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(54) **APPARATUS TO MEASURE THE INSTANTANEOUS PATIENTS' ACUITY VALUE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a patient monitoring system (10), shorter interval physiological parameters and longer interval clinical data are collected from a monitored patient (12). A composite acuity score generator (70) generates or updates a composite acuity score indicative of wellbeing of the patient (12) based at least on the sensed physiological parameters and the longer interval data. A monitor (22, 56) displays current values of at least one of selected sensed physiological parameters, longer interval data, and the composite acuity score.

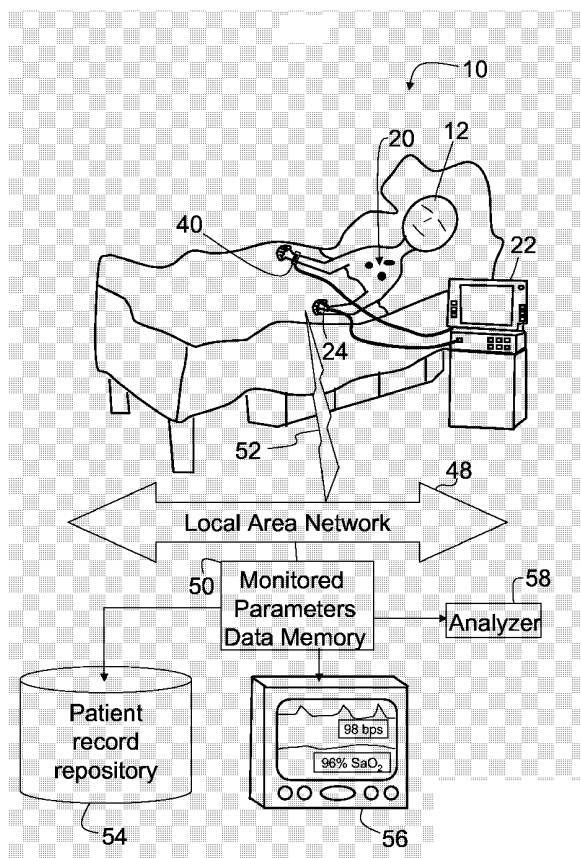
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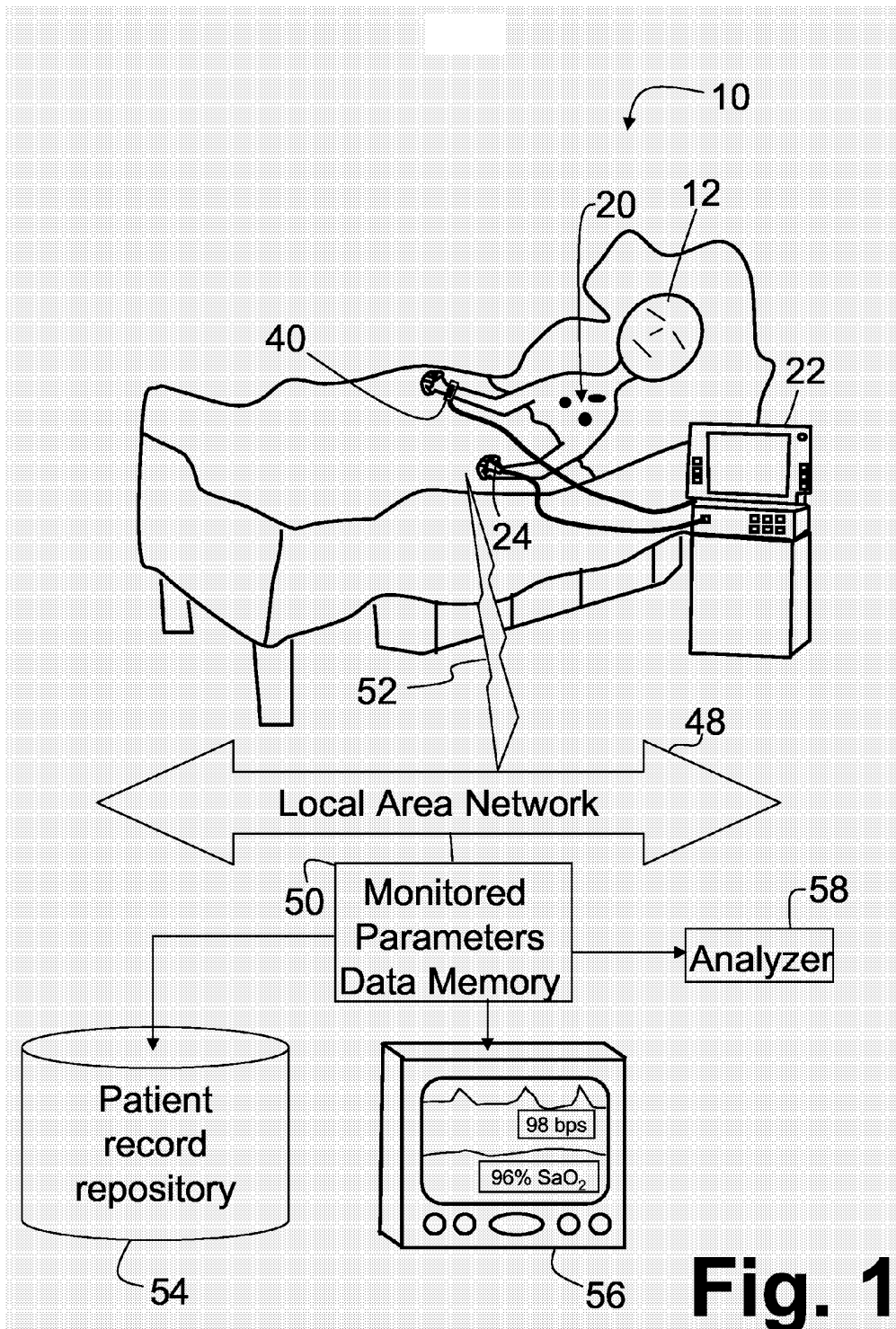
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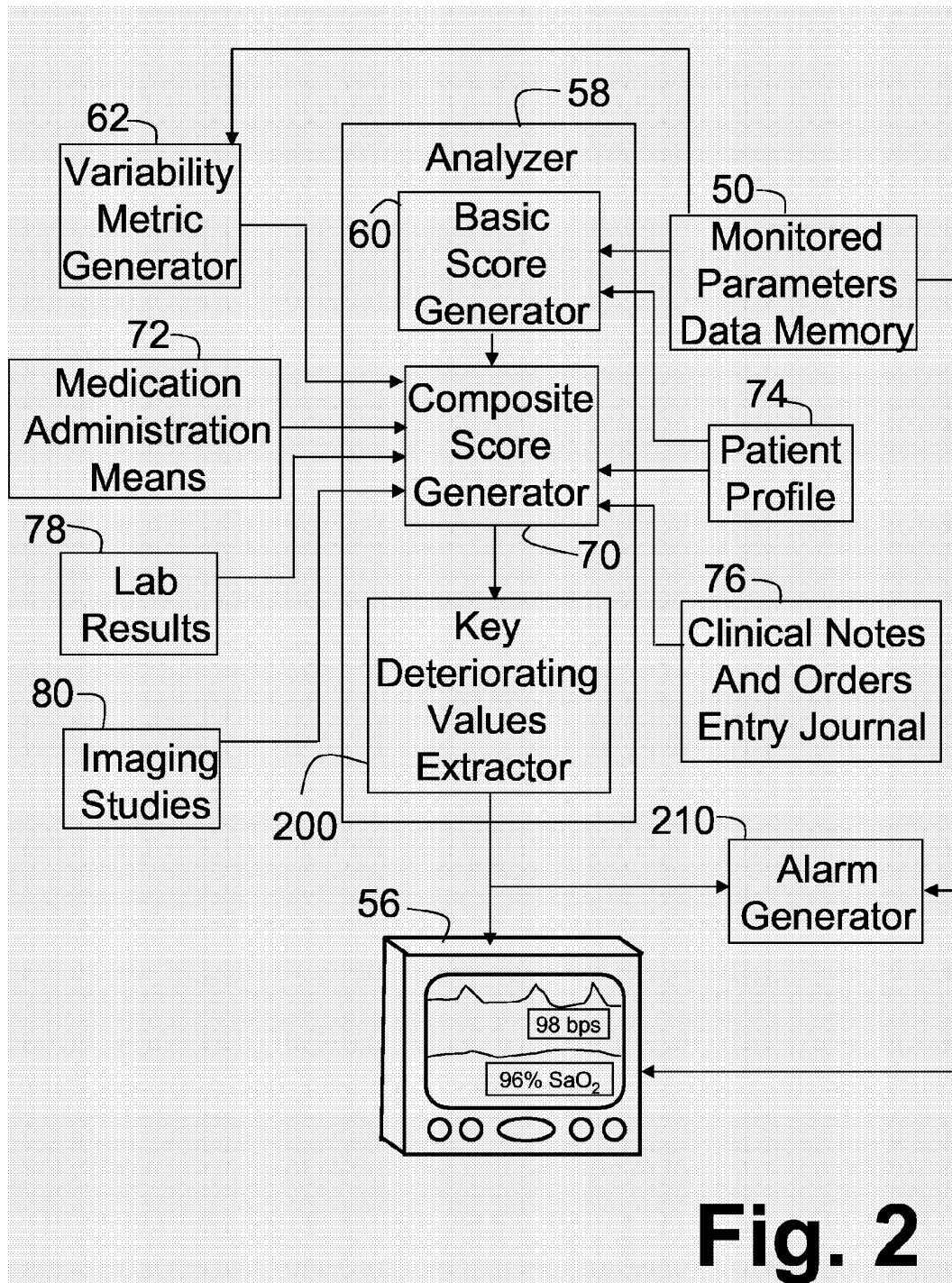
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**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2**

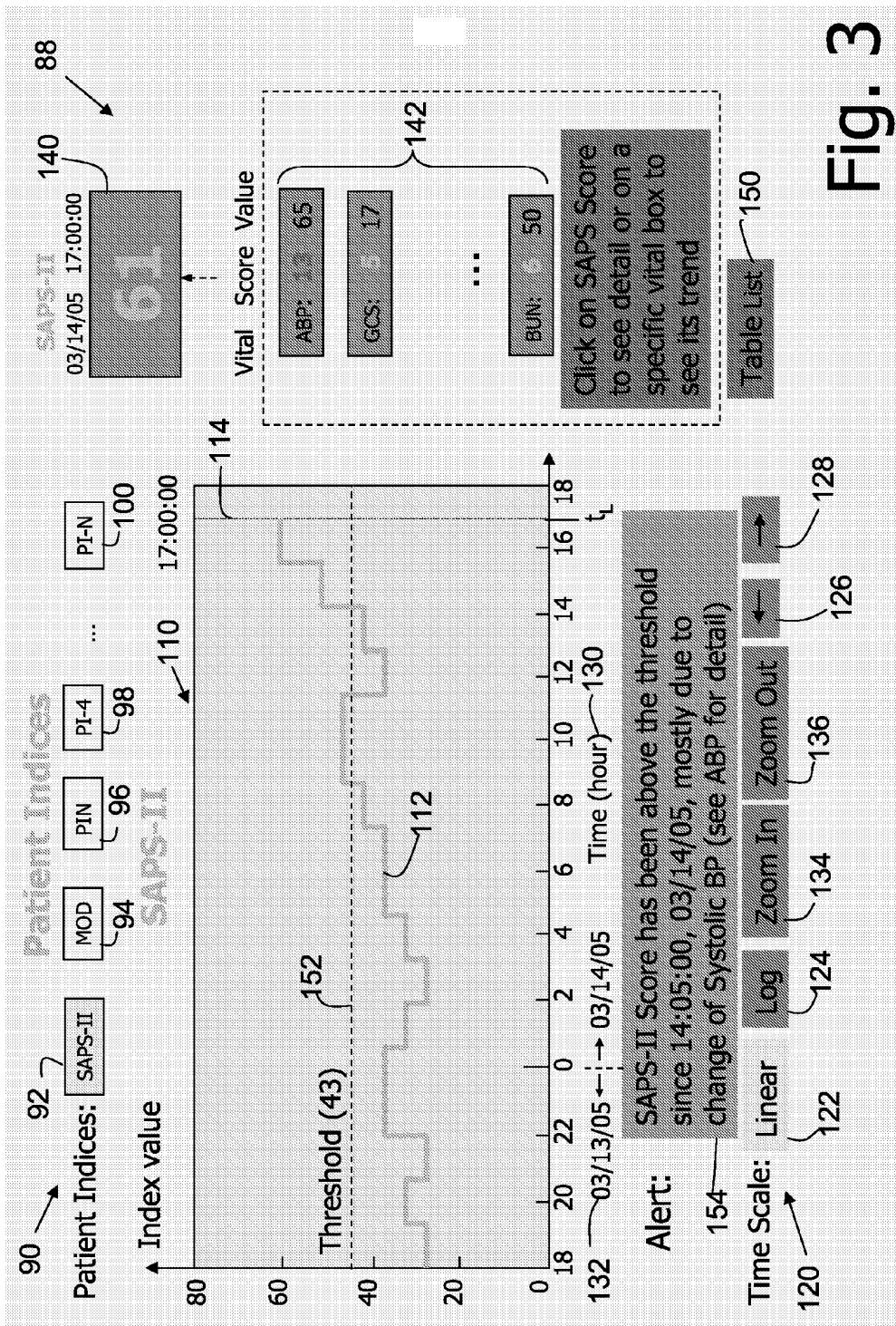


Fig. 3

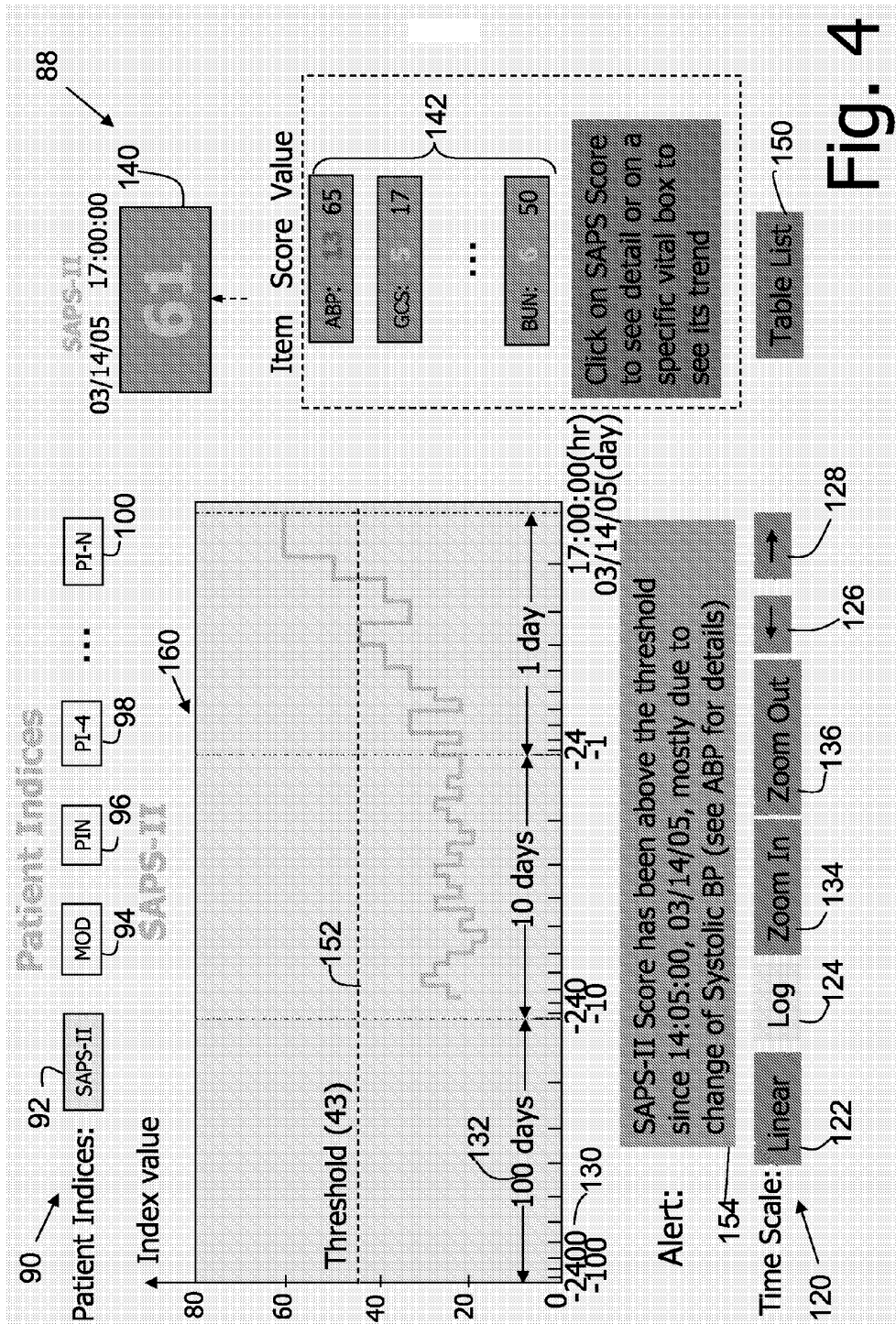


Fig. 4

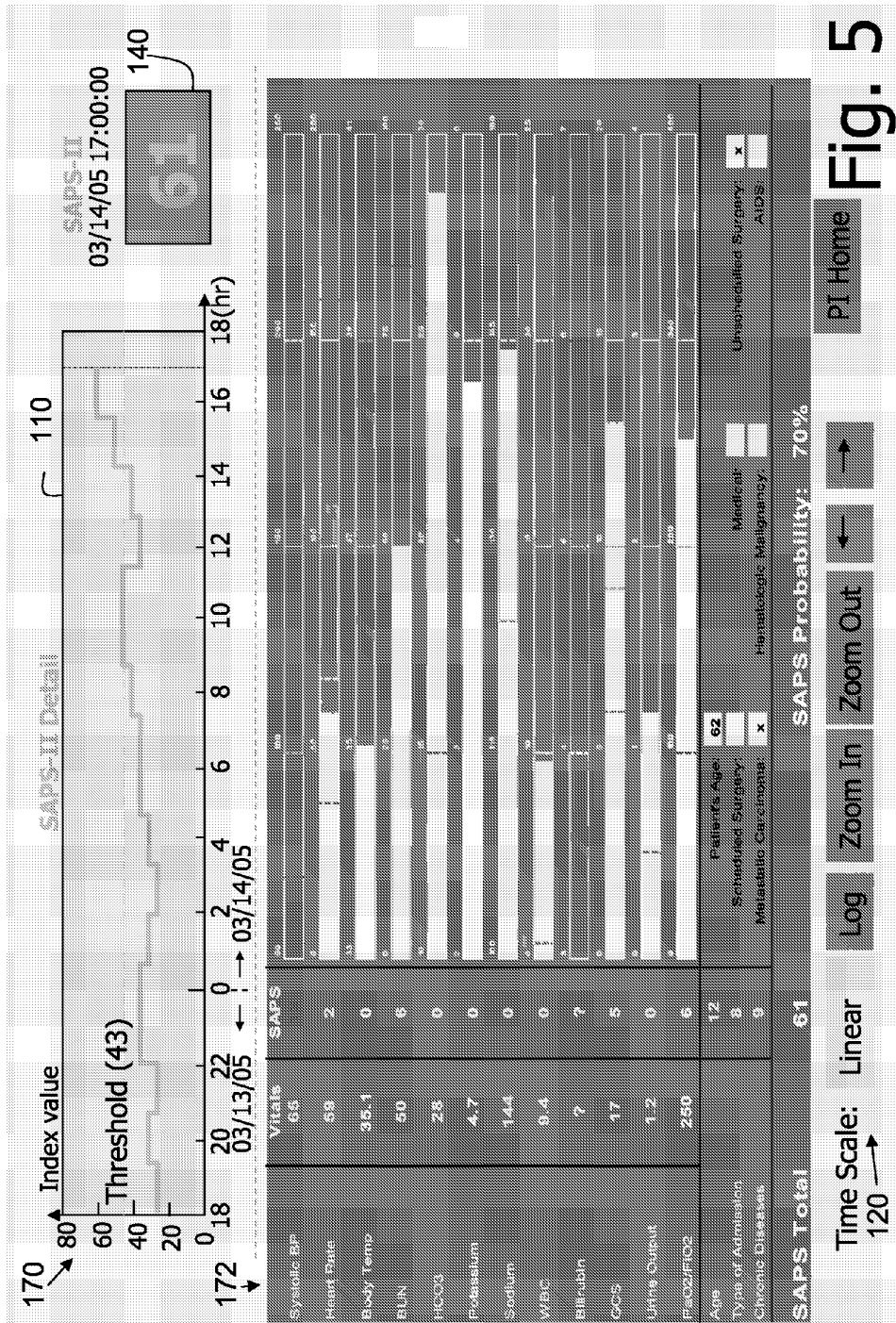


Fig. 5

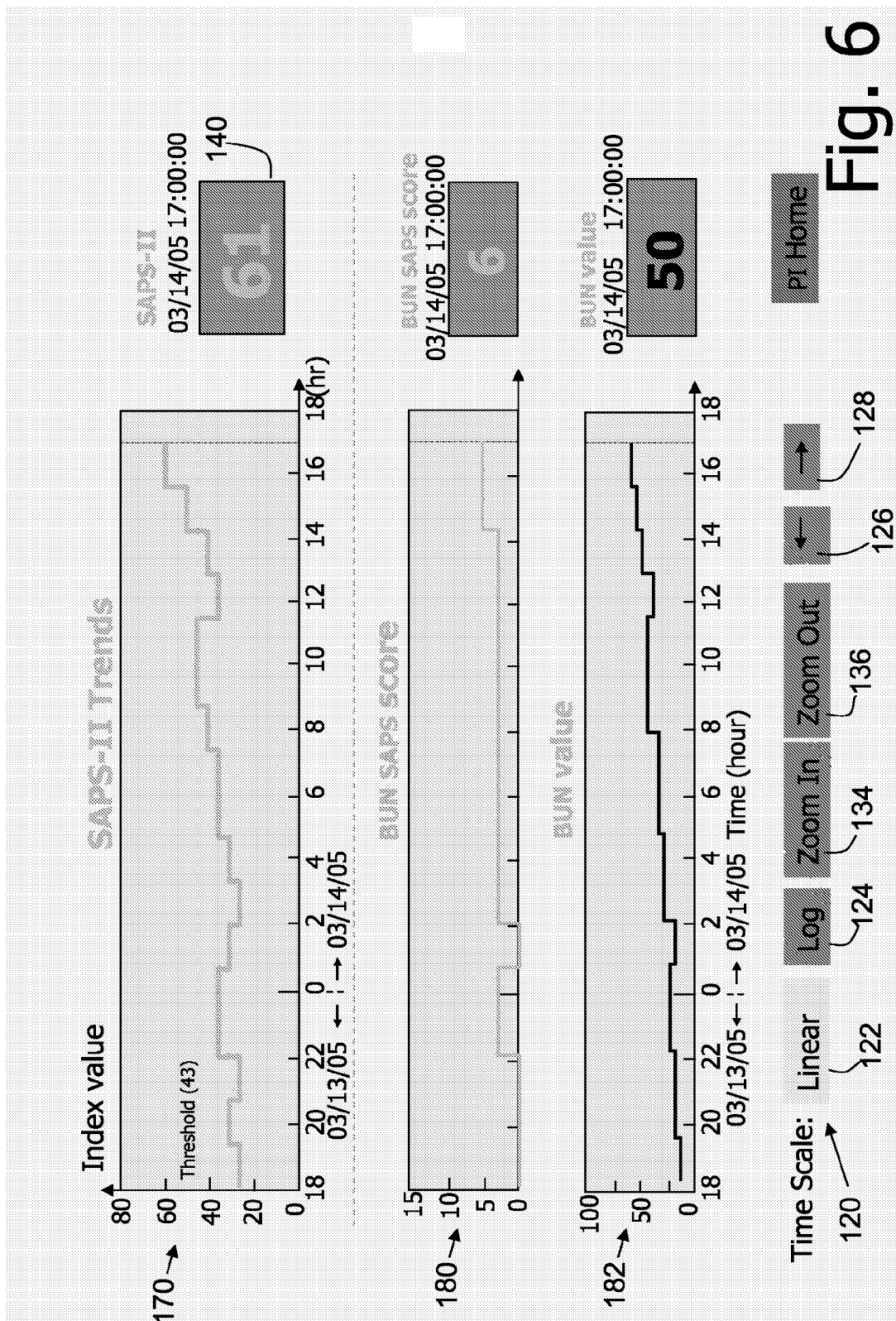


Fig. 6

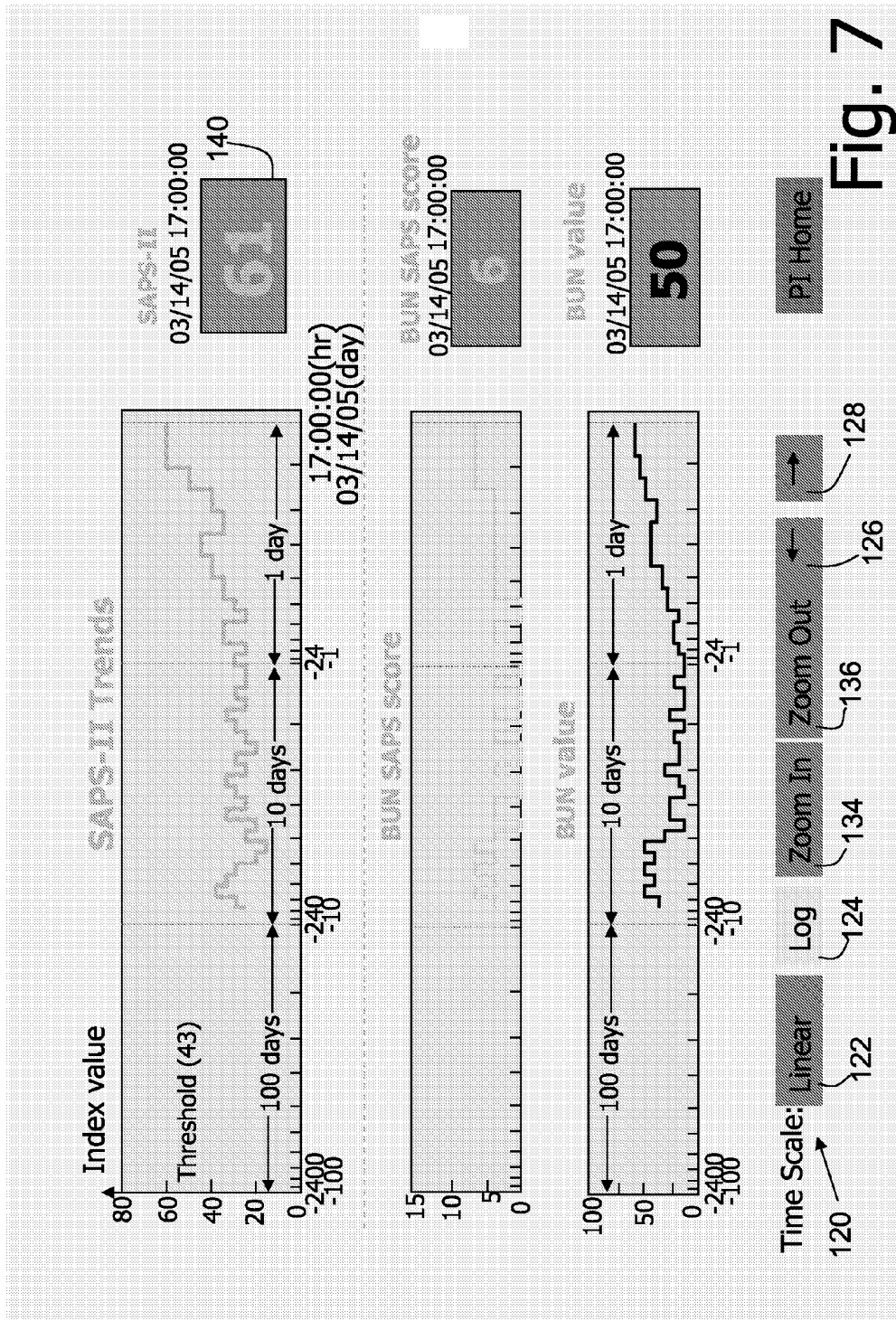
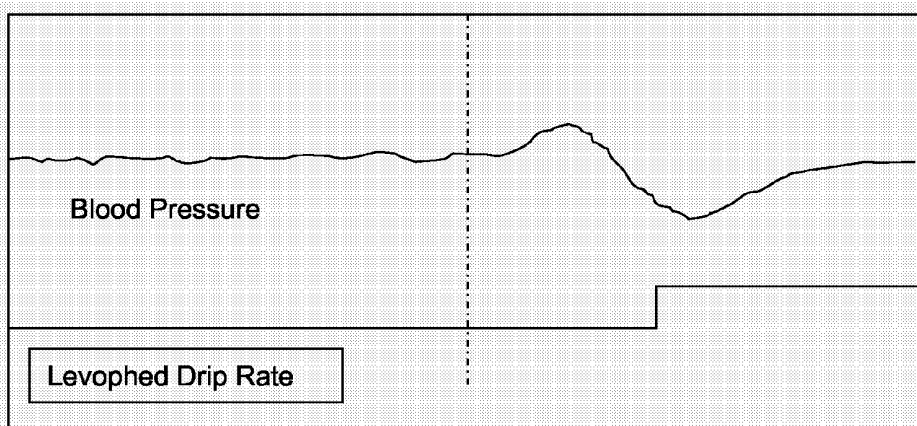


Fig. 7



**Fig. 8**

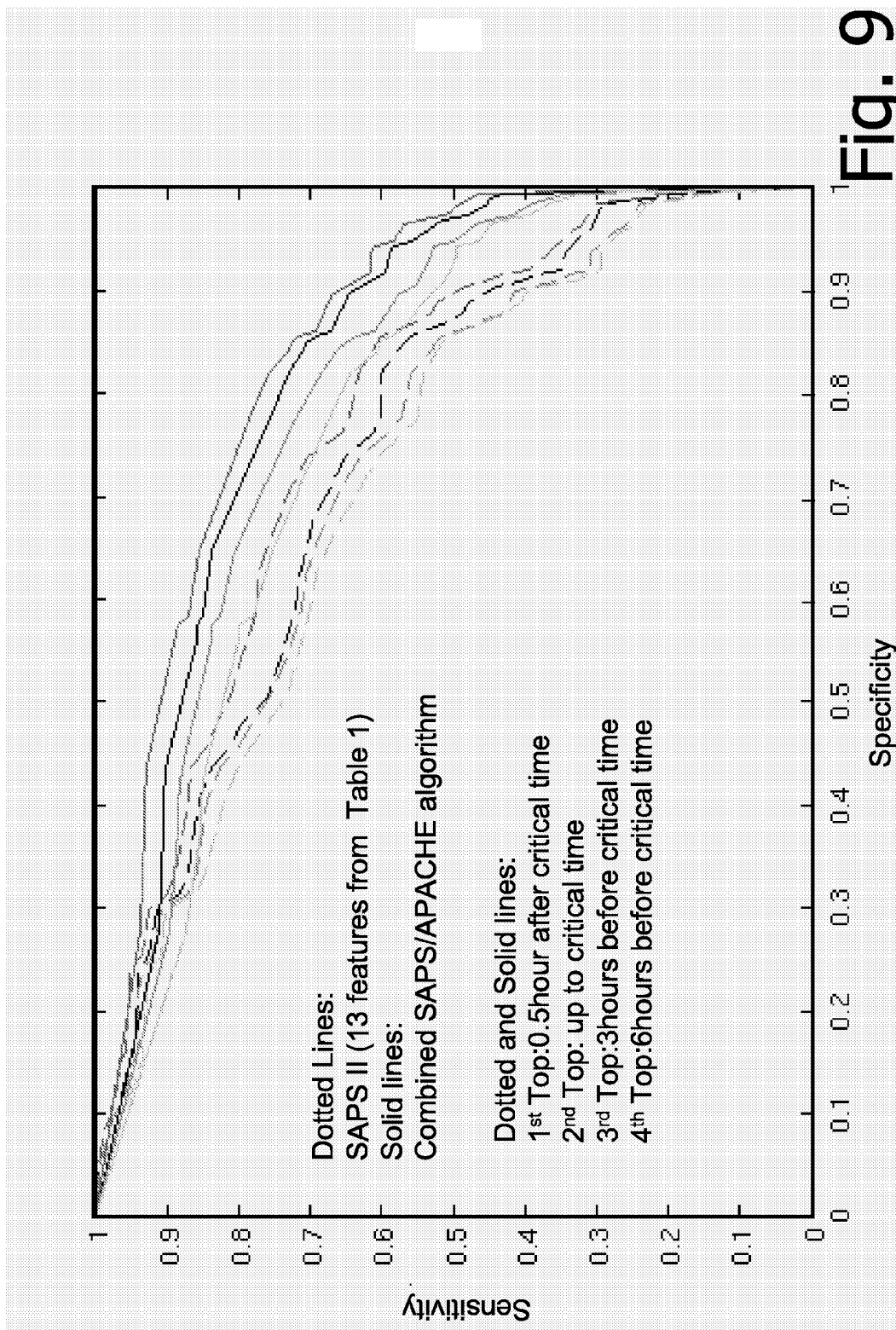


Fig. 9

## APPARATUS TO MEASURE THE INSTANTANEOUS PATIENTS' ACUITY VALUE

**[0001]** The following relates to medical arts. It finds particular application in conjunction with the collection, analysis and display of the patient information at the hospitals and will be described with particular reference thereto. However, it is to be appreciated that the present invention is applicable to patient monitoring, diagnosing, and the like at the health care facilities such as home care facilities, nursing homes and the like for a variety of health care applications.

**[0002]** Typically, patients in intensive/coronary care units (ICU/CCU) are connected to a plurality of technologically sophisticated instrumentation that provides detailed measurements of the pathophysiological state of each patient. There is a growing volume of relevant data from clinical observations, bedside monitors, mechanical ventilators and a wide variety of laboratory tests and imaging studies. The abundance of data and its poor organization makes its integration and interpretation time-consuming, inefficient, and increasingly complex. Such "information overload" may actually hinder the diagnostic process, and may even lead to neglect of relevant data, resulting in errors and complications in ICU care.

**[0003]** In an effort to help ensure adequate clinical coverage, current approaches predict the index of mortality of the patient at the time the patient is admitted to the intensive care unit or the like. For example, when the patient is admitted to the health care facility, patient information is collected and tests and measurements are performed to estimate the risk of mortality. There are few methods to calculate a mortality index, one of which is to calculate a Simplified Acuity Physiology Score (SAPS) that is a snapshot of the patient's physiological condition at the time of admission. SAPS is calculated by assigning a predetermined number of points to certain medical conditions, measurements, medical data, and the like. However, the acuity scores provided by the current methodologies are not adequate predictors of the patient deterioration.

**[0004]** Some of the common pathways for deterioration of a patient's condition in the intensive care unit is single-organ system failure (SOSF) and multi-organ system failure (MOSF). Although SOSF and MOSF have multiple causes, the deterioration in the function of a single or multiple organ systems frequently indicates that the patient's condition is worsening which, more likely than not, would result in a poor outcome for the patient. Identifying the development of SOSF or MOSF in the early stages by identifying the initial signs of the patient deterioration would help with earlier treatment for the patients who experience the deterioration in the function of single or multiple systems and typically improve the outcome of the treatment.

**[0005]** There is a need to utilize incoming clinical data as it becomes available to detect and display clinically significant information and produce alarms to warn the clinical staff about the clinically significant events. The present application contemplates a new and improved method and apparatus that overcomes the above-referenced problems and others.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0006]** In accordance with one aspect of the present application, a patient monitoring system is disclosed. At least one

sensor senses shorter interval physiological parameters of a monitored patient. Longer interval data of the monitored patient are collected in at least one database. A composite acuity score generator generates or updates a composite acuity score indicative of wellbeing of the patient based at least on the sensed physiological parameters and the longer interval data. A monitor automatically displays at least current values of at least one of selected sensed physiological parameters, longer interval data, and the composite acuity score.

**[0007]** In accordance with another aspect, a monitoring method is disclosed. Shorter interval physiological parameters of a patient are sensed. Longer interval data of the patient are collected. One or more composite acuity scores indicative of wellbeing of the patient are generated based at least on one of the sensed physiological parameters and the longer interval data. At least current values of at least one of selected sensed physiological parameters, longer interval data, and the composite acuity score are displayed.

**[0008]** One advantage of the present invention resides in faster presenting of critical patient acuity information to the health care professionals.

**[0009]** Another advantage resides in predicting patient instability before the patient actually becomes unstable.

**[0010]** Another advantage resides in presenting an alarm or alert that calls attention to health care professionals that critical patient acuity information is available.

**[0011]** Another advantage resides in generating a dynamically updated acuity score of the patient.

**[0012]** Another advantage resides in being able to view all current key information that is triggering the current critical condition.

**[0013]** Another advantage resides in being able to view the changes that have occurred to key information that is triggering the current critical condition so that corrective action can be initiated.

**[0014]** Another advantage resides in being able to generate a permanent record of events triggering the current critical condition and the effects of action that was taken.

**[0015]** Another advantage resides in maintaining a quality patient care.

**[0016]** Another advantage resides in generating correlated patient acuity and medical care path reports.

**[0017]** Still further advantages and benefits of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon reading and understanding the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0018]** The invention may take form in various components and arrangements of components, and in various steps and arrangements of steps. The drawings are only for purposes of illustrating the preferred embodiments and are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

**[0019]** FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration of a patient monitoring system;

**[0020]** FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic illustration of a portion of the patient monitoring system;

**[0021]** FIGS. 3-7 show Patient Indices displays;

**[0022]** FIG. 8 is a graphical representation of a blood pressure measurement and a medication drip rate; and

**[0023]** FIG. 9 is a set of ROC curves.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED  
EMBODIMENTS

**[0024]** With reference to FIG. 1, a patient monitoring system 10 analyzes physiological information over a period of time to determine the wellbeing of a patient 12, e.g. whether the patient's condition is improving, stabilizing, or deteriorating. The patient monitoring system 10 monitors wellbeing of the patients with various conditions such as postoperative recovery patient, emergency care unit patients, infants susceptible to sudden infant death syndrome, and others. The bedside monitor 22 measurements are collected in very short intervals as some medical conditions require urgent intervention. Other data (clinical observations, lab tests, medication administration, imaging studies, etc) are collected in longer time intervals.

**[0025]** In the illustrated example, the patient monitoring system 10 includes a wireless or wired patient point-of-care network which includes: (i) sensor nodes 20 disposed on the patient 12 to monitor vital signs such as electrocardiographic (ECG) data, heart rate, respiratory rate, respiratory cycle, blood pressure, or so forth; and (ii) a bedside blood oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) monitor 22 connected with an SpO<sub>2</sub> fingertip probe 24. The wireless or wired point-of-care network is an example, and those skilled in the art can readily include additional or other medical devices such as high resolution sensors and bedside monitors and ventilators in the network. Moreover, the wireless point-of-care network can be changed on an ad hoc basis by adding or removing medical devices.

**[0026]** It will be appreciated that wires or cabling are not necessarily completely omitted from the wireless patient point-of-care network—for example, the SpO<sub>2</sub> fingertip probe 24 may be connected with the SpO<sub>2</sub> monitor 22 by a cable. Similarly, although not illustrated, it is contemplated that some of the devices of the patient point-of-care network may include power cords connected to house electricity. For example, although the illustrated, the SpO<sub>2</sub> monitor 22 is battery-powered, it could instead or additionally include a power cord plugged into a conventional electrical power outlet.

**[0027]** The patient point-of-care network further includes a patient identification device 40. In the illustrated embodiment, the patient identification device 40 is disposed on a wristband worn by the medical patient 12; however, more generally the patient identification device 40 can be worn or attached to the patient 12 substantially anywhere. The medical devices 22, 24 optionally also wirelessly communicate with each other. The patient identification device 40 optionally also includes patient monitoring or therapy functionality, such as an ECG, SpO<sub>2</sub>, or other sensor.

**[0028]** The wireless data communication with a local area network 48 of the hospital or other medical facility is diagrammatically indicated in FIG. 1 by a jagged connector 52. The collected data is stored at a monitored parameters data memory 50 and can be transferred to a patient record repository 54, displayed on a vital signs monitoring station or surveillance center or display 56, compared with previous sensor readings, or otherwise utilized for patient monitoring and treatment evaluation. Indeed, once the collected data is sent to and stored in the patient record repository 54, it can be used by any device on the network 48 which has the proper authorization to access it. For example, the collected data can be sent back to the bedside monitor 22 or vital signs monitoring station or surveillance center or display 56 via the local area network 48.

**[0029]** A physiological information analyzer 58 receives physiological information from one or more sensors, bedside patient monitors, and ventilators for short interval data, as well as longer interval relevant data from clinical observations, laboratory tests, medication administration records, and imaging studies, all of which are linked to the patient 12 to obtain and monitor physiological information. The analyzer 58 collects and processes the fused data to generate a visual representation such as a graph or a numerical value and/or an audio signal such as, for example, an alert or an alarm that a Patient Index has exceeded a critical limit. The medical professional takes notice of the alert or alarm and displayed clinical information and makes the decisions whether the intervention necessary, at what time, and to what extent.

**[0030]** With continuing reference to FIG. 1 and further reference to FIG. 2, the physiological information analyzer 58 continually calculates a severity of an illness of the patient 12 for one or more Patient Indices (PI) that is expressed as composite acuity score(s). More specifically, a basic score generator 60 maps the detected measurement results along with the other information to a scoring system. E.g., a number of points is given to measurement values, clinical observations, patient condition, etc. The number of points, which is given to a particular measurement value and other categories, is predetermined in advance. Initially, the basic score is determined for the newly admitted patient. For example, a first value of each variable measured within an initial time period, such as a time from an initial contact with the patient at the intensive care unit to one hour after the patient arrival to the intensive care unit, is taken. Of course, the initial contact may happen in an emergency room, at home, at the ambulance, and the like. For example, Systolic Blood Pressure, which is measured greater than or equal to 200 mm Hg, is given a score of 2. If Systolic Blood Pressure is measured between 70 and 99 mm Hg, it is given a score of 5; if less than 70 mm Hg, it is given a score of 13, else, if between 100 and 199 mm Hg, the score is 0. In this manner, the certain measurement values and medical conditions of predefined categories are given a certain score, as, for example, outlined in the Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Record the number in square brackets if the condition is present:	
(1)	Age in years: [0] <40 [7] 40-59 [12] 60-69 [15] 70-74 [16] 75-79 [18] >=80
(2)	Heart Rate in beats per minute: [11] <40 [2] 40-69 [0] 70-119 [4] 120-159 [7] >=160
(3)	Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg: [13] <70 [5] 70-99 [0] 100-199 [2] >=200
(4)	Body Temperature in ° C.: [0] <39 [3] >=39
(5)	If on ventilation or CPAP PaO <sub>2</sub> /FIO <sub>2</sub> : [11] <100 [9] 100-199 [7] >=200

TABLE 1-continued

Record the number in square brackets if the condition is present:	
(6)	Urinary Output in L per 24 hours: [11] <0.500 [4] 0.500-0.999 [0] >=1.000
(7)	Serum Urea Nitrogen in mg/dL: [0] <28 [6] 28-83 [10] >=84
(8)	WBC count in 1000 per $\mu$ L: [12] <1.0 [0] 1.0-19.9 [3] >=20
(9)	Serum Potassium in mEq/L: [3] <3.0 [0] 3.0-4.9 [3] >=5.0
(10)	Serum Sodium in mEq/L: [5] <125 [0] 125-144 [1] >=145
(11)	Serum Bicarbonate in mEq/L: [6] <15 [3] 15-19 [0] >=20
(12)	Bilirubin Level in mg/dL: [0] <4.0 [4] 4.0-5.9 [9] >=6.0
(13)	Glasgow Coma Score: [26] <6 [13] 6-8 [7] 9-10 [5] 11-13 [0] 14-15
(14)	Chronic Diseases: [9] Metastatic Carcinoma [10] Hematologic Malignancy [17] AIDS
(15)	Type of Admission: [0] Scheduled Surgery [6] Medical [8] Unscheduled Surgery

[0031] The basic score generator **60** updates the basic score of each defined category in a nearly real-time. A variability metric generator or means **62** determines a variability metric of one or more measurement values such as a heart rate variability metric. A rapid change in the heart rate, blood, pressure, and other measurement values of the patient **12** during a prespecified time period might point to a worsening condition of the patient **12**.

[0032] A composite acuity score generator or processor or means **70** automatically determines one or more real time composite acuity score(s) by receiving at least the updated basic acuity score(s) from the basic score generator **60**, an updated variability metric from the variability metric generator **62**, medication information from a medication administration processor or means **72**, patient data from a patient profile **74**, physician's notes and nurse's notes from a clinical notes and orders entry journal **76**, laboratory test results from lab results **78**, imaging results from imaging studies **80**, and other like data.

[0033] As described above, the physiological information analyzer **58** continually calculates a severity of an illness of the patient **12** for one or more Patient Indices (PI) that is expressed as composite acuity score(s).

[0034] With reference to FIGS. **3** and **4**, a home screen **88** of the patient display is shown. A patient indices selection row or

boxes **90** includes an exemplary list of the patient acuity indices (PI). Example of one such PI is a real-time extension to the clinically accepted SAPS-II (Simplified Acute Physiology Score) **92**, a score which correlates with a patient's mortality rate in the ICU. The real-time extension of SAPS-II conveniently provides for the initial calculation of the SAPS-II score as well as a continuously updated SAPS-II score that is capable of detecting and showing patient deterioration. Another example of PI is MOD (Multi-Organ Dysfunction Score) **94**, a score which correlates with the likelihood of multi-organ failure in the ICU. Another example is PIN (Physiological Instability Numeric) **96**, a uniquely defined feature vector score that correlates with the current physiological instability of the patient in the ICU. Icons **98**, . . . , **100** labeled "PI-4", through "PI-N" may be any currently accepted or future Patient Indices.

[0035] By clicking on any of the icons in the patient indices row **90**, the corresponding patient index information is displayed. In FIG. **3**, the real time SAPS-II index is currently selected, as the icon "SAPS-II" is highlighted.

[0036] With continuing reference to FIG. **3**, the home screen **88** includes a linear scaled graphic window **110** showing a patient index trend or SAPS-II score curve **112** over time. The latest (or current) time  $t_c$  for the patient index curve **112** is placed at a point close to the right end of the window **110** and marked with a vertical cursor or mechanism **114**. The time scale can be controlled through "Time Scale" control icons **120** at the bottom row. The time scale controls include: Linear scale **122**, Log scale **124**, Left (-) and Right (->) cursor controls **126**, **128**, which allow the user to transverse or move through the trend data to see how the Vitals and PI Scores have changed over time. Likewise, the user may jump to a specific time in the trend by placing the cursor over that area and left-clicking the mouse. The standard or default window is a 24-hour window in the Linear scale with current time at the right. A time label **130** is marked backward from the current time to allow the window **110** to cover 24-hour data prior to the current time. A date label **132**, shown beneath the time label, indicates which portion of the window **110** belongs to which date. By clicking on "Zoom In", "Zoom Out" icons **134**, **136** the user can enlarge or reduce a portion of the window **110**.

[0037] The composite acuity score or patient index or overall SAPS-II score value at the current time  $t_c$  is displayed in a SAPS-II score window **140** at the right side of the screen **88**. Individual parameters' scores and vital values contributing to the overall SAPS-II score are displayed in vital item boxes **142**. For example, the parameters include arterial blood pressure (ABP), Glasgow coma score (GCS), and blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and others for calculation of the SAPS-II score value. The default position of the vertical cursor **114** is at the current time  $t_c$ , thus the current SAPS-II score and its details are shown in the real-time manner. The cursor **114** can be moved to any position of the window **110** and the SAPS-II score and its details at that time point are correspondingly displayed along with the date and time.

[0038] By clicking the "Table List" button **150** at the right bottom corner of the screen **88**, all SAPS-II scores and individual variable values and scores can be displayed in a table with time and date.

[0039] An adjustable threshold level **152** in the graphic window **110** within the SAPS-II score curve **112** sets an allowable value for the SAPS II score. When the SAPS-II

score exceeds the threshold, an alerting message can be issued on the screen **88**, as seen in a "Alert" message box **154**.

[0040] With reference again to FIG. 4, clicking the "Log" icon **124** in the "Time Scale" control row **120**, a SAPS-II log scaled graphic window **160** using a log scale with 10 as the base is displayed. The log graphic window **160** is functionally similar to the linear graphic window **110**, except that the time scale in the log graphic window **160** is in a logarithmic scale. For the time label **130**, the starting time is the current time, e.g. 17:00:00, at the right end of the log window **160**. The time is backward labeled in hours in the log scale. The numbers that show time are negative as referring to the past time. In the date label **132**, the starting date is the current day, e.g. Mar. 14, 2005, as shown in the right end of the window. The date is backward labeled in days in the log scale. The numbers that show date are negative as referring to the past date. In the log time scale, the data can be viewed in a very large time scope, with emphasis and more detail in recent data and less detail in long-before data. The SAPS-II score value and its contributing individual variables' scores and values at the position of the vertical cursor **114** are displayed in the right part of the screen **88**. The cursor **114** can be moved to any place in the window **160** where the data are available and the corresponding SAPS-II score and its detailed contributions are shown accordingly.

[0041] With reference to FIG. 5, by clicking within the overall SAPS-II score window **140**, the detailed individual components of the SAPS-II patient index are displayed along with the overall SAPS Score and SAPS Probability of Mortality. A reduced SAPS-II Score graphic window **110** is shown in a top panel **170** of the screen. As discussed above, the graphic window includes Time Scale control icons **120** and the position of the vertical cursor **114** as previously chosen. All SAPS-II individual components are displayed for the time indicated by the cursor position in a lower panel or detailed component display **172** of the screen **88**. All pre-established and set SAPS-II thresholds as well as the individual component "Vitals" and "SAPS" scores and graphical indicators are shown for each component. Other non-varying components such as Age, Type of Admission and Chronic Diseases are shown for entry and display purposes. The individual component SAPS scores as well as the Overall SAPS Score and SAPS Probability are all automatically calculated and displayed for the selected position of the vertical cursor **114**. The vertical cursor **114** can be moved in each window as previously described.

[0042] The "Table List" control icon is replaced with a "PI Home" control icon, which returns the user to the "Patient Indices Home" display.

[0043] With reference to FIGS. 6 and 7, by clicking any of the vital item boxes **142** on the screen **88**, e.g. such as BUN-box, detailed trends information about the particular variable can be displayed along with the overall SAPS-II trend and score. FIG. 6 shows a linear scale, while FIG. 7 shows a log scale. The top panel **170** is the overall SAPS-II trend window and a SAPS-II score value at the cursor point. Middle and lower panels or trend displays **180**, **182** show the BUN's individual SAPS score and BUN value in the time window corresponding to the overall SAPS-II score window. The BUN SAPS score and BUN value at the cursor time point are shown in the right side of the screen.

[0044] The "Time Scale" control icons **120** are available. The "Table List" control icon is replaced with a "PI Home" control icon, which returns the user to the "Patient Indices Home" display.

[0045] The vertical cursors can be moved in each window as previously described. The Vital values and SAPS score at the cursors' positions are accordingly displayed.

[0046] With reference to FIG. 8, the patient's condition is stable for a period of time until there is an increase in blood pressure for a short period of time. Increase in the blood pressure is followed by a precipitous drop in blood pressure. Such drop in the patient's blood pressure might be indicative of the beginning of the hemodynamic instability of the patient **12**. This point in time can serve as a fiducial point at which the condition of the patient **12** starts worsening. After clinical observation, the drip rate of the medication is increased which is calculated to correct the patient's deterioration. This condition and others would automatically alert medical professionals to take notice of the displayed information of this clinically significant change, and make decisions whether the intervention is necessary, at what time, and to what extent.

[0047] The continually updated composite score(s) indicate the wellbeing of the patient **12** and predicts when the worsening physiological trend would reach the point indicating that intervention is necessary to alter the patient outcome in a positive way.

[0048] With reference to FIG. 9, the ROC curves are shown. As known in the art, the ROC curves represent a tradeoff between the sensitivity and specificity. The dotted curves use the first thirteen SAPS II features of the Table 1 and show that sensitivity and specificity, of need for intervention, improve as time moves closer to actual intervention. This shows that there is value in continuously updating the SAPS II score.

[0049] The solid curves use the same thirteen SAPS II features, as used in the dotted curves and, in addition, Hematocrit, which is one of the features of the APACHE algorithm. As shown, by adding one additional feature, a considerable improvement is made toward being able to show the need for intervention. By supplementing the continually updated basic acuity scores with additional measurements and parameters such as heart rate variability (HRV), anion gap, estimated cardiac output, blood lactic acid, A-a gradient, and other readily available clinical and physiological measurement values, single-organ system failure, multi-organ system failure, physiological instability as well as other serious conditions of the patient **12** are detected in earlier stages. Each of the above listed early warning signals individually is not typically a reliable predictor of the patient deterioration, but when taken collectively as a 'feature vector'; the early warning signals they can become an extremely reliable predictor. The improved sensitivity and specificity of shown ROC curves over the SAPS-II individual performance shows this reliability.

[0050] With reference again to FIG. 2, in one embodiment, a key deteriorating values extractor **200** extracts key deteriorating values. Information pertinent to the key parameters that cause deterioration is displayed on the display **56**. For example, pulse irregularities can cause an ECG signal to be displayed. The key deteriorating values extractor **200** additionally performs continuous analysis of the trend data searching for unexpected clinically significant changes. Clinically unexpected significant changes as well as the lack of expected physiological change to drugs are examples of the key extracted features. Such analysis and display of the infor-

mation provides a strategic decision support. The medical personnel can make enhanced strategic plans for the wellbeing of the patient 12 with anticipation to positively alter patient's outcome which, for example, includes death, discharge to home, and discharge to other care units/settings.

**[0051]** An alarm generator 210 generates an alarm or alert. For example, if one of the monitored individual parameter values exceeds a corresponding threshold value an alert might be issued. As another example, if the composite acuity score exceeds a corresponding threshold value, the alarm generator generates the alarm which is provided to the medical personnel. The alarm might be set as a tone, a voice signal, or a display of a textual message on the display 56. If the alarm caused by an individual parameter value, the medical personnel can address the respective physiological function that caused the alarm. For example, if the heart rate is too low or if blood pressure is too low and dropping, the medical personnel takes the appropriate steps which typically lead to increasing the heart rate and/or blood pressure. Alarms of different levels, such as a caution or watch level, a critical level, an immediate intervention level, and the like can be generated as different thresholds or combinations of thresholds, or composite thresholds are reached or exceeded.

**[0052]** If the alarm is caused by the composite acuity score, such alarm indicates to the medical personnel that the patient is deteriorating in some way. The medical personnel determines the necessity, time and nature of therapeutic intervention. Examples of major therapeutic interventions are the use of intra-aortic balloon pumps, vaso-active medications, large fluid boluses, and significant blood transfusions.

**[0053]** In one embodiment, the data provided by the monitoring system 10 is analyzed to retrospectively determine how the medical personnel reacted to certain acuity scores and how the interventions affected the patient outcome. The administrator can evaluate how well the medical personnel managed hemodynamic instability of the patient, transient instability of the patient, and so forth. By looking at the change in the acuity scores, the administrator can modify the unit performance and interventional procedures to enhance the wellbeing of the patient.

**[0054]** The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments. Modifications and alterations will occur to others upon a reading and understanding of the preceding detailed description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.

1. A patient monitoring system comprising:
  - at least one sensor which senses shorter interval physiological parameters of a monitored patient;
  - at least one database which stores longer interval data of the monitored patient;
  - a composite acuity score generator which generates or updates one or more composite acuity scores indicative of wellbeing of the patient based at least on the sensed physiological parameters and the longer interval data; and
  - a monitor for displaying at least current values of at least one of selected sensed physiological parameters values, longer interval data, and the composite acuity score.
2. The system as set forth in claim 1, further including:
  - a basic acuity score generator which naps values of at least the sensed physiological parameters to points which are

preassigned to each sensed physiological parameter to generate basic acuity scores of the patient.

3. The system as set forth in claim 2, wherein the basic acuity score generator continually automatically updates the basic acuity scores based on the sensed physiological parameters.

4. The system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the longer interval data includes at least one of:

- medication administration record;
- patient's profile data;
- clinician notes and orders from physician's and nurse's entry journal;
- laboratory data;
- imaging data; and
- physiological parameter variability metric indicative of a trend in the patient wellbeing change.

5. The system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the monitor includes:

- a Patient Indices Interactive Display including:
  - a Patient Index Score Window which displays the composite acuity score of the patient, the displayed composite acuity score being indicative of an overall current condition of the patient, and
  - a Patient Index Trend Curve which displays the trend data in a graphic window including a map showing how the patient reached the current condition.

6. The system as set forth in claim 5, wherein the trend data is displayed in one of a linear time scaled graphic window or a logarithmic time scaled graphic window.

7. The system as set forth in claim 5, further including: a plurality of patient indices selection boxes each of which triggering a display of a preselected Patient Index.

8. The system as set forth in claim 5, further including: a mechanism for selecting a time which selection triggers an automatic display in vital boxes of selected physiological parameters and the longer interval data which contribute to the composite acuity score at the selected time.

9. The system as set forth in claim 8, further including: a detailed component display which displays detailed values of the selected physiological parameters and the longer interval data for the displayed composite acuity score for the selected time.

10. The system as set forth in claim 8, further including: trend displays which display trend data curves for the selected physiological parameters and the longer interval data which contribute to the composite acuity score.

11. The system as set forth in claim 1, further including: an alarm generator which generates an alarm in response to the current composite acuity reaching a threshold.

12. The system as set forth in claim 11, further including: a key deteriorating parameter extractor which determines the physiological parameters primarily responsible for the composite acuity score reaching the threshold, the key deteriorating parameters being displayed on the monitor.

13. The system as set forth in claim 11, further including: a key deteriorating parameter extractor which causes the monitor to display the physiological parameters that are significant to medical personnel deciding a course of action for altering and enhancing the patient's current physiological condition.

14. The system as set forth in claim 1, further including: an alarm generator for generating one of a video and audio alarm for medical personnel, which generated alarm

- includes at least one of text, graphics, sound, vibration, color accents at least in response to one of the physiological parameter value exceeding a first predetermined threshold and the composite acuity score exceeding a second predetermined threshold.
- 15.** The system as set forth in claim **1**, wherein the sensed physiological parameters include at least one of an Electrocardiogram (ECG), an Electroencephalogram (EEG), an Electromyogram (EMG), an invasive blood pressure (BP), a non-invasive blood pressure (NiBP), pulse, cardiac output, respirations, blood oxygen (SpO<sub>2</sub>), and core body temperature.
- 16.** A monitoring method comprising:  
sensing shorter interval physiological parameters of a monitored patient;  
collecting longer interval data of the patient;  
generating one or more composite acuity scores indicative of wellbeing of the patient based at least on the sensed physiological parameters and the longer interval data; and  
displaying at least current values of at least one of selected sensed physiological parameters values, the longer interval data, and the composite acuity score.
- 17.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, further including: generating basic acuity score values including:  
preassigning points to at least each sensed physiological parameter, and  
mapping values of the sensed physiological parameter to the preassigned points; and  
continually automatically updating the basic acuity score based at least on the sensed physiological parameters.
- 18.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, wherein the longer interval data includes at least one of:  
medication administration record;  
patient's profile data;  
clinician notes and orders from physician's and nurse's entry journal;  
laboratory data;  
imaging data; and  
physiological parameter variability metric indicative of a trend in the patient wellbeing change.
- 19.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, wherein the step of displaying includes:  
displaying the composite acuity score of the patient, the composite acuity score being indicative of an overall current condition of the patient; and  
displaying the trend data in a graphic window including a map showing how the patient reached the current condition.
- 20.** The method as set forth in claim **19**, further including: displaying the trend data in one of a linear time scaled graphic window or a logarithmic time scaled graphic window.
- 21.** The method as set forth in claim **19**, further including: selecting one of a plurality of patient indices; and displaying the selected patient index.
- 22.** The method as set forth in claim **19**, further including: selecting a time ( $t_L$ ); and  
displaying the physiological parameters and the longer interval data which contribute to the composite acuity score at the selected time ( $t_L$ ).
- 23.** The method as set forth in claim **22**, further including: displaying detailed values of the physiological parameters and the longer interval data for the displayed composite acuity score for the selected time ( $t_L$ ).
- 24.** The method as set forth in claim **22**, wherein the step of displaying includes:  
selecting physiological parameters and the longer interval data which contribute to the displayed composite acuity score; and  
displaying trend data for the selected physiological parameters and the longer interval data.
- 25.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, further including: generating an alarm in response to the composite acuity score reaching a threshold value which is indicative of a medically significant deterioration of the condition of the patient.
- 26.** The method as set forth in claim **25**, further including: extracting key physiological parameters values conducive to the overall deteriorating condition of the patient; and displaying the key deteriorating parameters values.
- 27.** The method as set forth in claim **26**, further including: based on the displayed key deteriorating parameters values, determining a course of treatment.
- 28.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, further including: generating one of a video and audio alarm for medical personnel, which alarm includes at least one of text, graphics, sound, vibration, color accents at least in response to one of the physiological parameter value exceeding a first predetermined threshold and the generated composite acuity score exceeding a second predetermined threshold.
- 29.** The method as set forth in claim **16**, wherein the sensed physiological parameters include at least one of an Electrocardiogram (ECG), and Electroencephalogram (EEG), an Electromyogram (EMG), an invasive blood pressure (BP), a non-invasive blood pressure (NiBP), pulse, cardiac output, respirations, blood oxygen (SpO<sub>2</sub>), and core body temperature.
- 30.** A patient monitoring system comprising:  
a means for continuously or intermittently measuring a plurality of shorter interval physiological parameters and longer interval clinical data of a patient;  
a means for calculating an acuity score indicative of a risk of mortality from at least the measured physiological parameters, the acuity score being recalculated as the measured physiological parameters change; and  
a means for displaying at least a current acuity score.
- 31.** A patient monitoring system comprising:  
a means for continuously or intermittently measuring a plurality of shorter interval physiological parameters and longer interval clinical data of a patient;  
a means for calculating an acuity score indicative of the likelihood of single or multi-organ failure from at least the measured physiological parameters, the acuity score being recalculated as the measured physiological parameters change; and  
a means for displaying at least a current acuity score.
- 32.** A patient monitoring system comprising:  
a means for continuously or intermittently measuring a plurality of shorter interval physiological parameters and longer interval clinical data of a patient;  
a means for calculating an acuity score indicative of the current physiological instability of the patient from at least the measured physiological parameters, the acuity score being recalculated as the measured physiological parameters change; and  
a means for displaying at least a current acuity score.

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摘要(译)

在患者监测系统 ( 10 ) 中，从监测的患者 ( 12 ) 收集较短的间隔生理参数和较长的间隔临床数据。复合敏锐度分数生成器 ( 70 ) 至少基于所感测的生理参数和较长的间隔数据生成或更新指示患者 ( 12 ) 的健康的复合敏锐度分数。监视器 ( 22,56 ) 显示所选择的感测生理参数，较长间隔数据和复合敏锐度分数中的至少一个的当前值。

