



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**  
published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:  
**01.12.2004 Bulletin 2004/49**

(51) Int Cl.7: **A01K 1/015**, A01K 13/00,  
A61B 5/02, A61B 5/08,  
A61D 1/00

(21) Application number: **03739393.1**

(86) International application number:  
**PCT/JP2003/001109**

(22) Date of filing: **04.02.2003**

(87) International publication number:  
**WO 2003/067967 (21.08.2003 Gazette 2003/34)**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR  
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI SK TR**

- **YAMADA, Katsuya**  
Akita-shi, Akita 010-1101 (JP)
- **INAGAKI, Nobuya**  
Akita-shi, Akita 010-0873 (JP)

(30) Priority: **14.02.2002 JP 2002036620**

(71) Applicant: **Japan Science and Technology  
Agency**  
Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama 332-0012 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Hoarton, Lloyd Douglas Charles  
Forrester & Boehmert,**  
Pettenkofenstrasse 20-22  
80336 München (DE)

(72) Inventors:  
• **SATO, Shinichi**  
Akita-shi, Akita 010-0834 (JP)

(54) **BODY TEMPERATURE HOLDING DEVICE WITH HEART RATE AND RESPIRATION RATE DETECTING FUNCTION FOR SMALL ANIMALS AND HEART RATE AND RESPIRATION RATE MEASURING SYSTEM FOR SMALL ANIMALS USING THE DEVICE**

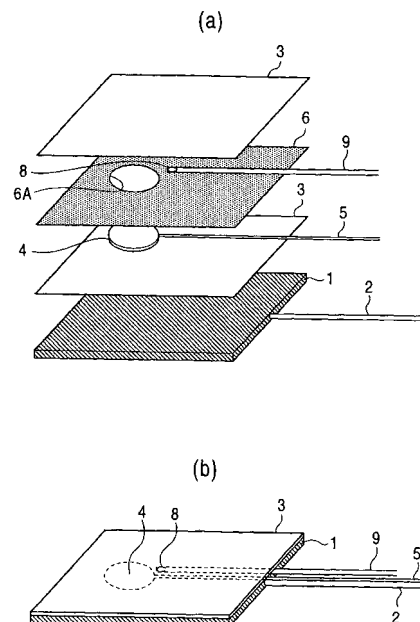
(57) To provide a device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals and a heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals, which are capable of being simply and easily set up without causing the small animals pain.

A sheet pressure-sensitive sensor (piezoelectric device or the like) (4) is provided over a flat-plate heater (1) to which a heater-current supplying line (2) is connected. The pressure-sensitive sensor (4) is sandwiched between thin insulation sheets (3). A spacer (6) formed of a metallic plate having a hole into which the pressure-sensitive sensor fits is provided between the thin insulation sheet (3, 3).

A signal line (5) of the pressure-sensitive sensor (4) is connected to a control device and the heater-current supplying line (2) is connected to a power supply that is capable of being controlled by the control device. With this structure, it is possible not only to maintain the body temperature of a small animal but also to detect the heart rate and respiratory rate of the small animal placed on the pressure-sensitive sensor (4) with the pressure-sensitive sensor (4) and supply the detected values to the control device for measuring and monitoring the

heart rate and respiratory rate of the small animal.

FIG. 1



## Description

### Technical Field

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals and to a heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device.

### Background Art

**[0002]** The inventors of the present invention have already proposed a heater device for keeping a mouse whose body temperature is decreased due to anesthesia in a normal physiological state in "body temperature keeping device for small animal", particularly for a mouse (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-51662). The respiratory rate and heart rate of a small animal are not subject to measurement in this heater device.

**[0003]** However, monitoring the respiratory rate and heart rate of an anesthetized animal, in addition to maintaining the body temperature of the animal, in a physiological experiment is essential for determining the physiological state of the animal.

**[0004]** Although there are known technologies for measuring the body temperature or respiratory rate of human beings to keep them in a comfortable state on a carpet used by the human beings, it is necessary to devise measuring methods specific to small animals in order to measure the physiological state of the animals that are much smaller than human beings. Simple and reliable physiological and experimental devices for small animals have not yet been provided.

### Disclosure of Invention

**[0005]** As described above, electrodes for electrocardiograms or respiratory monitoring devices suitable for very small animals, such as mice, have hardly been available. Although electrodes for electrocardiograms or the like handmade by researchers have been used in experiments in the present circumstances, they can cause an animal pain because they are not optimum. In addition, there are numerous cases in which it is quite difficult to mount the electrodes for the electrocardiogram or the like. Accordingly, it disadvantageously takes a long time to prepare for monitoring the respiratory rate and heart rate of a small animal.

**[0006]** In order to solve the problems described above, it is an object of the present invention to provide a device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals and a heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device, which are capable of being simply and easily set up without causing the small animal pain.

[1] A device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals includes a flat-plate heater; a pressure-sensitive sensor that is sandwiched between thin insulation sheets provided over the flat-plate heater; a spacer provided between the thin insulation sheets; and a temperature sensor provided on the spacer.

[2] In the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals described in [1], the spacer is characterized by being a metallic plate having a hole into which the pressure-sensitive sensor fits.

[3] A heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals includes a flat-plate heater; a pressure-sensitive sensor that is sandwiched between thin insulation sheets provided over the flat-plate heater; a spacer provided between the thin insulation sheets; a temperature sensor provided on the spacer; a control device for maintaining the body temperature of each of the small animals and for acquiring information from the pressure-sensitive sensor to determine respiratory rate and heart rate in a state where the chest of the small animal is placed on the pressure-sensitive sensor; and a monitoring device for monitoring the respiratory rate and heart rate of the small animal.

[4] In the heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [3], the spacer is characterized by being a metallic plate having a hole into which the pressure-sensitive sensor fits.

[5] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [4] is characterized by further including a low band-pass filter for processing the information acquired from the pressure-sensitive sensor to measure the respiratory rate of each of the small animals and a high band-pass filter for measuring the heart rate of the small animal.

[6] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [4] is characterized by providing a terminal through which analog output waveforms of heartbeats and respiration are output after an electrical signal is filtered through the filters, and characterized by converting the electrical signal into a digital signal based on the output from the terminal to measure the heart rate and the respiratory rate.

[7] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [4] is characterized by providing a terminal through which analog output waveforms of heartbeats and respiration are output after an electrical signal is filtered through the filters, and characterized by including an observation device for observing the heartbeats and the respiration based on the output from the terminal.

[8] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [6] is characterized by having a microprocessor including a storage medium that stores a program for eliminating pulses caused by noise among the digitized heartbeat pulses and for determining whether a pattern is such that one pulse corresponds to one heartbeat or a pattern is such that two pulses correspond to one heartbeat.

[9] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [6] is characterized by supplying a signal obtained by filtering the output from the pressure-sensitive sensor through a high-pass filter and amplifying the filtered output and an output from an integration circuit that receives the amplified signal to a differential amplifier to configure a high band-pass filter circuit that supplies the output from the differential amplifier as the analog signal waveforms.

[10] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [6] is characterized by configuring a circuit for generating the digital signal for measuring the heart rate by connecting a circuit, in which a positive-signal peak-hold circuit and a negative-signal peak-hold circuit, which have a holding time of around several milliseconds, are connected to the two input terminals of the differential amplifier, to an output terminal of the high band-pass filter circuit described in [9].

[11] The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals described in [10] is characterized in that each of the peak-hold circuits has a capacitor connected in parallel to a resistor in a rectification circuit having a diode connected in series to the resistor.

**[0007]** As described above, according to the present invention, the sheet pressure-sensitive sensor is provided on an area on the surface of the heater. The area is covered with the chest of a small animal (the portion beneath the heart) when the small animal is placed on the heater for maintaining the body temperature thereof. It is possible to detect the oscillation (change in pressure) due to the respiration and heartbeats of the small animal that is in contact with the pressure-sensitive sensor to monitor the respiratory rate and the heart rate of the small animal.

**[0008]** In other words, the device for detecting the respiratory rate and heart rate is integrated on the surface of the heater for maintaining the body temperature, so that not only the body temperature of the small animal can be maintained but also the respiratory rate and heart rate of the small animal can be monitored.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

### [0009]

5 Fig. 1 includes diagrams showing the structure of a device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to an embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 2 illustrates a state in which a mouse is placed on the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to the embodiment of the present invention.

15 Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

20 Fig. 4 shows an exemplary circuit for detecting a heartbeat signal used in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to an embodiment of the present invention.

25 Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram of a heartbeat-signal shaping circuit, which is a simple circuit example that specifically realizes a peak-hold circuit, used in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to an embodiment of the present invention.

30 Fig. 6 is a graph showing a heartbeat signal of a mouse output from a pressure-sensitive sensor in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to an embodiment of the present invention, when a low-performance high-pass filter is used.

35 Fig. 7 is a graph showing the heartbeat signal of the mouse output from the pressure-sensitive sensor in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals when a low-performance high-pass filter is used, in which the time base in Fig. 6 is expanded.

40 Fig. 8 is a graph showing an output from a low band-pass filter (respiration of a mouse) according to an embodiment of the present invention.

45 Fig. 9 is a graph (No. 1) showing an output from a high band-pass filter (heartbeats of a mouse) according to an embodiment of the present invention.

50 Fig. 10 a graph (No. 2) showing an output from the high band-pass filter (heartbeats of a mouse) according to the embodiment of the present invention.

55

## Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

**[0010]** Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail below.

**[0011]** Fig. 1 includes diagrams showing the structure of a device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 1(a) is an exploded perspective view of the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals. Fig. 1(b) is a perspective view of the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals. Fig. 2 illustrates a state in which a mouse is placed on the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals. Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals.

**[0012]** Referring to Figs. 1(a) to 3, reference numeral 1 denotes a flat-plate heater, reference numeral 2 denotes a heater-current supplying line, reference numeral 3 denotes a thin insulation sheet, reference numeral 4 denotes a sheet pressure-sensitive sensor, reference numeral 5 denotes a signal line of the pressure-sensitive sensor 4, reference numeral 6 denotes a spacer, reference numeral 6A denotes a hole formed in the spacer 6, into which the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 fits, reference numeral 7 denotes a mouse, reference numeral 8 denotes a temperature sensor, reference numeral 9 denotes a signal line of the temperature sensor 8, reference numeral 10 denotes a control device, reference numeral 11 denotes an input interface, reference numeral 12 denotes a low band-pass filter (LBPF), reference numeral 13 denotes a high band-pass filter (HBPF), reference numeral 14 denotes a processor, reference numeral 15 denotes a storage unit (memory: storage medium) for storing programs, reference numerals 16 and 17 denote output interfaces, reference numeral 18 denotes a power supply, reference numeral 19 denotes an observation device, and reference numeral 20 denotes a heart rate and respiratory rate monitoring device for small animals.

**[0013]** As shown in Fig. 1(a), the sheet pressure-sensitive sensor 4 (piezoelectric device or the like), which is sandwiched between the thin insulation sheets 3, 3 or the like, is disposed over the flat-plate heater 1 to which the heater-current supplying line 2 is connected.

**[0014]** The hole 6A into which the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 fits is formed in the spacer 6. The spacer 6 is preferably a metallic plate in order to equalize the temperature distribution and to disperse the load of a small animal.

**[0015]** The signal line 5 of the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 and the signal line 9 of the temperature sensor 8

are connected to the control device 10. The heater-current supplying line 2 is connected to the power supply 18, which can be controlled by the control device 10.

**[0016]** Since the output from the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 is an electrical signal on which the respiratory rate and heart rate of a small animal (for example, the mouse 7 in Fig. 2) are superimposed, filtering the electrical signal through the low band-pass filter (LBPF) 12 produces a waveform corresponding to the respiration of the small animal and filtering the electrical signal through the high band-pass filter (HBPF) 13 produces a waveform corresponding to the heartbeat of the small animal. In other words, a process for separating, shaping and displaying the electrical signal, on which the respiratory rate and the heart rate output from the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 are superimposed, is performed. The shaped signal is observed on the external observation device (for example, an oscilloscope) 19. Furthermore, the frequency of the signal is measured and the measured frequency is displayed on an LED screen to monitor the respiratory rate and the heart rate of the small animal with the monitoring device 20. The body temperature of the small animal, which is output from the temperature sensor 8, can be controlled by the control device 10. Detection means of heartbeat signals according to the present invention will now be described in detail.

**[0017]** Fig. 4 shows an exemplary circuit for detecting a heartbeat signal, used in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals, according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram of a heartbeat-signal shaping circuit, which is a simple circuit example that specifically realizes a peak-hold circuit, used in the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals.

**[0018]** Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, reference numeral 101 denotes a high band-pass filter circuit (HBPF) including an HPF (high-pass filter) 111, an amplifier 112, an integration circuit 113, and a differential amplifier 114. Reference numeral 115 denotes an output signal line of the differential amplifier 114.

**[0019]** Reference numeral 120 denotes a heartbeat-signal shaping circuit. Reference numeral 121 denotes a positive-signal peak-hold circuit including a diode (forward connection) 122, and a resistor 123 and a capacitor 124 connected in parallel between the output side of the diode 122 and the ground. Reference numeral 125 denotes a negative-signal peak-hold circuit including a diode 126 (backward connection), and a resistor 127 and a capacitor 128 connected in parallel between the output side of the diode 126 and the ground. Reference numeral 131 denotes a differential amplifier to which the output signal from the positive-signal peak-hold circuit 121 and the output signal from the negative-signal peak-hold circuit 125 are supplied, reference numeral 132 denotes a comparator connected to the differential amplifier 131, and reference numeral 133 de-

notes an output signal line of the comparator 132. A digitized heartbeat signal is output through the output signal line 133 of the comparator 132.

**[0020]** Fig. 6 is a graph showing a heartbeat signal of a mouse output from the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals, according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a graph showing the heartbeat signal of the mouse output from the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals, in which the time base in Fig. 6 is expanded. Figs. 6 and 7 show the heartbeat signal of the mouse output when a low-performance high-pass filter is used. Signal components of noise and respiration are insufficiently separated in Figs. 6 and 7.

**[0021]** Fig. 8 is a graph showing an output from a low band-pass filter (respiration of a mouse) according to an embodiment of the present invention. A signal having a period of about 350 milliseconds representing a respiratory signal of a mouse is shown in Fig. 8. Signal components of heartbeats are completely separated.

**[0022]** Fig. 9 is a graph showing an output from a high band-pass filter (heartbeats of a mouse) according to an embodiment of the present invention. A high-amplitude signal having a period of about 100 milliseconds representing a heartbeat signal of a mouse is shown in Fig. 9. The heartbeat signal can be visually and clearly discriminated from small noise having a low amplitude around the base line. In addition, the heartbeat signal in Fig. 9 is clearly different from the heartbeat signal shown in Fig. 7. It has been confirmed based on the correspondence to an electrocardiogram (ECG) that the signal in Fig. 9 is a heartbeat signal. As described above, with the high band-pass filter circuit of the present invention shown in Fig. 4, the analog signal output of the heartbeats of a mouse, having a high SN ratio, can be obtained.

**[0023]** Fig. 10 is a graph showing an example in which two heartbeat pulses correspond to one heartbeat, among outputs from the high band-pass filter (heartbeats of a mouse) according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 10, two pulses having high amplitudes are shown during a period of about 100 milliseconds. One or two high oscillations are detected per one heartbeat with a pressure-sensitive sensor depending on the physiological state or individual difference of a small animal. Each of the oscillations is converted into one or two heartbeat pulses. An example in which two heartbeat pulses correspond to one heartbeat is shown in Fig. 10.

**[0024]** Referring to Figs. 6 and 7, the horizontal axis represents time (ms) and the vertical axis represents voltage (mV). Referring to Figs. 8 to 10, the horizontal axis represents time (ms) and the vertical axis represents voltage (V).

**[0025]** As described above, according to the present invention, the process for separating, shaping and dis-

playing the electrical signal, on which the respiratory rate and the heart rate are superimposed, is performed by filtering the outputs from the pressure-sensitive sensor 4 through the low band-pass filter (LBPf) 12 and the high band-pass filter (HBPf) 13. However, since a waveform having a low SN ratio, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, is produced when a low-performance high-pass filter is used in the shaping of the heartbeat signals, a high-performance high band-pass filter must be used. A high band-pass filter that can be manufactured at a lower cost and that has a proprietary circuit configuration, such as the high band-pass filter circuit (HBPf) 101 shown in Fig. 4, is used in the present invention, so that an analog output waveform of the heartbeat signal having a high SN ratio, as shown in Fig. 8, can be obtained. The integration circuit 113 may be a simple series circuit including a resistor and a capacitor. The shaped signal is monitored by the external observation device 19, such as an oscilloscope. In addition, only the components highly oscillating in the positive and negative directions can be extracted within a limited time period of around several milliseconds of a heartbeat signal by using the circuit in which the positive-signal peak-hold circuit 121 and the negative-signal peak-hold circuit 125, which have a holding time of around several milliseconds, are connected to the two outputs of the differential amplifier 131 in the heartbeat-signal shaping circuit 120 within the processor 14. The addition of this circuit allows the heartbeat signal to be easily detected even when the noise level is high. The positive-signal peak-hold circuit 121 and the negative-signal peak-hold circuit 125 may be replaced with simple circuits, as shown in Fig. 5, in which the capacitors 124 and 128 are connected in parallel to the resistors 123 and 127, respectively, in the rectification circuit having the diodes 122 and 126 connected in series to the resistors. Among the output heartbeat pulses digitized in these circuits, pulses caused by noise are eliminated by a microprocessor in the processor 14, and it is determined whether a pattern is such that one pulse corresponds to one heartbeat, as shown in Fig. 9, or a pattern is such that two pulses correspond to one heartbeat, as shown in Fig. 10. The calculated result is displayed on an LED screen to monitor the respiratory rate and the heart rate of a small animal with the monitoring device 20.

**[0026]** As described above, according to the present invention, placing a small animal on the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals allows not only the body temperature of the small animal to be maintained but also the respiratory rate and the heart rate to be monitored without being affected by noise or a change in pattern of the heartbeat signal of the small animal. This device for maintaining body temperature is a breakthrough device that has been required for eliminating the need for mounting and wiring of electrodes for an electrocardiogram and for saving time and effort for adjusting the device. The same is true for the respi-

ratory rate measurement system for small animals, and the experimental space can be reduced because an external device is not necessary. In other words, the introduction of the device according to the present invention advantageously and largely reduces the time and effort required for preparation for an experiment and assures a sufficient experimental space. Furthermore, there is no need for additionally buying an expensive respiration monitor or electrocardiograph, thus achieving a great economical effect.

**[0027]** As a high-level application of the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals, provision of an output interface that is used for observing the strength or pattern of the heartbeats and the lung activity of a small animal permits analysis of information indicating the physiological state of the heart, which was not capable of being measured with known methods using electrocardiogram or blood pressure, or permits analysis of the activity of the heart or lung. Hence, the present invention can attain a new development in medical research fields.

**[0028]** It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

#### Industrial Applicability

**[0029]** With the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals and the heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device according to the present invention, only placing a small animal on the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals allows not only the body temperature of the small animal to be maintained but also the respiratory rate and the heart rate of the small animal to be monitored. Hence, the device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals and the heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals using the device are preferable as experimental apparatuses for noninvasively and simply measuring physiologically-required basic data of a small animal without fail.

#### Claims

1. A device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals **characterized by** comprising:
  - (a) a flat-plate heater;
  - (b) a pressure-sensitive sensor that is sand-

wiched between thin insulation sheets provided over the flat-plate heater;

- (c) a spacer provided between the thin insulation sheets; and
- (d) a temperature sensor provided on the spacer.

2. The device for maintaining body temperature having heart rate and respiratory rate detection function for small animals according to Claim 1, wherein the spacer is **characterized by** being a metallic plate having a hole into which the pressure-sensitive sensor fits.

3. A heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals comprising:

- (a) a flat-plate heater;
- (b) a pressure-sensitive sensor that is sandwiched between thin insulation sheets provided over the flat-plate heater;
- (c) a spacer provided between the thin insulation sheets;
- (d) a temperature sensor provided on the spacer;
- (e) a control device for maintaining the body temperature of each of the small animals and for acquiring information from the pressure-sensitive sensor to determine respiratory rate and heart rate in a state where the chest of the small animal is placed on the pressure-sensitive sensor; and
- (f) a monitoring device for monitoring the respiratory rate and heart rate of the small animal.

4. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 3, wherein the spacer is **characterized by** being a metallic plate having a hole into which the pressure-sensitive sensor fits.

5. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 4, **characterized by** further comprising a low band-pass filter for processing the information acquired from the pressure-sensitive sensor to measure the respiratory rate of each of the small animals and a high band-pass filter for measuring the heart rate of the small animal.

6. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 4, **characterized by** providing a terminal through which analog output waveforms of heartbeats and respiration are output after an electrical signal is filtered through the filters, and **characterized by** converting the electrical signal into a digital signal based on the output from the terminal to measure

the heart rate and the respiratory rate.

7. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 4, **characterized by** providing a terminal through which analog output waveforms of heartbeats and respiration are output after an electrical signal is filtered through the filters, and **characterized by** comprising an observation device for observing the heartbeats and the respiration based on the output from the terminal.
8. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 6, **characterized by** having a microprocessor including a storage medium that stores a program for eliminating pulses caused by noise among the digitized heartbeat pulses and for determining whether a pattern is such that one pulse corresponds to one heartbeat or a pattern is such that two pulses correspond to one heartbeat.
9. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 6, **characterized by** supplying a signal obtained by filtering the output from the pressure-sensitive sensor through a high-pass filter and amplifying the filtered output and an output from an integration circuit that receives the amplified signal to a differential amplifier to configure a high band-pass filter circuit that supplies the output from the differential amplifier as the analog signal waveforms.
10. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 6, **characterized by** configuring a circuit for generating the digital signal for measuring the heart rate by connecting a circuit, in which a positive-signal peak-hold circuit and a negative-signal peak-hold circuit, which have a holding time of around several milliseconds, are connected to the two input terminals of the differential amplifier, to an output terminal of the high band-pass filter circuit according to Claim 9.
11. The heart rate and respiratory rate measurement system for small animals according to Claim 10, **characterized in that** each of the peak-hold circuits has a capacitor connected in parallel to a resistor in a rectification circuit having a diode connected in series to the resistor.

55

FIG. 1

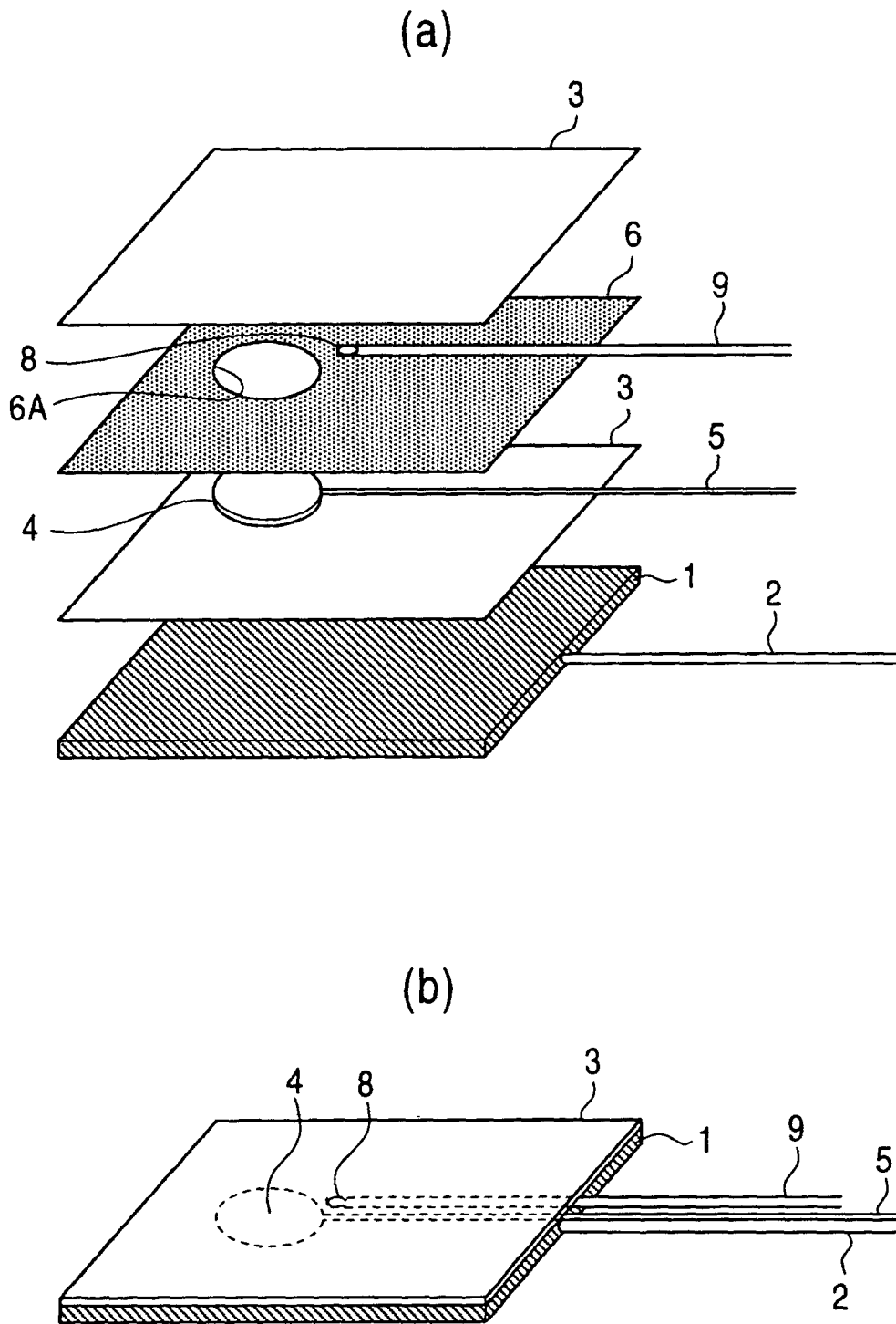




FIG. 2

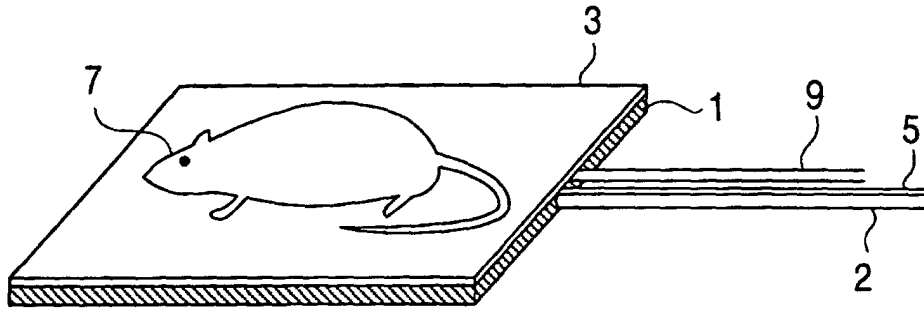


FIG. 3

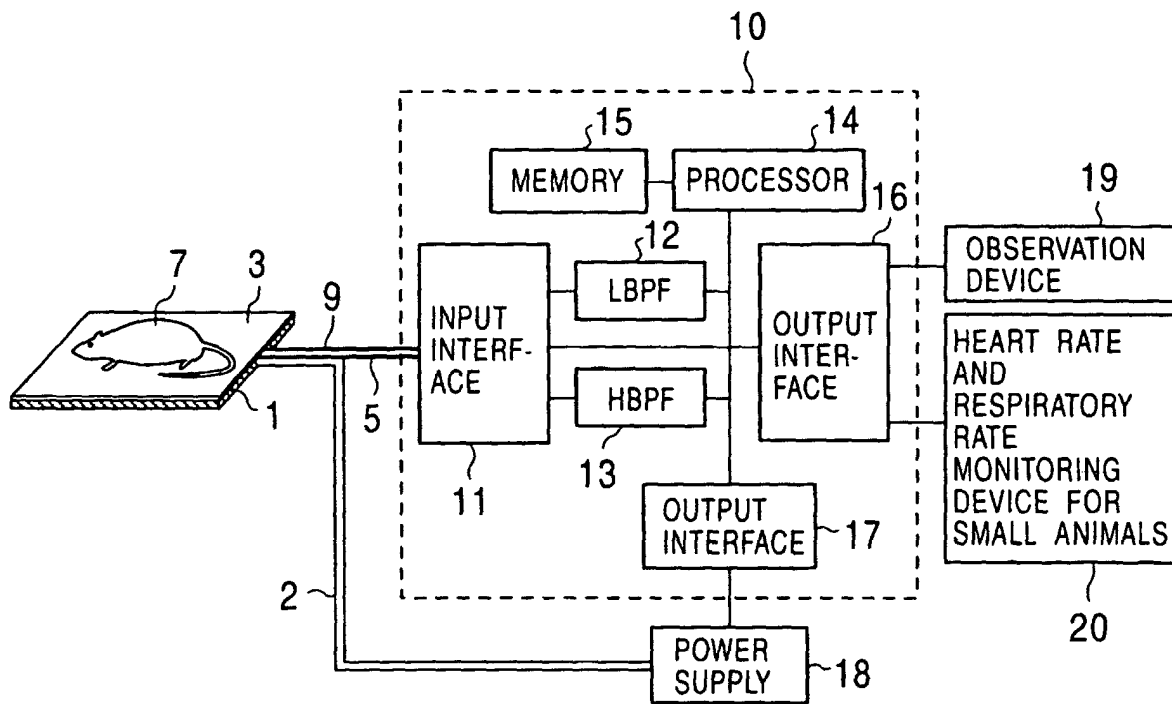


FIG. 4

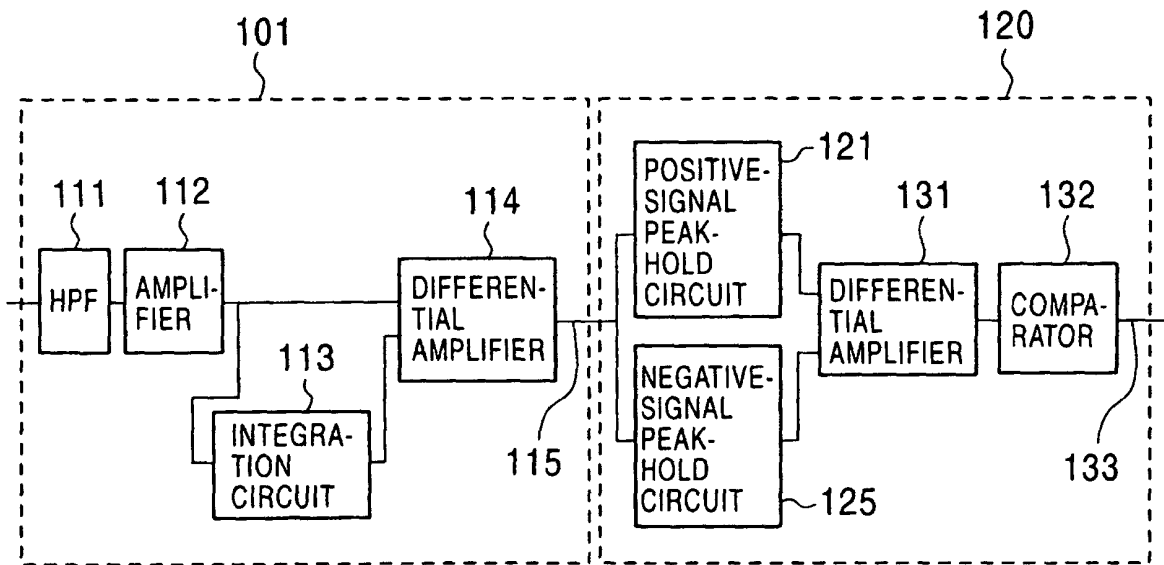


FIG. 5

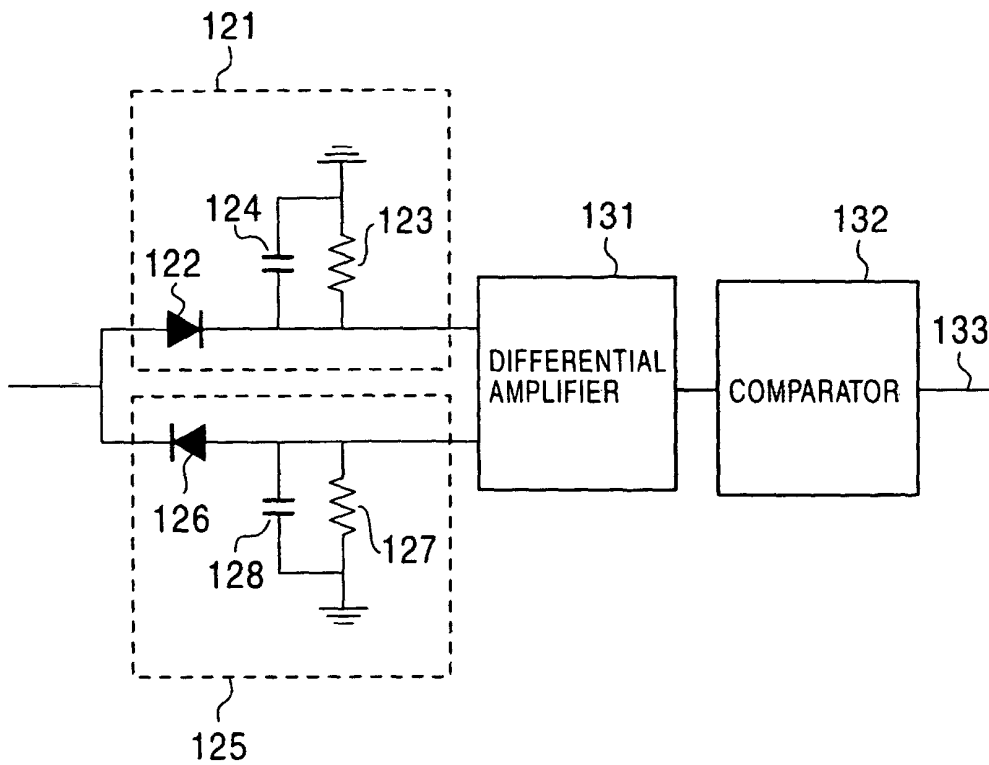


FIG. 6

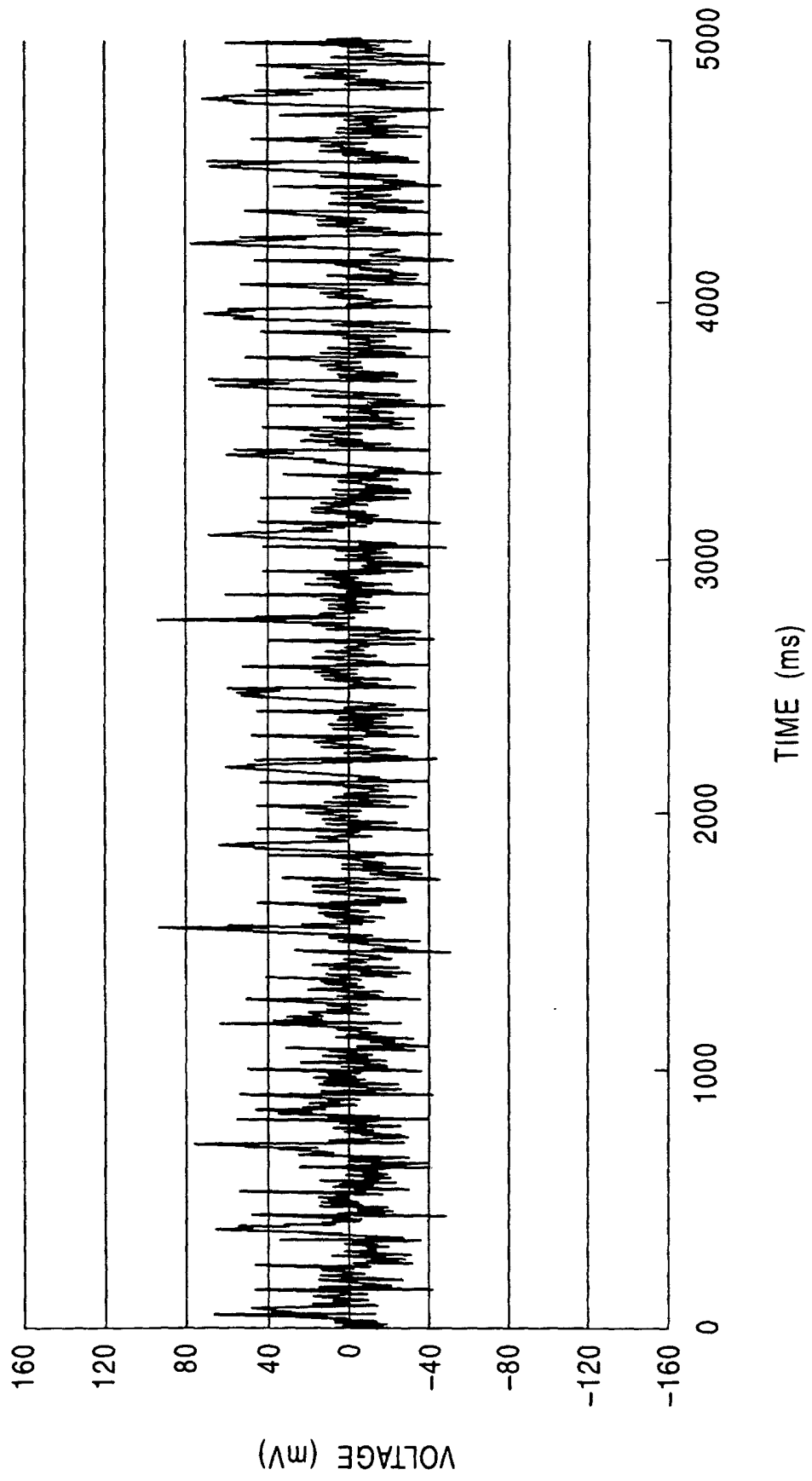


FIG. 7

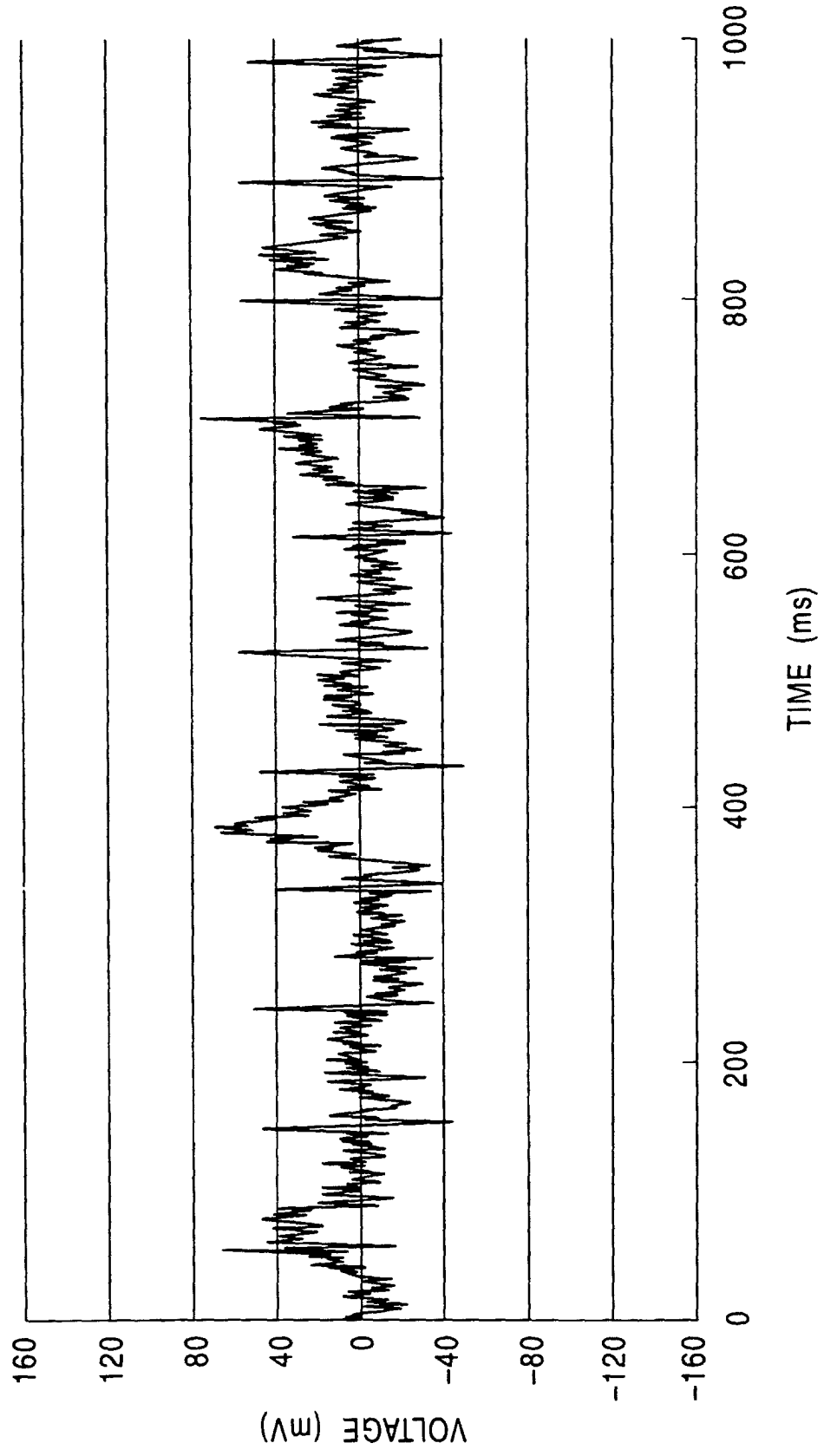


FIG. 8

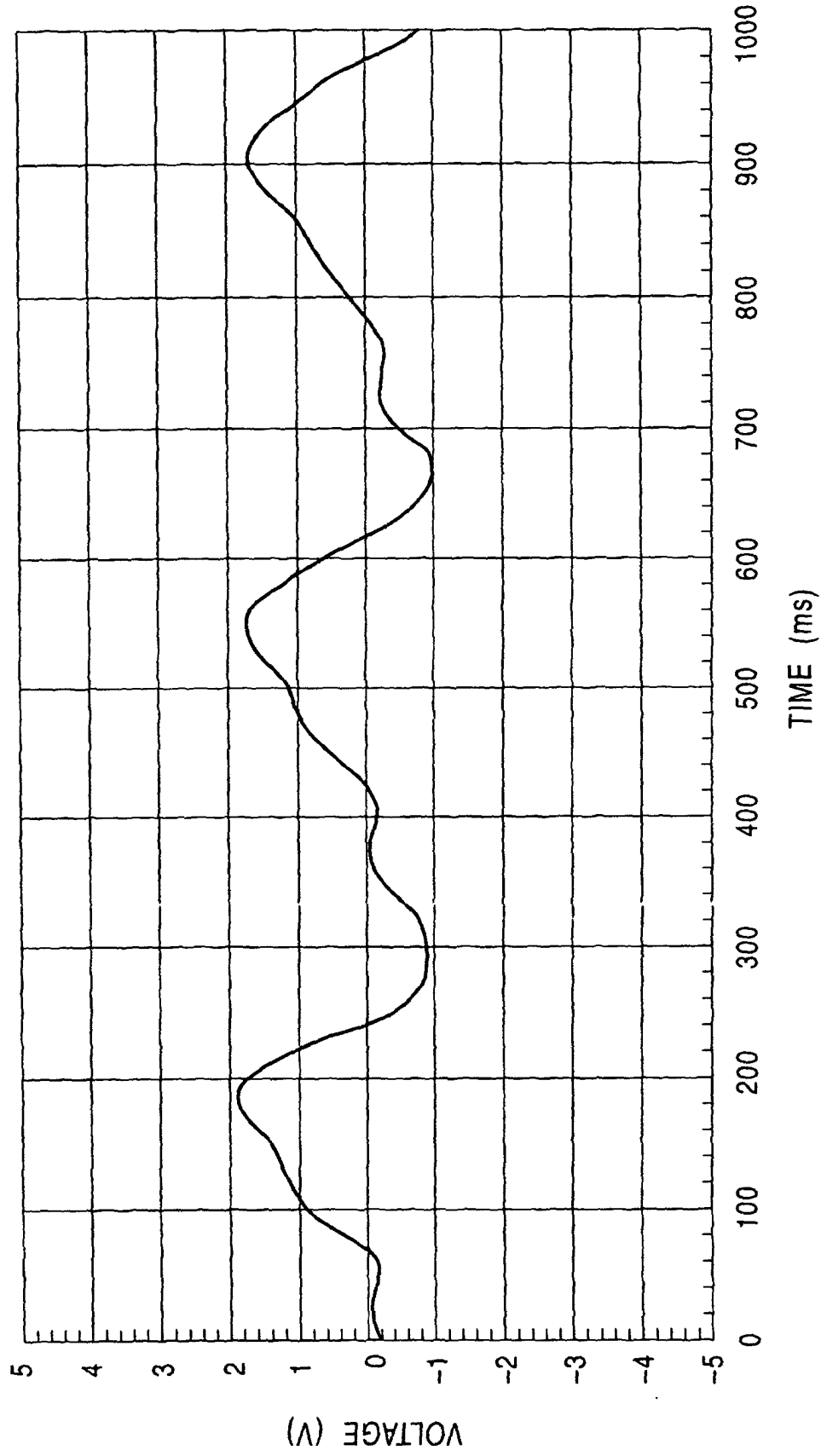


FIG. 9

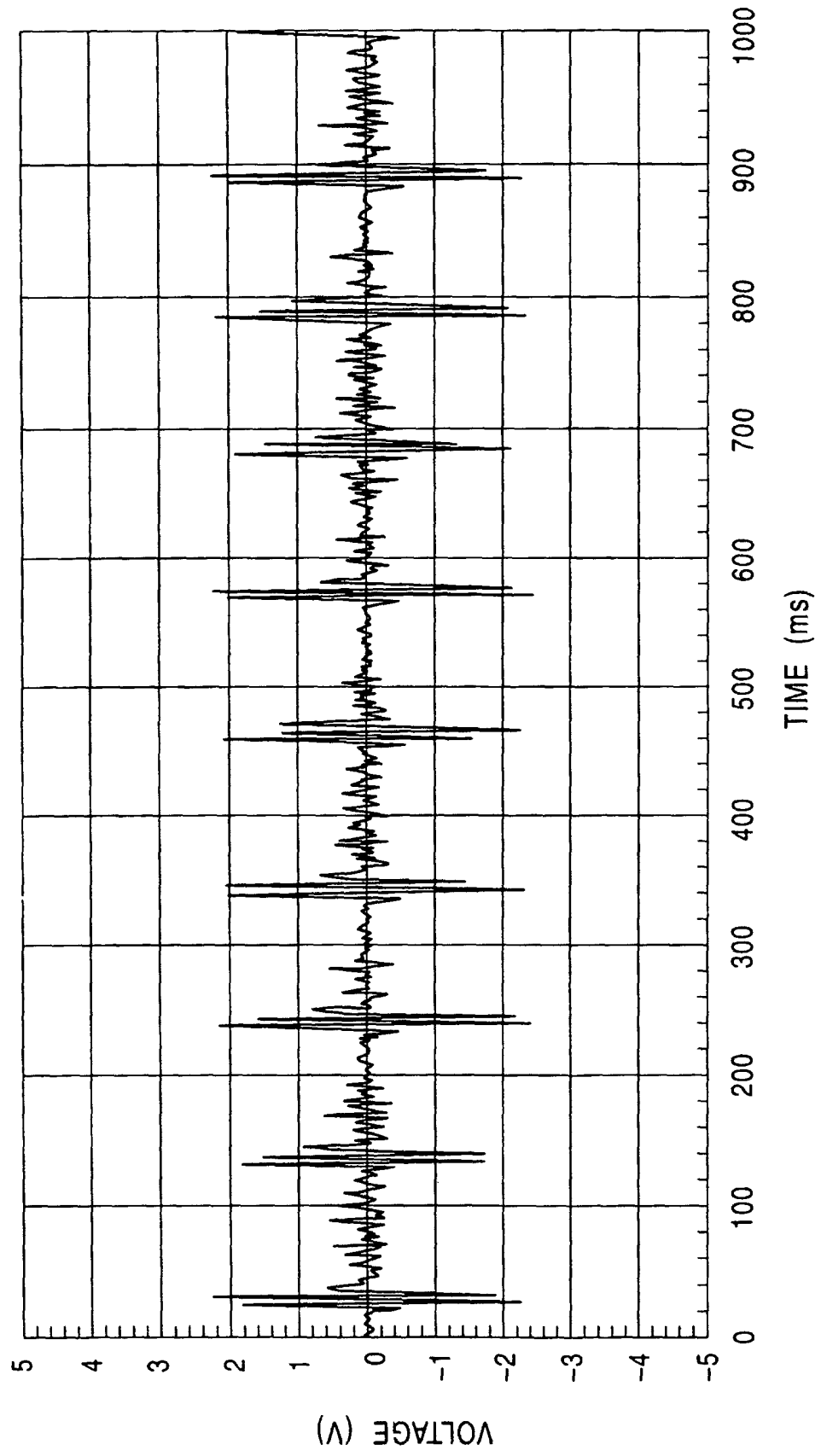
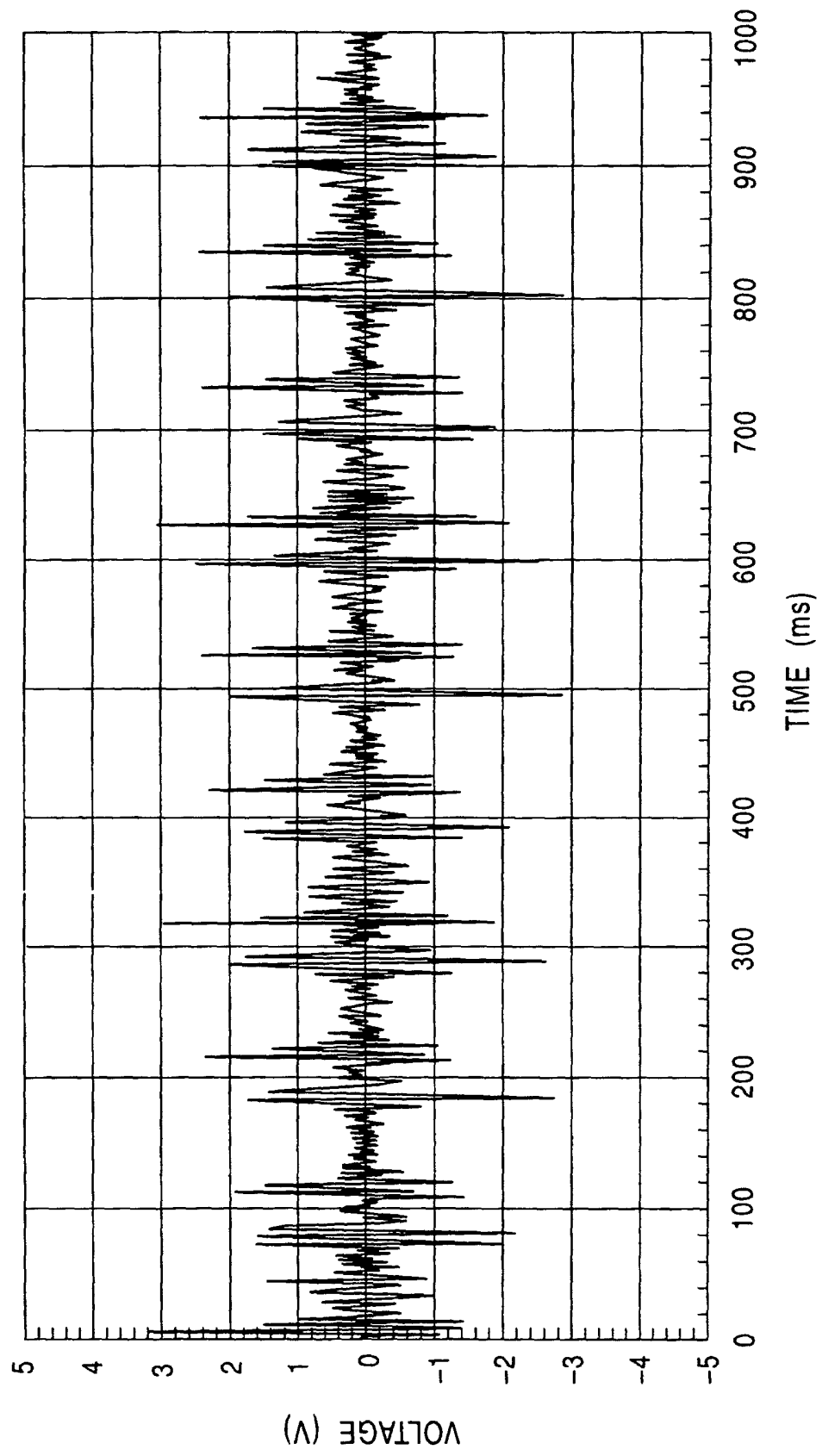


FIG. 10



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP03/01109

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl <sup>7</sup> A01K1/015, A01K13/00, A61B5/02, A61B5/08, A61D1/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl <sup>7</sup> A01K1/015, A01K13/00, A01K29/00, A61B5/02, A01K67/00, A61B5/08, A61D1/00		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2003 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2003 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2003		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	JP 2002-51662 A (Japan Science and Technology Corp.), 19 February, 2002 (19.02.02), (Family: none)	1-11
P,A	JP 2002-250532 A (Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd.), 06 September, 2002 (06.09.02), (Family: none)	1-11
A	JP 11-18602 A (Nippon Dobutsu Yakuhin Kabushiki Kaisha), 26 January, 1999 (26.01.99), (Family: none)	1-11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search 04 March, 2003 (04.03.03)		Date of mailing of the international search report 18 March, 2003 (18.03.03)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP03/01109

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 59-122949 A (Grelan Phamaceutical Co., Ltd.), 16 July, 1984 (16.07.84), (Family: none)	1-11
A	JP 10-108578 A (Shionogi & Co., Ltd.), 28 April, 1998 (28.04.98), (Family: none)	1-11

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1998)