

NONINVASIVE ARTERIAL CONDITION DETECTING METHOD, SYSTEM, AND NON-TRANSITORY COMPUTER READABLE STORAGE MEDIUM

BACKGROUND

Field of Invention

[0001] The present disclosure relates to an arterial condition detecting method, system, and non-transitory computer readable storage medium, and more particularly, a noninvasive arterial condition detecting method, system, and non-transitory computer readable storage medium.

Description of Related Art

[0002] A stroke occurs when a blood vessel carrying oxygen and nutrients to the brain bursts or is blocked by a clot, and causes the brain to starve. If deprived of oxygen for even a short period of time, the brain nerve cells start to die. It is the No. 4 cause of death and a leading cause of disability in the United States. It also has serious negative impact on quality of life. Stroke patients suffer from depression and loss of memory in psychological aspect, and encounter difficulties in speech, mobility, and excretion in physical aspect.

[0003] Patients with carotid artery diseases, including those with arterial stiffness and a stenosis, have a considerable risk of stroke. Identification of risk factors for cerebrovascular disease in these patients may improve risk profiling and help the prevention of stroke.

[0004] Today several non-invasive techniques for measuring/detecting the severity of an arterial condition exist. This can be done by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), in vivo intravascular ultrasound (IVUS), arteriography,

or optical coherence tomography (OCT). However, the above-mentioned techniques are all rather complicated and expensive to use and therefore only patients with specific symptoms are offered such examinations. The consequence is that most patients have a critical arterial condition when examined.

SUMMARY

[0005] One aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a noninvasive arterial condition detecting system. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system includes a processing device and an electronic stethoscope configured for auscultating carotid artery to receive sound signals. The processing device records the sound signals, preprocesses the sound signal to reduce noise, measures a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time, and generates an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.

[0006] Another aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a noninvasive arterial condition detecting method. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method includes the following operations: receiving sound signals from an electronic stethoscope placed on a neck for auscultating carotid artery; recording and preprocessing the sound signals to reduce noise; measuring a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time of the sound signals; and generating an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.

[0007] Yet another aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a non-transitory computer readable storage medium to store a computer program to execute a noninvasive arterial condition detecting method. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method includes the following operations: receiving sound signals from an electronic stethoscope placed on a neck for auscultating carotid artery; recording and preprocessing the sound signals to reduce noise; measuring a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time of the sound signals; and generating an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.

[0008] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are by examples, and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The present disclosure can be more fully understood by reading the following detailed description of the embodiment, with reference made to the accompanying drawings as follows:

[0010] Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a noninvasive arterial condition detecting system according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0011] Fig. 2 is a graph of typical carotid blood flow sound waveform;

[0012] Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a noninvasive arterial condition detecting method according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0013] Fig. 4A is a scatter diagram of trough-peak time and trough-peak distance of a first set of clinical parameters; and

[0014] Fig. 4B is a scatter diagram of trough-peak time and trough-peak distance of a second set of clinical parameters

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments of the disclosure, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the description to refer to the same or like parts.

[0016] Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a noninvasive arterial condition detecting system according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 includes an electronic stethoscope 110, a processing device 120, and an earphone 130.

[0017] The electronic stethoscope 110 converts acoustic sound waves to sound signals in an electronic form. Health conditions of the carotid artery are important risk factors of strokes, because the blood is sent to the brain through carotid arteries. Therefore, the electronic stethoscope 110 is configured to auscultate the blood flow sound of carotid artery to extract useful features to estimate arterial conditions.

[0018] In one embodiment, the electronic stethoscope 110 uses a piezoelectric crystal at the head of a metal shaft as a transducer. In another embodiment, the transducer in the electronic stethoscope 110 is an electromagnetic diaphragm with a conductive inner surface to forms a

capacitive sensor. In yet another embodiment, the electronic stethoscope is also a wireless device communicating with the processing device via a Bluetooth or WiFi connection.

[0019] The processing device 120 is an electronic device connected to the electronic stethoscope 110, and has computing power to process the sound signals received from the electronic stethoscope 110. In one embodiment, the processing device 120 is a personal mobile device such as a smart phone or a tablet. In another embodiment, the processing device 120 is a microcontroller or an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), customized for the noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100. In yet another embodiment, the processing device 120 is a personal computer.

[0020] The processing device 120 records the sound signals and preprocesses the sound signal to reduce noise. The sound signals are recorded as segments, and the duration of each segment is at least longer than one cardiac cycle for feature extraction. Human heart rate is normally between 60 to 100 beats per minute, which means the duration of the segment is at least between 0.6 to 1 seconds. In one embodiment, the duration of the recorded segments of the sound signals is 1 minute to include multiple cardiac cycles. In another embodiment, the duration of recorded segments of the sound signals is 5 minutes.

[0021] The sound signals are preprocessed to reduce noise from the patient sounds and movements, small movements of the electronic stethoscope 110, and environment background noise. In one embodiment, adaptive filtering is

used to reduce the noise from the above-described source. In another embodiment, wavelet denoising technique is used for noise reduction.

[0022] Fig. 2 is a graph of typical carotid blood flow sound waveform. In Fig. 2, the x-axis represents time, and the y-axis represents amplitude of the sound pressure. The segments of the sound signals recorded by the processing device 120 contain multiple sub-segments similar to the graph shown in Fig. 2. The peak S1 is associated with systole, the part of cardiac cycle in which the heart muscle contracts to force blood into main blood vessels. The force of the blood pumped into the vessels is exerted on elastic walls of carotid arteries, and produces blood flow sound as the mechanism of drums.

[0023] Since the walls of the carotid arteries are elastic, they vibrate after hit by the blood pumping force and generate the ripple waveform as shown in Fig. 2. The first valley S2 represents resilience of the carotid arterial walls. Healthy carotid arteries with elastic walls spring back quickly with little amplitude attenuation. In other words, an amplitude difference and a time difference between the first peak S1 and a first valley S2 are related to arterial conditions, and are called a trough-peak distance 220 and a trough-peak time 210, respectively.

[0024] As the elasticity of the walls of the carotid arteries decreases or the severity of arterial stenosis increases, the response of the walls of the carotid arteries becomes slower and the amplitude attenuates quickly, which means the trough-peak time 210 increases and the trough-peak distance 220 decreases. In the present disclosure, the trough-peak time 210 and the trough-peak

distance 220 are utilized to serve as indicators of arterial conditions and generate an estimate result of arterial conditions.

[0025] The arterial conditions are related to various clinical parameters, such as age, gender, and ethnicity, etc. Accordingly, ranges of the trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220 also vary according to the clinical parameters. In one embodiment, a first threshold value for the trough-peak distance 220 and a second threshold value for the trough-peak time 210 are determined according to the clinical parameters. In other words, nominal values of users of groups associated with different sets of clinical parameters are determined. The more the measured results of the trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220 deviates from the nominal values in an unfavorable way, the higher the risk of having arterial conditions related to stroke is.

[0026] In one embodiment, the first threshold value and the second threshold value are obtained with sample data of the sound signals of carotid arteries collected from subjects of different age groups and genders, such as male 30-40 years old, female 30-40 years old, male 40-50 years old, female 40-50 years old, male 50-60 years old, female 50-60 years old, male more than 60 years old, and female more than 60 years old. Each group includes at least 10 subjects, and the sample data of each subject includes 5 2-minute segments of the sound signals recorded from carotid arteries auscultation. The first threshold value and the second threshold value are the averages of the trough-peak distance 220 and trough-peak time 210 measured in the 50 segments (5 segments for 10 subjects). The division of age groups and the

number of segments of each subject described herein are only for example and should not be used to limit the present disclosure.

[0027] In another embodiment, the first threshold value and the second threshold value are the upper quartile value of all trough-peak distance 220 and trough-peak time 210 from the sample data, respectively. In yet another embodiment, the subjects of the training data are further divided into a smoking group and non-smoking group.

[0028] The trough-peak distance 220 and the trough-peak time 210 measured from user are respectively compared to the first threshold value and the second threshold value obtained from the above-described training data to generate the estimate result of arterial conditions. When the trough-peak distance 220 is smaller than the first threshold value or the trough-peak time 210 is larger than the second threshold value, the arterial condition is estimated to be abnormal, and the user is advised to consult a doctor.

[0029] These two indicators are easy to measure noninvasively, thus avoiding the expensive cost of examination and brings convenience for people with high stroke risk to monitor their own health regularly at home. Moreover, the noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 can be implemented on a personal mobile device, which further facilitates detecting signs of arterial conditions early and take preventive measures before stroke happens.

[0030] The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 also includes the earphone 130. The earphone 130 is connected to the processing device 120 to receive the sound signal from the electronic stethoscope 110 in real-time for aiding to position the electronic stethoscope 110 for auscultating the carotid

artery. With aid from the earphone 130, users without formal medical training can easily locate the carotid arteries by listening whether a clear pulsing sound is present. In one embodiment, the earphone 130 is a pair of in-ear headphones. In another embodiment, the earphone 130 is a pair of noise-canceling headphones to block out the background noise.

[0031] Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a noninvasive arterial condition detecting method according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method 300 includes the following operations. For convenience and clarity of explanation, the following explanation of the operations of the noninvasive arterial condition detecting method 300 takes the noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 shown in Fig. 1 as an example, but the disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0032] Operation S310 is receiving sound signals from an electronic stethoscope 110 placed on a neck for auscultating carotid artery. In one embodiment, an earphone 130 is utilized to aid placing the electronic stethoscope 110 at the correct position to improve the qualities of the sound signals received.

[0033] Operation S320 is recording and preprocessing the sound signals to reduce noise. In one embodiment, the sound signals received from the electronic stethoscope 110 are recorded and preprocessed by the processing device 120. The processing device 120 reduce the noise of the sound signals by various techniques such as wavelet denoising, and cut a 2-minute segment from the sound signals recorded and preprocessed according to the signal noise ratio (SNR) for the next operation. In another embodiment, the

processing device 120 is combined with the electronic stethoscope 110 by embedding a microcontroller in the electronic stethoscope 110.

[0034] Operation S330 is measuring a trough-peak distance 220 and a trough-peak time 210 of the sound signals. The details of this operation is given in the above paragraphs, and therefore not repeated herein. In one embodiment, the recorded and preprocessed segments of the sound signals are of 2 minutes duration, and include 120-200 cardiac cycles. The trough-peak distance 220 and the trough-peak time 210 of each cardiac cycle is measured for the next operation.

[0035] Operation S340 is generating an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance 220 and the trough-peak time 210. In one embodiment, a first threshold value for the trough-peak distance 220 and a second threshold value for the trough-peak time 210 are determined according to clinical parameters. Details of how to determine the first threshold value and the second threshold value are given in the above paragraphs. It is worth noting that the estimate result is generated by comparing the average of the trough-peak distance 220 and the trough-peak time 210 when multiple trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220 are measured for the segments of the sound signals lasting longer than one cardiac cycle. When the average of the trough-peak distance 220 is smaller than the first threshold value and the average of the trough-peak time 210 is larger than the second threshold value, the estimate result is abnormality and medical consultation is advised.

[0036] In another embodiment, training data of the sound signals of blood flow sound of carotid arteries collected from subjects associated with different sets of clinical parameters are utilized for machine learning. Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B are scatter diagrams of trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220 of a first set of clinical parameters (male, 30-40 years old) and a second set of clinical parameters (male, 50-60 years old), respectively. The data points falling into the bracketed parts are trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220, which are the time difference and amplitude difference between the first peak S1 and the first valley S2 associated with systole of each cardiac cycle.

[0037] The scatter diagrams of the segments of the sound signals obtained from subjects with or without arterial conditions are divided into groups associated with different sets of clinical parameters, and utilized as training data of machine learning algorithm (e.g. Support Vector Machine, Relevance Vector Machine or Bayesian Networks) to find the patterns of the scatter diagrams of the trough-peak time 210 and trough-peak distance 220. The patterns acquired from the training stage are pre-loaded in the processing device 120. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method 300 or the noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 matches the scatter diagram of the trough-peak distance 220 and trough-peak time 210 to the patterns associated with the same clinical parameters as the user, and generate the estimate result according to the matching result.

[0038] In yet another embodiment, the processing device 120 further includes a display (not shown in the figure) to display the scatter diagram generated from

the sound signals received from the user together with the scatter diagram of a subject with healthy carotid arteries with the same clinical parameters as the user to visualize the estimate result.

[0039] The trough-peak time 210 and the trough-peak distance 220 are features extracted from the sound signals of carotid artery auscultation, and there are other features contained in the sound signals, which are useful for detecting the arterial conditions. For example, the Gammatone filterbank generates an envelope feature of the sound signal, and the shape of the envelope is also related to the elasticity of the walls of the carotid arteries. Longer envelope indicates slower attenuation and better elasticity, Moreover, the Hilbert-Huang Transform generates frequency data associated with the sound signals, and can be used as features to detect arterial conditions as well. The above-mentioned features are integrable with the trough-peak distance 220 and the trough-peak time 210 to generate the estimate result.

[0040] The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method 300 may take the form of a computer program product stored on a computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable instructions embodied in the medium. The operation of the computer program is described in details in the above paragraphs, and therefore not repeated herein. Any suitable storage medium may be used including non-volatile memory such as read only memory (ROM), programmable read only memory (PROM), erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM), and electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) devices; volatile memory such as static random access memory (SRAM), dynamic random access memory (DRAM), and double data rate

random access memory (DDR-RAM); optical storage devices such as compact disc read only memories (CD-ROMs) and digital versatile disc read only memories (DVD-ROMs); and magnetic storage devices such as hard disk drives (HDD) and floppy disk drives.

[0041] The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system 100 and the noninvasive arterial condition detecting method 300 offer various advantages. The usage does not take professional medical knowledge. Moreover, they are cost-effective such that people with high stroke risk can monitor their own health at home regularly before the arterial conditions become severe.

[0042] Although the present disclosure has been described in considerable detail with reference to certain embodiments thereof, other embodiments are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the embodiments contained herein.

[0043] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the structure of the present disclosure without departing from the scope or spirit of the disclosure. In view of the foregoing, it is intended that the present disclosure cover modifications and variations of this disclosure provided they fall within the scope of the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A noninvasive arterial condition detecting system, comprising:
an electronic stethoscope configured for auscultating carotid artery to receive sound signals; and
a processing device connected to the electronic stethoscope
wherein the processing device records the sound signals, preprocesses the sound signal to reduce noise, measures a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time, and generates an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.
2. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing device compares the trough-peak distance with a first threshold, and when the trough-peak distance is smaller than the first threshold value, the estimate result is abnormality.
3. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first threshold value is determined according to clinical parameters.
4. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing device compares the trough-peak time with a second threshold value, and when the trough-peak time is larger than the second threshold value, the estimate result is abnormality.

5. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the second threshold value is determined according to clinical parameters.

6. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising an earphone connected to the processing device to receive the sound signal from the electronic stethoscope in real-time for aiding to position the electronic stethoscope for auscultating the carotid artery.

7. A noninvasive arterial condition detecting method, comprising:

(a) receiving sound signals from an electrical stethoscope placed on a neck for auscultating carotid artery;

(b) recording and preprocessing the sound signals to reduce noise;

(c) measuring a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time of the sound signals; and

(d) generating an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.

8. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method as claimed in claim 7, wherein step(d) comprises:

comparing the trough-peak distance with a first threshold value, and generating the estimate result as abnormality when the trough-peak distance is smaller than the first threshold value.

9. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the first threshold value is determined according to clinical parameters.

10. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method as claimed in claim 7, wherein step(d) comprises:

comparing the trough-peak time with a second threshold value, and generating the estimate result as abnormality when the trough-peak time is larger than the second threshold.

11. The noninvasive arterial condition detecting method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the second threshold value is determined according to clinical parameters.

12. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium to store a computer program to execute a noninvasive arterial conditions detecting method, the noninvasive arterial conditions detecting method comprising:

(a) receiving sound signals from an electrical stethoscope placed on a neck for auscultating carotid artery;

(b) recording and preprocessing the sound signals to reduce noise;

(c) measuring a trough-peak distance and a trough-peak time of the sound signals; and

(d) generating an estimate result of arterial conditions according to the trough-peak distance and the trough-peak time.