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(54) **POSTURE DETECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD**

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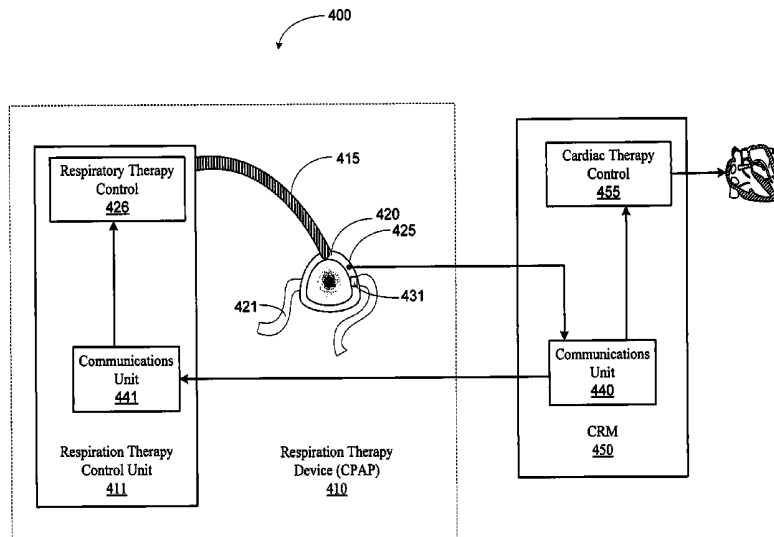
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A posture detection system includes an implantable device and a patient-external respiratory therapy device coupled via a communications channel. At least one of the implantable device and the patient-external respiratory therapy devices includes a posture detector. Posture information is transferred between the implantable device and the patient-external respiratory therapy device. The posture information may be used in connection with sleep detection or to modify therapy delivered by the implantable cardiac device and/or the patient-external respiratory therapy device.

**21 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



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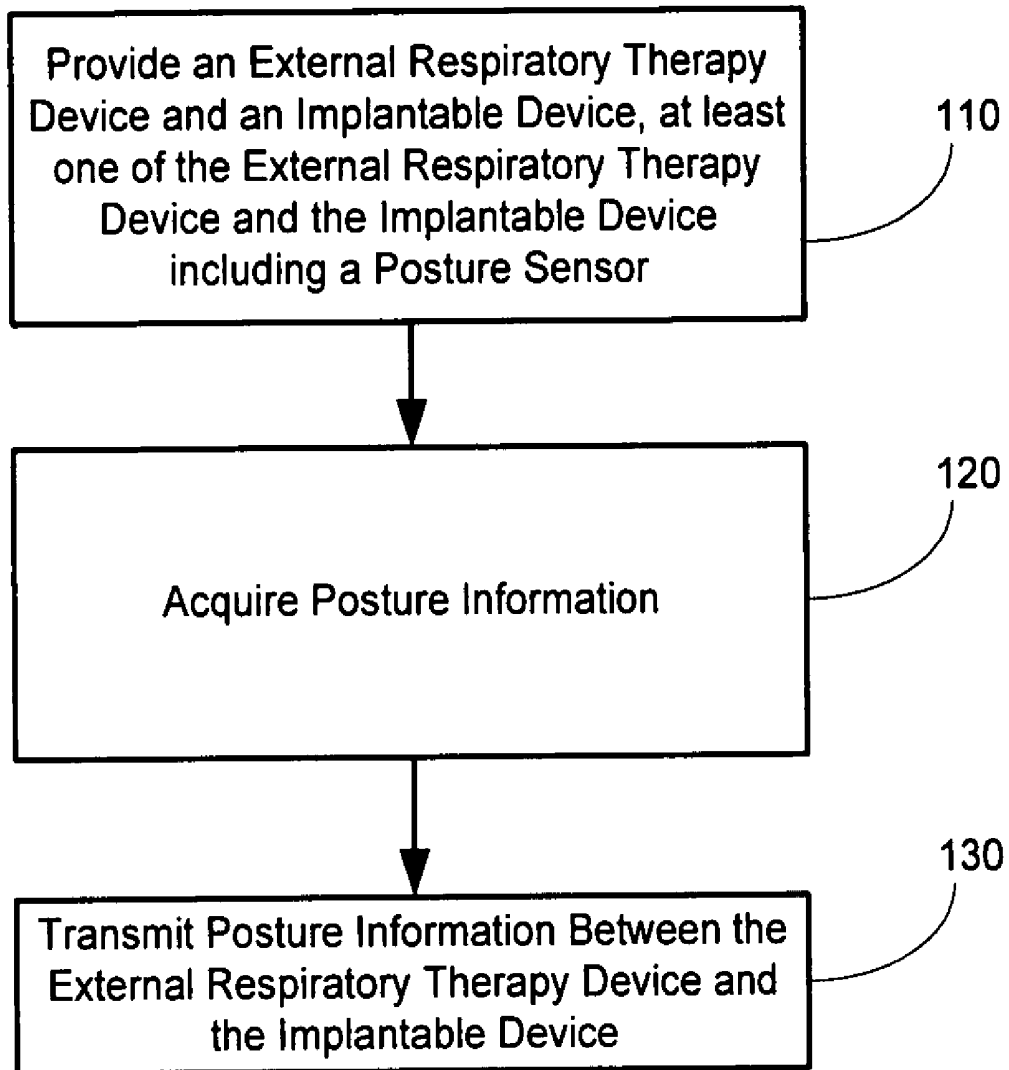


Figure 1

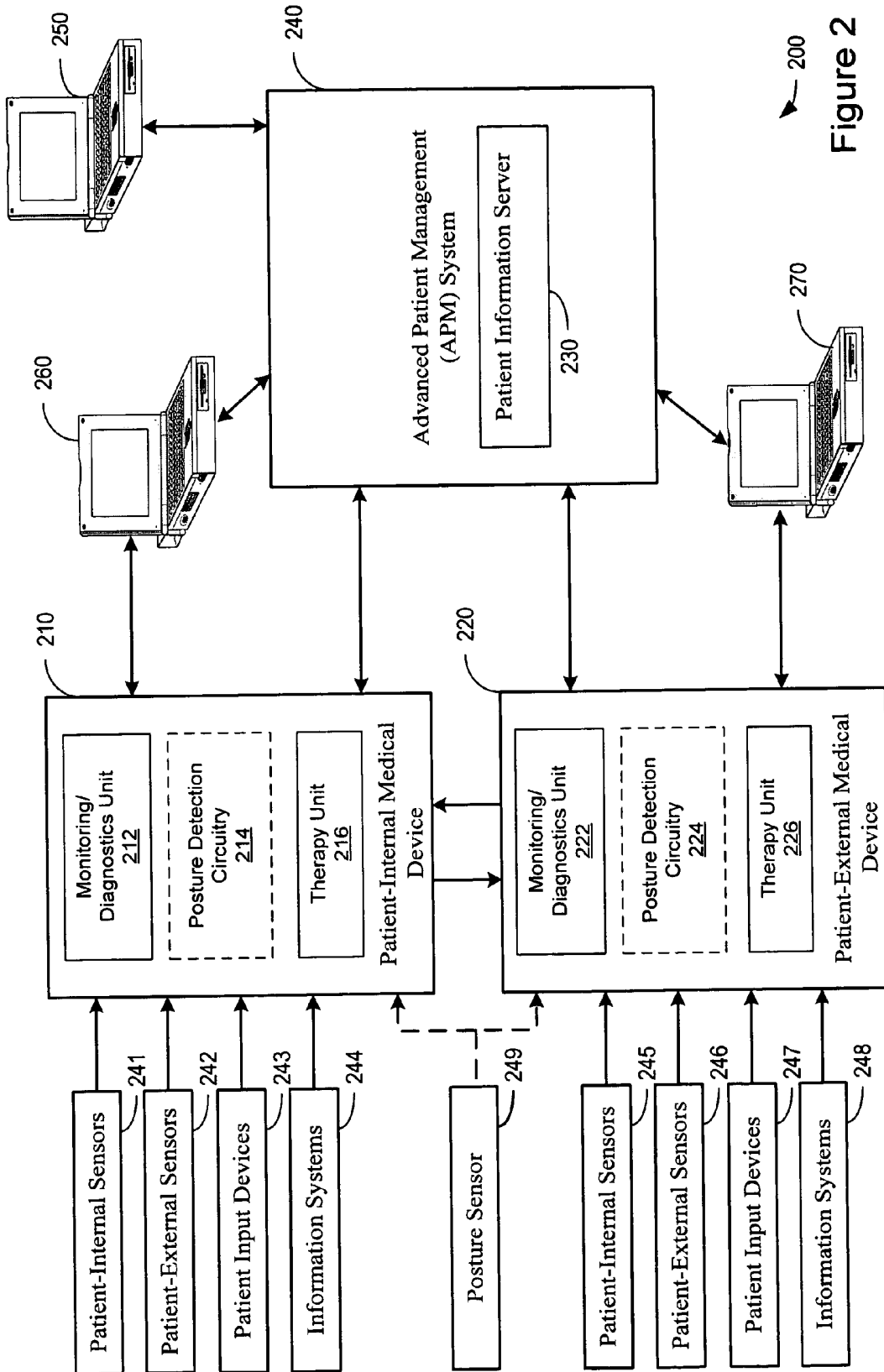


Figure 2

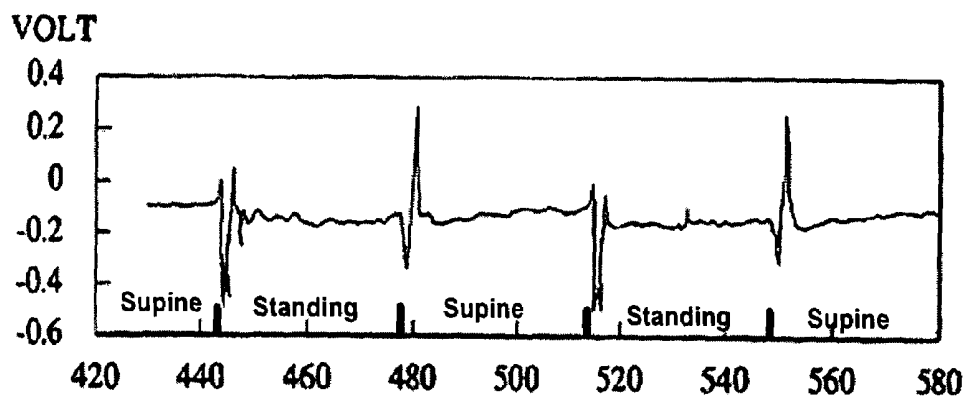


Figure 3

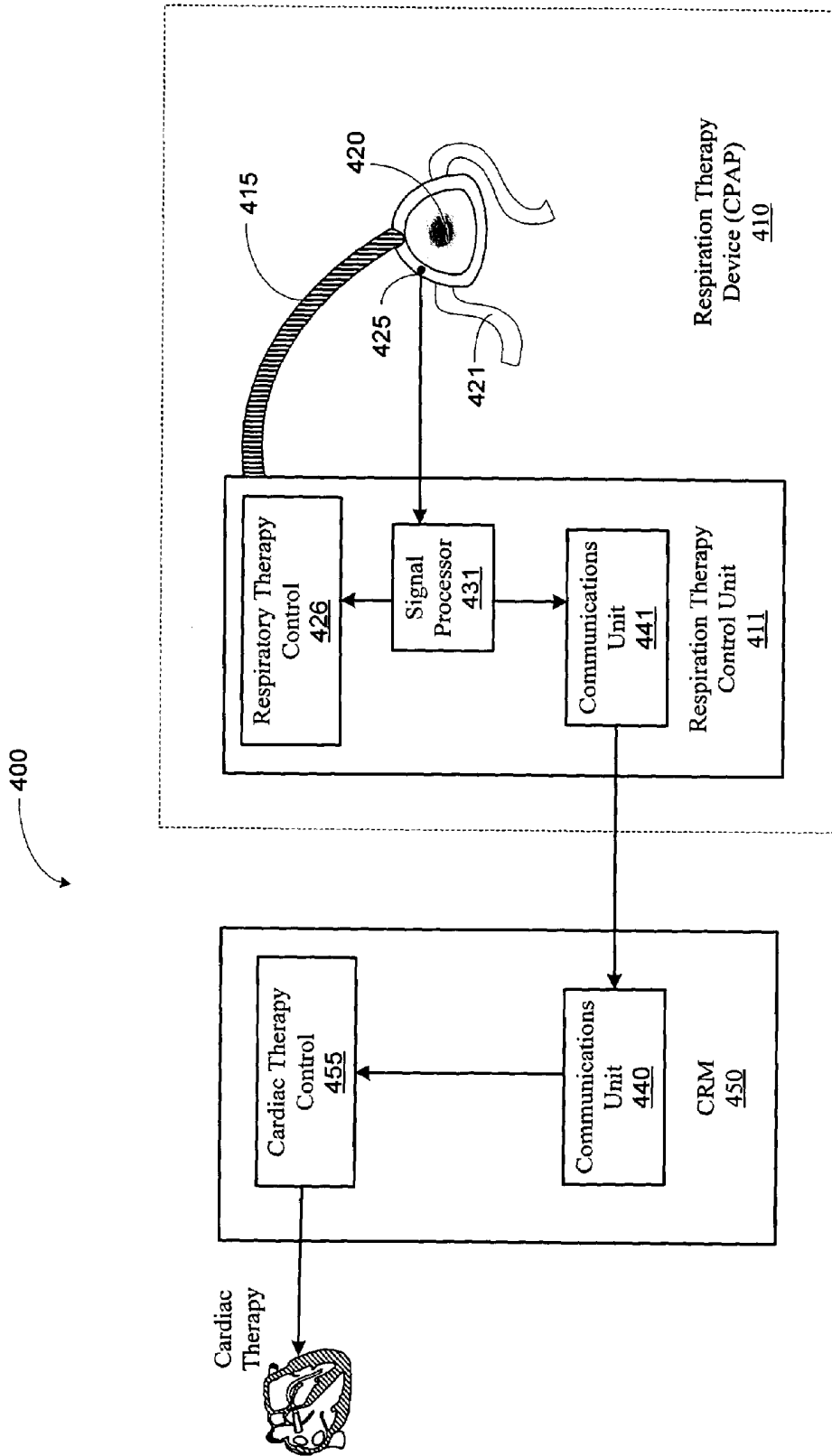


Figure 4A

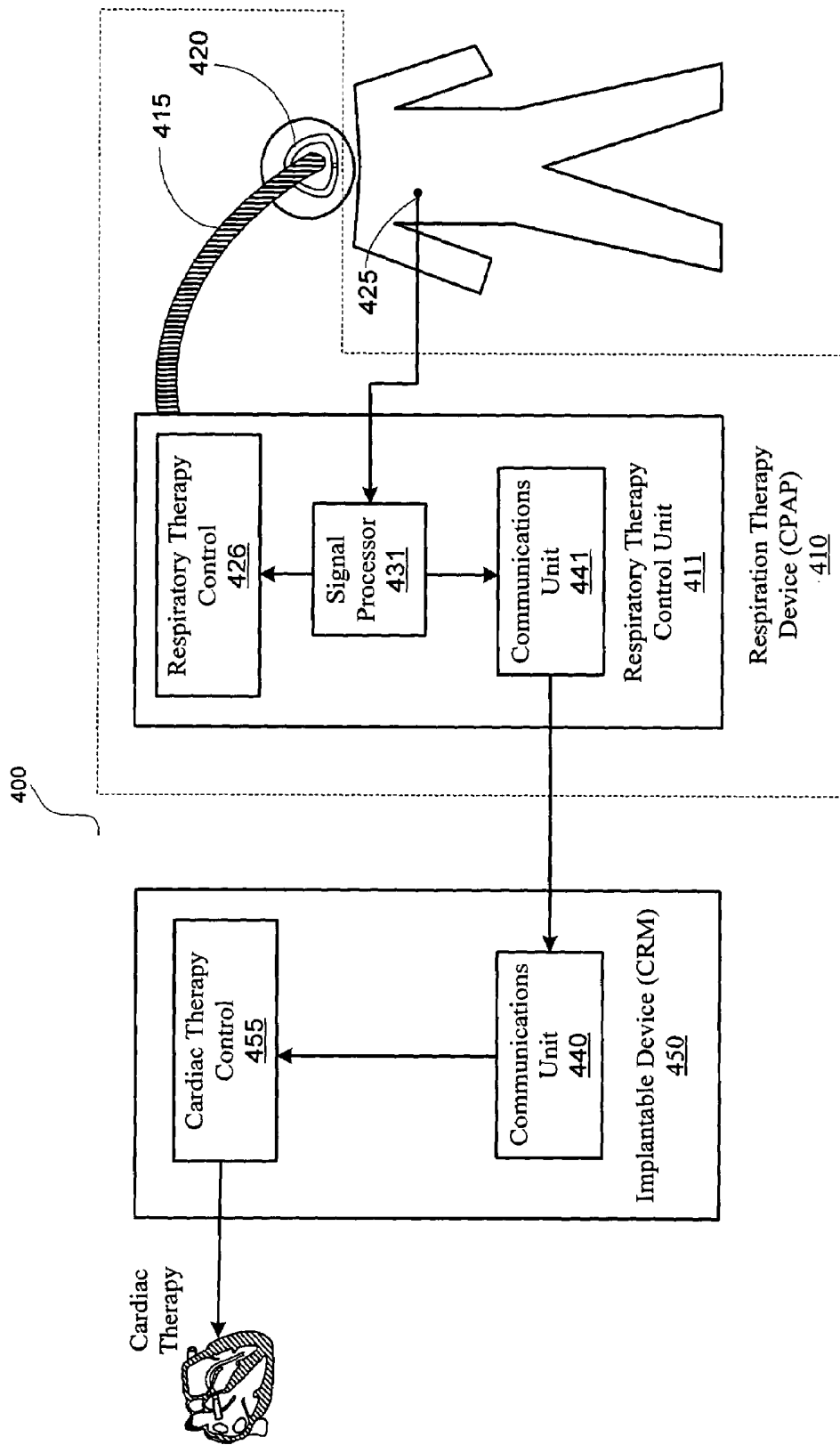


Figure 4B



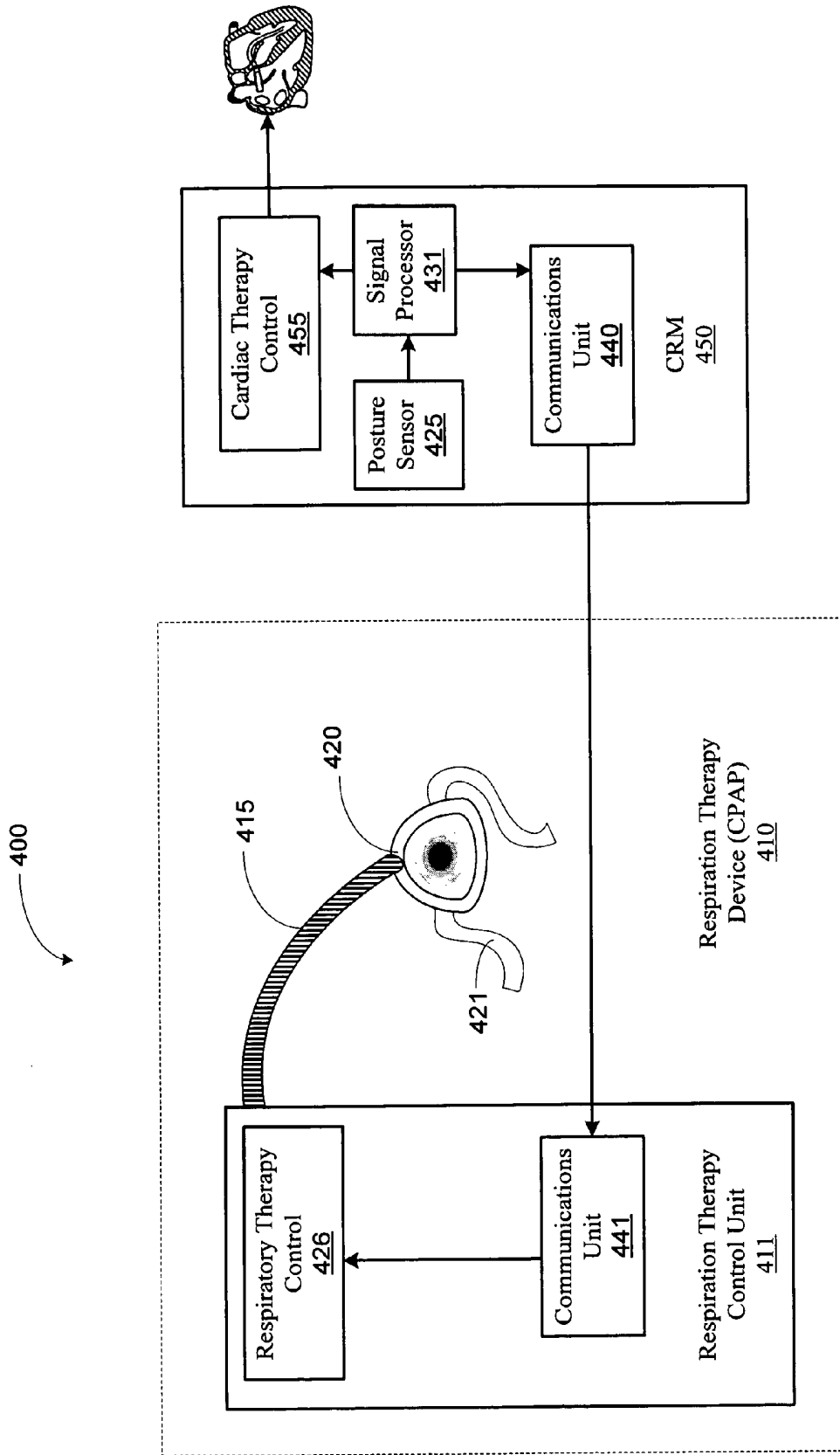


Figure 4D

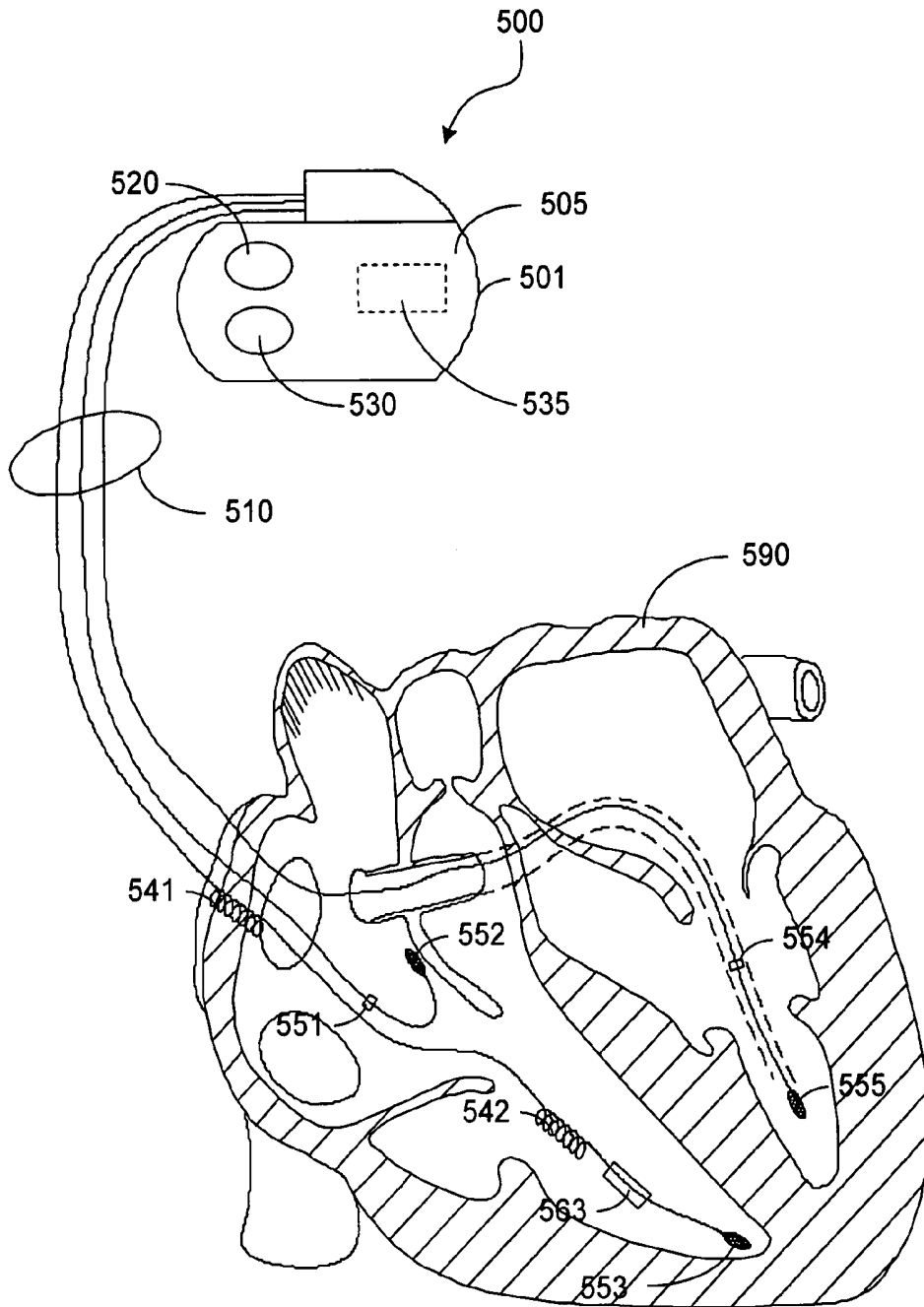


Figure 5A

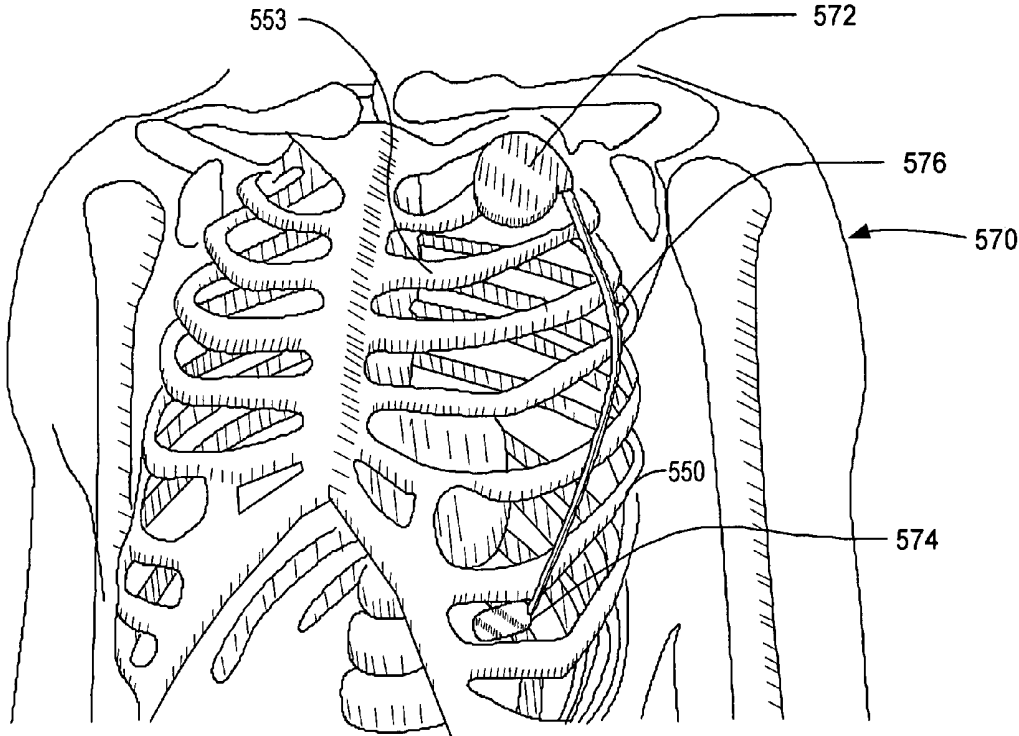


Figure 5B

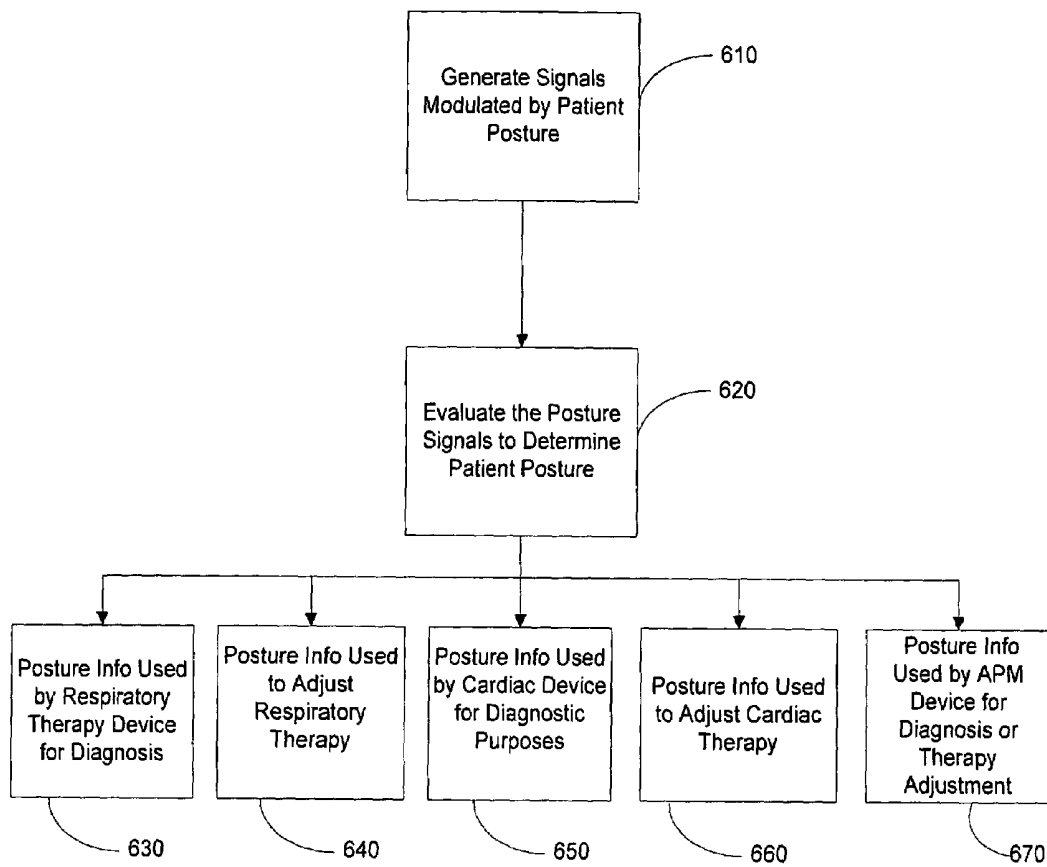


Figure 6

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**POSTURE DETECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD**

## RELATED PATENT DOCUMENT

This application claims the benefit of Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/504,357, filed on Sep. 18, 2003, to which priority is claimed pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119(e) and which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to methods and systems for detecting patient posture.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The human body functions through a number of interdependent physiological systems controlled through various mechanical, electrical, and chemical processes. The metabolic state of the body is constantly changing. For example, as exercise level increases, the body consumes more oxygen and gives off more carbon dioxide. The cardiac and pulmonary systems maintain appropriate blood gas levels by making adjustments that bring more oxygen into the system and dis-  
pel more carbon dioxide. The cardiovascular system trans-  
ports blood gases to and from the body tissues. The respira-  
tion system, through the breathing mechanism, performs the  
function of exchanging these gases with the external environ-  
ment. Together, the cardiac and respiration systems form a  
larger anatomical and functional unit denoted the cardiopul-  
monary system.

Various disorders may affect the cardiovascular, respira-  
tory, and other physiological systems. For example, heart  
failure is a clinical syndrome that impacts a number of physi-  
ological processes. Heart failure is an abnormality of cardiac  
function that causes cardiac output to fall below a level  
adequate to meet the metabolic demand of peripheral tissues.  
Heart failure is usually referred to as congestive heart failure  
(CHF) due to the accompanying venous and pulmonary con-  
gestion.

Implantable cardiac rhythm management systems have  
been used as an effective treatment for patients with serious  
cardiac arrhythmias such as those associated with CHF. Im-  
plantable cardiac rhythm management devices may  
include implanted pacemakers, implanted defibrillators,  
implanted ventricular synchronization devices or devices that  
combination two or more of these functions. These systems  
typically include one or more leads and circuitry to sense  
signals from the interior and/or exterior surfaces of the heart.  
Such systems also include circuitry for generating electrical  
pulses which are applied to cardiac tissue at one or more  
interior and/or exterior surfaces of the heart. For example,  
leads extending into the patient's heart are connected to elec-  
trodes that contact the myocardium for sensing the heart's  
electrical signals and for delivering pulses to the heart in  
accordance with various therapies for treating various  
arrhythmias.

Disordered breathing is a respiratory disorder that has been  
linked to congestive heart failure. Disordered breathing,  
including apnea and hypopnea, may be caused, for example,  
by an obstructed airway, or by derangement of the signals  
from the brain controlling respiration. Sleep disordered  
breathing is particularly prevalent and is associated with  
excessive daytime sleepiness, systemic hypertension,  
increased risk of stroke, angina, and myocardial infarction.

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Disordered breathing can be particularly serious for patients  
concurrently suffering from cardiovascular deficiencies, such  
as those associated with CHF.

Disordered breathing is often treated by an airway pressure  
device. Such a device applies a positive air pressure to the  
patient through a respiration mask. The application of the  
positive air pressure serves to keep the patient's airway open,  
allowing the patient to breath normally.

Because of the complex interactions between the cardio-  
vascular, pulmonary and other systems, a coordinated  
approach to monitoring, diagnosis, and treatment of various  
disorders is needed.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention relate to detection of patient  
posture. One embodiment of the invention involves a posture  
detection system including an implantable cardiac device and  
a patient-external respiratory therapy device. The implant-  
able cardiac device and the patient-external respiratory  
therapy device are coupled by a communications channel  
configured to transfer at least posture information between  
the implantable cardiac device and a patient-external respira-  
tory therapy device.

According to one aspect of the invention, the patient-ex-  
ternal respiratory therapy device includes components of the  
posture detector. For example, the posture detector may be  
positioned on the respiratory mask or the respiratory mask  
strap. In another example, the posture detector may be posi-  
tioned on the patient's body and communicatively coupled to  
a control unit of the respiratory therapy device through a lead.  
The patient-external respiratory therapy device transmits  
posture information to the implantable cardiac device.

According to another aspect of the invention, the implant-  
able cardiac device includes components of the posture detec-  
tor. The implantable cardiac device transmits posture infor-  
mation to the patient-external respiratory therapy device.

Another embodiment of the invention involves a posture  
detection method. The posture detection method includes  
detecting posture using a sensor of a patient-external respira-  
tory therapy device or a sensor of an implantable cardiac  
device. The posture information is transmitted between the  
patient-external respiratory therapy device and the implant-  
able cardiac device.

According to various aspects of the invention, the posture  
information may be used to adjust therapy delivered to the  
patient. The therapy adjusted may include a therapy delivered  
by the implantable device, or by the external respiratory  
therapy device. In one implementation, the implantable  
device delivers a cardiac electrical stimulation therapy and  
the cardiac electrical stimulation therapy is adjusted based on  
patient posture. Alternatively, or additionally, therapy deliv-  
ered by the respiratory therapy device may be modified using  
the posture information.

The above summary of the invention is not intended to  
describe each embodiment or every implementation of the  
invention. Advantages and attainments, together with a more  
complete understanding of the invention, will become appar-  
ent and appreciated by referring to the following detailed  
description and claims taken in conjunction with the accom-  
panying drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a flow chart of a method for posture detection in  
accordance with embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a medical system that may be used to implement coordinated patient measuring and/or monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy, including detecting patient posture in accordance with embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a graph representative of accelerometer signals associated with a patient moving from a standing to supine or supine to standing position;

FIG. 4 illustrates a block diagram of a medical system in accordance with embodiments of the invention which includes respiratory therapy device communicatively coupled to a CRM system;

FIGS. 4A-4D are block diagrams illustrating medical systems with posture detection functionality in accordance with embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 5A is a partial view of an implantable device that may include circuitry for implementing portions of the posture detection system in accordance with embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 5B is a diagram illustrating a subcutaneous implantable medical device that may be used for diagnosis and therapy using patient posture information in accordance with embodiments of the invention; and

FIG. 6 is a flow chart of uses for posture detection in accordance with the invention.

While the invention is amenable to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail below. It is to be understood, however, that the intention is not to limit the invention to the particular embodiments described. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS EMBODIMENTS

In the following description of the illustrated embodiments, references are made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustration, various embodiments by which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized, and structural and functional changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The present invention relates to detecting patient posture using a posture sensor disposed on an external respiratory therapy device. Posture information is transmitted to an implantable device, such as an implantable pacemaker, defibrillator, or implantable device. Posture detection may involve, for example, determining a positional orientation of the patient's body or the positional orientation of a portion of the patient's body, such as the patient's torso. Posture detection includes discriminating between a horizontal, recumbent or supine position and a vertical or upright position, determining an inclination of a portion of the patient's body, and or determining if the patient is lying on his or her side, back, or front. Knowledge of patient posture may be used by the implantable device to diagnose various patient disorders and/or to adjust patient therapy, for example. A supine posture is more likely to result in obstruction of the upper airway and can be used to predict episodes of obstructive hypopnea and apnea, for example.

Discriminating between a recumbent and an upright position of the patient's body is useful in connection with determining if a patient is asleep or awake. Patient posture can be used as an indicator or verifier that a patient is sleeping.

Diagnosis of various conditions, e.g., sleep apnea, may be enhanced with knowledge of the patient's sleep state. Thus, a patient may be diagnosed as having sleep disordered breathing if breathing interruptions occur while a patient is sleeping, as indicated by patient posture during the disordered breathing episodes.

The position of the patient's body, such as the inclination of the upper torso, may predispose the patient to various medical disorders, including disorders affecting the respiratory, cardiopulmonary, and/or cardiovascular systems. Information about patient position may be evaluated with respect to the detection of various disorders to determine if an association between patient position and a particular disorder is present.

Knowledge of patient posture may enhance therapy delivery. Therapy may be adjusted to provide a more appropriate therapy based on whether the patient is asleep or awake. For example, a cardiac pacing rate may be decreased from a waking rate to a lower sleeping rate to account for the decreased hemodynamic need of the patient during sleep.

Some patients suffer from a number of disorders that are treated with multiple therapy devices. For example, a patient suffering from cardiac and respiratory problems may receive therapy from an implantable cardiac rhythm management system, e.g., a bi-ventricular pacing device for synchronizing ventricular contractions, and an external respiratory therapy device. Using therapy devices in a coordinated manner provides opportunities for enhanced monitoring, diagnosis and/or therapy delivery. Various embodiments described herein are directed to a posture sensor disposed on a respiratory therapy mask. Information related to patient posture is transmitted to an implantable device, such as a cardiac therapy device.

FIG. 1 is a flowchart of a method for determining patient posture. At least one of a patient-external respiratory device and an implantable device include 110 a posture detector. The posture detector, which may be positioned on a component of the respiratory therapy device, within an implantable housing of the implantable device, or in other locations, acquires 120 patient posture information. The posture information is transmitted 130 to between the patient-external respiratory device and the implantable device.

In a one configuration, the posture detector is coupled by a wire lead to the controller unit of the respiratory therapy device. Communications circuitry positioned within the controller unit wirelessly transmits the posture information, possibly along with other relevant information, to the implantable device. In another configuration, the circuitry for wirelessly transmitting the posture information to the implantable device is disposed with the posture sensor on the respiratory mask or mask strap, for example.

In another configuration, the posture detector is disposed within a housing of an implantable device. Communications circuitry positioned within the implantable device housing wirelessly transmits the posture information to the control unit of the respiratory therapy device, possibly along with other relevant information.

In yet another configuration, the posture information may be relayed from one device to another device through a patient information server, such as is used in an advanced patient management system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a medical system 200 that may be used to implement coordinated patient monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy, including patient posture detection in accordance with embodiments of the invention. The medical system 200 includes an implantable medical device 210, such as an implantable cardiac rhythm management (CRM) system, pacemaker, defibrillator, cardiac resynchronizer or car-

diac monitor, for example. The system includes a patient-external respiratory therapy device 220. Each of the patient-internal 210 and patient-external 220 medical devices may include a patient monitoring and diagnostics unit 212, 222, and/or a therapy unit 216, 226.

The patient-internal medical device 210 is typically a fully or partially implantable device that performs measuring, monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy functions. The patient-external respiratory therapy device 220 may perform monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy functions external to the patient (i.e., not invasively implanted within the patient's body). The patient-external respiratory therapy device 220 typically includes controller unit that controls pressure delivered to the patient's airway through tubing and a respiratory facial or nasal mask. The respiratory mask may be held in place using a strap or other device.

The patient-internal device 210 and the patient-external respiratory therapy device 220 may be coupled to one or more sensors 241, 242, 245, 246, patient input devices 243, 247, and/or other information acquisition devices 244, 248. The sensors 241, 242, 245, 246, patient input devices 243, 247, and/or other information acquisition devices 244, 248 may be employed to detect conditions relevant to the monitoring, diagnostic, and/or therapeutic functions of the patient-internal and patient-external medical devices 210, 220.

The medical devices 210, 220 may each be coupled to one or more patient-internal sensors 241 that are fully or partially implantable within the patient. The medical devices 210, 220 may be coupled to patient-external sensors 242 positioned on, near, or in a remote location with respect to the patient. The patient-internal and patient-external sensors are used to sense conditions, such as physiological or environmental conditions, that affect the patient.

The medical devices 210, 220 may be coupled to one or more patient input devices 243, 247. The patient input devices are used to allow the patient to manually transfer information to the medical devices 210, 220. The patient input devices 243, 247 may be particularly useful for inputting information concerning patient perceptions, such as how well the patient feels, and information such as patient bed time and wake-up time, drug use, or other activities that are not automatically sensed or detected by the medical devices 210, 220.

The medical devices 210, 220 may be connected to one or more information acquisition devices 244, 248, for example, a database that stores information useful in connection with the monitoring, diagnostic, or therapy functions of the medical devices 210, 220. For example, one or more of the medical devices 210, 220 may be coupled through a network to a patient information server 230 that provides information about environmental conditions affecting the patient, e.g., the pollution index for the patient's location.

The patient-internal sensors 241 may be coupled to the patient-internal medical device 210 through one or more internal leads. In one example, an internal endocardial lead system is used to couple cardiac electrodes to an implantable pacemaker or other cardiac rhythm management device. One or more of the patient-internal sensors 241 may be equipped with transceiver circuitry to support wireless communications between the one or more patient-internal sensors 241 and the patient-internal medical device 210. The patient-external sensors 242, patient input device 243, and information systems 244 may be coupled to the patient-internal medical device 210 through wireless connections.

The patient-internal sensors 245 may be coupled to the patient-external respiratory device 220 through a wireless communications link. Patient-external sensors 246, patient input device 247, and information systems 248 may be

coupled to the external respiratory therapy device 220 through wired leads or wireless connections.

A posture sensor 249 may be communicatively coupled to the circuitry of the patient-internal medical device 210 and/or the circuitry of the external respiratory therapy device 220 through leads or through a wireless connection. The posture sensor 249 generates a signal modulated by patient posture.

Posture sensing may employ various types of sensors, including, for example, multi-axis accelerometers, inclination sensors, magnetometers, mercury-type switches, or other sensing methodologies. In one implementation, an accelerometer is used as a posture sensor. FIG. 3 is a waveform signal generated by an accelerometer that indicates patient posture. When a patient moves from a supine position to an upright position, the accelerometer produces fluctuating waveform signals. When a patient is supine and moves to an upright standing position, a negative change in voltage on the waveform occurs, e.g. from 0 Volts to -0.5 Volts. When a patient is in the standing position and moves to a supine position, a positive change in voltage on the waveform occurs, e.g. from 0 Volts to 0.25 Volts.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the change in the signal generated by the posture sensor may be detected using detector circuitry 214, 224 positioned near the posture sensor, e.g., on the respiratory mask or respiratory mask strap. In other configurations posture detection circuitry 224, 214 may be disposed within the housing of the external respiratory therapy device housing and/or within the housing of the implantable device.

In one embodiment, the patient-internal medical device 210 and the patient-external medical device 220 may communicate through a wireless link between the medical devices 210, 220. For example, the patient-internal and patient-external devices 210, 220 may be coupled through a short-range radio link, such as Bluetooth, IEEE 802.11, and/or a proprietary wireless protocol. Such a communications link may facilitate uni-directional or bi-directional communication between the patient-internal device 210, external respiratory therapy device 220, and/or external processing systems 230, device programmers or terminals 260, 270, 250, sensors 241, 242, 245, 246, 249, patient input devices 23, 247, and/or information systems 244, 248. In various configurations, posture information, and/or other information may be transmitted between the patient-internal device 210 and the external respiration therapy device 220 to enhance and/or coordinate the functions of the medical devices 210, 220.

In one configuration, the patient-internal and patient-external medical devices 210, 220 may be used within the structure of an advanced patient management system 240. Advanced patient management systems 240 involve a system of medical devices that are accessible through various communications technologies. For example, patient data, including posture information, may be downloaded from one or more of the medical devices periodically or on command, and stored at the patient information server 230. The physician and/or the patient may communicate with the medical devices and the patient information server 230, for example, to acquire patient data or to initiate, terminate or modify therapy.

The data stored on the patient information server 230 may be accessible by the patient and the patient's physician through one or more terminals 250, e.g., remote computers located in the patient's home or the physician's office. The patient information server 230 may be used to communicate with one or more of the patient-internal and patient-external medical devices 210, 220 to provide remote control of the monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy functions of the medical devices 210, 220.

In one embodiment, the patient's physician may access patient data transmitted from the medical devices **210**, **220** to the patient information server **230**. After evaluation of the patient data, the patient's physician may communicate with one or more of the patient-internal or patient-external devices **210**, **220** through the APM system **240** to initiate, terminate, or modify the monitoring, diagnostic, and/or therapy functions of the patient-internal and/or patient-external medical systems **210**, **220**. Systems and methods involving advanced patient management techniques are further described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,336,903, 6,312,378, 6,270,457, and 6,398,728, hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Various embodiments described herein may be used in connection with advanced patient management. Methods, structures, and/or techniques described herein relating to advanced patient management, such as those involving remote patient/device monitoring, diagnosis, therapy, or other advanced patient management related methodologies, may incorporate features of one or more of the following references: U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,221,011; 6,277,072; 6,280,380; 6,358,203; 6,368,284; and 6,440,066 each hereby incorporated herein by reference.

FIGS. **4A-4D** are diagrams illustrating medical systems **400** with posture detection functionality in accordance with embodiments of the invention. The medical system **400** includes a respiratory therapy device **410** communicatively coupled to a CRM system **450**. Delivery of cardiac electrical stimulation therapy provided by the CRM system **450**, e.g., bradycardia pacing, tachycardia pacing, cardiac resynchronization pacing and/or cardioversion/defibrillation, is controlled by a cardiac therapy control unit **455** disposed within the housing of the CRM system.

The respiratory therapy device **410** may comprise for example, a positive airway pressure (CPAP) device, a nebulizer, ventilator, or other type of respiration therapy device. For the purposes of describing FIGS. **4A-4D**, the respiratory therapy device **410** is considered to be a CPAP device. The CPAP device includes a respiratory therapy control unit **411**, respiratory mask **420**, and tubing **415** coupling the respiratory mask **420** to the control unit **411**. Respiratory therapy pressure is controlled by circuitry **426** within the control unit **411**. The respiratory therapy control unit **411** develops an airway pressure delivered to the patient through the respiratory mask **420** via tubing **415**. Various methodologies and systems for implementing CPAP therapies are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,245,995 and 5,199,424, which are incorporated herein by reference.

The respiratory mask **420** is held in place over the patient's nose and/or mouth using a strap **421** or other type of securing structure. In one embodiment, illustrated in FIG. **4A**, a posture detector **425** is positioned on a component of the CPAP device, preferably on the mask **420** or mask strap **421**. With the posture detector **425** positioned on the mask **420** or mask strap **421**, the sensor produces signals modulated by changes in the position of the patient's torso and/or head. The posture detector **425** is coupled to the respiratory therapy control unit **410** through a lead extending from the mask assembly **420**, **421**.

In another embodiment, illustrated in FIG. **4B**, one or more posture detectors **425** are positioned on or near the patient so that changes in the patient's posture are detectable by an accelerometer or other sensor used for sensing patient position. The posture detectors **425** may be positioned on or near the patient's head, chest, abdomen, or other appropriate location of the patient's body. The posture detector **425** may be

communicatively coupled to the respiratory therapy unit **410** through a wire lead or through a wireless communications link.

The respiratory therapy unit includes a signal processor **431** for energizing the posture detector **425** and/or receiving the signals from the posture detector **425**. Compatible communications units **441**, **440** of the CPAP **410** and CRM **450** devices establish a wireless communication channel between the CPAP device **410** and the CRM device **450**. Posture information is transmitted over the wireless communications channel **440**, **441** from the CPAP device **410** to the CRM device **450**.

In a further embodiment, illustrated in FIG. **4C**, a signal processing circuitry **431**, including circuitry for wireless communication is positioned along with the posture detector **425** on the respiratory mask **420** or mask strap **421**. In one configuration, the posture detector and processing circuitry **425**, **431** are configured to detect patient posture and wirelessly communicate posture information to the implantable device **450**. Posture information may also be transferred between the implantable device **450** and the respiratory therapy device **410**. In another configuration (not shown), the posture detector and associated circuitry **425**, **431** detect patient posture and wirelessly communicate the posture information to the respiratory therapy device **410**.

FIG. **4D** illustrates another embodiment of a posture detection system. In this embodiment, the implantable device **450** includes the posture sensor **425** and associated circuitry **431**. The posture detector **425** may comprise, for example, an accelerometer or other sensor disposed within or on an implantable housing or other component of the implantable device **450**. The posture information may be transmitted from the implantable device **450** to the external respiratory therapy device **410**.

The CRM device **450** may utilize the received posture information for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. For example, as previously discussed, the CRM device **450** may use the posture information to detect or confirm sleep. Various methods and systems involving the use of posture information for detection and/or verification of sleep are described in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/309,771, filed on Dec. 4, 2002, now U.S. Pat., No. 7,189,204 which is incorporated herein by reference.

The posture information may also be used in connection with detecting or predicting disordered breathing. Further posture information may be used by the CPAP device **410** or the CRM device **450** to correlate patient posture, e.g., particular patient positions or torso inclinations, to episodes of disordered breathing. Methods of detecting disordered breathing using a CPAP device are described in previously incorporated U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,245,995 and 5,199,424. Methods of detecting or predicting disordered breathing based on respiratory patterns and other factors are described in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/309,770, filed Dec. 4, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,252,640 and Ser. No. 10/643,016, filed Aug. 18, 2003, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,396,333. Correlation of patient posture to detected disordered breathing episodes may be used to enhance detection or prediction of subsequent episodes of disordered breathing.

Posture information may be used by the implantable cardiac device **450** to initiate, modify or terminate a therapy delivered by the CRM device to the patient. For example, based on the posture information, the CRM device may decrease or increase a pacing rate, switch from a uni-ventricular pacing mode to a bi-ventricular pacing mode or the reverse, initiate, modify or terminate cardiac electrical stimulation therapy for disordered breathing. The CPAP device **410**

may also utilize the received posture information to adjust the external respiratory therapy delivered by the CPAP device 410. Methods and systems for delivering and adapting cardiac stimulation therapy for disordered breathing, which may be enhanced using posture detection in accordance with the present invention, are described in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 10/643,203 and 10/643,154, both filed on Aug. 18, 2003, now U.S. Publication Nos. 2005/0039745 and 2005/0043772, and both incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. 5A is a partial view of an implantable device that may include circuitry 535 for implementing portions of the posture detection system in accordance with embodiments of the invention. In this example, the implantable device comprises a cardiac rhythm management device (CRM) 500 including an implantable pulse generator 505 electrically and physically coupled to an intracardiac lead system 510. The posture detection system may alternatively be implemented in a variety of implantable monitoring, diagnostic, and/or therapeutic devices, such as an implantable cardiac monitoring device, an implantable drug delivery device, or an implantable neurostimulation device, for example.

Portions of the intracardiac lead system 510 are inserted into the patient's heart 590. The intracardiac lead system 510 includes one or more electrodes configured to sense electrical cardiac activity of the heart, deliver electrical stimulation to the heart, sense the patient's transthoracic impedance, and/or sense other physiological parameters, e.g., cardiac chamber pressure or temperature. Portions of the housing 501 of the pulse generator 505 may optionally serve as a can electrode.

Communications circuitry is disposed within the housing 501 for facilitating communication between the pulse generator 505 and an external communication device, such as a portable or bed-side communication station, patient-carried/worn communication station, or external programmer, for example. The communications circuitry can also facilitate unidirectional or bidirectional communication with one or more implanted, external, cutaneous, or subcutaneous physiologic or non-physiologic sensors, patient-input devices and/or information systems.

The pulse generator 505 may optionally incorporate a motion detector 520 that may be used to sense various respiration-related conditions. For example, the motion detector 520 may be optionally configured to sense snoring, activity level, and/or chest wall movements associated with respiratory effort, for example. The motion detector 520 may be implemented as an accelerometer positioned in or on the housing 501 of the pulse generator 505. If the motion sensor is implemented as an accelerometer, the motion sensor may also provide respiratory, e.g. rales, coughing, and cardiac, e.g. S1-S4 heart sounds, murmurs, and other acoustic information.

The lead system 510 of the CRM 500 may incorporate one or more transthoracic impedance sensors that may be used to acquire the patient's respiration waveform, or other respiration-related information. The transthoracic impedance sensor may include, for example, one or more intracardiac electrodes 541, 542, 551-555, 563 positioned in one or more chambers of the heart 590. The intracardiac electrodes 541, 542, 551-555, 563 may be coupled to impedance drive/sense circuitry 530 positioned within the housing of the pulse generator 505.

In one implementation, impedance drive/sense circuitry 530 generates a current that flows through the tissue between an impedance drive electrode 551 and a can electrode on the housing 501 of the pulse generator 505. The voltage at an impedance sense electrode 552 relative to the can electrode

changes as the patient's transthoracic impedance changes. The voltage signal developed between the impedance sense electrode 552 and the can electrode is detected by the impedance sense circuitry 530. Other locations and/or combinations of impedance sense and drive electrodes are also possible.

The lead system 510 may include one or more cardiac pace/sense electrodes 551-555 positioned in, on, or about one or more heart chambers for sensing electrical signals from the patient's heart 590 and/or delivering pacing pulses to the heart 590. The intracardiac sense/pace electrodes 551-555, such as those illustrated in FIG. 5A, may be used to sense and/or pace one or more chambers of the heart, including the left ventricle, the right ventricle, the left atrium and/or the right atrium. The lead system 510 may include one or more defibrillation electrodes 541, 542 for delivering defibrillation/cardioversion shocks to the heart.

The pulse generator 505 may include circuitry for detecting cardiac arrhythmias and/or for controlling pacing or defibrillation therapy in the form of electrical stimulation pulses or shocks delivered to the heart through the lead system 510.

FIG. 5B is a diagram illustrating a subcutaneous implantable medical device 570 that may include circuitry for implementing portions of the posture detection system in accordance with embodiments of the invention. The device 570 illustrated in FIG. 5B is an implantable transthoracic cardiac sensing and/or stimulation (ITCS) device that may be implanted under the skin in the chest region of a patient. The ITCS device may, for example, be implanted subcutaneously such that all or selected elements of the device are positioned on the patient's front, back, side, or other body locations suitable for sensing cardiac activity and delivering cardiac stimulation therapy. It is understood that elements of the ITCS device may be located at several different body locations, such as in the chest, abdominal, or subclavian region with electrode elements respectively positioned at different regions near, around, in, or on the heart.

The primary housing (e.g., the active or non-active can) of the ITCS device, for example, may be configured for positioning outside of a rib cage 550 at an intercostal or subcostal location, within the abdomen, or in the upper chest region (e.g., subclavian location, such as above a third rib 553). In one implementation, one or more electrodes may be located on a primary housing 572 and/or at other locations about, but not in direct contact with the heart, great vessel or coronary vasculature.

In the particular configuration shown in FIG. 5B, the ITCS device includes the housing 572 within which various cardiac sensing, detection, processing, and energy delivery circuitry may be housed. It is understood that the components and functionality depicted in the figures and described herein may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. It is further understood that the components and functionality depicted as separate or discrete blocks/elements in the figures in general may be implemented in combination with other components and functionality, and that the depiction of such components and functionality in individual or integral form is for purposes of clarity of explanation, and not of limitation.

Communications circuitry may be disposed within the housing 572 for facilitating communication between the ITCS device and an external respiratory therapy device, as well as other devices, such as a portable or bed-side communication station, patient-carried/worn communication station, or external programmer, for example. The communications circuitry may also facilitate unidirectional or

bidirectional communication with one or more external, cutaneous, or subcutaneous physiologic or non-physiologic sensors. The housing 572 is typically configured to include one or more electrodes (e.g., can electrode and/or indifferent electrode). Although the housing 572 is typically configured as an active can, it is appreciated that a non-active can configuration may be implemented, in which case at least two electrodes spaced apart from the housing 572 are employed.

In the configuration shown in FIG. 5B, a subcutaneous electrode 574 may be positioned under the skin in the chest region and situated distal from the housing 572. The subcutaneous and, if applicable, housing electrode(s) may be positioned about the heart at various locations and orientations, such as at various anterior and/or posterior locations relative to the heart. The subcutaneous electrode 574 is coupled to circuitry within the housing 572 via a lead assembly 576. One or more conductors (e.g., coils or cables) are provided within the lead assembly 576 and electrically couple the subcutaneous electrode 574 with circuitry in the housing 572. One or more sense, sense/pace or defibrillation electrodes may be situated on the elongated structure of the electrode support, the housing 572, and/or the distal electrode assembly (shown as subcutaneous electrode 574 in the configuration shown in FIG. 5B).

In one configuration, the electrode support assembly and the housing 572 define a unitary structure (e.g., a single housing/unit). The electronic components and electrode conductors/connectors are disposed within or on the unitary ITCS device housing/electrode support assembly. At least two electrodes are supported on the unitary structure near opposing ends of the housing/electrode support assembly. The unitary structure may have an arcuate or angled shape, for example.

According to another configuration, the electrode support assembly defines a physically separable unit relative to the housing 572. The electrode support assembly includes mechanical and electrical couplings that facilitate mating engagement with corresponding mechanical and electrical couplings of the housing 572. For example, a header block arrangement may be configured to include both electrical and mechanical couplings that provide for mechanical and electrical connections between the electrode support assembly and housing 572. The header block arrangement may be provided on the housing 572 or the electrode support assembly. Alternatively, a mechanical/electrical coupler may be used to establish mechanical and electrical connections between the electrode support assembly and housing 572. In such a configuration, a variety of different electrode support assemblies of varying shapes, sizes, and electrode configurations may be made available for physically and electrically connecting to a standard ITCS device housing 572.

Various embodiments described herein may be used in connection with subcutaneous monitoring, diagnosis, and/or therapy. Methods, structures, and/or techniques described herein relating to subcutaneous systems and methods may incorporate features of one or more of the following references: commonly owned US Patent Application: Ser. No. 60/462,272 Ser. No. 10/821,248, filed Apr. 8, 2004; and "Subcutaneous Cardiac Rhythm Management," Ser. No. 10/820,642, filed Apr. 8, 2004; now U.S. Publication No. 2004/0215240 and U.S. Pat. No. 7,570,997, each hereby incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. 6 is a process flow diagram illustrating various uses for posture information in accordance with the present invention. A posture sensor coupled to a respiratory therapy device

generates signals 610 modulated by patient posture. The signals are evaluated 620 to determine various aspects of patient posture. For example, evaluation of the posture sensor signals may provide information about the patient position, such as whether the patient is recumbent or upright, the inclination of the patient's torso, whether the patient is lying on his or her back, left side, right side, or front, and/or other posture or position-related information.

The posture information is transmitted to an implantable device, such as a pacemaker or other implantable cardiac device. The posture information may be used to detect or verify sleep. Additionally or alternatively, the posture information may be used, to diagnose 630 or predict various disorders of the patient, such as disordered breathing, or for other purposes. The implantable CRM device may use the posture information to adjust 640 cardiac electrical stimulation therapy delivered to the patient.

The posture information may also be used by the respiratory therapy device. The respiratory therapy device may use the posture information to detect or verify sleep, to diagnose 650 or predict episodes of disordered breathing. The posture information may be used respiratory therapy device to modify 660 the therapy delivered by the respiratory therapy device.

The implantable device, respiratory therapy device, or both may be coupled to an APM system. Posture information may be relayed to the APM system. The APM system may store the posture information, use 670 the posture information to monitor the patient, diagnose various disorders affecting the patient, and/or to adjust patient therapy. The APM system may transmit the posture information to a variety of other devices connected through the APM system.

A number of the examples presented herein involve block diagrams illustrating functional blocks used for in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that there exist many possible configurations in which these functional blocks can be arranged and implemented.

The examples depicted herein provide examples of possible functional arrangements used to implement the approaches of the invention. The components and functionality depicted as separate or discrete blocks/elements in the figures in general can be implemented in combination with other components and functionality. The depiction of such components and functionality in individual or integral form is for purposes of clarity of explanation, and not of limitation. It is also understood that the components and functionality depicted in the Figures and described herein can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software.

Methods, devices, and systems in accordance with the present invention may incorporate one or more of the features, structures, methods, or combinations thereof described herein. For example, a medical system may be implemented to include one or more of the features and/or processes described herein. It is intended that such a method, device, or system need not include all of the features and functions described herein, but may be implemented to include one or more selected features and functions that provide unique structures and/or functionality.

Various modifications and additions can be made to the preferred embodiments discussed hereinabove without departing from the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention should not be limited by the particular embodiments described above, but should be defined only by the claims set forth below and equivalents thereof.

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What is claimed is:

1. A posture detection system, comprising:  
an implantable cardiac device;  
a patient-external respiratory therapy device comprising a posture sensor configured to be coupled to the patient;  
a processor and memory, the processor configured to execute instructions stored in the memory; and  
a communications channel between the implantable cardiac device and the patient-external respiratory therapy device, the communications channel configured to transfer posture information between the implantable cardiac device and the patient-external therapy respiratory device, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes one or both of the implantable cardiac device and the patient-external respiratory therapy device to detect episodes of sleep disordered breathing, correlate detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing to postural positions based on the posture information, provide an output based on the correlation, and enhance subsequent detection of disordered breathing episodes using correlation relationships between postural positions and episodes of disordered breathing.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the posture detector is configured to determine a positional orientation of the patient's head.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein the posture detector is configured to determine a positional orientation of a portion of a patient's body.
4. The system of claim 1, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes one or both of the implantable cardiac device and the patient-external respiratory therapy device to use correlation relationships between postural positions and episodes of disordered breathing to predict subsequent episodes of disordered breathing.
5. The system of claim 1, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes one or both of the implantable cardiac device and the patient-external respiratory therapy device to predict episodes of disordered breathing based on posture.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein correlating detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing to postural positions further comprises correlating particular patient positions to episodes of disordered breathing.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein the posture detector comprises an accelerometer configured to output a waveform signal and wherein changes in the waveform signal correspond to postural changes of the patient.
8. The system of claim 1, wherein the posture detector comprises an inclination sensitive sensor.
9. The system of claim 1, wherein the implantable device comprises a cardiac therapy device.
10. The system of claim 9, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes the cardiac therapy device to modify cardiac electrical stimulation therapy based on the patient posture information, the modification comprising switching between a uni-ventricular pacing mode to a bi-ventricular pacing mode.
11. The system of claim 1, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes the implantable device to modify a cardiac electrical stimulation therapy treating disordered breathing based on the patient posture information.
12. The system of claim 1, wherein processor execution of the stored instructions causes the external respiratory therapy device to modify external respiratory therapy based on the patient posture.

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13. A posture detection method, comprising:  
detecting episodes of sleep disordered breathing;  
detecting postural positions of a patient using a sensor of a patient-external respiratory therapy device;  
correlating detected postural positions to the detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing;  
transmitting posture information between the patient-external respiratory therapy device and the implantable cardiac device; and  
adjusting disordered breathing therapy based on the posture information, wherein detecting episodes of sleep disordered breathing further comprises using one or more correlation relationships between the detected postural positions and the detected episodes of disordered breathing to enhance subsequent detection of disordered breathing episodes.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein adjusting the disordered breathing therapy comprises adjusting an externally delivered disordered breathing therapy.
15. The method of claim 13, further comprising adjusting a cardiac therapy delivered by the implantable cardiac device based on the posture information, the cardiac therapy comprising a cardiac electrical stimulation therapy treating disordered breathing.
16. The method of claim 13, wherein correlating detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing to postural positions comprises correlating particular patient positions to episodes of disordered breathing.
17. The method of claim 13, further comprising predicting subsequent episodes of disordered breathing based on one or more correlation relationships between the detected postural positions and the detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing.
18. A posture detection system, comprising:  
means for detecting episodes of sleep disordered breathing;  
means for detecting postural positions using a sensor of one of a patient-external respiratory therapy device and an implantable cardiac device;  
means for correlating detected postural positions to the detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing;  
means for transmitting posture information between the patient-external respiratory therapy device and the implantable cardiac device;  
means for predicting subsequent episodes of disordered breathing based on correlation between the detected postural positions and the detected episodes of sleep disordered breathing; and  
means for adjusting disordered breathing therapy based on the detected patient posture.
19. The system of claim 18, wherein means for adjusting disordered breathing therapy comprises means for adjusting a cardiac therapy treating disordered breathing based on the detected patient posture.
20. The system of claim 18, wherein means for adjusting disordered breathing therapy comprises means for adjusting a patient-external respiratory therapy based on the detected patient posture.
21. The system of claim 18, further comprising means for using correlation relationships between the detected postural positions and the detected episodes of disordered breathing to enhance subsequent detection of disordered breathing episodes.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 7,664,546 B2  
APPLICATION NO. : 10/943079  
DATED : February 16, 2010  
INVENTOR(S) : Hartley et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

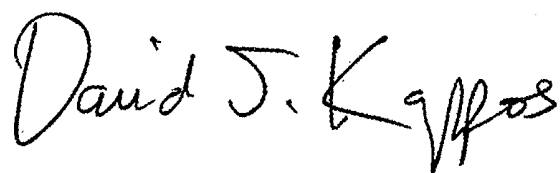
On the Title Page:

The first or sole Notice should read --

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 548 days.

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-eighth Day of December, 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David J. Kappos". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'D' and 'K'.

David J. Kappos  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*

专利名称(译)	姿势检测系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US7664546</a>	公开(公告)日	2010-02-16
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	哈特利JESSE W. STAHMANN JEFFREY E. LEE KENT 倪泉		
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发明人	HARTLEY, JESSE W. STAHMANN, JEFFREY E. LEE, KENT NI, QUAN		
IPC分类号	A61N1/365 A61B5/00 A61B5/0205 A61B5/0215 A61B5/042 A61B5/0464 A61B5/0476 A61B5/0488 A61B5/0496 A61B5/053 A61B5/08 A61B5/083 A61B5/085 A61B5/087 A61B5/103 A61B5/113 A61M15 /00 A61M16/00 A61M16/10 A61N1/18 A61N1/20 A61N1/362 A61N1/37		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0031 A61B5/02055 A61B5/02405 A61B5/0421 A61B5/103 A61B5/1116 A61B5/4818 A61M16 /0051 A61M16/10 A61N1/36514 A61B5/0215 A61B5/0422 A61B5/0464 A61B5/0476 A61B5/0488 A61B5/0496 A61B5/053 A61B5/0809 A61B5/0836 A61B5/087 A61B5/113 A61B2562/0219 A61M2016 /0021 A61M2016/0039 A61M2016/0042 A61M2205/3561 A61M2205/3592 A61M2230/04 A61M2230 /10 A61M2230/432 A61M2230/435 A61M2230/60 A61M2230/63 A61M2230/65 A61N1/3601 A61N1 /36535 A61B5/686 A61B5/6814 A61B5/6823 A61B2560/0462 A61M16/024		
优先权	60/504357 2003-09-18 US		
其他公开文献	US20050145246A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

姿势检测系统包括可植入设备和经由通信信道耦合的患者 - 外部呼吸治疗设备。可植入装置和患者外部呼吸治疗装置中的至少一个包括姿势检测器。姿势信息在可植入设备和患者外部呼吸治疗设备之间传递。姿势信息可以与睡眠检测结合使用或者用于修改由可植入心脏装置和/或患者外部呼吸治疗装置递送的治疗。

