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**Powers**

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(54) **AURAL HEART MONITORING APPARATUS AND METHOD**

*5/6817* (2013.01); *A61B 7/04* (2013.01); *A61N 1/3925* (2013.01); *A61N 1/3987* (2013.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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USPC ..... 607/4, 6  
See application file for complete search history.

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 867 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/744,954**

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§ 371 (c)(1),  
(2), (4) Date: **May 27, 2010**

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*Assistant Examiner* — Michael D Abreu

(60) Provisional application No. 60/990,456, filed on Nov. 27, 2007.

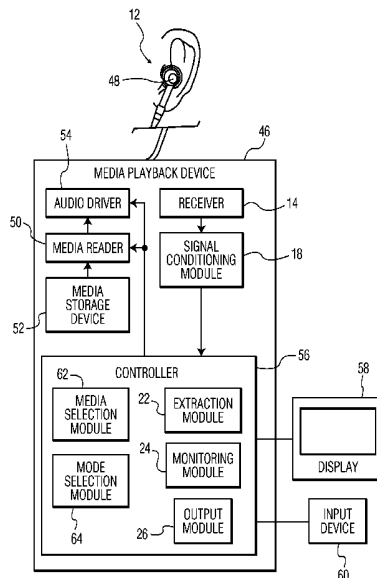
(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*A61N 1/39* (2006.01)  
*A61B 5/024* (2006.01)  
*A61B 5/00* (2006.01)  
*A61B 7/04* (2006.01)

A heart monitor is disclosed including an electroacoustic transducer such as an earphone coupled to a controller. The transducer is positioned in a person's ear in acoustic communication with the tympanum. Signals from the transducer are processed to determine the presence of pulsatile blood flow. The heart monitor may be incorporated into a defibrillator to determine the presence of blood flow for use in a shock delivery decision.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... *A61B 5/024* (2013.01); *A61B 5/02438* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6815* (2013.01); *A61B*

**4 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



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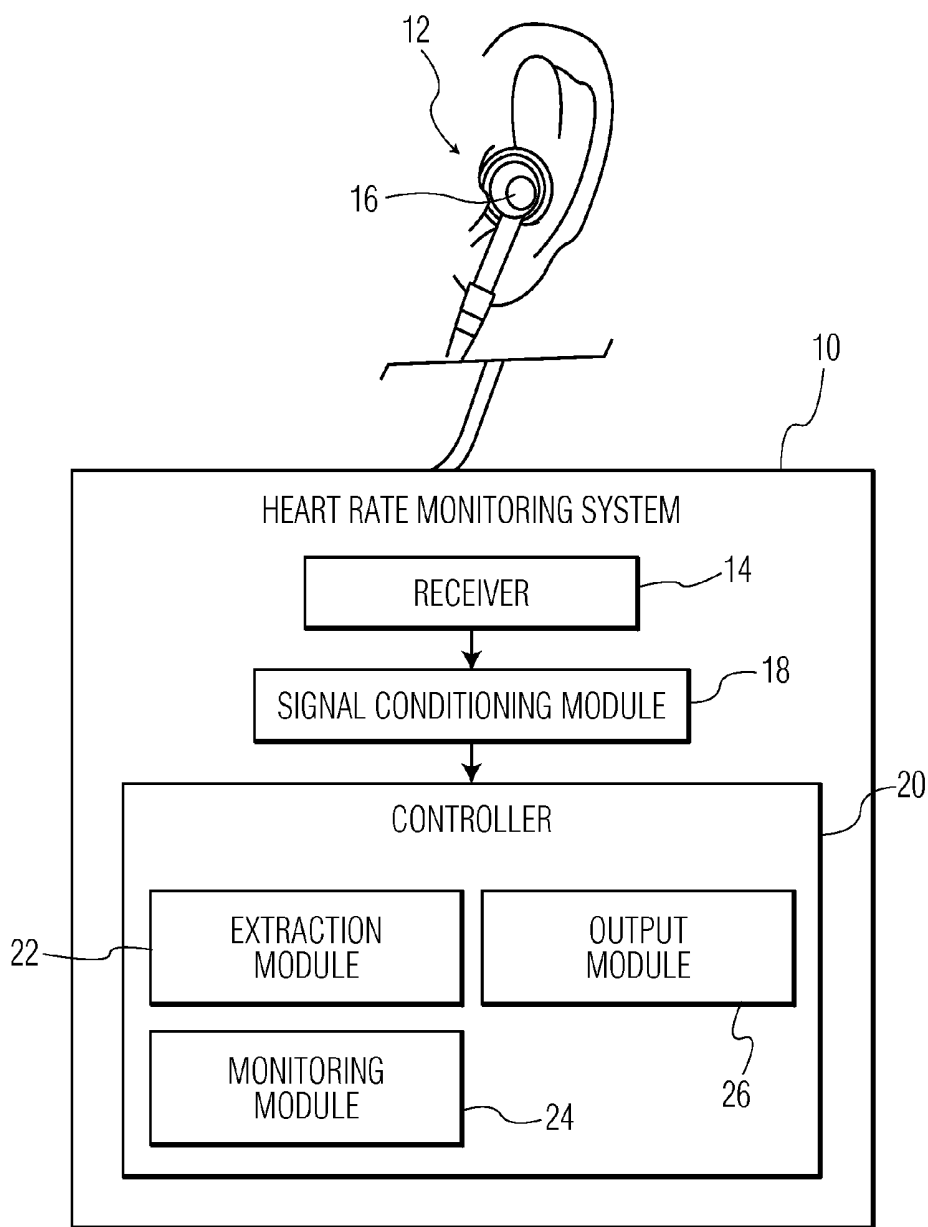


FIG. 1

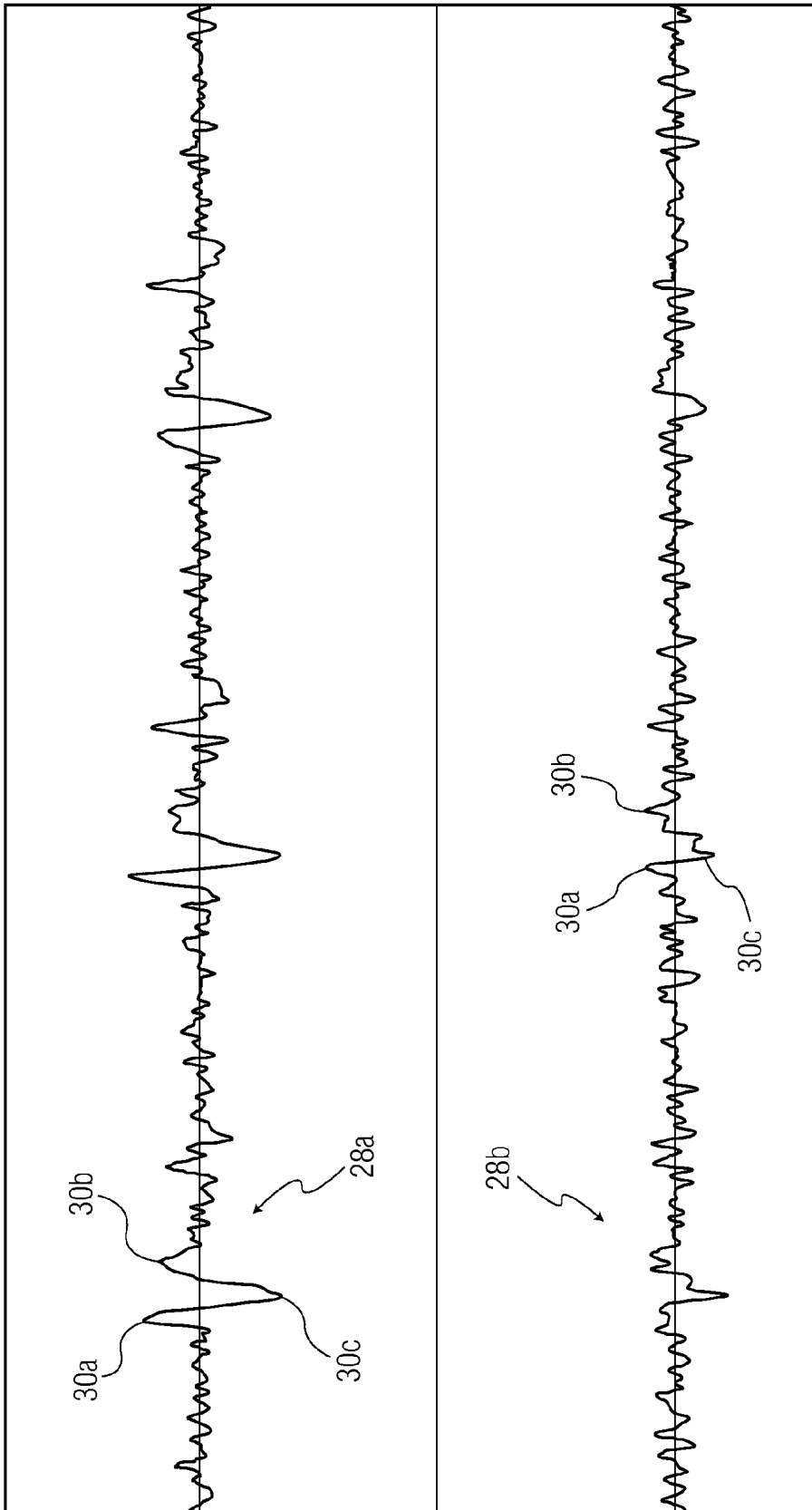


FIG. 2

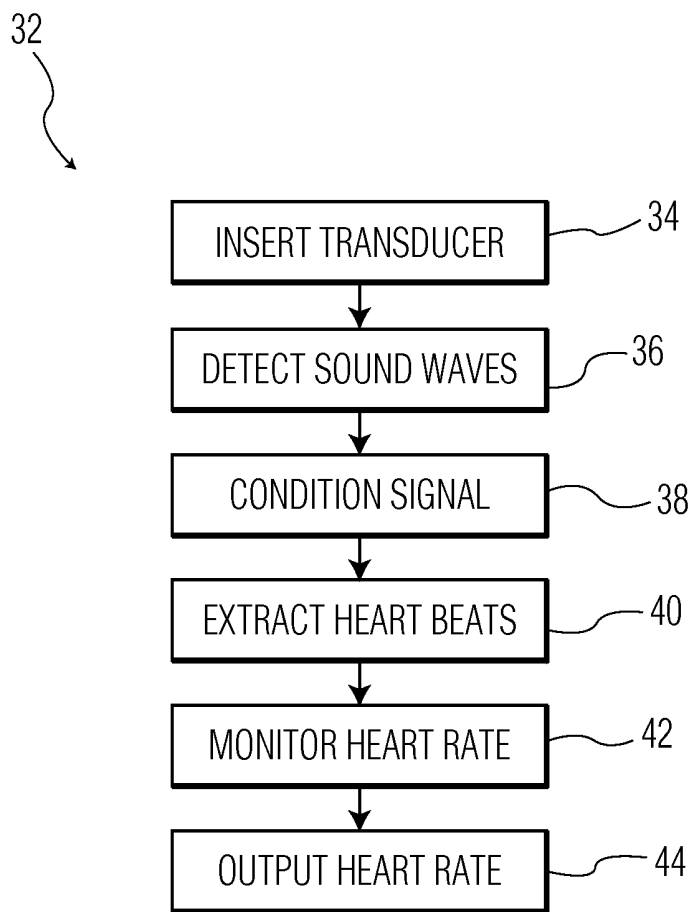


FIG. 3

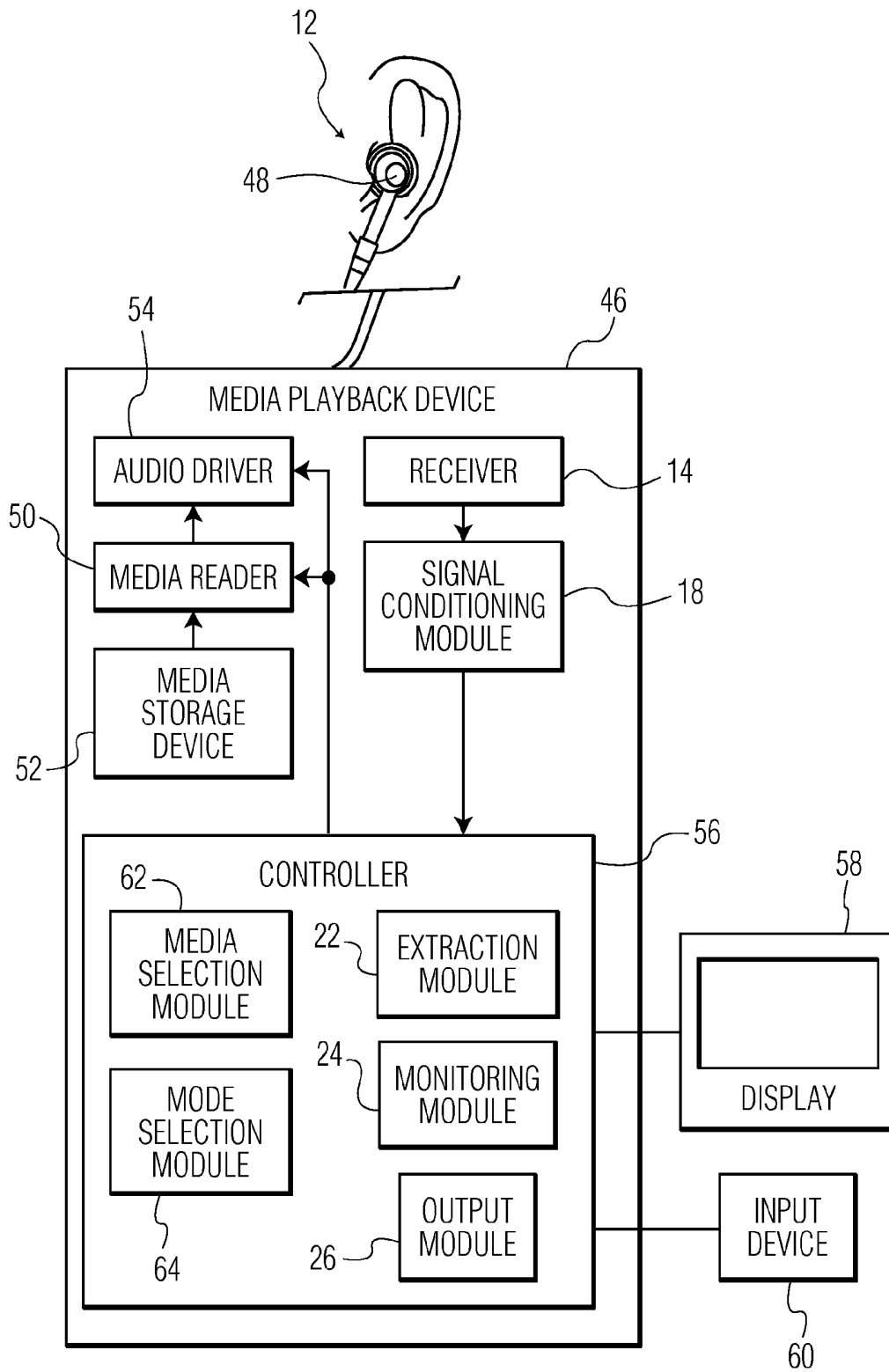


FIG. 4

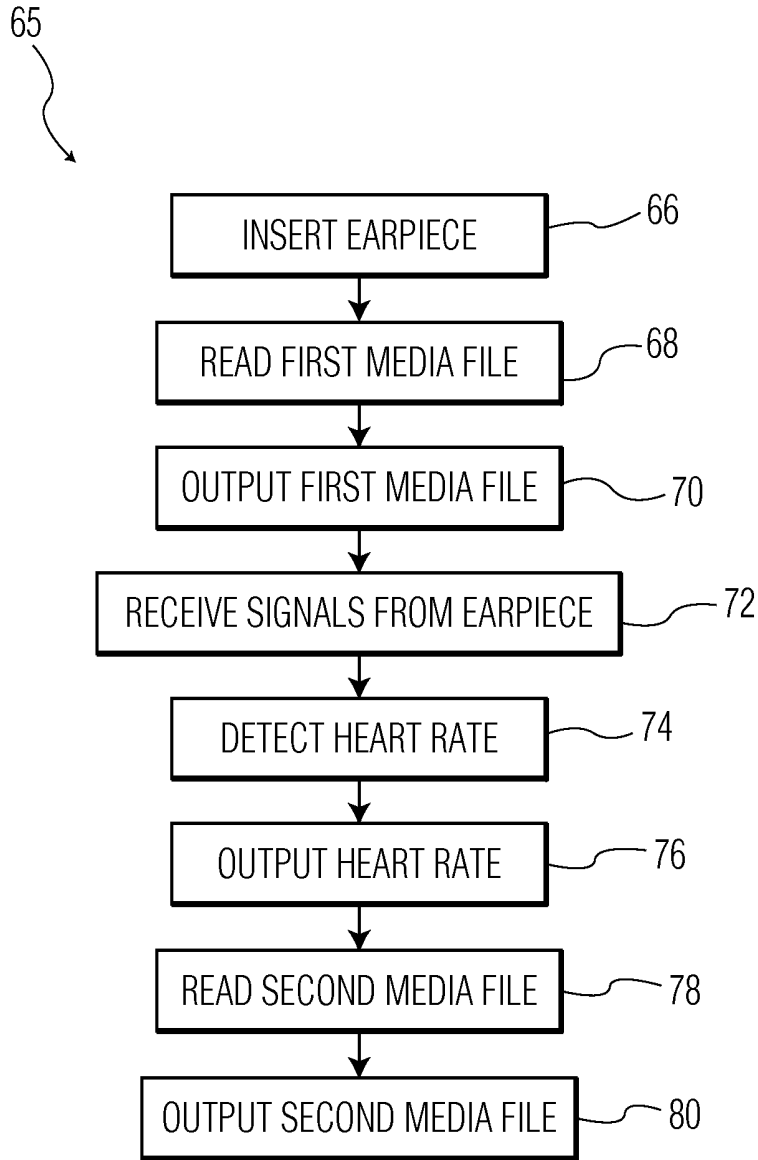


FIG. 5

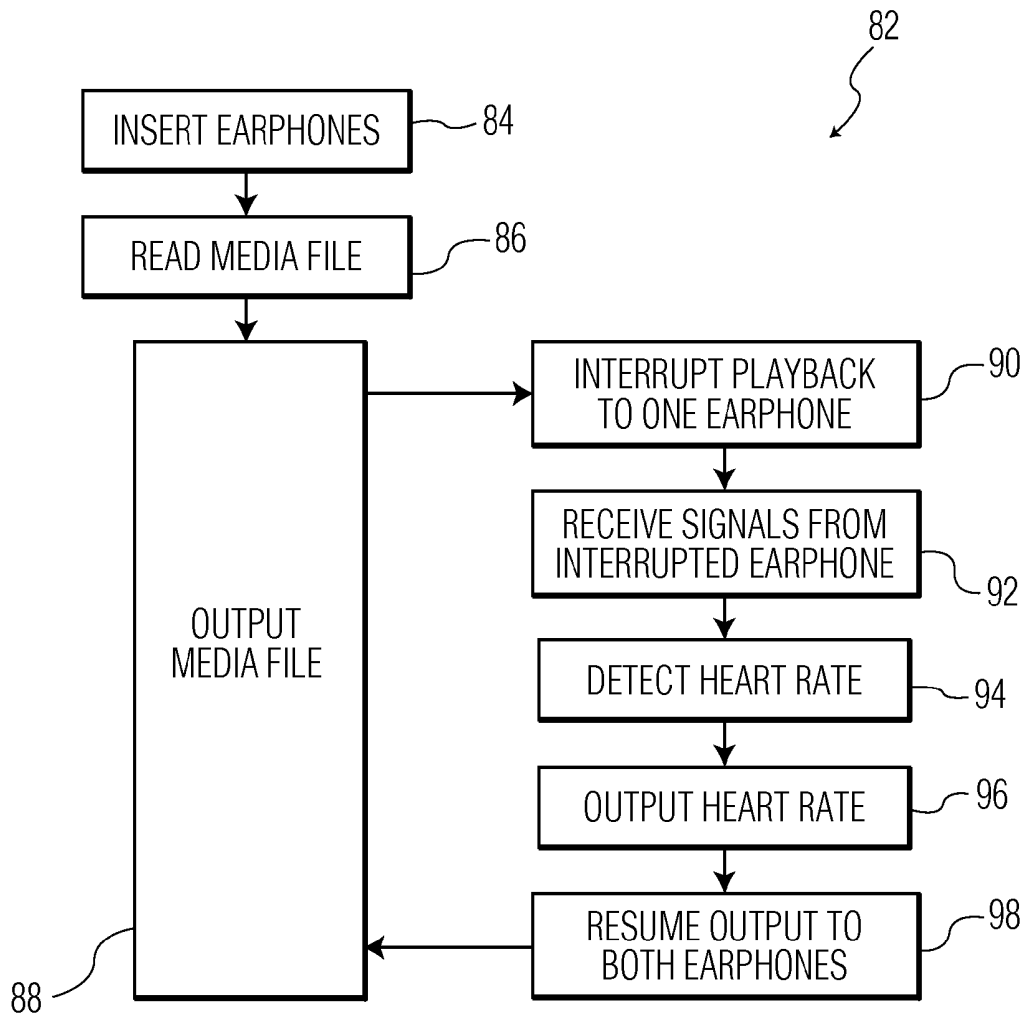


FIG. 6

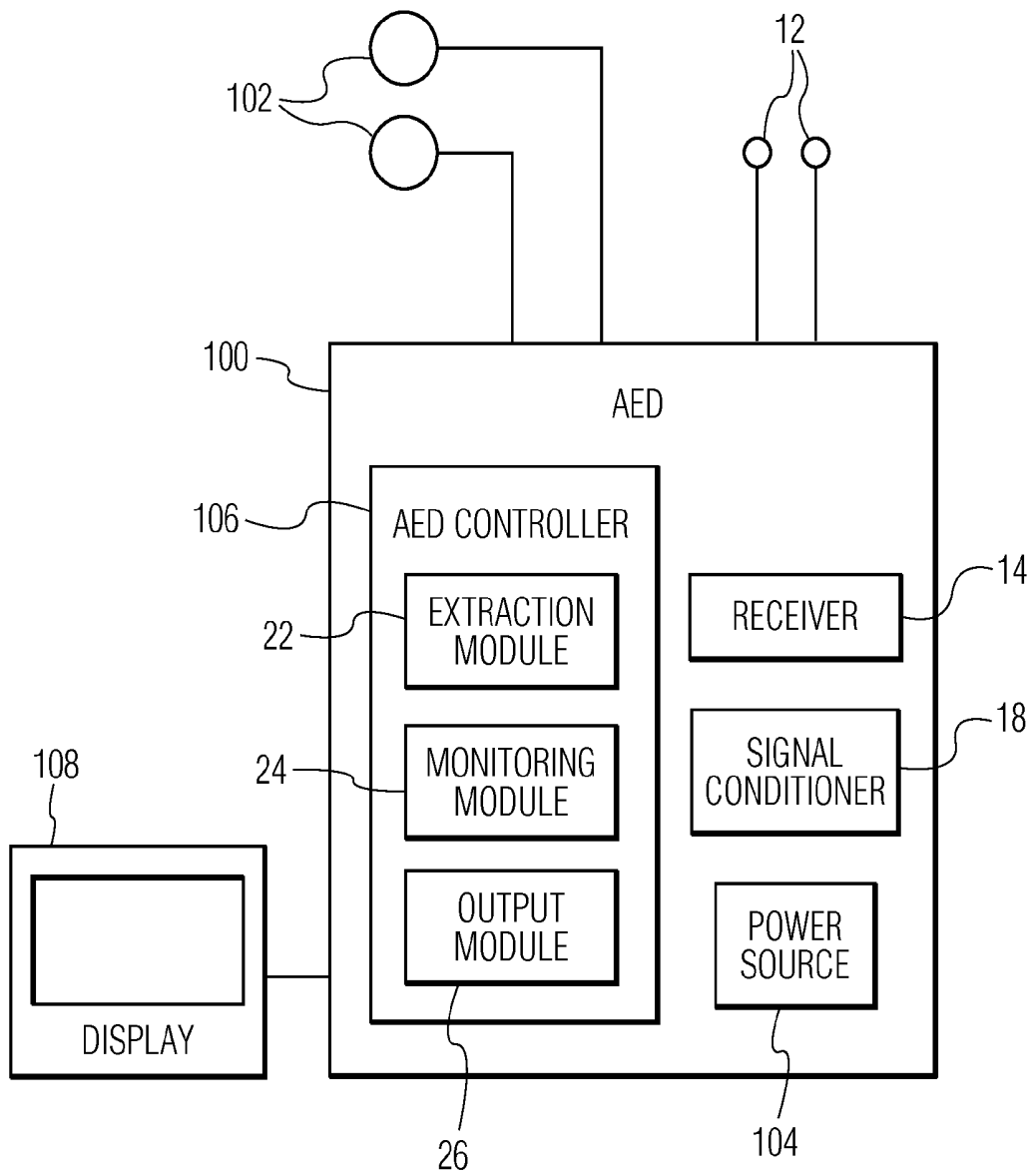


FIG. 7

## AURAL HEART MONITORING APPARATUS AND METHOD

This invention relates generally to systems and methods for measuring heart activity and, more particularly, to sensing pulsatile blood flow using an electroacoustic transducer positioned proximate to the ear which detects pulse and provides audio output.

Personal digital assistants (PDAs), portable digital music players, cell phones, and other electronic devices have become ubiquitous. Portable digital music players are particularly popular as they can store a user's entire library of music and can be taken anywhere. They are particularly well suited for use while jogging such as they are not affected by movement. Recently, products have emerged that enable a portable digital music player to function as a pedometer, measuring a person's footsteps to provide an estimate of speed and distance traveled. Based on this information some products further provide an estimate of calories burned.

Although these functions are helpful they do not provide a complete picture of a person's workout. The more critical aspect of exercise is maintaining one's heart rate at a level high enough to provide a good workout without causing injury or premature burnout. Experts suggest that maintaining the heart rate between 50 and 85 percent of a one's maximum heart rate enables one to maximize the benefits of a workout while avoiding injury.

In view of the foregoing it would be advantageous to incorporate into a portable digital music player a means for measuring and displaying a person's heart rate.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a portable media playback device includes an electroacoustic transducer mounted to an ear piece adapted to be positioned within a user's ear. A receiving circuit and a controller are coupled to the transducer. The controller is programmed to selectively read media files from a media storage device and convert them to signals coupled to the transducer. The controller is further programmed to receive signals from the transducer and process the signals to determine the user's heart rate.

In another aspect of the invention a signal conditioning circuit receives the signals from the transducer and filters them to remove noise. The signal conditioning circuit may also perform common mode noise reduction using the signals from a pair of transducers.

In another aspect of the invention, the controller receives signals from one transducer while outputting signals to another transducer.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a heart monitoring system is incorporated into an automatic external defibrillator. The heart monitoring system receives signals from an electroacoustic transducer, such as an earphone mounted within an ear piece, and processes the signals to determine the presence of pulsatile blood flow in a subject. This arrangement is useful for confirming an ECG analysis that indicates a shock is needed by the absence of sensed pulsatile activity from the patient's ear canal. Correspondingly, a sensed pulsatile activity in the patient's ear contraindicates the need for a resuscitation shock. The arrangement is especially useful in a "pulseless electrical activity" (PEA) situation, where the lack of a sensed pulse in the ear canal will contradict an ECG analysis that indicates the presence of effective electrical activity in the heart.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a system for measuring a person's heart rate in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a graph plotting the output of an electroacoustic transducer conditioned to facilitate extraction of a person's heart rate.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram for measuring a person's heart rate in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram of a media playback device including a system for measuring a person's heart rate in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a method for incorporating heart rate monitoring into media playback in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of an alternative method for incorporating heart rate monitoring into media playback in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a schematic block diagram of an automatic external defibrillator (AED) incorporating a system for indicating the presence of pulsatile blood flow in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a heart monitoring system 10 includes an electroacoustic transducer 12, such as an audio earphone, coupled to a receiver 14. The transducer 12 is mounted within an ear piece 16 that is adapted to mount to a user's ear. The ear piece 16 may be positioned around the user's auricle, nested in the user's auricle, or inserted in the user's ear canal.

The receiver 14 receives signals from the transducer 12 and outputs them to a signal conditioning module 18. The signal conditioning module 18 amplifies and removes noise from the signal. In some embodiments, the signal conditioning module 18 performs low pass filtering on the signal to remove frequency content that is the result of noise. In some embodiments, two transducers 12 are used, one for each of the user's ears. In such embodiments, the signal conditioning module 18 may use signals from both transducers to perform common mode noise rejection.

The output of the signal conditioning module 18 is provided to a controller 20 including an extraction module 22, a monitoring module 24, and an output module 26. In some embodiments, the signal conditioning module 18 is also incorporated into the controller 20.

Referring also to FIG. 2, the extraction module 22 analyzes the conditioned signal in order to isolate individual heart beats. As shown in the plots 28a, 28b, which represent signals detected in a user's two ears, portions of the received pulsatile signals correspond to a person's heart beat including portions 30a, 30b corresponding to the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> tones, respectively, of the heart beat. Also apparent is a low pressure portion 30c occurring between the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> tones. As is apparent in FIG. 2, the heart beat may be readily identified in one ear or the other. Accordingly, the extraction module 22 may use one, both, or a weighted combination, of the received signals in order to determine the user's pulsatile blood flow and, if desired, measurements thereof such as heart rate. The extraction module 22 may, for example, evaluate the quality of the signal from each ear and use only the one having the highest quality to isolate the heart rate. Quality may be determined by evaluating and comparing the signal-to-noise ratio of the signals as known in the art. In other embodiments the signals from the two ears may be correlated to identify the heart beat signal.

The extraction module 22 may extract the heart beats from the signal from the transducer 12, or signals from two transducers 12, by locating the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> tones. As is apparent in plot 28b, the low pressure portion 30c between the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> tones 30a, 30b is of relatively large magnitude even though the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> tones are of relatively weak magnitude. Accordingly, the extraction module 22 may identify heart beats by identifying the low pressure portion 30c in place of or in

addition to locating the  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  tones **30a**, **30b**. In some embodiments, the extraction module **22** identifies individual heart beats by using conventional methods, such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,549,551 and 7,135,002.

The monitoring module **24** evaluates the timing of the beats to determine the user's heart rate. The monitoring module **24** may record the heart rate over time and produce values derived from the recorded data, such as average heart rate, minimum and maximum heart rate, amount of time the heart rate falls within a target range of heart rates. For example, a user may input into the monitoring module a range of heart rates within which the user's heart rate should remain during a workout to improve results and avoid injury. In some embodiment, a user may input a maximum heart rate and the monitoring module will calculate a range of heart rates in which the user's heart rate should remain to improve results. In some embodiments, the monitoring module **24** produces a plot showing variation in heart rate over time.

The output module **26** outputs the heart rate and values derived from the heart rate to the user. The output module **26** may output the data to a display device (not shown) coupled to the controller **20**, such as an LCD or other digital display. In embodiments where the transducer **12**, or transducers **12**, are embodied as audio earphone, the output module **26** may generate a audio message that is output through the earphone. In other embodiments, the output module **26** produces a wireless signal that is received by another device having a receiver and a display, and used to generate an output for display to a user.

Referring to FIG. 3, a method **32** for measuring a heart rate includes inserting an electroacoustic transducer into a person's ear at step **34**. Step **34** may include positioning the transducer around the person's ear or into the person's auricle or ear canal. At step **36**, sound waves induced in the person's tympanum by blood flow therethrough are communicated to the transducer and converted into electrical signals by the transducer. At step **38**, the electrical signals are conditioned to remove noise. Step **38** may include one or both of low pass filtering and common mode noise rejection using the output of two transducers placed in two ears. At step **40**, the conditioned signal is processed to extract a person's heart beats and at step **42** the beats are monitored to calculate a heart rate. Other values related to the heart rate over time can be calculated as well, such as average, maximum, and minimum heart rate during a monitoring period or the duration of time in which the heart rate has been within a target range. At step **44**, an output is produced indicating the user's heart rate and/or the values corresponding to the heart rate over time. Producing an output **44** may include producing a visual display or an audible verbal message presented over the same transducer used to detect the person's heart rate.

Referring to FIG. 4, a heart rate monitoring system is incorporated into a portable media playback device **46**. In such embodiments, the electroacoustic transducers **12** may be embodied as earphone **48**, such as the illustrated earphone adapted to be inserted within the auricle of a user, or as any other type of earphone known in the art. The device **46** includes a media reader **50** for reading media data from a media storage device **52**, such as a flash memory, hard drive, compact disc, audio tape, or the like. The media data from the media reader **50** is provided to an audio driver **54** that converts the media data into electrical signals that are coupled to the earphone **48** to produce sound.

The media reader **50** and audio driver **54** are controlled by a controller **56** incorporating an extraction module **22**, monitoring module **24**, and output module **26** of the heart rate

monitoring system. The earphone **48** may also be coupled to the controller **56** by a receiver **14** and signal conditioning module **18**.

The controller **56** may be coupled to a display **58**, such as an LCD or other display device, for presenting information to a user. The controller **56** may include a media selection module **62** that receives one or more inputs from one or more input devices **60** such as a touch pad and/or one or more buttons. The media selection module **62** receives the inputs and selects a media file from the media storage device **52** for playback based on the inputs.

The controller **56** may further include a mode selection module **64**. The mode selection module **64** selects whether the media playback device **46** is to function as a media playback device or as a heart monitor. In some embodiments, the mode selection module **64** selects which of the earphones **48** is to output audio signals and which is to receive signals for monitoring a user's heart rate. For example, the mode selection module **64** may cause one earphone to output music while the other earphone is simultaneously measuring the user's heart rate.

In other embodiments, the mode selection module **64** measures the user's heart rate between playback of media files. For example, the mode selection module **64** may switch the mode from playback to heart rate monitoring for a brief period, such as two to five seconds after a song, during which period the user's heart rate is monitored by receiving signals at the receiver and processing them as discussed above. The mode selection module **64** may then cause the media reader **50** and audio driver **54** to output another song to the earphone **48**.

Referring to FIG. 5, a method **65** for combining media playback with heart rate monitoring may include inserting an earpiece in a user's ear, either in the auricle or ear canal, at step **66**. The method **64** further includes reading a first media file from a media storage device at step **68** and outputting the media file to an earpiece at step **70**. At step **72**, signals from the earpiece are received following output of the media file at step **70**. At step **74** the received signals are processed to extract the user's heart rate. At step **76** the heart rate is output, such as by means of a display or verbal message output over the earpiece. At step **78**, following receiving signals from the earpiece at step **72**, a second media file is read from the media storage device and at step **80** the second media file is output to the earpiece.

Referring to FIG. 6, a method **82** is performed. Method **82** includes inserting two earphones in a user's ears, either in the auricles or ear canals, at step **84**. The method **82** further includes reading a media file from a media storage device at step **86** and outputting the media file to the earphones at step **88**. Output to one of the earphones is interrupted at step **90** while continuing playback on the other earphone. Signals are received from the interrupted earphone at step **92**. At step **94**, the received signals are processed to extract the user's heart rate. At step **96** the heart rate is output, such as by means of a display or verbal message output over the earphone. In some embodiments, the output is delayed until requested by a user, such as in response to an input. In such embodiments, step **96** may be replaced with storing the heart rate for later presentation. At step **98**, the media file is again output to both earphones.

In some embodiments, the method **82** is repeated with playback to the other earphone being interrupted. at step **90**. The method **82** may further include comparing the signals received from each ear during step **92** to determine which ear provides a better signals to noise ratio. Following this com-

parison, in subsequent iterations of the method **82**, only the ear found to have the higher signal to noise ratio is interrupted at step **90**.

Referring to FIG. **7**, a blood flow monitoring system **10** is incorporated into an automatic external defibrillator (AED) **100**. The AED includes electrodes **102** for contacting a victim's skin when administering a shock. The AED **100** further includes a power source **104** providing electrical power for delivering a shock. The AED **100** further includes a controller **106** that is programmed to control the delivery of electrical power from the power source **102** to the electrodes **100**. The controller **106** also detects the electrical activity of the victim's heart through the electrodes **102** and analyzes the electrical activity to determine whether a shock should be administered.

In the illustrated embodiment, the controller **106** further includes the extraction module **22**, monitoring module **24**, and output module **26** as discussed above for monitoring a patient's pulsatile blood flow using electroacoustic transducers **12**, such as headphones or earphones. The AED **100** likewise includes a receiver **14** and signal conditioner **18** for receiving signals from the transducers **12**. In some embodiments, the AED **100** includes a display **108** and the controller is programmed to display instructions for operating the AED on the display **106**. In such embodiments, the output module **26** of the heart monitoring system may determine that the patient is presenting pulsatile blood flow from the detection of acoustic signals in the ear canal as discussed above and output to the display **108** an indication of the blood flow condition and other values determined by monitoring the pulsatile signals, when present, over time. In other embodiments the blood flow indication signal is output as an audible signal.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Reference to modules and other elements constituting embodiments of the invention indicate structures and steps for performing the functions attributed to a module,

however the structures for performing the functions attributed to a module or other element may be operate at different times or include multiple distinct structures that may or may not be collocated. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An automatic external defibrillator (AED) comprising: a pair of electrodes adapted to contact a subject; an ECG processor, coupled to the electrodes, which acts to analyze an ECG signal; an energy source; a high voltage circuit coupled to the energy source; a shock delivery circuit coupled to the ECG processor, the high voltage circuit, and the electrodes; an earphone adapted to detect acoustic signals of the ear of the subject; and an earphone signal processor, coupled to the earphone, which operates to sense the presence of pulsatile blood flow from signals received by the earphone, wherein the signal processor is coupled to the shock delivery circuit, wherein the shock delivery circuit makes a decision to shock based upon an absence of a pulsatile ECG signal from the ECG processor and an absence of pulsatile blood flow sensed by the earphone signal processor.
2. The automatic external defibrillator of claim **1**, wherein the earphone signal processor further comprises a signal conditioning circuit responsive to signals produced by the earphone.
3. The automatic external defibrillator of claim **1**, wherein the shock delivery circuit contraindicates a decision to shock in the presence of pulsatile blood flow sensed by the earphone signal processor.
4. The automatic external defibrillator of claim **1**, wherein a condition of pulseless electrical activity is indicated by the detection of a pulsatile ECG signal by the ECG processor and the absence of pulsatile blood flow as sensed by the earphone.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	听觉心脏监测装置和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US9386929</a>	公开(公告)日	2016-07-12
申请号	US12/744954	申请日	2008-11-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子N.V.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦N.V.		
[标]发明人	POWERS DANIEL J		
发明人	POWERS, DANIEL J.		
IPC分类号	A61N1/39 A61B5/024 A61B5/00 A61B7/04		
CPC分类号	A61B5/024 A61B5/02438 A61B5/6815 A61B5/6817 A61B7/04 A61N1/3925 A61N1/3987 A61B5/0245 A61B5/026 A61B5/04017 A61B5/046 A61B5/4836 A61B5/7203		
优先权	60/990456 2007-11-27 US		
其他公开文献	US20100324615A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

公开了一种心脏监测器，包括电声换能器，例如耦合到控制器的耳机。换能器位于人的耳朵中，与鼓室声学通信。处理来自换能器的信号以确定脉动血流的存在。心脏监测器可以结合到除颤器中以感测血流的存在以用于电击递送决定。

