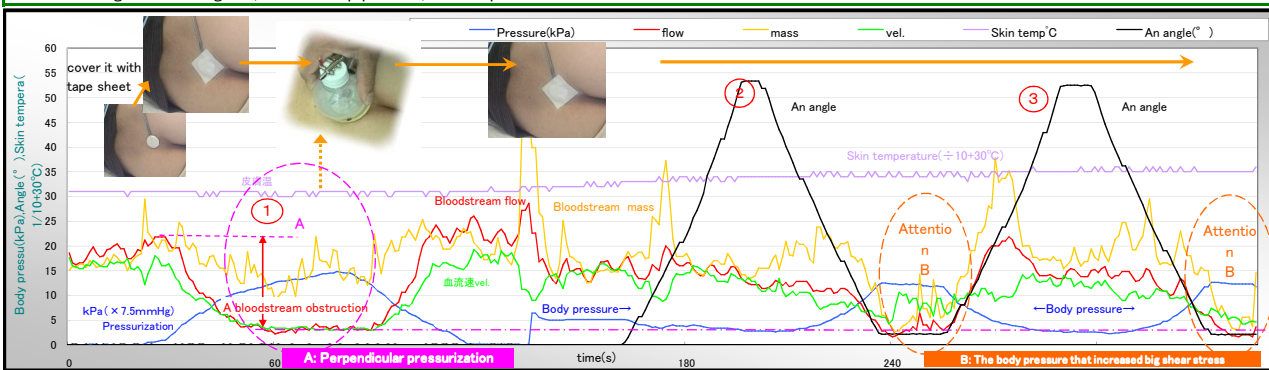


A measuring instrument: Type A0101, Type A0203, Type A0010, Type DAS-20SET, Type ALF21R, Type AMI3179-10

AMI-Techno co.LTD.

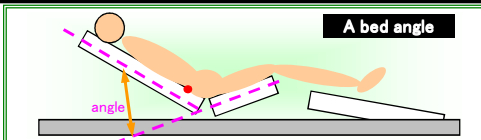
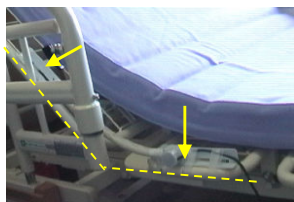
A measurement procedure: 1. Add an angle meter (DAS-20) to an edge of a bed. 2. Make a physically unimpaired person (woman 54 years old) a lateral decubitus position. 3. Install a sensor (A0010) to sacra region and measure it. 4. Cover it with pressurization chamber A0203 on the sensor and pressurize it slowly. And I take data ① of a pressure characteristic of a part. 5. Exclude pressurization chamber A0203 while continuing measuring it. 6. I take data ②③ repeatedly and measure two times of raising and lowering and, with face up position, finish a point of view of a bed.



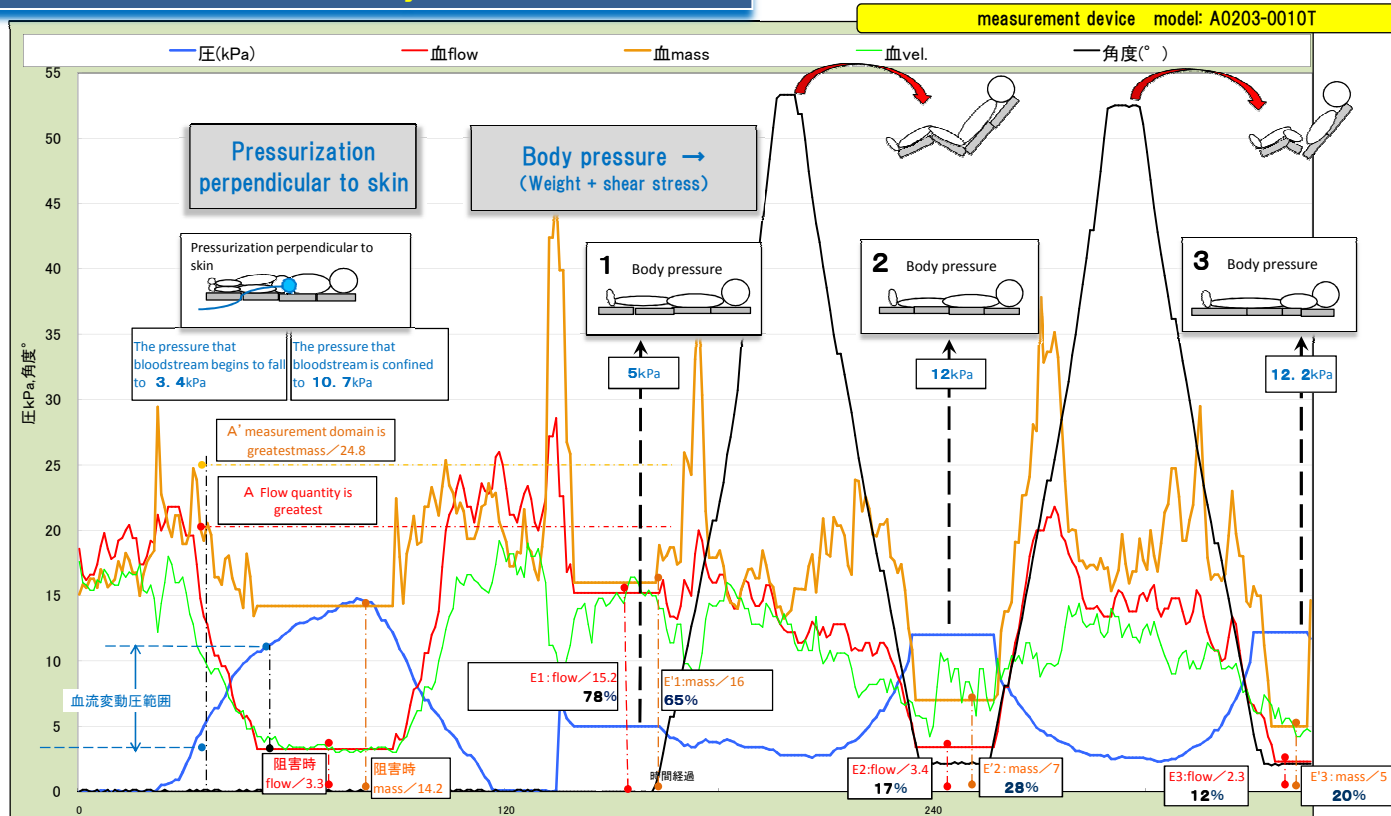
Perform installation of a sensor(A0010) with face up position



Installation of an angle sensor(DAS-20)



Data analysis



Change of body pressure and the bloodstream/mass or volume

Pressurization perpendicular to skin	begin falling down	3.4	Comparison	Max	19.6	100%	mass A': 24.8	E'÷A'= 0%	
1 Face up position	Stopping pressure	10.7	begin falling	lowest	3.3	16%	lowest	14.2	57%
2 After down		5.0 kPa			1.5	50%		E1 : 15.2/460%	78%
3 Again after down		12.0 kPa			3.5	110%		E2 : 3.4/103%	17%
		12.2 kPa			3.6	110%		E3 : 2.3/70%	12%
								E'2 : 7/49%	28%
								E'3 : 5/35%	20%

Because there is a case in inverse proportion to bloodstream, I do not include the Velocity

It is because a flow velocity will become high if a blood vessel becomes narrow.

評価

Stopping pressure 10.7kPa → became 110% by body pressure

Blood flow decreases to 12~17%. Reduction in mass influences

mass reduces to 20~28%