



(12) **United States Patent**  
**Turcott**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,942,622 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 13, 2005**

(54) **METHOD FOR MONITORING AUTONOMIC TONE**

(75) Inventor: **Robert Turcott**, Mountain View, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Pacesetter, Inc.**, Sunnyvale, CA (US)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 313 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/208,081**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 29, 2002**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 09/467,298, filed on Dec. 17, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,480,733, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/438,017, filed on Nov. 10, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,409,675.

(51) **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **A61B 5/00**; A61B 5/021; A61B 5/0452

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **600/508**; 600/509; 600/513; 600/517; 600/521; 600/485

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 600/481, 485, 600/500, 504, 508-509, 521, 526, 513, 517

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

4,040,533 A	8/1977	De Boer et al. ....	128/419 PG
4,815,469 A	3/1989	Cohen et al. ....	128/634
5,040,538 A	8/1991	Mortazavi ....	128/633
5,113,869 A	5/1992	Nappholz et al. ....	128/696
5,241,966 A	9/1993	Finkelstein et al. ....	128/713
5,342,408 A	8/1994	DeCoriolis et al. ....	607/32
5,368,040 A	11/1994	Carney ....	128/700
5,404,877 A	4/1995	Nolan et al. ....	128/671
5,454,838 A	10/1995	Valana ....	607/19
5,496,351 A	3/1996	Plicchi et al. ....	607/17
5,511,553 A	4/1996	Segalowitz ....	128/696
5,518,001 A	5/1996	Snell ....	128/697

5,544,661 A	8/1996	Davis et al. ....	128/700
5,556,421 A	9/1996	Prutchi et al. ....	607/36
5,634,467 A	6/1997	Nevo ....	128/672
5,720,770 A	2/1998	Nappholz et al. ....	607/30
5,730,137 A	3/1998	Amano et al. ....	128/672
5,743,268 A	4/1998	Kabal ....	128/691
5,788,643 A	8/1998	Feldman ....	600/506
5,792,197 A	8/1998	Nappholz ....	607/17

(Continued)

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Medtronic Investor Information; Press Release "Medtronic Announces Two Major Milestones in its Effort to Treat Patients with Heart Failure"; Jun. 16, 1999; pp. 1-3.

Medtronic Reveal—A New Tool—Syncope and Fainting; New Diagnostic Tool; Jun. 16, 1999; pp. 1-3.

Cohen, et al. "A Hemodynamically Responsive Antitachycardia System", Circulation, vol. 82., No. 2, Aug., 1990, pp. 394-406.

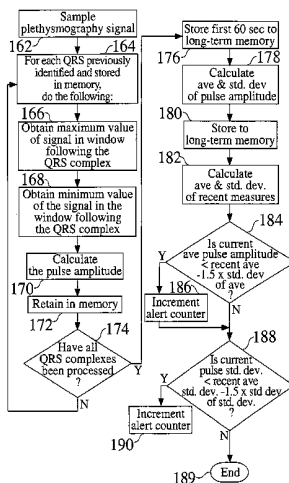
Primary Examiner—Carl Layno

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Steven M. Mitchell

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for monitoring the progression of the hemodynamic status of a patient by tracking autonomic tone. For example, the method may be applied to patients suffering from heart failure, diabetic neuropathy, cardiac ischemia, sleep apnea and hypertension. An implantable or other ambulatory monitor senses a pulse amplitude signal such as a vascular plethysmography signal. Variations of the signal amplitude on a scale greater than the heartbeat to heartbeat scale are indicative of variations in autonomic tone. A significant reduction in pulse amplitude and pulse amplitude variability are indicative of a heart failure exacerbation or other disease state change. This information may be used to warn the patient or healthcare providers of changes in the patient's condition warranting attention.

**17 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets**



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,836,889 A	11/1998	Wyborny et al. ....	600/509	6,050,951 A *	4/2000	Friedman et al. ....	600/485
5,865,756 A *	2/1999	Peel, III .....	600/490	6,117,087 A	9/2000	Kamm et al. ....	600/504
5,904,708 A	5/1999	Goedeke .....	607/18	6,129,744 A	10/2000	Boute .....	607/23
5,913,826 A	6/1999	Blank .....	600/500	6,312,378 B1	11/2001	Bardy .....	600/300
5,935,081 A	8/1999	Kadhiresan .....	600/513	6,336,903 B1	1/2002	Bardy .....	600/508

\* cited by examiner

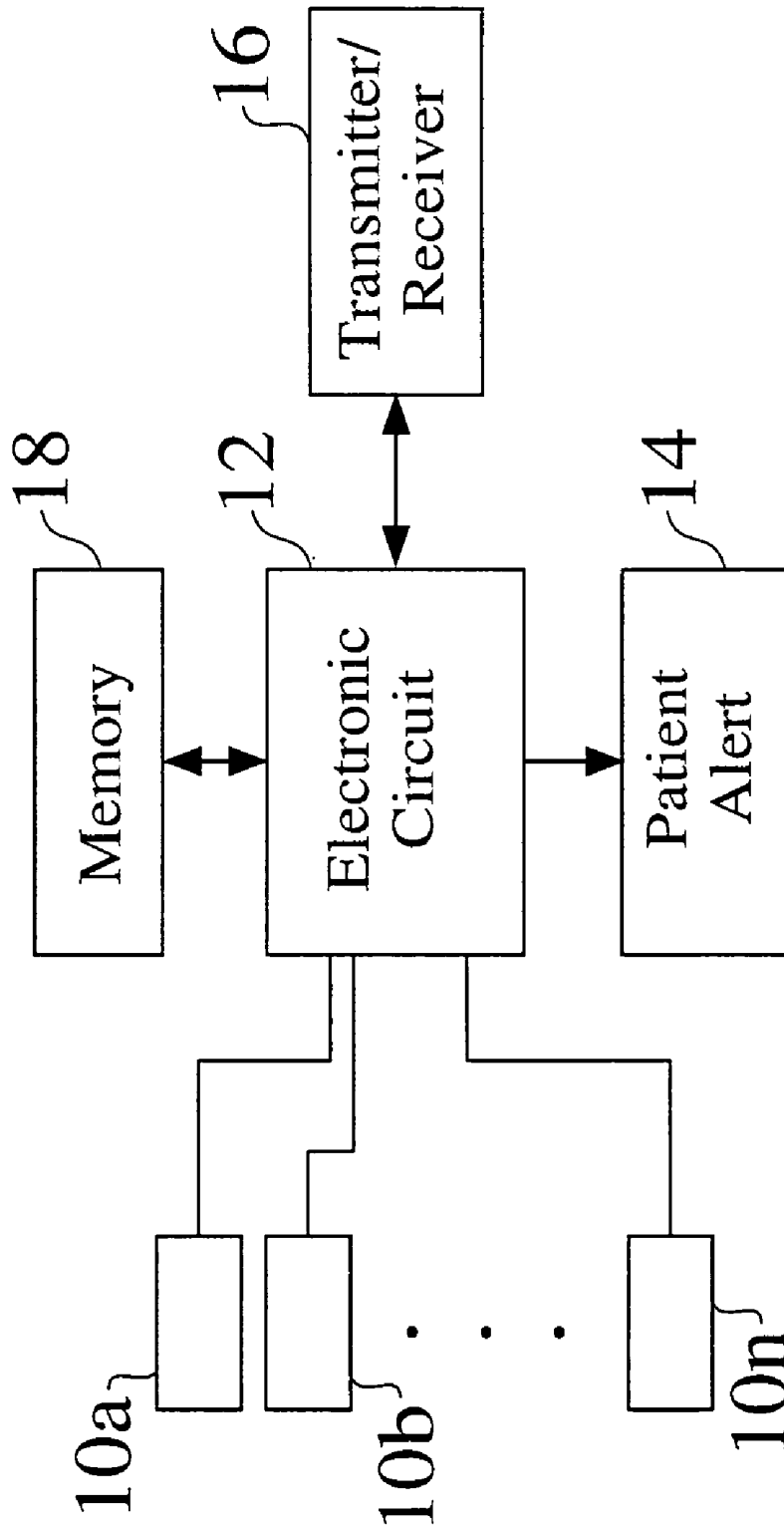
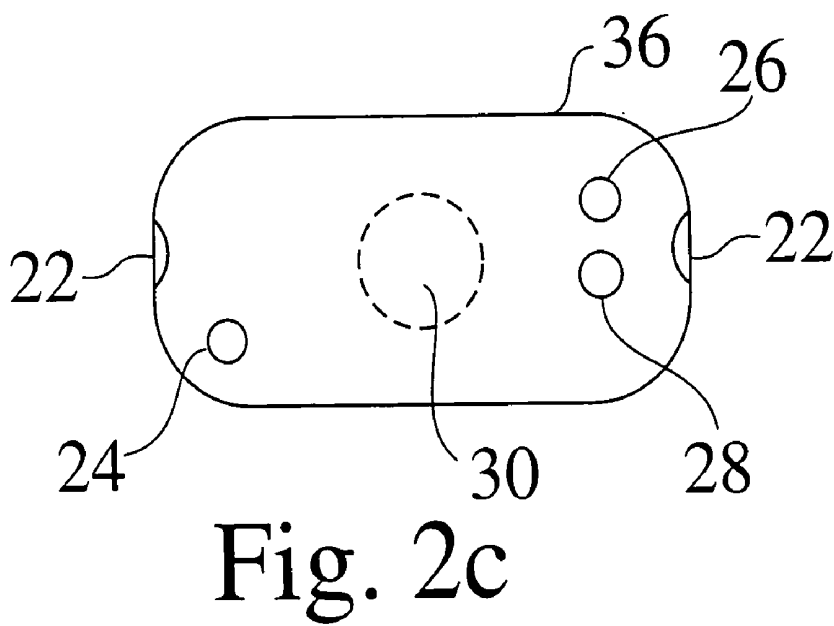
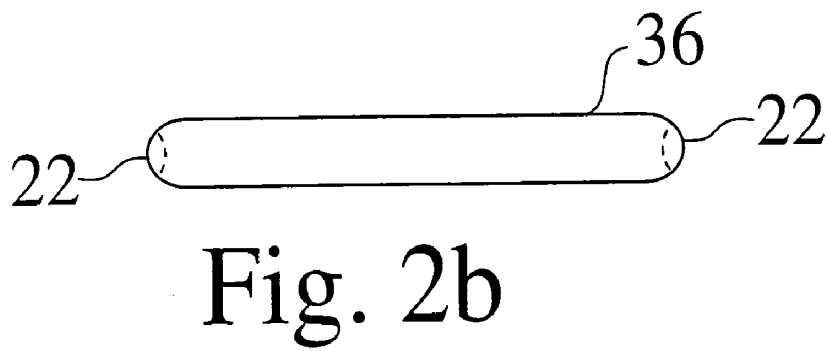
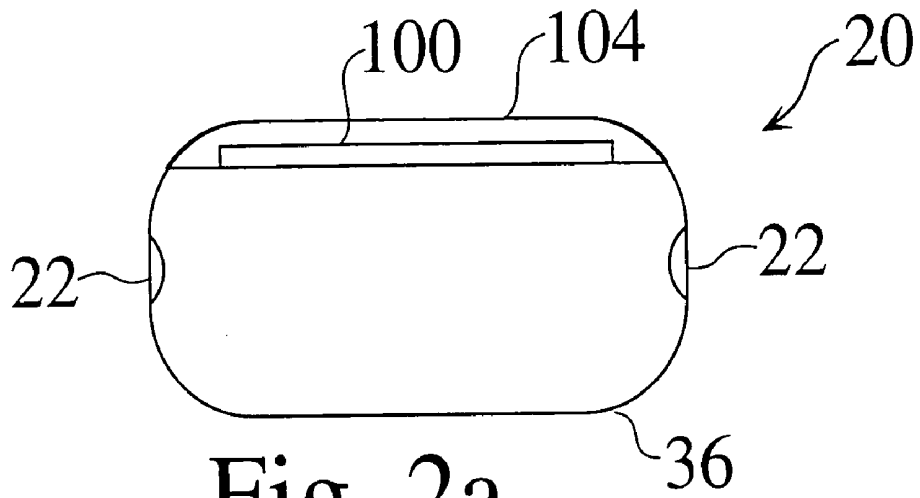
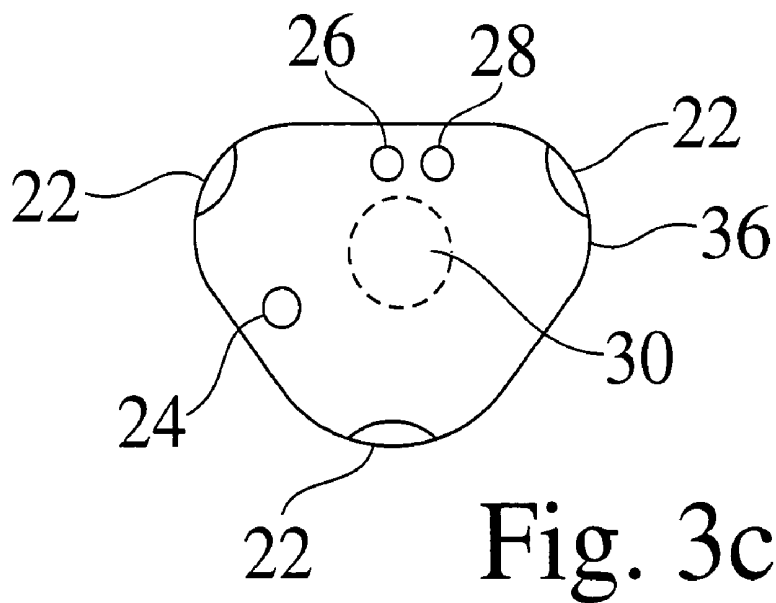
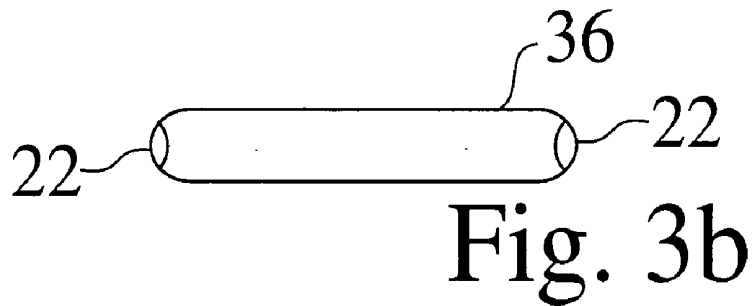
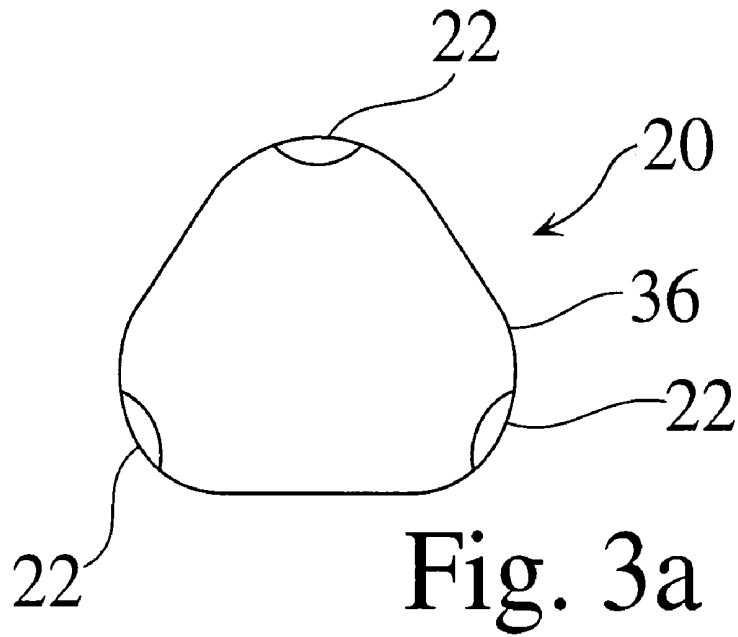


Fig. 1





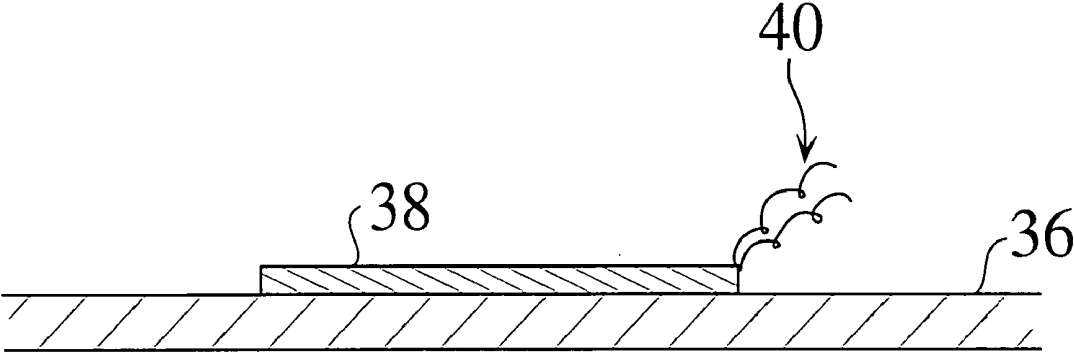


Fig. 4a

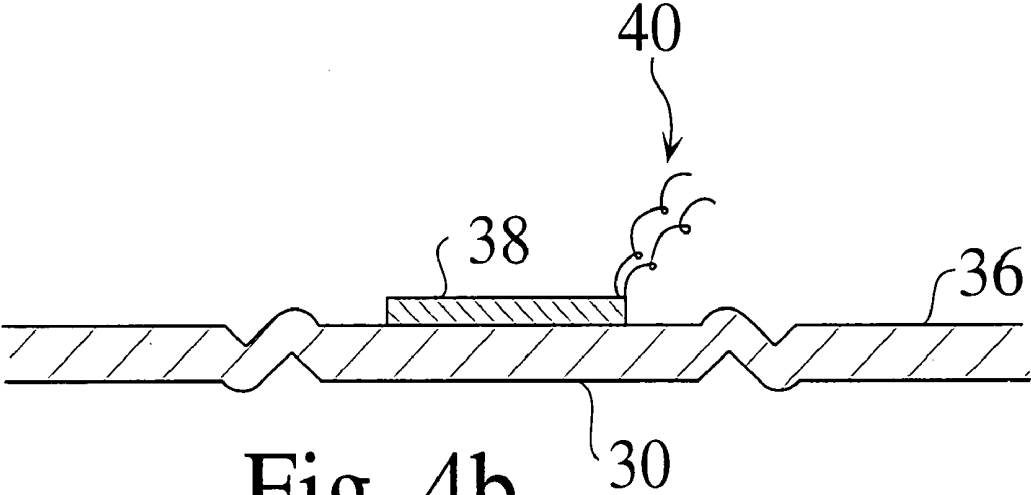


Fig. 4b

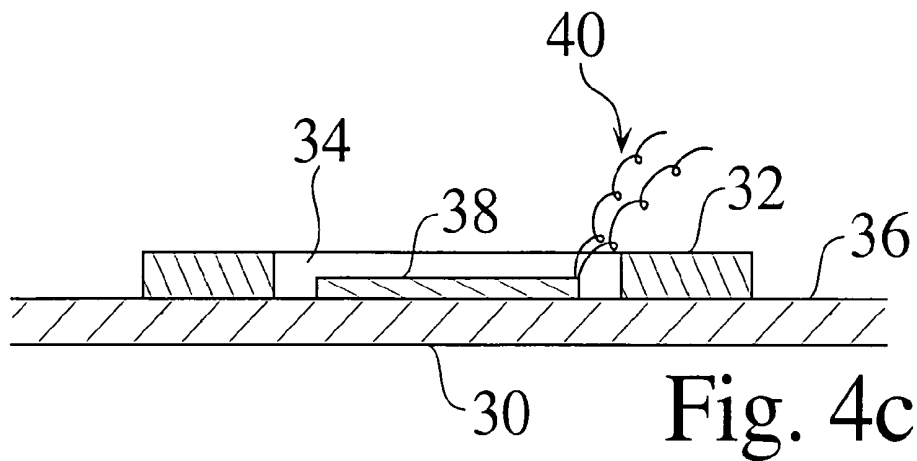


Fig. 4c

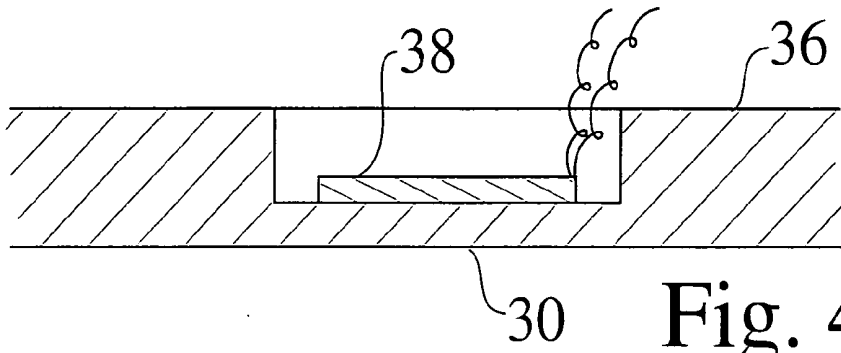


Fig. 4d

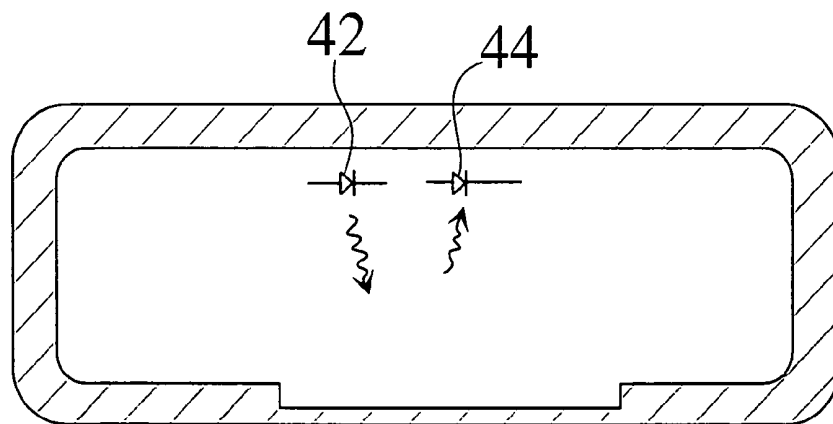


Fig. 4e

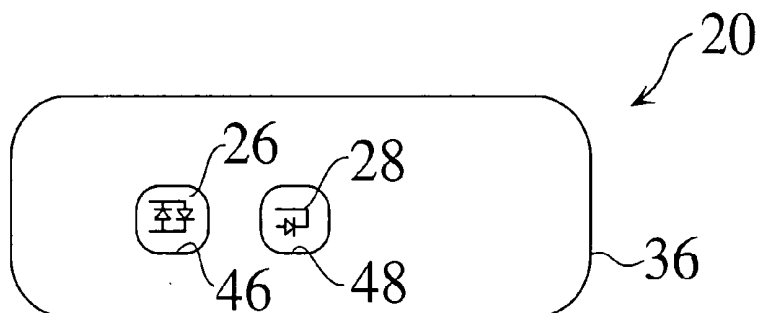


Fig. 5a

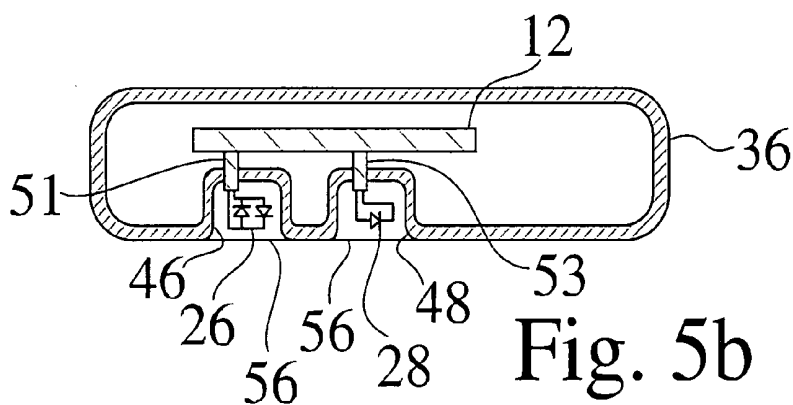


Fig. 5b

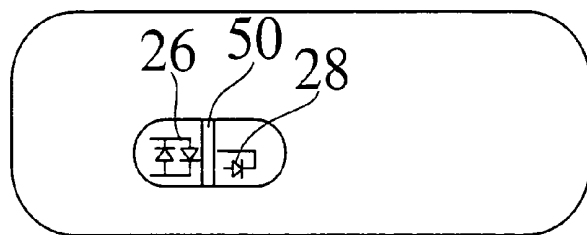


Fig. 5c

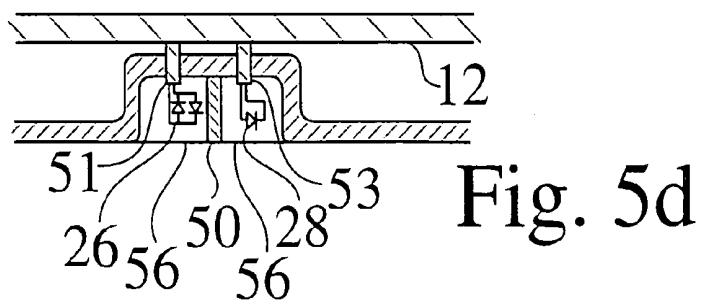


Fig. 5d

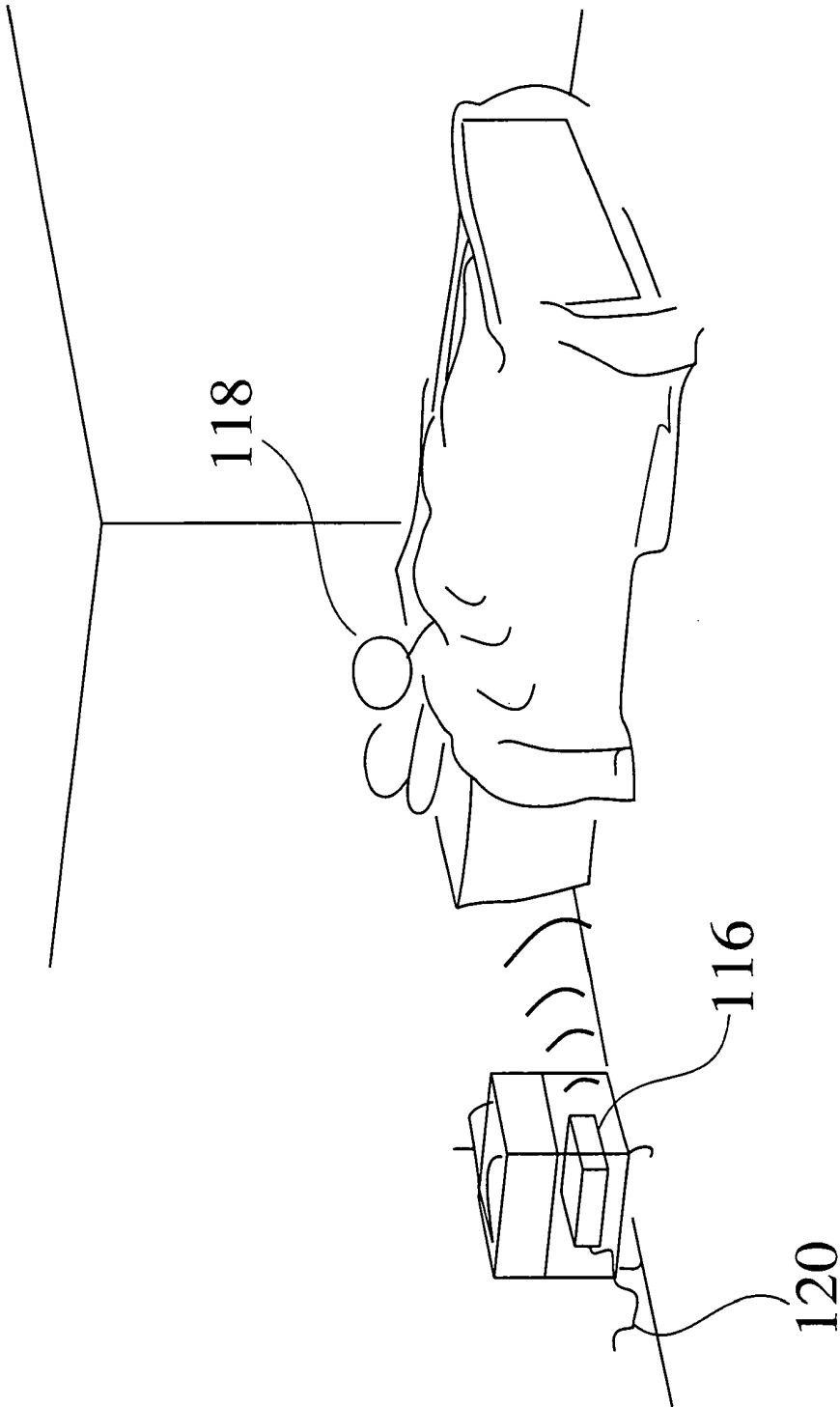
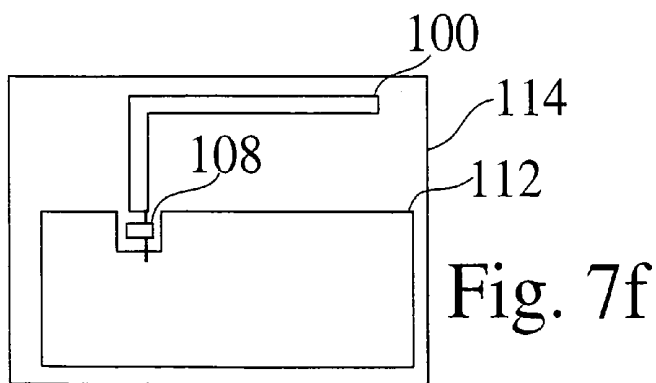
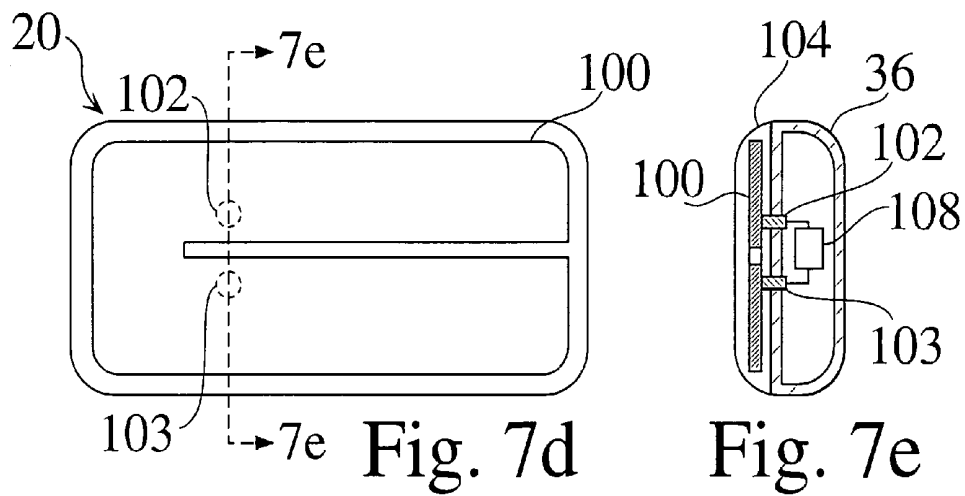
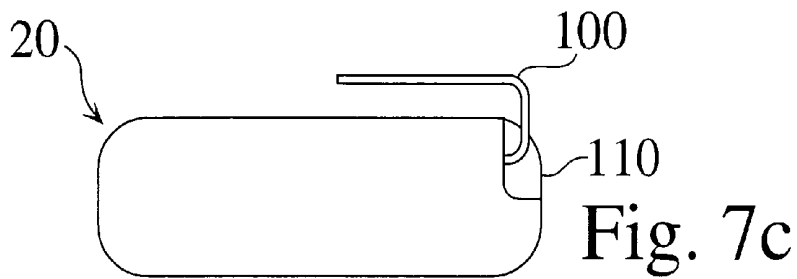
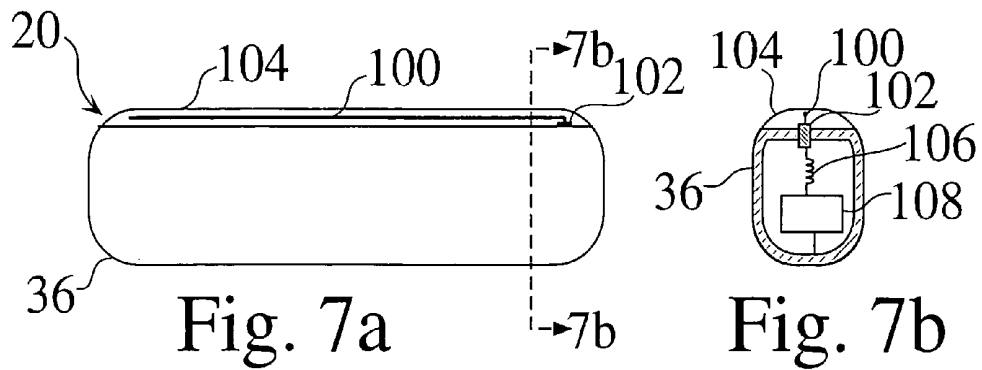


Fig. 6



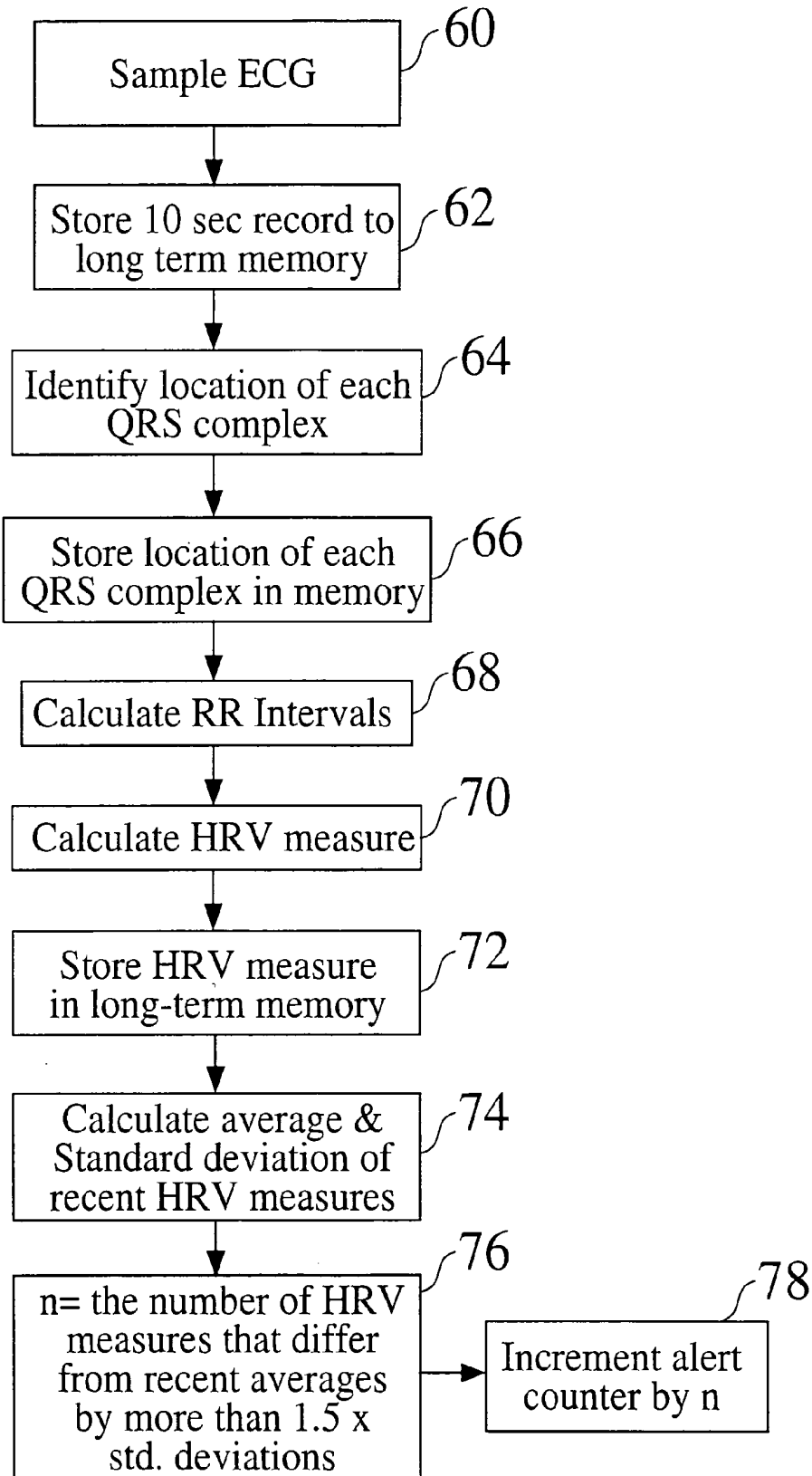


Fig. 8

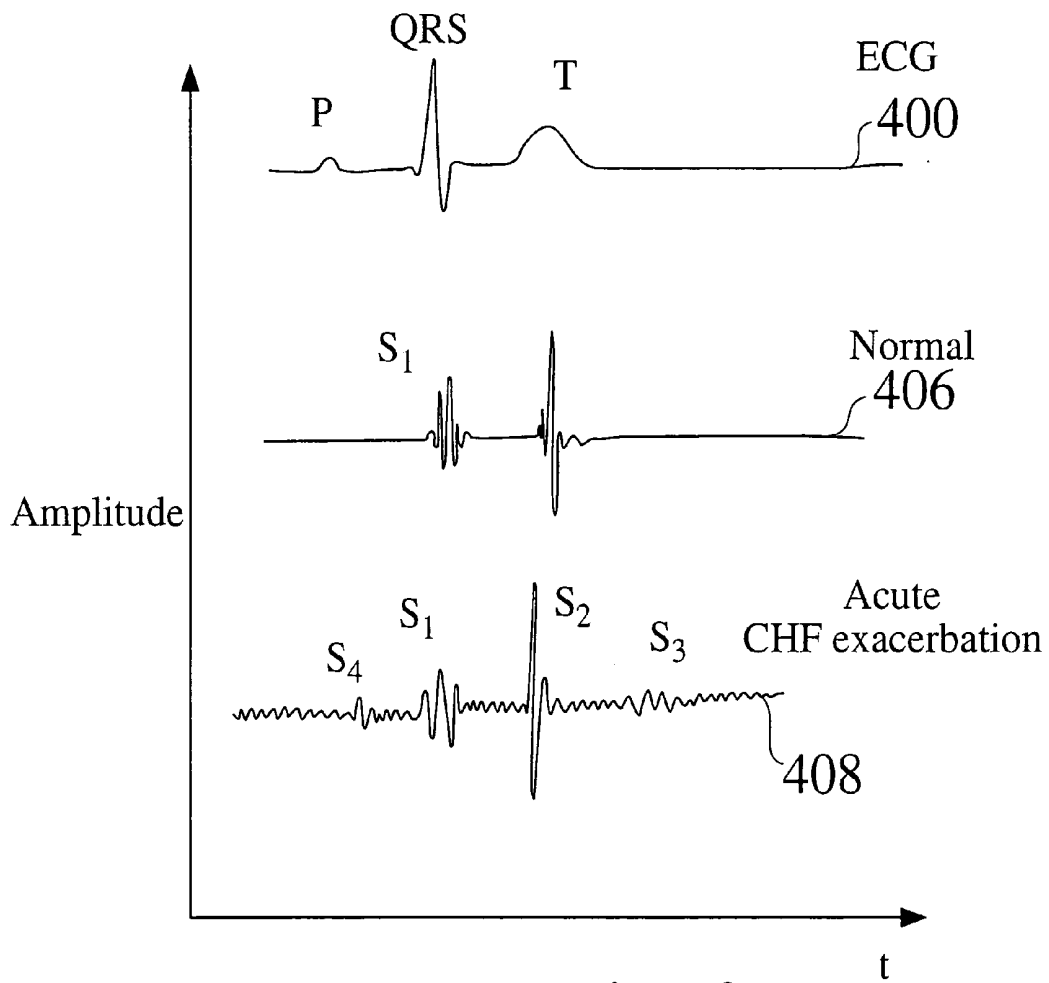
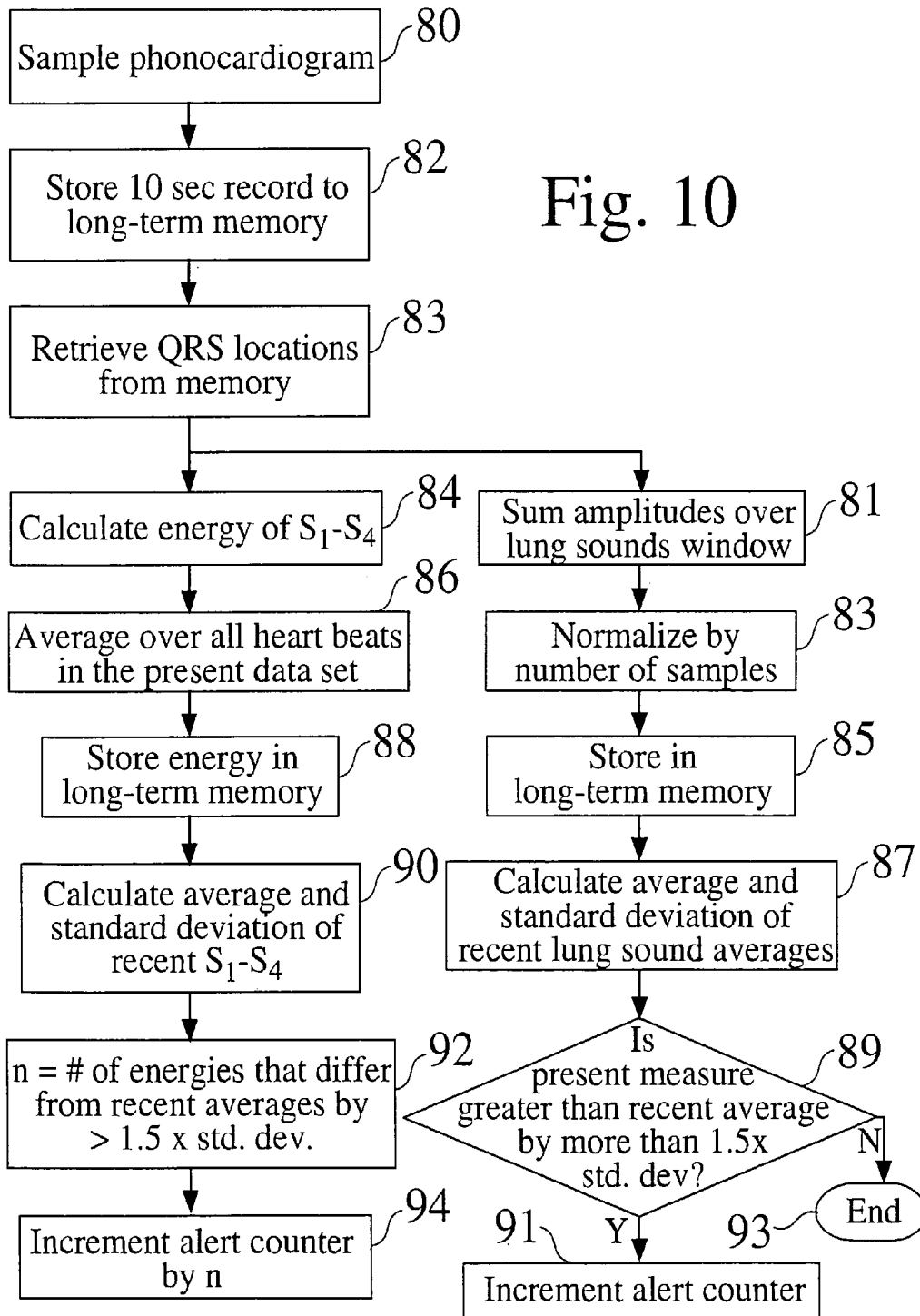


Fig. 9

Fig. 10



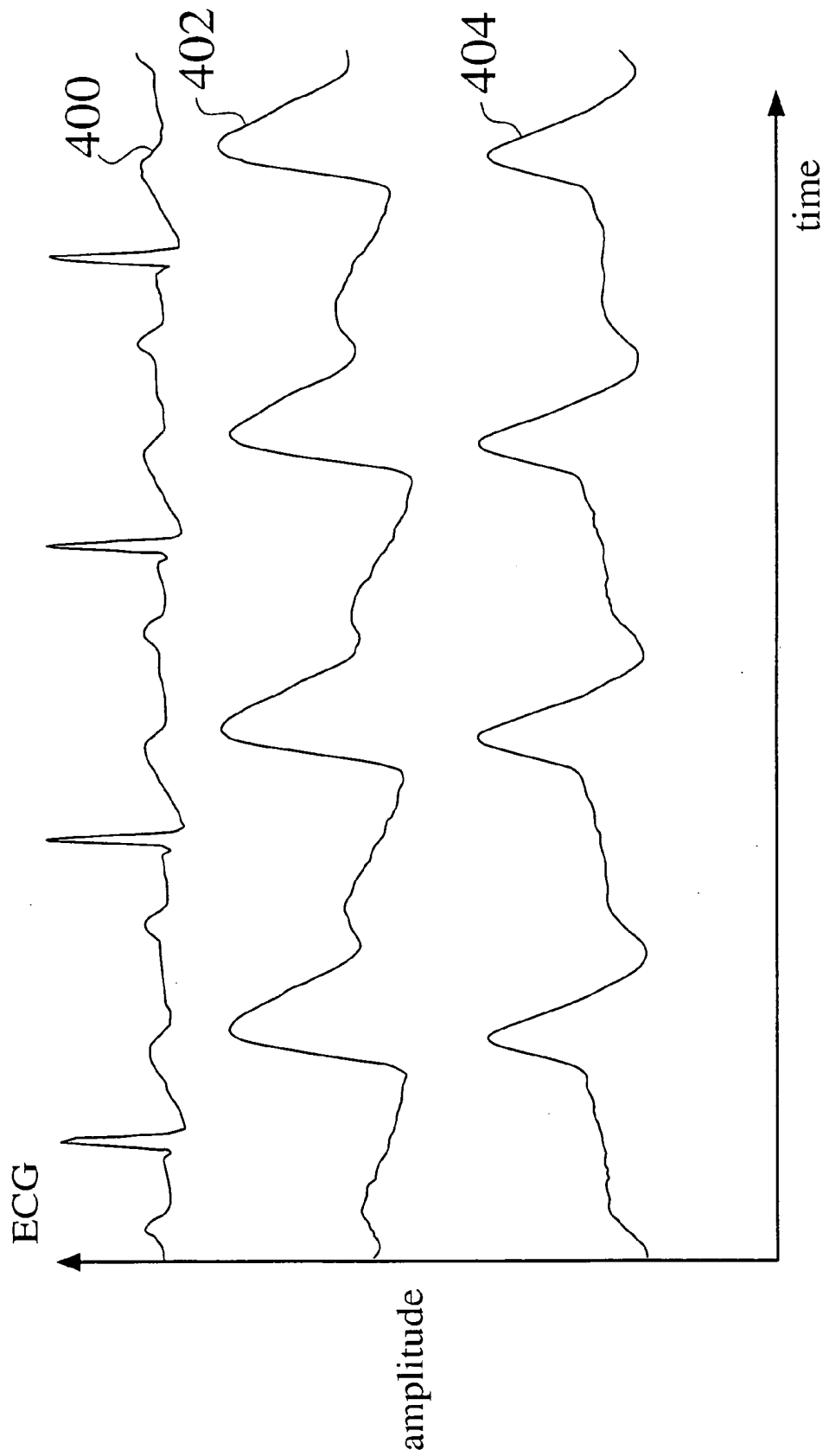


Fig. 11

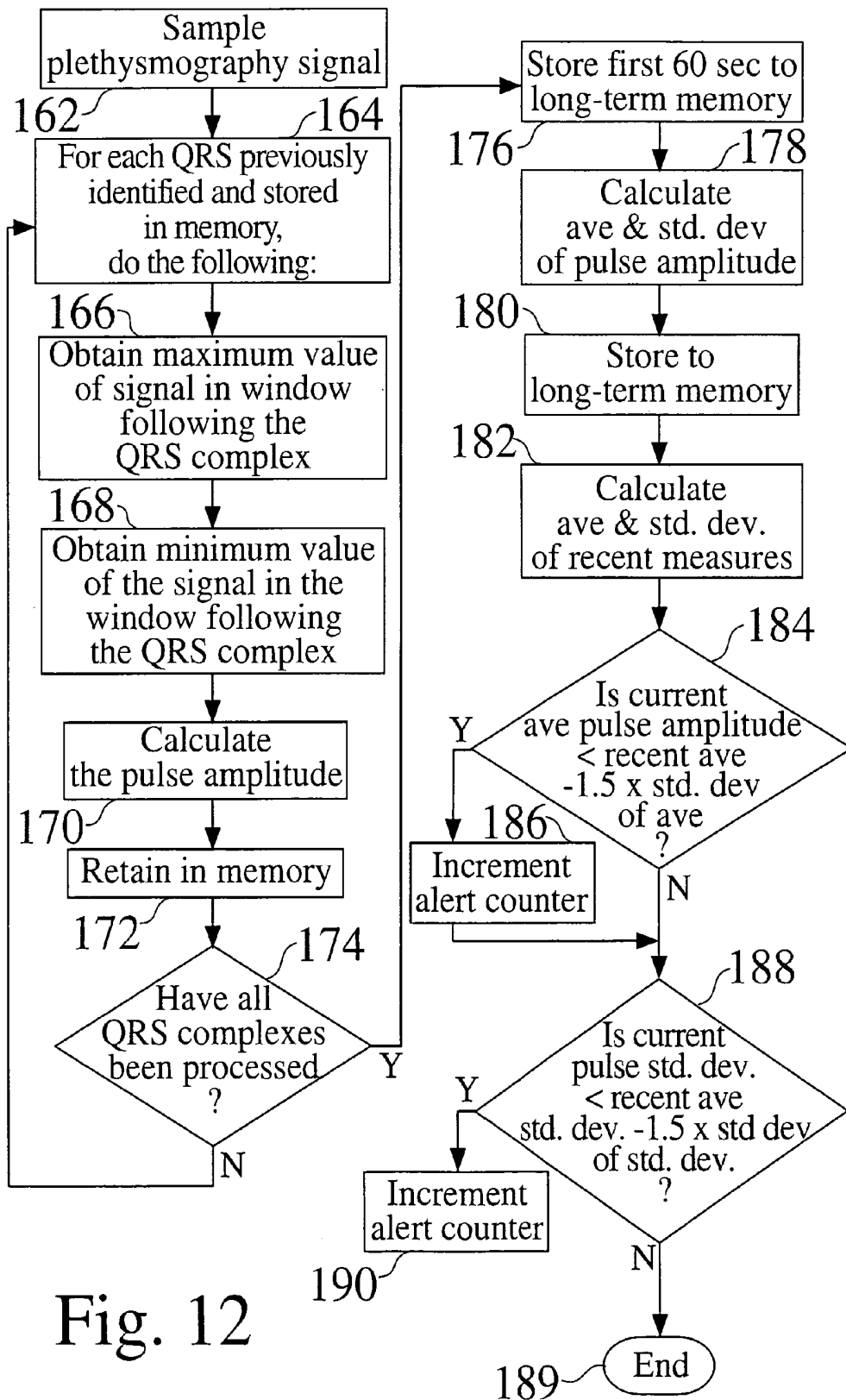


Fig. 12

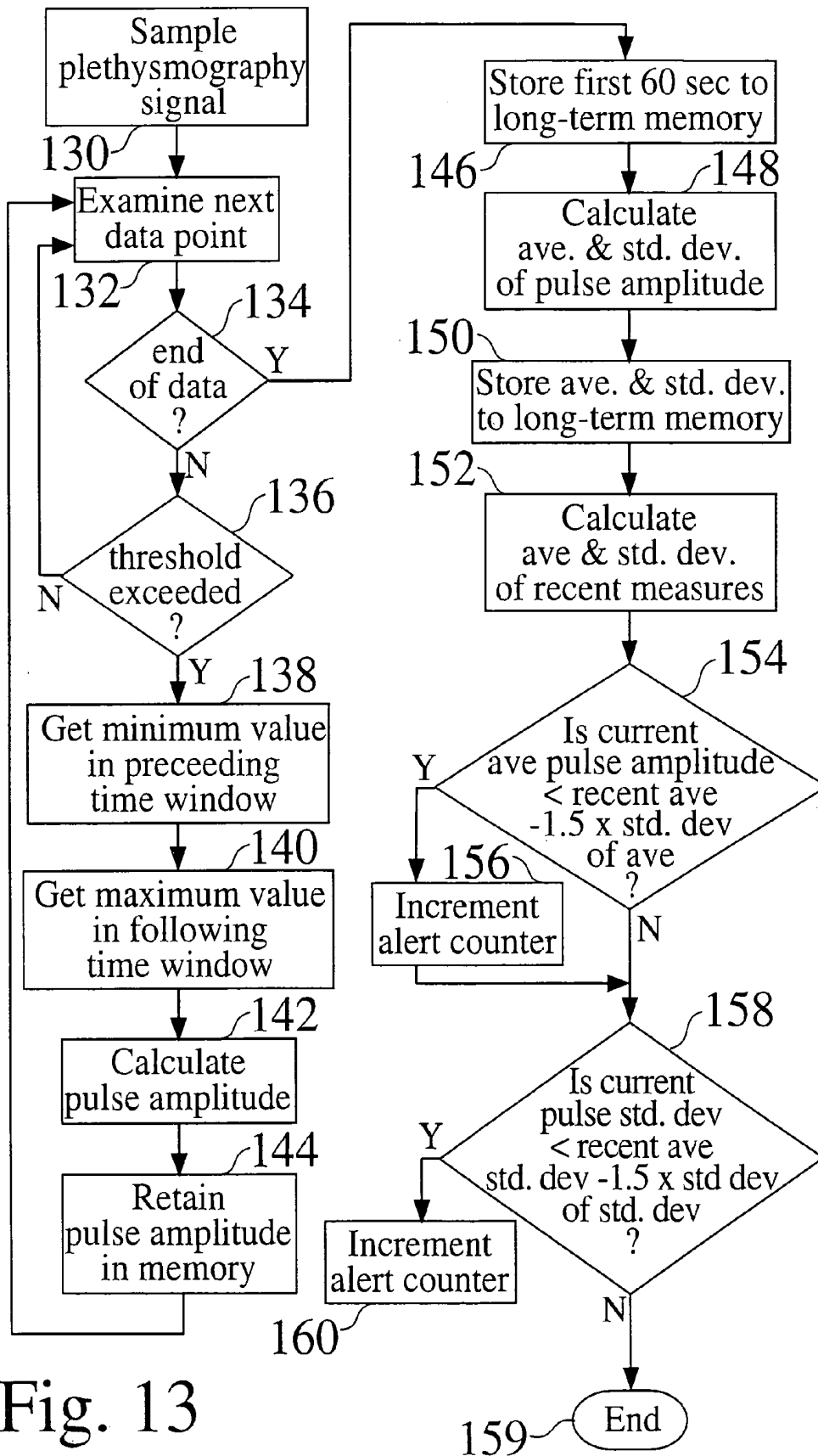


Fig. 13

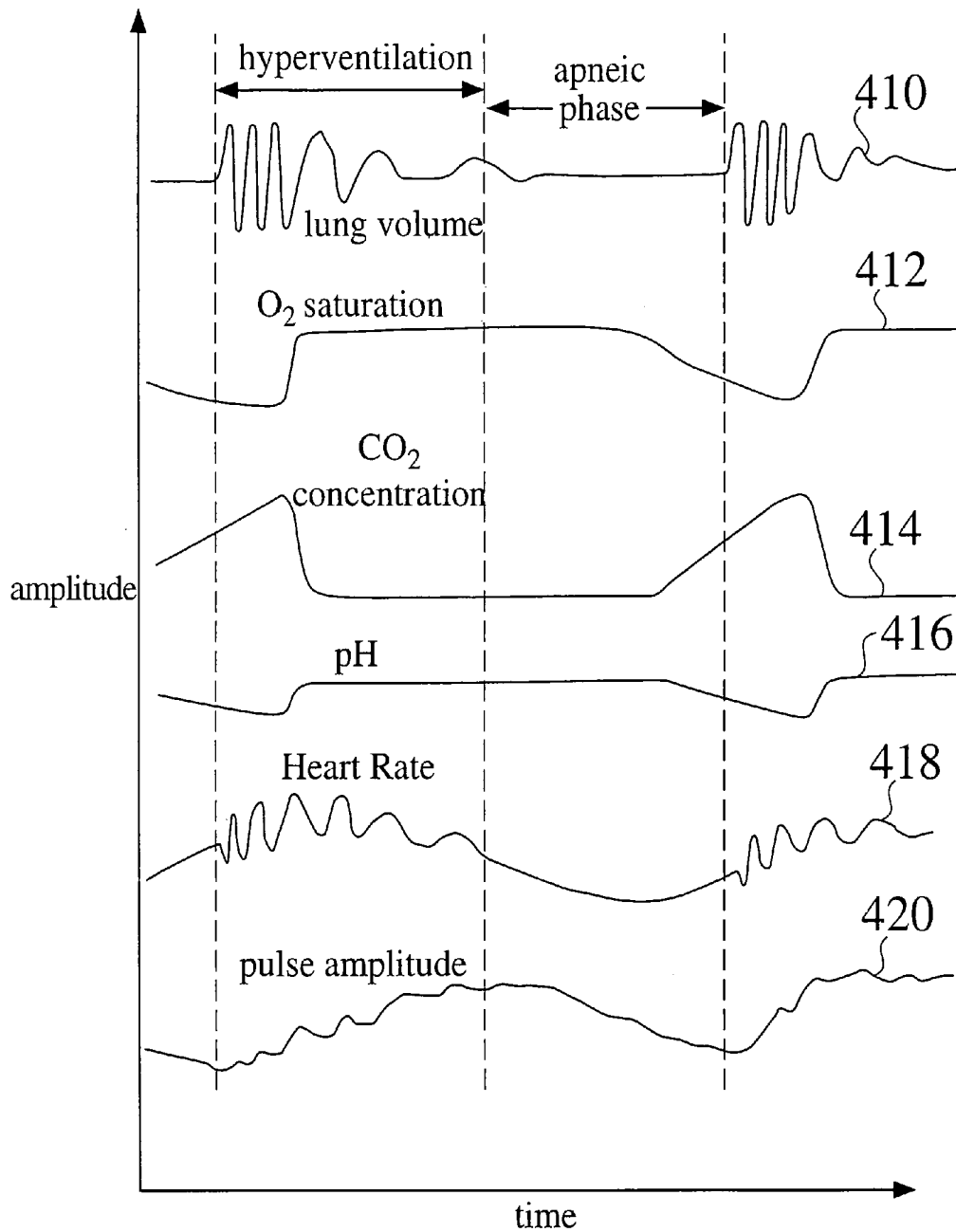


Fig. 14

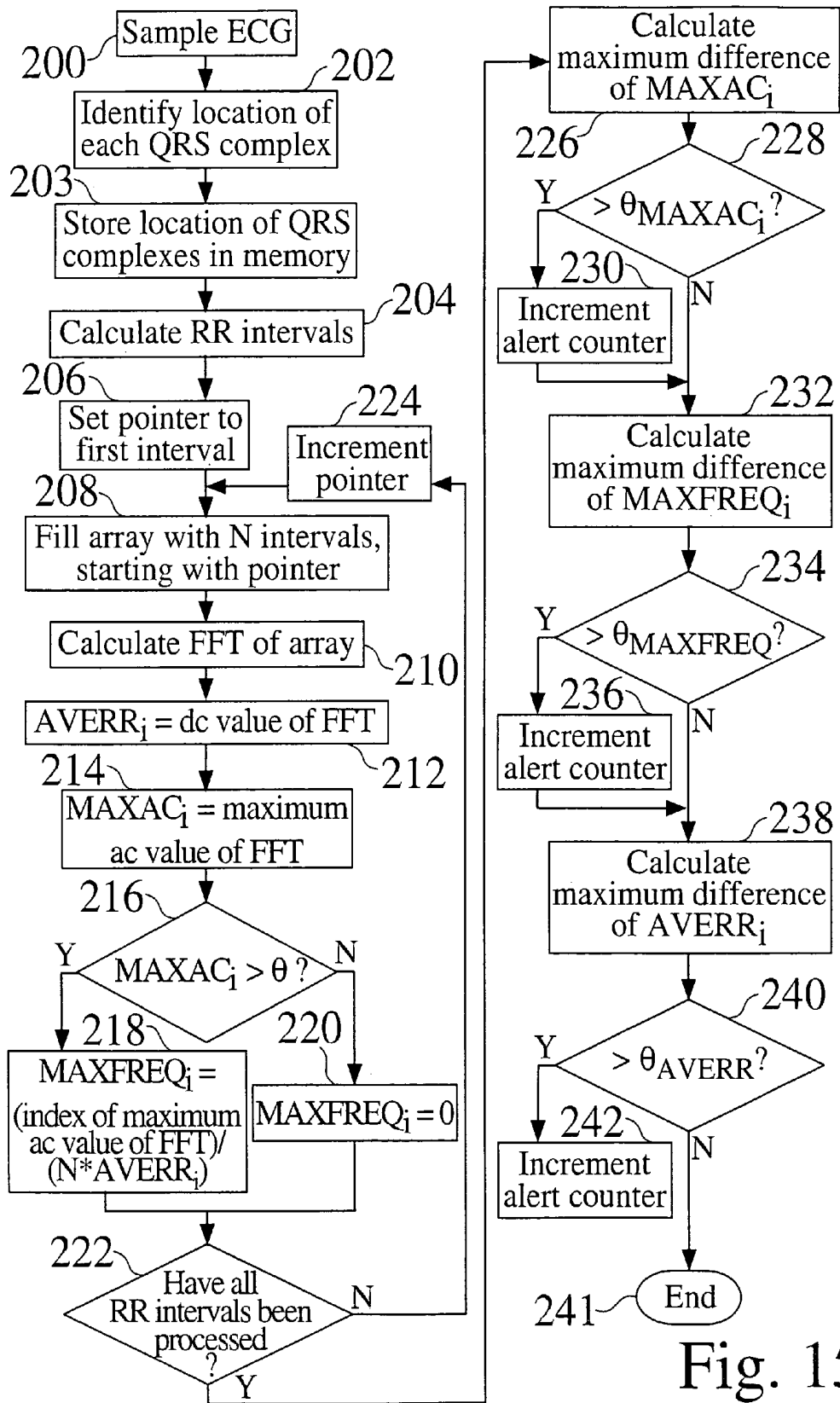


Fig. 15

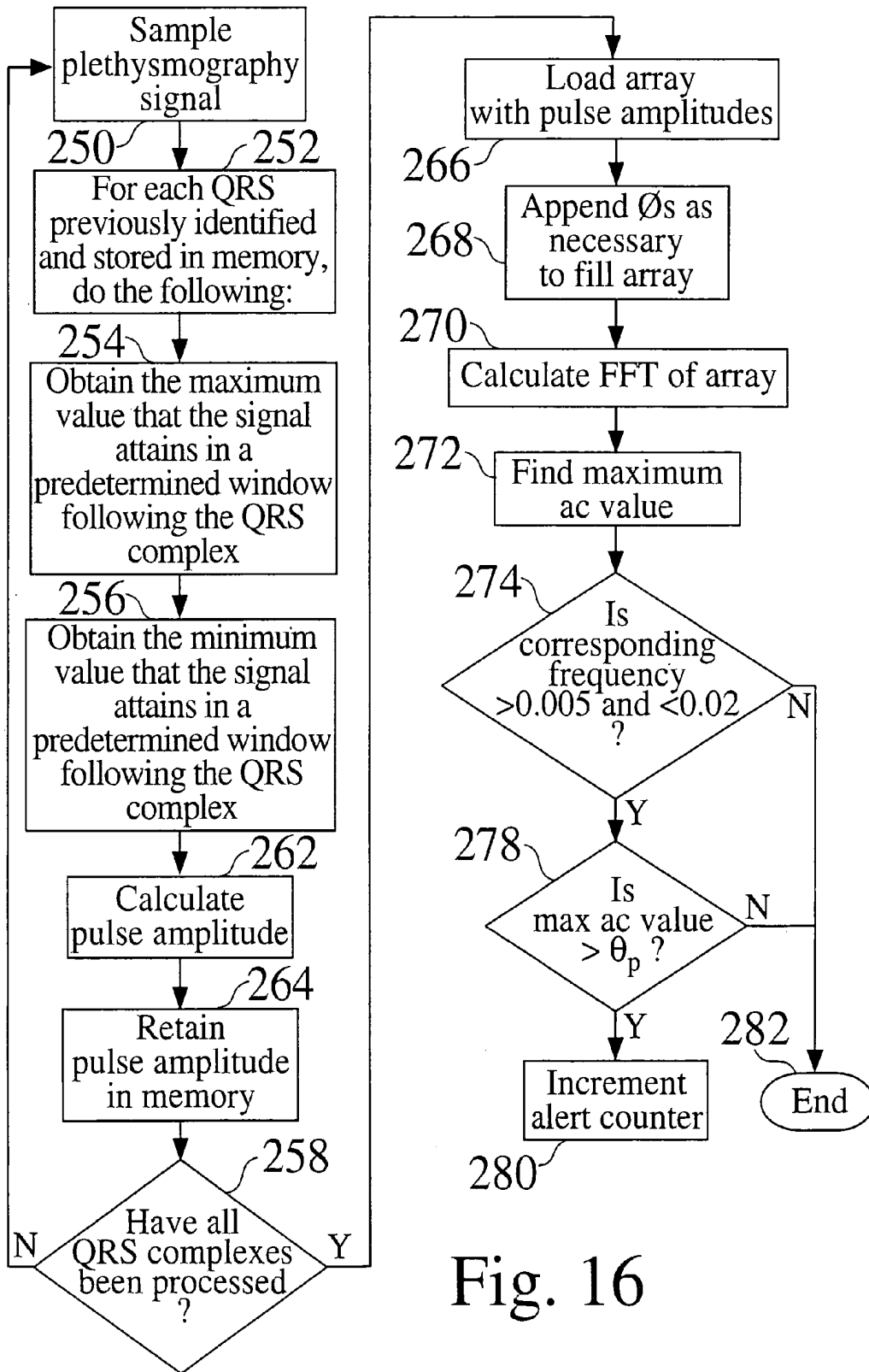


Fig. 16

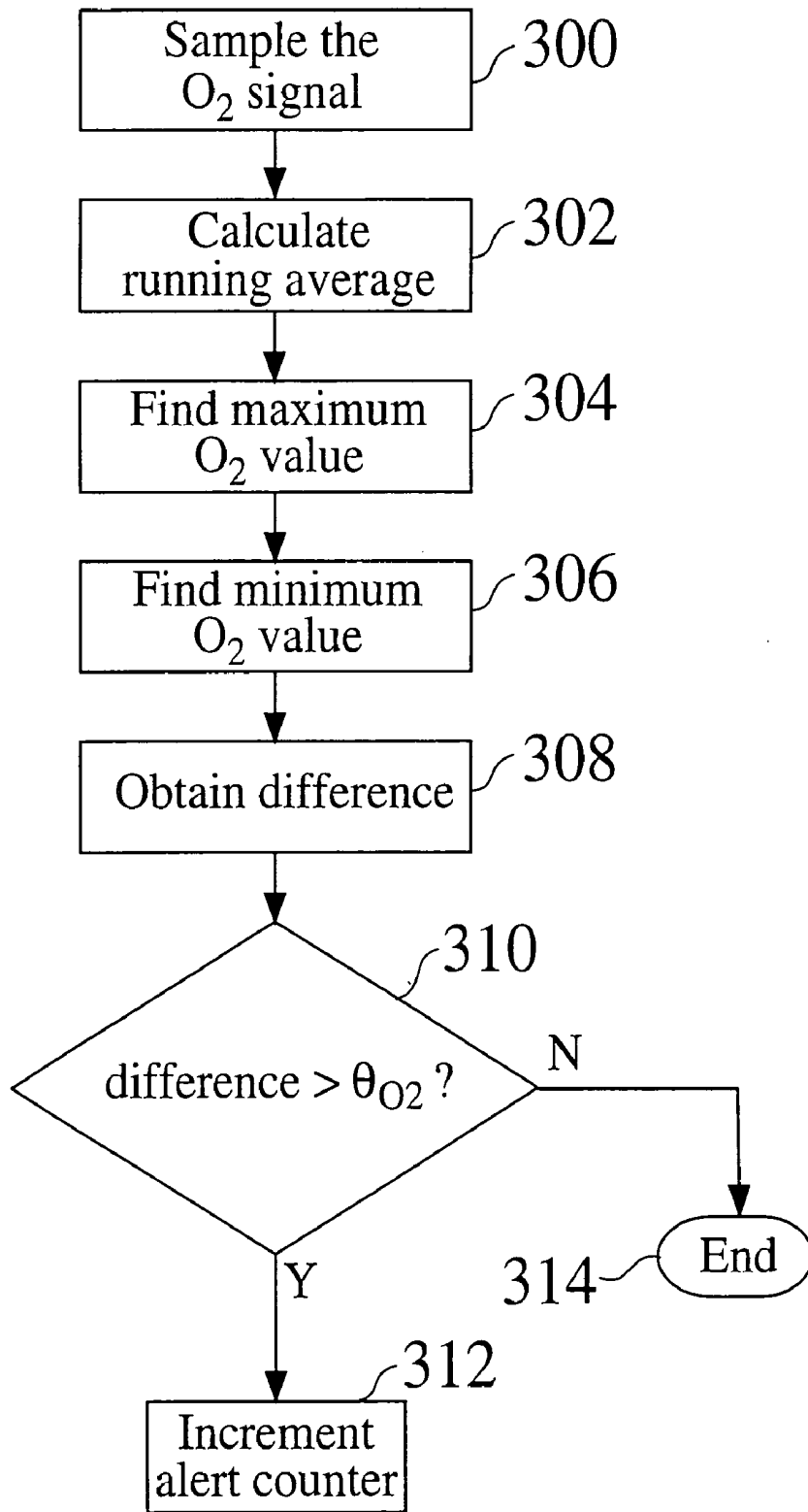


Fig. 17

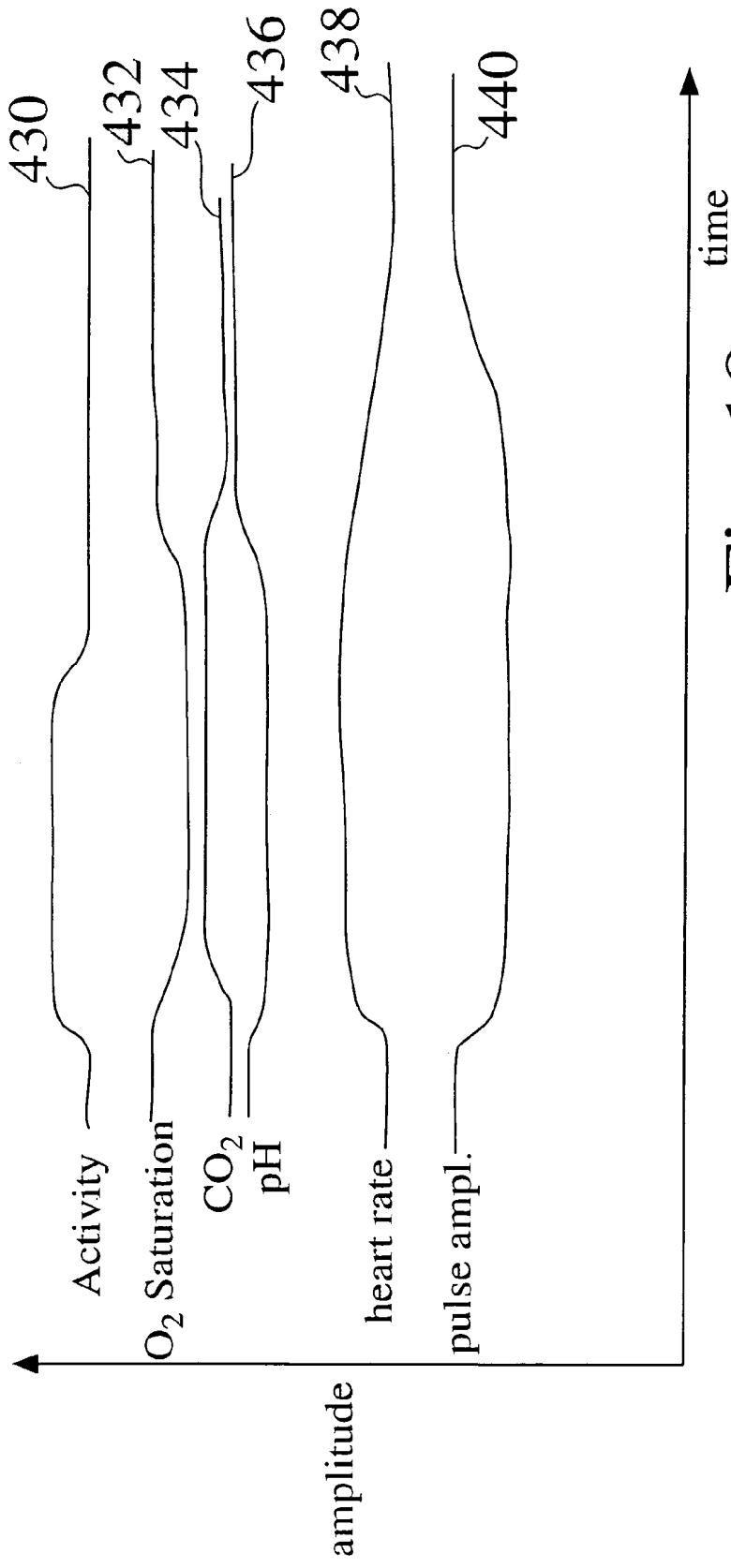


Fig. 18

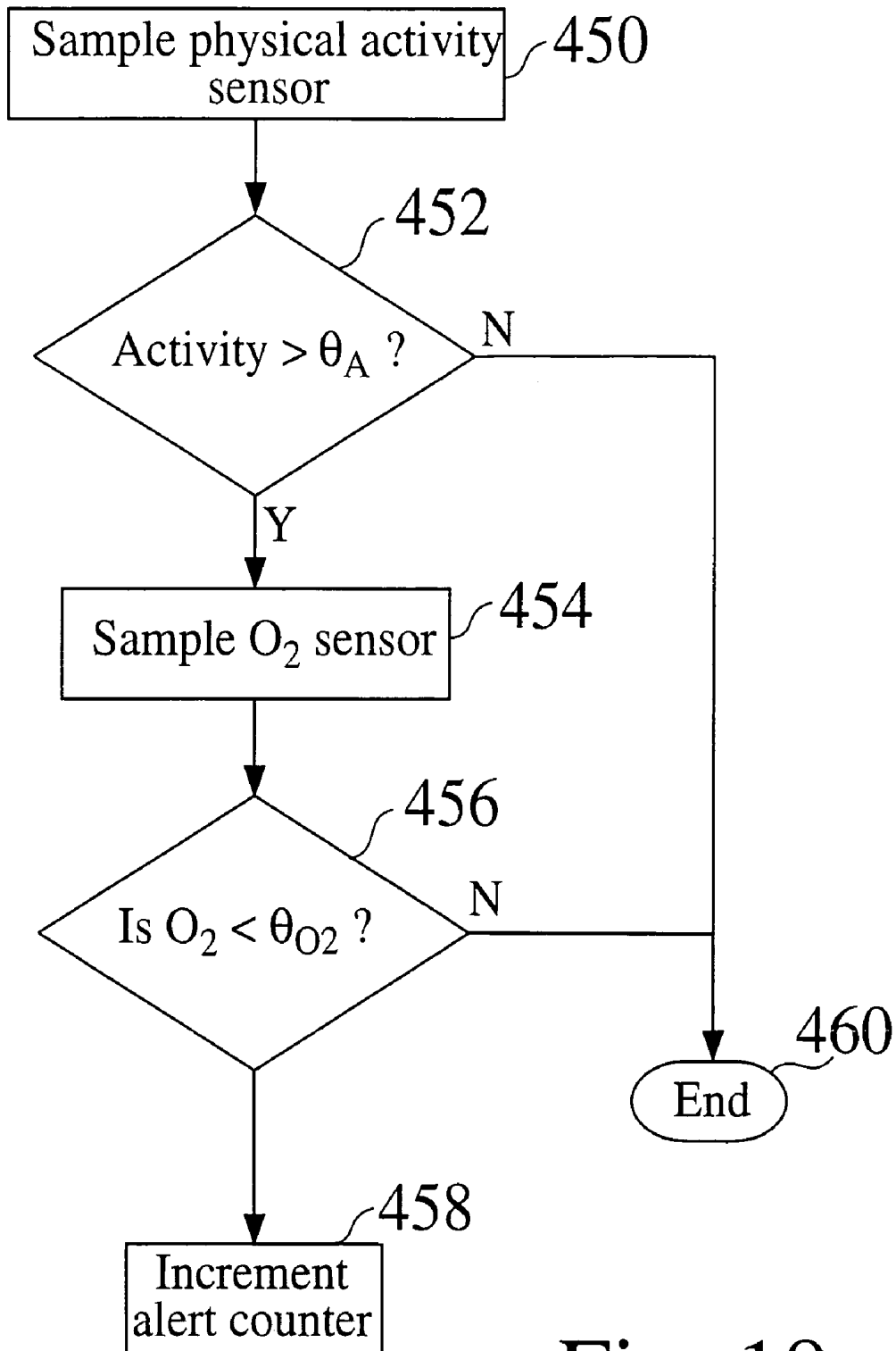


Fig. 19

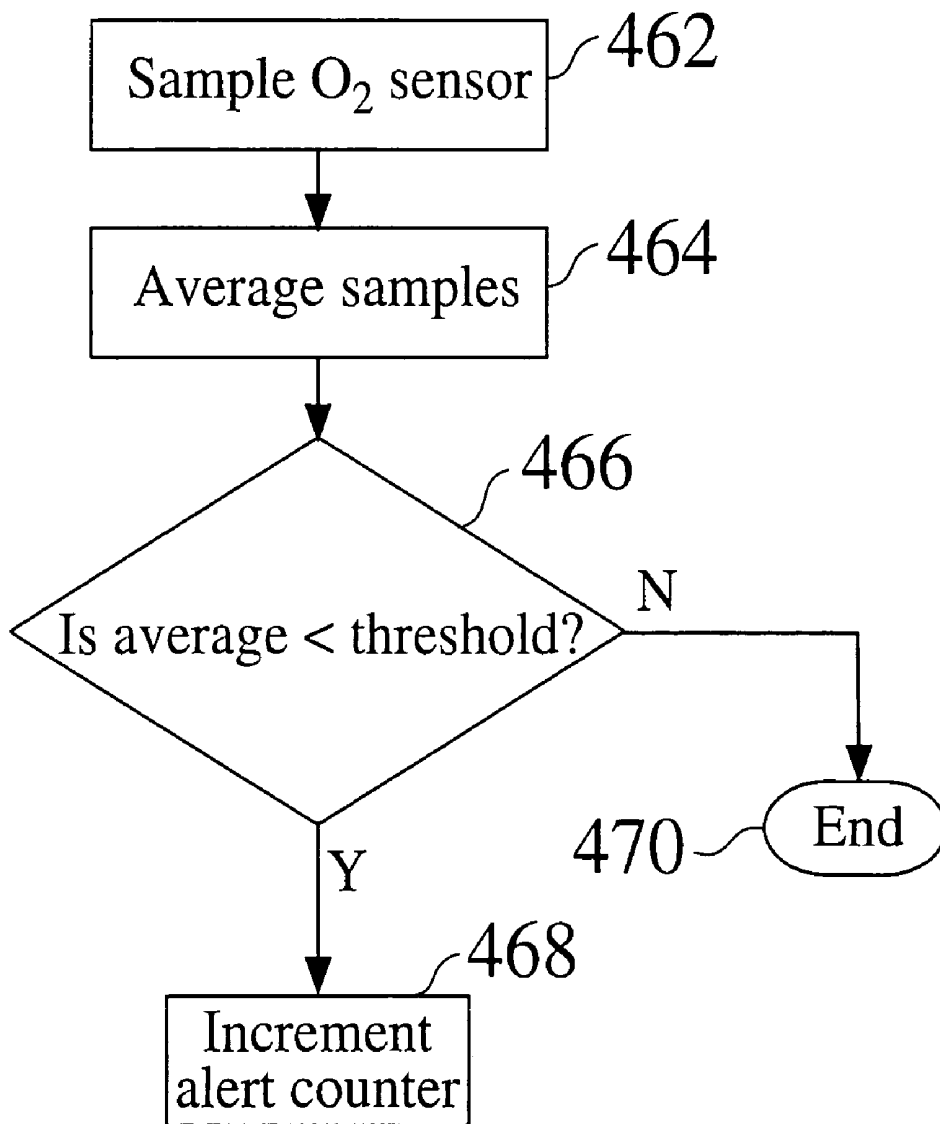


Fig. 20

## METHOD FOR MONITORING AUTONOMIC TONE

This is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/467,298, filed Dec. 17, 1999 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,480,733 which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/438,017, filed Nov. 10, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,409,675.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### I. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to implantable monitoring devices, and more particularly to a method for monitoring the hemodynamic status of a patient with a chronic disease such as heart failure, ischemic heart disease, or diabetes.

#### II. Description of the Related Art

Many chronic diseases, such as diabetes and heart failure, require close medical management to reduce morbidity and mortality. Because the disease status evolves with time, frequent physician follow-up examinations are often necessary. At follow-up, the physician may make adjustments to the drug regimen in order to optimize therapy. This conventional approach of periodic follow-up is unsatisfactory for some diseases, such as heart failure, in which acute, life-threatening exacerbations can develop between physician follow-up examinations. It is well known among clinicians that if a developing exacerbation is recognized early, it can be easily and inexpensively terminated, typically with a modest increase in oral diuretic. However, if it develops beyond the initial phase, an acute heart failure exacerbation becomes difficult to control and terminate. Hospitalization in an intensive care unit is often required. It is during an acute exacerbation of heart failure that many patients succumb to the disease.

It is often difficult for patients to subjectively recognize a developing exacerbation, despite the presence of numerous physical signs that would allow a physician to readily detect it. This problem is well illustrated by G. Guyatt in his article entitled "A 75-Year-Old Man with Congestive Heart Failure," 1999, *JAMA* 281(24)2321-2328. Furthermore, since exacerbations typically develop over hours to days, even frequently scheduled routine follow-up with a physician cannot effectively detect most developing exacerbations. It is therefore desirable to have a system that allows the routine, frequent monitoring of patients so that an exacerbation can be recognized early in its course. With the patient and/or physician thus notified by the monitoring system of the need for medical intervention, a developing exacerbation can easily and inexpensively be terminated early in its course.

The multiplicity of feedback mechanisms that influence cardiac performance places the heart at the center of a complex control network. The neurohumoral axis includes the autonomic nervous system, consisting of sympathetic and parasympathetic branches, and numerous circulating hormones such as catecholamines, angiotensin, and aldosterone. Neural reflex arcs originating from pressure and stretch receptors, which directly measure mechanical hemodynamic status, modulate the neurohumoral axis. Similarly, chemoreceptors respond to changes in CO<sub>2</sub>, pH, and O<sub>2</sub>, which assesses cardiopulmonary function. The neurohumoral system influences cardiac performance at the level of the cardiac electrical system by regulating heart rate and the conduction velocity of electrical depolarizations. It also influences cardiac performance at the mechanical level, by

controlling contractility, that is, the effective vigor with which the heart muscle contracts. Conventional cardiac monitors, such as defibrillators, pacemakers, Holter monitors, and cardiac event records, are tailored for the diagnosis and/or therapy of abnormalities of the cardiac electrical system. In contrast, heart failure is a disease of the cardiac mechanical system: it is primarily a failure of the myocardium to meet the mechanical pumping demands required of it. In monitoring the status of a heart failure patient, measuring the mechanical hemodynamic variables is clearly desirable. Examples of mechanical hemodynamic variables include atrial, ventricular, and arterial pressures, and cardiac output (volume of blood pumped into the aorta per unit time). However, because of the complex feedback network that monitors and controls cardiac performance, measuring variables that do not directly reflect the mechanical performance of the heart is also useful. In this way, measuring cardiac electrical activity to assess heart rate variability (described below) allows one to infer the state of the autonomic nervous system, which allows one to infer information about the hemodynamic status of a heart failure patient. Similarly, recognition of Cheyne-Stokes respiration (described below) via respiratory pattern analysis, hemoglobin saturation analysis, and blood gas analysis allows one to detect the presence of pulmonary edema, and thereby detect an acute heart failure exacerbation, though none of these parameters directly measure mechanical hemodynamic status.

One approach to frequent monitoring of heart failure patients that has been proposed is the daily acquisition of the patient's weight and responses to questions about subjective condition (Alere DayLink Monitor, Alere Medical, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.). The simplicity and noninvasive embodiment of this approach are desirable features. However, both the amount and the sophistication of the objective physiological data that can be acquired in this way are quite limited, which consequently limits the accuracy of the system. Furthermore, the system requires the active participation of the patient, who must not deviate from the precise data acquisition routine or risk introducing confounding factors into the acquired data.

Some of these limitations have been addressed by the development of an implantable system that monitors hemodynamic status (Medtronic Chronicle, Medtronic, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.). While this system potentially avoids the need for active patient participation, it relies on an intravascular sensor placed in the right ventricle of the heart. This approach is consistent with the prior art for implantable hemodynamic status monitoring, which has to date focused on intravascular or intramyocardial instrumentation. Examples include U.S. Pat. No. 5,454,838 in which Vallana et al. teach placement of a sensor on the myocardial wall using an intravascular approach. In U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,351, Plicchi et al. propose placing a sensor within the myocardial wall. Mortazavi in U.S. Pat. No. 5,040,538 and Cohen et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 4,815,469 describe placement of an optical sensor within the right ventricle. In the context of hemodynamic assessment for arrhythmia discrimination, Cohen and Liem (*Circ.*, 1990, 82:394-406) study the effectiveness of a pressure transducer placed in the right ventricle. Clearly, powerful information about hemodynamic status can be obtained using intravascular instrumentation. However, intravascular or intramyocardial instrumentation carries significant risks to the patient, including increased perioperative morbidity and mortality, and increased long-term risks such as stroke and pulmonary embolism. Furthermore, intravascular instrumentation can only be performed by exten-

sively trained specialists, thereby limiting the availability of qualified physicians capable of implanting the device, and increasing the cost of the procedure. Finally, because of the added patient risks and greater physical demands of an intravascular environment, the intravascular placement of the sensor increases the cost of development, manufacturing, clinical trials, and regulatory approval.

Though not directly related to hemodynamic status monitoring, extravascular sensing of cardiac electrical activity is known in the art. Early generations of implantable pacemakers and defibrillators relied on epicardial placement of sensing electrodes. Epicardial electrodes still see use in special patient populations. Extrathoracic sensing of cardiac electrical activity is also possible, which avoids the need for direct contact with the heart, and thus decreases the difficulty of the implant procedure and reduces the risk of perioperative complications. An example of this approach is the Reveal Insertable Loop Recorder (Medtronic, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.), a cardiac event recorder configured for short-term implantation. As a temporarily implantable recorder, it overcomes some of the technical difficulties associated with conventional externally worn recorders of cardiac electrical activity. Two general types of externally worn recorders are Holter monitor recorders, which record continuously for an extended period of time, and cardiac event recorders, such as the King of Hearts (Alaris Medical Systems, San Diego, Calif.), which use a loop memory to retain the most recent history of cardiac electrical activity. Both these approaches require surface contact electrodes which are cumbersome and inconvenient for the patient, and more susceptible to motion artifact than an implanted electrode. However, like conventional cardiac event recorders and continuous Holter monitor recorders, the Reveal Insertable Loop Recorder is designed for short-term use as a diagnostic aid. More importantly, it requires active patient participation; when the patient recovers from a syncope, or becomes aware of symptoms, he must signal to the event recorder by means of an Activator that the recent data should be retained in long-term memory for later review by a physician. After diagnosis the Reveal Insertable Loop Recorder is explanted from the patient. Thus the Reveal is intended for short-term recording for diagnostic use, is limited to recording the electrical activity of the heart, and does not attempt to measure or quantify the hemodynamic status of the patient beyond screening for cardiac arrhythmias.

An extension of the short-term recorders just described is the Implantable Ambulatory Electrocardiogram Monitor described by Nappholz et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 5,113,869, incorporated herein by reference. This device is designed for chronic extravascular implantation. In contrast to cardiac recorders, it performs analysis on the electrocardiogram signal in order to predict imminent cardiac arrhythmias and to detect cardiac ischemia. Like the cardiac recorders, it is capable of storing raw ECG data for later review by a physician. This feature, along with the record of arrhythmic events it detected, allows the physician to tailor pharmacologic therapy. In addition, Nappholz et al. mention the use of transthoracic impedance for minute ventilation, ultrasound transducers for arterial pressure, or other sensors to allow discrimination of arrhythmias from normal cardiac rhythms caused by exertion or physiologic stress.

While the Holter monitor recorder, the Reveal Insertable Loop Recorder, and the Implantable Ambulatory Electrocardiogram Monitor provide important clinical utility in recording and monitoring cardiac electrical activity, none is designed to monitor hemodynamic status. Indeed, cardiac

electrical activity does not, by itself, provide unambiguous information about hemodynamic status. By sensing only cardiac electrical activity, these devices are unable to distinguish between, for example, a hemodynamically stable cardiac rhythm and Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA), a condition in which the heart is depolarizing normally, and thus generating a normal electrical pattern, but is not pumping blood. Furthermore, these devices are unable to recognize or quantify subtle changes in the patient's hemodynamic status. What is needed is an extravascular, hemodynamic monitor designed for chronic use.

While much of the prior art has focused on intravascular instrumentation, as discussed above, some proposal has been made to incorporate physiologic sensors into the implantable cardiac device itself. Fearnot in U.S. Pat. No. 5,040,533 teaches placement of a generalized window in the housing of the cardiac device. The window might be transparent to facilitate the transmission of light or flexible to facilitate pressure transduction. While the convenience, from the clinician's perspective, of incorporating the sensors into the housing of the cardiac device is an obvious advantage, the technical difficulty in maintaining a hermetic seal between two different materials, particularly in a chronically implanted device, is equally obvious to one skilled in the art. The technical challenge is made more difficult by the greatly increased circumference, relative to that of standard feed-through connections known in the art, of the boundary between the window and the device housing. What is needed, therefore, is a method of placing a hemodynamic sensor in or on the device without compromising the integrity of the hermetic enclosure.

Prutchi et al., in U.S. Pat. No. 5,556,421 propose placement of a sensor within the header of a cardiac device. While this is an obvious solution for devices that have external leads requiring headers, it presupposes the existence of a header, and therefore does not address the implantable device that lacks a header. Furthermore, while appending a header to one end or pole of an implantable device is an efficient solution when external leads are required, appending a header-like sensor unit to one end or pole of a device not otherwise requiring a header, where the sensor unit is itself, like a header, the full-thickness of the device, is an inefficient use of volume. Thus, the approach of Prutchi et al. used in a device that doesn't otherwise require a header would be to append a header or a header-like sensor unit to one end or pole of the device, but this would unnecessarily increase both the volume and the expense of the device. A further disadvantage of placing a sensor in a header is that it does not necessarily provide for the optimal signal transduction of a particular sensor. For example, the performance of the optical sensor described in the above referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,556,421 would be so severely degraded by direct transmission of light from source to detector that one skilled in the art would question the functionality of the proposed solution. In addition, placement in a rigid epoxy header is simply not an option for some sensors, such as sound sensors, because of the dramatic degradation in the signal-to-noise ratio the rigid header would impose. What is needed is a method of incorporating a hemodynamic sensor into a implantable device, providing it optimal access to the external milieu so that the signal of interest is optimally transduced, maintaining the hermetic enclosure provided by the device housing, and minimizing the added volume that the sensor imposes.

A solution to this challenge is offered in U.S. Pat. No. 5,404,877 by Nolan et al., in which an arrhythmia detection and warning system is described. The monitor avoids exter-

nal leads and sensors by generating a radio frequency electromagnetic field within the device, which is intended to propagate through the device housing, reflect off internal organs and structures, and be detected again inside the device housing. The device uses observed changes in impedance seen at the antenna to deduce organ motion, in particular heart motion. While the leadless embodiment is desirable for the reasons described by Nolan et al., the technical challenges associated with inferring useful physiologic information from changes in impedance is obvious to one skilled in the art. The general problem is that the large number of confounding factors, e.g., changes in body position, would certainly swamp the subtle impedance changes that might result from changes in cardiac volume with contraction.

Another aspect of the prior art that has been limited is in the communication of information between a device and the clinician. During periodic follow-up in the physician's office, conventional implanted devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators are electronically interrogated and stored data is conveyed outside the body using telemetry. Depending on the physician's assessment, programmable device parameters or the patient's medical regimen may be modified. The process is initiated by the clinician and requires the placement of an external telemetry antenna in close proximity to the implanted device. Indeed, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,408 DeCoriolis et al. provide a telemetry signal strength indicator that facilitates the positioning of the external antenna by the clinician. While the prior art is sufficient for conventional cardiac devices, which typically only require telemetry during relatively infrequent follow-up visits, in cases where frequent telemetry is required it is desirable to have a system that does not rely on active human participation. With the Alere system described above, data is conveyed daily over telephone channels to a central location for review, a process that is initiated by the patient and requires interaction of the patient with the device. While in this case the clinician is not actively involved in the telemetry process, the patient is. This approach therefore also precludes a fully automated system. What is needed is a system that provides telemetry at a distance, so that data can be transferred remotely without the active participation of a clinician or cooperation of the patient. With telemetry at a distance, data could be automatically transferred for review and analysis by a clinician or central monitor, and programming parameters of the device could be modified remotely. By not relying on the routine participation of patient or physician, such a system would be more convenient and reliable, would avoid the inconvenience and expense of in-person follow up, and would allow frequent monitoring and tailoring of device parameters and medical therapy as the patient's disease status changes.

In U.S. Pat. No. 5,113,869 to Nappholz et al., telemetry is provided to warn the patient or physician of an impending arrhythmia event. U.S. Pat. No. 5,544,661 to Davis et al. discloses an ambulatory patient monitor that is worn by the patient and provides arrhythmia analysis and wireless two-way data and voice communication to a central station. In the event of an arrhythmia, a clinician can actively and remotely monitor the patient. However, this system is intended for short term use to monitor patients who may be subject to sudden life threatening arrhythmic events. Nappholz et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 5,720,770 discloses a system including an implanted cardiac therapy device and an external portable device in constant or periodic telemetric communication with the implanted device. The external device receives updates of the condition of the patient and the

operation of the cardiac therapy device. This information is transmitted by the external device over wireless or wired phone lines to a central monitoring station.

One of the challenges of providing telemetry at a distance is to provide for the efficient transmission and reception of energy by the implanted device. The current art places the telemetry coil inside the implantable cardiac device housing and uses magnetic inductive coupling to convey data between the implanted and external units. The metallic housing attenuates the magnetic field, but since the clinician is available to actively position the external coil the degree of attenuation is tolerable. The above referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,404,877 describes radio-frequency electromagnetic telemetry, rather than the conventional magnetic-induction method commonly used in pacemakers and implantable defibrillators. However, like the conventional magnetic coil, the RF antenna is placed within the device housing, which has the undesirable effect of attenuating the signal strength. The above referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,113,869 discloses a radio frequency telemetry system similar to that described in above referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,404,877, but with the antenna placed outside the device housing on a lead that extends away from the device. The configuration is desirable in that attenuation by the metallic housing of the device is avoided, however, it requires subcutaneous tunneling for placement, which causes tissue trauma and increases the risk, both acute and chronic, of infection. Furthermore, patient motion will alter the impedance between the antenna and ground plane, which degrades antenna gain. The above referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,408 teaches placement of an antenna in the device header, which has the advantage of avoiding the attenuation of the metallic housing, as well as avoiding the disadvantages of an antenna that extends away from the device in a lead. However, placement in the header presupposes the existence of external leads requiring a header, which are not necessarily present in a device that uses extravascular sensors. It is desirable, therefore, to provide placement of the telemetry antenna outside the housing of a device which lacks a header. The placement should be such that the antenna is mechanically stabilized and electrically insulated from the device housing and the surrounding tissue.

Because the changes in the vascular plethysmography signal described above reflect changes in autonomic tone, monitoring the plethysmography signal provides useful information in any disease entity that influences the autonomic nervous system. In other words, the same disease entities for which HRV has proved useful are likely to also be successfully characterized using vascular plethysmography. In addition to heart failure, examples include diabetic neuropathy, detection of cardiac ischemia, arrhythmia risk stratification, sleep apnea, hypertension, and others. For a survey of disease states that may be successfully monitored using HRV, see, for example, "Heart Rate Variability: Standards of Measurement, Physiological Interpretation, and Clinical Use." *Circ.* (1996), 93(5): 1043-1065.

Because of the considerations described above, it is an object of the present invention is to provide a method for use of a device that monitors a patient's hemodynamic status.

Further objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the ensuing description and drawings.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a method for monitoring the progression of the hemody-

dynamic status of a patient, particularly a patient suffering from heart failure or other disease where autonomic tone is affected. An implantable or other ambulatory monitor senses the patient's pulse amplitude and monitors variations in the amplitude. These variations are used to calculate a measure of autonomic tone. Significant excursions from the average are indicative of a heart failure exacerbation or other disease state change. This information may be used to warn the patient or healthcare provider of changes in the patient's condition warranting attention. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention uses an implantable or other ambulatory device with a vascular plethysmography sensor provides a measure of pulse amplitude, electronic circuitry that is coupled to the sensor and processes its output, a transmitter/receiver for telemetrically conveying information between the monitor and an external unit, and a patient alert which notifies the patient if medical attention should be sought. The radio frequency transmitter/receiver provides for the automatic telemetry of data, without requiring the active participation of the patient or clinician. Thus data can be conveyed routinely and automatically, allowing more computationally demanding analysis to be done by an external device, or allowing human review at a central location. A reduction in pulse amplitude and pulse amplitude variability are used to provide an indication of a heart failure exacerbation.

In another embodiment the monitor is not implanted but rather is attached or worn externally by the patient daily for extended periods, such as during sleep.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a functional block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 2a-2c provide various views of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 3a-3c provide various views of an alternate embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 4a-4e show top sectional views of a sensor portion of the housing for various embodiments illustrating the microphone sensor;

FIGS. 5a-5d show plan and sectional views illustrating the oxygen saturation and vascular plethysmography sensor;

FIG. 6 illustrates the use of the telemetry-at-a-distance feature of the invention;

FIGS. 7a-7f provide various views of the preferred and alternate embodiments of the telemetry system of invention;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the ECG sensors;

FIG. 9 illustrates a patient's ECG along with the phonocardiogram during a normal hemodynamic state and during an acute heart failure exacerbation;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the sound sensor;

FIG. 11 illustrates the time tracing of the ECG and vascular plethysmograph;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the vascular plethysmography sensor.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart which describes an alternate embodiment of the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the vascular plethysmography sensor.

FIG. 14 illustrates the time tracing of the lung volume and various physiologic signals during Cheyne-Stokes respiration;

FIG. 15 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the ECG sensor for the detection of Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

FIG. 16 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the vascular plethysmography sensor for the detection of Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

FIG. 17 is a flowchart which describes the processing performed by the electronic circuit on the output of the oxygen saturation and oxygen partial pressure sensors for the detection of Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

FIG. 18 illustrates the time tracing of various physiologic signals during activity-induced desaturation of hemoglobin.

FIG. 19 is a flowchart which describes the algorithm used for detecting activity-related decrease in oxygen.

FIG. 20 is a flowchart which describes the algorithm used for the unconditioned detection of a decrease in oxygen.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A functional block diagram of a monitor according to the invention is shown in FIG. 1. One or a plurality of sensors 10a, 10b, . . . 10n is connected to an electronic circuit 12, which in turn is connected to a patient alert 14, transmitter/receiver 16, and memory 18, with each of elements 14, 16 and 18 being optional. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic circuit 12 includes a low-power microprocessor. In alternate embodiments the microprocessor is excluded, or control and higher level processing is performed by a microcontroller, an embedded system, a programmable logic device such as a field-programmable logic array, or a combinatorial implementation of a state machine. In the preferred embodiment the transmitter/receiver 16 is an integrated radio frequency telemetry unit. Other embodiments of the transmitter/receiver are possible, including acoustic, optic, electrostatic, and magnetic. In yet another embodiment the receiver is simply a reed switch capable of sensing the presence of a strong magnet, so that the device can be turned on and off externally, but lacks post-manufacturing programmability. In still other embodiments the patient alert and transmitter/receiver might not be included, so that the device lacks the ability to receive or transmit information. Such a device, by design, may be intended not to be capable of downloading data it has acquired or informing the patient of a change in status. Rather, it may be intended to be explanted in order for the stored data to be accessed. In another embodiment, the monitor lacks a receiver and is intended to run continuously in the same mode from the time of implant, i.e., it lacks programmability.

The patient alert provides notification to the patient. A variety of embodiments are possible, including acoustic, mechanical vibration, optic, thermal, and electrical stimulation. In the preferred embodiment the patient alert is an inductive coil and magnetic which generates both sound and mechanical vibration. In an alternative embodiment, the patient alert function is incorporated into the electronic circuit 12 and transmitter/receiver 16.

An external view of the monitor 20 is illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3. In the preferred embodiment shown in FIGS. 2a-2c, the device is small, thin, and oblong, with smooth surfaces and a physiologic contour which minimizes tissue trauma and inflammation. The oblong geometry of the monitor housing 36 is desirable because it maximizes separation of

electrodes **22** and prevents rotation of the monitor within the tissue pocket, thereby allowing interpretation of the QRS morphology in an ECG sensed using electrodes **22**. An antenna **100**, mechanically stabilized and electrically insulated by an epoxy encasement **104**, facilitates radio frequency telemetry. Two ECG electrodes **22** are present in the preferred embodiment, one at each end of the oval formed by the monitor housing **36**. In the alternate embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **3a-3c**, three ECG electrodes **22** are present, one at each apex of the triangle formed by the device housing **36**. These three electrodes allow the three standard surface ECG leads I-III to be approximated. In another embodiment, four or more ECG electrodes might be used, with each orthogonal electrode pair providing orthogonal ECG signals. Alternatively, an embodiment lacking ECG electrodes is possible. A further alternative has a single ECG electrode with the monitor housing acting as the other electrode in the pair. In addition to the ECG electrodes, a working electrode **24** of an electrochemical sensor is also shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, such as that previously described in the art in U.S. Pat. No. 4,853,091, which is incorporated herein by reference. In the preferred embodiment this is specific for O<sub>2</sub> partial pressure, but other embodiments measure the concentrations or partial pressures of other metabolic gases or products, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, pH, and lactic acid.

A light source **26** and detector **28**, preferably LEDs and photodiode, respectively, are shown in FIG. **2c** and FIG. **3c**. In the preferred embodiment a single source and a single detector are used for both vascular plethysmography and for measuring the oxygen saturation of arterial hemoglobin. The source is capable of independently generating two discrete wavelengths of light, preferably at 660 and 940 nm, in a way well known to those skilled in the art. The source and detector are preferably placed on the side of the device that, following implantation, faces the chest wall, and are configured such that light cannot pass directly from the source to the detector. The placement on the side of the device that faces the chest wall maximizes the signal to noise ratio by 1) directing the signal toward the highly vascularized musculature and 2) shielding the source and detector from ambient light that enters the body through the skin. Alternatively, at the risk of increasing susceptibility to ambient light, the optical source and sensor can be placed on the face of the device that faces the skin of the patient. In this configuration it can be used to provide high-speed optical telemetry.

The location of a microphone diaphragm **30**, part of the preferred embodiment of the sound sensor, is indicated by the dotted line in FIGS. **2c** and **3c**. It is preferably placed such that it is directed toward the heart and lungs.

The embodiment of the sound sensor, which can be implemented using a microphone, accelerometer, or pressure transducer, is illustrated in FIG. **4**. The preferred embodiment is shown in FIG. **4a**, in which the cross section of the monitor housing **36** is shown. A mechanical to electrical transducer **38** is directly affixed to the inside of the housing **36**, and the acoustic properties of the housing **36** are such that the transducer successfully registers cardiac and pulmonary sounds. In particular, the resonant frequency of the housing **36** is outside the frequency range of interest, 5-300 Hz for heart sounds and 500-3000 Hz for pulmonary rales. In addition, no vibrational nodes occur at the site of the transducer for the frequency range of interest. The preferred embodiment is desirable because no additional manufacturing steps are required in the production of the monitor housing **36**. In addition to the ease of manufacturing that this

embodiment offers, it is desirable because the preferred thickness of the diaphragm is 0.005-0.015 inches, which is the typical wall thickness used in conventional implantable devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators.

The mechanical to electrical transducer **38**, preferably a piezoelectric element such as that provided by MSI (Measurement Specialties, Inc, Sensor Products Division, Folsom, Calif.), is attached at the middle of face of the monitor housing **36**. A pair of leads **40** of the transducer **38** are connected to the inputs of a signal conditioning circuit (not shown), which is contained in the electronic circuit **12** shown in FIG. **1**. The signal conditioning, filtering, and amplification appropriate for a piezoelectric sound transducer is well known in the field of sensors, and is therefore not presented here.

An alternate embodiment of the sound sensor establishes a mechanically well defined acoustic diaphragm **30** during the forming of the monitor housing **36**, as illustrated in FIG. **4b**. In order to avoid the need for additional manufacturing steps, the diaphragm **30** is created during the same manufacturing step in which the device housing **36** is formed. This is achieved by including concentric ridges and grooves in the die such that the illustrated pattern results. The resulting ridges and grooves in the formed device housing **36** produce a well-defined diaphragm **30** that vibrates according to the pressure wave of the incident sound, with greatest amplitude of oscillation at the diaphragm center. In an alternate manufacturing process, the ridges and grooves which define the diaphragm can be formed, coined, or machined in a separate step after the housing is formed or produced. Other arrangements of groves and ridges are possible. In an alternate embodiment, no groove is produced on the exterior of the housing. While this compromises the mechanical definition of the diaphragm, it provides a smooth exterior surface which minimizes the risk of infection.

In another alternate embodiment illustrated in FIG. **4c**, an annular disk or plate **32** with a circular hole **34** is attached to the inside of the monitor housing **36** using a laser weld, a resistance weld, glue, epoxy, or some other suitable attachment means. The annular disk or plate **32** can be a functional component of the monitor, such as a battery, capacitor, or circuit board. Because of the encircling rigid and relatively more massive annular disk or plate **32**, the portion of monitor housing **36** that is exposed through the circular hole **34** is a mechanically well-defined diaphragm **30**. When sound strikes the device housing **36**, the diaphragm **30** moves according to the pressure wave of the sound, with the greatest movement amplitude occurring at the center of the diaphragm. Depending on the properties of the housing, a complete annulus might not be necessary. Rather, curved or linear segments of supporting material attached to the inside of the device housing might adequately reduce the area of the diaphragm so that its resonant frequency is sufficiently high and no vibrational nodes are produced at the site of the mechanical to electrical transducer.

FIG. **4d** shows an alternate embodiment of the sound sensor. Here the device housing **36** is formed, stamped, or machined such that the diaphragm thickness, typically 0.005 inches, is less than the thickness of the surrounding housing. This provides a mechanically well-defined diaphragm **30** which, when sound strikes the device, undergoes the largest amplitude deflection at its center. Transducer **38** is used to sense vibrational motion of diaphragm **30**.

FIG. **4e** shows an alternate embodiment of the mechanical-to-electrical transducer, in which a laser diode **42** and photodetector **44**, such as a phototransistor, photodiode,

piezoelectric, or thermoelectric material such as PVDF, are configured so that transduction is performed by laser interferometry. The technology of focusing elements and related circuitry, not shown, are well developed in the art of interferometry, as discussed in the book "Handbook of Modern Sensors," by Jacob Fraden.

FIG. 5a shows the preferred embodiment of the combined O<sub>2</sub> saturation and vascular plethysmography sensor of the monitor 20, in which the light source 26, preferably parallel and oppositely oriented red and infrared LEDs, are positioned such that light is directed into the overlying tissue, and the light detector 28, preferably a photodiode, is positioned such that it collects light reflected by the overlying tissue. The electronic circuitry associated with the light source and sensor is well known for external pulse oximeters, and is described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,869,254 and 5,078,136, incorporated herein by reference. Tailoring the known art for novel use in an implantable, reflective configuration is straightforward. In alternate embodiments, the plethysmography sensor or the O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor, or both, might not be used in the monitor. Alternate embodiments of the plethysmography sensor use a single wavelength of light, or a broad spectrum of many wavelengths. In the alternate embodiments, the light source can be any source of radiant energy, including laserdiode, heated filament, and ultrasound transducer. The detector can be any detector of radiant energy, including phototransistor, photodetector, ultrasound transducer, piezoelectric material, and thermoelectric material. In still other alternate embodiments vascular plethysmography is performed with non-radiant methods, including mechanical strain, electrical impedance, and pressure. Alternate embodiments of the O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor might use more than two wavelengths. Alternatively, a single wavelength driven at two different current levels might be used, such as in the technique described by Cohen et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 4,815,469, which is incorporated herein by reference.

As with most of the sensors described here, the vascular plethysmography and arterial O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensors can be used in noninvasive, external embodiments, in contrast to incorporation in an implantable monitor. These optical sensors are particularly attractive candidates for an external embodiment, since electrical contact with the skin or direct contact with subcutaneous tissue is not necessary, in contrast to, for example, ECG leads and chemical sensors, respectively. Furthermore, the sensors can be made small and can conveniently attach to a peripheral portion of the body, such as finger, toe, or ear, in contrast to, for example, a surface microphone, which is optimally positioned over the heart or great vessels. Thus, patients are likely to tolerate regular use of these sensors for an extended period of time, such as during sleep each night. Particular embodiments include a finger cuff, a wristband, a configuration resembling a watch, and a configuration resembling a clip-on earring. The sensor could be tethered to a larger unit containing the bulk of the electronic circuitry. In this case, the monitor would be worn primarily when the patient is sleeping. Alternatively, the raw data from the sensors could be continuously telemetered to a larger processor, which might be worn on the patient's clothing or located in the patient's home. In this case, the monitor could be worn both during sleep and during activity. Nevertheless, despite the cost advantages of an external embodiment, such an approach necessarily requires patient cooperation. Because of the disadvantages associated with this, as described above in Discussion of the Prior Art, the preferred embodiment for these sensors is in an implanted, extravascular configuration.

Returning to the preferred embodiment of the combined vascular plethysmography and O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor shown in FIG. 5a, the source 26 and detector 28 are placed in separate wells, 46 and 48, respectively, that are created when the monitor housing 36 is machined, formed, or cast. In the preferred embodiment, each well 46 and 48 is formed using the minimum volume necessary to contain its feed-through connector and optical device. Locating the source and detector in separate wells ensures that no light passes directly between them. In the alternate embodiment shown in FIGS. 5c and 5d, source 26 and detector 28 are placed in the same well with an opaque barrier 50 placed between them. Returning to the preferred embodiment of FIGS. 5a and 5b, the source and the detector are physically positioned within the wells 46 and 48, respectively, such that the amount of light received at the detector is maximized. In particular, they are angled toward each other such that the directions of greatest optical power and sensitivity are aligned. Furthermore, in the preferred embodiment the optical devices have inherent directionality to avoid the need for lenses or other focusing elements, though these are used in alternate embodiments. The remaining space in the well is filled with epoxy 56 such that the surface of the monitor 20 is smooth and flat, thereby minimizing the risk of tissue trauma and infection. The optical source 26 and detector 28 are connected via feed-through connections 51, 52, respectively, to the electronic circuit 12, thus ensuring hermeticity. Placing the optical components 26 and 28 in wells 46 and 48 thus enhances optical isolation while maintaining hermeticity, in contrast to the prior art, which risked the integrity of the hermetic seal by using a transparent window, or sacrificed optical isolation and therefore performance of the sensor, by placing the optical components together in a header. Furthermore, the solution of the present invention is applicable to both devices with headers and those without.

FIG. 6 illustrates the placement of the external telemetry unit 116 in the patient's bedroom, which, using telemetry at a distance, allows the transfer of data to and from the implanted device, without the active participation of the patient 118 or clinician. This is in contrast to the current art, which requires both the cooperation of the patient and the active participation of a health care provider. For example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,408, incorporated herein by reference, a signal strength indicator is provided with allows the health care provider to optimally position the external telemetry antenna. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the external telemetry unit 116 is positioned in a location regularly frequented by the patient, such as the patient's bedroom, and is preferably connected to the telephone line 120, allowing transfer of data to a central location for further processing or review by a clinician.

Telemetry is preferably implemented in the implantable monitor using the TR1000, a single-chip, low-power, 916.5 MHz transceiver manufactured by RF Monolithics, Dallas, Tex. The operating frequency of 916.5 MHz is preferred because of the modest requirements on antenna size it imposes; a standard ¼ wavelength whip antenna for this frequency is just 8 cm long. The implanted nature of the monitor, however, precludes the use of a simple whip antenna. Furthermore, omnidirectional antenna gain, an advantage not offered by the whip antenna, is desirable since the relative orientation of the implanted monitor and external telemetry unit is not known a priori and cannot be controlled, in contrast to the present state of the art, in which a clinician manually maneuvers the external antenna in order to optimize the signal strength. These considerations lead to the preferred embodiment of the antenna for the implantable

monitor shown in FIG. 7a. The antenna 100 passes through the housing 36 of the monitor 20 via a feed-through connection 102, thus maintaining hermeticity. An insulating stabilizer 104 such as epoxy provides mechanical protection of the antenna 100 and electrically insulates it both from the overlying tissue and from the monitor housing 36, which acts as the antenna ground plane. This arrangement thus approximates the well-known stub antenna configuration. The antenna 100 is ideally 5 cm long. Referring now to FIG. 7b, which is a cross-sectional view of monitor 20 along lines 7b-7b, a transceiver 108 is grounded to the monitor housing 36, thereby establishing the ground plane. An optional tuning inductor 106 is placed between the transceiver 108 and the antenna 100, which compensates for the impedance loading effects of tissue and internal components of the monitor (not shown). The inductor is preferably adjusted so that the impedance seen by transceiver 108 is 50 ohms.

An alternate embodiment of the antenna is shown in FIG. 7c, where the antenna 100 is a flexible lead extending from a header 110 of the monitor 20. Alternatively, and in contrast to the header 110 which allows post-manufacturing attachment of the antenna 100, the base of the antenna 100 can be permanently secured with epoxy or other material to the monitor housing 36 during manufacture, a simpler and less expensive process than that required to form a functional header.

Yet another alternate embodiment of the antenna is shown in FIG. 7d and cross-sectional view 7e, where the antenna 100 is implemented using the well-known slotted plane configuration. Dotted lines indicate the locations of the positive 102 and ground 103 feed-through connections of the transceiver 108. An insulator 104, preferably epoxy, mechanically stabilizes and electrically insulates the antenna 100 from the housing 36 of the monitor 20 and the overlying tissue.

Still another alternate embodiment integrates the antenna 100 and ground plane 112 into the printed circuit board 114 used by the circuitry of the monitor, as shown in FIG. 7f. The antenna is thus placed entirely within the housing of the monitor. While internal placement of the antenna 100 will attenuate the signal transmitted from and received by the monitor, in some applications the reduced manufacturing costs may warrant this approach. The transceiver 108 is placed at the intersection of the antenna 100 and ground plane 112, and is connected to both.

In yet another embodiment the antenna is wrapped around the periphery of the monitor housing and insulated and secured in an epoxy encasement.

The implantable hemodynamic monitor is configured for subcutaneous or submuscular implantation. In the preferred embodiment, the routine operation of the monitor does not require patient participation or cooperation to monitor the patient's condition. The monitor automatically analyzes the data it acquires, recognizes a worsening of disease status, and notifies the patient of the need for physician consultation. As illustrated in FIG. 6, in the preferred embodiment an external telemetry unit 116 is available in the patient's home. When the implanted monitor recognizes worsening disease status, the patient is notified, and data is telemetered via the external telemetry unit 116 and via the telephone lines 120 to the physician or to a central location for further review.

In another embodiment the external home telemetry unit is not available. In this case when the patient is notified by way of an audible or vibrational warning signal from the monitor of potentially worsening disease status the patient should consult with a physician in person or over the telephone.

In yet another embodiment data is routinely and automatically conveyed to the external telemetry unit 116 which performs more computationally intensive analysis or delivers the data via telephone lines 120 to a central location for further analysis or review.

In still another embodiment, the patient may be required to actively participate in the routine telemetry of data to the external telemetry unit 116 or a central location, but would preferably not be required to actively participate in the data acquisition, thereby avoiding the disadvantages of noninvasive monitors as described above in Discussion of the Prior Art.

In an additional embodiment, data obtained from the sensors is combined with the patient's responses to questions concerning the patient's subjective condition, habits, or behavior posed by the external unit.

The electronic circuit shown in the functional block diagram of FIG. 1 provides the high level processing of the monitor. The preferred and alternative embodiments of the electronic circuit are now described. The implementation of the embodiments will be obvious to one skilled in the art, and will therefore not be presented in detail. The processing of data generated by the individual sensors will be described in detail below. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic circuit does not acquire and process data continuously: Rather, the electronic circuit contains a timer that periodically initiates data acquisition. In the preferred embodiment, one of the sensors is an accelerometer. The output of the accelerometer is used by the electronic circuit to condition data acquisition on the activity of the patient. Specifically, data is scheduled to be acquired and processed at one-hour intervals. Data is acquired at the scheduled time if the patient has been at rest for a predetermined period, preferably at least 10 minutes. If the rest condition is not satisfied then data is acquired the next time the condition is satisfied.

There are a variety of levels of information that the electronic circuit can extract from the collection of sensors. For example, the electronic circuit may simply store raw data for later retrieval and analysis by a physician. In this embodiment, the device functions primarily as a tool that allows the physician to optimize medical therapy or work up a possible exacerbation. Alternatively, the raw data might be stored over an extended but relatively short period of time, such as 24 hours, and periodically and routinely conveyed by means of the transmitter to an external module which performs high level diagnostic analysis or data archiving. Yet another alternative is the preferred embodiment, in which the electronic circuit includes a microprocessor used to derive a high-level clinical diagnosis from the collection of sensor outputs. For example, the electronic circuit might deduce that an acute heart failure exacerbation is developing and that the patient and physician should be notified. In this case the device would activate the patient alert 14 shown in FIG. 1 to inform the patient that medical attention should be sought. In the preferred embodiment, the alert is provided through an electromechanical transducer that generates sound and mechanical vibration, which instructs the patient to telemeter data from the implanted hemodynamic monitor to the physician or emergency room. The physician can then review the data, interview the patient, and determine what course of action is appropriate. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic circuit assesses whether an exacerbation is developing by comparing the contents of an alert counter to a predetermined threshold, programmed by the physician or manufacturer. The alert counter is incremented for each measure calculated by the electronic circuit that suggests an exacerbation is developing. In the preferred embodiment,

each measure is equally weighted, but in other embodiments more sensitive and specific measures may be weighted more heavily than less sensitive and specific measures. In other embodiments an arithmetic combination of the measures is compared to a predetermined threshold.

Turning now to the preferred and alternate embodiments of specific sensors and the processing of their respective outputs by the electronic circuit, the general observation is made that the electronic circuit can provide processing at a variety of levels, depending on the sensor involved and the embodiment of the electronic circuit. Consider the case in which the sensor is an ECG electrode pair. The electronic circuit may simply sample the sensor output and digitally store the waveform for later review by a physician. In this way the physician can examine the raw data for the development of ST segment depressions or other morphology abnormalities, which are well known to clinicians, that suggest acute heart failure or ischemia. Alternatively, the device may itself analyze the data for the development of morphology abnormalities that suggest acute heart failure or ischemia. In another embodiment, the circuit may extract and store higher level information, such as the RR interval. In this way morphology information is lost but beat-to-beat rate information is retained. A further alternative is that the circuit may analyze the beat-to-beat rate information to extract a measure of sympathetic/parasympathetic balance, such as the ratio of low frequency to high frequency variability, a measure that is well known in the art. See, for example, the book "Heart Rate Variability," by Malik, M., and Camm, A. J., Eds, Futura Publishing Company, Inc, 1995, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Thus, there is a hierarchy of abstraction that the electronic circuit might perform on the output of each sensor.

Two ECG electrodes **22** are used in the preferred embodiment, one at each end of the housing **36** of the monitor **20**, as illustrated in FIG. 2. An ECG signal is derived from these two electrodes, in a way well-known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, "Medical Instrumentation," by J. G. Webster, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, 1998.

In the preferred embodiment the electronic circuit **12** shown in FIG. 1 processes the output of the ECG electrodes as illustrated in the flow chart of FIG. 8. First, in step **60**, the ECG data is continuously sampled, preferably at 500 Hz for 5 minutes. Then, a short segment of the raw data, preferably 10 seconds in length, is stored at step **62** in long-term storage for later retrieval, thus allowing the physician to review the morphology for signs of ischemia. Next, the location of each QRS complex is identified in step **64** and stored in step **66** in memory for later use in the analysis of other sensor outputs. The intervals between QRS complexes are derived at step **68**. From this data series, measures of heart rate variability (HRV) are derived at step **70**, preferably the standard deviation of RR intervals, and the ratio of low to high frequency power, using methods well known to those skilled in the art. (See above referenced book by Malik, M., and Camm, A. J., Eds., and references contained therein.) An increase in sympathetic tone reflected in the HRV measures is consistent with a developing heart failure exacerbation. These HRV measures are then stored at step **72** in long-term memory for later retrieval and review by a physician. The electronic circuit computes the average and standard deviations of recent HRV measures at step **74**, preferably using those obtained over the last 24 hours. The number of current HRV measures that differ from their respective recent average by more than 1.5 times their respective standard devia-

tions is counted at step **76**, and this sum is added to the alert counter contained in the electronic circuit at step **78**.

In alternate embodiments of the invention the variability over specific frequency ranges is examined. In particular, the presence of respiratory fluctuations is tested by examining variability in the range 0.17 Hz to 0.4 Hz, and the presence of Mayer waves is tested by examining variability in the range 0.03 Hz to 0.1 Hz. The absence of fluctuations in these frequency bands suggests that disease status is worsening.

In another alternate embodiment HRV is based not on the intervals between cardiac contractions, but instead on the number of cardiac contractions occurring during predetermined counting intervals. Such an approach to HRV analysis is described in the article by Turcott and Teich entitled "Fractal Character of the Electrocardiogram: Distinguishing Heart-Failure and Normal Patients," 1996, *Ann. Biomed. Engr.*, 24:269-293, incorporated herein by reference.

HRV analysis ultimately requires the times of cardiac contractions or some other cardiac event or point in the cardiac cycle. In the preferred embodiment these are obtained using the ECG electrodes **22** incorporated into the monitor housing **36**, as shown in FIG. 2. Other embodiments of HRV analysis are based on nonelectrical techniques for determining the times of cardiac contractions. Examples of nonelectrical modalities include vascular plethysmography and heart sounds (described below), as well as ultrasound and pressure transduction. By transmitting an ultrasound signal from the housing of an implantable device or from the surface of the body, and by monitoring the reflected wave, ultrasound can be used to identify the locations in time of atrial or ventricular contractions. Alternatively, a lower power and higher frequency signal can be used to detect pulsations in the vasculature near the ultrasound transducer. Since these pulsations are generated from ventricular systole, they provide a marker of a particular point in the cardiac cycle, and can thus serve as the basis for HRV analysis. A pressure transducer placed extravascularly can similarly detect systolic pulsations in the nearby vasculature since during the pulsation the expanding arteries and arterioles increase in volume and thereby increase the hydrostatic pressure of the interstitial fluid. A pressure transducer placed in an intracardiac location can obviously provide a robust indication of the times of cardiac contractions, but such a placement has several undesirable consequences as described above in Background of the Invention.

In the preferred embodiment, the occurrence of the QRS complex represents the time of ventricular contractions. In alternate embodiments R waves, Q waves, T waves, and other individual components of the ECG are used to represent the time of contraction. In alternate embodiments based on the intracardiac electrogram, fiducial points in the signal are taken to represent the time of contraction, though these may not correspond in an obvious way to the waves and complexes of a standard surface ECG. In still other embodiments, the occurrence of a P wave or other marker of atrial activity is used as a fiducial point. Basing HRV analysis on the P wave has the advantage of more directly reflecting the autonomic modulation of the sinus node, since the effect of variable delay through the atrioventricular node is eliminated. However, P-wave detection or detection of other markers of atrial activity has the disadvantage of being more technically difficult.

FIG. 9 illustrates a phonocardiogram from the sound sensor with a patient in the normal state **406**, and during a heart failure exacerbation **408**. For timing reference the ECG **400** is also illustrated. As is well known to clinicians, extra heart sounds (S3, S4) or 'gallops,' develop during a heart

failure exacerbation. Furthermore, the decreased cardiac contractility associated with an exacerbation decreases the force with which the tricuspid and mitral valves close, thereby decreasing the amplitude and energy of the S1 sound. In addition, the increased arterial blood pressure associated with an exacerbation increases the force with which the and aortic valve closes, thereby increasing the amplitude and energy of the S2 sound. Finally, the pulmonary rales, discussed below, of an acute heart failure exacerbation adds low amplitude, high frequency noise to the phonocardiogram. These changes can be seen in FIG. 9 by comparing the normal phonocardiogram 406 to that representing an acute heart failure exacerbation 408.

In the preferred embodiment the electronic circuit 12 shown in FIG. 1 processes the output of the sound sensor as illustrated in the flow chart of FIG. 10. First, in step 80 the phonocardiogram data is sampled continuously and simultaneously with the ECG signal, preferably at 1 kHz for 5 minutes. Then in step 82 a short segment of the raw data, preferably 10 seconds in length, is stored in long-term storage for later retrieval, thus allowing the physician to review the morphology of the phonocardiogram for signs of an acute heart failure exacerbation. Next, at step 83 the location of each QRS complex is retrieved from memory, having been stored by the electronic circuit when the electronic circuit analyzed the output of the ECG sensor. Next, the energy of the four heart sounds is determined at step 84 by integrating the magnitude of the phonocardiogram signal over windows located relative to the QRS complex. Taking  $t=0$  to be the location of a given QRS complex, in the preferred embodiment S1 is determined by integrating over the window  $0 \leq t \leq 50$  msec, S2 is determined by integrating over the window  $50 \leq t \leq 150$  msec, S3 is determined by integrating over the window  $150 \leq t \leq 250$  msec, S4 is determined by integrating over the window  $-200 \leq t \leq 0$  msec. These windows may be further optimized using average clinical data or data from a specific patient. In another embodiment the window sizes and locations might be made functions of the RR interval. In still other embodiments, function fitting to the time series, rather than integration, might be performed. For example, the functions

$$f_i(t) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp(-(t-b)^2/2\sigma^2)$$

might be fit to the square of the phonocardiogram signal, where  $a$  provides a measure of the total energy of the heart sound,  $b$  identifies the location of the sound in time,  $\sigma$  provides a measure of the sound's duration, and  $i$  indicates with which sound  $S_i$ , the particular function  $f_i$ , is associated. Still other embodiments might examine heart sound maximum amplitude, average amplitude, integrated amplitude, or duration.

Returning to the preferred embodiment, the heart sound energy measures are respectively averaged at step 86 over all the beats from the present data set, yielding averages for S1-S4. These four values are stored in long-term memory for later retrieval and review by a physician at step 88. The electronic circuit then computes the average and standard deviations of recent heart sound energy values at step 90, preferably using those obtained over the last 24 hours. The number of current heart sound measures that differ from their respective recent average by more than 1.5 times their

respective standard deviations is counted at step 92, and this sum is added to the alert counter contained in the electronic circuit at step 94.

Pulmonary rales, which are high-pitched crackles associated with the pulmonary edema of an acute heart failure exacerbation, can be recognized from the sound sensor in a variety of ways. In the preferred embodiment, lung sounds are examined using the portion of the phonocardiogram not covered by the heart sound windows described above, i.e., the interval extending from 250 msec after one QRS complex to 200 msec before the next QRS complex. The average amplitude of the phonocardiogram is calculated by summing the magnitudes of all the samples in all the lung sound windows of the phonocardiogram, step 81 of FIG. 10, and dividing by the total number of samples, step 83. The number of samples is preferably a power of two, so that, as is obvious to one skilled in the art, division is implemented by a right shift. This measure of pulmonary rales is then stored in long-term memory at step 85 for later retrieval and review by a physician. In addition, the electronic circuit computes the average and standard deviations of pulmonary rales measures at step 87, preferably using those obtained over the last 24 hours. If the present pulmonary rales measure differs from the recent average by more than 1.5 times the standard deviations as determined at step 89, then the alert counter contained in the electronic circuit is incremented at step 91, otherwise, computation terminates with step 93.

Other embodiments of the pulmonary rales measure are possible. For example, in one embodiment the analog output of the sound sensor is bandpass filtered, e.g., using a low frequency cutoff of 400 Hz and a high frequency cutoff of 500 Hz, thereby eliminating the heart sounds, which are located below 300 Hz, and providing antialiasing filtering. The signal is then sampled at 1 kHz, and the sum of the magnitudes of each sample is computed. Alternatively, the sum of the squares of each sample can be computed. In another embodiment a higher frequency range is examined, such as 500-3000 Hz. In yet another embodiment the degree of pulmonary rales is quantified by processing in the analog domain. In this embodiment, the output of the sound sensor is rectified and integrated with analog circuits, the design and construction of which are known to those skilled in the art. The integrated output thus serves as the quantitative measure of pulmonary rales.

In alternate embodiments, the presence of pulmonary edema is detected with more direct measures than lung sounds. Thoracic impedance and ultrasound are two specific alternate embodiments. In addition to the changes in respiratory pattern associated with the Cheyne-Stokes respiration of pulmonary edema, described below, which both of these signals can detect, pulmonary edema will cause changes in their baseline readings. Specifically, pulmonary edema will cause a decrease in the baseline thoracic impedance, and an increase in reflected ultrasound signal from the lung fields.

The vascular plethysmograph is preferably obtained using a reflectance optical system, as described above in association with FIG. 5. A typical plethysmograph 402, 404, along with the ECG 400, is illustrated in FIG. 11. The signal 402 obtained using a wide band filter is shown in the middle trace, while the signal 404 obtained using a narrow band filter is shown at the bottom of the figure. To minimize sensitivity to motion, a narrow band filter centered at 15 Hz is preferred.

In a normal resting state, the autonomic nervous system exhibits increased parasympathetic activity and decreased sympathetic activity. The enhanced parasympathetic tone is

reflected in greater fluctuations in heart rate. In particular, fluctuations associated with respiration are more pronounced. In contrast, when the body is stressed, as during an acute heart failure exacerbation, sympathetic tone is enhanced, and the respiratory fluctuations are diminished, a property that can be used as a marker of heart failure disease status, as described above in conjunction with FIG. 8. Changes in the autonomic balance can be detected in the pulse signal that is measured using vascular plethysmography. Since the time of the pulse is determined by the time of cardiac contraction, HRV analysis can be applied using the pulse times determined from vascular plethysmography. In this way, an electrical ECG signal is not necessary for HRV analysis. Other alternate embodiments of HRV analysis include those based on heart sounds, ultrasound, mechanical transduction, and pressure transduction, which, like vascular plethysmography and the ECG, can be used to identify the contraction times of the heart.

In addition to the timing of the pulse, the amplitude of the pulse also gives information about the state of the autonomic nervous system. In a normal resting state, when the autonomic nervous system shows increased parasympathetic activity and decreased sympathetic activity, the respiration-associated fluctuations in the output of the autonomic nervous system result in fluctuations in the pulse amplitude that occur in phase with respiration. Slower fluctuations, occurring over 10–30 sec, are also apparent. These likely arise from the well-known Mayer waves, which are naturally occurring 10–30 sec fluctuations in arterial pressure, thought to be due to fluctuations in the degree of vasoconstriction. During stress, as the autonomic nervous system balance favors sympathetic activation, vasoconstriction leads to a reduction in the average pulse amplitude. In addition, both the respiration-associated fluctuations in pulse amplitude and the lower-frequency Mayer waves diminish. Thus, during an acute heart failure exacerbation or general worsening of disease severity, both the pulse amplitude and the variability of the pulse amplitude decrease. These features are used to recognize a developing exacerbation as described below.

The recorded data is processed as illustrated in FIG. 12, in which the increased sympathetic tone associated with an acute heart failure exacerbation or worsening disease status is recognized by detecting a diminution of pulse amplitude and a diminution in pulse amplitude variability. After narrow-band filtering, the plethysmograph is digitally sampled in step 162, preferably synchronously with the ECG previously described. In the preferred embodiment 5 minutes of data are acquired. Using the previously stored location of each QRS complex (step 66, FIG. 8) as a marker at step 164, the maximum and minimum values attained by the plethysmography signal in a window following the marker are obtained at steps 166 and 168, respectively. The window length is preferably 200 msec. The difference between the maximum and the minimum is a measure of the pulse amplitude for the given heart beat. It is calculated in step 170, and is retained in memory at step 172. When the end of the data is reached at step 174, a short segment of calculated pulse amplitudes, preferably 60 seconds in length, is stored in long-term storage at step 176 for later retrieval, thus allowing the physician to review the evolution of the pulse amplitude signal. In addition, the average and standard deviation of the pulse amplitude signal is calculated over the entire duration of the recording at step 178. These pulse amplitude measures are then stored in long-term memory for later retrieval and review by a physician at step 180. In addition, the data are analyzed as follows. In general terms,

in the preferred embodiment both the pulse amplitude and the variability of the pulse amplitude are tested for a decrease in magnitude. The pulse amplitude is tested by calculating the average pulse amplitude from the current data set and comparing it to the average pulse amplitude calculated over the last 24 hours. The comparison is made relative to the standard deviation of the pulse amplitude calculated over the last 24 hours. Similarly, the variability of the pulse amplitude is tested by calculating the standard deviation of the pulse amplitude from the current data set and comparing it to the average standard deviation of the pulse amplitude calculated over the last 24 hours. The comparison is made relative to the standard deviation of the standard deviation of the pulse amplitude calculated over the last 24 hours. Specifically, the electronic circuit computes at step 182 the average and standard deviations of the recent pulse amplitude measures, preferably using those obtained over the last 24 hours. At step 184 the current pulse amplitude average is compared to the average of recently stored values. If it is less than the average by more than 1.5 times the standard deviation of the recent averages, then the alert counter contained in the electronic circuit is incremented at step 186. Similarly, if the current standard deviation is less than the average of recently stored standard deviations by more than 1.5 times the standard deviation of the recent standard deviations, step 188, then the alert counter contained in the electronic circuit is incremented at step 190. Otherwise, the algorithm terminates at step 189.

The preferred embodiment calculates the total variability of pulse amplitude over 5 minutes. In alternate embodiments, the variability over specific frequency ranges is examined. In particular, the presence of respiratory fluctuations is tested by examining variability in the range 0.17 Hz to 0.4 Hz, and the presence of Mayer waves is tested by examining variability in the range 0.03 Hz to 0.1 Hz. The absence of fluctuations in these frequency bands suggests that disease status is worsening.

An alternate embodiment is possible in which the ECG signal is not used. Rather, as illustrated in FIG. 13, the plethysmography pulses are identified by threshold crossings. After narrow-band filtering, the plethysmograph is digitally sampled in step 130. Proceeding sample by sample through the data at step 132 until the end of the data is reached at step 134, crossings of a predetermined threshold are located at step 136. At each threshold crossing, the minimum value attained by the plethysmography in a preceding time window is located at step 138. Next, at step 140, the maximum value achieved in a time window following the threshold crossing is located. Both windows are preferably 100 msec. The difference between the maximum and the minimum is a measure of the pulse amplitude for the given heart beat. The difference is calculated in step 142, and is retained in memory at step 144. Once the pulse amplitudes are obtained, i.e., the end of the data is reached at step 134, the remainder of the algorithm follows that of the preferred embodiment, described above in association with FIG. 12. Briefly, a short segment of calculated pulse amplitudes is stored in long-term storage at step 146, and the variability of the pulse amplitudes are characterized. Trends in both the amplitude (steps 148, 154) and the variability of the amplitude (steps 148, 158) are determined. Trends toward decreasing pulse amplitude or decreasing amplitude variability are interpreted as reflecting an increase in sympathetic tone, and the alert counter is incremented, steps 156 and 160, respectively.

An alternate embodiment examines the rate of change of vascular volume, rather than the amplitude of the volume

change as described above. This signal can be derived in either the analog or digital domain, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

Another physiologic signal that is useful in assessing hemodynamic status is the respiratory pattern. A characteristic respiratory pattern, called periodic breathing or Cheyne-Stokes respiration, is associated with the declining hemodynamic status of an acute heart failure exacerbation, and is thought to be an indirect result of developing pulmonary edema. As illustrated schematically in FIG. 14 with the tracing of lung volume 410 as a function of time, periods of apnea (absence of breathing) alternate with periods of hyperventilation. During the apneic period, blood O<sub>2</sub> saturation 412 falls and blood CO<sub>2</sub> content 414 increases. The increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels result in a falling blood pH 416. Since the tissue is in equilibrium with the blood, the changes in chemical concentrations and pH that occur in the blood stream will be detected at the interface between the monitor housing and the tissue. During the apneic phase, as the blood O<sub>2</sub> level 412 falls, the autonomic nervous system enters an increasing sympathetic state induced by hypoxia. As illustrated in the figure, the heart rate 418 increases and, due to vasoconstriction induced by the sympathetic state, the pulse amplitude 420 falls, as assessed by vascular plethysmography. Subtle but significant modulation to the average heart rate 418 and pulse amplitude 420 are induced by respiration. During the apneic phase these modulations are absent. Their return marks the onset of the hyperventilation phase. Early in this phase the respiratory oscillations are rapid and of large amplitude. Later in the phase, in concert with the diminishing vigor and rate of respiration, the amplitude and frequency of the heart rate 418 and pulse amplitude 420 oscillations decrease. The Cheyne-Stokes respiratory pattern can thus be detected in a variety of general ways, including methods that directly assess the mechanical changes in the thorax associated with breathing, methods that indirectly assess these changes through their effects on heart rate and pulse amplitude, and methods that measure metabolic gases and chemicals and recognize the oscillatory changes that occur over time scales consistent with the Cheyne-Stokes respiratory pattern.

In the preferred embodiment, the monitor detects the presence of Cheyne-Stokes respiration using a number of methods. The mechanical changes associated with respiration are assessed using HRV derived from the ECG, the sympathetic/parasympathetic balance is assessed using vascular plethysmography, and the oxygen level of the body is measured using the extravascular blood O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor and the electrochemical tissue O<sub>2</sub> sensor. Numerous other methods are possible. The mechanical changes associated with respiration can be detected using impedance plethysmography, a technique well known to those skilled in the art. Ultrasound can be used to determine thoracic diameter and thus estimate lung volume directly. In yet another alternate embodiment respiration is sensed using an pressure transducer placed within the pleural cavity and connected to the implantable hemodynamic monitor. Chemical sensors other than O<sub>2</sub> are used in alternate embodiments, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, pH, and lactic acid. Consider first the preferred embodiment of the assessment of respiratory pattern for the detection of Cheyne-Stokes respiration. As shown in FIG. 15, HRV is used by first sampling the ECG at step 200. The location of each QRS complex is identified in step 202 and is stored in memory at step 203 for later use in the analysis of pulse amplitude, described below. The RR intervals are derived from the QRS complexes in step 204. A pointer is initialized to point to the first RR interval in the sequence at step 206.

A temporary array is filled with a predetermined number N of RR intervals in step 208. In the preferred embodiment, N is set equal to 32, which allows subsequent analysis to recognize respiratory rates between 10 and 30 breaths per minute. At step 210, the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) of the temporary array is obtained, preferably using a special purpose digital signal processing integrated circuit. At step 212, the average RR interval over the data in the temporary array is taken from the dc value of the FFT result and assigned to the variable AVERR<sub>i</sub>. The maximum ac component of the FFT result is assigned to the variable MAXAC<sub>i</sub> at step 214. If this value is greater than a predetermined threshold  $\theta$  then the variable MAXFREQ<sub>i</sub> is assigned the corresponding frequency as shown in step 218, otherwise, it is assigned the value zero, as shown in step 220. The test of whether all RR intervals have been processed is performed at step 222. If not, then the pointer is incremented at step 224, and control returns to step 208. If all RR intervals have been processed, then control continues at step 226, where all values of MAXAC<sub>i</sub> are examined to calculate the maximum difference in respiratory amplitude during the present analysis. If this difference is greater than a predetermined threshold  $\theta_{MAXAC}$ , tested at step 228, then the alert counter is incremented at step 230. Next, at step 232, the maximum difference in the respiratory frequency is calculated. If this difference is greater than a predetermined threshold  $\theta_{MAXFREQ}$ , tested at step 234, then the alert counter is incremented at step 236. Finally, at step 238, the maximum difference in the average RR interval is calculated. If this difference is greater than a predetermined threshold  $\theta_{AVERR}$ , tested at step 240, then the alert counter is incremented at step 242, otherwise, the algorithm terminates at step 241. As will be obvious to one skilled in the art, there are a variety of alternate possible embodiments of the analysis of HRV for the assessment of respiratory pattern. Considering next the analysis of the sympathetic/parasympathetic balance assessed by vascular plethysmography, we note that in the context of Cheyne-Stokes respiration, oscillations in the sympathetic/parasympathetic balance that occur on the order of a few minutes are of interest. This is in contrast to longer-term and slower shifts in the sympathetic/parasympathetic balance, the analysis of which was described above in reference to FIGS. 8, 12, and 13. The analysis is presented in FIG. 16, where after narrow-band filtering, the plethysmograph is digitally sampled in step 250, preferably of 10 minutes duration and synchronously with the ECG previously described. Using the previously stored location of each QRS complex (step 203, FIG. 15) as a marker, the maximum and minimum values attained by the plethysmography signal in a window following the marker are obtained at steps 254 and 256, respectively. The window length is preferably 200 msec. The difference between the maximum and the minimum is a measure of the pulse amplitude for the given heart beat. It is calculated in step 262, and is retained in memory at step 264. When the end of the data is reached at step 258, the calculated pulse amplitudes are fetched from memory and loaded into an array, shown in step 266. Since the FFT algorithm requires 2<sup>n</sup> data points, zeros are appended as necessary as shown in step 268, a process known as zero padding and well-known to those familiar with the art. Next, at step 270, the FFT is computed, preferably using a special-purpose digital signal processing integrated circuit. The results are analyzed in step 272 in order to identify the frequency component with the greatest amplitude. If, as tested in step 274, the frequency corresponding to this component lies between 0.005 and 0.02 Hz, the frequency range associated with Cheyne-Stokes respi-

ration, and if, as tested in step 278, the amplitude of this maximum component exceeds a predetermined threshold, then the alert counter is incremented at step 280. As will be obvious to one skilled in the art, a variety of alternate embodiments of the analysis of respiratory pattern exist.

Finally, turning to the detection of Cheyne-Stokes respiration using the blood O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor and the tissue electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensor, in the preferred embodiment both of these signals are analyzed according to the same algorithm. Consequently, the algorithm is described with reference to a generic O<sub>2</sub> sensor. As shown in FIG. 17, the O<sub>2</sub> signal is first digitally sampled in step 300 using the preferred sampling rate of 500 Hz. A running average is computed in step 302, thereby minimizing high frequency artifacts. The preferred window length for the running average is approximately 1 sec. Next, the maximum and minimum values attained by the O<sub>2</sub> signal are determined, as shown in steps 304 and 306, respectively. The difference between these is calculated, step 308, and if greater than the predetermined threshold  $\theta_{O_2}$ , tested at step 310, the alert counter is incremented, step 312, otherwise, the algorithm terminates, step 314.

In an alternate embodiment, the number of periods of apnea occurring in a predetermined interval, such as 30 minutes, is counted. An increasing number of apneic periods indicates that disease status is worsening.

In still another alternate embodiment, the severity of the apnea is assessed by the duration of the apneic episode.

Still another embodiment recognizes the oscillations in respiratory depth and rate that occur with periodic breathing in the absence of true apnea. The frequency of the oscillations, the magnitude of change between deep and shallow breathing, and the change in respiratory rate are used as markers for disease severity.

In Cheyne-Stokes respiration, the saturation of hemoglobin with oxygen decreases because respiration ceases during the apneic phase. A different mechanism can also lead to the partial desaturation of hemoglobin. In this second mechanism desaturation is associated with activity. For a patient in acute heart failure, hemodynamic status is in a tenuous balance. The relatively minor increased demand of simple physical activity, such as walking across a room, can be enough to exceed the hemodynamic reserve. This process is exacerbated by the presence of pulmonary edema, which hinders the oxygenation of blood in the lungs. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18, an increase in physical activity 430 is associated with a decrease in O<sub>2</sub> saturation 432. As the O<sub>2</sub> level of the blood falls, the body resorts to anaerobic metabolism, which increases the level of lactic acid in the blood. The resulting acidemia is reflected in the falling pH 436, a process which is partially attenuated by the buffering action of the blood, in which free hydrogen combines with bicarbonate ion to yield CO<sub>2</sub> and water, thus increasing the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration 434 in the blood. At the same time, because of the increased sympathetic drive induced by hypoxia, the heart rate 438 increases and the pulse amplitude 440 decreases.

As suggested by FIG. 18, physical-activity-associated desaturation can be detected by monitoring a variety of physiological signals, including CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, pH, heart rate, and pulse amplitude. In the preferred embodiment, activity-related desaturation is detected by simultaneously monitoring the outputs of an activity sensor and the electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensor. The arterial hemoglobin saturation sensor is an alternative to the electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensor, but it has the disadvantage of being more sensitive to motion

artifact. In contrast to the preferred embodiments of the analysis of the other sensors, which were conditioned on the patient being at rest, as described above, the present analysis is conditioned on the patient being active. As illustrated in FIG. 19, the output of a physical activity sensor is sampled at step 450 and compared to a predetermined threshold  $\theta_A$  at step 452. If the threshold is not exceeded, the algorithm terminates 460. Otherwise, the output of the O<sub>2</sub> sensor is sampled 454 and compared to a predetermined threshold  $\theta_{O_2}$  at step 456. If O<sub>2</sub> level is below the threshold then the alert counter is incremented in step 458, otherwise, the algorithm is terminated at 460.

Desaturation of hemoglobin is a nonspecific event. As described above in association with FIG. 14 it can be due to lack of respiration in the apneic phase of Cheyne-Stokes respiration, or as just described in association with FIG. 18 it can be due to increased physical activity and insufficient hemodynamic reserve. There are other causes for intermittent desaturation in addition to these. For example, the formation of a mucus plug in a pulmonary bronchiole or bronchus can lead to partial desaturation, a process which does not necessarily reflect the underlying hemodynamic status. In the preferred embodiment, the detection of Cheyne-Stokes-associated desaturation is conditioned on the patient being at rest, and the detection of activity-associated desaturation is conditioned on the patient being active. Conditioning the analysis in this way improves the specificity of the detection algorithm. In the preferred embodiment we perform one additional analysis of the O<sub>2</sub> sensor in which the analysis is not conditioned on other factors such as activity. Increments to the alert counter from this algorithm are thus less specific than from other sources, but because conditioning is not imposed they are more sensitive. In the preferred embodiment the oxygen sensor used by this algorithm is the electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensor. Other sensors such as the arterial O<sub>2</sub> saturation sensor can be used, but the electrochemical sensor is advantageous because it is less susceptible to motion artifact. The algorithm is presented in FIG. 20, where the output of the O<sub>2</sub> sensor is first sampled at step 462 then averaged, step 464. If the average is below a predetermined threshold at step 466 then the alert counter is incremented at step 468, otherwise, the algorithm is terminated at step 470.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for monitoring the progression of the disease state of a patient comprising the steps of;

(a) sensing a pulse amplitude signal indicative of cardiac contraction of said patient's heart;

(b) identifying amplitude changes within said sensed signal over time;

(c) calculating a measure of autonomic tone based on said identified amplitude changes;

(d) repeating steps (a) through (c) to acquire a plurality of autonomic tone measures; and

(e) analyzing said plurality of autonomic tone measures to provide an indication of the progression of the disease state of said patient.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said disease state comprises one or more of heart failure, diabetic neuropathy, cardiac ischemia, sleep apnea and hypertension.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of sensing a pulse amplitude signal comprises sensing a vascular plethysmography signal.

4. The method of claim 1 and further including the step of storing a prescribed duration of the pulse amplitude signals in a long term memory.

25

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of sensing a pulse amplitude signal comprises sensing a measure of variability of said signal amplitude.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein said step (c) includes calculating a standard deviation of the pulse amplitudes. 5

7. The method of claim 1 wherein said step (e) includes the steps of calculating an average and a standard deviation of said plurality of autonomic tone measures.

8. The method of claim 7 and further including the step of determining a number n of a autonomic tone measures that differ by more than a prescribed amount from said average. 10

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said prescribed amount is a number greater than 1.5 time the calculated standard deviation.

10. The method of claim 1 and further including the step of using said output from step (e) to trigger a warning of the patient's changing condition. 15

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said step of triggering a warning includes inducing a physically perceptible stimulation of the patient.

12. The method of claim 1 and further including the step of periodically automatically telemetering some or all of the data collected and calculated in steps (a) through (e) to a receiver external to said patient.

26

13. A method for monitoring the progression of the disease state of a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) sensing a pulse amplitude signal indicative of cardiac contractions of said patient's heart;

(b) calculating a measure of autonomic tone based on amplitude variations of said sensed pulse amplitude signal;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) to acquire a plurality of autonomic tone measures;

(d) analyzing said plurality of autonomic tone measures to provide an indication of the progression of the disease state of said patient.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein said measure of autonomic tone is based on a number of said sensed pulse amplitude signals occurring in each of a plurality of predetermined counting intervals.

15. The method of claim 13 wherein said pulse amplitude signal is a measure of arteria pulse.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein said measure of said arterial pulse is a vascular plethysmography signal. 20

17. The method of claim 13 wherein said step of sensing a pulse amplitude signal is performed using ultrasound.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	监测自主音调的方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US6942622</a>	公开(公告)日	2005-09-13
申请号	US10/208081	申请日	2002-07-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	标兵		
申请(专利权)人(译)	PACESETTER, INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	PACESETTER, INC.		
[标]发明人	TURCOTT ROBERT		
发明人	TURCOTT, ROBERT		
IPC分类号	A61B5/02 A61B5/0205 A61B5/00 A61B5/0295 A61B5/021 A61B5/0452		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0002 A61B5/02 A61B5/0205 A61B5/6816 A61B5/6817 A61B2562/0204 A61B5/4035		
代理机构(译)	MITCHELL, 史蒂芬M.		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

一种通过跟踪自主神经张力来监测患者血液动力学状态进展的方法。例如,该方法可以应用于患有心力衰竭,糖尿病性神经病,心肌缺血,睡眠呼吸暂停和高血压的患者。可植入或其他移动监测器感测脉冲幅度信号,例如血管体积描记信号。大于心跳到心跳量表的标度上的信号幅度的变化指示自主音调的变化。脉冲幅度和脉冲幅度可变性的显著降低表明心力衰竭恶化或其他疾病状态改变。该信息可用于警告患者或医疗保健提供者患者注意力的变化。

