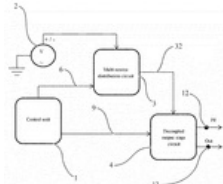
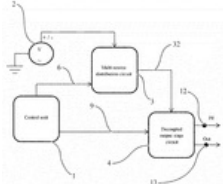
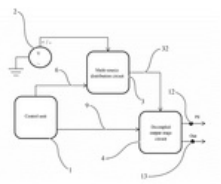
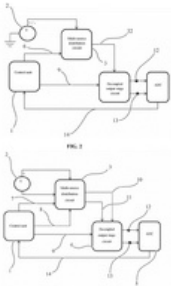
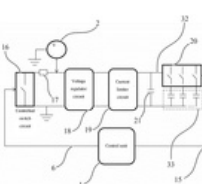
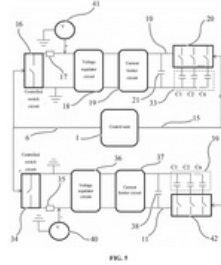
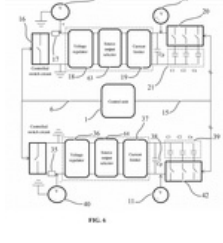
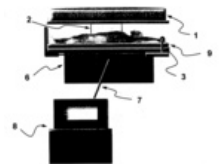
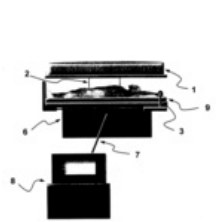
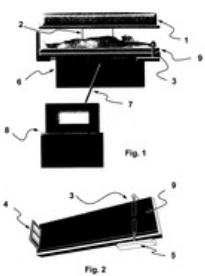
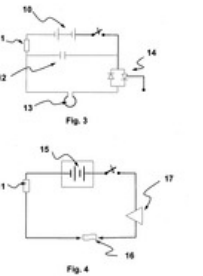
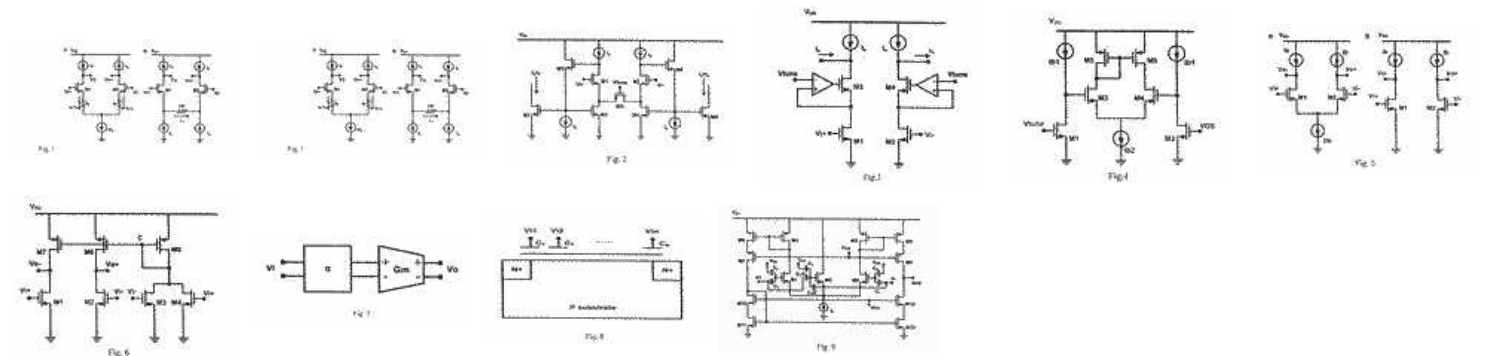


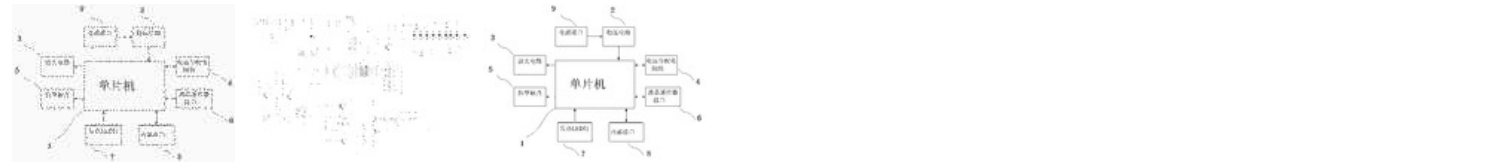
Patent families - 8 results

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee			
1.	Device for electrical and magnetic tissue stimulation	EP3711812	2020-09-23	3 PANACEA QUANTUM LEAP TECHNOLOGY OMNIPOTENT QUANTUM LEAPS TECHNOLOGY	100 %		
This invention corresponds to an electrical and magnetic tissue stimulation device comprising a multi-source distribution circuit, a decoupled output stage circuit connected to the multi-source distribution circuit and to a control unit; the control unit is connected to the multi-source distribution circuit and to the decoupled output stage circuit, where the control unit generates PE and Out outputs for electrical and magnetic stimulation of a tissue. The invention also has a multi-source distribution circuit that comprises a control unit connected to a source output selector. A voltage regulator circuit is connected to a current limiter. The current limiter is connected to a capacitor, to a capacitor bank and to the source output sector, wherein the control unit controls the source output selector by means of an output control signal bus, the source output selector connects or disconnects one or more capacitors from the capacitor bank.							
     							
2.	Electroimmunisation chamber	EP2338567	2011-06-29	5 ELECTRO MEDICAL DEVICES ERNESTO MIGUEL GONZALEZ ARMAS LUIS GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ GONZALEZ ARMAS ERNESTO MIGUEL GONZÁLEZ ARMAS Ernesto Miguel RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ LUIS GILBER 2 more...	75 %		
It consists of a horizontal space designed for treatment of patients with HIV, who place themselves in supine lying position, and the upper part of which has a cover with adjustable height with a magnetic pulse generator. The patient rest area also contains fixed electrodes in the lower part and variable electrodes in the upper patient area, which generate electrical impulses that supplement the magnetic pulses. The mechanisms for control and regulation of the chamber ensure dosing of electro-magnetic energy that acts on the ionic channels of the GP120 protein that is present in HIV. These channels open and lose the necessary energy used for interacting with the CD4 receptors, which are marking molecules on the cell surface, which recognise certain antibodies.							
  							

The present invention provides low power high-speed CMOS circuits comprising of two pseudo differential transconductors, source degenerate structure and compensating capacitors to achieve regulated gain control amplifier and to provide the linear region register proportional to the gate bias voltage. The CMOS circuits of the present invention have significance in the field such as analog signal processing and in designing the systems such as but not limited to hearing aids, implantable cardiac pacemakers, cell-phones and hand held multimedia terminals.

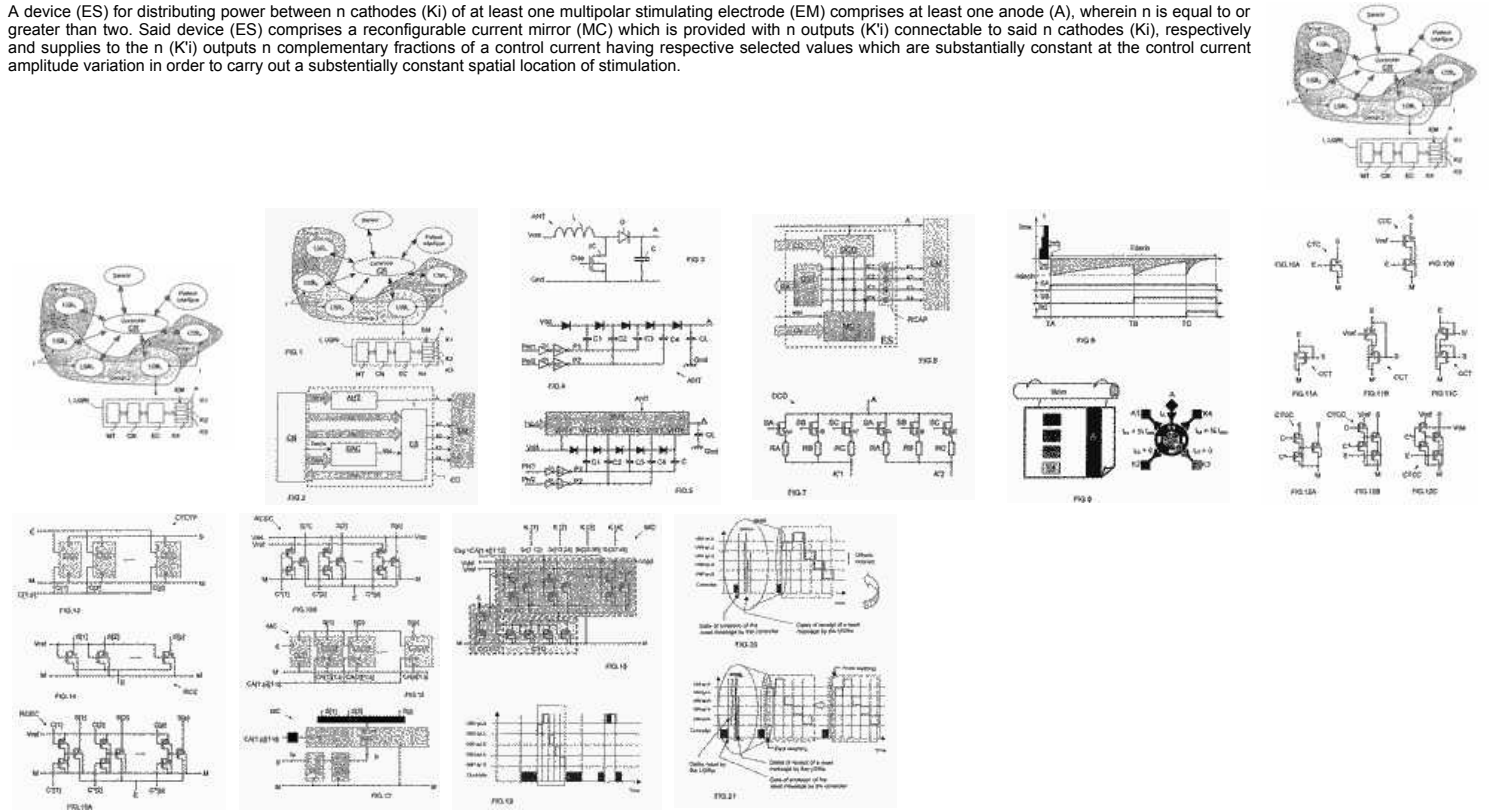


The utility model relates to health care devices, in particular to a cervical vertebra therapeutic instrument. The cervical vertebra therapeutic instrument is formed by a single-chip microcomputer, a voltage stabilizing circuit and an amplifying circuit. The voltage stabilizing circuit is formed by connecting a voltage stabilizing chip LM 317, capacitors C7, C8 and C9, resistors R30, R31 and R32, a light-emitting diode D2 and a power port CON3. The amplifying circuit is formed by connecting a KA393, triodes Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 and a transformer T1. The single-chip microcomputer is further connected with a voltage distributing resistor group, a massaging contact, a liquid crystal remote controller port, a heating light-emitting diode (LED) lamp, an internal port and the power port. The cervical vertebra therapeutic instrument has the advantages of using general voltage for supplying power and being convenient to install, low in cost and high in reliability and performance.



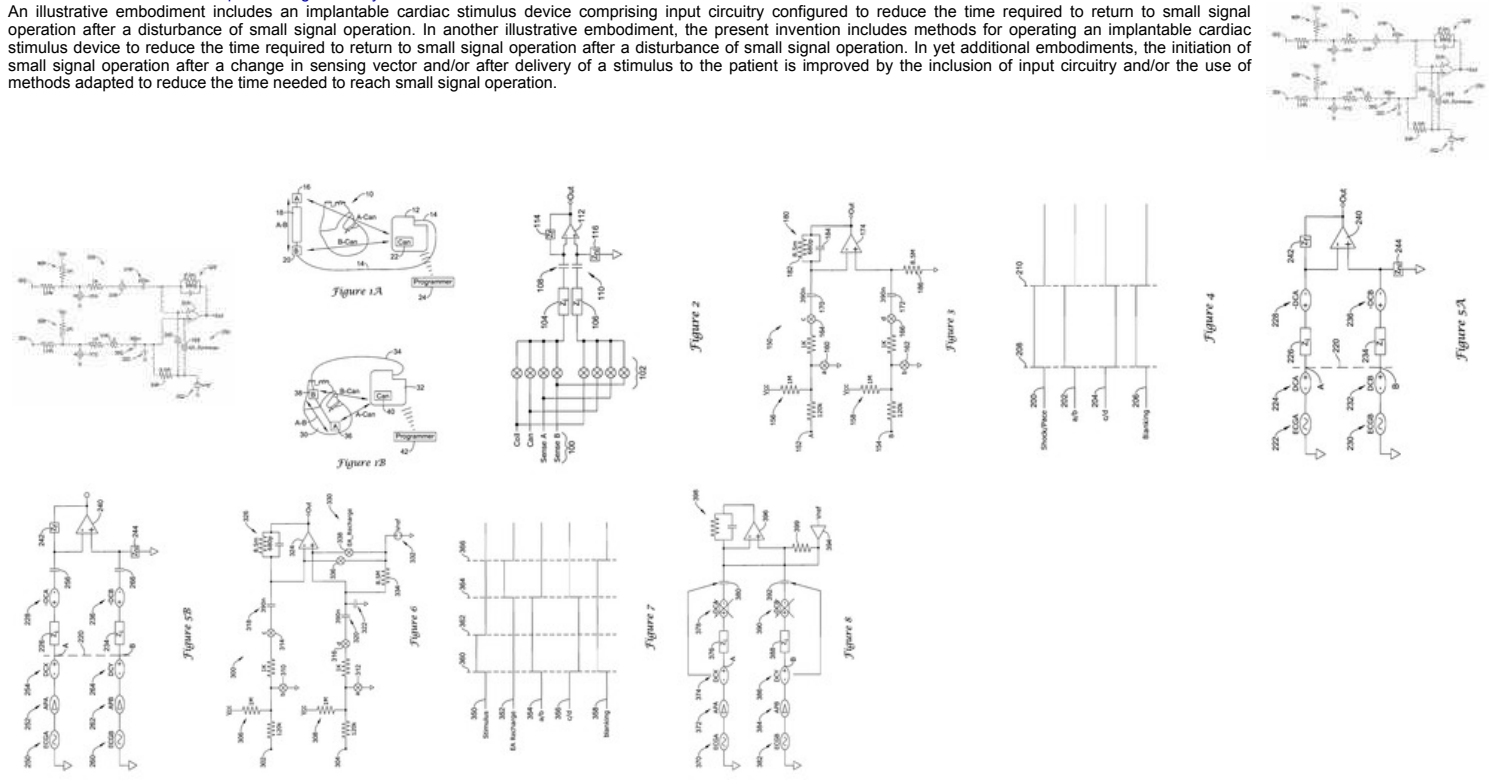
5.	Device for distributing power between cathodes of a multipolar electrode, in particular of an implant	EP1789131	2007-05-30	CNRS - CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE EN INFORMATIQUE & EN AUTOMATIQUE INRIA UNIVERSITE DE MONTPELLIER 2 IDENEX INREA NATIONAL DE L CÂ RÂ© FRENCH F 7 8 1 5 3 ROCK ENCOTE DOMAINE DE VOLCA BEE PEE 1 0 5 4 more...	61 %
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A device (ES) for distributing power between n cathodes (Ki) of at least one multipolar stimulating electrode (EM) comprises at least one anode (A), wherein n is equal to or greater than two. Said device (ES) comprises a reconfigurable current mirror (MC) which is provided with n outputs (K'i) connectable to said n cathodes (Ki), respectively and supplies to the n (K'i) outputs n complementary fractions of a control current having respective selected values which are substantially constant at the control current amplitude variation in order to carry out a substantially constant spatial location of stimulation.



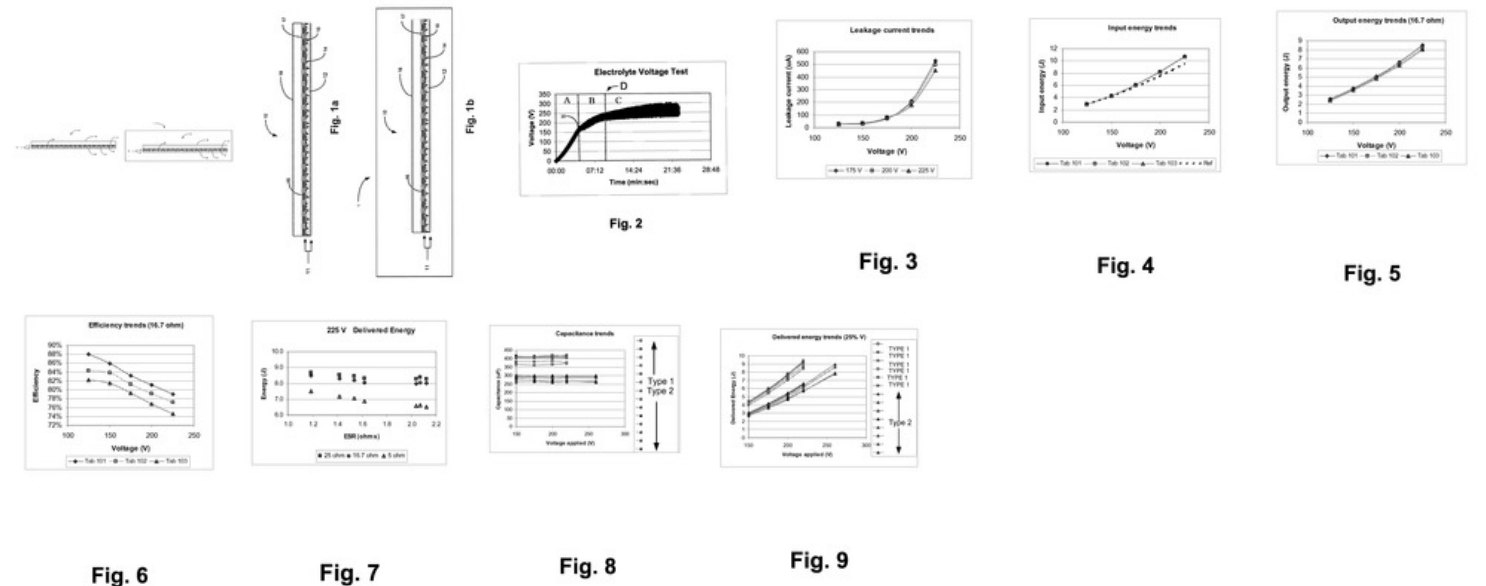
6.	Implantable cardiac stimulus devices and methods with input recharge circuitry	WO2008/079979	2008-07-03	BOSTON SCIENTIFIC	60 %
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An illustrative embodiment includes an implantable cardiac stimulus device comprising input circuitry configured to reduce the time required to return to small signal operation after a disturbance of small signal operation. In another illustrative embodiment, the present invention includes methods for operating an implantable cardiac stimulus device to reduce the time required to return to small signal operation after a disturbance of small signal operation. In yet additional embodiments, the initiation of small signal operation after a change in sensing vector and/or after delivery of a stimulus to the patient is improved by the inclusion of input circuitry and/or the use of methods adapted to reduce the time needed to reach small signal operation.



7.	Processes and systems for formation of high voltage, anodic oxide on a valve metal anode	EP1825031	2007-08-29	MEDTRONIC HOSSICK-SCHOTT, JOACHIM YOUNG, PAUL B.	60 %
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Processes and systems for formation of high voltage, anodic oxide on a valve metal anode. The processes generally includes immersing a valve metal anode in an electrolyte forming bath comprised of a formation electrolyte, performing an anodization step; and maintaining or regulating the temperature of the formation electrolyte accurately at a temperature at or below 40° C during the anodization step. The anodization firstly under constant current until a target potential is reached and secondly under constant potential at the target potential until the current falls below a predetermined termination current level. The systems generally include a tank configured to receive one or more anodes in an electrolyte forming bath comprised of a formation electrolyte; and a subsystem for cooling and maintaining the formation electrolyte at the desire processing temperature. The systems may further include electronic controls for monitoring and adjusting system or process parameters.



8.	Microprocessor controlled ambulatory medical apparatus with hand held communication device	EP1248660	2002-10-16	MEDTRONIC MINIMED MEDICAL RESEARCH GROUP MEDTRONIC MEDTRONIC MEDICAL RESEARCH GROUP	60 %
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An implantable infusion pump possesses operational functionality that is, at least in part, controlled by software operating in two processor ICs which are configured to perform some different and some duplicate functions. The pump exchanges messages with an external device via telemetry. Each processor controls a different part of the drug infusion mechanism such that both processors must agree on the appropriateness of drug delivery for infusion to occur. Delivery accumulators are incremented and decremented with delivery requests and with deliveries made. When accumulated amounts reach or exceed, quantized deliverable amounts, infusion is made to occur. The accumulators are capable of being incremented by two or more independent types of delivery requests. Operational modes of the infusion device are changed automatically in view of various system errors that are trapped, various system alarm conditions that are detected, and when excess periods of time lapse between pump and external device interactions.

