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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INDICATING THE EMERGENCE OF A PRE-ULCER AND ITS PROGRESSION**

VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR ANZEIGE DER ENTSTEHUNG EINES PRÄ-ULKUS UND SEINER PROGRESSION

PROCÉDÉ ET APPAREIL POUR INDIQUER L'APPARITION D'UN PRÉ-ULCÈRE ET SON ÉVOLUTION

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention generally relates to ulcers on living beings and, more particularly, the invention relates to evaluating portions of living beings for ulcers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Open sores on an external surface of the body often form septic breeding grounds for infection, which can lead to serious health complications. For example, foot ulcers on the bottom of a diabetic's foot can lead to gangrene, leg amputation, or, in extreme cases, death. The healthcare establishment therefore recommends monitoring a diabetic's foot on a regular basis to avoid these and other dangerous consequences. Unfortunately, known techniques for monitoring foot ulcers, among other types of ulcers, often are inconvenient to use, unreliable, or inaccurate, thus reducing compliance by the very patient populations that need it the most.

[0003] US 5,678,566 shows a method and an apparatus for the diagnosis of abnormalities in the plantar surface of the foot comprising an insole fabri-cated of a bottom layer of cushioning material, such as open or closed-cell foam, and a top, foot-engaging layer including a film embedded with thermochromic liquid crystals. The insoles are sized for a particular patient and inserted within his or her article of footwear. The patient then steps bare foot into the shoe and ambulates with the plantar surface of the foot in contact with the foot-engaging layer of film of the insoles for a sufficient period of time to obtain a thermo-graphic reading on the top surface of the insole. The patient's feet are removed from the shoes, and the insoles themselves are then removed for examination and photo-graphing of the pattern of infrared emissions produced.

[0004] In order to prevent problems, given by the shoe-like apparatus of US5,678,566 for users with a degraded mobility, US 2008/0214962 discloses a console, for measuring plantar foot pressure including a support case and at least two temperature sensitive pads, disposed in the case configured to allow a user to measure the temperature of the sole of their feet without assistance. As in the apparatus of US 5,678,566 the temperature sensitive pads in the console of US 2008/0214962 are realized by using the liquid crystal thermal-imaging technology. The thermochromic liquid crystals used in this technology exhibit different colors, when cooled or heated. Thus, the thermochromic liquid crystals of the disclosed apparatus visualize an indication of the infrared thermal emissions from a plantar surface of a foot, when a user steps on the temperature sensitive pad with his/her foot. Once the user removes his foot from the temperature sensitive pad, the visualizing colors of the thermochromic liquid crystals will degrade back to original appearance at room temperature within minutes.

SUMMARY OF VARIOUS EMBODIMENTS

[0005] The invention is defined by the appended claims. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a method of monitoring a patient's foot provides an open platform for receiving at least one foot. The platform has at least one temperature sensor for generating a plurality of temperature data values after receipt of the at least one foot. The method then forms a thermogram of the sole of the at least one foot from the temperature data, and determines whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns. Next, the method produces output information indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of a known pre-ulcer in the at least one foot as a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one pattern.

[0006] The method also may detect a prescribed pattern on a portion of the at least one foot indicating the presence of a pre-ulcer on the portion, and then compare the portion of the at least one foot with data from a previous thermogram of the portion of the same foot. The previous thermogram may indicate that the portion of the at least one foot is pre-ulcer free. In addition, the method may detect a prescribed pattern on a portion of the at least one foot indicating the presence of a given pre-ulcer on the portion, and then compare the portion of the at least one foot with data from a previous thermogram of the portion of the same foot-e.g., to determine whether the given pre-ulcer has changed. In this instance, the previous thermogram may indicate the presence of the given pre-ulcer in that the portion of the at least one foot.

[0007] In illustrative embodiments, the plurality of temperature sensors are at discrete locations on the foot. In that case, the method may form the thermogram by interpolating temperature data between at least two of the plurality of temperature sensors to produce approximate temperature readings at locations between the sensors.

[0008] The platform may have a receiving area for receiving the at least one foot, and/or for positioning both feet. The receiving area has a surface area that is greater than the surface area of the at least one foot. Accordingly, the thermogram can have data for substantially the entirety of the sole. In addition, unlike isotherms, the thermogram typically is expected to have data showing substantially continuous two-dimensional spatial temperature variations across portions of the at least one foot.

[0009] To indicate the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of a known pre-ulcer, the method may use any of a number of different patterns. One shows a deviation in two portions of the same foot, while a second shows a deviation in corresponding portions of the patient's two feet. Another pattern shows a deviation in one portion of the same foot over time. The deviation may be a temperature deviation (e.g., about 4 degrees F) at or across the specified foot geography.

[0010] In addition to having any of a variety of different form factors (e.g., similar to a floor mat or a bathroom

scale), the open platform often does not necessarily visually display the thermogram. Instead, its data often is used to indicate the emergence of a pre-ulcer (or monitor a pre-ulcer) without the need to display the thermogram. Moreover, some embodiments determine the orientation of the at least one foot to produce orientation information, and then use that orientation information to determine whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns.

[0011] Some embodiments forward, across a network, a data message having the temperature data representing the thermogram. In response, some embodiments may receive a risk message, also from the network, having the output information. Among other things, output information may include information for displaying quantitative indicia indicating the risk of an ulcer emerging.

[0012] The plurality of temperature sensors may include a plurality of stationary sensors and/or at least one contact sensor. Moreover, in addition to indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of a known pre-ulcer, some embodiments produce additional output information indicating the risk of an ulcer emerging on the foot, also as a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one prescribed pattern.

[0013] In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, a method of monitoring a patient's foot receives a thermogram message through a network from an open platform for receiving at least one foot. The open platform has at least one temperature sensor for generating a plurality of temperature data values after receipt of the at least one foot. The thermogram message has the temperature data values. The method forms a thermogram of the sole of the at least one foot from the temperature data, determines whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns, and produces output information indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of a known pre-ulcer in the at least one foot as a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one pattern.

[0014] In accordance with other embodiments of the invention, an apparatus for monitoring a patient's foot has an input for receiving a thermogram message through a network from an open platform for receiving at least one foot. The open platform has at least one temperature sensor for generating a plurality of temperature data values after receipt of the at least one foot. The thermogram message has the temperature data values. The apparatus also has a thermogram generator (operatively coupled with the input) configured to produce a thermogram of the sole of the at least one foot from the temperature data, and, a pattern recognition system (operatively coupled with the thermogram generator) configured to determine whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns. The apparatus further includes an analyzer (operatively coupled with the pattern recognition system) configured to produce output information indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of a known pre-ulcer in the at least one foot as a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one pattern.

[0015] Illustrative embodiments of the invention are implemented as a computer program product having a computer usable medium with computer readable program code thereon. The computer readable code may be read and utilized by a computer system in accordance with conventional processes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] Those skilled in the art should more fully appreciate advantages of various embodiments of the invention from the following "Description of Illustrative Embodiments," discussed with reference to the drawings summarized immediately below.

Figure 1 schematically shows a foot having a prominent foot ulcer and a pre-ulcer.

Figure 2A schematically shows one use and form factor that may be implemented in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 2B schematically shows an open platform that may be configured in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 3A schematically shows an exploded view of one type of open platform that may be configured in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 3B schematically shows a close up view of the platform with details of the pads and temperature sensors.

Figure 4 schematically shows a network implementing of illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 5 schematically shows an overview of various components of illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 6 schematically shows details of a data processing module in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figure 7 shows a process of monitoring the health of the patient's foot or feet in accordance with illustrative embodiments the invention.

Figure 8 shows a process of forming a thermogram in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

Figures 9A-9D schematically show the progression of the thermogram and how it is processed in ac-

cordance with one embodiment of the invention.

Figures 10A and 10B schematically show two different types of patterns that may be on the soles of a patient's foot indicating an ulcer or pre-ulcer.

Figures 11A and 11B schematically show two different user interfaces that may be displayed in accordance with illustrative embodiments of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0017] In illustrative embodiments, a method and apparatus analyze a patient's foot 1) to determine if there is a new pre-ulcer emerging in the foot, or 2) to track the progression of a known pre-ulcer in the foot. This permits patients, their healthcare providers, and/or their caregivers to intervene earlier, reducing the risk of more serious complications. To that end, an open platform receives the patient's foot and generates temperature data that is processed to form a thermogram. If the thermogram presents at least one of a number of prescribed patterns, then various embodiments produce output information for indicating pre-ulcer emergence or for tracking known pre-ulcers. Details of illustrative embodiments are discussed below.

[0018] Figure 1 schematically shows a bottom view of a patient's foot 10 that, undesirably, has an ulcer 12 and a pre-ulcer 14 (described below and shown in phantom since pre-ulcers 14 do not break through the skin). As one would expect, an ulcer 12 on this part of the foot 10 typically is referred to as a "foot ulcer 12." Generally speaking, an ulcer is an open sore on a surface of the body generally caused by a breakdown in the skin or mucous membrane. Diabetics often develop foot ulcers 12 on the soles of their feet 10 as part of their disease. In this setting, foot ulcers 12 often begin as a localized inflammation that may progress to skin breakdown and infection.

[0019] It should be noted that discussion of diabetes and diabetics is but one example and used here simply for illustrative purposes only. Accordingly, various embodiments apply to other types of diseases (e.g., stroke, deconditioning, sepsis, friction, coma, etc...) and other types of ulcers-such embodiments may apply generally where there is a compression or friction on the living being's body over an extended period of time. For example, various embodiments also apply to ulcers formed on different parts of the body, such as on the back (e.g., bedsores), inside of prosthetic sockets, or on the buttocks (e.g., a patient in a wheel chair). Moreover, illustrative embodiments apply to other types of living beings beyond human beings, such as other mammals (e.g., horses or dogs). Accordingly, discussion of diabetic human patients having foot ulcers 12 is for simplicity only and not intended to limit all embodiments of the invention.

[0020] Many prior art ulcer detection technologies known to the inventors suffered from one significant problem-patient compliance. If a diseased or susceptible patient does not regularly check his/her feet 10, then that person may not learn of an ulcer 12 or a pre-ulcer 14 until it has emerged through the skin and/or requires significant medical treatment. Accordingly, illustrative embodiments implement an ulcer monitoring system in any of a variety of forms-preferably in an easy to use form factor that facilitates and encourages regular use.

[0021] Figures 2A and 2B schematically show one form factor, in which a patient/user steps on an open platform 16 that gathers data about that user's feet 10. In this particular example, the open platform 16 is in the form of a floor mat placed in a location where he the patient regularly stands, such as in front of a bathroom sink, next to a bed, in front of a shower, on a footrest, or integrated into a mattress. As an open platform 16, the patient simply may step on the top sensing surface of the platform 16 to initiate the process. Accordingly, this and other form factors favorably do not require that the patient affirmatively decide to interact with the platform 16. Instead, many expected form factors are configured to be used in areas where the patient frequently stands during the course of their day without a foot covering. Alternatively, the open platform 16 may be moved to directly contact the feet 10 of a patient that cannot stand. For example, if the patient is bedridden, then the platform 16 may be brought into contact with the patient's feet 10 while in bed.

[0022] A bathroom mat or rug are but two of a wide variety of different potential form factors. Others may include a platform 16 resembling a scale, a stand, a footrest, a console, a tile built into the floor, or a more portable mechanism that receives at least one of the feet 10. The implementation shown in Figures 2A and 2B has a top surface area that is larger than the surface area of one or both of the feet 10 of the patient. This enables a caregiver to obtain a complete view of the patient's entire sole, providing a more complete view of the foot 10.

[0023] The open platform 16 also has some indicia or display 18 on its top surface they can have any of a number of functions. For example, the indicia can turn a different color or sound an alarm after the readings are complete, show the progression of the process, or display results of the process. Of course, the indicia or display 18 can be at any location other than on the top surface of the open platform 16, such as on the side, or a separate component that communicates with the open platform 16. In fact, in addition to, or instead of, using visual or audible indicia, the platform 16 may have other types of indicia, such as tactile indicia/feedback, our thermal indicia.

[0024] Rather than using an open platform 16, alternative embodiments may be implemented as a closed platform 16, such as a shoe or sock that can be regularly worn by a patient, or worn on an as-needed basis. For example, the insole of the patient's shoe or boot may have the functionality for detecting the emergence of a pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12, and/or monitoring a pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12.

[0025] To monitor the health of the patient's foot (discussed in greater detail below), the platform 16 of Figures 2A and 2B gathers temperature data about a plurality of different locations on the sole of the foot 10. This temperature data provides the core information ultimately used to determine the health of the foot 10. Figure 3 schematically shows an exploded view of the open platform 16 configured and arranged in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. Of course, this embodiment is but one of a number of potential implementation and, like other features, is discussed by example only.

[0026] As shown, the platform 16 is formed as a stack of functional layers sandwiched between a cover 20 and a rigid base 22. For safety purposes, the base preferably has rubberized or has other non-skid features on its bottom side. Figure 3 shows one embodiment of this non-skid feature as a non-skid base 24. The platform 16 preferably has relatively thin profile to avoid tripping the patient and making it easy to use.

[0027] To measure foot temperature, the platform 16 has an array or matrix of temperature sensors 26 fixed in place directly underneath the cover 20. More specifically, the temperature sensors 26 are positioned on a relatively large printed circuit board 28. The sensors 26 preferably are laid out in a two-dimensional array/matrix of stationary contact sensors on the printed circuit board 28. The pitch or distance between the preferably is relatively small, thus permitting more temperature sensors 26 on the array. Among other things, the temperature sensors 26 may include temperature sensitive resistors (e.g., printed or discrete components mounted onto the circuit board 28), thermocouples, fiberoptic temperature sensors, or a thermochromic film. Accordingly, when used with temperature sensors 26 that require direct contact, illustrative embodiments form the cover 20 with a thin material having a relatively high thermal conductivity. The platform 16 also may use temperature sensors 26 that can still detect temperature through a patient's socks.

[0028] Other embodiments may use noncontact temperature sensors 26, such as infrared detectors. Indeed, in that case, the cover 20 may have openings to provide a line of sight from the sensors 26 to the sole of the foot 10. Accordingly, discussion of contact sensors is by example only and not intended to limit various embodiments. As discussed in greater detail below and noted above, regardless of their specific type, the plurality of sensors 26 generate a plurality of corresponding temperature data values for a plurality of portions/spots on the patient's foot 10 to monitor the health of the foot 10.

[0029] Some embodiments also may use pressure sensors for various functions, such as to determine the orientation of the feet 10 and/or to automatically begin the measurement process. Among other things, the pressure sensors may include piezoelectric, resistive, capacitive, or fiber-optic pressure sensors. This layer of the platform 16 also may have additional sensor modalities beyond temperature sensors 26 and pressure sensors, such as positioning sensors, GPS sensors, accelerometers, gyroscopes, and others known by those skilled in the art.

[0030] To reduce the time required to sense the temperature at specific points, illustrative embodiments position an array of heat conducting pads 30 over the array of temperature sensors 26. To illustrate this, Figure 3B schematically shows a small portion of the array of temperature sensors 26 showing four temperature sensors 26 and their pads 30. The temperature sensors 26 are drawn in phantom because they preferably are covered by the pads 30. Some embodiments do not cover the sensors 26, however, and simply thermally connect the sensors 26 with the pads 26.

[0031] Accordingly, each temperature sensor 26 has an associated heat conducting pad 30 that channels heat from one two dimensional portion of the foot 10 (considered a two dimensional area although the foot may have some depth dimensionality) directly to its exposed surface. The array of conducting pads 30 preferably takes up the substantial majority of the total surface area of the printed circuit board 28. The distance between the pads 30 thermally isolates them from one another, thus eliminating thermal short-circuits.

[0032] For example, each pad 30 may have a square shape with each side having a length of between about 0.1 and 1.0 inches. The pitch between pads 30 thus is less than that amount. Accordingly, as a further detailed example, some embodiments may space the temperature sensors 26 about 0.4 inches apart with 0.25 inch (per side) square pads 30 oriented so that each sensor 26 is at the center of the square pads 30. This leaves an open region (i.e., a pitch) of about 0.15 inches between the square pads 30. Among other things, the pads 30 may be formed from a film of thermally conductive metal, such as a copper.

[0033] As suggested above, some embodiments do not use an array of temperature sensors 26. Instead, such embodiments may use a single temperature sensor 26 that can obtain a temperature reading of most or all of the sole. For example, a single sheet of a heat reactive material, such as a thermochromic film (noted above), or similar apparatus should suffice. As known by those in the art, a thermochromic film, based on liquid crystal technology, has internal liquid crystals that reorient to produce an apparent change in color in response to a temperature change, typically above the ambient temperature. Alternatively, one or more individual temperature sensors 26, such as thermocouples or temperature sensor resistors, may be movable to take repeated temperature readings across the bottom of the foot 10.

[0034] To operate efficiently, the open platform 16 should be configured so that its top surface contacts substantially the entire sole of the patient's foot 10. To that end, the platform 16 has a flexible and movable layer of foam 32 or other material that conforms to the user's foot 10. For example, this layer should conform to the arch of the foot 10. Of course, the sensors 26, printed circuit

board 28, and cover 20 also should be similarly flexible and yet robust to conform to the foot 10 in a corresponding manner. Accordingly, the printed circuit board 28 preferably is formed largely from a flexible material that supports the circuit. For example, the printed circuit board 28 may be formed primarily from a flex circuit that supports the temperature sensors 26, or it may be formed from strips of material that individually flex when receiving feet. Alternative embodiments may not have such flexibility (e.g., formed from conventional printed circuit board material, such as FR-4) and thus, produce less effective data.

[0035] The rigid base 22 positioned between the foam 32 and the non-skid base 24 provides rigidity to the overall structure. In addition, the rigid base 22 is contoured to receive a motherboard 34, a battery pack 36, a circuit housing 38, and additional circuit components that provide further functionality. For example, the motherboard 34 may contain integrated circuits and microprocessors that control the functionality of the platform 16.

[0036] In addition, the motherboard 34 also may have a user interface/ indicia display 18 as discussed above, and a communication interface 40 (Figure 5) to connect to a larger network 44, such as the Internet. The communication interface 40 may connect wirelessly or through a wired connection with the larger network 44, implementing any of a variety of different data communication protocols, such as Ethernet. Alternatively, the communication interface 40 can communicate through an embedded Bluetooth or other short range wireless radio that communicates with a cellular telephone network 44 (e.g., a 3G or 4G network).

[0037] The platform 16 also may have edging 42 and other surface features that improve its aesthetic appearance and feel to the patient. The layers may be secured together using one or more of an adhesive, snaps, nuts, bolts, or other fastening devices.

[0038] Although it gathers temperature and other data about the patient's foot, illustrative embodiments may locate additional logic for monitoring foot health at another location. For example, such additional logic may be on a remote computing device. To that and other ends, Figure 4 schematically shows one way in which the platform 16 can communicate with a larger data network 44 in accordance with various embodiments the invention. As shown, the platform 16 may connect with the Internet through a local router, through its local area network, or directly without an intervening device. This larger data network 44 (e.g., the Internet) can include any of a number of different endpoints that also are interconnected. For example, the platform 16 may communicate with an analysis engine 46 that analyzes the thermal data from the platform 16 and determines the health of the patient's foot 10. The platform 16 also may communicate directly with a healthcare provider 48, such as a doctor, nurse, relative, and/or organization charged with managing the patient's care. In fact, the platform 16 also can communicate with the patient, such as through text message, telephone call, e-mail communication, or other modalities as the system permits.

[0039] Figure 5 schematically shows a block diagram of a foot monitoring system, showing the platform 16 and the network 44 with its interconnected components in more detail. As shown, the patient communicates with the platform 16 by standing on or being received in some manner by the array of sensors 26, which is represented in this figure as a "sensor matrix 52." A data acquisition block 54, implemented by, for example, the motherboard 34 and circuitry shown in Figure 3, controls acquisition of the temperature and other data for storage in a data storage device 56. Among other things, the data storage device 56 can be a volatile or nonvolatile storage medium, such as a hard drive, high-speed random-access-memory ("RAM"), or solid-state memory. The input/output interface port 40, also controlled by the motherboard 34 and other electronics on the platform 16, selectively transmits or forwards the acquired data from the storage device to the analysis engine 46 on a remote computing device, such as a server 60. The data acquisition block 54 also may control the user indicators/displays 18, which provide feedback to the user through the above mentioned indicia (e.g., audible, visual, or tactile).

[0040] As noted above and discussed in greater detail below with regard to Figures 7 and 8, the analysis engine 46, on the remote server 60, analyzes the data received from the platform 16 in conjunction with a health data analytics module 62. A server output interface 64 forwards the processed output information/data from the analysis engine 46 and health data analytics module 62 toward others across the network 44, such as to a provider, a web display, or to the user via a phone, e-mail alert, text alert, or other similar way.

[0041] This output message may have the output information in its relatively raw form for further processing. Alternatively, this output message may have the output information formatted in a high-level manner for easy review by automated logic or a person viewing the data. Among other things, the output message may indicate the actual emergence of an ulcer 12 or a pre-ulcer 14, the risk of the emergence of an ulcer 12 or a pre-ulcer 14, or simply that the foot 10 is healthy and has no risks of ulcer 12 or pre-ulcer 14. In addition, this output message also may have information that helps an end-user or healthcare provider 48 monitor an ulcer 12 or pre-ulcer 14.

[0042] Using a distributed processing arrangement like that shown in Figure 5 has a number of benefits. Among other things, it permits the platform 16 to have relatively simple and inexpensive components that are unobtrusive to the patient. Moreover, this permits a "software-as-a-service" business model ("SAAS model"), which, among other things, permits more flexibility in the functionality, typically easier patient monitoring, and more rapid functional updates. In addition, the SAAS model facilitates accumulation of patient data to improve analytic capability.

[0043] Some embodiments may distribute and physically position the functional components in a different manner. For example, the platform 16 may have the analysis engine 46 on its local motherboard 34. In fact, some embodiments provide the functionality entirely on the platform 16 and/ or within other components in the local vicinity of the platform 16. For example, all of those functional elements (e.g., the analysis engine 46 and other functional elements) may be within the housing formed by the cover 20 and the rigid base 22. Accordingly, discussion of a distributed platform 16 is but one of a number of embodiments that can be adapted for a specific application or use.

[0044] Those skilled in the art can perform the functions of the analysis engine 46 using any of a number of different hardware, software, firmware, or other non-known technologies. Figure 6 shows several functional blocks that, with other functional blocks, may be configured to perform the functions of the analysis engine 46. This figure simply shows the blocks and is illustrative of one way of implementing various embodiments, while Figures 7 and 8 describe their functions in greater detail.

[0045] In summary, the analysis engine 46 of Figure 6 has a thermogram generator 66 configured to form a thermogram of the patient's foot 10 or feet 10 based on a plurality of temperature readings from the bottom of the foot 10, and a pattern recognition system 68 configured to determine whether the thermogram presents any of a number of different prescribed patterns. Pattern data and other information may be stored in a local memory 76. As discussed below, if the thermogram presents any of these prescribed patterns, then the foot 10 may be unhealthy in some manner (e.g., having a pre-ulcer 14 or an ulcer 12).

[0046] The analysis engine 46 also has an analyzer 70 configured to produce the above noted output information, which indicates any of a number of different conditions of the foot 10. For example, the output information may indicate the risk that an ulcer 12 will emerge, the emergence of a pre-ulcer 14 (i.e., the first indication of a pre-ulcer 14), the progression of a known ulcer 12, or the emergence of a new ulcer 12 (i.e., the first indication of any given ulcer 12 to the patient and associated support). Communicating through some interconnect mechanism, such as a bus 72 or network connection, these modules cooperate to determine the status of the foot 10, which may be transmitted or forwarded through an input/output port 74 that communicates with the prior noted parties across the larger data network 44.

[0047] Figure 7 shows a process that uses the various components described above in Figures 1 through 6 to determine the health of the patient's foot 10. It should be noted that this process is a simplified, high level summary of a much larger process and thus, should not be construed to suggest that only these steps are required. In addition, some of the steps may be performed in a different order than those described below. Although functions and processes of this process are described as being executed by the functional blocks in Figures 5 and 6, some embodiments can be executed by other functional components.

[0048] The process begins at step 700, in which the platform 16 receives the patient's feet 10 on its top surface, which may be considered a foot receiving area. For example, as shown in Figure 2A, the patient may step on the open platform 16 in front of the bathroom sink while washing her hands, brushing her teeth, or performing some other routine, frequent daily task. Presumably, the platform 16 is energized before the patient steps onto it. Some embodiments, however, may require that the platform 16 be affirmatively energized by the patient turning on power in some manner (e.g., actuating a power switch). Other embodiments, however, normally may operate in a low power, conservation mode (a "sleep mode") that rapidly turns on in response to a stimulus, such as receipt of the patient's feet 10.

[0049] Accordingly, the platform 16 controls the sensor array to measure the temperature at the prescribed portions of the patient's foot/sole. At the same time, the user indicator display 18 may deliver affirmative feedback to the patient by any of the above discussed ways. After the patient steps on the platform 16, the temperature sensors 26 may take a relatively long time to ultimately make their readings. For example, this process can take between 30 to 60 seconds. Many people, however, do not have that kind of patience and thus, may step off the platform 16 before it has completed its analysis. This undesirably can lead to inaccurate readings. In addition, these seemingly long delay times can reduce compliance.

[0050] The inventors recognized these problems. Accordingly, illustrative embodiments of the invention do not require such long data acquisition periods. Instead, the system can use conventional techniques to extrapolate a smaller amount of real temperature data (e.g., a sparer set of the temperature data) to arrive at an approximation of the final temperature at each point of the foot. For example, this embodiment may use techniques similar to those used in high speed thermometers to extrapolate the final temperature data using only one to three seconds of actual temperature data.

[0051] This step therefore produces a matrix of discrete temperature values across the foot 10 or feet 10. Figure 9A graphically shows one example of this discrete temperature data for two feet 10. As discrete temperature values, this representation does not have temperature information for the regions of the foot 10 between the temperature sensors 26. Accordingly, using this discrete temperature data as shown in Figure 9A, the process forms a thermogram of the foot 10 or feet 10 under examination (step 702).

[0052] In simple terms, as known by those in the art, a thermogram is a data record made by a thermograph, or a visual display of that data record. A thermograph simply is an instrument that records temperatures (i.e., the platform 16). As applied to illustrative embodiments,

a thermograph measures temperatures and generates a thermogram, which is data, or a visual representation of that data, of the continuous two-dimensional temperature data across some physical region, such as a foot 10. Accordingly, unlike an isothermal representation of temperature data, a thermogram provides a complete, continuous data set/map of the temperatures across an entire two-dimensional region/ geography. More specifically, in various embodiments, a thermogram shows (within accepted tolerances) substantially complete and continuous two-dimensional spatial temperature variations and gradients across portions of the sole of (at least) a single foot 10, or across the entire sole of the single foot 10.

[0053] Momentarily turning away from Figure 7, Figure 8 shows a process that step 702 uses to form a thermogram. This discussion will return to Figure 7 and proceed from step 702 after completing the thermogram formation process of Figure 8. It should be noted that, in a manner similar to Figure 7, the process of Figure 8 is a simplified, high level summary of a larger process and thus, should not be construed to suggest that only these steps are required. In addition, some of the steps may be performed in a different order than those described below. In a manner similar to the functions and processes of Figure 7, the functions and processes described with regard to this process also can be executed by the functional blocks in Figures 5 and 6, or by other functional components.

[0054] The process of forming a thermogram begins at step 800, in which the thermogram generator 66 of the analysis engine 46 receives the plurality of temperature values, which, as noted above, are graphically shown by Figure 9A. Of course, the thermogram generator 66 typically receives those temperature values as raw data. The depiction in Figure 9A therefore is simply for illustration purposes only.

[0055] After receiving the temperature values, the process begins calculating the temperatures between the temperature sensors 26. To that end, the process uses conventional interpolation techniques to interpolate the temperature values in a manner that produces a thermogram as noted above (step 802). Accordingly, for a thermogram of a planar thermodynamic system at steady state, the process may be considered to increase the spatial resolution of the data.

[0056] Among other ways, some embodiments may use Laplace interpolation between the temperatures observed at each temperature sensor 26. Laplace interpolation is appropriate for this function given its physical relevance-the heat equation should simplify to the Laplace equation under the assumption of steady state. The interpolant may be constructed by applying a second-order discrete finite difference Laplacian operator to the data, imposing equality conditions on the known temperatures at the sensors 26, and solving the resulting sparse linear system using an iterative solver, such as GMRES.

[0057] Figure 9B schematically shows one example of the thermogram at this stage of the process. This figure should be contrasted with Figure 9A, which shows a more discrete illustration of the soles of the feet 10.

[0058] At this point, the process is considered to have formed the thermogram. For effective use, however, it nevertheless still may require further processing. Step 804 therefore orients the data/thermogram to a standard coordinate system. To that end, the process may determine the location of the sole of each foot 10, and then transform it into a standard coordinate system for comparison against other temperature measurements on the same foot 10, and on the other foot 10. This ensures that each portion of the foot 10 may be compared to itself from an earlier thermogram. Figure 9C schematically shows one example of how this step may reorient the thermogram of Figure 9B.

[0059] The position and orientation of the foot 10 on the platform 16 therefore is important when performing this step. For example, to determine the position and orientation of the foot 10, the analysis engine 46 and its thermogram generator 66 simply may contrast the regions of elevated temperature on the platform 16 (i.e., due to foot contact) with those at ambient temperature. Other embodiments may use pressure sensors to form a pressure map of the foot 10.

[0060] The process may end at this point, or continue to step 806, to better contrast warmer portions of the foot 10 against other portions of the foot 10. Figure 9D schematically shows a thermogram produced in this manner from the thermogram of Figure 9C. This figure more clearly shows two hotspots on the foot 10 than Figure 9C. To that end, the process determines the baseline or normal temperature of the foot 10 for each location within some tolerance range. The amount to which the actual temperature of a portion of the foot 10 deviates from the baseline temperature of that portion of the foot 10 therefore is used to more readily show hotspots.

[0061] For example, if the deviation is negative, the thermogram may have some shade of blue, with a visual scale of faint blues being smaller deviations and richer blues being larger deviations. In a similar manner, positive deviations may be represented by some shade of red, with a visual scale of faint red being smaller deviations and richer reds being larger deviations. Accordingly, and this example, bright red portions of the thermogram readily show hotspots that may require immediate attention. Of course, other embodiments may use other colors or techniques for showing hotspots. Accordingly, discussion of color coding or specific colors is not intended to limit all embodiments.

[0062] Now that the thermogram generator 66 has generated the thermogram, with brighter hotspots and in an appropriate orientation, this discussion returns to Figure 7 to determine if the thermogram presents or shows any of a number of prescribed patterns (step 704) and then analyzes any detected pattern (step 706) to determine if there are hotspots. In particular, as noted, an elevated temperature at a particular portion of the foot 10 may be indicative or predictive of the emergence and risk of a pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12 in the foot 10. For example, tem-

perature deviations of about 2 degrees C or about 4 degrees F in certain contexts can suggest emergence of an ulcer 12 or pre-ulcer 14. Temperature deviations other than about two degrees C also may be indicative of a pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12 and thus, 2 degrees C and 4 degrees F are discussed by example only. Accordingly, various embodiments analyze the thermogram to determine if the geography of the foot 10 presents or contains one or more of a set of prescribed patterns indicative of a pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12. Such embodiments may analyze the visual representation of the thermograph, or just the data otherwise used to generate and display a thermograph image-without displaying the thermograph.

[0063] A prescribed pattern may include a temperature differential over some geography or portion of the foot 10 or feet 10. To that end, various embodiments contemplate different patterns that compare at least a portion of the foot 10 against other foot data. Among other things, those comparisons may include the following:

1. A comparison of the temperature of the same portion/spot of the same foot 10 at different times (i.e., a temporal comparison of the same spot),
2. A comparison of the temperatures of corresponding portions/ spots of the patient's two feet 10 at the same time or at different times, and/or
3. A comparison of the temperature of different portions/spots of the same foot 10 at the same time or at different times.

[0064] As an example of the first comparison, the pattern may show a certain region of a foot 10 has a temperature that is 4 F higher than the temperature at that same region several days earlier. Figure 10A schematically shows one example of this, in which a portion of the same foot 10---the patient's left foot 10, has a spot with an increased risk of ulceration.

[0065] As an example of the second comparison, the pattern may show that the corresponding portions of the patient's feet 10 have a temperature differential that is 4 degrees F. Figure 10B schematically shows an example of this, where the region of the foot 10 on the left (the right foot 10) having a black border is hotter than the corresponding region on the foot 10 on the right (the left foot 10).

[0066] As an example of the third comparison, the pattern may show localized hotspots and peaks within an otherwise normal foot 10. These peaks may be an indication of pre-ulcer 14 or ulcer 12 emergence, or increased risk of the same, which, like the other examples, alerts caregiver and patient to the need for more vigilance.

[0067] Of course, various embodiments may make similar comparisons while analyzing the thermogram for additional patterns. For example, similar to the third comparison, the pattern recognition system 68 may have a running average of the temperature of the geography of the entire foot 10 over time. For any particular spot on the foot 10, this running average may have a range between a high temperature and a low temperature. Accordingly, data indicating that the temperature at that given spot is outside of the normal range may be predictive of a pre-ulcer 14 or an ulcer 12 at that location.

[0068] Some embodiments may use machine learning and advanced filtering techniques to ascertain risks and predictions, and to make the comparisons. More specifically, advanced statistical models may be applied to estimate the current status and health of the patient's feet 10, and to make predictions about future changes in foot health. State estimation models, such as a switching Kalman filters, can process data as they become available and update their estimate of the current status of the user's feet 10 in real-time. The statistical models can combine both expert knowledge based on clinical experience, and published research (e.g., specifying which variables and factors should be included in the models) with real data gathered and analyzed from users. This permits models to be trained and optimized based on a variety of performance measures.

[0069] Models can be continually improved as additional data is gathered, and updated to reflect state-of-the-art clinical research. The models also can be designed to take into account a variety of potentially confounding factors, such as physical activity (e.g., running), environmental conditions (e.g., a cold floor), personal baselines, past injuries, predisposition to developing problems, and problems developing in other regions (e.g., a rise in temperature recorded by a sensor 26 may be due to an ulcer 12 developing in a neighboring region measured by a different sensor). In addition to using these models for delivering real-time analysis of users, they also may be used off-line to detect significant patterns in large archives of historical data. For example, a large rise above baseline temperature during a period of inactivity may precede the development of an ulcer 12.

[0070] Alternative embodiments may configure the pattern recognition system 68 and analyzer 70 to perform other processes that identify risk and emergence, as well as assist in tracking the progressions ulcers 12 and pre-ulcers 14. For example, if there is no ambient temperature data from a thermogram prior to the patient's use of the platform 16, then some embodiments may apply an Otsu filter (or other filter) first to the high resolution thermogram to identify regions with large temperature deviations from ambient. The characteristics of these regions (length, width, mean temperature, etc...) then may be statistically compared to known distributions of foot characteristics to identify and isolate feet 10. The right foot thermogram may be mirrored and an edge-alignment algorithm can be employed to standardize the data for hotspot identification.

[0071] Two conditions can be evaluated independently for hotspot identification. The first condition evaluates to true when a spatially-localized contralateral thermal asymmetry exceeds a pre-determined temperature threshold for a given duration. The second condition eval-

uates to true when a spatially-localized ipsilateral thermal deviation between temporally successive scans exceeds a pre-determined temperature threshold for a given duration. The appropriate durations and thermal thresholds can be determined from literature review or through application of machine learning techniques to data from observational studies. In the latter case, a support vector machine or another robust classifier can be applied to outcome data from the observational study to determine appropriate temperature thresholds and durations to achieve a desired balance between sensitivity and specificity.

[0072] Illustrative embodiments have a set of prescribed patterns against which the pattern recognition system 68 and analyzer 70 compare to determine foot health. Accordingly, discussion of specific techniques above are illustrative of any of a number of different techniques that may be used and thus, are not intended to limit all embodiments of the invention.

[0073] The output of this analysis can be processed to produce risk summaries and scores that can be displayed to various users to trigger alerts and suggest the need for intervention. Among other things, state estimation models can simulate potential changes in the user's foot 10 and assess the likelihood of complications in the future. Moreover, these models can be combined with predictive models, such as linear logistic regression models and support vector machines, which can integrate a large volume and variety of current and historical data, including significant patterns discovered during off-line analysis. This may be used to forecast whether the user is likely to develop problems within a given timeframe. The predictions of likelihood can be processed into risk scores, which also can be displayed by both users and other third parties. These scores and displays are discussed in greater detail below.

[0074] To those ends, the process continues to step 708, which generates output information relating to the health of the foot 10. Specifically, at this stage in the process, the analysis engine 46 has generated the relevant data to make a number of conclusions and assessments, in the form of output information, relating to the health of the foot 10. Among other things, those assessments may include the risk of an ulcer 12 emerging anywhere on the foot 10, or at a particular location on the foot 10. This risk may be identified on a scale from no risk to maximum risk.

[0075] Figure 11A shows one example of the output information in a visual format with a scale ranking the risk of ulcer emergence. The scale in this example visually displays de-identified patients (i.e., Patient A to Patient 2) as having a certain risk level of developing the foot ulcer 12. The "Risk Level" column shows one way of graphically displaying the output information, in which more rectangles indicate a higher risk of ulcer 12. Specifically, in this example, a single rectangle may indicate minimal or no risk, while rectangles filling the entire length of that table entry may indicate a maximum risk or fully emerged ulcer 12. Selection of a certain patient may produce an image of the foot 10 with a sliding bar showing the history of that patient's foot 10. Figure 11B schematically shows a similar output table in which the risk level is characterized by a percentage from zero to hundred percent within some time frame (e.g., days). Patient C is bolded in this example due to their 80 percent risk of the emergence of an ulcer 12.

[0076] The output table thus may provide the caregiver or healthcare provider with information, such as the fact that Patient B has a 90 percent probability that he/she will develop a foot ulcer 12 in the next 4-5 days. To assist in making clinical treatment decisions, the clinician also may access the patient's history file to view the raw data.

[0077] Other embodiments produce output information indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer 14 at some spot on the foot 10. As known by those skilled in the art, a pre-ulcer 14 may be considered to be formed when tissue in the foot 10 is no longer normal, but it has not ruptured the top layer of skin. Accordingly, a pre-ulcer 14 is internal to the foot 10. More specifically, tissue in a specific region of the foot 10 may not be receiving adequate blood supply and thus, may need more blood. When it does not receive an adequate supply of blood, it may become inflamed and subsequently, become necrotic (i.e., death of the tissue). This creates a weakness or tenderness in that region of the foot 10. Accordingly, a callous or some event may accelerate a breakdown of the tissue, which ultimately may rupture the pre-ulcer 14 to form an ulcer 12.

[0078] Illustrative embodiments may detect the emergence of a pre-ulcer 14 in any of a number of manners described above. For example, the system may compare temperature readings to those of prior thermograms, such as the running average of the temperature at a given location. This comparison may show an elevated temperature at that spot, thus signaling the emergence of a new pre-ulcer 14. In more extreme cases, this may indicate the actual emergence of a new ulcer 12.

[0079] The emergence or detection of a pre-ulcer 14 can trigger a number of other preventative treatments that may eliminate or significantly reduce the likelihood of the ultimate emergence of an ulcer 12. To that end, after learning about a pre-ulcer 14, some embodiments monitor the progression of the pre-ulcer 14. Preferably, the pre-ulcer 14 is monitored during treatment in an effort to heal the area, thus avoiding the emergence of an ulcer 12. For example, the caregiver may compare each day's thermogram to prior thermograms, thus analyzing the most up to date state of the pre-ulcer 14. In favorable circumstances, during a treatment regimen, this comparison/monitoring shows a continuous improvement of the pre-ulcer 14, indicating that the pre-ulcer 14 is healing. The output information therefore can have current and/or past data relating to the pre-ulcer 14, and the risk that it poses for the emergence of an ulcer 12.

[0080] Sometimes, patients may not even realize that they have an ulcer 12 until it has become seriously infected. For example, if the patient undesirably does not

use the foot monitoring system for a long time, he/she may already have developed an ulcer 12. The patient therefore may step on the platform 16 and the platform 16 may produce output information indicating the emergence of an ulcer 12. To that end, the analyzer 70 may have prior baseline thermogram (i.e., data) relating to this patient's foot 10 (showing no ulcer), and make a comparison against that baseline data to determine the emergence of an actual ulcer 12. In cases where the data is questionable about whether it is an ulcer 12 or a pre-ulcer 14, the caregiver and/or patient nevertheless may be notified of the higher risk region of the foot 10 which, upon even a cursory visual inspection, should immediately reveal the emergence of an ulcer 12.

[0081] The process concludes at step 710, in which the process (optionally) manually or automatically notifies the relevant people about the health of the foot 10. These notifications or messages (a type of "risk message") may be in any of a number of forms, such as a telephone call, a text message, e-mail, and data transmission, or other similar mechanism. For example, the system may forward an e-mail to a healthcare provider indicating that the right foot 10 of the patient is generally healthy, while the left foot 10 has a 20 percent risk of developing an ulcer 12, and a pre-ulcer 14 also has emerged on a specified region. Armed with this information, the healthcare provider may take appropriate action, such as by directing the patient to stay off their feet 10, use specialized footwear, soak their feet 10, or immediately check into a hospital.

[0082] Accordingly, illustrative embodiments take advantage of the continuous data provided by a thermogram to ascertain various risks to foot health. In addition, such embodiments also monitor the foot 10 using an easy to follow regimen and form factor that encourages patient compliance. Early detection can assist in avoiding foot ulcers 12, while late detection can alert patients to yet undiscovered ulcers 12, which can then be effectively treated.

[0083] Various embodiments of the invention may be implemented at least in part in any conventional computer programming language. For example, some embodiments may be implemented in a procedural programming language (e.g., "C"), or in an object oriented programming language (e.g., "C++"). Other embodiments of the invention may be implemented as preprogrammed hardware elements (e.g., application specific integrated circuits, FPGAs, and digital signal processors), or other related components.

[0084] In an alternative embodiment, the disclosed apparatus and methods (e.g., see the various flow charts described above) may be implemented as a computer program product (or in a computer process) for use with a computer system. Such implementation may include a series of computer instructions fixed either on a tangible medium, such as a computer readable medium (e.g., a diskette, CD-ROM, ROM, or fixed disk) or transmittable to a computer system, via a modem or other interface device, such as a communications adapter connected to a network over a medium.

[0085] The medium may be either a tangible medium (e.g., optical or analog communications lines) or a medium implemented with wireless techniques (e.g., WIFI, microwave, infrared or other transmission techniques). The medium also may be a non-transient medium. The series of computer instructions can embody all or part of the functionality previously described herein with respect to the system. The processes described herein are merely exemplary and it is understood that various alternatives, mathematical equivalents, or derivations thereof fall within the scope of the present invention.

[0086] Those skilled in the art should appreciate that such computer instructions can be written in a number of programming languages for use with many computer architectures or operating systems. Furthermore, such instructions may be stored in any memory device, such as semiconductor, magnetic, optical or other memory devices, and may be transmitted using any communications technology, such as optical, infrared, microwave, or other transmission technologies.

[0087] Among other ways, such a computer program product may be distributed as a removable medium with accompanying printed or electronic documentation (e.g., shrink wrapped software), preloaded with a computer system (e.g., on system ROM or fixed disk), or distributed from a server or electronic bulletin board over the larger network 44 (e.g., the Internet or World Wide Web). Of course, some embodiments of the invention may be implemented as a combination of both software (e.g., a computer program product) and hardware. Still other embodiments of the invention are implemented as entirely hardware, or entirely software.

[0088] Although the above discussion discloses various exemplary embodiments of the invention, it should be apparent that those skilled in the art can make various modifications that will achieve some of the advantages of the invention without departing from the true scope of the invention.

[0089] Various embodiments also apply to the below sets of enumerated additional innovated concepts.

Claims

1. A method of monitoring a patient's foot, the method comprising:

   receiving at least one foot of the patient on an open platform (16) having at least one temperature sensor (26) and receiving a thermogram of the sole of the at least one foot
   characterized in generating a plurality of temperature data values by a plurality of temperature sensors (26) after receipt of the at least one foot on the open platform (15);
   receiving a thermogram message from the open

platform (16), the thermogram message including the temperature data values;
forming a thermogram (702, 800) of the sole of the at least one foot from the temperature data;
wherein forming a thermogram (800) comprises the following steps:

receiving the plurality of temperature data values by a thermogram generator (66) of an analysis engine (46),
calculating the temperatures between the temperature sensors (26) and receiving a more discrete illustration of the temperature distribution of the soles of the at least one foot (10);
determining (704) by means of the analysis engine (46) whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns; and

producing by means of the analysis engine (46) output information (708) indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer (14), the emergence of an ulcer (12), the progression of a known ulcer (12) and/or progression of a known pre-ulcer (14) in the at least one foot, wherein producing output information (708) being a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one pattern.

2. The method as defined by claim 1, further comprising:

receiving the thermogram message from the open platform (16) through a network (44) and preferably forwarding the output information across the network (44).

3. The method as defined by claim 1, wherein the functionality described in claim 1 entirely is provided on/by the open platform (16).

4. The method as defined by claim 1 further comprising:

detecting a prescribed pattern on a portion of the at least one foot indicating the presence of a pre-ulcer on the portion; and
comparing said portion of the at least one foot with data from a previous thermogram of the portion of the same foot, wherein
the previous thermogram indicating that the portion of the at least one foot is pre-ulcer free or
the previous thermogram indicating the presence of the given pre-ulcer in said portion of the at least one foot and especially determining by comparing these two thermograms whether the given pre-ulcer has changed.

5. The method as defined by claim 1, wherein the plurality of prescribed patterns forming a group comprising at least: a prescribed pattern showing a deviation in corresponding portions of the patient's two feet, a prescribed pattern showing a deviation in one portion of the same foot over time, a prescribed pattern showing a deviation in two portions of the same foot.

6. The method as defined by claim 1 further comprising determining the orientation (804) of the at least one foot to produce orientation information and using the orientation information to determine (704) whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns.

7. The method as defined by claim 1 further comprising producing additional output information indicating the risk of an ulcer (12) emerging on the foot, wherein producing additional output being a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one prescribed pattern.

8. The method as defined by claim 1, wherein forming a thermogram (800) includes
calculating received temperature data values in a way that the thermogram includes data showing substantially continuous two-dimensional temperature variations across portions of the at least one foot, wherein especially if
a plurality of temperature sensors (26) are provided at discrete locations of the platform (16) receiving the at least one foot, forming a thermogram (800) comprises interpolating temperature data (802) between at least two of the plurality of temperature sensors to produce approximate temperature readings at locations that are between the sensors.

9. The method as defined by claim 1 wherein the thermogram is not visually displayed.

10. A computer program product for use on a computer system for monitoring at least one foot of a patient, the computer program product comprising
a tangible, non-transient computer usable medium having computer readable program code thereon, the computer readable program code comprising:

program code for forming a thermogram (702, 800), determining (704) whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns and for producing output information (708) according to one of the claims 1 to 10.

11. An apparatus for monitoring a patient's foot by generating a thermogram, the apparatus comprising:

an open platform (16) for receiving at least one foot, the open platform (16) having at least one temperature sensor (26);

characterized in that

the apparatus further comprises
an input for receiving a thermogram message from the open platform (16), the thermogram message including a plurality of temperature data values generated by a plurality of temperature sensors (26) after receipt of the at least one foot;
a thermogram generator (66) operatively coupled with the input, the thermogram generator (66) configured for forming the thermogram (702, 800) by receiving the plurality of temperature data values and calculating the temperatures between the temperature sensors (26) so that a more discrete illustration of the temperature distribution of the soles of the at least one foot (10) results; and
a pattern recognition system (68) operatively coupled with the thermogram generator (66), the pattern recognition system (68) configured to determine (704) whether the thermogram presents at least one of a plurality of prescribed patterns; and
an analyzer (46) operatively coupled with the pattern recognition system (68), the analyzer (46) being configured to produce output information indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer, the emergence of an ulcer, the progression of a known ulcer and/or progression of a known pre-ulcer in the at least one foot as a function of whether the thermogram is determined to present the at least one pattern.

12. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 wherein the thermogram generator (66), pattern recognition system (68) and the analyzer (46) are part of an analysis engine (46), which analysis engine is configured to receive the thermogram message from the open platform (16) through a network (44) and preferably transmit the output information across said network (44), and wherein said analysis engine (46) is preferably localized on a server (60).

13. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 wherein the thermogram generator (66), pattern recognition system (68) and the analyzer (46) are part of an analysis engine (46), which analysis engine (46) is configured to receive the thermogram message from the at least one temperature sensor (26) of the open platform (16), wherein said analysis engine (46) is localized within the housing of the open platform (16) formed by the cover (20) and the rigid base (22).

14. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 provided with a computer program according to claim 11.

15. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 provided with a plurality of temperature sensors (26) at discrete locations on the platform receives the foot and the thermogram generator being configured to form a thermogram by interpolating temperature data between at least two of the plurality of temperature sensors to produce approximate temperature readings at locations that are between the sensors.

16. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 wherein the plurality of temperature sensors comprises a plurality of stationary sensors and/or at least one contact sensor.

17. The apparatus as defined by claim 11 further comprising a display device for output information and in particular displaying indicia indicating the emergence of a pre-ulcer or progression of the known pre-ulcer in the at least one foot, the indicia being generated using the output information.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Überwachen eines Fußes eines Patienten, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:

Aufnehmen von wenigstens einem Fuß des Patienten auf einer offenen Plattform (16), die wenigstens einen Temperatursensor (26) aufweist, und Empfangen eines Thermogramms der Sohle des wenigstens einen Fußes,
gekennzeichnet durch das Generieren einer Vielzahl von Temperaturdatenwerten durch eine Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren (26) nach dem Aufnehmen des wenigstens einen Fußes auf der offenen Plattform (15);
Empfangen einer Thermogrammnachricht von der offenen Plattform (16), wobei die Thermogrammnachricht die Temperaturdatenwerte beinhaltet;
Bilden eines Thermogramms (702, 800) der Sohle des wenigstens einen Fußes aus den Temperaturdaten; wobei das Bilden eines Thermogramms (800) die folgenden Schritte umfasst:

Empfangen der Vielzahl von Temperaturdatenwerten durch einen Thermogrammgenerator (66) einer Analysemaschine (46),
Berechnen der Temperaturen zwischen den Temperatursensoren (26) und Empfangen einer diskreteren Darstellung der Temperaturverteilung der Sohlen des wenigstens einen Fußes (10);
Bestimmen (704) mittels der Analysema-

schine (46), ob das Thermogramm wenigstens eines aus einer Vielzahl von vorgegebenen Mustern aufweist; und
Erzeugen von Ausgabeinformationen (708) mittels der Analysemaschine (46), die auf die Entstehung eines Prä-Ulkus (14), die Entstehung eines Ulkus (12), das Fortschreiten eines bekannten Ulkus (12) und/oder das Fortschreiten eines bekannten Prä-Ulkus (14) in dem wenigstens einen Fuß hinweisen, wobei das Erzeugen von Ausgabeinformationen (708) davon abhängt, ob festgestellt wird, dass das Thermogramm das wenigstens eine Muster aufweist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:

Empfangen der Thermogrammnachricht von der offenen Plattform (16) durch ein Netzwerk (44) und vorzugsweise Weiterleiten der Ausgabeinformationen über das Netzwerk (44).

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die in Anspruch 1 beschriebene Funktionalität zur Gänze an der / durch die offene(n) Plattform (16) bereitgestellt wird.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:

Detektieren eines vorgegebenen Musters auf einem Abschnitt des wenigstens einen Fußes, das auf das das Vorhandensein eines Prä-Ulkus auf dem Abschnitt hinweist; und
Vergleichen des Abschnitts des wenigstens einen Fußes mit Daten eines früheren Thermogramms des Abschnitts desselben Fußes, wobei
das frühere Thermogramm darauf hinweist, dass der Abschnitt des wenigstens einen Fußes frei von einem Prä-Ulkus ist, oder
das frühere Thermogramm auf das Vorhandensein des gegebenen Prä-Ulkus in dem Abschnitt des wenigstens einen Fußes hinweist und wobei insbesondere durch das Vergleichen dieser zwei Thermogramme bestimmt wird, ob sich das gegebene Ulkus verändert hat.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Vielzahl von vorgegebenen Mustern eine Gruppe bilden, die wenigstens Folgendes umfasst; ein vorgegebenes Muster, das eine Abweichung in entsprechenden Abschnitten der beiden Füße des Patienten zeigt, ein vorgegebenes Muster, das eine Abweichung in einem Abschnitt desselben Fußes im Verlauf der Zeit zeigt, ein vorgegebenes Muster, das ein Abweichung in zwei Abschnitten desselben Fußes zeigt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend das Bestimmen der Ausrichtung (804) des wenigstens einen Fußes, um Ausrichtungsinformationen zu erzeugen, und Verwenden der Ausrichtungsinformationen, um zu bestimmen (704), ob das Thermogramm wenigstens eines aus einer Vielzahl von vorgegebenen Mustern aufweist.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend das Erzeugen von zusätzlichen Ausgabeinformationen, die auf das Risiko der Entstehung eines Ulkus (12) auf dem Fuß hinweisen, wobei das Erzeugen einer zusätzlichen Ausgabe davon abhängt, ob festgestellt wird, dass das Thermogramm das wenigstens eine vorgegebene Muster aufweist.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Bilden eines Thermogramms (800) Folgendes beinhaltet:

Berechnen der empfangenen Temperaturdatenwerte, derart, dass das Thermogramm Daten beinhaltet, die im Wesentlichen kontinuierliche zweidimensionale Temperaturschwankungen über Abschnitte des wenigstens einen Fußes zeigen, wobei insbesondere wenn
eine Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren (26) an diskreten Stellen der Plattform (16) vorgesehen sind, die den wenigstens einen Fuß aufnimmt, das Bilden eines Thermogramms (800) das Interpolieren der Temperaturdaten (802) zwischen wenigstens zwei der Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren umfasst, um ungefähre Temperaturablesungen an Stellen zu erzeugen, die sich zwischen den Sensoren befinden.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Thermogramm nicht visuell angezeigt wird.

10. Computerprogrammprodukt zur Verwendung in einem Computersystem zur Überwachung wenigstens eines Fußes eines Patienten, wobei das Computerprogrammprodukt Folgendes umfasst:

ein greifbares, nichtflüchtiges, von einem Computer verwendbares Medium, auf dem sich ein computerlesbarer Programmcode befindet, wobei der computerlesbare Programmcode Folgendes umfasst:

einen Prorammcode zum Bilden eines Thermogramms (702, 800), zum Bestimmen (704), ob das Thermogramm wenigstens eines aus einer Vielzahl von vorgegebenen Mustern aufweist, und zum Erzeugen von Ausgabeinformationen (708) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9.

11. Vorrichtung zum Überwachen eines Fußes eines Patienten durch das Generieren eines Thermo-

gramms, wobei die Vorrichtung Folgendes umfasst:

eine offene Plattform (16) zum Aufnehmen wenigstens eines Fußes, wobei die offene Plattform (16) wenigstens einen Temperatursensor (26) aufweist;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

die Vorrichtung ferner Folgendes umfasst:

einen Eingang zum Empfangen einer Thermogrammnachricht von der offenen Plattform (16), wobei die Thermogrammnachricht eine Vielzahl von Temperaturdatenwerten beinhaltet, die nach dem Aufnehmen des wenigstens einen Fußes durch eine Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren (26) generiert werden;
einen Thermogrammgenerator (66), der wirkmäßig mit dem Eingang gekoppelt ist, wobei der Thermogrammgenerator (66) dafür ausgelegt ist, das Thermogramm (702, 800) zu bilden, indem er die Vielzahl von Temperaturdatenwerten empfängt und die Temperaturen zwischen den Temperatursensoren (26) berechnet, so dass daraus eine diskretere Darstellung der Temperaturverteilung der Sohlen des wenigstens einen Fußes (10) resultiert; und
ein Mustererkennungssystem (68), das wirkmäßig mit dem Thermogrammgenerator (66) gekoppelt ist, wobei das Mustererkennungssystem (68) dafür ausgelegt ist, zu bestimmen (704), ob das Thermogramm wenigstens eines aus einer Vielzahl von vorgegebenen Mustern aufweist; und
eine Analysevorrichtung (46), die wirkmäßig mit dem Mustererkennungssystem (68) gekoppelt ist, wobei die Analysevorrichtung (46) dafür ausgelegt ist, Ausgabeinformationen zu erzeugen, welche in Abhängigkeit davon, ob festgestellt wird, dass das Thermogramm das wenigstens eine Muster aufweist, auf die Entstehung eines Prä-Ulkus, die Entstehung eines Ulkus, das Fortschreiten eines bekannten Ulkus und/oder das Fortschreiten eines bekannten Prä-Ulkus in dem wenigstens einen Fuß hinweisen.

12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei der Thermogrammgenerator (66), das Mustererkennungssystem (68) und die Analysevorrichtung (46) Teil einer Analysemaschine (46) sind, wobei die Analysemaschine dafür ausgelegt ist, die Thermogrammnachricht von der offenen Plattform (16) durch ein Netzwerk (44) zu empfangen und vorzugsweise die Ausgabeinformationen über das Netzwerk (44) zu übermitteln, und wobei die Analysemaschine (46) vorzugsweise in einem Server (60) lokalisiert ist.

13. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei der Thermogrammgenerator (66), das Mustererkennungssystem (68) und die Analysevorrichtung (46) Teil einer Analysemaschine (46) sind, wobei die Analysemaschine dafür ausgelegt ist, die Thermogrammnachricht von dem wenigstens einen Temperatursensor (26) der offenen Plattform (16) zu empfangen, wobei die Analysemaschine (46) im Inneren des Gehäuses der offenen Plattform (16) lokalisiert ist, das durch die Abdeckung (20) und die starre Basis (22) gebildet wird.

14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, die mit einem Computerprogramm gemäß Anspruch 10 versehen ist.

15. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, die mit einer Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren (26) an diskreten Stellen auf der Plattform versehen ist, die den Fuß aufnimmt, wobei der Thermogrammgenerator dafür ausgelegt ist, ein Thermogramm zu bilden, indem er die Temperaturdaten zwischen wenigstens zwei der Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren interpoliert, um ungefähre Temperaturablesungen an Stellen zu erzeugen, die sich zwischen den Sensoren befinden.

16. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Vielzahl von Temperatursensoren eine Vielzahl von stationären Sensoren und/oder wenigstens einen Kontaktsensor umfasst.

17. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, ferner umfassend eine Anzeigevorrichtung für Ausgabeinformationen, die insbesondere Hinweise anzeigt, welche auf die Entstehung eines Prä-Ulkus oder das Fortschreiten des bekannten Prä-Ulkus in dem wenigstens einen Fuß hinweisen, wobei die Hinweise unter Verwendung der Ausgabeinformationen generiert werden.

Revendications

1. Procédé de surveillance d'un pied d'un patient, le procédé consistant :

à recevoir au moins un pied du patient sur une plate-forme ouverte (16) ayant au moins un capteur de température (26) et recevant un thermogramme de la plante du ou des pieds
caractérisé en ce qu'il consiste à générer une pluralité de valeurs de données de température au moyen d'une pluralité de capteurs de température (26) après la réception du ou des pieds sur la plate-forme ouverte (15) ;
à recevoir un message de thermogramme en provenance de la plate-forme ouverte (16), le

message de thermogramme comportant les valeurs de données de température ;
à former un thermogramme (702, 800) de la plante du ou des pieds à partir des données de température ; dans lequel la formation d'un thermogramme (800) comprend les étapes suivantes consistant :

à recevoir la pluralité de valeurs de données de température au moyen d'un générateur de thermogramme (66) d'un moteur d'analyse (46),
à calculer les températures entre les capteurs de température (26) et à recevoir une illustration plus discrète de la distribution thermique des plantes du ou des pieds (10) ;
à déterminer (704), au moyen du moteur d'analyse (46), si le thermogramme présente au moins un motif prescrit d'une pluralité de motifs prescrits ; et

à produire, au moyen du moteur d'analyse (46) des informations de sortie (708) indiquant l'apparition d'un pré-ulcère (14), l'apparition d'un ulcère (12), l'évolution d'un ulcère connu (12) et/ou l'évolution d'un pré-ulcère connu (14) dans le ou les pieds, dans lequel la production d'informations de sortie (708) est fonction du fait qu'il est déterminé que le thermogramme présente ou non le ou les motifs.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, consistant en outre :

à recevoir le message de thermogramme en provenance de la plate-forme ouverte (16) à travers un réseau (44) et à transmettre, de préférence, les informations de sortie à travers le réseau (44),

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la fonctionnalité décrite à la revendication 1 est entièrement fournie sur/par la plate-forme ouverte (16).

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, consistant en outre :

à détecter un motif prescrit sur une partie du ou des pieds indiquant la présence d'un pré-ulcère sur la partie ; et
à comparer ladite partie du ou des pieds avec des données provenant d'un précédent thermogramme de la partie du même pied, dans lequel le précédent thermogramme indiquant que la partie du ou des pieds ne présente pas de pré-ulcère ou
le précédent thermogramme indiquant la présence du pré-ulcère donné dans ladite partie du ou des pieds et déterminant en particulier par comparaison de ces deux thermogrammes si le pré-ulcère donné a changé.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pluralité de motifs prescrits forment un groupe comprenant au moins : un motif prescrit montrant une déviation dans des parties correspondantes des deux pieds du patient, un motif prescrit montrant une déviation dans une partie du même pied au fil du temps, un motif prescrit montrant une déviation dans deux parties du même pied.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, consistant en outre à déterminer l'orientation (804) du ou des pieds pour produire des informations d'orientation et à utiliser les informations d'orientation pour déterminer (704) si le thermogramme présente au moins un motif prescrit de la pluralité de motifs prescrits.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, consistant en outre à produire d'autres informations de sortie indiquant le risque d'un ulcère (12) apparaissant sur le pied, dans lequel la production d'une autre sortie est fonction du fait qu'il est déterminé que le thermogramme présente ou non le ou les motifs prescrits.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la formation d'un thermogramme (800) consiste :

à calculer des valeurs de données de température reçues de telle manière que le thermogramme comprenne des données montrant des variations de température bidimensionnelles sensiblement continues à travers des parties du ou des pieds, dans lequel en particulier si
une pluralité de capteurs de température (26) sont disposés à des emplacements discrets de la plate-forme (16) recevant le ou les pieds, la formation d'un thermogramme (800) consiste à interpoler des données de température (802) entre au moins deux capteurs de température de la pluralité de capteurs de température pour produire des lectures de température approximatives à des emplacements qui se trouvent entre les capteurs.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le thermogramme n'est pas affiché visuellement.

10. Produit-programme d'ordinateur destiné à être utilisé sur un système informatique pour surveiller au moins un pied d'un patient, le produit-programme d'ordinateur comprenant
un support utilisable par un ordinateur non transitoire, tangible sur lequel il y a un code de programme lisible par un ordinateur, le code de programme lisi-

ble par un ordinateur comprenant :

un code de programme pour former un thermogramme (702, 800), déterminer (704) si le thermogramme présente au moins un motif prescrit d'une pluralité de motifs prescrits et pour produire des informations de sortie (708) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9.

11. Appareil pour surveiller un pied d'un patient en générant un thermogramme, l'appareil comprenant :

une plate-forme ouverte (16) pour recevoir au moins un pied, la plate-forme ouverte (16) ayant au moins un capteur de température (26) ;
caractérisé en ce que
l'appareil comprend en outre :

une entrée pour recevoir un message de thermogramme en provenance de la plate-forme ouverte (16), le message de thermogramme comportant une pluralité de valeurs de données de température générées par une pluralité de capteurs de température (26) après la réception du ou des pieds ;
un générateur de thermogramme (66) couplé de manière fonctionnelle à l'entrée, le générateur de thermogramme (66) étant configuré pour former le thermogramme (702, 800) en recevant la pluralité de valeurs de données de température et pour calculer les températures entre les capteurs de température (26) de telle sorte qu'une illustration plus discrète de la distribution thermique des plantes du ou des pieds (10) en résulte ; et
un système de reconnaissance de motif (68) couplé de manière fonctionnelle au générateur de thermogramme (66), le système de reconnaissance de motif (68) étant configuré pour déterminer (704) si le thermogramme présente au moins un motif prescrit d'une pluralité de motifs prescrits : et
un analyseur (46) couplé de manière fonctionnelle au système de reconnaissance de motif (68), l'analyseur (46) étant configuré pour produire des informations de sortie indiquant l'apparition d'un pré-ulcère, l'apparition d'un ulcère, l'évolution d'un ulcère connu et/ou l'évolution d'un pré-ulcère connu dans le ou les pieds en fonction du fait qu'il est déterminé que le thermogramme présente ou non le ou les motifs.

12. Appareil selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le générateur de thermogramme (66), le système de reconnaissance de motif (68) et l'analyseur (46) font partie d'un moteur d'analyse (46), lequel moteur d'analyse est configuré pour recevoir le message de thermogramme en provenance de la plate-forme ouverte (16) à travers un réseau (44) et transmettre, de préférence, les informations de sortie à travers le réseau (44) et dans lequel ledit moteur d'analyse (46) est, de préférence, localisé sur un serveur (60).

13. Appareil selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le générateur de thermogramme (66), le système de reconnaissance de motif (68) et l'analyseur (46) font partie d'un moteur d'analyse (46), lequel moteur d'analyse est configuré pour recevoir le message de thermogramme en provenance du ou des capteurs de température (26) de la plate-forme ouverte (16), dans lequel ledit moteur d'analyse (46) est localisé dans le boîtier de la plate-forme ouverte (16) formé par le couvercle (20) et la base rigide (22).

14. Appareil selon la revendication 11 pourvu d'un programme informatique selon la revendication 10.

15. Appareil selon la revendication 11 pourvu d'une pluralité de capteurs de température (26) à des emplacements discrets sur la plate-forme qui reçoit le pied et le générateur de thermogramme étant configuré pour former un thermogramme par interpolation de données de température entre au moins deux capteurs de température de la pluralité de capteurs de température pour produire des lectures de température approximatives à des emplacements qui se trouvent entre les capteurs.

16. Appareil selon la revendication 11, dans lequel la pluralité de capteurs de température comprend une pluralité de capteurs fixes et/ou au moins un capteur de contact.

17. Appareil selon la revendication 11, comprenant en outre un dispositif d'affichage d'informations de sortie et, en particulier, affichant des indices indiquant l'apparition d'un pré-ulcère ou l'évolution du pré-ulcère connu dans le ou les pieds, les indices étant générés à l'aide des informations de sortie.

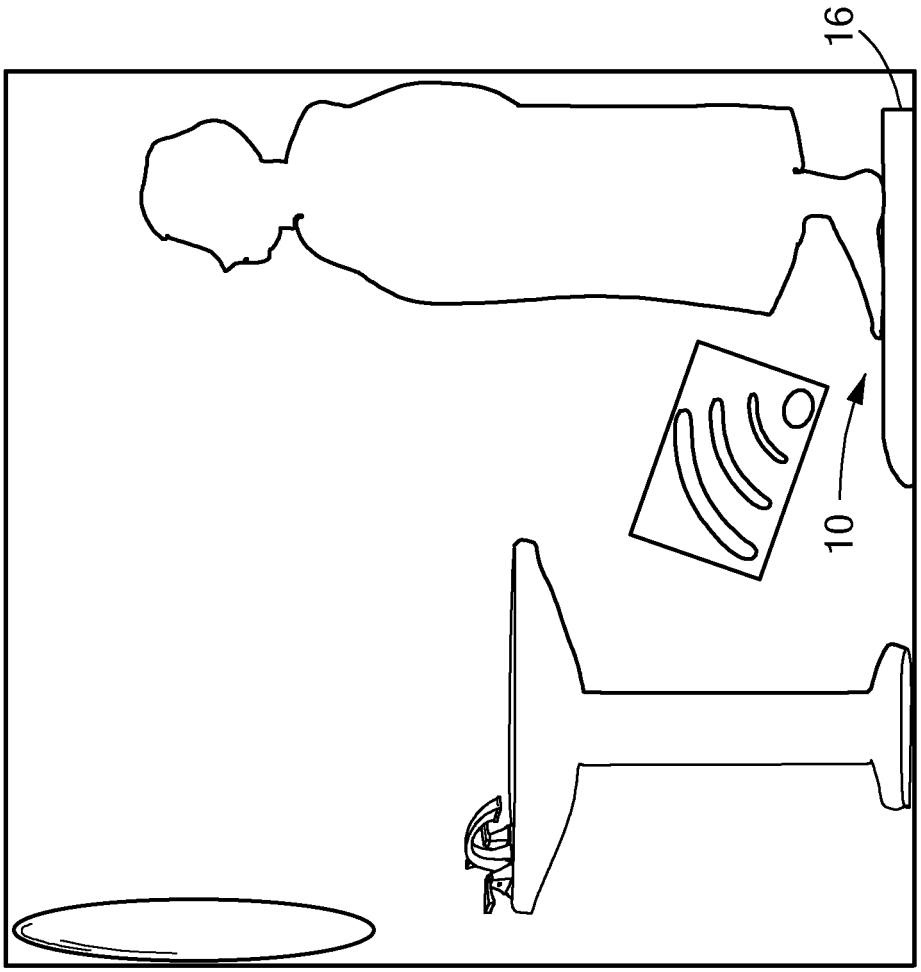

FIG. 2A

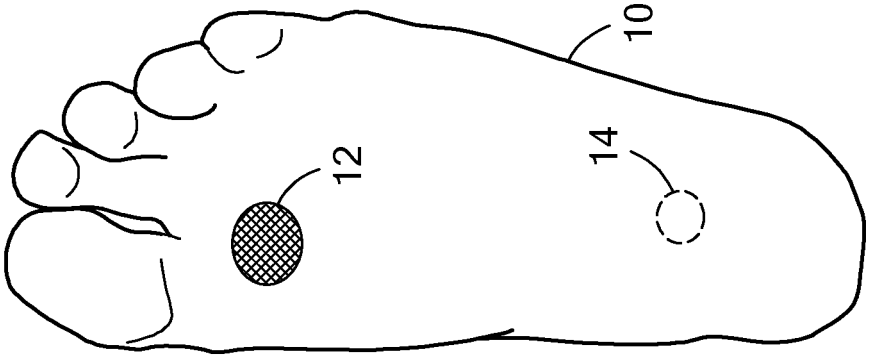

FIG. 1

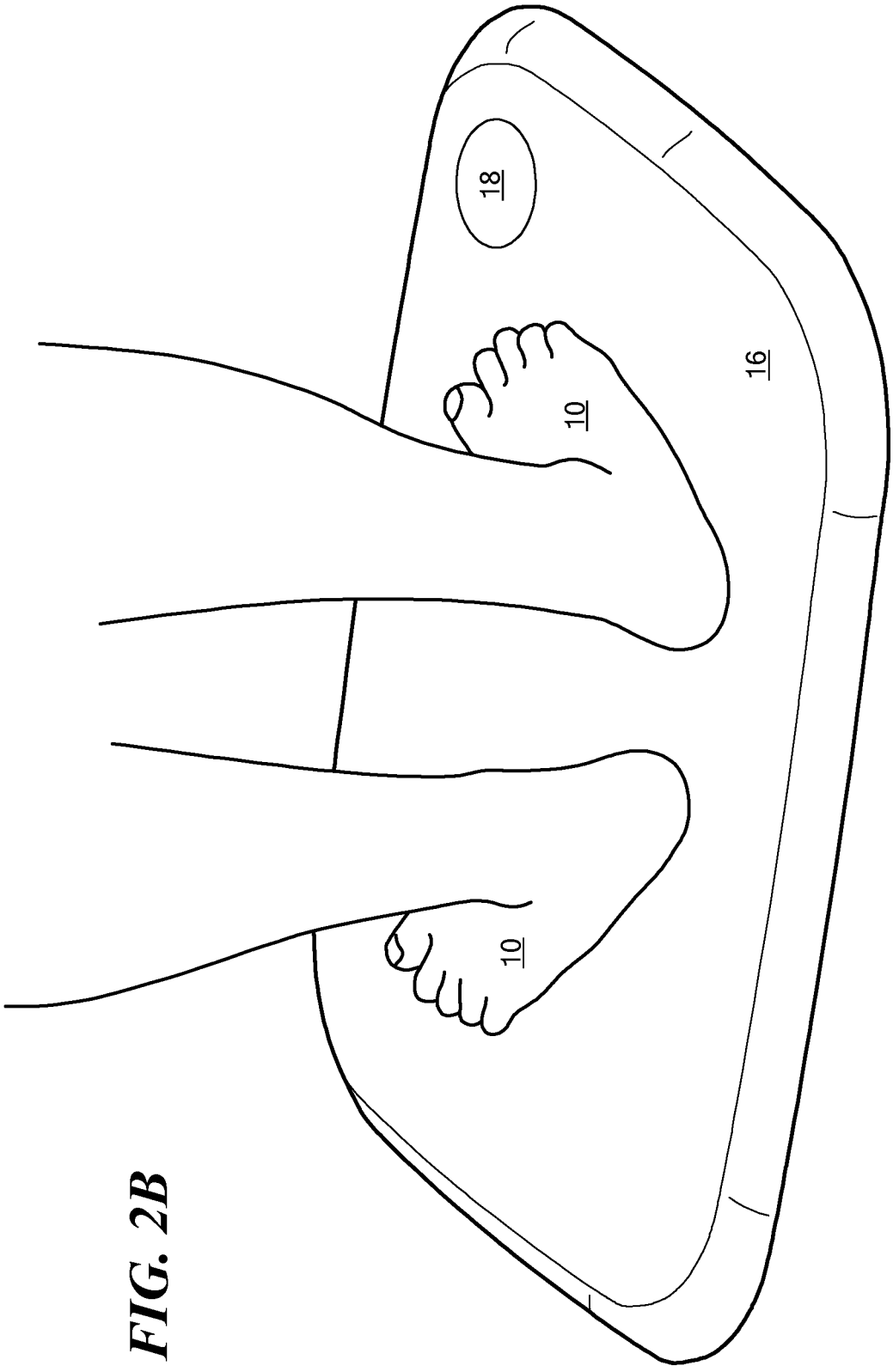

FIG. 2B

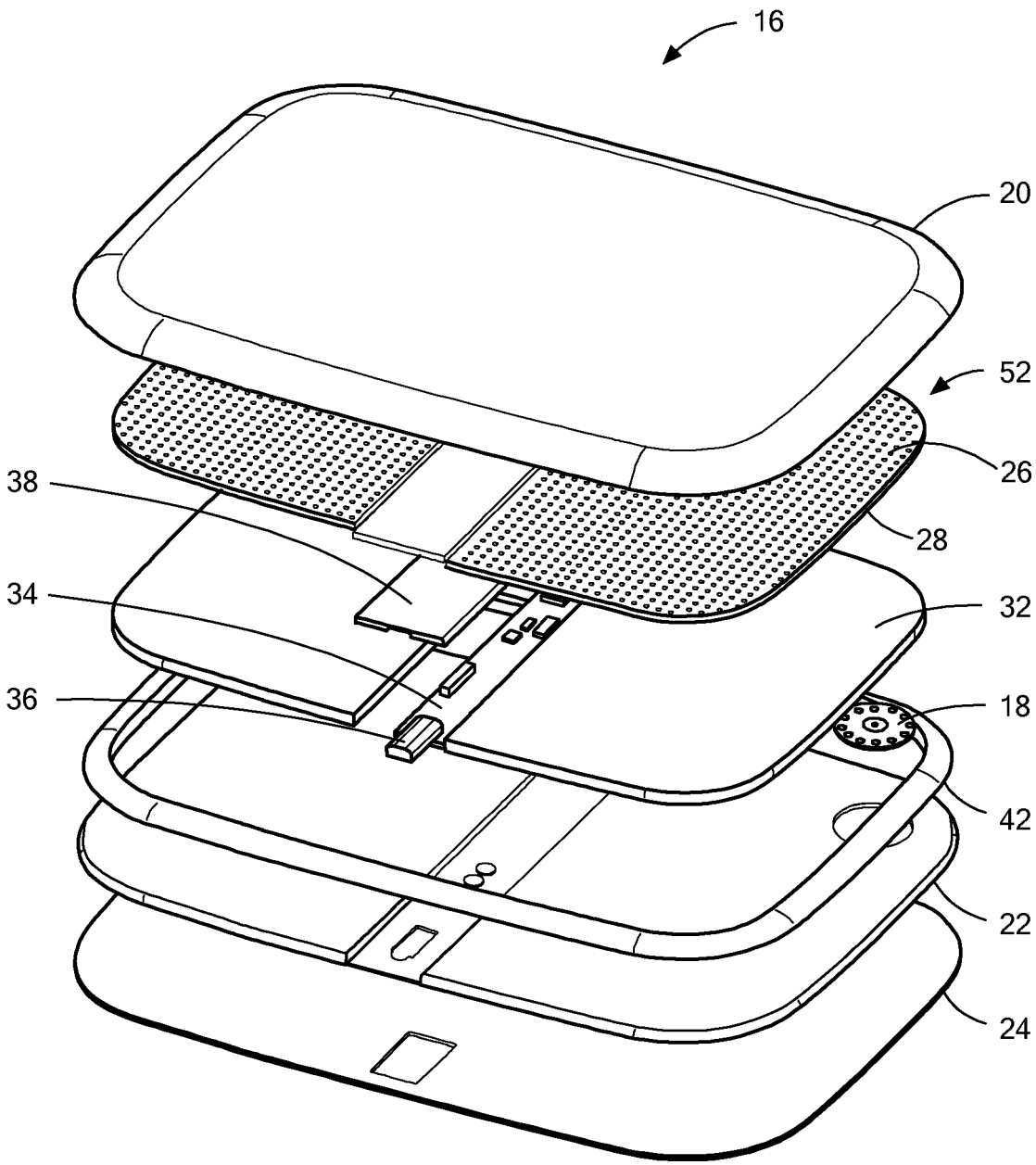

FIG. 3A

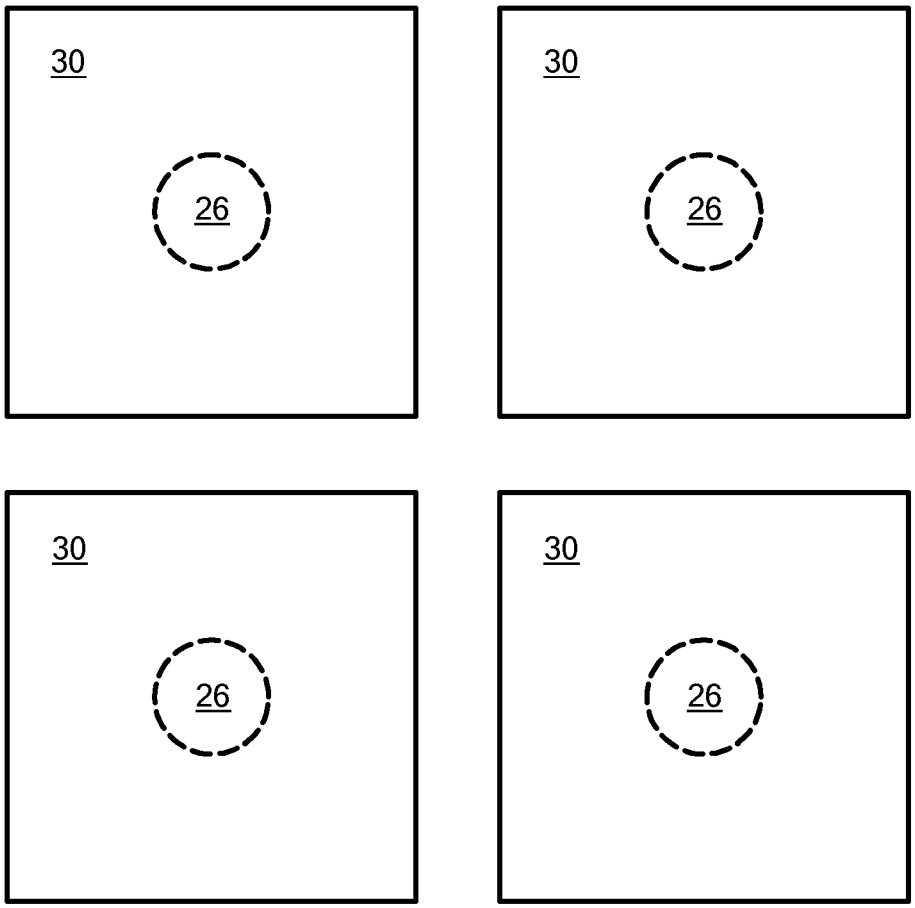

FIG. 3B

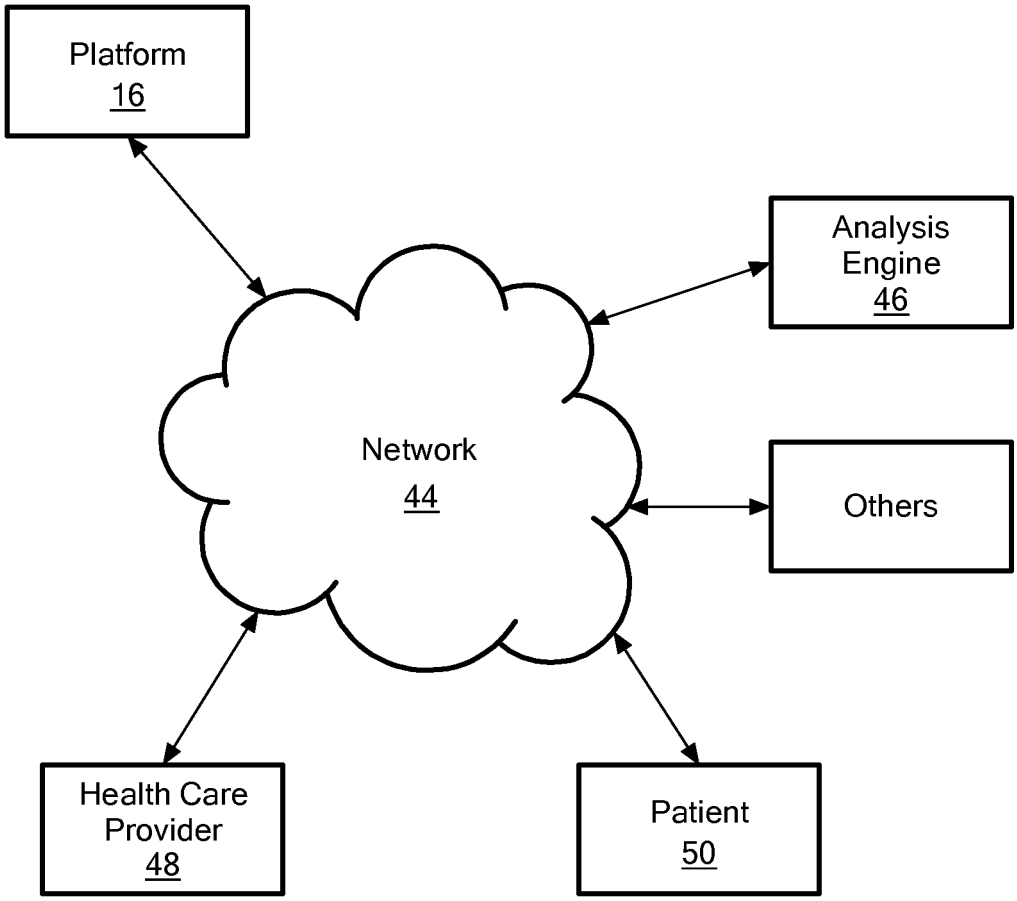
Platform
16
Analysis
Engine
46
Network
44
Others
Health Care
Provider
48
Patient
50

FIG. 4

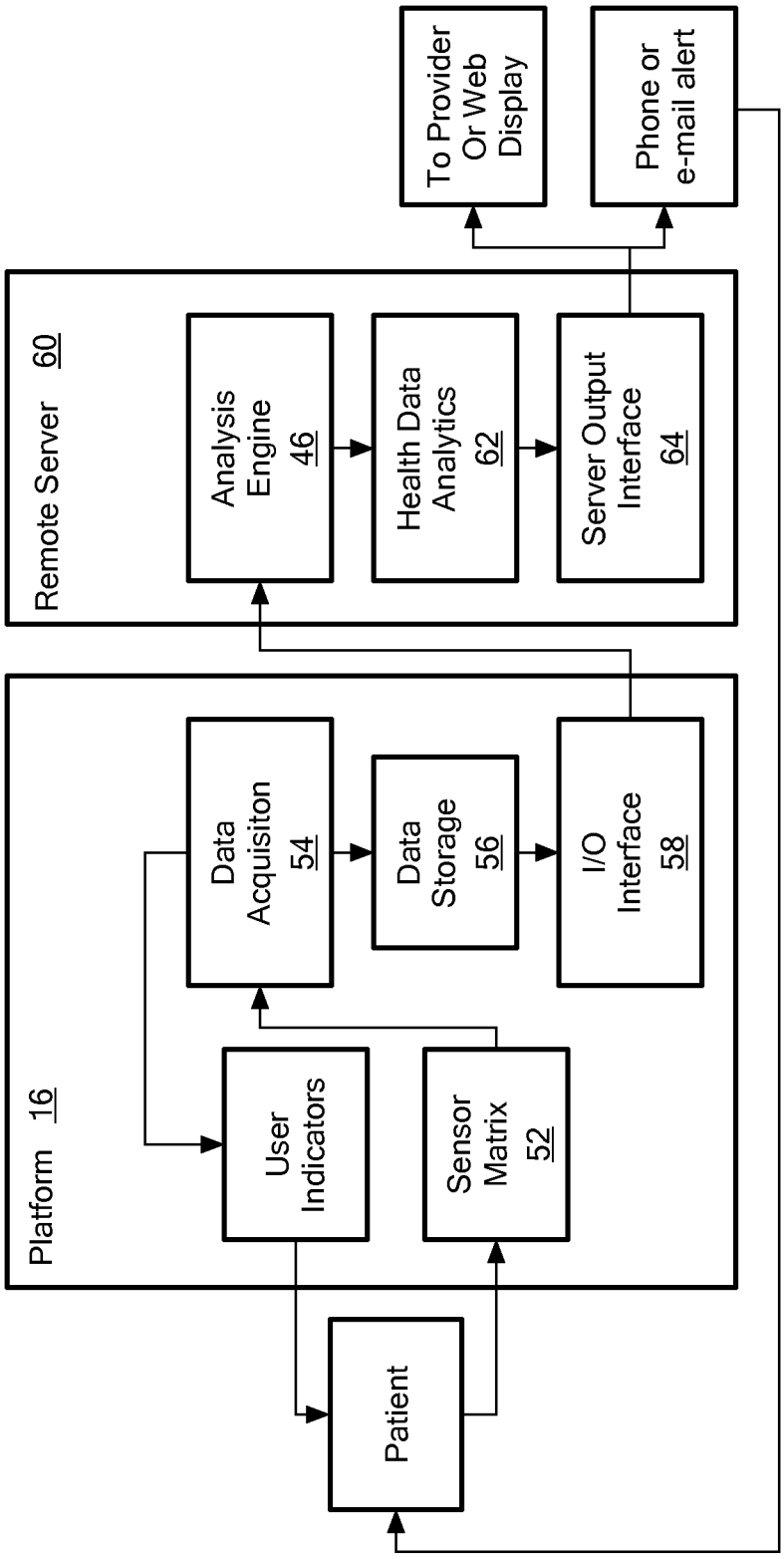
To Provider Or Web Display
Phone or e-mail alert
Remote Server 60
Analysis Engine 46
Health Data Analytics 62
Server Output Interface 64
Platform 16
Data Acquisiton 54
Data Storage 56
I/O Interface 58
User Indicators
Sensor Matrix 52
Patient

FIG. 5

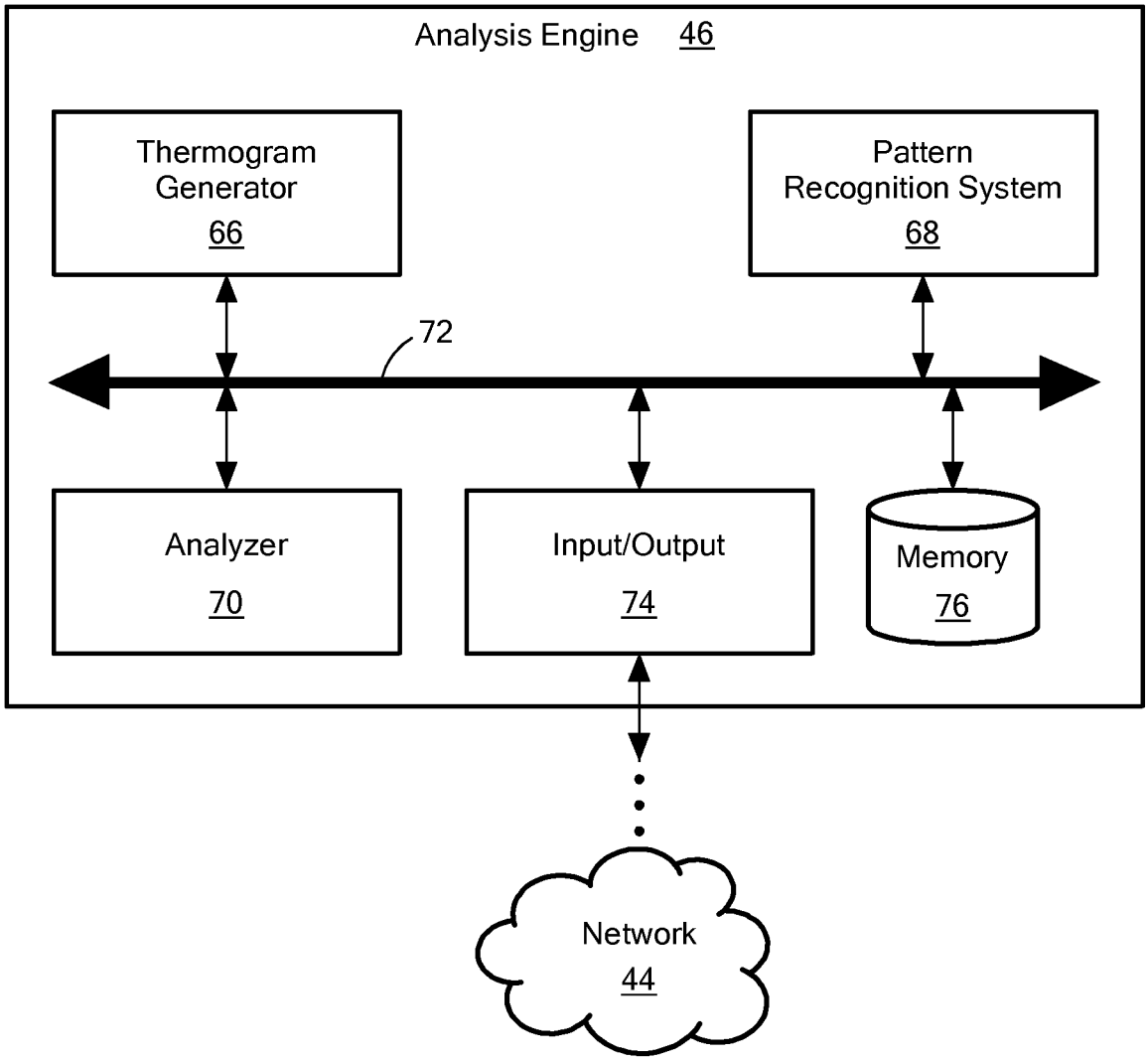
Analysis Engine 46
Thermogram Generator 66
Pattern Recognition System 68
72
Analyzer 70
Input/Output 74
Memory 76
Network 44

FIG. 6

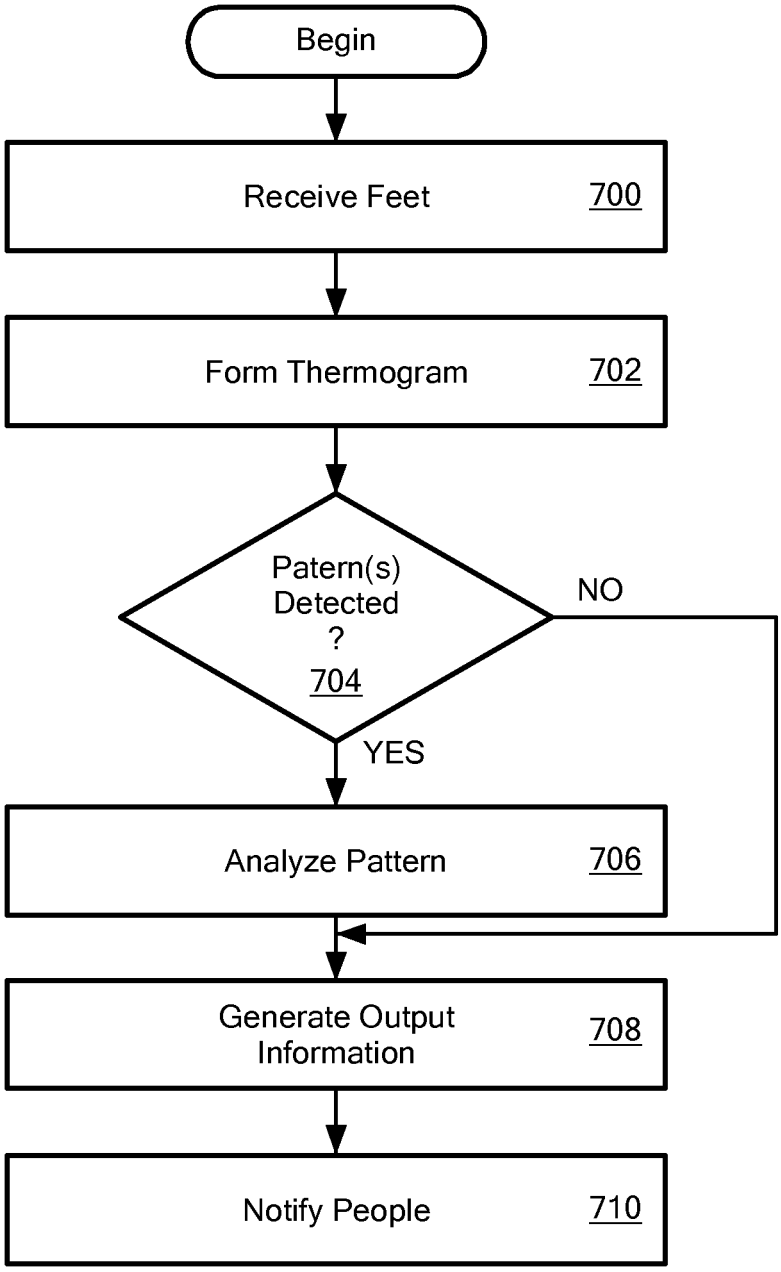
Begin
Receive Feet
700
Form Thermogram
702
Patern(s) Detected ?
704
NO
YES
Analyze Pattern
706
Generate Output Information
708
Notify People
710

FIG. 7

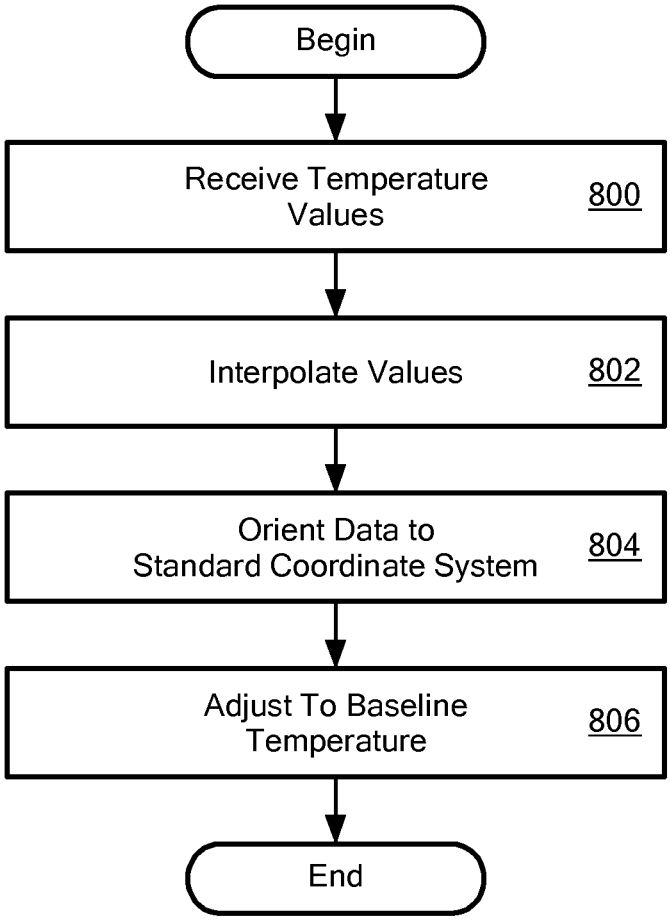
Begin
Receive Temperature Values
800
Interpolate Values
802
Orient Data to Standard Coordinate System
804
Adjust To Baseline Temperature
806
End

FIG. 8

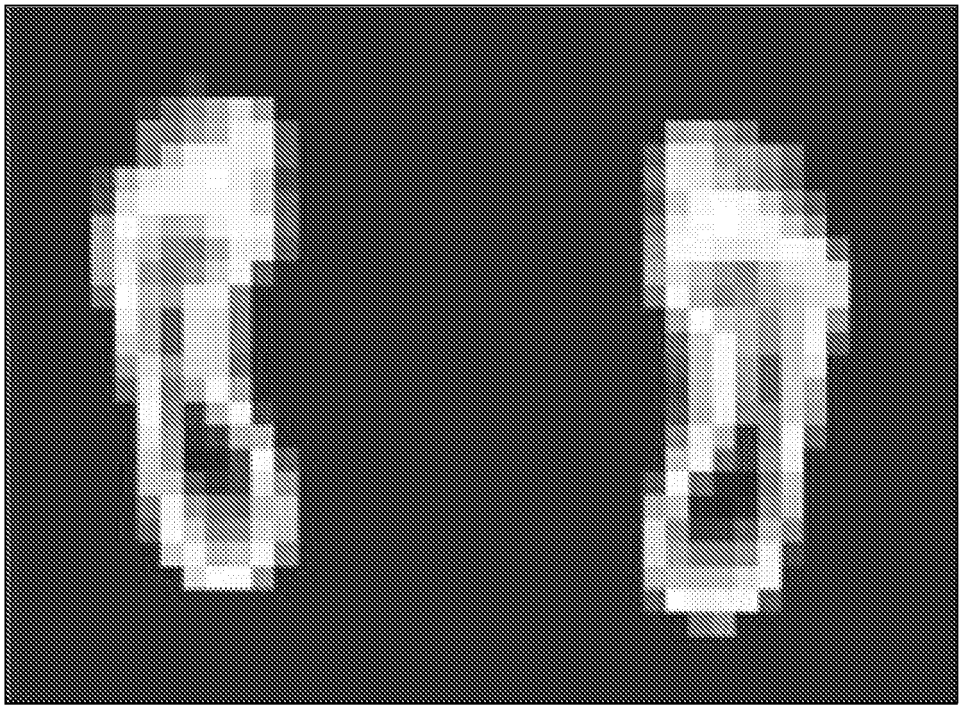

FIG. 9A

FIG. 9B

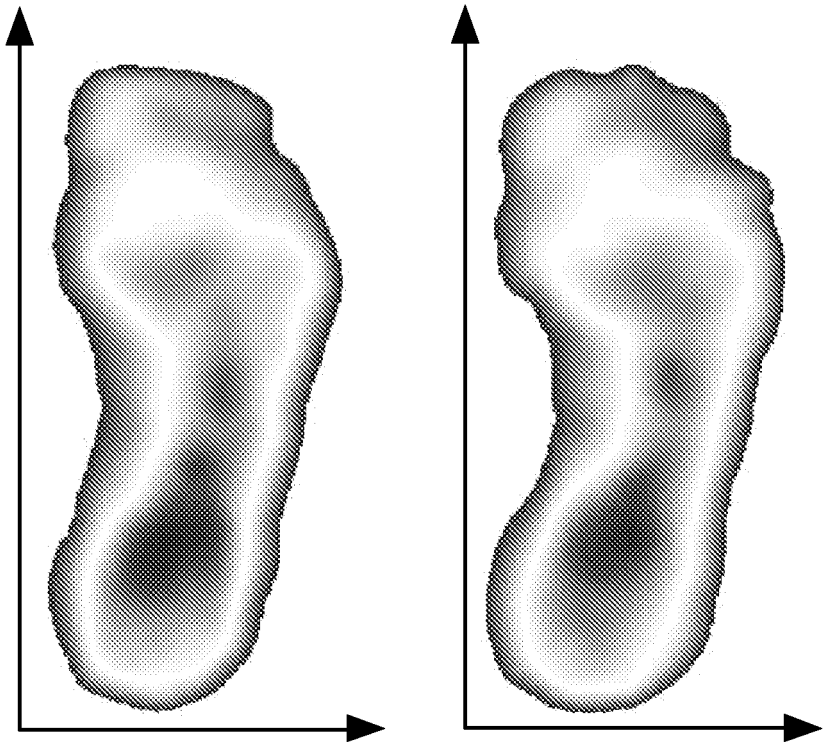

FIG. 9C

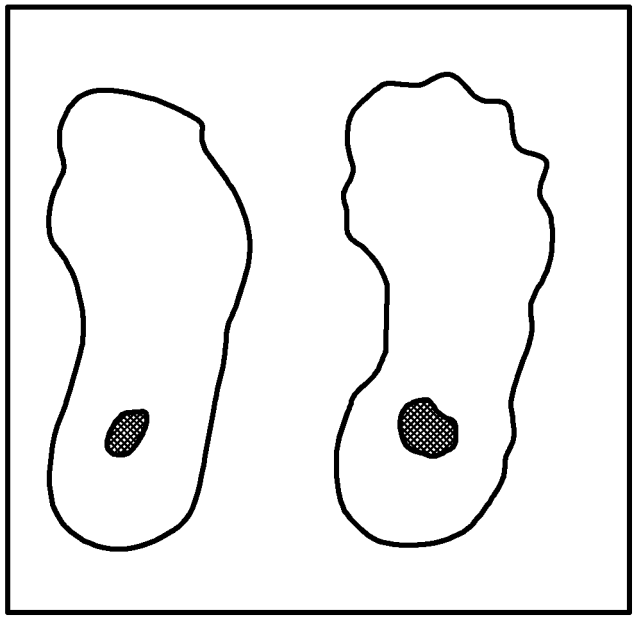

FIG. 9D

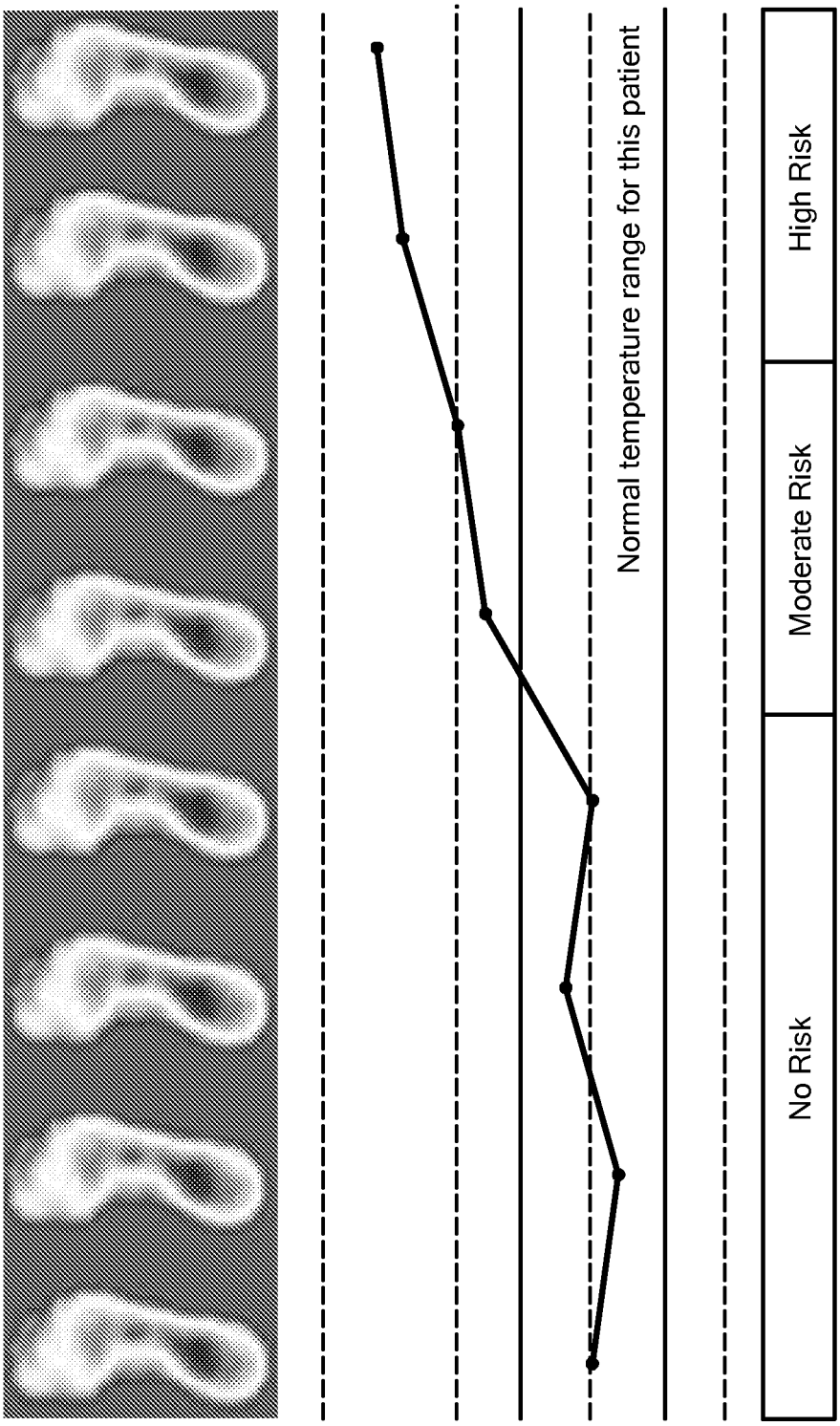
Normal temperature range for this patient
No Risk
Moderate Risk
High Risk

FIG. 10A

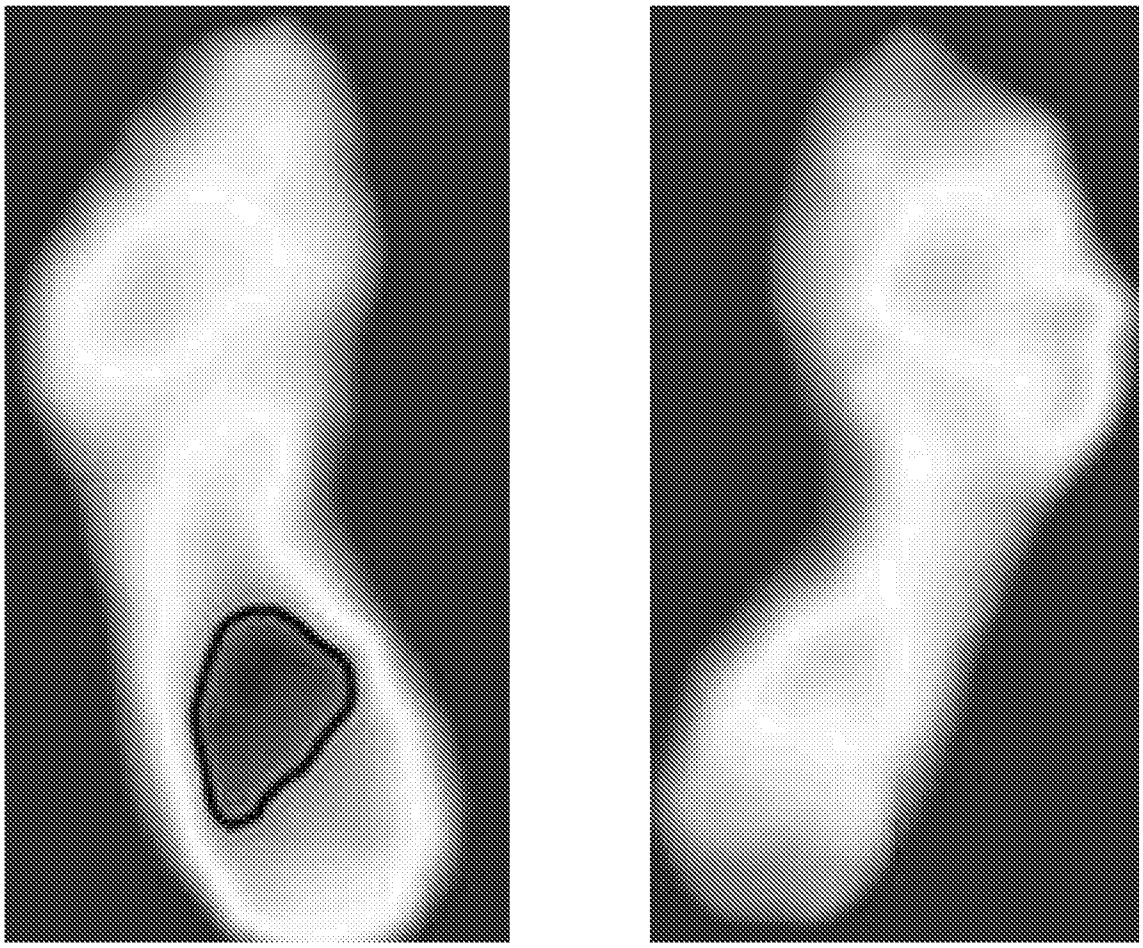

FIG. 10B

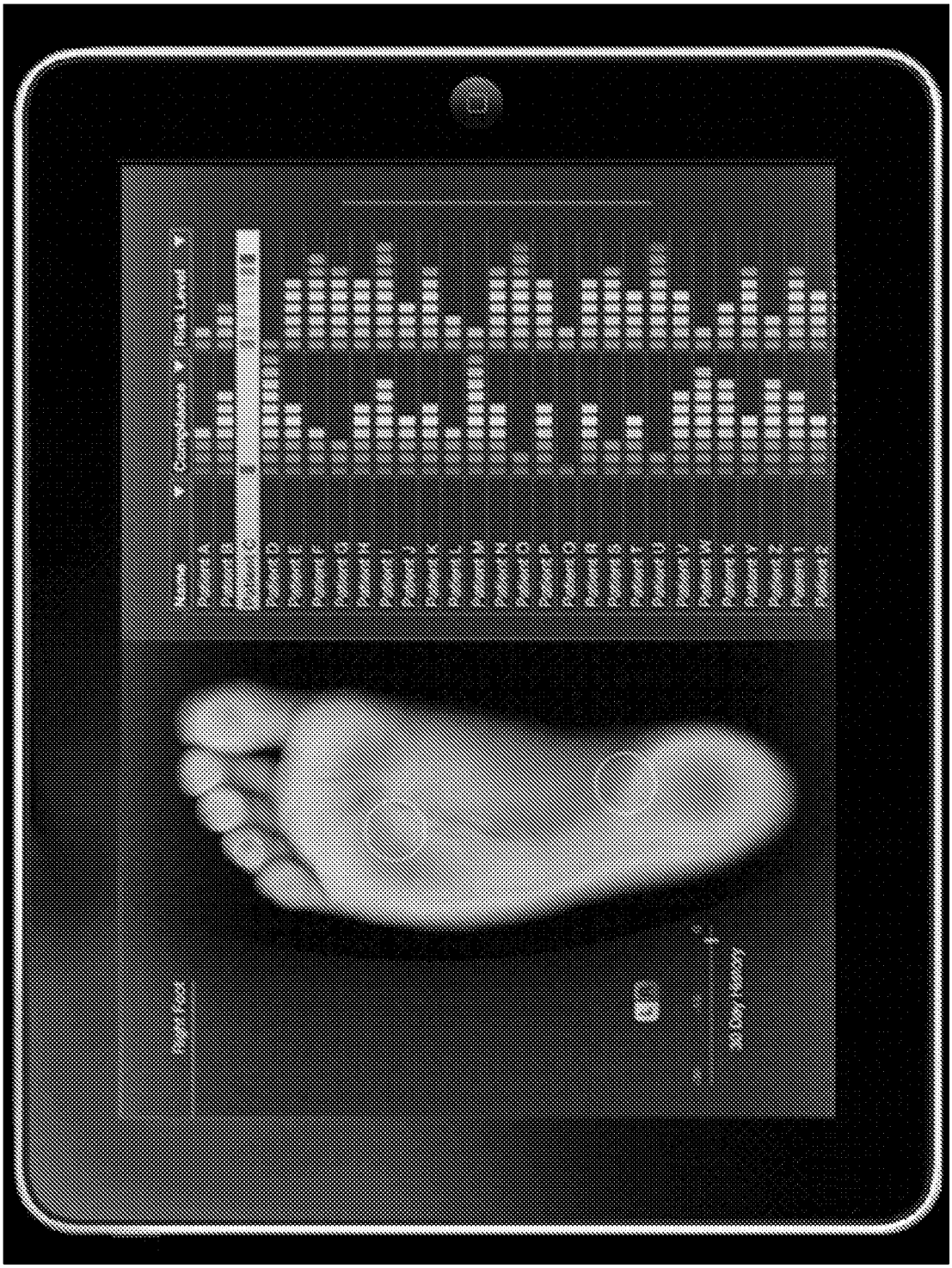

FIG. 11A

Patient	Last Checked	Risk Level
Patient A	1/2/12 12:00	20%
Patient B	1/6/12 2:10	35%
Patient C	1/5/12 3:00	80%
Patient D	1/5/12 6:30	40%
Patient E	1/5/12 5:00	25%
Patient F	1/3/12 11:00	35%
Patient G	1/4/12 7:30	30%
Patient H	1/5/12 5:00	40%

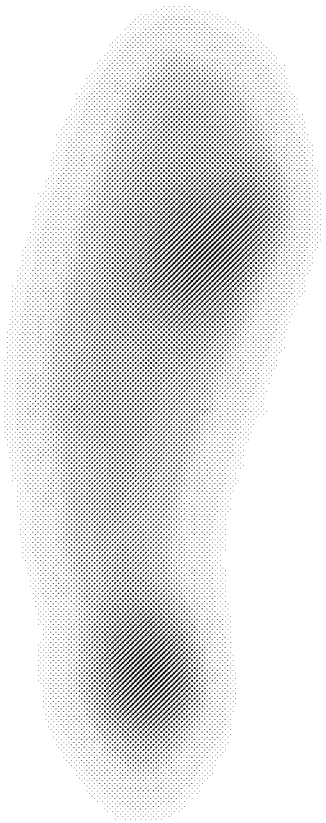

FIG.11B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 5678566 A **[0003] [0004]**
- US 20080214962 A **[0004]**

专利名称(译)	用于指示溃疡前及其进展的方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2833783B1	公开(公告)日	2017-09-06
申请号	EP2013772800	申请日	2013-03-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	珀迪迈垂克斯公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	PODIMETRICS INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	PODIMETRICS INC.		
[标]发明人	BLOOM JONATHAN DAVID LINDERS DAVID ROBERT ENGLER JEFFREY MARK PETERSEN BRIAN JUDE GEBOFF ADAM KALE DAVID CHARLES		
发明人	BLOOM, JONATHAN, DAVID LINDERS, DAVID, ROBERT ENGLER, JEFFREY, MARK PETERSEN, BRIAN, JUDE GEBOFF, ADAM KALE, DAVID CHARLES		
IPC分类号	A61B5/01 G01J5/02 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/015 A61B5/0008 A61B5/0022 A61B5/0075 A61B5/0077 A61B5/445 A61B5/447 A61B5/6807 A61B5/6892 A61B5/706 A61B5/7275 A61B5/7282 A61B5/7425 A61B2562/0276 A61B2576/02 G16H40/63 G16H50/30		
代理机构(译)	ALLWARDT，安科		
优先权	61/618889 2012-04-02 US		
其他公开文献	EP2833783A4 EP2833783A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

监测患者的至少一只脚的方法提供了用于接收至少一只脚的开放平台。开放平台具有至少一个温度传感器，用于在接收至少一只脚之后产生多个温度数据值。该方法还根据温度数据值形成至少一个脚的鞋底的热分析图，并确定热分析图是否呈现多个规定图案中的至少一个。最后，该方法产生输出信息，该输出信息指示根据是否确定热谱图呈现至少一个规定图案而在脚上出现溃疡的风险。

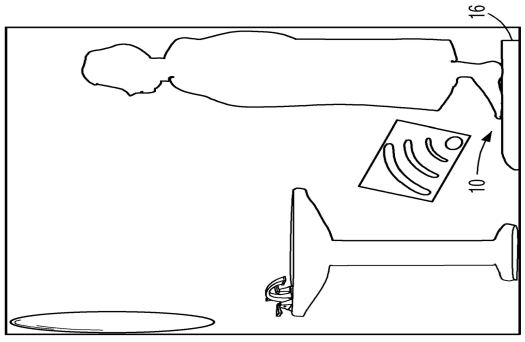

FIG. 2A

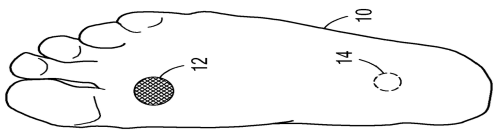

FIG. 1