

# Omron will continue on this course as long as there is a path to follow.

Omron began to research healthcare measuring devices based on "health engineering" in 1961 and launched the first digital blood pressure monitor in 1973. Since then, we have continuously developed products that allow home blood pressure monitoring to be utilized for personal health management or in medical practice. During this process, we have continually refined "biometric sensing technologies" and improved "measurement algorithms" through numerous clinical trials conducted with the cooperation of medical institutions. Through the pursuit of accuracy and usability, as well as the utilization of these technologies and knowledge, Omron will continue contributing to health promotion by the dissemination of home blood pressure monitors.

## In OMRON

1961 The Central R&D Laboratory of Tateishi Electric (the forerunner of Omron) undertakes research on health and medical devices.

Started the development of a simple blood pressure monitor



Omron's first blood pressure monitor: manometer-typed manual monitor:HEM-1.

Establishment of Tateishi Life Science Laboratory (name changed to Omron Life Science Laboratory in 1990)



Omron's first digital blood pressure monitor for home-use: HEM-77



Omron's first digital automatic blood pressure monitor for home-use: HEM-88

First entry into the overseas market (Germany)



Digital manual blood pressure monitor (low price as below 10,000 JPY, first in the market)

Blood pressure monitor with oscillometric method: HEM-400C  
HEM-700C

**Omron provides blood pressure monitors for the Ohasama Study:**  
HEM-401C

## In the Medical World

1896 Riva Rocci in Italy introduced the first blood pressure monitoring method of pressuring the upper arm with a cuff.

1905 Nicolai Korotkoff in Russia published the article on the blood pressure monitoring by listening to the arterial sounds which occurred from cuff pressuring.

1961

1964

1966 The International Society of Hypertension (ISH) was established.

1973

1974

1977 World's first Guideline for hypertension treatment by Joint National Committee.

1978 The Japanese Society of Hypertension (JSH) was established.

1981

1982

1984

1985 "White-coat hypertension" was recognized overseas.

1986 **Ohasama Study was started.**

## In OMRON

Development of finger blood pressure monitor.

Acquired Marshall, an OEM provider in the U.S.  
Established branches in Germany and Hong Kong



World's first fuzzy logic automatic blood pressure monitor: HEM-706



Blood pressure monitor with constant-speed deflation control: HEM-707  
World's first wrist blood pressure monitor



Blood pressure monitor with world's fastest measurement technology: HEM-757



World's smallest wrist blood pressure monitor: HEM-630



New pre-formed cuff "Comfit Cuff" blood pressure monitor: HEM-770A



Japan's first wrist blood pressure monitor with advanced positioning sensor: HEM-6371T



Omron's blood pressure monitor sales exceeded 50 million units.

Omron's original blood pressure monitor with full automatic cuff wrapping system: HEM-1000



Industry-first blood pressure monitor with morning hypertension indicator



Developed solar-powered blood pressure monitor: HEM-4500-SOL

Downsized and lightened model blood pressure monitor: HEM-7301-IT



Sales of blood pressure monitors for home use exceeded 100 million units worldwide.

Wellness Link started. HEM-7250-IT

Sales of blood pressure monitors for home use exceeded 120 million units worldwide.

## In Medical World

1988 "Japanese Study Group for Physiology and Management of Blood Pressure" was established.

"Nocturnal hypertension" was reported.

1990 First diagnosis guideline of "Guide for the Treatment of Hypertension" was presented by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare and the Japan Medical Association.

1991

1992

1996 The Ohasama Study was adopted as a guideline by the Joint National Committee of the U.S.A.

1999 The Ohasama Study was adopted as WHO guidelines.

2000 First "Guideline for Hypertension Treatment" was launched by Japan Society of Hypertension.

2001

2002 "HOMED-BP Study (monitor long-term prognosis of hypertension patients with the guidelines of self-measured blood pressure at home)," with participation from Tohoku University and many other medical institutes in Japan, is started.

2003 "Guidelines for Self-monitoring of Blood Pressure Monitor at Home" was launched by Japan Society of Hypertension. It expresses how to monitor and the standard value of blood pressure specifically.

2004 The Ohasama Study was adopted as a guideline by the European Society of Hypertension.

2006

2008

2009 Normal blood pressure level of home monitoring was outlined as "less than 125/80 mmHg (less than 135/85 mmHg for elderly people)" in "Hypertension Treatment Guidelines 2009" published by Japan Society of Hypertension.

2010

2011