a measurement site of tissue of a patient and detect the light after attenuation by the tissue in order to produce a signal representative of the detected light after attenuation;

at least one hardware processor configured to receive the signal and further configured to determine, using the signal, a functional oxygen saturation measurement, a methemoglobin measurement, and a carboxyhemoglobin measurement, the at least one hardware processor further configured to determine at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement using the functional

oxygen saturation measurement, the methemoglobin measurement, and the carboxyhemoglobin measurement; and

at least one display configured to display the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement, wherein the at least one hardware processor is configured to:

determine that the methemoglobin measurement is unreliable for use in the determination of the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement, wherein the determination of unreliability comprises determining that the methemoglobin measurement is higher than a first predetermined threshold;

in response to the determination that the methemoglobin measurement is unreliable, change the carboxyhemoglobin measurement to a default carboxyhemoglobin value for use in the determination of the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement; determine that the methemoglobin measurement is lower than a second threshold, thereby indicating a low methemoglobin condition;

in response to the determination that the methemoglobin measurement indicates the low methemoglobin condition, change the carboxyhemoglobin measurement for use in the determination of the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement to a weighted measurement, wherein the weighted measurement is correlated to the carboxyhemoglobin measurement; and

determine the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement with the changed carboxyhemoglobin measurement based on the determination that the methemoglobin measurement was unreliable or that the methemoglobin measurement indicated the low methemoglobin condition.

2. The improved pulse oximeter system of claim 1, wherein the at least one of the fractional oxygen saturation measurement is a direct measurement of fractional oxygen saturation from plethysmograph data.

3. The improved pulse oximeter system of claim 1, wherein the at least one of the fractional oxygen saturation measurement is determined using a direct measure of the methemoglobin measurement and the carboxyhemoglobin measurement.

4. The improved pulse oximeter system of claim 1, wherein the functional oxygen saturation measurement is a robust oxygen saturation measurement.

5. The improved pulse oximeter system of claim 4, wherein the robust oxygen saturation measurement is determined using detected attenuated light of three or more wavelengths.

6. The improved pulse oximeter system of claim 4, wherein the robust oxygen saturation measurement is determined using detected attenuated light of five or more wavelengths.

7. An improved method of determining a fractional oxygen saturation measurement based on an indication of functional oxygen saturation and dishemoglobins, the improvement increasing the accuracy and reliability of the fractional

oxygen saturation measurement by accounting for the relationship between carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin in high and low methemoglobin conditions, the improved method comprising:

directing light of a plurality of wavelengths from a pulse oximeter in communication with at least one optical sensor at a tissue site;

detecting the light at the at least one optical sensor after attenuation by the tissue site;

determining, using at least one hardware processor, an indication of a functional oxygen saturation measurement, an indication of a methemoglobin measurement, and an indication of a carboxyhemoglobin measurement from the detected light;

adjusting the carboxyhemoglobin measurement if a high or low methemoglobin condition is determined, wherein the adjustment comprises:

determining that the methemoglobin measurement is unreliable for use in the determination of at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement, wherein the determination of unreliability comprises determining that the methemoglobin measurement is higher than a first threshold;

in response to the determination that the methemoglobin measurement is unreliable, changing, using the at least one hardware processor, the carboxyhemoglobin measurement to a default value for use in the determination of the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement;

determining that the methemoglobin measurement is lower than a second threshold, thereby indicating a low methemoglobin condition; and

in response to the determination that the methemoglobin measurement indicates the low methemoglobin condition, changing the carboxyhemoglobin measurement for use in the determination of the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement to a weighted measurement, wherein the weighted measurement is correlated to the carboxyhemoglobin measurement;

determining, using the at least one hardware processor and based on the indication of the functional oxygen saturation measurement and the changed carboxyhemoglobin measurement, the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement; and

displaying, using at least one display, the at least one fractional oxygen saturation measurement.

8. The improved method of claim 7, wherein the indication of carboxyhemoglobin is determined from a plethysmograph.

9. The improved method of claim 7, wherein the indication of carboxyhemoglobin is determined from the carboxyhemoglobin measurement and the methemoglobin measurement.

10. The improved method of claim 9, further comprising using a plurality of rules to determine a dishemoglobin measurement based on the carboxyhemoglobin measurement and the methemoglobin measurement.

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专利名称(译)	稳健的分数饱和度确定		
公开(公告)号	US9808188	公开(公告)日	2017-11-07
申请号	US13/791633	申请日	2013-03-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	梅西莫股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	PEREA PHILIP AL ALI AMMAR KIANI MASSI JOE E		
发明人	PEREA, PHILIP AL-ALI, AMMAR KIANI, MASSI JOE E.		
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摘要(译)

本公开描述了分数氧饱和度测量的推导和测量。

