

128

3

3D Mapping Software Development for 128ch. ECG System

Young-Oh Han, Sun-Gook Yoo¹

Department of Electronic & Information Com. Engineering, Namseoul University,
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Yonsei University¹

Abstract

The ability to map and ablate the sometimes fleeting automatic atrial tachycardia is greatly enhanced by computerized mapping systems. In this study, we have developed 128 channel computerized data analysis system using microcomputer for basic research of electrophysiology and electrical propagation. The bipolar electrogram information is acquired from 128 cardiac sites simultaneously at a sampling rate of 1 ksamples/sec with continuous and total data storage of up to 30 seconds. When the reference electrogram is selected and reference point is picked up, delay time from the reference point is displayed on three dimensional diagram of the heart. System design permits easy expansion to almost 256 simultaneous sites. This system is expected to enable us to study pathophysiology of cardiac arrhythmia and to improve the result of diagnosis and surgical treatment for cardiac arrhythmia. (*Journal of Korean Society of Medical Informatics 8-4,63-67, 2002*)

Keyword : 128Ch. ECG System, 3D Mapping, Labview, Opengl

I.

(ischemia), (infarction), (necrosis)
(arrhythmia), Wolff-Parkinson-
White syndrome(WPW),

1.2)

WPW

(1msec)

3)

PC
가
가

가

가

PC
가

가
가
128

가
OpenGL 가

128

II.

128 3

1

1Khz
12
192kbytes/s
PC

CPU
3

PC
QRS
3 가

3

1

129 3 ECG

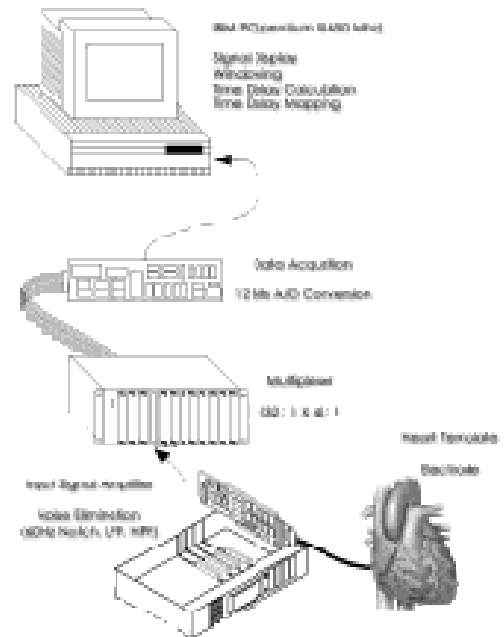


Fig 1. 128

III.

128 3

NT

Visual C++ 6.0

OpenGL API DirectX AP[®]

(Object

-Oriented Programming - OPP)

National Instrument

LabVIEW(Laboratory Virtual Instrument Engineering
Workbench)[®]

LabVIEW

Visual C++

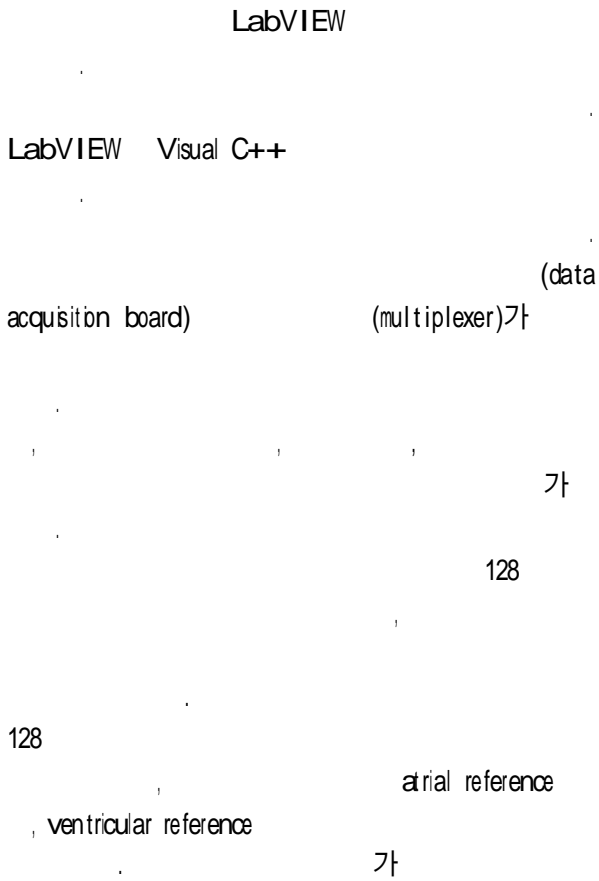
3

2



Fig 2.

1.



가

2 가

가 VRML(Virtual Reality Modeling Language) 1.0

```

VRML Data
Coordinate3{
VRML      x      , y      , z

VRML

가

가

CoordIndex

36, 39, 100, -1,
Coordinate3{      36      39      100
                  -1
                  102, 100, 39, 40, -1,      102      100
39      40

1 VRML
glBegin gl
glVertex3d

glColor3ub
glEnd(); gl

VRML
    
```

OpenGL

GL_TRIANGLE_FAN

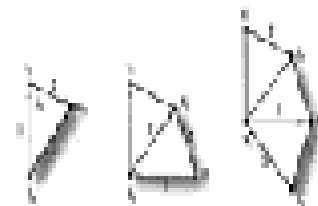


Fig 3. GL_TRIANGLE_FAN

Table 1. VRML

```

#VRML V1.0 ascii
Separator {
#  SHELL
  Separator {
    Material
    {
      diffuseColor 1.0 0.52 0.44
      shininess 0.9
    }
    Coordinate3 {
      point [
        -6.172306 11.849350 4.035336,
        -6.599518 11.569400 4.171014,
        -6.752495 10.951670 4.347103,
        -4.680820 11.862810 3.833953,
        6.564814 6.679878 0.955773,
        6.479429 6.653419 1.239699,
      ]
    }
    IndexedFaceSet {
      coordIndex [
        100, 101, 33, 36, -1,
        100, 3687, 3688, 101, -1,
        32, 33, 101, 115, -1,
        36, 39, 100, -1,
        102, 100, 39, 40, -1,
      ]
    }
  }
}

```

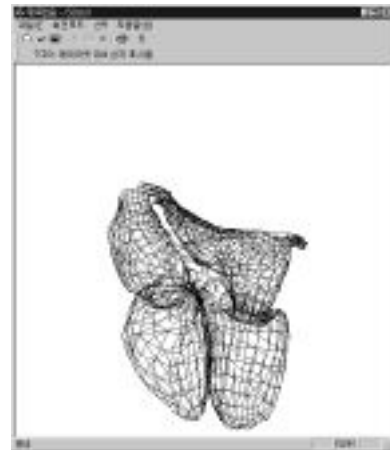


Fig 4. (wireframe)

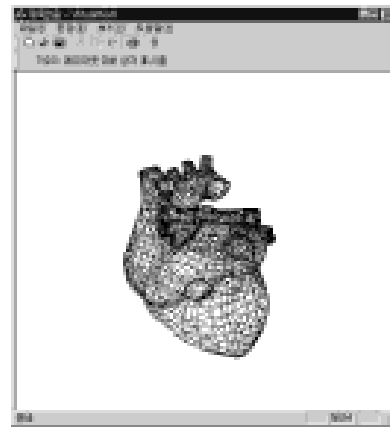


Fig 5. 가

가

4 5

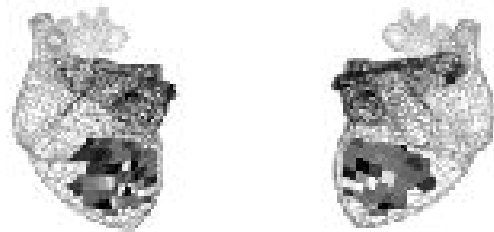


Fig 6.

가

가

가
가

gray level

color level

0

3.

35

posterior

6 anterior

29

64

128

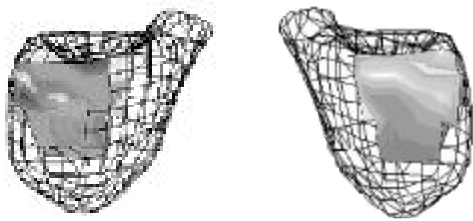
6

66

(data visualization) 가 gray level 가 OpenGL 가 DirectX PC 128Mbyte 가 CPU 450MHz 가 Gray level (Vertex) OpenGL 가 ECG 3 EMG, EEG 가 7 8 (a) 가 가 (b)



Fig 7.



(a)

(b)

Fig 8.

1. Cox JL, The status of surgery for cardiac arrhythmias. Circulation, 1985.
2. Cox JL: Intraoperative computerized mapping techniques, do they treat our patients better surgically in Brugada P, Wellens HJJ, eds. Cardiac arrhythmias, where to go from here, New york, Futura, 1987.
3. "64", 1995.
4. "128 Cardiac Activation Mapping", 2000.
5. Bradley Bagen, Peter Donnelly, Inside DirectX, Microsoft Press, 1998.
6. LabView, 1998.

IV.

3