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(54) **MEDICAL LOG APPARATUS AND METHOD**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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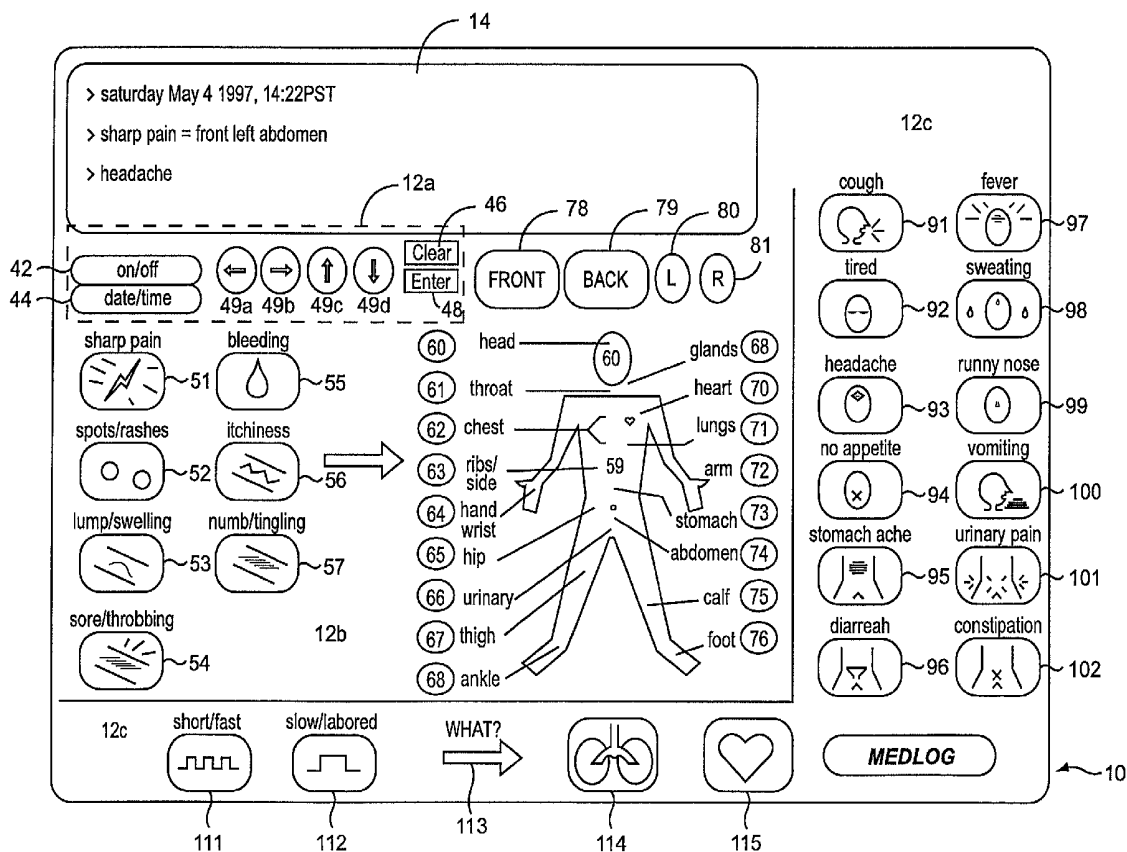
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An electronic, hand-held, easy-to-use, icon driven medical log that can be easily used by the elderly, children, the sick, the incapacitated and those with minimal computer skills. The medical log includes a first set of icons each representative of a different bodily condition and a second set of icons each representative of a different bodily location. A third set of icons is also provided to control the operation of the medical log. The medical log is initialized by programming the date and time into the device using the control icons. Once the medical log is initialized, a patient or a caretaker can make entries into the medical log by entering a bodily condition by selecting one of the first set of icons. The bodily location where the patient is experiencing discomfort is then entered into the medical log by selecting one of the second set of icons. The date and time the condition and bodily location was entered into the medical log is automatically stored in the log for later retrieval. Entries into the medical log can be made at prescheduled times each day or whenever the patient is experiencing discomfort. By consistently entering such information, an accurate log including the date, time, condition and location of the patient's ailments are recorded. Since information is entered into the log in a simple two-step operation using easy-to-understand icons, almost any patient or caretaker, regardless of their lack of computer skills or medical condition, can successfully use the present invention.



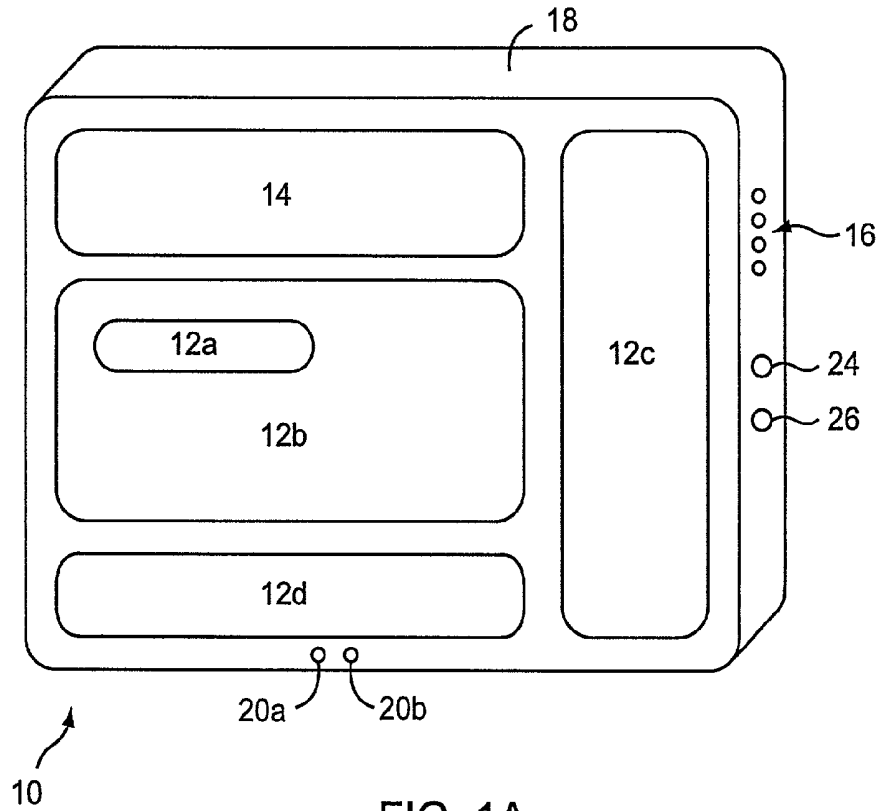


FIG. 1A

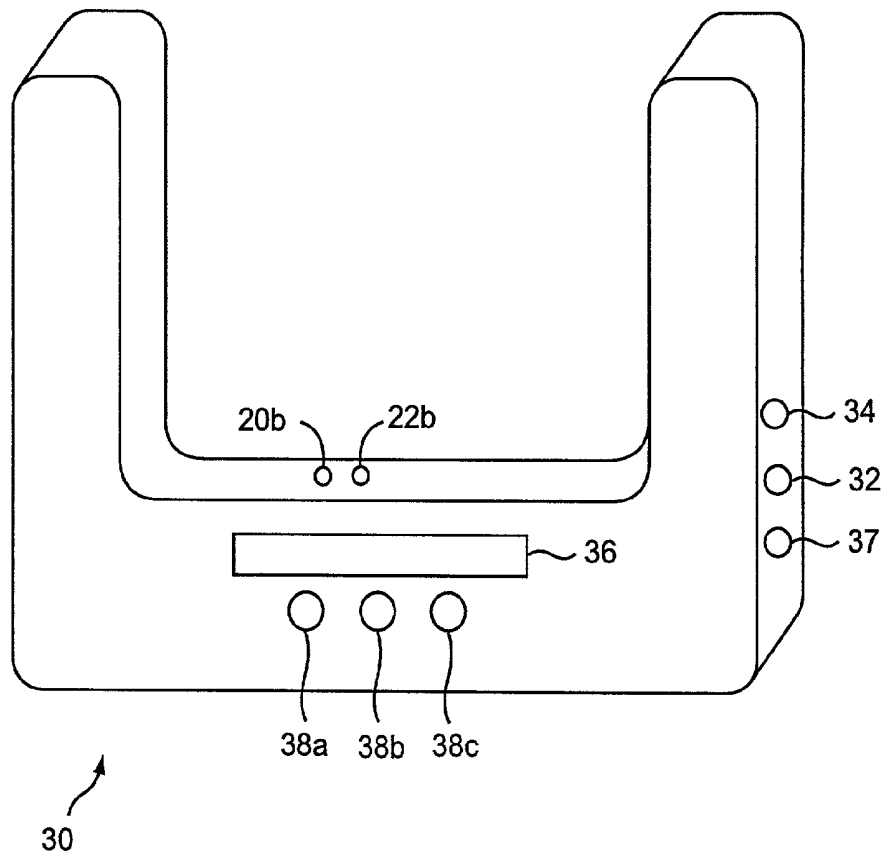


FIG. 1B

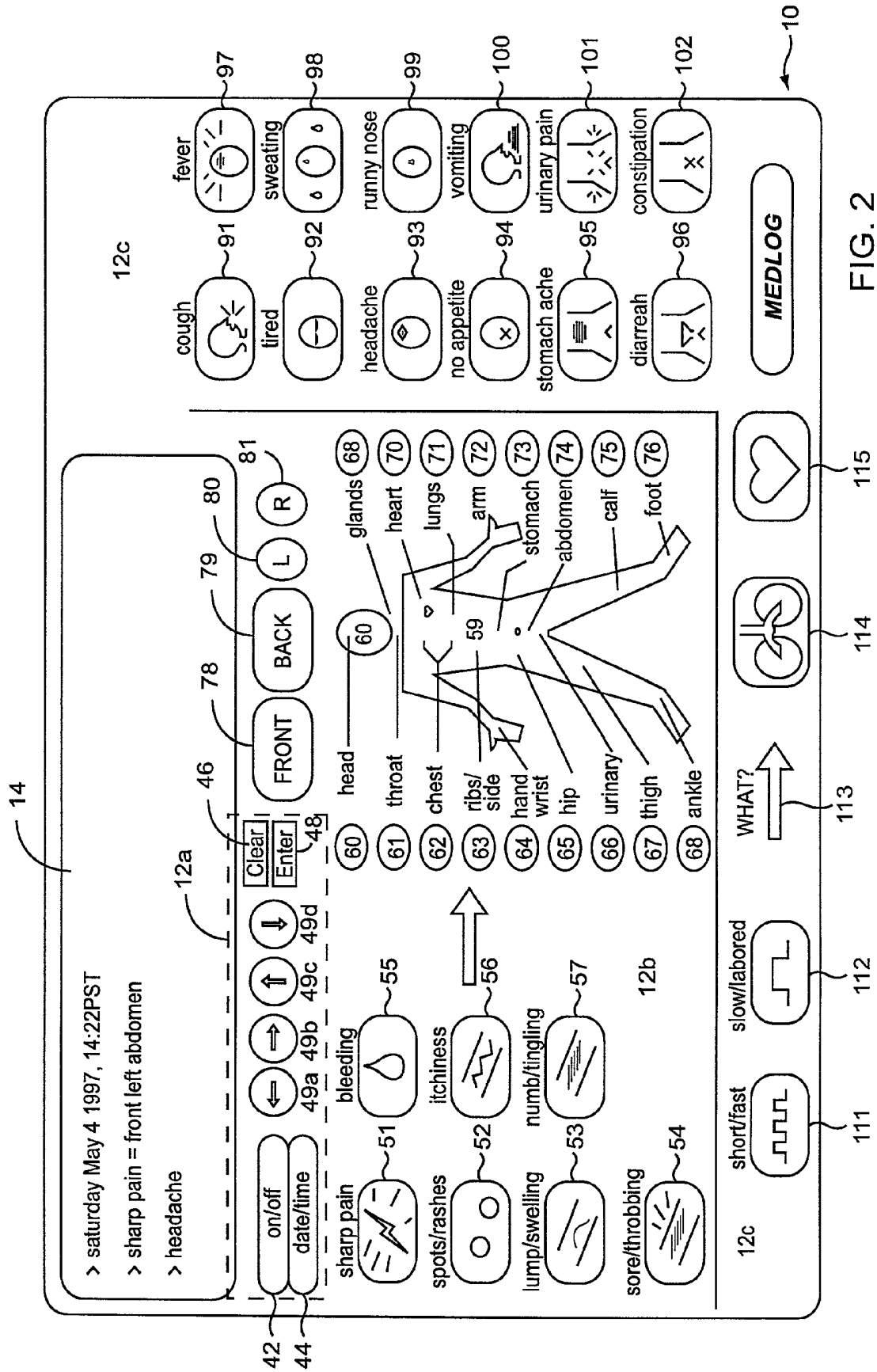


FIG. 2

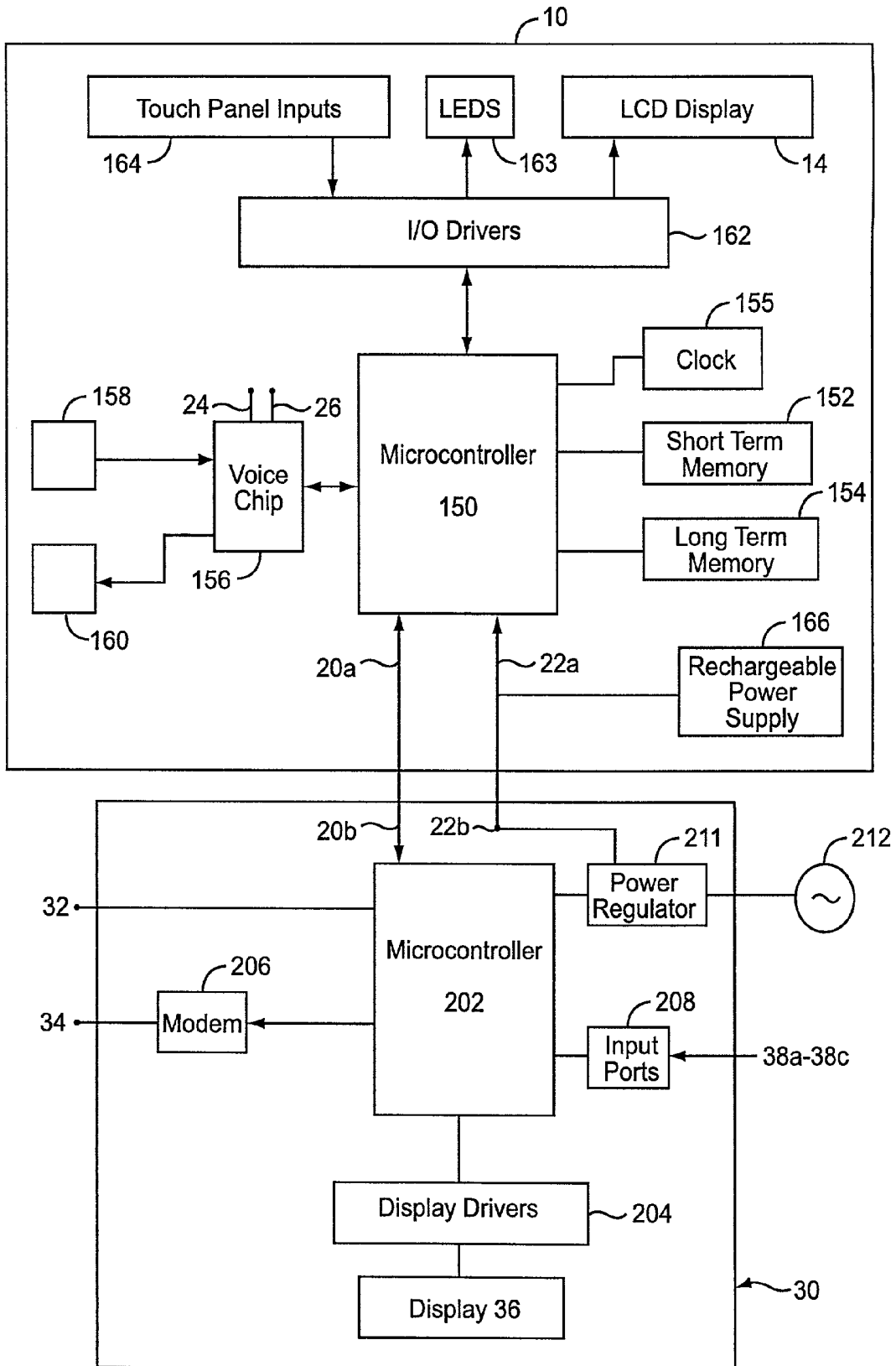


FIG. 3

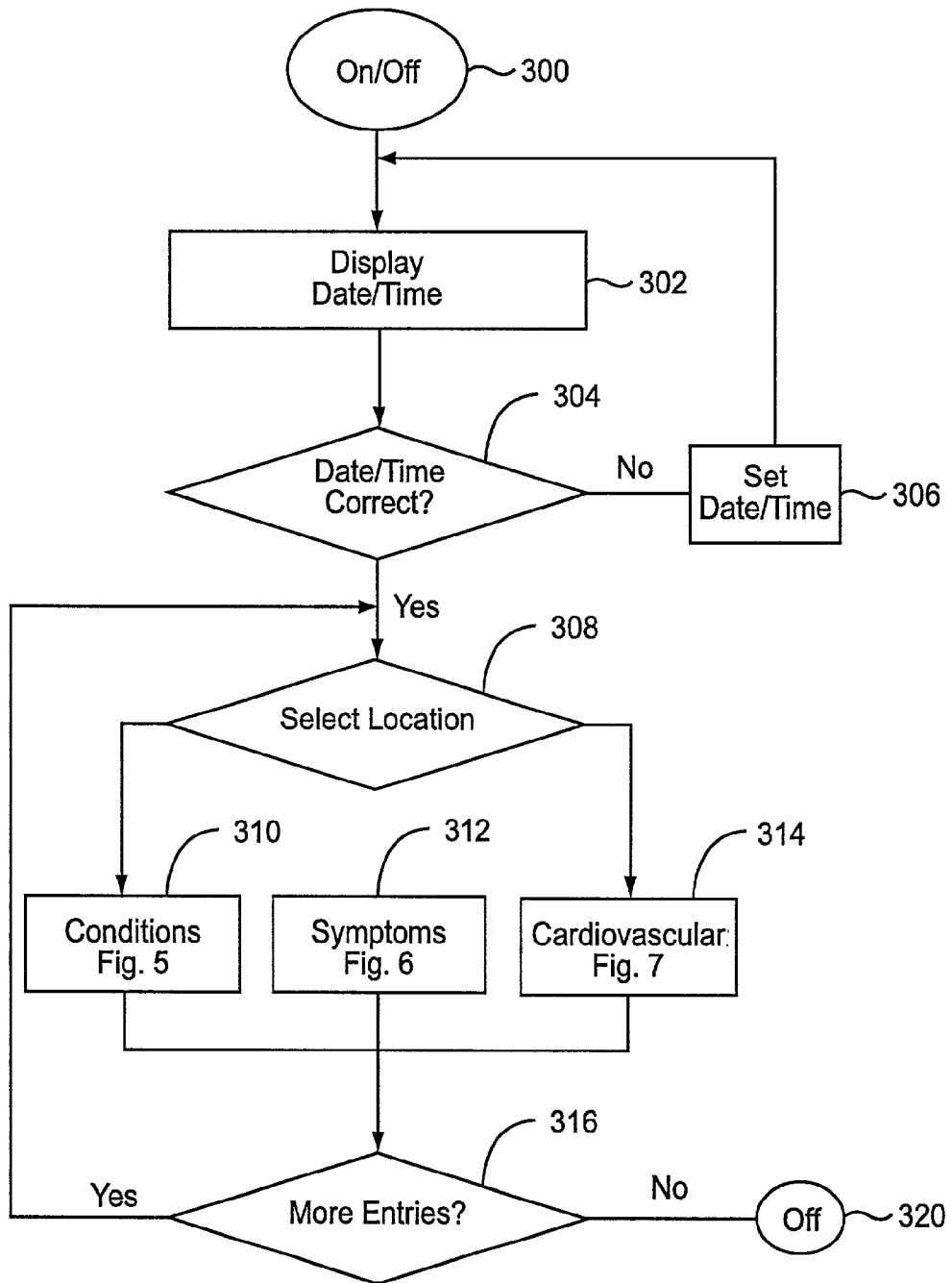


FIG. 4

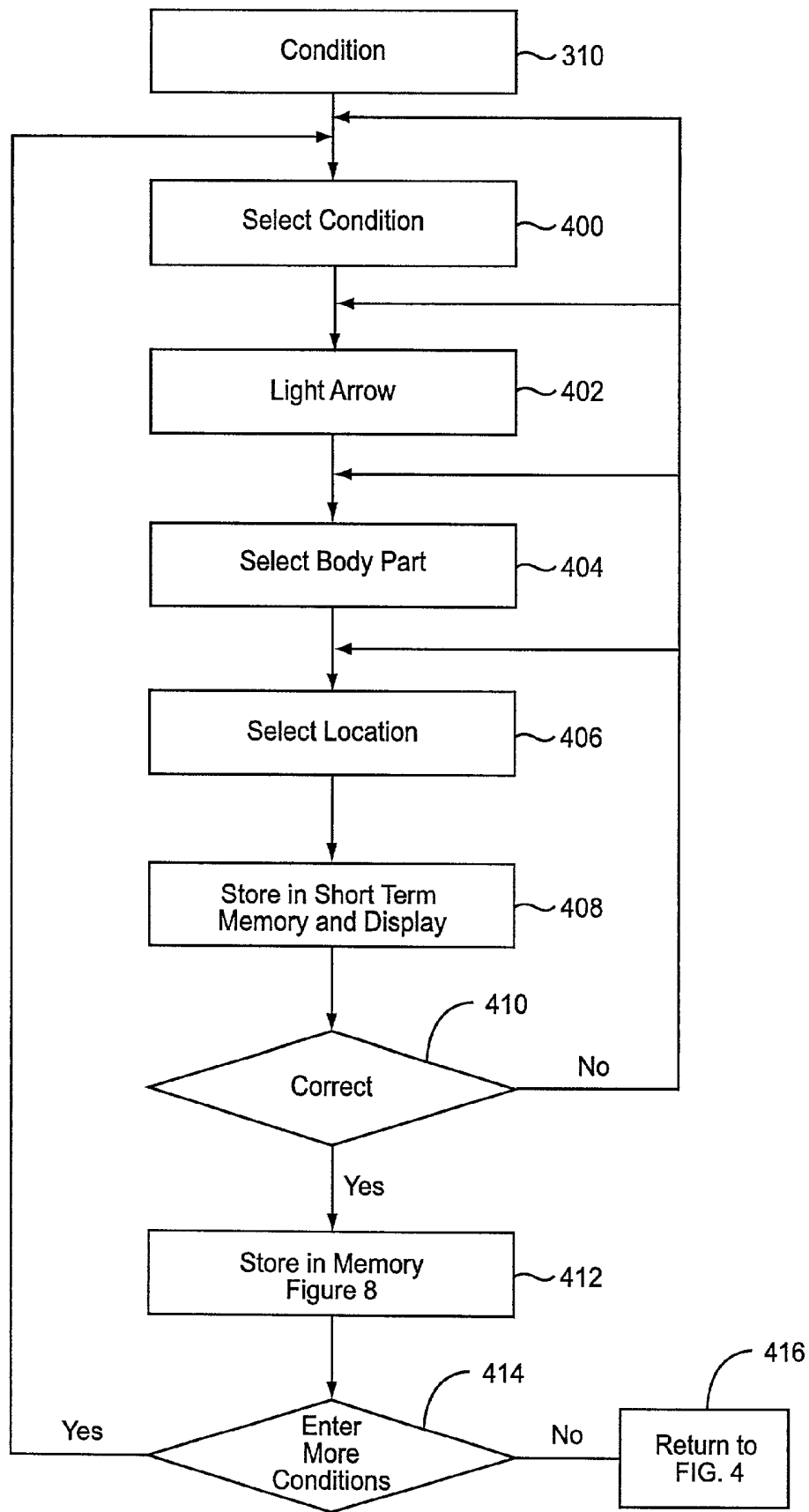


FIG. 5

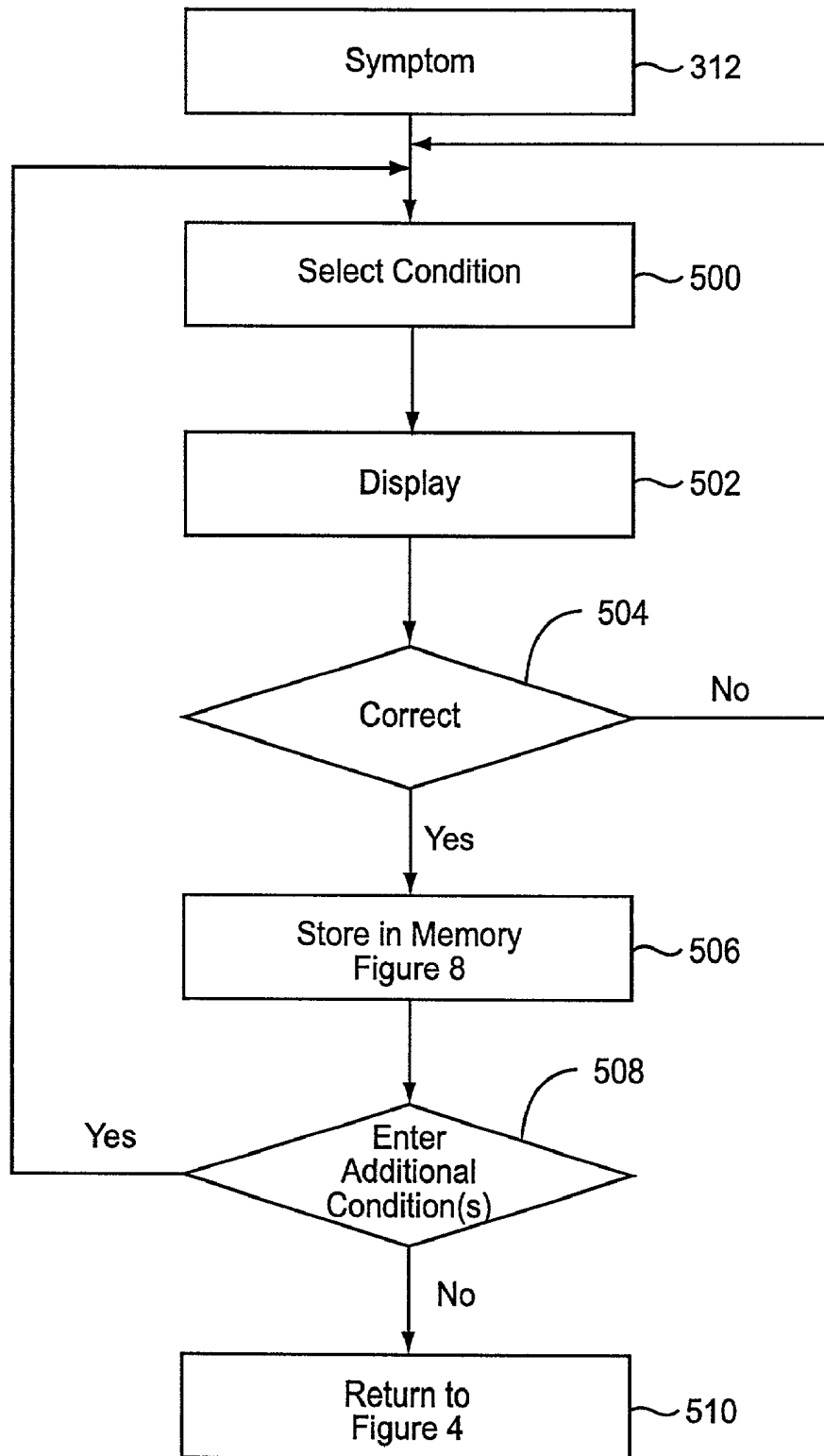


FIG. 6

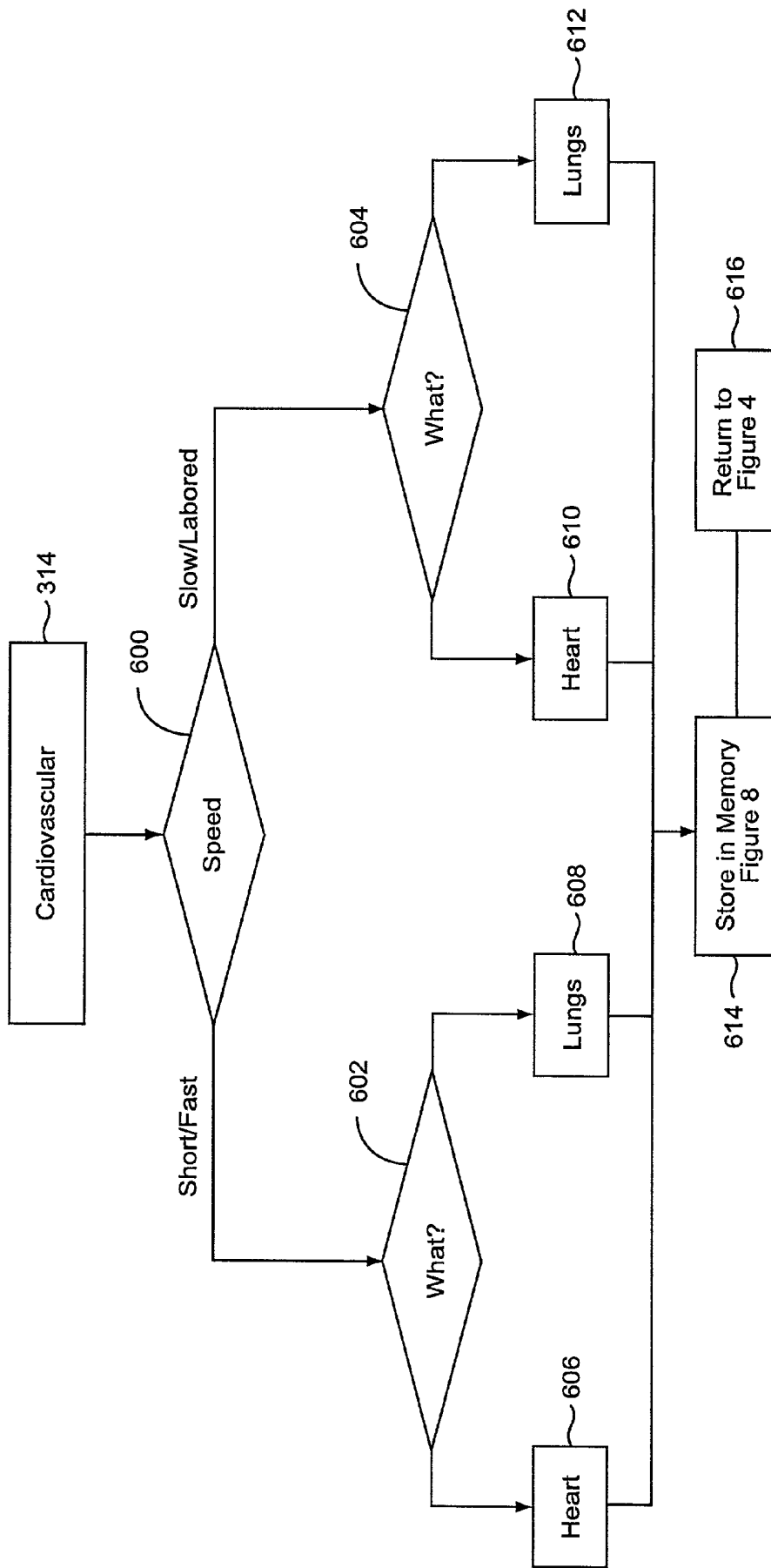


FIG. 7

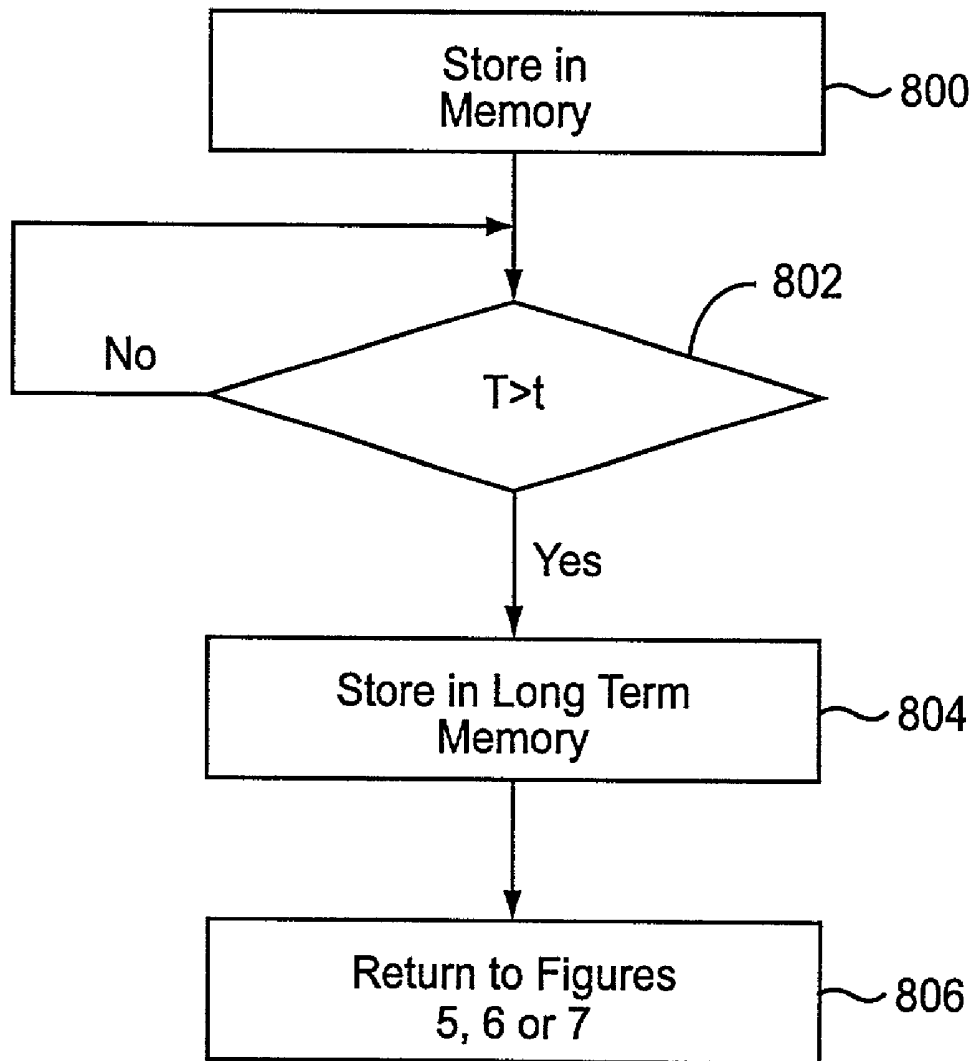


FIG. 8

## MEDICAL LOG APPARATUS AND METHOD

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a medical log, and more particularly, to an electronic, hand-held, easy-to-use, icon-driven medical log that can be intuitively and easily used by patients and caretakers, particularly those without any computer-related skills.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Patients with certain medical conditions, diseases and/or chronic disorders are often required to make regular visits to a doctor. During such visits, the patient is typically required to recall and describe any problems, symptoms or ailments that occurred since the last visit. In response to the patient's input, the doctor keeps track of the patient's progress and often prescribes medication or some other form of treatment. Many patents, however, have difficulty accurately recounting this information to the doctor. Often patients and caretakers forget about the time and occurrence of a particular pain or ailment, or the patient is unable to communicate the information to the doctor because of a medical condition. A doctor may therefore fail to recognize a medical problem or misdiagnose and treat a different medical condition.

[0003] Medical logs have been used by patients and caretakers to help keep track and record a variety of health related incidences of a patient. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,307,263 and 5,691,932 both disclose hand-held microprocessor-based health monitoring systems. With both of these devices, the patient or healthcare provider is required to manipulate a number of keys or switches to enter information and to cause a variety of symbols and icons to appear on a display. These devices, as a consequence, are not intuitive to use. As a result, certain patients such as the elderly, children, persons with little or no computer-related skills, or those too sick or incapacitated to learn may have difficulty using these devices.

[0004] Accordingly, an electronic, hand-held, easy-to-use, icon driven medical log that can be used by the elderly, children, the sick, the incapacitated, and those with minimal computer skills is needed.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention relates to an electronic, hand-held, easy-to-use, icon driven medical log that can be easily used by the elderly, children, the sick, the incapacitated and those with minimal computer skills. The medical log includes a first set of icons each representative of a different bodily condition and a second set of icons each representative of a different bodily location. A third set of icons is also provided to control the operation of the medical log. The medical log is initialized by programming the date and time into the device using the control icons. Once the medical log is initialized, a patient or a caretaker can make entries into the medical log by entering a bodily condition by selecting one of the first set of icons. The bodily location where the patient is experiencing discomfort is then entered into the medical log by selecting one of the second set of icons. The date and time the condition and bodily location was entered into the medical log is automatically stored in the log for later retrieval. Entries into the medical log can be

made at prescheduled times each day or whenever the patient is experiencing discomfort. By consistently entering such information, an accurate log including the date, time, condition and location of the patient's ailments are recorded. Since information is entered into the log in a simple two-step operation using easy-to-understand icons, almost any patient or caretaker, regardless of their lack of computer skills or medical condition, can successfully use the present invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate the medical log and corresponding housing unit of the present invention.

[0007] FIG. 2 illustrates the icon-driven data entry system and data output display of the medical log of the present invention.

[0008] FIG. 3 is a functional block diagram of the medical log and housing unit of the present invention.

[0009] FIGS. 4-8 are flow charts illustrating the operation of the medical log and housing unit of the present invention.

[0010] Referring to FIG. 1A, a medical log 10 according to the present invention is shown. The medical log 10 includes data entry locations 12a through 12d, a data display 14, an audio port 16 formed in the exterior casing 18 of medical log 10, input/output (I/O) port 20a, a power port 22a, a record control input 24 and a play control input 26. The data entry locations 12a-12d are used to control operation and enter data into the medical log 10. The display 14 is used to display data. The audio port 16 permits audio signals to readily pass in and out of the casing 18. The I/O port 20a is used to provide data communication signals to and from the medical log 10. The power port 22a is used to provide electrical power to the medical log 10. The record control input 24 is used to record a verbal message in the medical log 10. The play control input 26 is used to play a message recorded in the medical log 10.

[0011] Referring to FIG. 1B, a housing 30 used to house the medical log 10 is shown. The housing 30 includes a printer port 32, a modem port 34, a display 36, an I/O port 20b, a power port 22b, a power supply port 37, and data entry inputs 38a through 38c. The printer port 32 is used to send data stored in the housing 30 or medical log 10 to an external printer (not shown). The modem port 34 is used to send data stored in the housing 30 or medical log 10 to a remote location via a telephone line, the Internet, or some other type of data communication network. The display 36 is used to display data. The I/O port 20b, which is electrically coupled to the I/O port 20a when the medical log 10 is integrated in the housing 30, is used to communicate data signals to and from the medical log 10. The power port 22b, which is electrically coupled to the power port 22a when the medical log 10 is inserted into the housing 30, and provides electrical power to the medical log 10. The power supply port 37 is configured to be coupled to a steady power supply, such as an electrical outlet (not shown). In one embodiment, data entry inputs 38a through 38c are push button control inputs used to enter, print, transmit and download commands to the housing 30 respectively. In alternative embodiments the data entry inputs 38a-38c can be any type of data entry device such as a keyboard, touch screen display, or mouse.

[0012] Referring to FIG. 2 the data entry locations 12a-12d and the data display 14 of the medical log 10 are shown.

The four data entry locations **12** includes a control location **12a**, a patient condition location **12b**, a patient symptoms location **12c**, and a cardiovascular location **12d**.

[0013] The control location **12a** includes the following icons: on/off **42**; date/time **44**; clear **46**; enter **48**; and direction arrows **49a**, **49b**, **49c** and **49d** pointing in the left, right, up and down directions respectively.

[0014] The patient condition location **12b** includes the following icons: sharp pain **51**; spots/rashes **52**; lump/swelling **53**; sore/throbbing **54**; bleeding **55**; itching **56**; numb/tingling **57**; "where?" arrow **58**; patient's body **59**; head **60**; throat **61**; chest **62**; ribs/side **63**; hand/wrist **64**; hip **65**; urinary **66**; thigh **67**; ankle **68**; glands **69**; heart **70**; lungs **71**; arm **72**; stomach **73**; abdomen **74**; calf **75**; foot **76**; front **78**; back **79**; left **80**; and right **81**.

[0015] The patient symptom location **12c** includes the following icons: cough **91**; tired **92**; headache **93**; no appetite **94**; stomachache **95**; diarrhea **96**; fever **97**; sweating **98**; runny nose **99**; vomiting **100**; urinary pain **101**; and constipation **102**.

[0016] The cardiovascular location **12d** includes the following icons: short/fast **111**; slow/labored **112**; "what?" arrow **113**; lungs **114**; and heart **115**.

[0017] Referring to **FIG. 3**, a functional block diagram of the medical log **10** is shown. The medical log **10** includes a microcontroller **150**, short term memory **152**, long term memory **154**, a clock chip **155**, a voice chip **156**, a microphone **158**, a speaker **160**, I/O drivers **162**, LEDs **163**, a plurality of touch panel inputs **164** corresponding to each of the icons in the control location **12a**, patient location **12b** (except "where?" arrow **58**), symptom location **12c**, and cardiovascular location **12d** (except "what?" arrow **113**), display **14**, a rechargeable power supply **166**, I/O port **20a**, and power port **22a**.

[0018] In one embodiment, the short term memory **152**, long term memory **154**, clock circuitry on clock chip **155**, I/O drivers **162**, and interface for I/O port **20a** and power port **22b** are all integrated onto the microcontroller chip **150**. The voice chip **156** records messages received by microphone **58** when the input **24** is pressed. The voice chip plays recorded messages on speaker **160** when the input **26** is pressed. The LEDs **163** are used to illuminate the "where?" arrow **58** and the "what?" arrow **113**. In one embodiment the long term memory **154** is organized as a FIFO memory which is large enough such that out of date entries are over-written with current entries to the medical log **10**.

[0019] Also referring to **FIG. 3**, a functional block diagram of housing **30** is shown. The housing **30** includes a microcontroller **202**, display drivers **204** for driving display **36**, a modem **206** coupled to modem port **34** and microcontroller **202**, input ports **208** coupled to data entry inputs **38a-38c**, printer port **32**, a power regulator circuit **211**, and an external power supply **212** coupled to the housing **30**. The power regulator **211** provides a regulated power source to microcontroller **202**. The power regulator **211** also provides a regulated power supply to the microcontroller **150** and rechargeable power supply **166** of the medical log **10** via ports **22b** and **22a**.

[0020] Referring to **FIGS. 4 through 8**, flow charts illustrating the operation of the medical log **10** is shown.

Specifically, **FIG. 4** shows the overall operation of the medical log **10**. **FIG. 5** illustrates the operation of the patient condition location **12b**. **FIG. 6** illustrates the operation of the patient symptom location **12c**. **FIG. 7** illustrates the operation of the cardiovascular location **12d**. **FIG. 8** illustrates how information is stored in the medical log **10**. The flow chart of **FIGS. 4-8** are described in detail below.

[0021] Referring to **FIG. 4**, operation of the medical log **10** is initiated by pushing the on/off icon **42** (oval **300**). When the medical log **10** is turned on, the microcontroller **150** causes the date and time from the clock chip **155** to be displayed on display **14** (box **302**). The patient or caretaker using the medical log then is required to check the displayed date and time with the actual date and time (decision diamond **304**). If the displayed date and/or time are incorrect, then the correct date and/or time must be set (box **306**). This is accomplished by pushing the date/time icon **44** and manipulating the direction arrows **49a**, **49b**, **49c** and **49d**. When the date/time icon is pushed, the month, date, year and time flashes on the display **14**. The operator can then use the up arrow **49c** to increment the month or the down arrow **49d** to decrement the month. Each time either the arrows **49c** or **49d** is pushed, the month appearing on the display **14** is incremented or decremented respectively. When the correct month is set, then the right arrow **49b** is pressed. This sets the month and stops the month from flashing on the display **14**. The correct date is then set using the up direction arrow **49c** and down direction arrow **49d**. The year and time is set using the direction arrows **49a-49b** in the same manner.

[0022] Once the date and time is set, the operator is required to select a location to make an entry into the medical log **10** (decision diamond **308**). Data entries in the patient condition location **12b**, the patient symptom location **12c** and the cardiovascular location **12d** are described below in relation to **FIGS. 5, 6** and **7** (as indicated by boxes **310, 312** and **314** respectively). After an entry has been made, the operator decides if another entry is needed (decision diamond **316**). If the decision is yes, then control is returned to the select location step (decision diamond **308**). If the decision is no, then the data entry(ies) is stored in long term memory **154** (box **316**) in accordance with the flow chart of **FIG. 8**. Thereafter the medical log **10** is turned off (oval **320**). The medical log **10** may be turned off manually by pushing on/off icon **42**. The microcontroller **150** is also programmed to automatically power down and turn the medical device **10** off after a period of inactivity (i.e. 5 or 10 minutes). This feature prevents the rechargeable power supply **166** from being drained and prevents the loss of data when the medical log **10** is inadvertently left on after use.

[0023] Referring to **FIG. 5**, the steps for data entry in the patient condition location **12b** are illustrated. In patient condition location **12b** (box **310**), the operator is required to select a condition by pushing one of the icons **51** through **57** (box **400**). The microcontroller **150** then causes the "where?" arrow **58** to illuminate (box **402**). The arrow **58** reminds the operator to then select a body part. The operator then selects a body part by selecting one of the icons **60** through **76** (box **404**). The operator may thereafter select a body location. This is accomplished by selecting one or more of the front, back, left, right icons **78** through **81** (box **406**). The microcontroller **150** then stores the entries along with the date and time in short term memory **152** and displays the entered condition, body part and location on the

display 14 (box 408). If the entry was incorrect, then the operator can push the clear icon 46 (decision diamond 410) which removes the entry from the short term memory 152. The operator can then reenter a condition icons 51 through 57, body part icons 60 through 76, and/or a body location icons 78 through 81. Once an entry has been made, it is stored in long term memory 154 in accordance with the flow chart of FIG. 8 (box 412). If the operator would like to enter another entry, the operator is required to select another icon 51 through 57 (decision diamond 414). Program control is thus returned (select conditions box 400) and the above steps are repeated. If no more condition entries are to be made, program control is returned to decision diamond 316 of FIG. 4 (box 416).

[0024] Referring to FIG. 6, the steps for data entry in the patient symptom location 12c is illustrated. In the patient symptoms location (box 312), the operator is required to select a symptom by pushing one of the icons 91-102 (box 500). The microcontroller 150 then displays the selected symptom on data display 14 (box 502). For example, if icon 97 is selected, then the condition "fever" is displayed. The operator then has the opportunity to delete the entry if it is incorrect (decision diamond 504). If the entry was incorrect, the operator is required to push the clear icon 46. This causes the entry to be erased from short term memory 152 and removed from the display 14. The operator may then make another symptom entry (box 500). On the other hand, if the entry was correct, then the entry remains in the short term memory 152 and is subsequently transferred to long term memory 154 in accordance with the steps described in FIG. 8 (box 506). The operator may also make additional symptom entries into the medical log 10 (diamond 508). If the operator wishes to make another entry, another symptom icon 91-102 is selected, program control returns to box 500, and the above steps are repeated. If no more entries are made, then program control is returned to decision diamond 316 of FIG. 4 (box 510).

[0025] Referring to FIG. 7, the steps for data entry in the cardiovascular location 12d are illustrated. In the cardiovascular location (box 314), the operator is required to select either short/fast or slow/labored respiratory activity by selecting either icon 111 or 112 respectively (decision diamond 600). The microcontroller then causes the "what?" arrow 113 to illuminate (decision diamonds 602 and 604). This reminds the operator to then select either the lungs by selecting icon 114 or heart 115 or both (boxes 606-612). The entry is then stored in short term memory 152 and subsequently long term memory 154 in accordance with the steps described in relation to FIG. 8 (box 614). Thereafter control is referred to decision diamond 316 of FIG. 4 (box 616).

[0026] Referring to FIG. 8, the steps for storing data in short term memory 152 into long term memory 154 is illustrated. Each entry (as described above in relationship to FIGS. 4-7) is initially stored in short term memory 152 (box 800). The microcontroller 150 then keeps track of the time (t) of the data entry. If the data entry is not cleared after a predetermined period (T) (decision diamond 802), then the entry along with date and time of the entry is stored in long term memory 154 (box 804). This process is repeated for each entry entered into short term memory 152. Once in long term memory 154, the entry can be later retrieved by downloading it to the housing unit 30.

[0027] The microcontroller 202 of the housing 30 controls the retrieval of information stored in the long term memory 154 of the medical log 10. The command for retrieving the data is provided to the microcontroller 202 by data entry input 38c. When the medical log 10 is in the housing 30 and the input 38c is selected, the microcontroller 202 prompts the microcontroller 150. In response the data stored in long term memory 154 is downloaded to the housing 30. Once the data is downloaded, it may be printed by selecting input 38a which sends the data to a printer via the printer port 32. The data entry input 38b causes the data stored in the housing 30 to be transmitted to a remote location via the modem 206. The microcontroller 202 controls the display 36 through driver 204 for the purpose of informing a user of certain events. For example, the display 36 may be used to indicate that the microcontroller 202 is communicating with the microcontroller 150, or that the microcontroller 202 is transmitting data to a printer or through the modem 206.

[0028] In one embodiment of the invention, a doctor prescribes that a patient (or the patient's caretaker) use the medical log 10 and housing 30 in the patient's home, residence, or other location where the patient is staying. The patient or caretaker can then make daily entries into the medical log 10 or entries whenever the patient is bothered by some type of symptom or condition. The patient or caretaker can then periodically send the collected data to the doctor via the modem 206, or the medical log 10 can be brought to the doctor's office. The doctor can then insert the medical log 10 in a housing 30 located at the doctor's office where the data entries can be downloaded and printed.

[0029] In yet another embodiment, the voice chip 156 can be used to store and replay messages from a doctor or the patient. For example by selecting the record input 24, a doctor may record a message such as a certain medication must be taken a specific number of times a day. Thereafter the patient can replay the message on a regular basis by selecting the play input 26. This feature helps patients and caretakers follow a doctor's instructions. Alternatively, the patient or caretaker can use the voice chip 156 to record important messages regarding the condition of the patient. This information can then be replayed at the doctor's office. The voice chip 156 therefore records and helps communicate important information which may otherwise be forgotten.

[0030] While the present invention has been described in relationship to the embodiment described in the accompanying specification, other alternatives, embodiments and modifications will be apparent to one skilled in the art. For example, the icons provided for the conditions location 12b, the symptom location 12c, and the cardiovascular location 12d are only exemplary, and any other type of icon representative of a bodily condition, location or symptom could be used. Additional functionality could also be added to the medical log of the present invention. For example, after the icon 97 is selected to record a patient's fever, the medical log 10 can be configured to enter and record the patient's temperature, using numerical keys (not shown) to perform the data entry operation. Alternatively, the medical log can be programmed to display "98.7" degrees after the icon 97 is entered. A caretaker could then use the up and down arrows 49c and 49d to cause the display to scroll up or down and to enter the patient's temperature into the log 10. Further, the medical log 10 can be configured to record

medical information for more than one patient. This would require the user to program the medical log **10** for each patient and to inform the medical log **10** to identify the patient each time an entry is made. Again patients can be entered into the medical log and entries for individual patients can be entered into the log using the arrow keys, a keyboard (not shown) or other standard data entry means. The invention can also be implemented in software running on a standard computer, such as an IBM compatible PC, workstation, or a hand-held computer, such as the "Palm-Pilot" from 3COM Corporation, Milpitas, California or other hand-held computer running Microsoft's "CE" or similar operating systems. In such embodiments, the software will cause the icons **42-115** to be displayed on the display unit of the computer. Icons are selected and operation of the device is controlled by use of either a touch-input screen, or by using the keyboard, mouse, or other input device in a known manner. It is intended that the specification only be exemplary, and that the true scope and spirit of the invention be indicated by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A medical log, comprising:

a first set of icons each representative of a different bodily condition;

a second set of icons each representative of a different bodily location;

a third set of icons representative of control operations to control the operation of the medical log; and

a first circuit, coupled to the first set of icons, the second set of icons, and the third set of icons, the first circuit configured to store in a memory the time when one of the first set of icons representative of a different bodily conditions and when one of the second set of icons representative of a body location is entered into the medical log.

2. The medical log of claim 1, further comprising a display coupled to the first circuit, the first circuit further configured to display the bodily condition and the bodily location when one of the first set of icons and one of the second set of icons are selected respectively.

3. The medical log of claim 2, wherein the first circuit is further configured to display on the display the time and date when the selected one of the first set of icons and the selected one of the second set of icons are selected.

4. The medical log of claim 1, Where in the first set of icons includes icons representative of at least one of the following bodily conditions: sharp pain; spots/rashes; lump/swelling; sore/throbbing; bleeding; itching; numb/tingling; cough; tired; headache; no appetite; stomachache; diarrhea; fever; sweating; runny nose; vomiting; urinary pain; and constipation.

5. The medical log of claim 1, where in the second set of icons includes icons representative of at least one of the following bodily locations: patient's body; head; throat; chest; ribs/side; hand/wrist; hip; urinary; thigh; ankle; glands; heart; lungs; arm; stomach; abdomen; calf; foot; front; back; left; and right.

6. The medical log of claim 1, where in the third set of icons includes icons representative of at least on of the following control functions: on/off, clear, date/time, and control direction arrows.

7. The medical log of claim 1, further comprising a user visible pointer icon, coupled to the first circuit, the first circuit configured to activate the user visible pointer icon after one of the first set of icons is selected, the activated user visible icon providing a reminder for the user to select one of the second set of icons.

8. The medical log of claim 1, further comprising a housing unit configured to house the medical log.

9. The medical log of claim 8, wherein the housing unit and the medical log are configured to communicate through a data communication port.

10. The medical log of claim 8, wherein the housing unit is configured to provide electrical power to the medical log.

11. The medical log of claim 8, wherein the housing further includes a second circuit, configured to interact with the first circuit, the second circuit configured to direct the first circuit to download information including the time when selected ones of the first set of icons and the second set of icons were entered into the medical log.

12. The medical log of claim 11, wherein the second circuit further comprises a modem configured to transmit the information received from the medical log to a remote location.

13. The medical log of claim 11, wherein the second circuit further comprises print circuitry configured to transmit the information received from the medical log to a printer.

14. The medical log of claim 8, wherein the housing further includes a housing display to display status information during periods when the housing is receiving information from the medical log, printing the information, or transmitting the information to a remote location.

15. The medical log of claim 11, wherein the second circuit includes a microcontroller.

16. The medical log of claim 10, wherein the second circuit includes a power regulator configured to provide a voltage supply to the microcontroller.

17. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first circuit includes a microcontroller.

18. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the memory includes a temporary memory configured to temporarily store the entered one bodily condition and the entered one body location.

19. The medical log of claim 18, wherein the memory further includes a long term memory configured to store the entered one bodily condition and the entered one body location stored in the temporary memory after a predetermined period of time T.

20. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first circuit further comprises a clock circuit configured to keep track of the time when the selected bodily condition and the body location is entered into the medical log.

21. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first set of icons, the second set of icons and the third set of icons are electro-mechanically coupled to the first circuit.

22. The medical log of claim 2, wherein the display is a liquid crystal display.

23. The medical log of claim 7, wherein the user visible pointer icon is an light emitting diode.

24. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first circuit further comprises a voice chip configured to record and playback messages.

25. The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first circuit further includes a rechargeable power supply configured to

be recharged from a power source generated in a housing unit used to house the medical log.

**26.** The medical log of claim 1, wherein the first circuit further includes an output port configured to output the selected one bodily condition and the one body location stored in the memory of the medical log to a housing unit configured to house the medical log.

**27.** The medical log of claim 1, further comprising a hand-held digital computer having a display screen programmed to display the first set of icons, the second set of

icons, and the third set of icons on the display screen and further including processing circuitry including the first circuit.

**28.** The medical log of claim 1, further including selection circuitry, coupled to the first circuit, the selection circuitry configured to permit medical log information for different patients to be entered into the medical log.

**29.** The medical log of claim 4, further including a data entry element configured to permit a patient's temperature to be logged into the medical log.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	医疗日志设备和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20020052763A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2002-05-02
申请号	US09/942438	申请日	2001-08-29
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摘要(译)

一种电子，手持，易于使用，图标驱动的医疗日志，老人，儿童，病人，无行为能力和计算机技能最低的人都可以轻松使用。医疗日志包括第一组图标和第二组图标，每个图标代表不同的身体状况，第二组图标代表不同的身体位置。还提供第三组图标以控制医疗日志的操作。通过使用控制图标将日期和时间编程到设备中来初始化医疗日志。一旦初始化医疗日志，患者或看护人员可以通过选择第一组图标中的一个来输入身体状况来进入医疗日志。然后，通过选择第二组图标中的一个，将患者正在经历不适的身体位置输入到医疗日志中。条件和身体位置输入医疗日志的日期和时间自动存储在日志中以供日后检索。可以在每天的预定时间或在患者感到不适时进入医疗日志。通过一致地输入这些信息，记录包括患者疾病的日期，时间，状况和位置的准确日志。由于使用易于理解的图标以简单的两步操作将信息输入到日志中，几乎任何患者或看护人，无论他们缺乏计算机技能或医疗条件，都可以成功地使用本发明。

