

A CASE 12-15 TERHELÉSES EKG RENDSZER, A MAC 12,
MUSE RENDSZER, HI-RES EKG JELENTŐSÉGE ÉS ELŐNYEI

DR. REMES PÉTER

ELŐADÁS

a Magyar Honvédség belgyógyász főorvosai és
cardiológusai részére

1989. december

KECSKEMÉT

EKG ANALÍZIS 12 ELVEZETÉSBŐL

**DIAGNOSZTIKA 12 PROGRAM SEGÍTSÉGÉVEL
KLINIKAI ÁLLAPOT - EKG LELET CSAK EGY A LELETEK
KÖZÜL**

**MACPC ELEKTROKARDIOGRÁF NYUGALMI EKG FELVÉTEL
MAC 12 ELEKTROKARDIOGRÁF NYUGALMI EKG ANALÍZIS
MARQUETTE CASE 12, CASE 15 ELEKTROKARDIOGRÁF TERHELÉSES
EKG ANALÍZIS
MUSE RENDSZER**

EKG DIAGNÓZIS 12 SL SZÁMÍTÓGÉPES PROGRAM SEGÍTSÉGÉVEL

RVH = JOBB KAMRA HYPERTRÓFIA

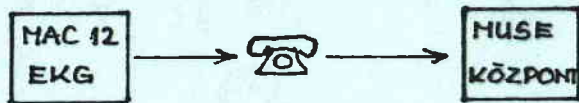
1. HA V_1 -ben ÁLTALÁNOS POZITÍV R HULLÁM
2. HA V_1 -ben NEM TÚLSÁGOSAN NAGY S HULLÁM
3. HA QRS VEKTOR $> 60^\circ$
4. HA ÉLETKOR > 20 év
HA EZEK KÖZÜL LEGALÁBB NÉHÁNY TELJESÜL,
AKKOR A DIAGNÓZIS RVH

HA AZ ÖSSZES FELTÉTEL TELJESÜL A PROGRAM
TOVÁBB KERES

5. HA MAGASABB AZ R HULLÁM, NAGYOBB MÉRVŰ RVH
TÉTELEZHETŐ FEL
6. HA NAGYOBB A JOBBRA DEVIÁCIÓ (MENNÉL $> 60^\circ$ R VEKTOR)
NAGYOBB RVH TÉTELEZHETŐ FEL

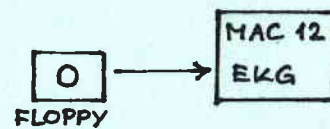
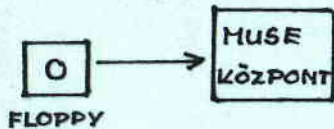
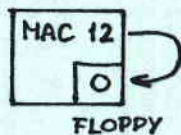
EKG ELEKTRONIKUS ÁTVITELE ÉS TÁROLÁSA

1. **DIREKT ÁTVITEL TELEFON VONALON MUSE RENDSZERBE VAGY MÁSIK EKG KÉSZÜLÉKBE**

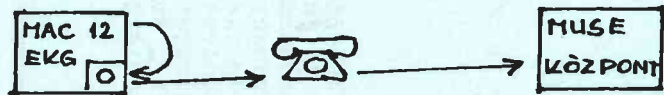


TÁROLÁS FLOPPY DISKEN, AMI BETÖLTHETŐ MUSE RENDSZERBE VAGY MÁSIK EKG KÉSZÜLÉKBE

- 2.

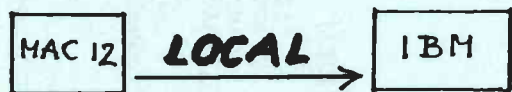


- 3.



FLOPPY AZONNAL TÁROLÁS, KÉSŐBB (ÉSSZAKA) ÁTVITEL

- 4.



HELYI ÖSSZEKÖTTETÉS SZÁMÍTÓGÉPPEL, TUDOMÁNYOS KUTATÁS

EKG ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÁSA MUSE RENDSZER

- 1. SOROS ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÁS**
- 2. AUTOMATIKUS REPORT GENERÁLÁS**
- 3. EDITÁLÁS**
- 4. A TÁROLT FELVÉTELEK BEHÍVÁSA**
- 5. EKG FELVÉTELEK KEZELÉSE, KARBANTARTÁSA**
- 6. KUTATÁS**
 - KRITÉRIUMOK FEJLESZTÉSE**
 - PROGRAM FEJLESZTÉSE**
 - ADATBÁZISKERESÉS**
 - ISMÉTELTEN ANALIZÁLÓ SEGÉDPROGRAM**
 - KIBŐVÍTETT MÉRÉS**
 - CPU - CPU KOMMUNIKÁCIÓ**
 - 12SL ANALÍZIS PROGRAMFEJLESZTÉS**

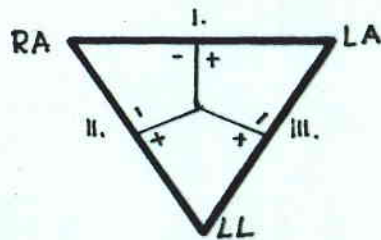
1. FELVÉTEL
2. MÉRÉS
3. DIAGNÓZIS
4. MEGJELENÍTÉS
5. ÁTVITEL ÉS TÁROLÁS
6. ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÁS

A PÁCIENS ADATAINAK FELVÉTELE

NÉV
ÉLETKOR
SZEMÉLYI SZÁM
NEM
TESTMAGASSÁG
TESTSÚLY
FAJ
GYÓGYSZERELEÉS

A 12 SL ANALÍZIS PROGRAM ÉLETKOR ÉS NEM SZERINT
SPECIFIKÁLT KRITÉRIUMOKAT TARTALMAZ
GYERMEK EKG FELVÉTEL

12 ELVEZETÉS



EINTHOVEN SZABÁLY SZERINT $I + III = II$.

AHA AJÁNLÁS SZERINT KÖZVETLEN FELVÉTEL

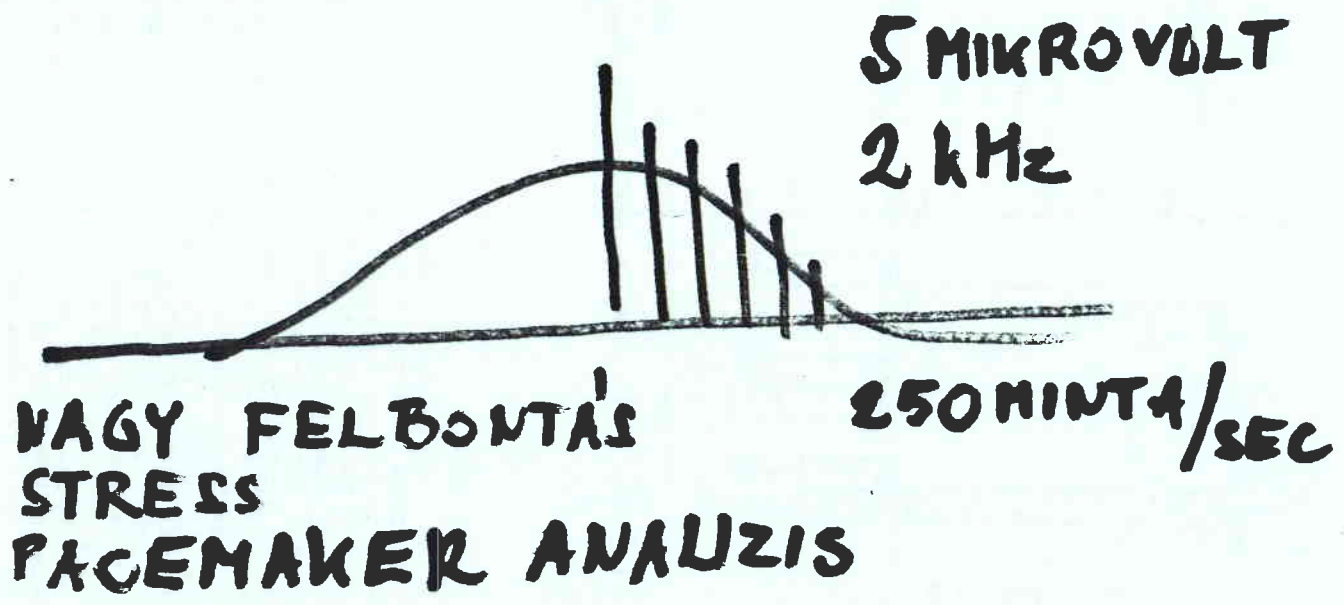
I, II, V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅, V₆

EINTHOVEN SZABÁLY SZERINT III, aVR, aVL, aVF

16 ELVEZETÉS (KÜLÖN OPTIÓ): JOBB KAMRA INFARCTUS
GYEREK EKG ANALÍZIS
FRANK XYZ

42 ELVEZETÉS
10 MÁSODPERCES ADATBÁZISÁNAK
2,5 MÁSODPERCES MEGJELENÍTÉSE

DIGITALIZÁLA'S MINTAVÉTEL



ZAJSZŰRÉS:

- ALAPZAJSZŰRÉS (MINDEN ELVEZETÉSEN)

JEL/ZAJ VISZONY ($> 130 \text{ dB}$)

Egy MILLIOMOD RÉSZÉ MARAD

- JELÉRZÉKELŐ MODUL A PACIENSEN

- HÁLÓZATI BRUMM

- ARTEFAKTUMOK: kisfrekvenciás
légzés, elektroda-bőr, GBR

izomhang

nagyfrekvenciás 

- STABILIZÁLÓ SZŰRŐK 0,01 SIMITÁS

0,02

0,16

0,32

HIBÁS ELVEZETÉSEK

ÉRZÉKENYSÉG BEÁLLÍTÁSA : GYEREK
GRÁF, ANALIZIS

- MÉRÉS :
1. QRS DETEKTÁLÁS
 2. MEDIAN KÉPZÉS
 3. A HULLÁM KEZDETÉNEK
VÉGÉNEK KIMÉRÉSE
 4. P HULLÁM DETEKTÁLÁS
 5. A HULLÁMOK KIMÉRÉSE
- SIMULTÁN 12-15 ELVEZETÉS BEN

MEDIÁN KÉPZÉS

0 5 10 15 100 MEDIÁN
10

0 5 10 15 ↓ 100 KÖZÉPÉRTÉK
26

DIAGNOSIS:**DOMINANS RITMUS.**

- PACE RITMUS
- PITVARI LEBEGÉS
- ECTOPIÁS PITVARI RITMUS
- SINUS RITMUS
- JUNCTIONÁS RITMUS
- PITVARREMEGÉS
- KATÁRIZÁTLAN RITMUS

SINUS RHYTHMUS:

- ECTOPIC
- AV BLOCK
- SA BLOCK
- PR INTERVAL
- SINUS ARRHYTHMIA

MORFOLOGIAI ANALÍZIS:

- WPW

- PITVARI HYPERTROFIA

- QRS ELTÉRÉSEK: Kisfeszültség

Pulmonális betegség

QRS-tengely deviatio

THLARA SZÁR BLOKOK

INTRAVENTRICULARIS

VEZETÉSI ZAVAROK

- KAMRAI HYPERTROFIAK

- INFARCTUSOK

QRS - ST - T ELVÁLTOZÁSOK:

- INFARCTUS IDEJE

ST ELEV: - EPICARDIALIS SÉRÜLÉS, LOCALIZÁCIÓ

- PERICARDITIS, KORAI REPOLARIZÁCIÓ

- KATARÓZATLAN ST ELEVÁCIÓ, NEM SPEC. ELEV

ST DEPR: - SUBENDOCARDIALIS SÉRÜLÉS

- KATARÓZATLAN ST DEPRESSIO

- DIGITALIS KATÁS

- JÁRULÉKOS ST DEPR: KÖNCS, NEM

- NEM SPEC. DEPR.

T-HULLÁM:

- ISCHAEMIA, LOCALIZÁCIO
- NEM SPECIFIKUS
- QRS-T \neq
- QT távolság

1699 HEGYLLAPÍTÁS + KORLÁTLAN SAJÁT

4 KÓD:

- N - NORMÁLIS
- A - KÓROS
- B - KATÁREIET
- O - EGYÉBKÉNT KÓROS EIET

HI-RES EKG

1. 2.

LATE POTENTIAL

HFLA: HIGH FREQUENCY LOW AMPLITUDE

RMS: ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE

VECTOR MAGNITUDE

$$VM = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

1. NYUGALMI EKG + LATE POTENTIAL
2. HOLTÉR
3. TERKELESES EKG
4. IZOTÓP DIAGNOSZTIKA

2.

- FELTÉTELEK :
- csak alacsony zajszintű gépek
 - spec. jel átlagolás
 - soft ware
 - FRANK X, Y, Z
 - Fast Furier Transformatio FFT
 - VEKTOR MAGNITUDÓ

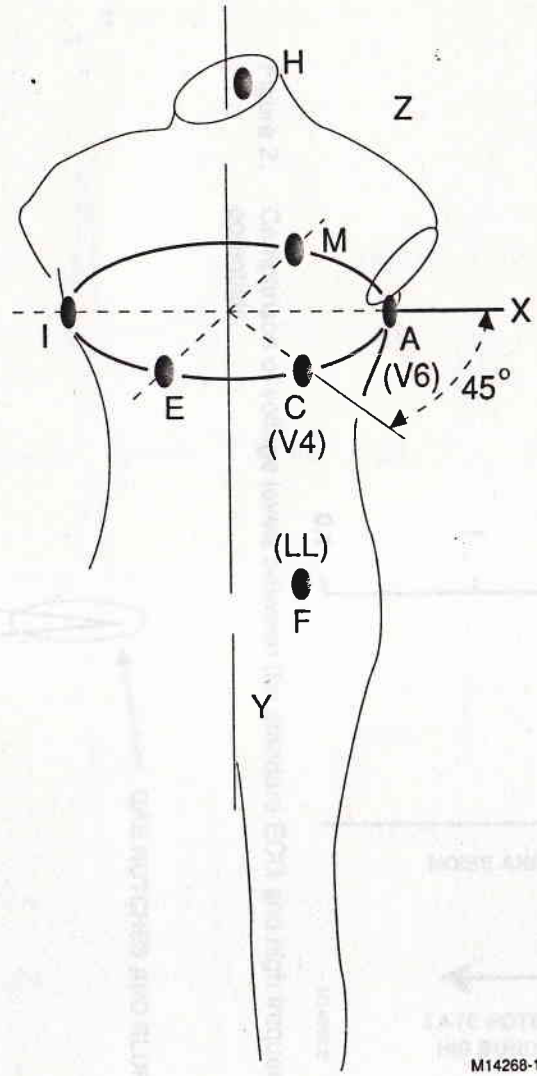


Figure 1. Frank lead set electrode locations. Leads I, E, C, A, and M are level at the fifth intercostal space.

The standard ECG signal from a frequency range of 0.05 - 100 Hz with amplitudes probably between 10 uV to 1 mV. Diagnostically significant high frequency low amplitude (HF/LA) information is lost on the standard ECG due to noise, resolution, and bandwidth limitations of the standard electrocardiogram recording system of the 1950's. Signal processing techniques used in conjunction with the HF/LA information recover several times the standard ECG resolution.

The standard ECG signal spans a frequency range of 0.05 - 100 Hz, with amplitudes typically between 10 μ V and 1 mV. Diagnostically significant high frequency, low amplitude (HFLA) information, not seen on the standard ECG due to noise, resolution, and bandwidth limitations of the standard electrocardiograph recording, exist in the 0.1 - 10 μ V range. Signal averaging techniques used in conjunction with the HI-RES acquisition module permit recovery of HFLA information (late potentials, QRS slurs, etc.).

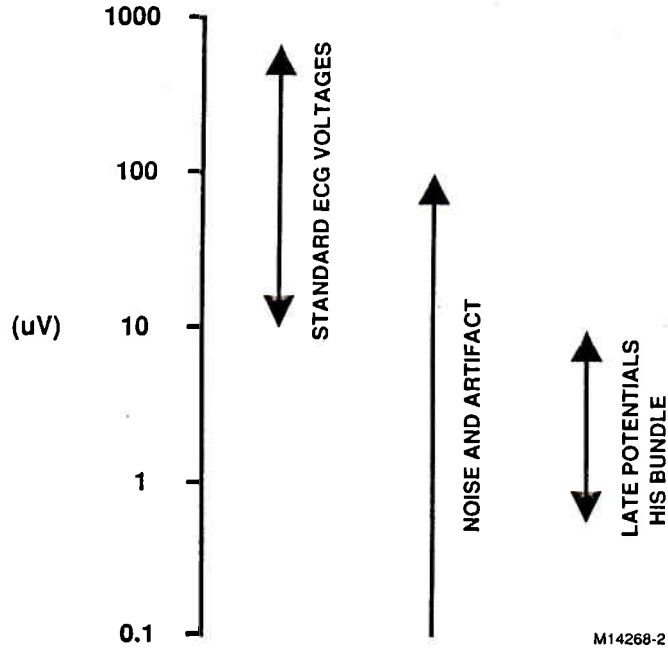


Figure 2. Comparison of voltage levels between the standard ECG and high frequency, low amplitude late potentials.

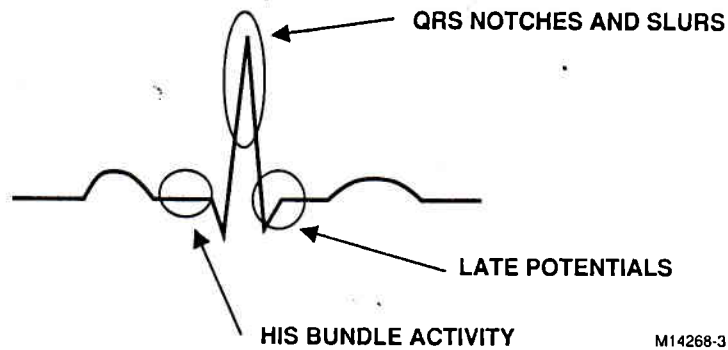
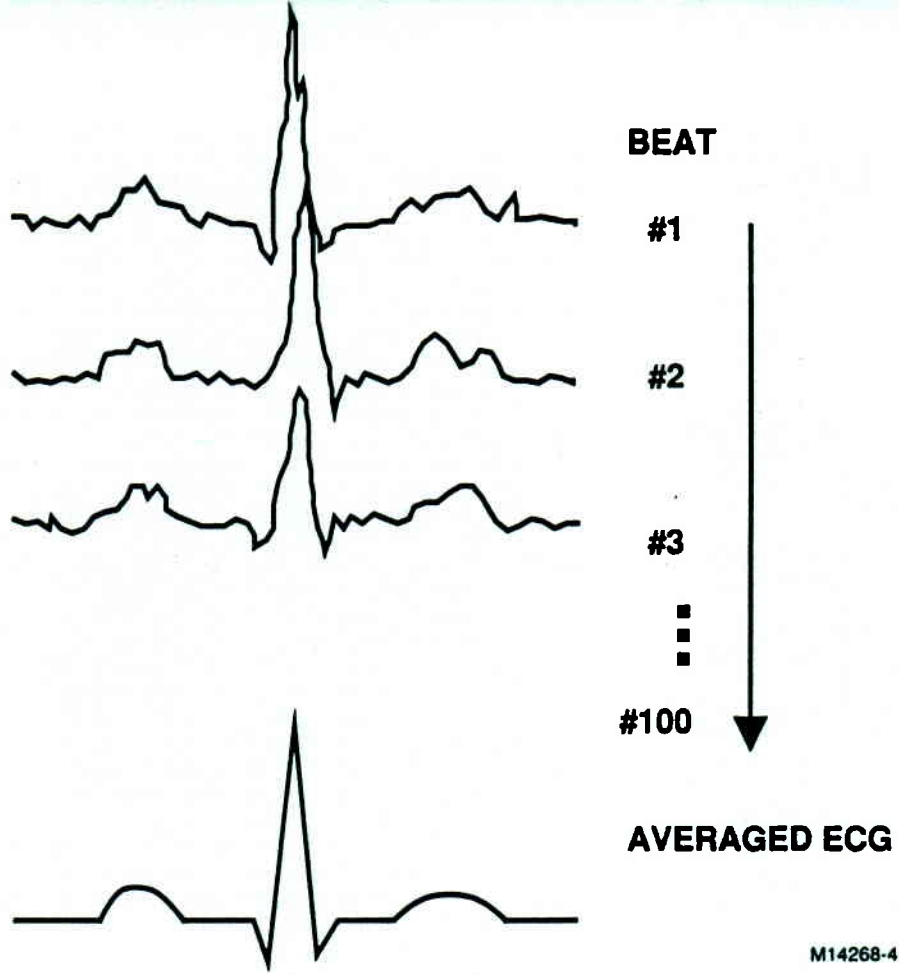
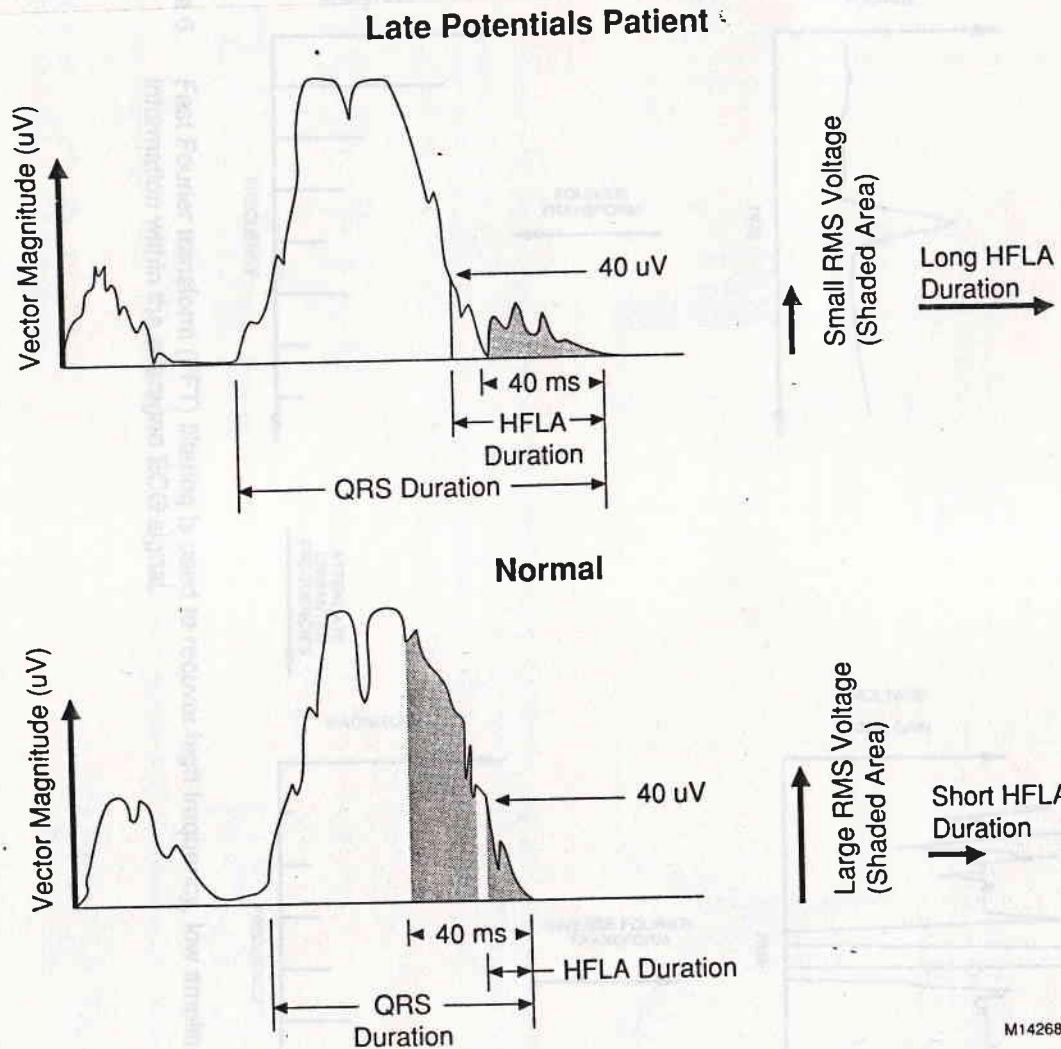


Figure 3. Location of high frequency, low amplitude (HFLA) information within the ECG.



M14268-4

Signal averaging to reduce noise in the ECG.



1. QRS KIMÉRES
2. 40ms
3. 40µV (50µV)

Figure 5. HI-RES vector magnitude plots showing typical results for subjects with and without late potentials.

FFT FILTERING

The fast Fourier filter transform (FFT) is ideally suited to processing ECG signals for the recovery of high frequency, low amplitude (HFLA) signals. The FFT transform converts the ECG signal from its initial form, in the time domain, into what is called the frequency domain. Stated another way, the ECG signal is analyzed to determine the amplitudes of a series of harmonically related sine waves (Fourier terms) that, when added together, will produce the original signal. The HFLA information is contained in the higher frequency terms of the Fourier series.

The Fourier transform is used at two levels in the analysis program. Incoming beats are transformed for correlation with the template beat and for alignment prior to inclusion in the signal average. However, each beat is stored in the average in its time domain form. The FFT is applied again to convert the final averaged signal into the frequency domain where filtering, to recover HFLA information, is applied (Figure 6). An inverse FFT converts this filtered averaged signal back into the time domain. This process is applied separately to the X, Y, and Z leads to produce the bottom plot of lead data in each HI-RES report.

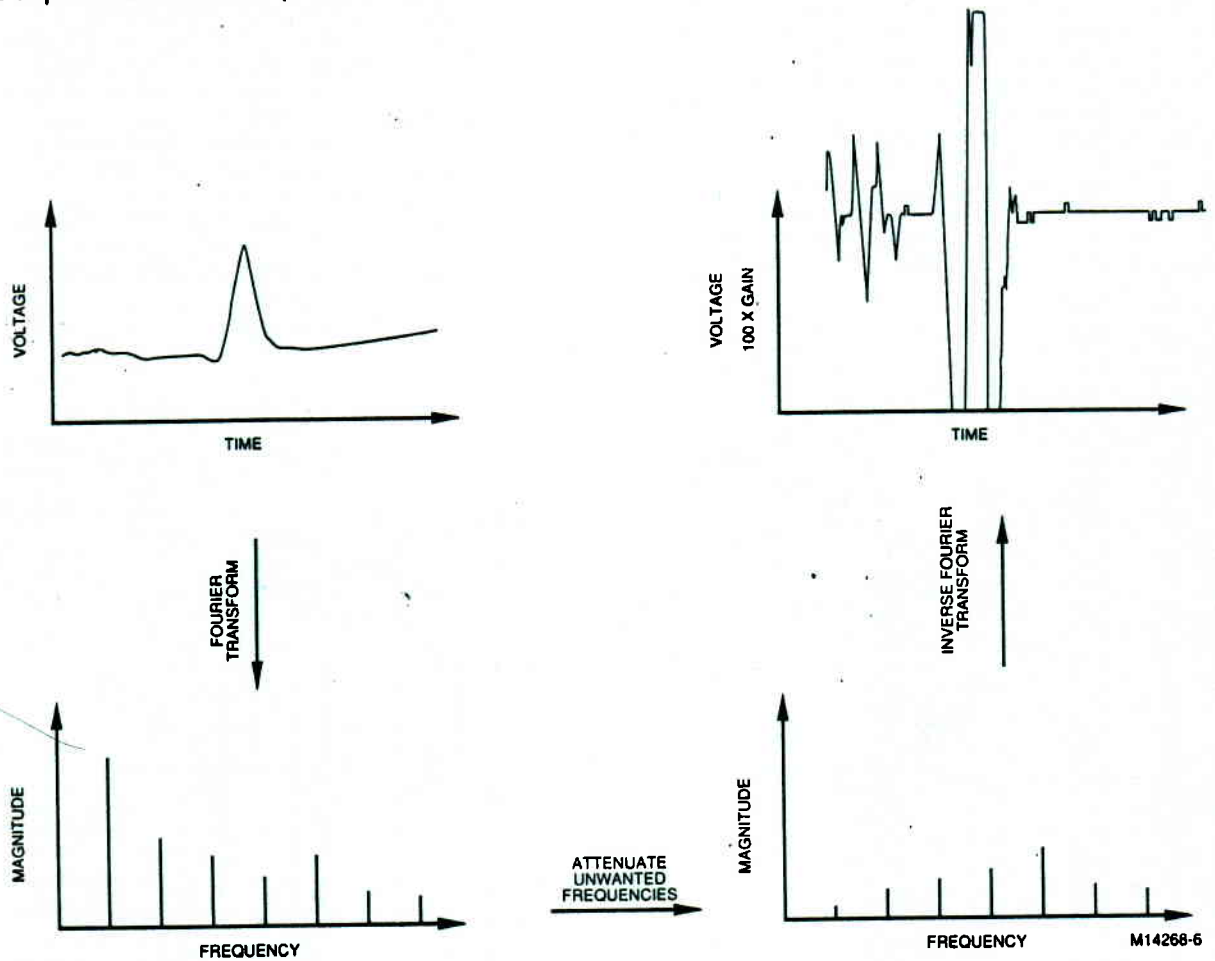


Figure 6. Fast Fourier transform (FFT) filtering is used to recover high frequency, low amplitude (HFLA) information within the averaged ECG signal.

Vector Magnitude: 40 - 250 Hz

26

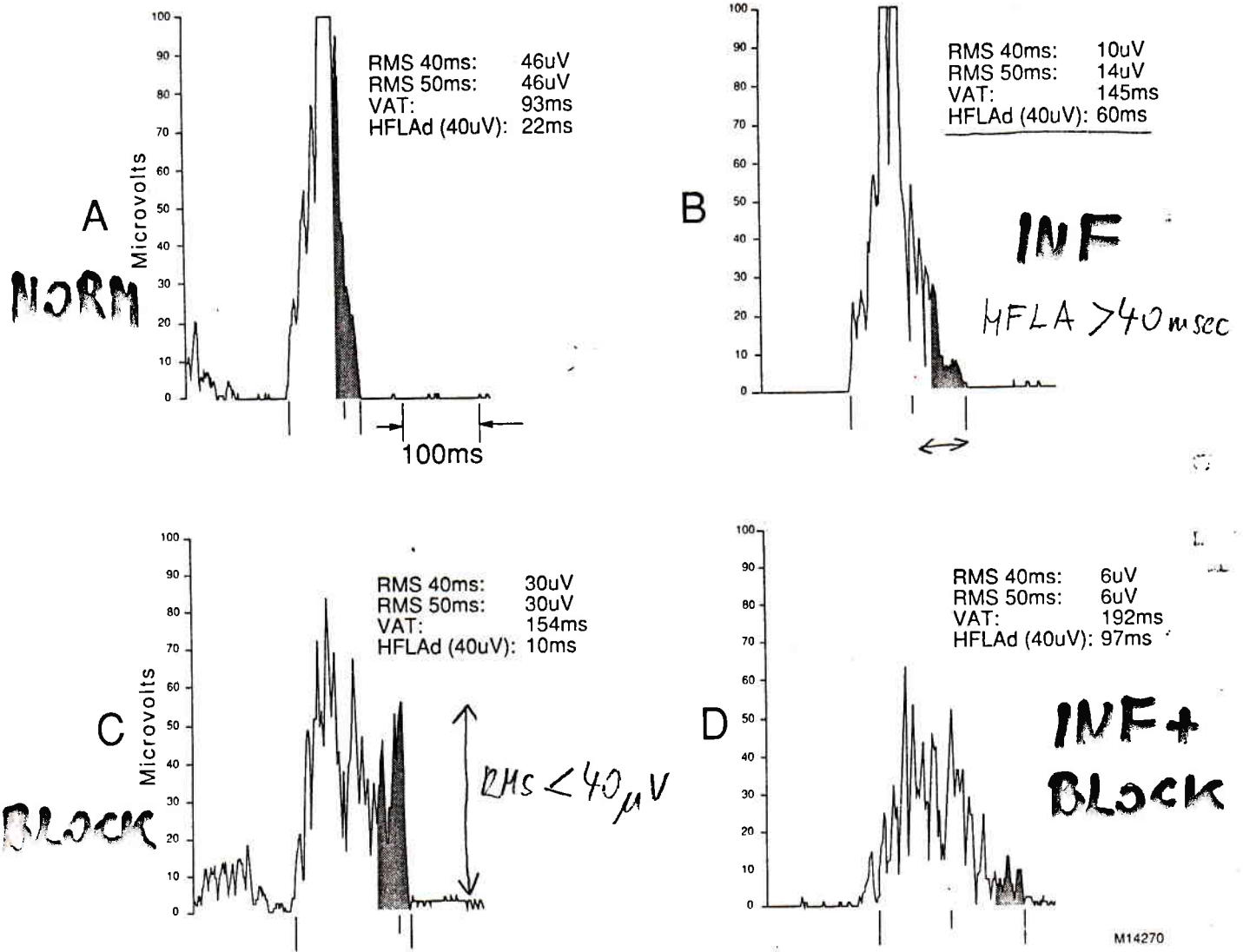


Figure 7. Vector magnitude plots for post-myocardial-infarction patients, with and without late potentials and left bundle branch block (LBBB). Patient: A) normal conduction, no late potentials, B) normal conduction with late potentials, C) LBBB, no late potentials, D) LBBB, late potentials. (VAT = ventricular activation time, HFLAd = high frequency, low amplitude duration)

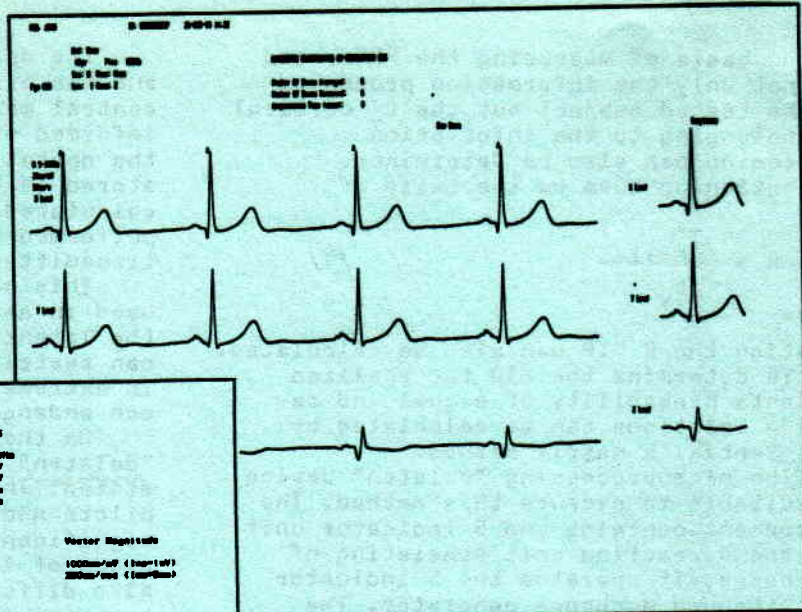
RMS > 40 μ V
HFLA < 40 msec

HFLA > 40 msec

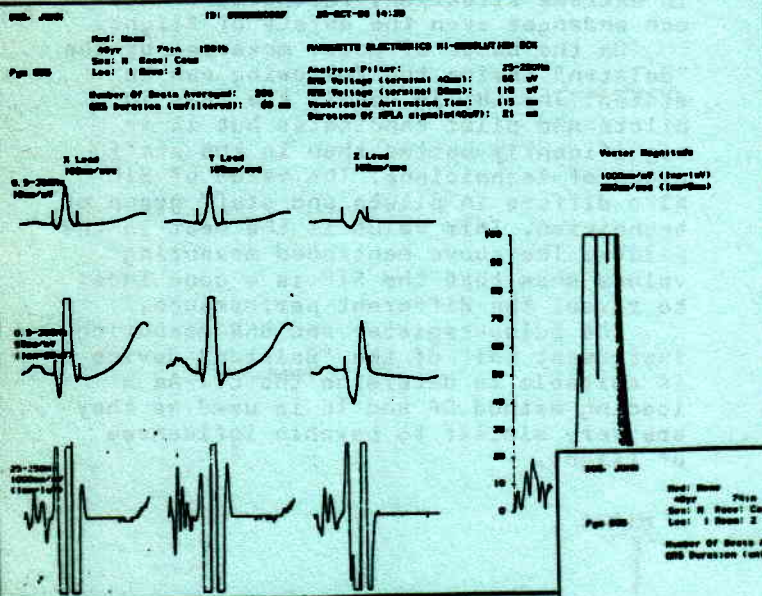
RMS < 40 μ V

RMS < 40 μ V
HFLA > 40 msec

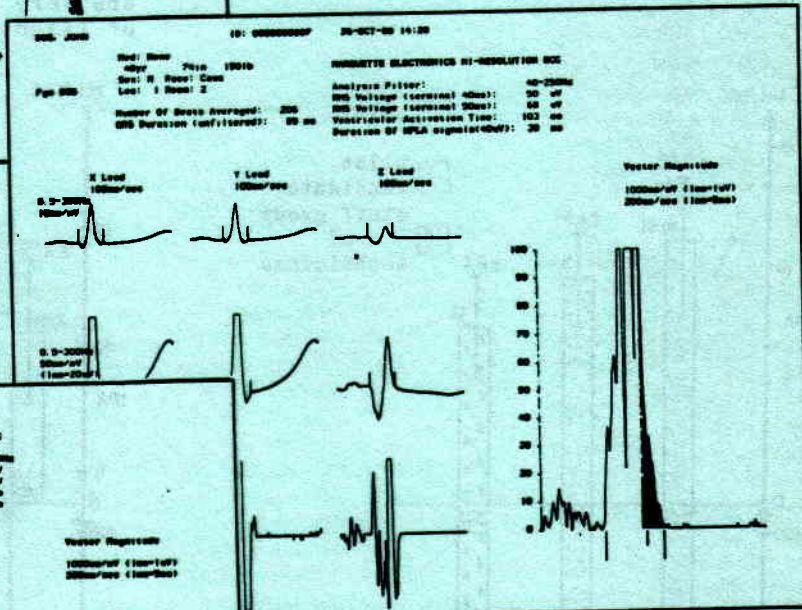
Template Report



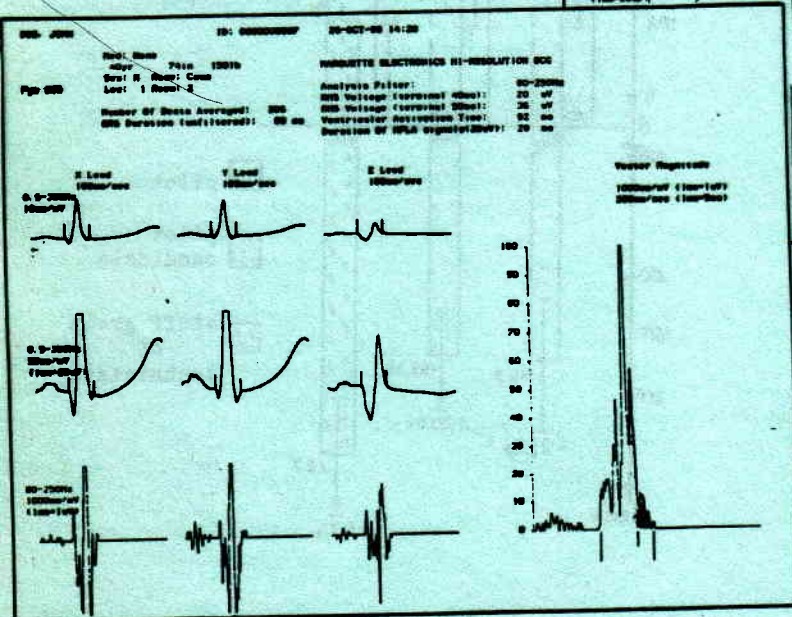
25 to 250 Hz Filters Final Report



40 to 250 Hz Filters Final Report



80 to 250 Hz Filters Final Report



Name:

ID:

17 OCT-88 11:13

Med:

Age:

Ht:

Wt:

Sex:

Race:

Loc:

Room:

MARQUETTE ELECTRONICS HI-RESOLUTION ECG

Analysis Filter:

80-250Hz

RMS Voltage (terminal 40ms):

4 uV

RMS Voltage (terminal 50ms):

6 uV

Ventricular Activation Time:

135 ms

Duration Of HFLA signals(20uV):

62 ms

Analysis frequency bandwidth

Measurements

Pgm 005

Number Of Beats Averaged: 201

QRS Duration (unfiltered): 108 ms

X Lead

100mm/sec

Y Lead

100mm/sec

Z Lead

100mm/sec

0.5-300Hz

10mm/mV



Averaged signals



Vector Magnitude

1000mm/mV (1mm=1uV)

200mm/sec (1mm=5ms)

10

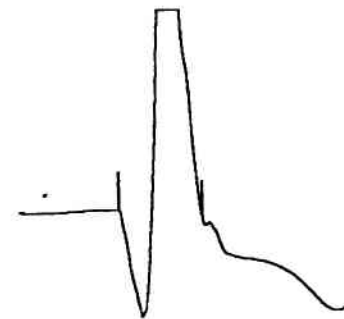
0.5-300Hz

50mm/mV

(1mm=20uV)



Averaged signals
5X gain



100

90

80

70

60

50

40

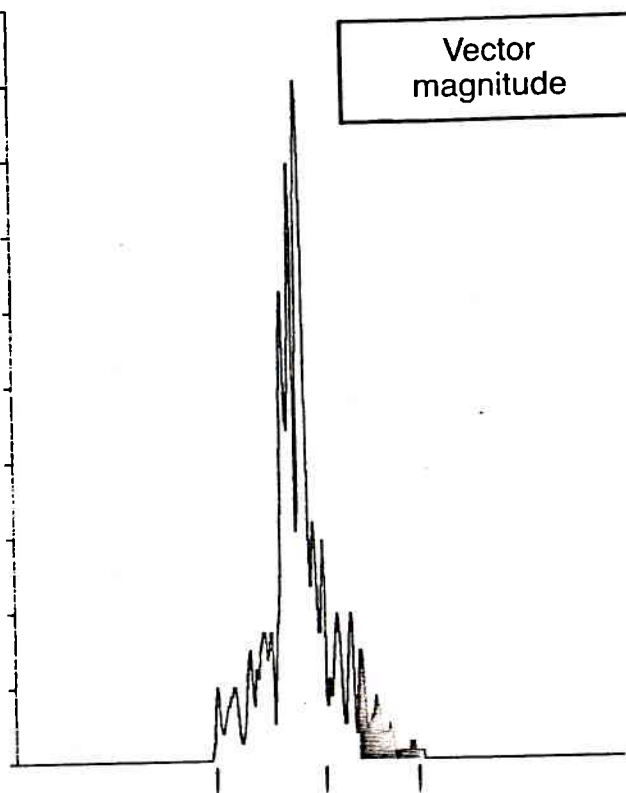
30

20

10

0

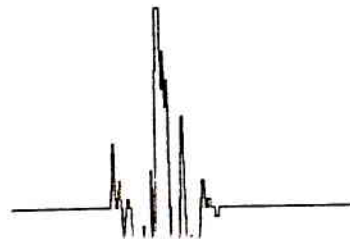
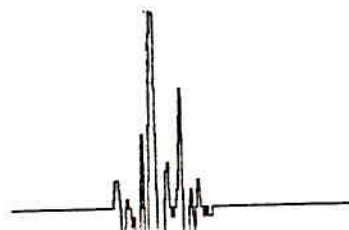
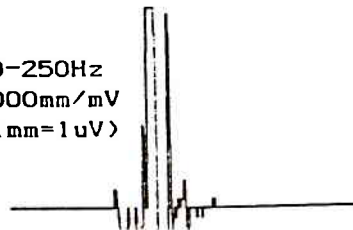
Vector
magnitude



80-250Hz

1000mm/mV

(1mm=1uV)



Pgm 005

Loc: Room:

Number Of Beats Averaged: 207
QRS Duration (unfiltered): 101 ms

Analysis Filter: 40-250Hz
RMS Voltage (terminal 40ms): 8 uV
RMS Voltage (terminal 50ms): 10 uV
Ventricular Activation Time: 165 ms
Duration Of HPLA signals(40uV): 108 ms

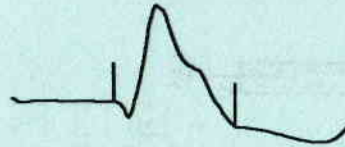
X Lead
100mm/sec

Y Lead
100mm/sec

Z Lead
100mm/sec

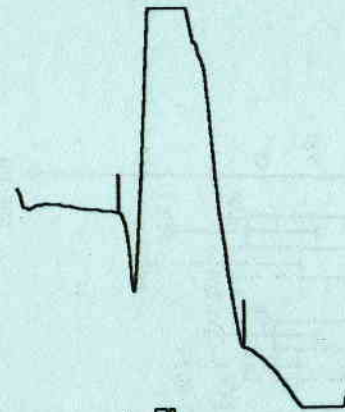
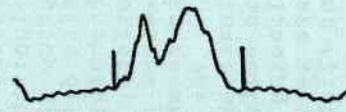
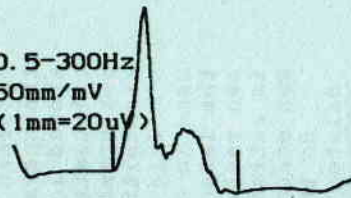
Vector Magnitude
1000mm/mV (1mm=1uV)
200mm/sec (1mm=5ms)

0.5-300Hz
10mm/mV



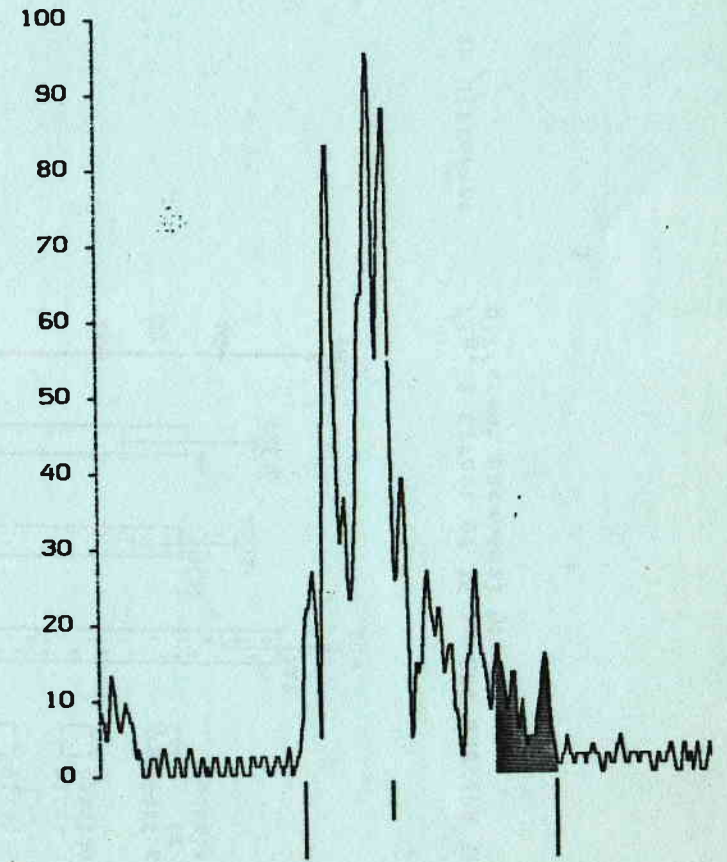
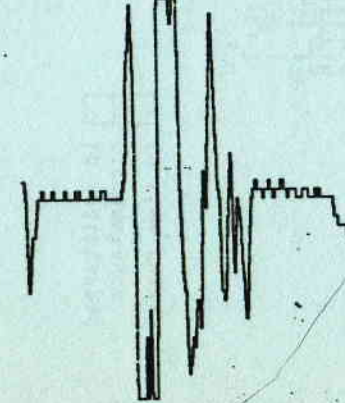
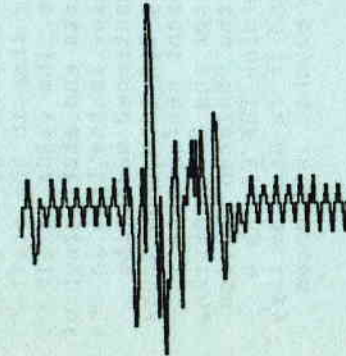
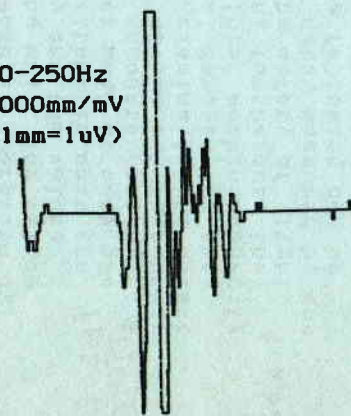
11

0.5-300Hz
50mm/mV
(1mm=20uV)



60 Hz noise

40-250Hz
1000mm/mV
(1mm=1uV)



Pgm 005

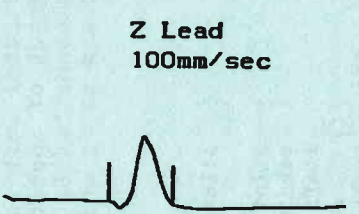
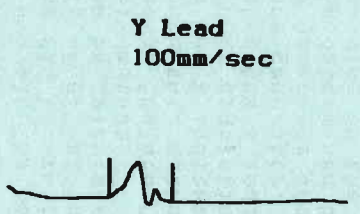
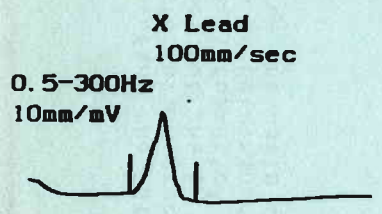
Age: Ht: Wt:
Sex: Race:
Loc: Room:

MARQUETTE ELECTRONICS HI-RESOLUTION ECG

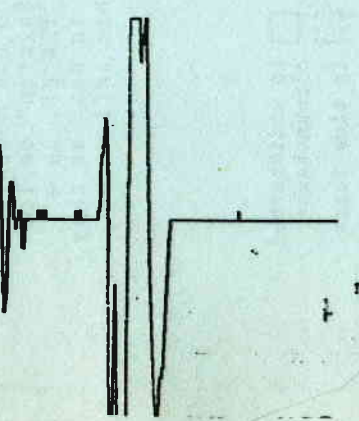
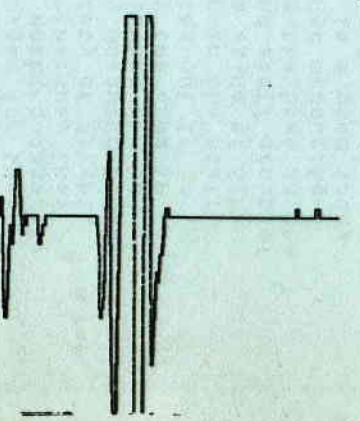
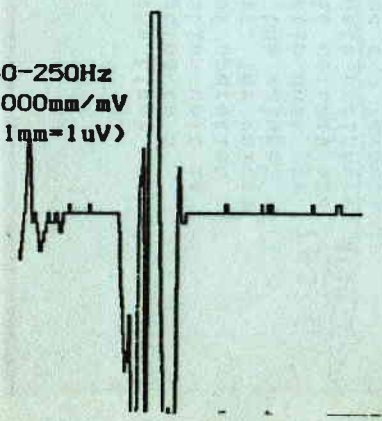
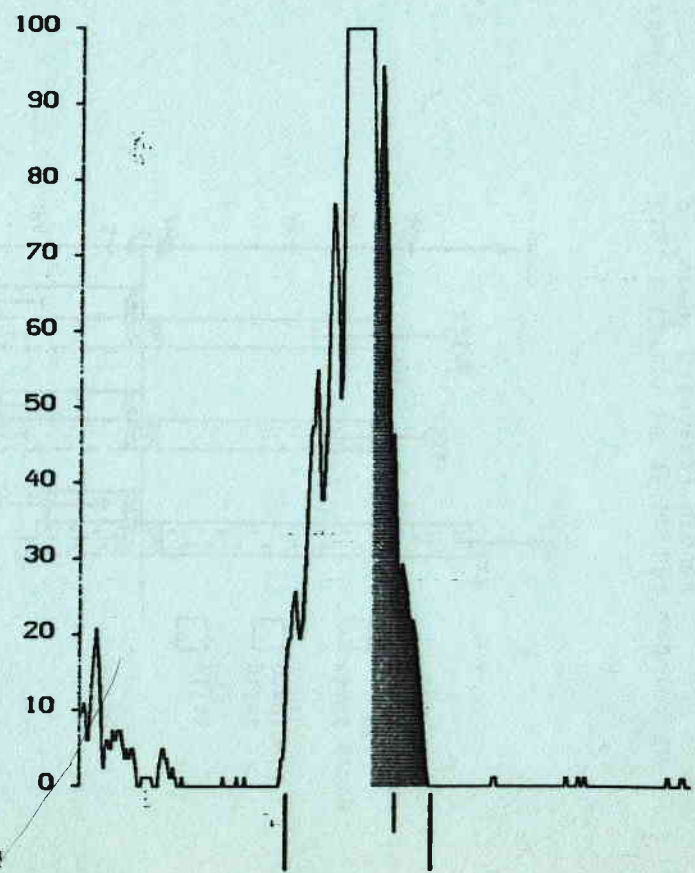
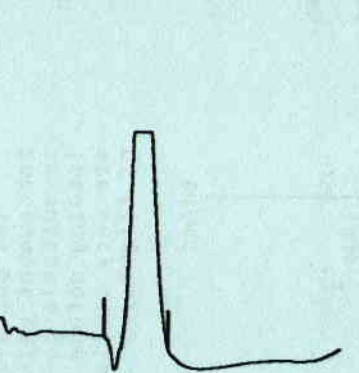
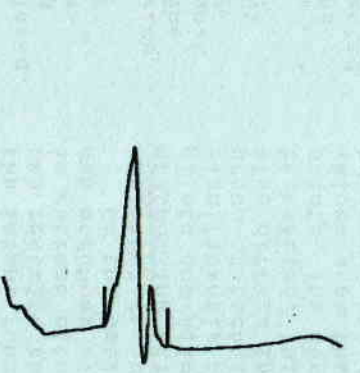
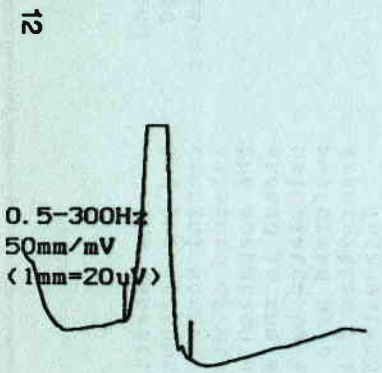
Number Of Beats Averaged: 104
QRS Duration (unfiltered): 86 ms

Analysis Filter: 40-250Hz
RMS Voltage (terminal 40ms): 42 uV
RMS Voltage (terminal 50ms): 58 uV
Ventricular Activation Time: 95 ms
Duration Of HPLA signals(40uV): 24 ms

No late potentials



Vector Magnitude
1000mm/mV (1mm=1uV)
200mm/sec (1mm=5ms)



Med:
 Age: Ht: Wt:
 Sex: Race:
 Loc: Room:

Pgm 005

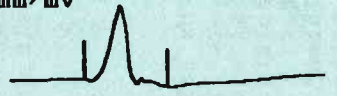
Number Of Beats Averaged: 201
 QRS Duration (unfiltered): 108 ms

MARQUETTE ELECTRONICS HI-RESOLUTION ECG

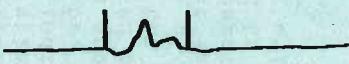
Analysis Filter: 40-250Hz
 RMS Voltage (terminal 40ms): 10 uV
 RMS Voltage (terminal 50ms): 14 uV
 Ventricular Activation Time: 147 ms
 Duration Of HFLA signals(40uV): 61 ms

Late potentials

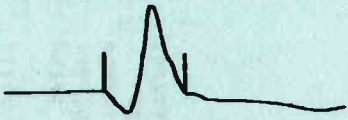
X Lead
 100mm/sec
 0.5-300Hz
 10mm/mV



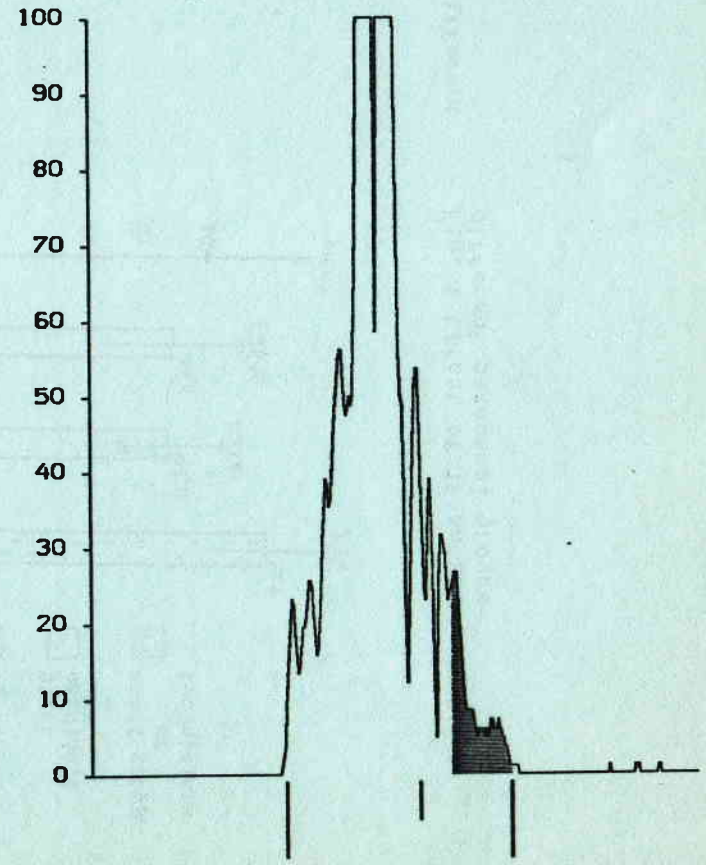
Y Lead
 100mm/sec



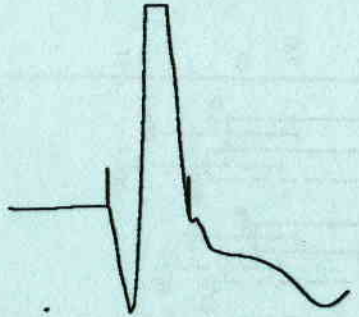
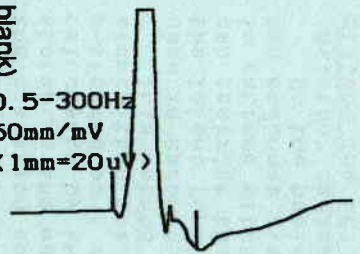
Z Lead
 100mm/sec



Vector Magnitude
 1000mm/mV (1mm=1uV)
 200mm/sec (1mm=5ms)



13/(14 blank)
 0.5-300Hz
 50mm/mV
 (1mm=20uV)



40-250Hz
 1000mm/mV
 (1mm=1uV)

