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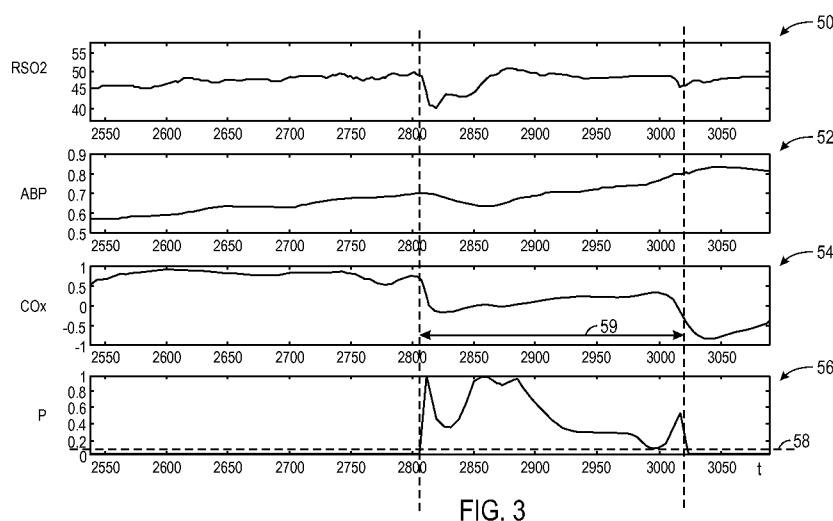


FIG. 3

(57) Abstract: A method for monitoring autoregulation includes, using a processor, receiving a blood pressure signal and an oxygen saturation signal from a patient. The method also includes determining a linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal and determining a significance value associated with the linear correlation. The method further includes providing a signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to an output device based on the linear correlation and the significance value.

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING AUTOREGULATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority from and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/064,756, filed October 16, 2014, entitled “System and Method for Monitoring Autoregulation,” and U.S. Patent Application No. 14/881,455, filed October 13, 2015, entitled “System and Method for Monitoring Autoregulation,” which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] This section is intended to introduce the reader to various aspects of art that may be related to various aspects of the present disclosure, which are described and/or claimed below. This discussion is believed to be helpful in providing the reader with background information to facilitate a better understanding of the various aspects of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it should be understood that these statements are to be read in this light, and not as admissions of prior art.

[0003] In the field of medicine, medical professionals often desire to monitor certain physiological parameters of their patients. In some cases, clinicians may wish to monitor a patient's autoregulation. Autoregulation is a physiological process that attempts to maintain an optimal cerebral blood flow to supply appropriate levels of oxygen and nutrients to the brain. During autoregulation, cerebral arterioles dilate or constrict to maintain optimal blood flow. For example, as cerebral pressure decreases, cerebral arterioles dilate in an attempt to maintain blood flow. As cerebral pressure increases, cerebral arterioles constrict to reduce the blood flow that could cause injury to the brain. If the patient's autoregulation process is not functioning properly, the patient may experience inappropriate cerebral blood flow, which may have negative effects on the patient's health. In particular, a drop in cerebral blood flow may cause ischemia, which may result in tissue damage or death

of brain cells. An increase in cerebral blood flow may cause hyperminia, which may result in swelling of the brain or edema.

[0004] Some existing systems for monitoring autoregulation may determine a patient's autoregulation status based on various physiological signals. Such physiological signals may be subject to various sources of error, such as noise. However, existing systems for monitoring autoregulation may not consider a quality of the physiological signals used to determine the patient's autoregulation status. Furthermore, existing systems may not evaluate a correlation between the various physiological signals to determine whether the calculated autoregulation status is reliable. Accordingly, the autoregulation status determined by such existing systems may be inaccurate or unreliable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] Advantages of the disclosed techniques may become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

[0006] Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a system for monitoring a patient's autoregulation;

[0007] Fig. 2 is an example of a graph illustrating a linear correlation between oxygen saturation values and blood pressure values;

[0008] Fig. 3. is an example of a series of graphs illustrating oxygen saturation, blood pressure, cerebral oximetry index, and p value over time;

[0009] Fig. 4 is an embodiment of a display configured to display various information related to an autoregulation status of a patient;

[0010] Fig. 5 is a process flow diagram of a method of monitoring autoregulation, in accordance with an embodiment; and

[0011] Fig. 6 is a process flow diagram of a method of monitoring autoregulation based on signal quality metrics, in accordance with an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

[0012] One or more specific embodiments of the present techniques will be described below. In an effort to provide a concise description of these embodiments, not all features of an actual implementation are described in the specification. It should be appreciated that in the development of any such actual implementation, as in any engineering or design project, numerous implementation-specific decisions must be made to achieve the developers' specific goals, such as compliance with system-related and business-related constraints, which may vary from one implementation to another. Moreover, it should be appreciated that such a development effort might be complex and time consuming, but would nevertheless be a routine undertaking of design, fabrication, and manufacture for those of ordinary skill having the benefit of this disclosure.

[0013] A physician may monitor a patient's autoregulation through the use of various monitoring devices and systems. In accordance with the present disclosure, a patient's autoregulation may be monitored by correlating measurements of the patient's blood pressure (e.g., arterial blood pressure) with measurements of the patient's oxygen saturation (e.g., regional oxygen saturation). In particular, a cerebral oximetry index (COx) may be derived based at least in part on a linear correlation between the patient's blood pressure and oxygen saturation. Further, the disclosed systems and methods may determine a significance value (p value) related to the linear correlation between the blood pressure and the oxygen saturation. The p value may enable the system to determine whether the COx is reliable or unreliable. For example, the p value may enable the system to identify certain portions of the COx that are adversely affected by noise, and therefore, unreliable. In some embodiments, the system may be configured to ignore or discard the portions of the COx that are unreliable or take other remedial actions to provide accurate autoregulation information to the medical professional, as discussed in more detail

below.

[0014] FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a system **10** for monitoring autoregulation. As shown, the system **10** includes a blood pressure sensor **12**, an oxygen saturation sensor **14** (e.g., a regional oxygen saturation sensor), a controller **16**, and an output device **18**. The blood pressure sensor **12** may be any sensor or device configured to obtain the patient's blood pressure (e.g., arterial blood pressure). For example, the blood pressure sensor **12** may include a blood pressure cuff for non-invasively monitoring blood pressure or an arterial line for invasively monitoring blood pressure. In certain embodiments, the blood pressure sensor **12** may include one or more pulse oximetry sensors. In some such cases, the patient's blood pressure may be derived by processing time delays between two or more characteristic points within a single plethysmography (PPG) signal obtained from a single pulse oximetry sensor. Various techniques for deriving blood pressure based on a comparison of time delays between certain components of a single PPG signal obtained from a single pulse oximetry sensor is described in U.S. Publication No. 2009/0326386, entitled "Systems and Methods for Non-Invasive Blood Pressure Monitoring," the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference. In other cases, the patient's blood pressure may be continuously, non-invasively monitored via multiple pulse oximetry sensors placed at multiple locations on the patient's body. As described in U.S. Patent No. 6,599,251, entitled "Continuous Non-invasive Blood Pressure Monitoring Method and Apparatus," the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference, multiple PPG signals may be obtained from the multiple pulse oximetry sensors, and the PPG signals may be compared against one another to estimate the patient's blood pressure. Regardless of its form, the blood pressure sensor **12** may be configured to generate a blood pressure signal indicative of the patient's blood pressure (e.g., arterial blood pressure) over time. As discussed in more detail below, the blood pressure sensor **12** may provide the blood pressure signal to the controller **16** or to any other suitable processing device to enable evaluation of the patient's autoregulation status.

[0015] As shown, the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be a regional oxygen

saturation sensor configured to generate an oxygen saturation signal indicative of blood oxygen saturation within the venous, arterial, and capillary systems within a region of the patient. For example, the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be configured to be placed on the patient's forehead and may be used to calculate the oxygen saturation of the patient's blood within the venous, arterial, and capillary systems of a region underlying the patient's forehead (e.g., in the cerebral cortex).

[0016] In such cases, the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may include an emitter **20** and multiple detectors **22**. The emitter **20** may include at least two light emitting diodes (LEDs), each configured to emit at different wavelengths of light, e.g., red or near infrared light. In some embodiments, light drive circuitry (e.g., within a monitor) may provide a light drive signal to drive the emitter **20** and to cause the emitter **20** to emit light. In one embodiment, the LEDs of the emitter **20** emit light in the range of about 600 nm to about 1000 nm. In a particular embodiment, one LED of the emitter **20** is configured to emit light at about 730 nm and the other LED of the emitter **20** is configured to emit light at about 810 nm. One of the detectors **22** is positioned relatively "close" (e.g., proximal) to the emitter **20** and one of the detectors **22** is positioned relatively "far" (e.g., distal) from the emitter **20**. Light intensity of multiple wavelengths may be received at both the "close" and the "far" detectors **22**. For example, if two wavelengths are used, the two wavelengths may be contrasted at each location and the resulting signals may be contrasted to arrive at a regional saturation value that pertains to additional tissue through which the light received at the "far" detector passed (tissue in addition to the tissue through which the light received by the "close" detector passed, e.g., the brain tissue), when it was transmitted through a region of a patient (e.g., a patient's cranium). Surface data from the skin and skull may be subtracted out, to generate a regional oxygen saturation (rSO_2) signal for the target tissues over time. As discussed in more detail below, the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may provide the regional oxygen saturation signal to the controller **16** or to any other suitable processing device to enable evaluation of the patient's autoregulation status.

[0017] In operation, the blood pressure sensor **12** and the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may each be placed on the same or different parts of the patient's body. Indeed, the blood pressure sensor **12** and the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may in some cases be part of the same sensor or supported by a single sensor housing. For example, the blood pressure sensor **12** and the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be part of an integrated oximetry system configured to non-invasively measure blood pressure (e.g., based on time delays in a PPG signal) and regional oxygen saturation. One or both of the blood pressure sensor **12** or the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be further configured to measure other parameters, such as hemoglobin, respiratory rate, respiratory effort, heart rate, saturation pattern detection, response to stimulus such as bispectral index (BIS) or electromyography (EMG) response to electrical stimulus, or the like. While an exemplary system **10** is shown, the exemplary components illustrated in **FIG. 1** are not intended to be limiting. Indeed, additional or alternative components and/or implementations may be used.

[0018] As noted above, the blood pressure sensor **12** may be configured to provide the blood pressure signal to the controller **16**, and the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be configured to provide the oxygen saturation signal to the controller **16**. In certain embodiments, the controller **16** is an electronic controller having electrical circuitry configured to process the various received signals. In particular, the controller **16** may be configured to process the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal to evaluate the patient's cerebral autoregulation status. Although the blood pressure sensor **12** and the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be configured to provide their respective signals or data directly to the controller **16**, in certain embodiments, the signals or data obtained by the blood pressure sensor **12** and/or the oxygen saturation sensor **14** may be provided to one or more intermediate processing devices (e.g., specialized monitor, such as a blood pressure monitor or an oxygen saturation monitor, or the like), which may in turn provide processed signals or data to the controller **16**.

[0019] As discussed in more detail below, the controller **16** may be configured to determine a cerebral oximetry index (COx) based on the blood pressure signal and

the oxygen saturation signal. The COx is indicative of vascular reactivity, which is related to cerebral blood vessels' ability to control proper blood flow, via vasoconstriction (a narrowing of the blood vessel) and/or vasodilation (expansion of the blood vessel), for example. Thus, the COx is also indicative of whether the patient's autoregulation is impaired. The controller **16** may derive the COx by determining a linear correlation between blood pressure measurements and oxygen saturation measurements. The linear correlation may be based on a Pearson coefficient, for example. The Pearson coefficient may be defined as the covariance of the measured blood pressure (e.g., arterial blood pressure) and oxygen saturation divided by the product of their standard deviations. The result of the linear correlation may be a regression line between oxygen saturation measurements and blood pressure measurements, and the slope of the regression line may be indicative of the patient's autoregulation status. In one possible implementation, a regression line with a relatively flat or negative slope (e.g., regional oxygen saturation increases after blood pressure decreases) may suggest that cerebral autoregulation is working properly, while a regression line with a positive slope (e.g., regional oxygen saturation remains the same or decreases after blood pressure decreases) may suggest that the cerebral autoregulation is impaired.

[0020] The controller **16** may determine a value of the COx, which may be between -1 and 1, inclusive, where -1 represents total negative correlation, +1 represents total positive correlation, and 0 represents the absence of correlation between the blood pressure measurements and the oxygen saturation measurements. Thus, COx values between -1 and 0 may suggest that cerebral autoregulation is working properly, while COx values between 0 and 1 may suggest that the cerebral autoregulation is impaired. In some cases, a predetermined threshold between 0 and 1 may be utilized to determine whether the patient's autoregulation is impaired. For example, in some embodiments, the controller **16** may be configured to determine that the patient's autoregulation is impaired when the COx value is greater than 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9. Accordingly, the controller **16** may be configured to determine the COx value and/or the patient's autoregulation status based on the linear correlation between the blood pressure measurements and oxygen

saturation measurements obtained by the blood pressure sensor **12** and the oxygen saturation sensor **14**, respectively.

[0021] As discussed in more detail below, the controller **16** may be configured to determine a significance value (e.g., a p value) associated with the linear correlation of the blood pressure measurements and the oxygen saturation measurements. The p value may indicate whether certain COx values, or portions of a COx signal generated based on such values, are reliable or unreliable. For example, the p value may enable the controller **16** to identify portions of the COx signal that are adversely affected by noise, and which are therefore unreliable. As discussed in more detail below, the controller **16** may be configured to remove or discard the unreliable portions of the COx signal and/or take other appropriate remedial actions.

[0022] In some embodiments, the controller **16** may be configured to determine or to receive (e.g., from an intermediate processing device, such as the blood pressure monitor or an oxygen saturation monitor, or the like, or from sensors having such processing capabilities) one or more quality metrics associated with the blood pressure signal and/or the oxygen saturation signal. The quality metric may be indicative of the accuracy of the signal and may be calculated based on one or more signal quality indicators. Any suitable signal quality indicators may be considered, including a signal measure indicative of a low light level; a signal measure indicative of an arterial pulse shape; a signal measure indicative of the high frequency signal component in the measured value; a signal measure indicative of a consistency of a pulse shape; a signal measure indicative of an arterial pulse amplitude; and a signal measure indicative of a period of an arterial pulse, for example. These various indicators provide an indirect assessment of the presence of known error sources in blood pressure or oxygen saturation signals, which include optical interference between the sensor and the tissue location, physical movement of the patient, and/or improper tissue-to-sensor positioning, for example.

[0023] The value of the quality metric may then be compared to a quality metric threshold. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may only proceed to determine and/or output the COx while the quality metric is above the threshold, thus indicating that the quality of one or both signals is adequate. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may not calculate and/or output the COx while the quality metric is

below the threshold, thus indicating that the quality of one or both such signals is inadequate. It should be understood that in certain embodiments, multiple quality metrics may be compared to multiple corresponding quality metric thresholds. In some such embodiments, the controller **16** may only proceed to determine and/or output the COx while one or more of the multiple quality metrics are above the corresponding quality metric thresholds, thus indicating that the quality of one or both signals is adequate. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may not calculate and/or output the COx while one or more of the multiple quality metrics is below the corresponding quality metric thresholds, thus indicating that the quality of one or both such signals is inadequate. In some cases, the controller **16** may only determine the COx while the one or more quality metrics indicate that the quality of one or both signals is adequate, and then may only output the COx or indication of the patient's autoregulation status while the p value indicates that the COx is reliable.

[0024] In the illustrated embodiment, the controller **16** includes a processor **24** and a memory device **26**. The controller **16** may also include one or more storage devices. The processor **24** may be used to execute software, such as software for carrying out any of the techniques disclosed herein, such as processing the blood pressure signals and/or oxygen saturation signals, determining signal quality metrics, comparing signal quality metrics to one or more thresholds, determining the COx value, calculating a significance value (p value), comparing the p value to the predetermined threshold (e.g., p value threshold), carrying out appropriate remedial actions, and so forth. Moreover, the processor **24** may include multiple microprocessors, one or more "general-purpose" microprocessors, one or more special-purpose microprocessors, and/or one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), or some combination thereof. For example, the processor **24** may include one or more reduced instruction set (RISC) processors.

[0025] The memory device **26** may include a volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM), and/or a nonvolatile memory, such as ROM. The memory device **26** may include one or more tangible, non-transitory, machine-readable media collectively storing instructions executable by the processor **24** to perform the

methods and control actions described herein. Such machine-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the processor **24** or by any general purpose or special purpose computer or other machine with a processor. The memory device **26** may store a variety of information and may be used for various purposes. For example, the memory device **26** may store processor-executable instructions (e.g., firmware or software) for the processor **24** to execute, such as instructions for carrying out any of the techniques disclosed herein, such as processing the blood pressure signal and/or the oxygen saturation signal, determining signal quality metrics, comparing signal quality metrics to one or more thresholds, determining the COx and/or the p value, comparing the p value to the predetermined threshold, and/or taking appropriate remedial actions. The storage device(s) (e.g., nonvolatile storage) may include read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, a hard drive, or any other suitable optical, magnetic, or solid-state storage medium, or a combination thereof. The storage device(s) may store data (e.g., the blood pressure signal, the oxygen saturation signal, the COx, the p value, etc.), instructions (e.g., software or firmware for processing the blood pressure signal and/or the oxygen saturation signal, determining the COx and/or the p value, and/or taking appropriate remedial actions), predetermined thresholds, and any other suitable data.

[0026] As shown, the system **10** includes the output device **18**. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may be configured to provide signals indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to the output device **18**. As discussed in more detail below, the controller **16** may be configured to generate an alarm signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status and to provide the alarm signal to the output device **18**. The output device **18** may include any device configured to receive signals (e.g., the signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status, the alarm signal, or the like) from the controller **16** and visually and/or audibly output information indicative of the patient's autoregulation status (e.g., the COx value, the COx signal, an alarm, or the like). For instance, the output device **18** may include a display configured to provide a visual representation of the patient's autoregulation status and/or the alarm signal as determined by the controller **16**. Additionally or alternatively, the output device **18** may include an audio device configured to

provide sounds in accordance with the alarm signal, the patient's autoregulation status, or both. The output device **18** may be any suitable device for conveying such information, including a computer workstation, a server, a desktop, a notebook, a laptop, a handheld computer, a mobile device, or the like. In some embodiments, the controller **16** and the output device **18** may be part of the same device or supported within one housing (e.g., a computer or monitor).

[0027] **FIG. 2** is an example of a graph **40** illustrating a linear correlation between blood pressure measurements **42** (e.g., arterial blood pressure measurements) and oxygen saturation measurements **44**. The result of the linear correlation may be a regression line **46** between the blood pressure measurements **42** and the oxygen saturation measurements **44**, and the slope of the regression line **46** may be indicative of the patient's autoregulation status. In the illustrated example, the slope of the regression line **46** is negative and, thus, the COx value is between -1 and 0, which as discussed above, may indicate proper autoregulation. In such cases, the controller **16** may determine that the patient's cerebral autoregulation is functioning properly and may generate and/or output an appropriate signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to the output device **18**, for example. However, when the regression line **46** has a positive slope and the COx value is between 0 and 1 or above some predetermined threshold (e.g., 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9, as discussed above), the controller **16** may determine that the patient's autoregulation is impaired and may generate and/or output the appropriate signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status. As discussed in more detail below, the controller **16** may also determine the p value associated with the linear correlation. In such cases, the controller **16** may utilize the p value to determine whether the COx value is reliable or unreliable, and may remove or discard unreliable COx values and/or take other appropriate remedial action when the COx value is unreliable. In some instances, the signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status may be displayed as a graph similar to the graph **40** of **FIG. 2** shown on the output device **18** for presentation to a treating physician.

[0028] FIG. 3 is an example of a series of graphs illustrating an oxygen saturation signal 50, a blood pressure signal 52, a COx signal 54, and p values 56. The oxygen saturation signal 50 may be obtained by the oxygen saturation sensor 14 over a period of time, while the blood pressure signal 52 may be obtained by the blood pressure sensor 12 over the period of time. The oxygen saturation signal 50 and the blood pressure signal 52 may be provided to the controller 16. The controller 16 is configured to determine the COx signal 54 based on the linear correlation between the oxygen saturation signal 50 and the blood pressure signal 52, as discussed above. In certain embodiments, the controller 16 is also configured to determine the p value associated with the linear correlation.

[0029] During patient monitoring, the oxygen saturation signal 50 and/or the blood pressure signal 52 are often affected by noise. In some cases, certain segments of the oxygen saturation signal 50 and/or the blood pressure signal 52 are affected by noise to the extent that portions of the determined COx signal 54 may not be reliable or accurate. In the disclosed embodiments, the controller 16 may identify portions of the COx signal 54 that are unreliable based on the p values 56. For example, the controller 16 may be configured to compare the p value 56 to a predetermined threshold 58 (e.g., 0.01, 0.05, or the like) and may be configured to determine that a portion of the COx signal 54 is unreliable when the corresponding p value is above the predetermined threshold. With respect to the data in FIG. 3, for example, the controller 16 may determine that the portion 59 of the COx signal 54 is unreliable as the corresponding p value 56 is above the predetermined threshold 58.

[0030] In certain cases, the controller 16 may be configured to remove or discard the unreliable COx signal 54 and/or take some other remedial action when the p value 56 is above the predetermined threshold 58. For example, the controller 16 may not output the COx signal 54 or the signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status while the p value 56 is above the predetermined threshold 58. In some cases, the controller 16 may cause the output device 18 to display a blank display screen or provide an appropriate visual or audible indication that the COx signal 54 is unavailable. In certain embodiments, the controller 16 may hold or

maintain the COx value immediately preceding the segment determined to be unreliable, and thus may cause the output device **18** to show the most recent reliable COx signal **54** for a set period of time or until the p value **56** returns to an acceptable level. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may be configured to average the unreliable COx value(s) with the most recent reliable COx value(s), and may cause the output device **18** to provide an appropriate visual or audible indication of this average COx value. In some embodiments, when the controller **16** determines that the p value **56** is below the predetermined threshold **58**, the controller **16** may cause the output device **18** to provide a visual or audible indication that the COx signal **54** is reliable.

[0031] **FIG. 4** is an embodiment of a display **60** of the output device **18** that is configured to display various information related to the COx. As shown, the display **60** may be configured to provide a representation of the oxygen saturation signal **50**, a representation of the blood pressure signal **52**, and a representation of the COx signal **54**. In some embodiments, the display **60** may provide a representation of the p value, in a similar manner shown in **FIG. 3**. As shown, the display **60** may also be configured to provide a COx value **62**, which may be updated continuously or at predetermined intervals. In some embodiments, the display **60** may provide a COx reliability indication **64** related to whether the COx value **62** and COx signal **54** are reliable, which may be determined based on the p value, as discussed above. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the display **60** indicates that the COx reliability **64** is high (e.g., 75, 95, 99 percent confident, or the like). However, while the p value is above the predetermined p value threshold, the display **60** may not provide the COx value **62** and/or may provide an indication that the COx value **62** is unavailable. In such cases, the display **60** may provide an indication that the COx reliability **64** is low or unacceptable (e.g., below 25, 50, 75, 95, 99 percent confidence, or the like). In some cases, while the p value is above the predetermined p value threshold, the display **60** may continue to provide the current or last reliable COx value **62** (e.g., 0.8) for a predetermined time or until the p value falls below the predetermined threshold. In such cases, the display **60** may also provide an indication that the COx value **62** is a prior value and/or that the COx reliability **64** is

low or acceptable. In other cases, the display **60** may provide an average COx value **62** (e.g., of the current COx value and the prior reliable COx value(s)), and in such cases, the display **60** may also provide an indication that the COx value **62** is an average COx value. Further, in such cases, the display **60** may also provide an indication that the COx reliability **64** is low or acceptable (e.g., below 25, 50, 75, 95, 99 percent confidence or the like). As noted above, the COx value **62** of 0.8 may indicate impaired autoregulation, and thus the display **60** may be configured to provide such an indication of the patient's autoregulation status **66**. While the COx value **62** is below the COx value threshold (e.g., 0.5 or the like) and/or while the p value is below the predetermined threshold, the display **60** may indicate that the autoregulation is functioning properly.

[0032] **FIG. 5** is a process flow diagram of a method **80** of monitoring autoregulation, in accordance with an embodiment. Some or all of the steps of the method **80** may be implemented by the controller **16** (e.g., the processor **24** of the controller **16**) of **FIG. 1**, for example, to determine whether the patient's autoregulation is impaired and/or to take an appropriate remedial action. In step **82**, the controller **16** may receive the blood pressure signal (e.g., arterial blood pressure signal). In some embodiments, the controller **16** may receive the blood pressure signal from the blood pressure sensor **12**, as set forth above. In step **84**, the controller **16** may receive the oxygen saturation signal. In some embodiments, the controller **16** may receive the oxygen saturation signal from the oxygen saturation sensor **14**, as set forth above.

[0033] In step **86**, the controller **16** may determine the COx based on the linear correlation between blood pressure measurements of the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation measurements of the oxygen saturation signal. In step **88**, the controller **16** may determine the p value associated with the linear correlation. In decision step **90**, the controller may determine whether the p value is above a predetermined threshold. The predetermined threshold may be any suitable threshold, such as 0.01 or 0.05, for example. As noted above, the predetermined threshold may be stored in the memory **26** or other suitable storage device of the

controller 16. If the p value is below the predetermined threshold, the controller 16 may determine that the COx is reliable (e.g., a high or acceptable confidence level in the COx) and may output the COx or a signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to the output device 18, in step 92. In such cases, the controller 16 may cause the output device 18 to present a visual or audible indication of the COx or the patient's autoregulation status. Furthermore, in some such cases, the controller 16 may cause the output device 18 to present a visual or audible indication that the COx is reliable.

[0034] However, if the p value is above the predetermined threshold, the controller 16 may determine that the COx is unreliable (e.g., a low or unacceptable confidence level in the COx) and may take some appropriate remedial action, in step 94. For example, the controller 16 may discard the COx and/or may not provide the COx to the output device 18, while the p value is above the predetermined threshold. In some cases, the controller 16 may cause the output device 18 to display a blank display screen or provide an appropriate visual or audible indication that the COx is unavailable. In certain embodiments, the controller 16 may hold or maintain the COx value immediately preceding the segment determined to be unreliable, and thus may cause the output device 18 to show the most recent reliable COx value or COx signal 54 for a set period of time (e.g., 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 seconds or more) or until the p value 56 returns to an acceptable level. In some such cases, the controller 16 may also cause the output device 18 to provide a visual or audible indication that the current COx is unavailable and/or that the displayed COx value or COx signal 54 was previously obtained. In some embodiments, the controller 16 may be configured to average the unreliable COx value(s) with the most recent reliable COx value(s), and may cause the output device 18 to provide an appropriate visual or audible indication of this average COx value. In some such cases, the controller 16 may also cause the output device 18 to provide a visual or audible indication that the provided COx value is an average COx value and/or of a low or acceptable confidence level in the provided COx value.

[0035] FIG. 6 is a process flow diagram of a method 100 of monitoring autoregulation using signal quality metrics associated with the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal, in accordance with an embodiment. Some or all of the steps of the method 100 may be implemented by the controller 16 (e.g., the processor 24 of the controller 16) of FIG. 1, for example, to determine whether the patient's autoregulation is impaired. In step 102, the controller 16 may receive the blood pressure signal (e.g., arterial blood pressure signal). In some embodiments, the controller 16 may receive the blood pressure signal from the blood pressure sensor 12, as set forth above. In step 104, the controller 16 may receive the oxygen saturation signal. In some embodiments, the controller 16 may receive the oxygen saturation signal from the oxygen saturation sensor 14, as set forth above.

[0036] As noted above, during patient monitoring, the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal may be affected by noise. Accordingly, in step 106, the controller 16 may receive signal quality metrics associated with the blood pressure signal and/or the oxygen saturation signal. Such signal quality metrics may be indicative of the accuracy of such signals and may be calculated based on one or more signal quality indicators. Any suitable signal quality indicators may be considered, including those listed above, for example. The signal quality metrics may be determined by any suitable processing device, such as a blood pressure monitor or an oxygen saturation monitor. In some embodiments, the blood pressure sensor 12 and/or the oxygen saturation sensor 14 may have processing capabilities, and thus may provide the signal quality metrics directly to the controller 16. In some cases, the controller 16 itself may be configured to determine the signal quality metrics.

[0037] In decision step 108, the controller 16 may determine whether the quality of the blood pressure signal and/or the oxygen saturation signal are adequate. While the signal quality metrics indicate that the quality of one or both signals is adequate, the controller 16 may proceed to determine the COx and/or to output the COx and/or the signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to the output device 18, in step 110. However, while the quality metrics indicate that the quality of one or both

such signals is inadequate, the controller may not calculate and/or output the COx, in step 112. In some embodiments, the controller 16 may implement both of the techniques illustrated in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 to provide an accurate and/or reliable indication of the patient's autoregulation status. For example, in some embodiments, the controller 16 may only determine the COx while the signal quality metrics indicate adequate signal quality as shown in the method of FIG. 6, and the controller 16 may then calculate the p value associated with the linear correlation to determine whether the COx is reliable and take appropriate actions, as shown in the method of FIG. 5. In some embodiments, the controller 16 may only output the COx while the signal quality metrics indicate adequate signal quality as shown in the method of FIG. 6, and while the p value is below the predetermined threshold, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 5.

[0038] While the disclosure may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and have been described in detail herein. However, it should be understood that the embodiments provided herein are not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed. Rather, the various embodiments may cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the disclosure as defined by the following appended claims. Further, it should be understood that certain elements of the disclosed embodiments may be combined or exchanged with one another.

CLAIMS

1. A method for monitoring autoregulation comprising:
using a processor:
receiving a blood pressure signal and an oxygen saturation signal from a patient;
determining a linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal;
determining a significance value associated with the linear correlation;
and
providing a signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to an output device based on the linear correlation and the significance value.
2. The method of claim 1, comprising providing a cerebral oximetry index value to the output device only while the significance value is below a predetermined threshold.
3. The method of claim 1, comprising providing a prior reliable cerebral oximetry index value to the output device while the significance value is above a predetermined threshold.
4. The method of claim 1, comprising averaging a current cerebral oximetry index value with a prior reliable cerebral oximetry index value to generate an average cerebral oximetry index value while the significance value is above a predetermined threshold.
5. The method of claim 4, providing the average cerebral oximetry index value to the output device.
6. The method of claim 1, comprising receiving the oxygen saturation signal from a regional saturation sensor having at least one emitter and a plurality of detectors.

7. The method of claim 1, comprising receiving a signal quality metric related to the blood pressure signal, the oxygen saturation signal, or both.
8. The method of claim 8, comprising determining the linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal only while the signal quality metric is above a signal quality metric threshold.
9. A monitor for monitoring autoregulation comprising:
 - a memory storing instructions for:
 - receiving a blood pressure signal and an oxygen saturation signal from a patient;
 - determining a linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal;
 - determining a significance value associated with the linear correlation;
 - providing a signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to an output device based on the linear correlation and the significance value; and
 - a processor configured to execute the instructions.
10. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for providing a cerebral oximetry index value to the output device only while the significance value is below a predetermined threshold.
11. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for providing a prior reliable cerebral oximetry index value to the output device while the significance value is above a predetermined threshold.
12. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for averaging a current cerebral oximetry index value with a prior reliable cerebral oximetry index value to generate an average cerebral oximetry index value, and providing the average cerebral oximetry index value to the output device, while the significance value is above a predetermined threshold.

13. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for receiving the oxygen saturation signal from a regional saturation sensor having at least one emitter and a plurality of detectors.
14. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for receiving a signal quality metric related to the blood pressure signal, the oxygen saturation signal, or both.
15. The monitor of claim 9, wherein the memory stores instructions for determining the linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal only while the signal quality metric is above a signal quality metric threshold.
16. A system for monitoring autoregulation:
an oxygen saturation sensor configured to obtain an oxygen saturation signal from a patient;
a controller comprising a processor configured to:
receive the oxygen saturation signal and a blood pressure signal from the patient;
determine a linear correlation between the blood pressure signal and the oxygen saturation signal;
determine a significance value associated with the linear correlation;
and
provide a signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to an output device based on the linear correlation and the significance value.
17. The system of claim 16, wherein the oxygen saturation sensor is configured to obtain the oxygen saturation signal and the blood pressure signal from the patient.
18. The system of claim 16, comprising the output device, wherein the processor is configured to cause the output device to display a cerebral index value indicative of the patient's autoregulation status, an indication of a cerebral index value reliability, an indication of the patient's autoregulation status, or any combination thereof.

19. The system of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to provide an alarm signal to the output device, and the output device is configured to provide a visual or audible alarm based on the alarm signal.
20. The system of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to block transmission of the signal indicative of the patient's autoregulation status to the output device while the significance value is above a predetermined threshold.

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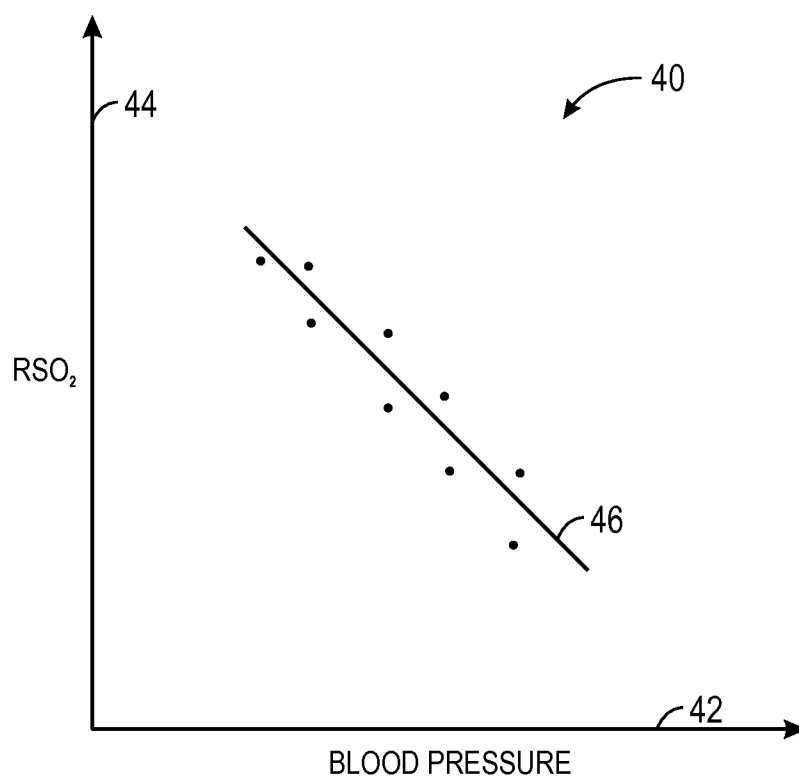
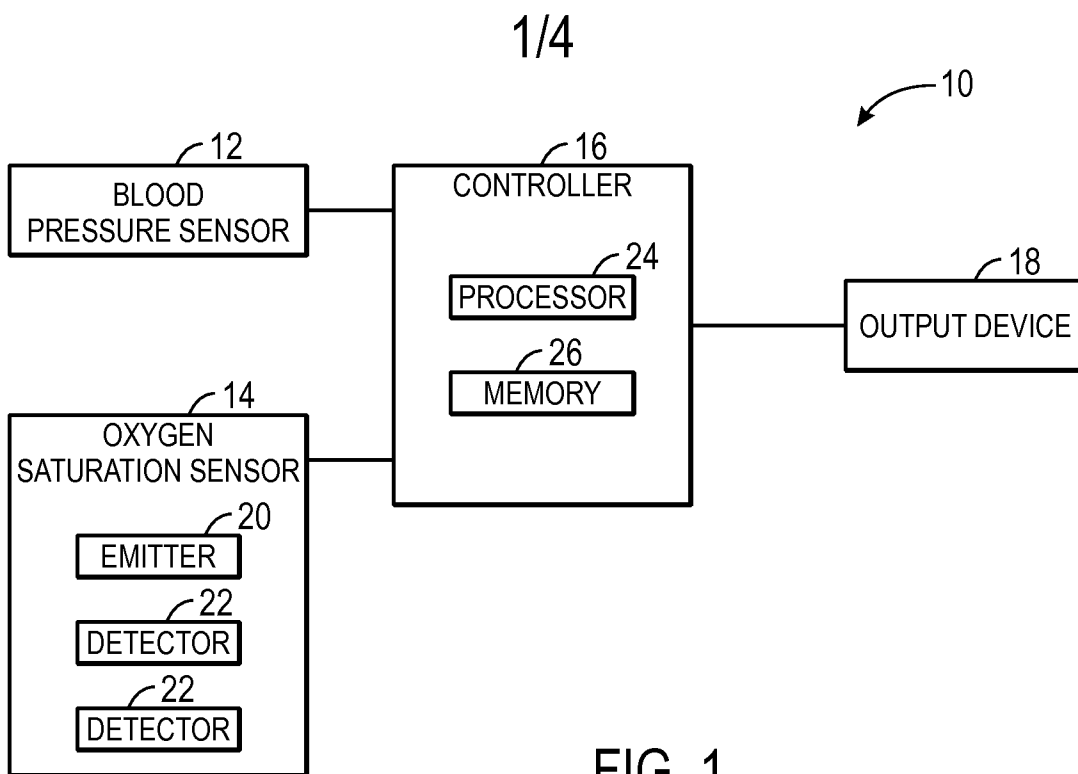


FIG. 2

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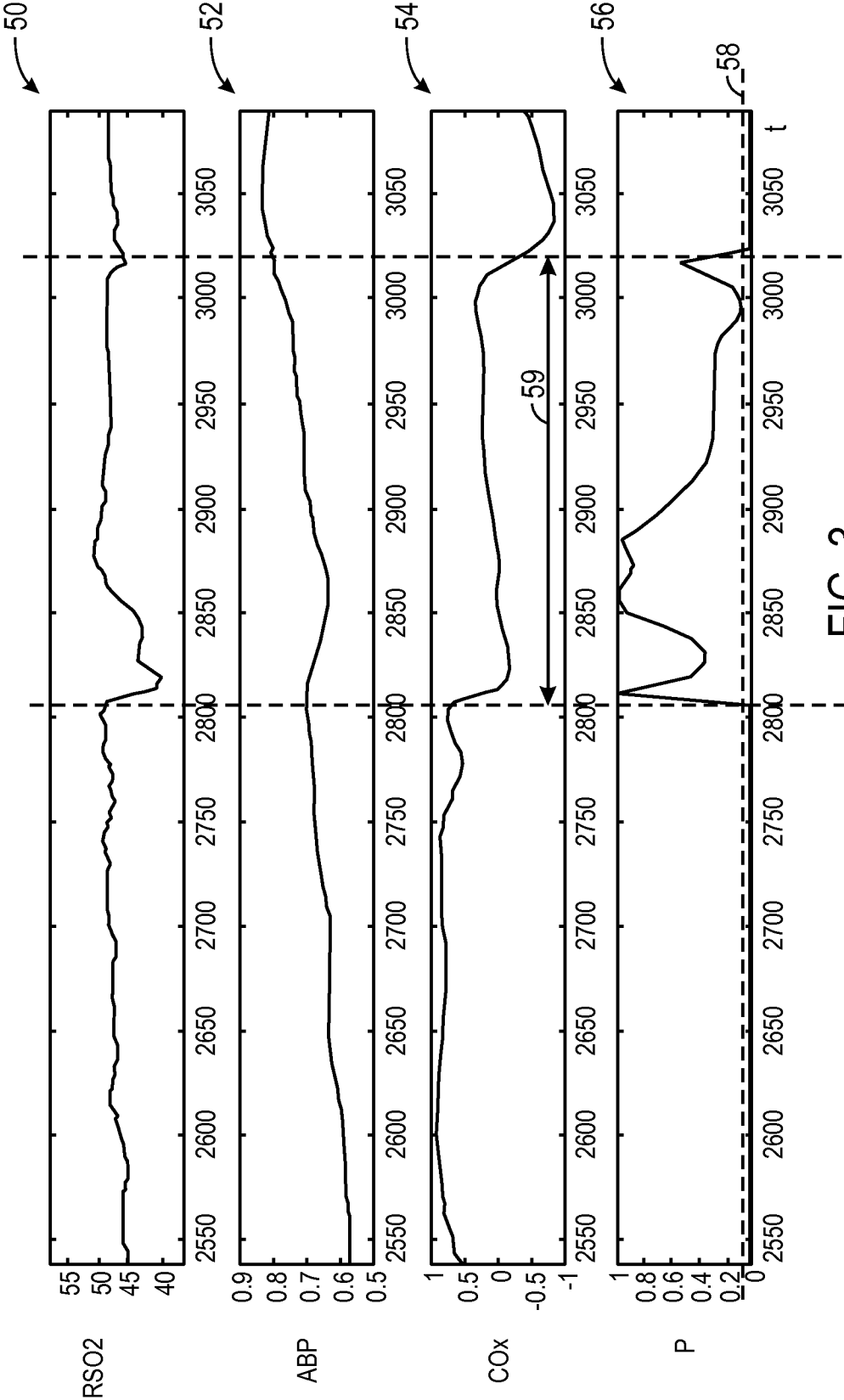


FIG. 3

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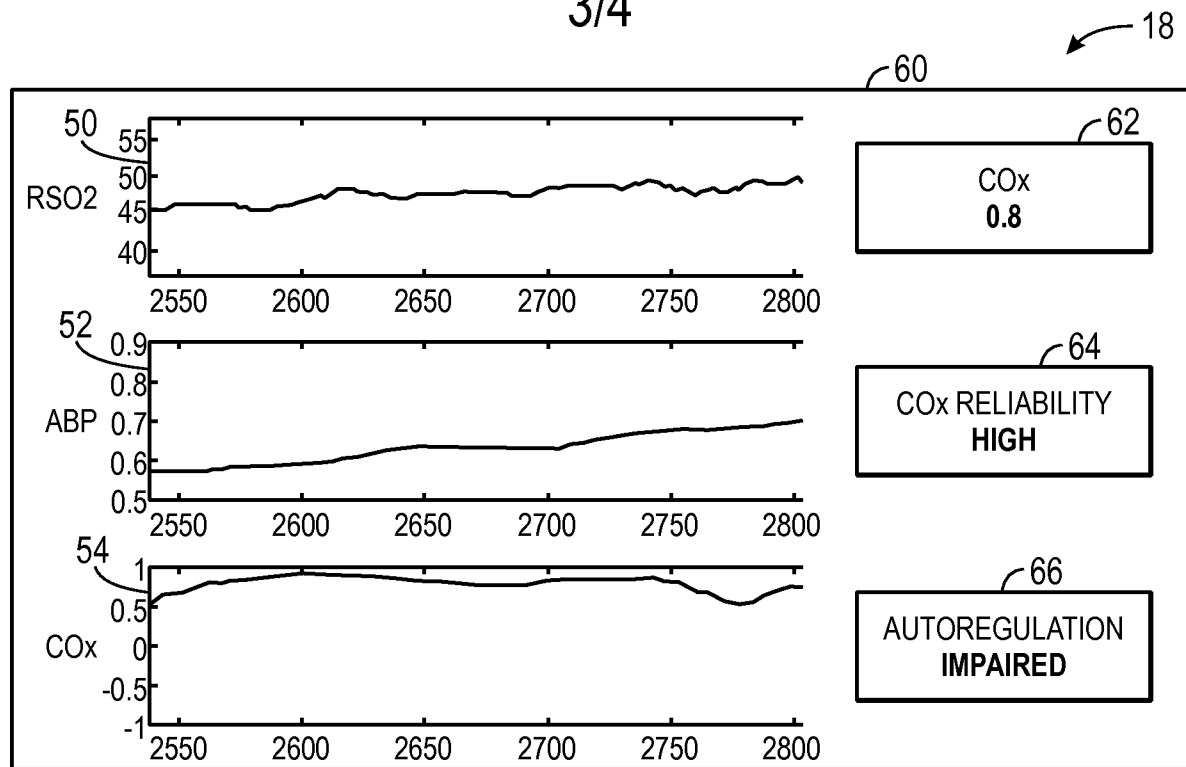


FIG. 4

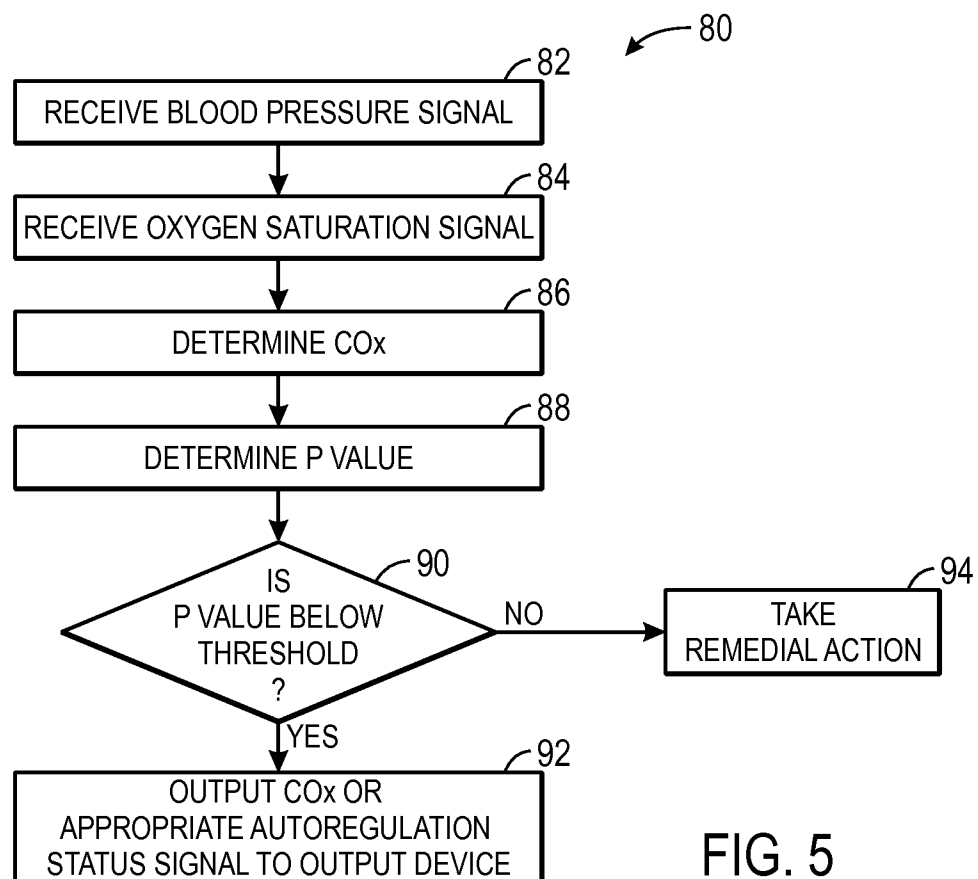
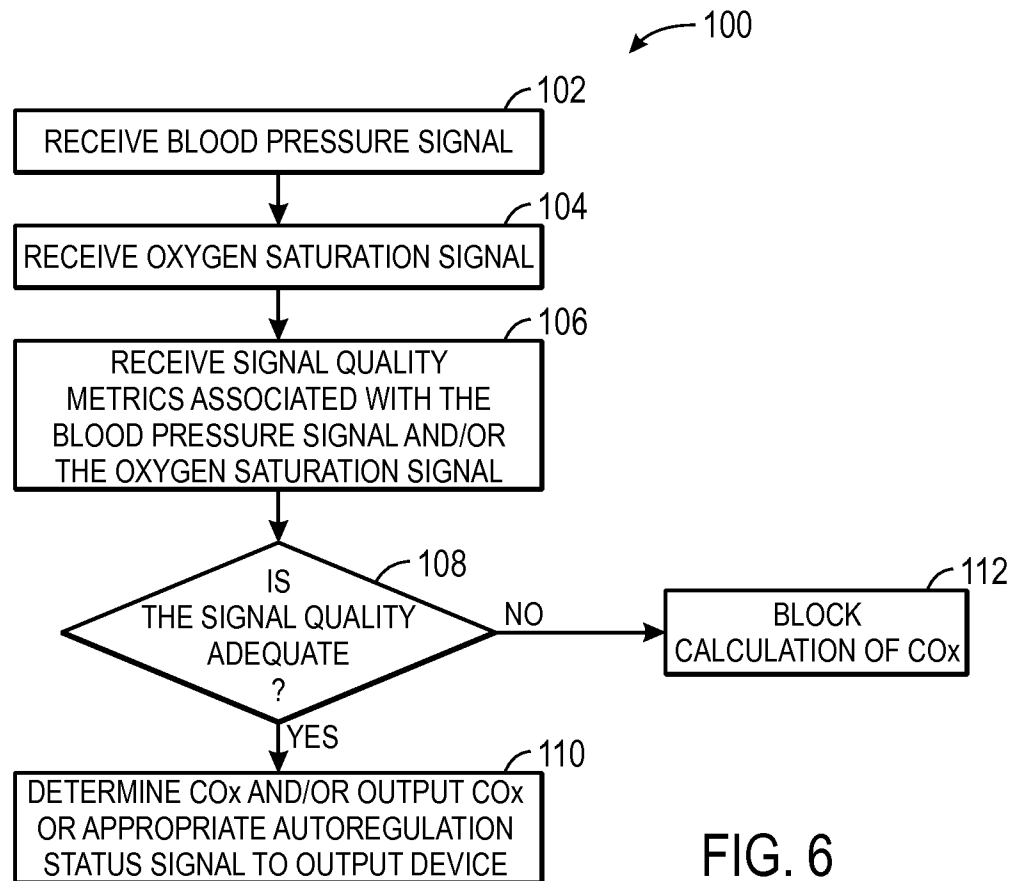


FIG. 5

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/055548

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61B5/00 A61B5/021 A61B5/1455
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 2008/097411 A1 (UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS [US]; BRADY KEN M [US]) 14 August 2008 (2008-08-14) page 1, line 12 - line 14 page 7, line 20 - line 23 page 8, line 4 - line 16 page 9, line 3 - line 6 page 20, line 12 - line 22 ----- -/--	1-20



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 December 2015

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/01/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/055548

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>ERIK D GOMMER ET AL: "Dynamic cerebral autoregulation: different signal processing methods without influence on results and reproducibility", MEDICAL & BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING & COMPUTING, SPRINGER, BERLIN, DE, vol. 48, no. 12, 4 November 2010 (2010-11-04), pages 1243-1250, XP019865763, ISSN: 1741-0444, DOI: 10.1007/S11517-010-0706-Y * section 1 "Introduction" * * page 1245, column 1, lines 8 - 11 * * section 2.3 "Coherence criterium" *</p>	1-20
A	<p>US 2012/149994 A1 (LUCZYK WILLIAM J [US] ET AL) 14 June 2012 (2012-06-14) paragraphs [0037], [0040]</p>	1,4,5,12
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