

公告

昵称: 西窗的雨
园龄: 1年8个月
粉丝: 1
关注: 4

<	2018年9月						>
日	一	二	三	四	五	六	
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	

搜索
 找找看
 谷歌搜索
常用链接

我的随笔
我的评论
我的参与
最新评论
我的标签

随笔档案

2018年9月 (1)
2018年8月 (1)
2017年6月 (1)
2017年5月 (3)
2017年4月 (2)
2017年2月 (4)
2017年1月 (1)

最新评论

1. Re:软工实践第一次作业
@林逗号好的! ...
--西窗的雨
2. Re:软工实践第一次作业
不怎么想主动学习会导致自己越来越不喜欢这门学科哦, 希望你重拾兴趣, 更多地探索这个学科, 应该不会让你失望的:)
--林逗号
3. Re:软工实践第一次作业
@SoftwareTeacher以前助教主要指出作业中的问题, 提问倒是很少, 由于时间比较久, 可能大部分都忘了. 不好意思老师. ...
--西窗的雨
4. Re:课程作业四
@YC_chen是...
--西窗的雨
5. Re:软工实践第一次作业
请回答以前助教对你的提问.
--SoftwareTeacher

阅读排行榜

1. 软工实践第一次作业(71)
2. 2017寒假随笔(48)
3. 课程作业八(41)
4. 自学计划(39)
5. 课程作业三(34)

随笔-13 文章-0 评论-16

软工实践第三次作业**作业链接**

[博客PDF]

结队成员信息

031602130牛康文
031602220雷博浩

原型模型设计工具

Axure RP 8.1

PSP

PSP2.1	Personal Software Process Stages	预估耗时 (分钟)
Planning	计划	60
· Estimate	· 估计这个任务需要多少时间	60
Development	开发	660
· Analysis	· 需求分析 (包括学习新技术)	240
· Design Spec	· 生成设计文档	60
· Design Review	· 设计复审	20
· Coding Standard	· 代码规范 (为目前的开发制定合适的规范)	10
· Design	· 具体设计	180
· Coding	· 具体编码	60
· Code Review	· 代码复审	60
· Test	· 测试 (自我测试, 修改代码, 提交修改)	30
Reporting	报告	50
· Test Repor	· 测试报告	20
· Size Measurement	· 计算工作量	10
· Postmortem & Process Improvement Plan	· 事后总结, 并提出过程改进计划	20
	合计	770

NABCD**N(Need, 需求)**

- 通过论文列表, 爬取论文的题目、摘要、关键词、原文链接
- 可对论文列表进行增删改操作
- 可对论文属性 (oral、spotlight、poster) 进行筛选和分析
- 形成如关键词图谱之类直观的查看top10个热门领域或研究方向
- 可进行论文检索, 通过输入论文编号、题目、关键词等基本信息, 分析返回相关的paper、source code、homepage等信息
- 可对多年间、不同顶会的热词呈热度走势对比

A(approach, 做法)

- 使用web界面进行开发, 用户可登陆 (或注册) 界面看到论文列表
- 论文列表可以实现导入、检索、导入、删除操作
- 通过论文标题, 进入论文详细界面, 可以直接访问paper、source code、homepage并查看关键词图谱
- 论文列表下也可查看热度走势

B(benefit, 好处)

评论排行榜

1. 软工实践第一次作业(4)
2. 2017寒假随笔(3)
3. 自学计划(2)
4. 课程作业四(2)
5. 第三次寒假作业(2)

- 爬取了许多关键信息，节省了一个个搜索原文的时间
- 用户可自定义论文列表，定制自己需要的论文
- 通过数据图表化快速了解热门方向和领域

C(competition, 竞争)

- 优势：界面简约，方便用户操作方便
- 劣势：布局不够合理，缺少社区讨论等功能

D(Delivery, 推广)

- 在高校大学生范围内推广，从中得到一些反馈意见
- 产品成熟后，推到各大IT论坛社区和Github上

讨论、制作模型过程



原型展示

注册画面



Registration screen with a blue background and glowing circles. The form includes three input fields for account, password, and password confirmation, a checkbox for terms, and a registration button.

请输入账号

请输入密码

请再次输入密码

您已同意XXX管理条约

确认注册

登陆界面



Login screen with a blue background and glowing circles. The form includes two input fields for account and password, and buttons for login and registration.

论文信息处理平台

请输入账号

请输入密码

登录

注册

主界面

退出登录

CVPR

ICCV

ECCV

分类界面

返回

请输入论文编号、题目、关键词

导入论文

删除

序号	标题	属
1	Effect of mannitol on cerebrovascular pressure reactivity in patients with intracranial hypertension	ori
2	MMBIA IEEE Computer Society Workshop on Mathematical Methods in Biomedical Image Analysis In conjunction with Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)	spotl
3	Review of background subtraction methods using Gaussian mixture model for video surveillance systems	pos
4	Figure-ground segmentation using factor graphs	ori
5	A convolutional approach to reflection symmetry	ori
6	Effect of mannitol on cerebrovascular pressure reactivity in patients with intracranial hypertension	pos
7	MMBIA IEEE Computer Society Workshop on Mathematical Methods in Biomedical Image Analysis In conjunction with Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)	spotl
8	Review of background subtraction methods using Gaussian mixture model for video surveillance systems	pos
9	Figure-ground segmentation using factor graphs	spotl
10	A convolutional approach to reflection symmetry	pos

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热度走势

点击论文标题进入详细界面

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论文摘要

ABSTRACT:Background/Purpose(#br)Mannitol is commonly used in patients with increased intracranial pressure (ICP), but its effect on cerebrovascular pressure reactivity (CVPR) is uncertain. We analyzed the changes of pressure reactivity index (PRx) during the course of mannitol treatment. (#br)Methods(#br)Twenty-one patients who received mannitol treatment for increased ICP were recruited prospectively. Continuous waveforms of arterial blood pressure (ABP) and ICP were collected simultaneously for 60 minutes (10 minutes at baseline and 50 minutes since mannitol administration) during 37 events of mannitol treatment. The correlation coefficients between the mean ABP and ICP were averaged every 10 minutes and labeled as the PRx. The linear correlation of six time points of PRx in each event was calculated to represent the trend of CVPR changes. The negative slope of correlation was defined as improvement in CVPR under mannitol treatment and vice versa. (#br)



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[source code](#)

[homepage](#)

关键词图
谱

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Background/Purpose

Mannitol is commonly used in patients with increased intracranial pressure (ICP), but its effect on cerebrovascular pressure reactivity We analyzed the changes of pressure reactivity index (PRx) during the course of mannitol treatment.

Methods

Twenty-one patients who received mannitol treatment for increased ICP were recruited prospectively. Continuous waveforms of arterial blood pressure (ABP) and ICP were collected simultaneously for 60 minutes (10 minutes at baseline and 50 minutes since mannitol administration) during 37 events of mannitol treatment. The correlation coefficients between the mean ABP and ICP were averaged every 10 minutes and labeled as the PRx. The linear correlation of six time points of PRx in each event was calculated to represent the trend of CVPR changes. The negative slope of correlation was defined as improvement in CVPR under mannitol treatment and vice versa.

Results

At baseline, the average of ICP was 26.0 ± 9.1 mmHg and the values of PRx were significantly correlated with ICP ($p = 0.0044$, $r = 0.61$). After mannitol administration, the average of ICP decreased significantly to 21.2 ± 11.1 mmHg ($p = 0.036$), and CVPR improved in 59.4% of all events. We showed that low baseline cerebral perfusion pressure was the only hemodynamic parameter with significant association with the improvement in CVPR under mannitol treatment ($p = 0.039$).

Conclusion

Despite lowering ICP, mannitol may have diverse effects on CVPR in patients with intracranial hypertension. Our study suggests that mannitol has a beneficial effect on CVPR, particularly in those with a low cerebral perfusion pressure at baseline.

Previous article in issueNext article in issue

Keywords

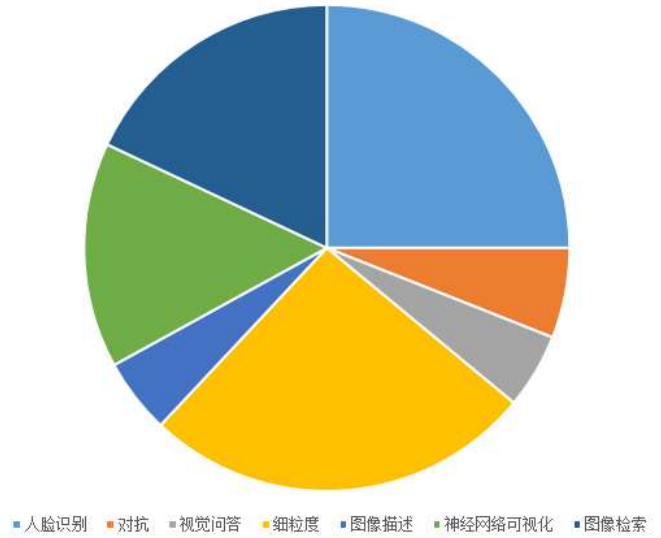
cerebral perfusion pressurecerebrovascular pressure reactivityintracranial hypertensionmannitol

Introduction

Elevated intracranial pressure (ICP) has long been recognized as a serious complication in neurocritical diseases, including traumatic brain injury, stroke, central nervous system infections, and intracranial neoplasms.^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Among the many strategies for lowering ICP, intravenous mannitol is the most widely used solute for the treatment of brain edema due to increased ICP.⁶ Its effect in lowering ICP usually starts in few minutes after administration, but the underlying mechanisms remain a matter of debate. Possible theories include decreasing cerebral volume due to extracting water from the brain, decreasing cerebral blood flow due to cerebral vasoconstriction from increasing blood pressure, and a decrease of serum viscosity.^{6, 10, 11, 12} A study used an intraparenchyma microdialysis method and demonstrated a significant decrease of lactate-pyruvate ratio, which indicates improved intracranial metabolism following mannitol treatment in patients with severe hemorrhagic stroke.¹⁴ However, lowering ICP via the use of mannitol did not refer to an overall beneficial effect on functional outcome in various neurological diseases.^{6, 15, 16}

Cerebrovascular pressure reactivity (CVPR) is the ability of cerebral vessels to respond to changes in transmural pressure, which indicates that cerebral arterioles would constrict in response to an increase in cerebral perfusion, and vice versa.¹⁷ CVPR represents a key element of cerebral autoregulation and the status of CVPR has been shown to be critical in maintaining proper cerebral blood flow and global oxygenation.^{17, 18} The pressure reactivity index (PRx), which is determined as the moving correlation coefficient between ICP and arterial blood pressure (ABP), can quantify the status of CVPR.^{22, 23, 24} In patients with TBI or severe stroke, several studies have shown that the values of PRx were correlated with the levels of outcome.^{19, 20, 21, 22, 23} However, whether lowering ICP via mannitol administration confers a beneficial effect on CVPR is uncertain. The aim of our study was to investigate the effect of mannitol on CVPR by analyzing the sequential change in PRx.

CVPR论文研究方向



遇到的困难及解决方法

和队友的不了解

解决：结对之后见面，然后互相聊这次任务应该如何完成，合理分配时间，分配各自工作内容

使用原型设计软件熟练

解决：慕课网学习

设计不美观

解决：其实我觉得很简约

补充作业

Skills/技能	课前评估 (0..9)	课后评估 (0..9)
Programming Overall	5	7
Programming:Comprehension	3	6
Programming:Test	0	6
Programming:Design	2	6
Programming:Code Review/Code Quality	1	6

个人收获

这一次作业让我认识到全新的东西，之前没了解过原型设计，现在了解了原型设计对于一个软件工程师的重要性，是最接近客户的一项步骤，了解到做一个项目的不容易，让客户满意是我们的唯一标准。

好文要顶 关注我 收藏该文  



西窗的雨
关注 - 4
粉丝 - 1

0

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发表评论

昵称:

评论内容:



[Ctrl+Enter快捷键提交]



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 - 谷歌公开披露尚未修补的微软Jet数据库引擎RCE漏洞
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