

DMSsoftware

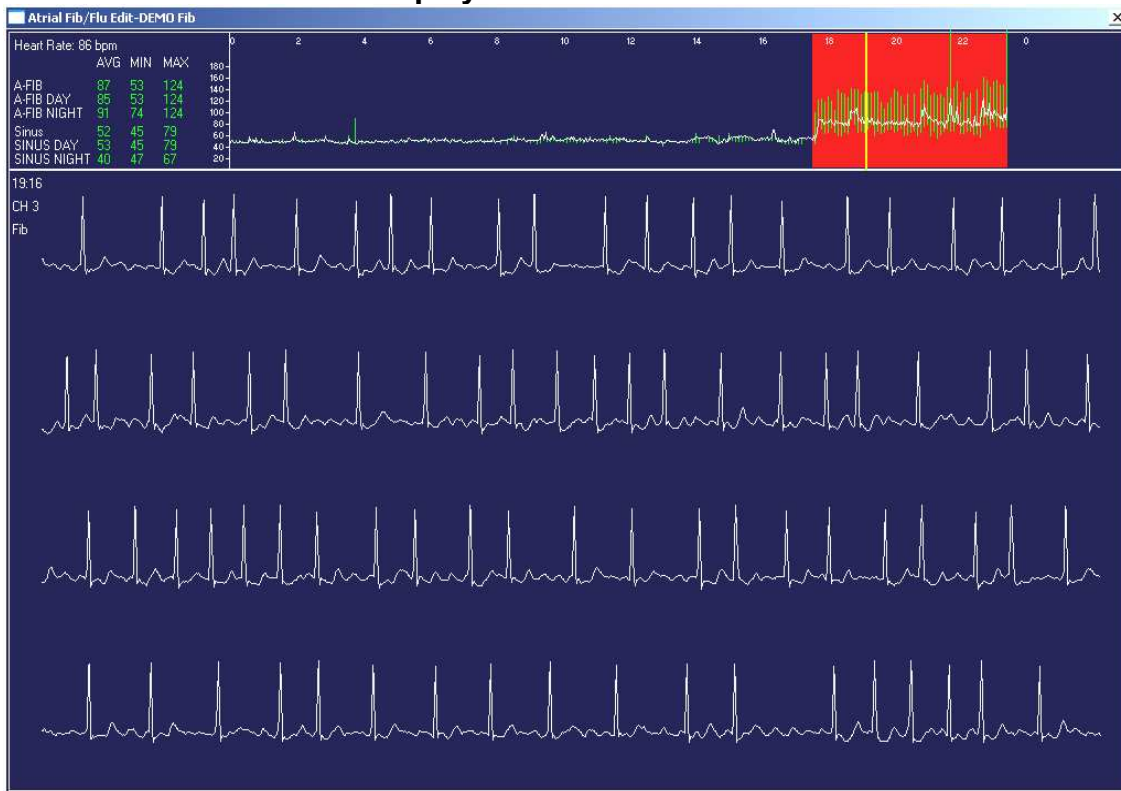
CardioScan-12 Holter ECG System

Serial Atrial Fib

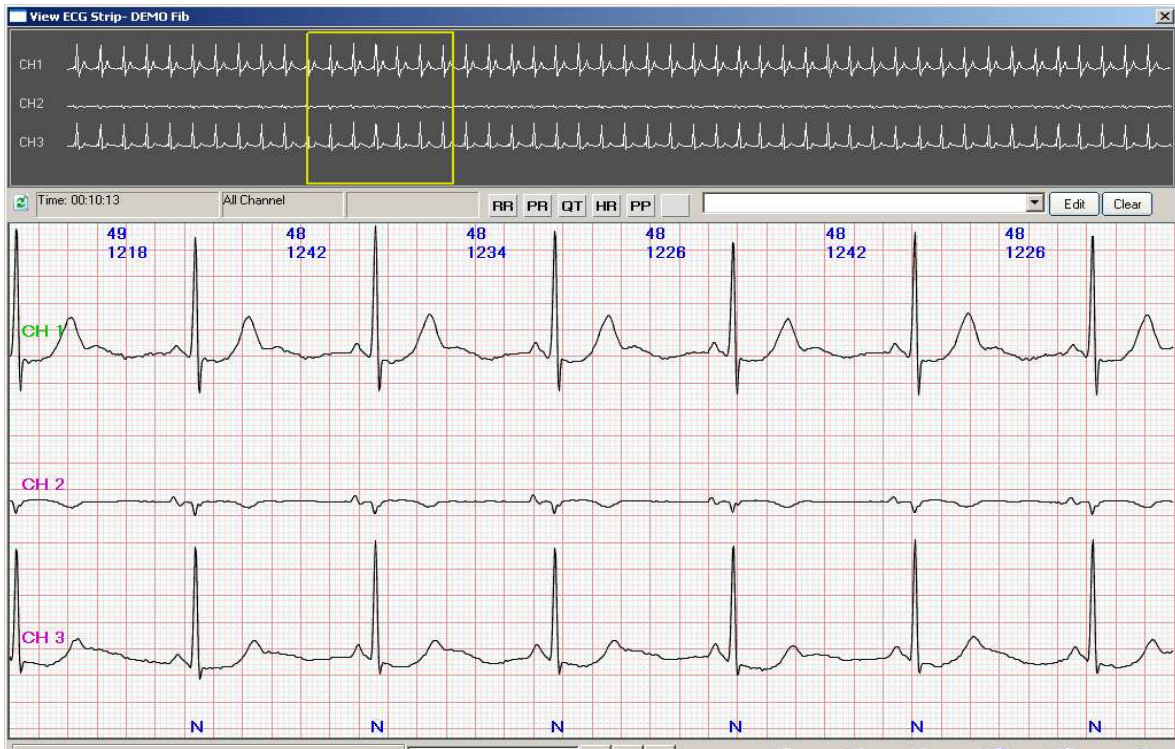
The Atrial Fib program includes the following features:

1. Each minute in a 24-hour time period is analyzed for either sinus rhythm or A-Fib.
2. The recording period can be for up to 7-days. A single battery will last for 7-days of continuous Holter 3-Lead ECG recording. The memory built into the Mini-Holter recorder can store the entire 7-day recording.
3. A minimum of 2-days of Holter recording is recommended for A-Fib patients. If the A-Fib begins in the 22nd hour, then ending the Holter recording at 24-hours would prevent the knowing of the important factor of length of time of the A-Fib rhythm.
4. Serial Holter recordings show if and when there is an increase in the length of time of the A-Fib minutes. The lengthening of time periods of A-Fib minutes alerts the cardiologist to consider changing the drug therapy, or other medical strategies.
5. It is important to show a clear 24-hour trending of the average, minimum, and maximum heart rate during each minute of Sinus and A-Fib rhythm.
6. In general, A-Fib rhythm is accompanied by a significant increase in the average heart rate, along with dramatic decreases in minimum heart rates and dramatic increases in maximum heart rates.
7. All of this heart rate data needs to be shown on a minute-by-minute basis.
8. Each minute of detected Sinus or A-Fib rhythm must include an instant process for verifying the minute's analysis of Sinus or A-Fib rhythm.
9. Just as Template editing provides quick processing of arrhythmias, the A-Fib program also requires fast and user-friendly editing of Sinus or A-Fib minutes.
10. The following displays show the quality serial comparisons of A-Fib rhythms.

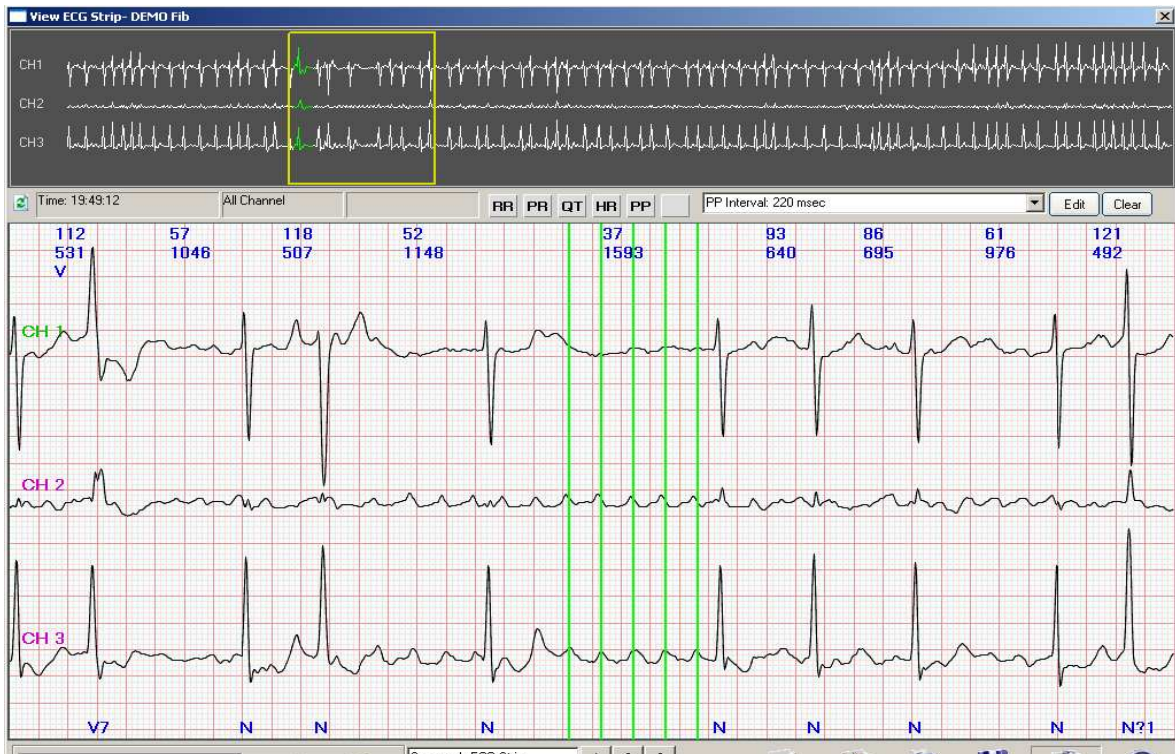
24-Hour Display of Sinus and A-Fib minutes



- The top of the display shows a 24-hour Rhythm graph. The first 17 hours are Sinus rhythm, followed by about 6 hours of A-Fib.
- The red area is the A-Fib rhythm.
- Each minute of the graph shows the average, minimum, and maximum heart rate.
- Note the change in increased heart rate during the A-Fib minutes.
- The vertical lines seen in the red area are the minimum and maximum heart rates.
- The long yellow cursor seen in the red area can be moved with the mouse to any location in the 24-hour graph. Wherever you place the long yellow marker, that one-minute of ECG is immediately displayed.
- This is how you validate the minute for either Sinus or A-Fib.
- Any minute, or group of minutes, of data can be quickly edited.
- The top left of the display shows the average, minimum, and maximum heart rate for daytime Sinus minutes and nighttime Sinus minutes; and shows the same heart rate data for daytime and nighttime A-Fib minutes.
- The A-Fib patient can be recorded for a 1 to 7 day period.
- By Holter monitoring the A-Fib patient periodically, the above analysis and associated report gives the cardiologist a clear picture as to whether or not the A-Fib minutes are growing.

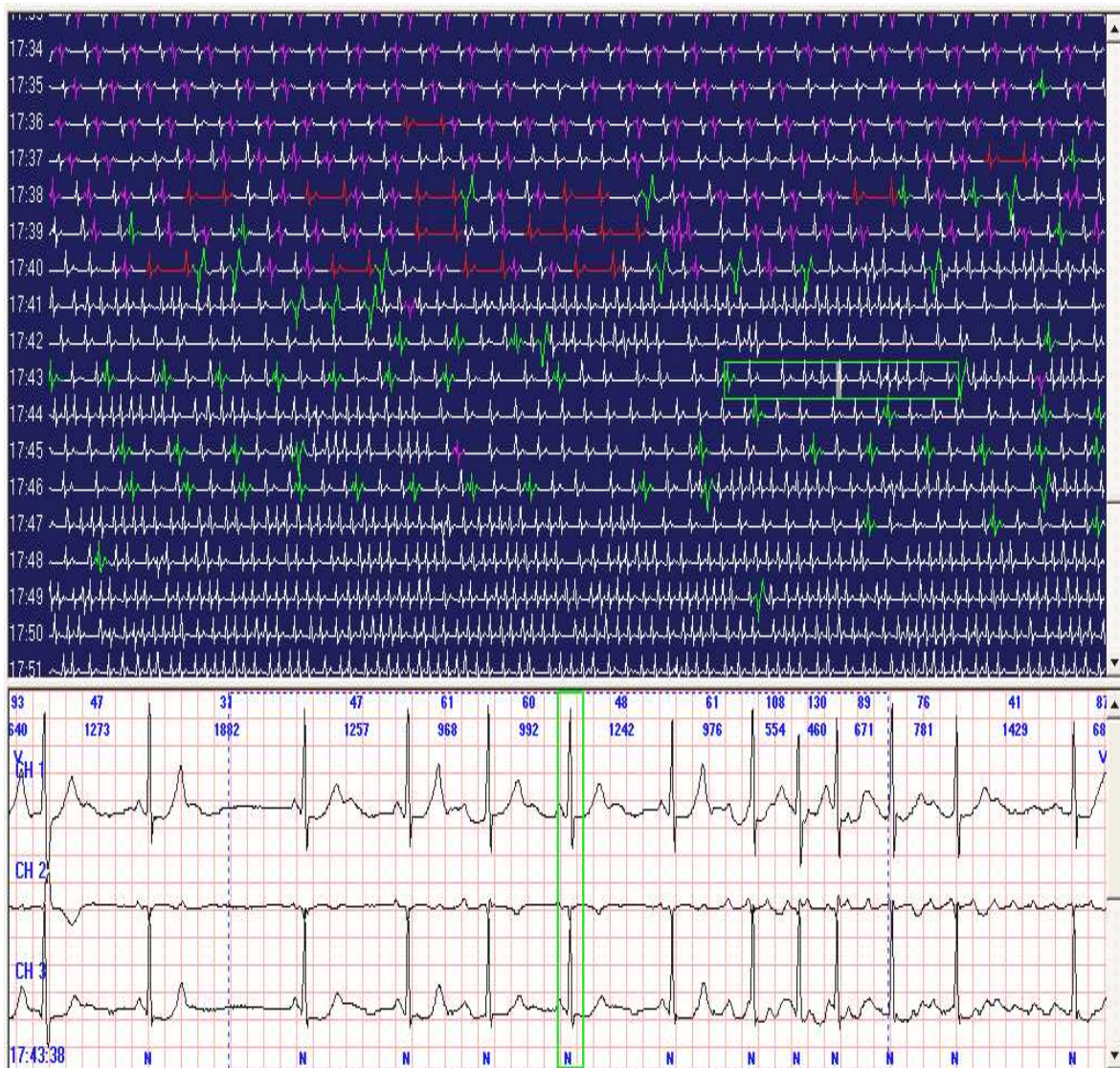


Normal Sinus rhythm for a patient with A-Fib.



Same patient with A-Fib. Note the auto-measure of P-P intervals.

Clear Picture of ECG Activity Entering Into A-Fib:



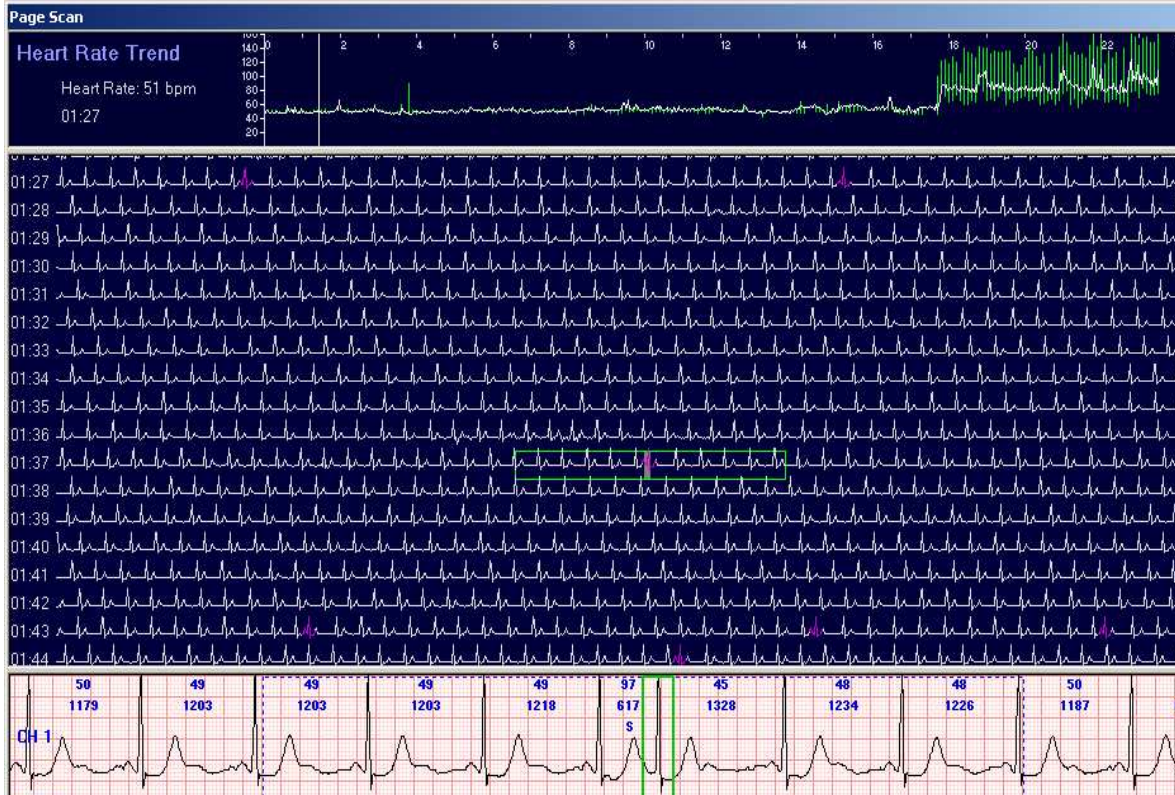
The above display from Page Scan shows the normal beats in white, the VE beats green, the SVE beats in magenta, and the non-compensatory pause R-R intervals > 1.5 seconds in red.

A rectangular green box at the 17:43 minute is selected with a mouse click.

The 3-channel ECG strip shows the rhythm changing from Sinus to A-Fib.

There was significant SVE activity and long R-R intervals just prior to the patient entering into the A-Fib rhythm.

Typical Full Disclosure look at this patient's Sinus rhythm:



Typical Full Disclosure look at the patient's A-Fib rhythm:

