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(54) **METHODS AND SYSTEMS TO DIAGNOSE DEPRESSION**

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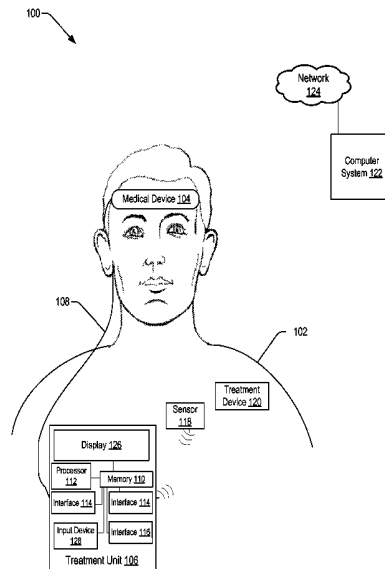
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method includes receiving sensor data at a processor from sensors of an external medical device. The sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for a patient and a second body parameter value for the patient. The method includes determining a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value, a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value, a depression detection value as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value, and a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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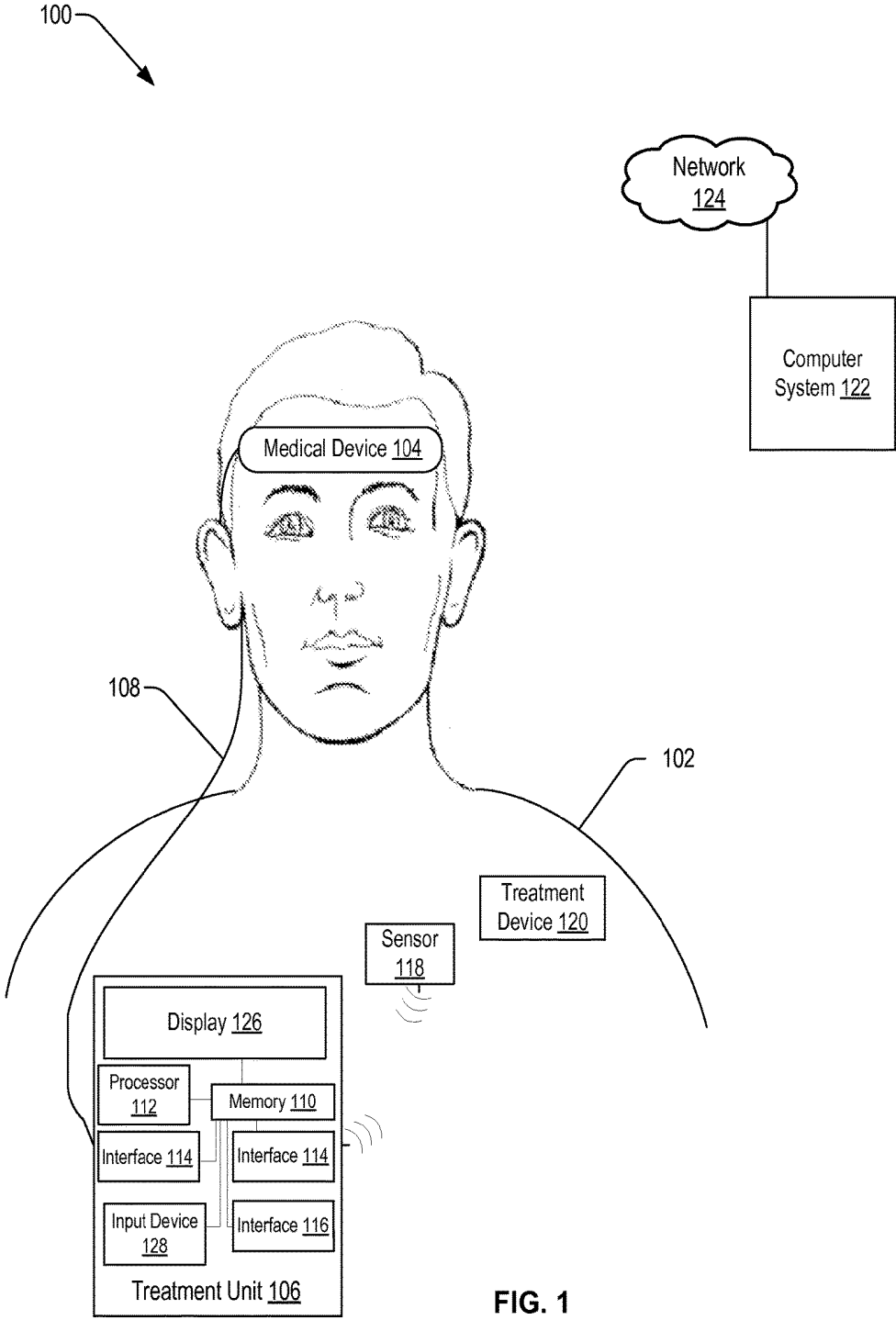


FIG. 1

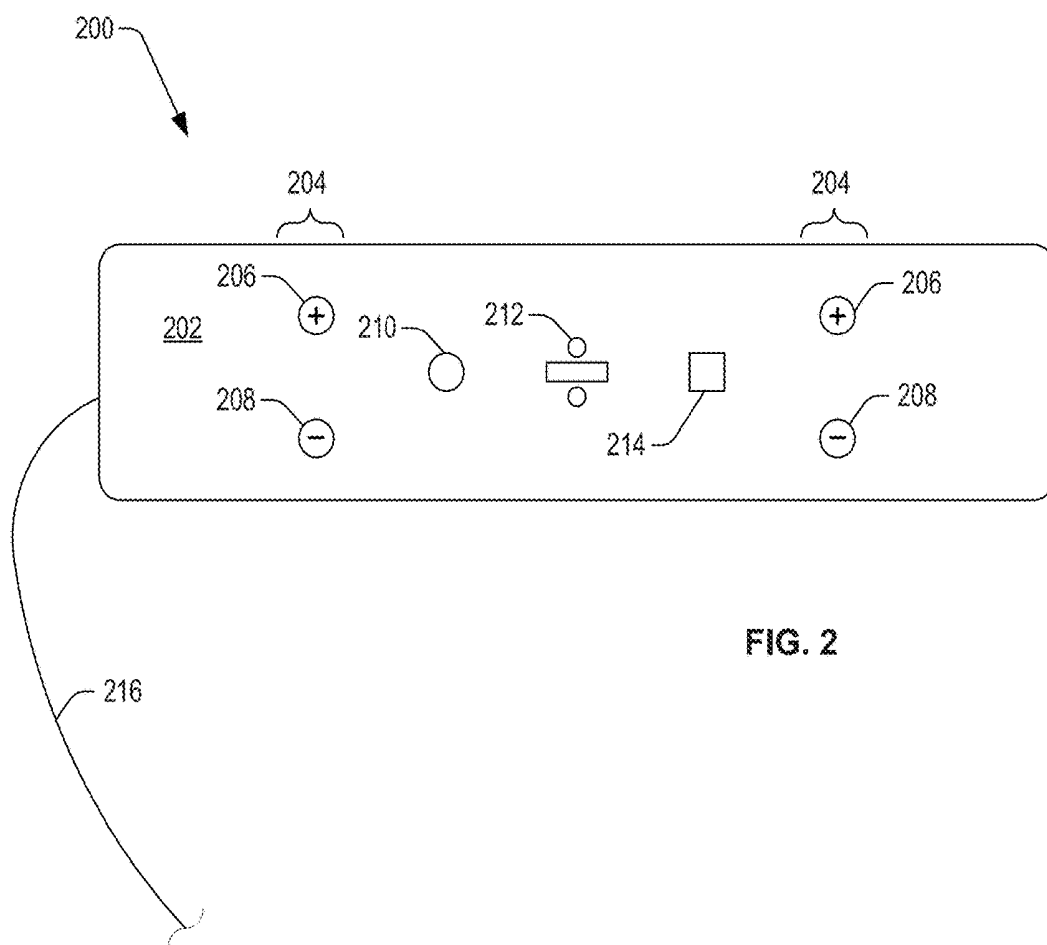


FIG. 2

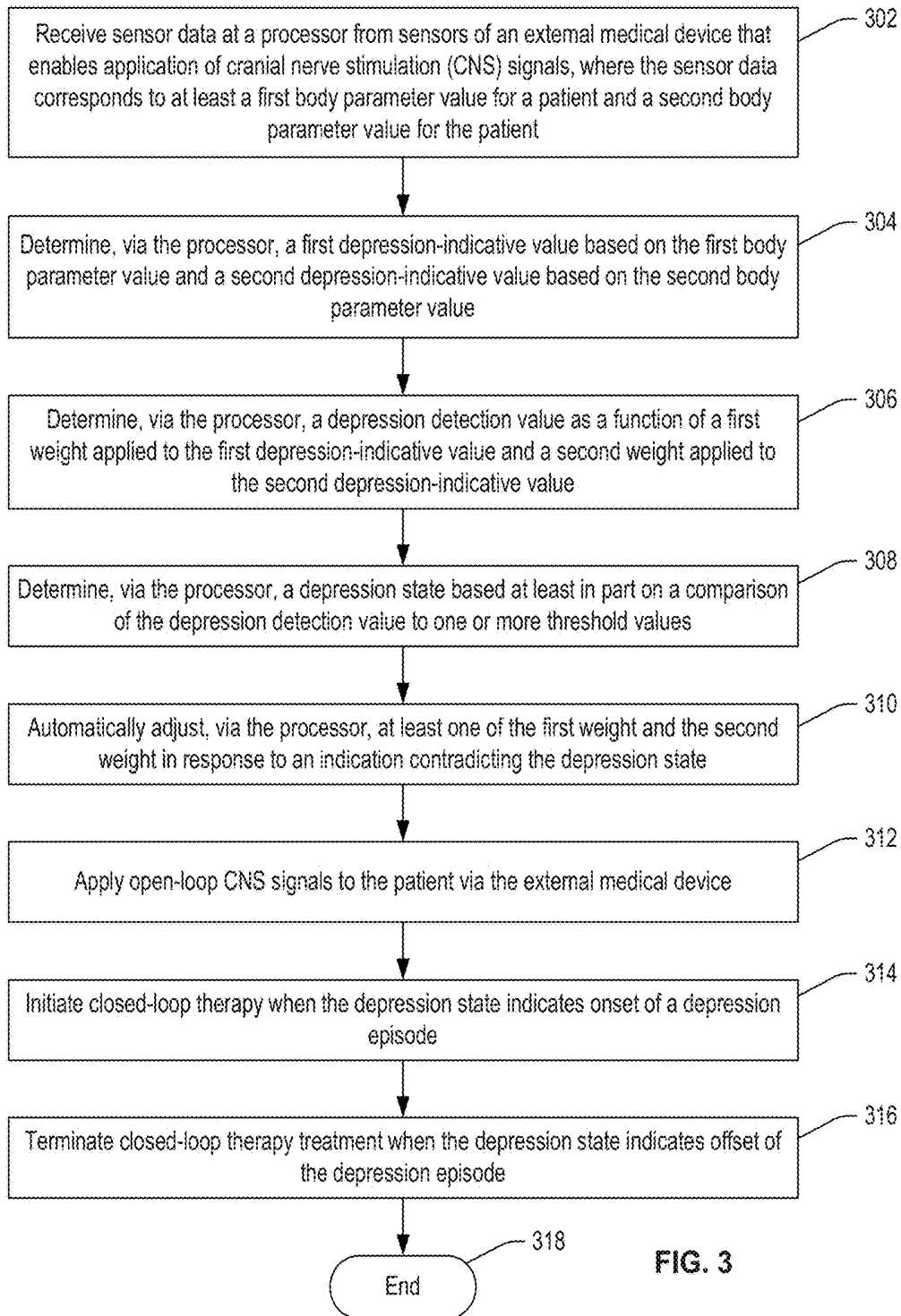


FIG. 3

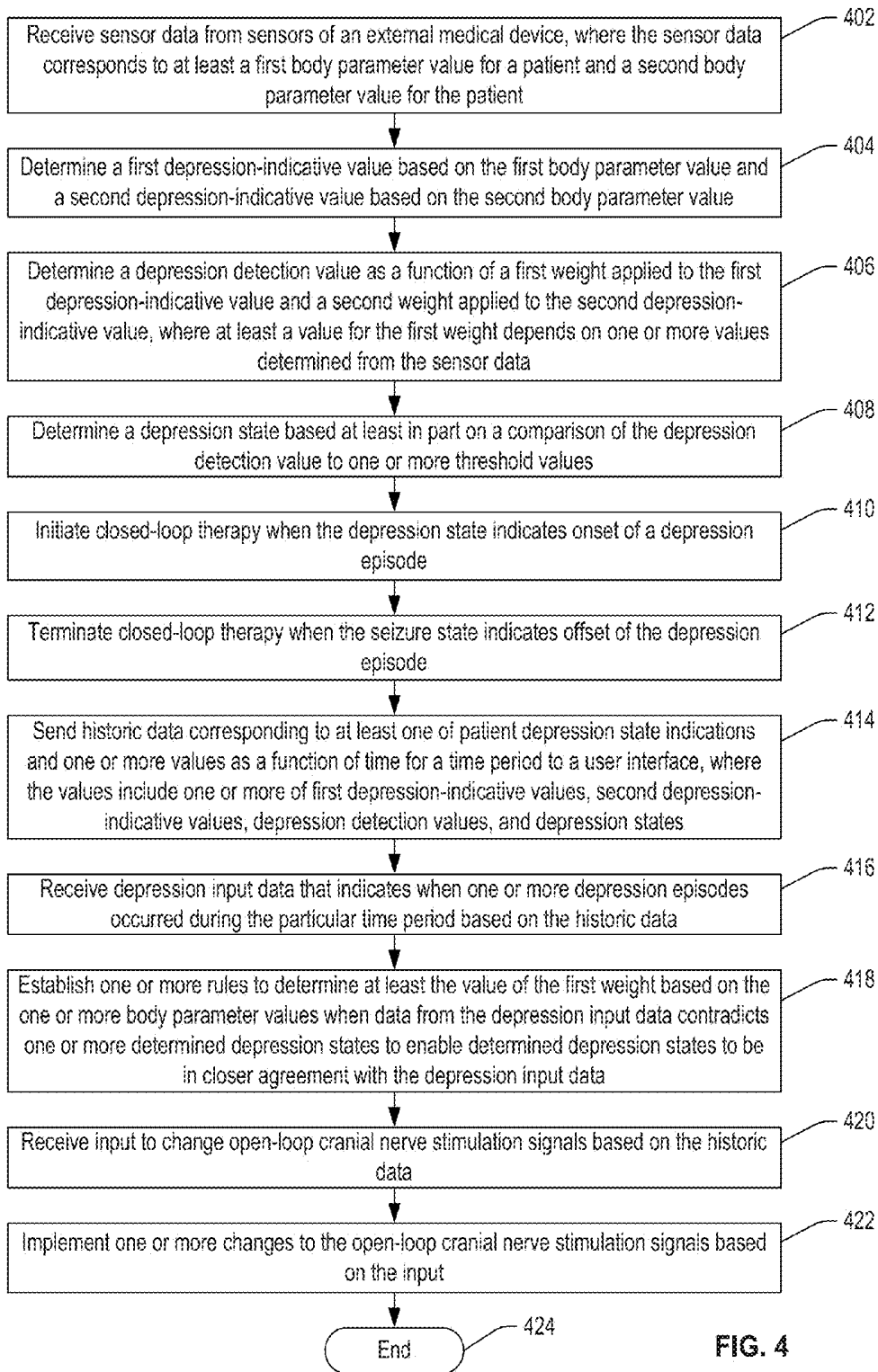


FIG. 4

METHODS AND SYSTEMS TO DIAGNOSE DEPRESSION

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure is generally related to cranial nerve stimulation to treat depression disorders.

BACKGROUND

The human nervous system includes the brain and the spinal cord, collectively known as the central nervous system. The central nervous system includes nerve fibers that transmit nerve signals to, from, and within the brain and spinal cord. The network of nerves in the remaining portions of the human body forms the peripheral nervous system. A system of peripheral nerves connects directly to the brain to control various brain functions, such as vision, eye movement, hearing, facial movement, and feeling. Another system of peripheral nerves, known as the autonomic nervous system, controls autonomic functions. Autonomic functions include blood pressure, body temperature, heartbeat, blood vessel diameter control, intestinal movements, actions of many internal organs, and other body activities and functions that occur without voluntary control.

Neurological disorders may affect the human nervous system. Some neurological disorders (e.g., epilepsy and depression) may be monitored, treated with medication, with neurostimulation, or a combination thereof. Neurostimulation may include electrical stimulation of the nervous system. Forms of neurostimulation may include cranial nerve stimulation, such as vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) or trigeminal nerve stimulation (TNS). A device that applies TNS may be configured to apply subcutaneous TNS, transcutaneous TNS, or both. VNS and subcutaneous TNS may require surgical implantation of electrodes in a patient. Transcutaneous TNS may be implemented by external electrodes coupled to the patient in one or more regions where nerve branches are near the surface of the skin.

SUMMARY

A medical device may be used to implement cranial nerve stimulation (CNS) to treat depression disorders (e.g., major depressive disorder, dysthymia, seasonal affective disorder, and postpartum depression). CNS may include TNS, VNS, stimulation of other cranial nerves, or a combination thereof. The medical device may be configured to apply open-loop therapy (e.g., a scheduled therapy or treatment) to a patient. The open-loop therapy may inhibit the occurrence of depression episodes in the patient, reduce duration of depression episodes that do occur, reduce intensity of depression episodes that do occur, or combinations thereof. The medical device may also be configured to implement closed-loop therapy (e.g., an episode therapy or treatment) when processed sensor data indicates onset of a depression episode. The closed-loop therapy may limit depression episode duration, depression episode severity, or both. Open-loop therapy, closed-loop therapy, or both, may include CNS, administration of medicine, other treatment, or combinations thereof.

In a particular embodiment, a system includes a first sensor configured to provide first sensor data corresponding to a first body parameter value for a patient. The system also includes a second sensor configured to provide second sensor data corresponding to a second body parameter value for the patient. The system further includes a processing unit

configured to receive the first sensor data and the second sensor data. The processing unit includes a processor configured to determine a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second-depression indicative value based on the second body parameter value. The processor is also configured to determine a depression detection value as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value. The processor is further configured to determine a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values.

In a particular embodiment, a method includes receiving sensor data at a processor from sensors of an external medical device. The sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for a patient and a second body parameter value for the patient. The method includes determining, via the processor, a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value. The method includes determining, via the processor, a depression detection value as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value. The method includes determining, via the processor, a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values. The method may also include automatically adjusting, via the processor, at least one of the first weight and the second weight in response to an indication contradicting the depression state.

In a particular embodiment, a non-transitory computer-readable medium includes instructions executable by a processor. The instructions may be executable by the processor to receive sensor data from sensors of an external medical device. The sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for the patient and a second body parameter value for the patient. The instructions may be executable by the processor to determine a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value. The instructions may be executable by the processor to determine a depression detection value as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value. At least a value for the first weight depends on one or more values determined from the sensor data. The instructions may also be executable by the processor to determine a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a medical device system that uses cranial nerve stimulation (CNS) to treat a depression disorder.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an external medical device of a medical device system that uses CNS signals to treat a depression disorder.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of a first particular embodiment of a method of use of sensor data from a medical device that enables application of CNS signals to treat a depression disorder.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of a second particular embodiment of a method of use of sensor data from a medical device that enables application of CNS signals to treat a depression disorder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A medical device system may be used to provide cranial nerve stimulation (CNS) to a patient to treat a depression disorder. The CNS may include trigeminal nerve stimulation, vagus nerve stimulation, stimulation of other cranial nerves, or combinations thereof. The medical device system may enable the application of open-loop therapy to the patient. The open-loop therapy may reduce depression episode frequency, depression episode intensity, depression episode duration, or combinations thereof, for the patient. The medical device system may also enable the application of closed-loop therapy. Closed-loop therapy may be initiated via the medical device system when a depression state determined from sensor data collected by the medical device system indicates onset of a depression episode. The closed-loop therapy may limit depression episode duration, depression episode intensity, or both, for the patient. Open-loop therapy, closed-loop therapy, or both, may include CNS signals, medicine delivery, other treatment, or combinations thereof.

The medical device system may include a medical device and a processing unit that are external to the patient. The medical device may include one or more sensors and one or more pairs of electrodes that enable application of CNS (e.g., trigeminal nerve stimulation). The processing unit may initiate scheduled CNS signals at appropriate times. The processing unit may also initiate closed-loop therapy when a depression state determined from collected sensor data indicates depression episode onset. The processing unit may cease the closed-loop therapy when the depression state determined from the collected sensor data indicates depression offset.

FIG. 1 is a representation of a particular embodiment of a medical device system 100 that uses CNS to treat a patient 102 that has been diagnosed as having a depression disorder (e.g., major depressive disorder, dysthymia, seasonal affective disorder, and postpartum depression). The medical device system 100 may include a medical device 104 that attaches to the patient 102 and a processing unit 106. In an embodiment, the medical device 104 may include one or more adhesive patches that attach to the patient 102. In other embodiments, the medical device 104 may be attached to an article of clothing (e.g., a headband, scarf, hat, or other clothing item) that the patient 102 wears. The medical device 104, the article of clothing, or both may include one or more indicators that facilitate correct placement of the medical device 104 on the patient 102.

The medical device 104 may include one or more treatment devices, sensors, or combinations thereof for treating and monitoring the patient 102. For example, the medical device 104 may include one or more pairs of electrodes that enable application of trigeminal nerve stimulation (TNS) and collection of skin conductance data. The medical device 104 may also include other sensors such as, but not limited to, a skin temperature sensor, a heart rate sensor, an oximeter, an accelerometer, a pedometer, or combinations thereof.

The medical device 104 may communicate with the processing unit 106. Sensors of the medical device 104 may send sensor data to the processing unit 106. The medical device 104 may also receive CNS signals from the process-

ing unit 106 that enable one or more pairs of electrodes of the medical device 104 to apply CNS to the patient 102.

Communications between the medical device 104 and the processing unit 106 may include wireless communications, wired communications, or combinations thereof. In an embodiment, the processing unit 106 and the medical device 104 are an integrated unit and communications between the processing unit 106 and the medical device 104 are accommodated by internal connections in the integrated unit. In another embodiment, at least a portion of the processing unit 106 and the medical device 104 are an integrated unit and communications between the processing unit 106 and the medical device 104 are accommodated by internal connections in the integrated unit. In another embodiment, at least a portion of communications between the medical device 104 and the processing unit 106 are accommodated via a wired connection 108. In another embodiment, at least a portion of communications between the medical device 104 and the processing unit 106 are accommodated via wireless communications (e.g. by radio frequency communications, by infrared communications, by internet communications, or combinations thereof).

The medical device 104, the processing unit 106, or both may include one or more batteries, capacitors, other power supplies, or combinations thereof, to power the treatment devices and the sensors of the medical device 104 and to power the processing unit 106. Batteries for the medical device 104 and the processing unit 106 may be rechargeable batteries, disposable batteries, or combinations thereof. The medical device 104, the processing unit 106, or both may be coupled to another type of power supply (e.g., an electromagnetic signal to enable inductive powering or an electrical outlet) to provide operational power, power to recharge batteries, capacitive charging, or combinations thereof.

The processing unit 106 may include a processor 110, a memory 112, and interfaces 114, 116. The processor 110 may be a single processor of the processing unit 106 or multiple processors of the processing unit 106. The memory 112 may include instructions executable by the processor 110 to operate the medical device system 100. The interfaces 114, 116 may enable the processing unit 106 to communicate with other devices. One or more device interfaces 114 may enable wired or wireless communication directly with certain devices (e.g., the medical device 104, a sensor 118, a treatment device 120, a second treatment device 130, and a computer system 122). One or more network interfaces 116 may enable the processing unit 106 to communicate with certain devices (e.g., the medical device 104, the sensor 118, the treatment device 120, a second treatment device 130, and the computer system 122) via a network 124. The network 124 may be a local area network, the internet, a telecommunication network, other communication network, or combinations thereof. For example, the processing unit 106 may send a treatment initiation signal from the interface 116 to a uniform resource identifier (URI) associated with the treatment device 120 via the network 124.

The processing unit 106 may also include a display 126, one or more input devices 128 (e.g., input buttons, a touch pad, a keyboard, a key pad, etc.), one or more output devices (e.g., speakers, vibration devices, etc.), other components, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the display 126 may be an input device of the one or more input devices 128 (i.e., a touch screen). The display 126, the one or more input devices 128, and the one or more output devices may facilitate communications and delivery of notifications between the processing unit 106, the patient 102, and healthcare provider personnel.

The processor 110 of the processing unit 106 may request sensor data from one or more sensors. Alternately, one or more sensors may automatically send sensor data to the processor 110. The processing unit 106 may receive sensor data from the medical device 104 and from one or more other sensors. For example, the processing unit 106 may receive sensor data from the medical device 104 and from the sensor 118. The sensor 118 may be a respiration sensor, a sphygmomanometer (i.e., a blood pressure meter), a pedometer, another sensor, or combinations thereof that provides sensor data to the processing unit 106 wirelessly or by a wired connection. In an embodiment, the sensor 118 may be coupled to the processing unit 106, the patient 102, or both, substantially during a time period when the medical device 104 is coupled to the processing unit 106 and the patient 102. In other embodiments, the sensor 118 may be coupled to the processing unit 106, the patient 102, or both, for selected time periods. For example, the sensor 118 may be a sphygmomanometer that the patient 102 connects to the processing unit 106 during waking hours and disconnects when the patient 102 prepares to go to sleep. The sensor data may be received at the processing unit 106 as sensor data sets associated with particular times.

The processor 110 of the processing unit 106 may process received sensor data (e.g., data received from the sensors of the medical device 104, the sensor 118, or both). Processing the sensor data may include determining one or more values from the sensor data, saving the sensor data in the memory 112, saving determined values in the memory 112, sending the sensor data to the computer system 122, sending determined values to the computer system 122, or combinations thereof. The computer system 122 may be one or more computational devices associated with a healthcare provider of the patient 102. The determined values may be body parameter values, depression-indicative values, depression detection values, depression states, other values, or combinations thereof. Sensor data may be streamed to the computer system 122 or may be sent to the computer system 122 at selected times.

The processing unit 106 may send open-loop therapy signals to initiate open-loop therapy of the patient 102. The open-loop therapy signals may be sent at regular intervals beginning at particular times or beginning when processed sensor data indicates that one or more body parameter values are in particular ranges. The open-loop therapy may be CNS signals (e.g., trigeminal nerve stimulation signals, vagus nerve stimulation signals, or other stimulation signals for other cranial nerves), medicine delivery, or combinations thereof. The open-loop therapy may be determined based on one or more treatment regimens. Each treatment regimen may be associated with a set of treatment parameters. The treatment parameters may include, but are not limited to, treatment intensity (e.g., signal amplitude or medicine dosage), stimulation frequency (e.g., how often the open-loop therapy is to occur), pulse frequency of CNS signals, duty cycle of CNS signals, charge balance of CNS signals, stimulation location, stimulation direction, type of stimulation (e.g., CNS signals, medicine, or both), or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, medicine delivery may be instigated via a medicine pump. In other embodiments, the processing unit 106 may provide a visual notification, an audio notification, a haptic notification (e.g., a vibration), or combinations thereof, to inform the patient 102 that the patient should take medicine. Information (e.g., treatment parameters) that enables the processing unit 106 to send the open-loop therapy signals may be received by the processing unit 106 as input from the healthcare provider via the one or

more input devices 128, by transmission from the computer system 122, or both. Appropriate authentication, such as user identification and a password, may be required to initiate open-loop therapy, change open-loop therapy, or stop open-loop therapy.

The open-loop therapy signals may include scheduled CNS signals to inhibit the occurrence of depression episodes in the patient, reduce duration of depression episodes that occur, reduce intensity of depression episodes that occur, or combinations thereof. The processing unit 106 may apply different scheduled CNS treatment regimens at different times. For example, the processing unit 106 may apply a first scheduled CNS treatment regimen of CNS signals during hours when the patient 102 is typically awake, and may apply a second regimen of scheduled CNS signals, or no CNS signals, during hours when the patient 102 is typically asleep. Instead of, or in addition to, basing various regimens on time, the processing unit 106 may base various regimens on processed sensor data. For example, one or more body parameter values for the patient 102 may indicate that the patient is awake and the processing unit 106 may apply the first scheduled CNS treatment regimen during such times. One or more of the body parameter values for the patient 102 may change to values that indicate that the patient 102 is in or is approaching a sleep state. The processing unit 106 may apply the second regimen of scheduled CNS signals, or no CNS signals, when the one or more of the body parameter values indicate that the patient 102 is in or is approaching the sleep state.

The processing unit 106 may enable application of closed-loop therapy in response to detection of depression onset. The depression onset may be determined by the processing unit 106 based on the sensor data. Alternately, the depression onset may be determined by the computer system 122 based on the sensor data. Cessation of the closed-loop therapy may occur in response to depression offset, which may indicate that a depression episode has substantially finished. The processing unit 106 may also be responsive to commands from the computer system 122 to cease the closed-loop therapy, the open-loop therapy, or both.

The closed-loop therapy may include closed-loop therapy CNS signals, may include treatment provided by one or more other treatment devices (e.g., by the treatment device 120, the second treatment device 130), or a combination thereof. In an embodiment, the closed-loop therapy may be one or more replacement CNS signals that replace scheduled CNS signals. In another embodiment, the closed-loop therapy includes adjusting at least one parameter of the scheduled CNS signals to be different than a corresponding parameter of the scheduled CNS signals. The parameters may include, but are not limited to, amplitude, polarity, frequency, pulse width, pulse period, duty cycle, charge balancing, and signal duration. Replacement CNS signals or the modified scheduled CNS signals may be stronger than the scheduled CNS signals (e.g., current amplitude of closed-loop therapy CNS signals may be greater than current amplitude of scheduled CNS signals).

In addition to, or in lieu of, sending closed-loop therapy CNS signals to the patient 102, the processing unit 106 may send treatment initiation signals to one or more second treatment devices. For example, the processing unit 106 may send a treatment initiation signal to the treatment device 120 and/or the second treatment device 130 when a determined depression state indicates onset of a depression episode. The treatment initiation signal may cause the treatment device 120 and/or the second treatment device 130 to provide closed-loop therapy to limit depression episode duration,

depression episode severity, or both. The treatment device 120 may be a controller of a vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) system, a medicine delivery system, another device, or combinations thereof. When the treatment device 120 is the controller of the VNS system, the controller may instruct the VNS system to apply closed-loop therapy VNS signals to the patient 102. The VNS system may be surgically implanted in the patient 102. To extend the working life of the VNS system, to inhibit the patient from becoming accustomed to VNS treatment, for other reasons, or for combinations thereof, the VNS system may be used in conjunction with CNS provided by the medical device 104 to the patient 102. When the treatment device 120 is the medicine delivery system (e.g., a medicine pump), the treatment device 120 may deliver a dose or doses of medicine to the patient 102 in response to the treatment initiation signals. When the treatment device 120 is the medicine delivery system, the treatment device 120, the processing unit 106, or both may include safeguards that limit the amount of medicine that can be delivered to the patient 102 in a particular time period. The second treatment device 130 may be an external vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) device configured to externally couple to the auricular branch of the patient's vagus nerve located at the patient's ear.

The processing unit 106 may be operational in different modes. A first mode may enable the processing unit 106 to collect sensor data from the patient 102 without application of treatment to the patient 102. The sensor data may be used to determine initial values of variables used to determine a depression state of the patient 102. A second mode may enable the processing unit 106 to collect sensor data from the patient 102 and to apply open-loop therapy to the patient 102. A third mode may enable the processing unit 106 to collect sensor data from the patient 102, to apply open-loop therapy to the patient 102, and to apply closed-loop therapy to the patient 102 when a depression state determined from the data indicates onset of a depression episode. A fourth mode may enable the processing unit 106 to collect data from the patient 102 and to apply closed-loop therapy to the patient 102 when a depression state determined from the data indicates onset of a depression episode without applying open-loop therapy to the patient 102. The processing unit 106 may have fewer operational modes, additional operational modes, or different operational modes. A healthcare provider may be able to change the operational mode of the processing unit 106 via the one or more input devices 128, via transmission of a mode change instruction to the processing unit 106, or both. Appropriate authentication, such as user identification and a password, may be required to change the operational mode.

In an embodiment, the patient 102 may receive the medical device system 100 from the healthcare provider. The healthcare provider may provide the patient 102 with instructions on proper placement of the medical device 104, attachment of sensors (e.g., the medical device 104 and the sensor 118) to the processing unit 106 and the patient 102, user operation and maintenance of the processing unit 106, and other information pertaining to the medical device system 100. The processing unit 106 may be preprogrammed with instructions and data to enable operation of the medical device system 100.

The patient 102 may put on the medical device 104. The patient may connect the medical device 104 to the processing unit 106 and activate the medical device system 100. When the medical device system 100 is activated, diagnostic instructions in the memory 112 of the treatment device 120 may be executed by the processor 110 to ensure that the

processing unit 106 is operating properly. At selected times, the processor 110 may execute the diagnostic instructions during operation of the medical device system 100 to ensure that the medical device system 100 continues to operate properly. Should the diagnostic instructions indicate a problem, the instructions may cause the processing unit 106 to generate a notification to the patient 102, the healthcare provider, or both. The notification may include audio output, visual output, haptic output (e.g., vibration of the processing unit 106), or combinations thereof. In an embodiment, the notification may include information presented via the display 126 of the processing unit 106 that identifies the problem. For example, the display 126 may show the statement "Please connect the medical device to the processing unit" if execution of the diagnostic instructions indicate no communication with the medical device 104. Depending on the detected problem, the medical device system 100 may also perform other actions, such as inhibiting application of treatment to the patient 102. When execution of the diagnostic instructions do not indicate problems with the medical device system 100, the medical device system 100 may collect sensor data, begin application of open-loop therapy to the patient 102, enable closed-loop therapy upon detection of a depression state that indicates onset of a depression episode, or combinations thereof depending on an operational mode of the processing unit 106.

The medical device 104 depicted in FIG. 1 is positioned above the eyes to enable stimulation of supraorbital branches of the trigeminal nerve. In other embodiments, the medical device 104 or portions of the medical device 104 may be configured to be positioned at another region of the face to stimulate other portions of the trigeminal nerve or another cranial nerve. For example, the medical device 104 may be, or may include, one or more patches that are configured to be placed near the nose to allow for stimulation of infraorbital branches of the trigeminal nerve.

A computation processor may be used to process sensor data received from sensors coupled to the processing unit 106 (e.g., the sensors of the medical device 104 and the sensor 118) to determine a depression state of the patient 102. The computational processor may be the processor 110 of the processing unit 106, may be a processor or processors of the computer system 122, may be a processor or processors of another device, or combinations thereof. The processing unit 106 may send the sensor data to the computation processor as raw sensor data, processed sensor data, or both. For example, the processing unit 106 may receive skin conductivity data from one or more skin conductivity sensors of the medical device 104, and the processing unit 106 may send the received skin conductivity data to the computation processor without processing the data. In another example, the processing unit 106 may receive oximeter data from an oximeter of the medical device 104, and the processor 110 of the processing unit 106 may calculate a heart rate and/or blood oxygen saturation from the oximeter data. The processing unit 106 may send the heart rate, the blood oxygen saturation, or both to the computation processor instead of, or along with, the oximeter data.

The sensor data may be received by the computation processor in sensor data sets. Each sensor data set may be associated with a particular time (t). A sensor data set may be used to determine a depression state for the patient 102 at the particular time. Sensor data of a sensor data set may correspond to at least one body parameter value (PV(t)) for the patient 102. For example, sensor data of a sensor data set may include temperature data from a temperature sensor.

The temperature data may correspond to skin temperature for the time associated with the sensor data set. Also, the sensor data may include oximeter data from the oximeter. The oximeter data may correspond to the heart rate of the patient and the blood oxygen saturation of the patient for the time associated with the sensor data set. Body parameter values may include, but are not limited to, skin temperature, skin conductance, heart rate, change in heart rate, blood oxygen saturation, acceleration, respiration rate, and values determined as combinations thereof.

A depression-indicative value (DV) for a particular body parameter value as a function of time may be calculated according to the equation:

$$DV_{PV}(t) = PV_{foreground}(t)/PV_{background}(t) \quad (\text{Eqn 1})$$

where $PV_{foreground}(t)$ is a moving average of a body parameter value of interest, and

$PV_{background}(t)$ is a background value of the body parameter value of interest.

The value for $PV_{foreground}(t)$ for many body parameter values may be calculated as a simple moving average using the equation:

$$PV_{foreground}(t) = \frac{1}{WS} \cdot \sum_{k=s}^{WS+s} PV(t-k) \quad (\text{Eqn 2})$$

where WS is a window size of the moving average, and s is a step size.

Indications of depression episodes may occur gradually over relatively long time periods (e.g., hours, days, or longer). Because of the relatively long periods of time needed to indicate depression episodes, the step size may range from seconds to a few minutes. The window size may be one or more hours, one or more days, or longer.

For some body parameter values (e.g., for values that are vectors), a moving average of a summed root-mean-squares may be used instead of the simple moving average provided by Eqn 2. Values for $PV_{foreground}(t)$ that are moving averages of summed root-mean-squares may be calculated using the equation:

$$PV_{foreground}(t) = \frac{1}{WS} \sum_{k=s}^{WS+s} \sqrt{(PV_X(t-k))^2 + (PV_Y(t-k))^2 + (PV_Z(t-k))^2} \quad (\text{Eqn 3})$$

where

$PV_X(t-k)$ is an X-axis component of the body parameter value,

$PV_Y(t-k)$ is a Y-axis component of the body parameter value, and

$PV_Z(t-k)$ is a Z-axis component of the body parameter value.

For example, acceleration data received from a 3-axis accelerometer may be passed through a bandpass filter (e.g., a 0.1 Hz to 20.0 Hz bandpass filter) to obtain dynamic components for each axis (i.e., Acc_X , Acc_Y , and Acc_Z). The $Acc_{foreground}(t)$, may be calculated as:

$$Acc_{foreground}(t) = \quad (\text{Eqn 4})$$

$$\frac{1}{WS} \sum_{k=s}^{WS+s} \sqrt{(Acc_X(t-k))^2 + (Acc_Y(t-k))^2 + (Acc_Z(t-k))^2}$$

The value for $PV_{background}(t)$ may be calculated using the equation:

$$PV_{background}(t) = (1-FR) \cdot PV_{background}(t-s) + FR \cdot PV_{foreground}(t) \quad (\text{Eqn 5})$$

where FR is a forgetting factor.

Values of FR for particular body parameter values may be related to how quickly the body parameter values are able to return to an initial state after step changes. FR values may be values applicable to the general public, values applicable to a subset of the general public (e.g., from people diagnosed as having a particular depression disorder), or values determined from sensor data for the patient **102**.

In other embodiments, the depression-indicative value or the background value of the body parameter value of interest may be calculated using other equations. For example, in some embodiments, the value for $PV_{background}(t)$ may be a baseline value for the body parameter value for the window size. Baseline values may initially be values applicable to the general public, values applicable to a subset of the general public (e.g., from people diagnosed as having a particular depression disorder), or values determined from sensor data for the patient **102**. The baseline values may indicate a healthy condition (i.e., when the patient **102** does not experience one or more depression episodes during a time period of the window size). Baseline values may be updated based on historical data collected via the medical device system **100**. Different baseline values may be used for different times of day, for different states of the patient **102** (e.g., awake or asleep), or both. In some embodiments, depression-indicative values may be calculated for various window sizes (e.g., for an hour window, a day window, a week window, and a month window). For example, depression-indicative values for various window sizes may be calculated using the equation:

$$DV_{Time,PV}(t) = \frac{1}{(\text{Time}) \cdot PV_{Time,baseline}} \cdot \sum_{k=s}^{\text{Time}+s} PV(t-k) \quad (\text{Eqn 6})$$

where Time is a selected window size.

A depression detection value (DDV) may be determined from two or more depression-indicative values for particular body parameter values. For example, the DDV may be a weighted sum of different depression-indicative values. Depression-indicative values corresponding to some body parameter values may be directly proportional to the DDV (e.g., skin temperature, skin conductivity, and heart rate) while depression-indicative values corresponding to other body parameter values (e.g., blood oxygen saturation, step readings from a pedometer, and acceleration) may be inversely proportional to the DDV. The depression detection value as a function of time may be calculated using the equations:

$$DDV(t) = \sum_i w_i DV_i(t) + \sum_j w_j \frac{1}{DV_j(t)} \quad (\text{Eqn 7})$$

and

-continued

$$\sum_i w_i + \sum_j w_j = 1 \tag{Eqn 8}$$

where w_i and w_j are weights, values of i correspond to different body parameter values that have depression-indicative values that are directly proportional to the depression detection value, values of j correspond to different body parameter values that have depression-indicative values that are inversely proportional to the depression detection value, and values of $DV_i(t)$ and $DV_j(t)$ may be values calculated using Eqn 1, Eqn 6, or both.

In some embodiments, initial values of the weights may be based on sensor data obtained from the medical device system 100 for the patient 102, based on data from a patient population that have a condition similar to the patient 102, or based on other factors. In some embodiments, the initial values of the weights may be evenly distributed (e.g., if there are four weights, each weight may initially have a value of 0.25) or may be unevenly distributed. During use, the computation processor may adjust values of the weights to improve detection of depression onset and/or depression offset of depression episodes. For example, the computation processor may determine subsequent rules for the weights based on sensor data for the patient 102 and other data that indicates depression onsets and depression offsets. The other data may be based on input from the patient, based on analysis of historic data, based on data from other sensors, or combinations thereof.

As an example of the use of Eqn 7 and Eqn 8, the body parameter values may correspond to skin temperature (ST), skin conductivity (SC), heart rate (HR), blood oxygen saturation (SpO2), and acceleration (Acc). For these body parameter values, Eqn 7 and Eqn 8 become:

$$DDV(t) = w_{ST} \cdot DV_{ST}(t) + w_{SC} \cdot DV_{SC}(t) + w_{HR} \cdot DV_{HR}(t) + \frac{w_{SpO2}}{DV_{SpO2}(t)} + \frac{w_{Acc}}{DV_{Acc}(t)} \tag{Eqn 9}$$

and

$$w_{ST} + w_{SC} + w_{HR} + w_{SpO2} + w_{Acc} = 1 \tag{Eqn 10}$$

Eqn 9 and Eqn 10 may be used to calculate depression detection values for a particular sensor data set.

Physical activity level, an increased resting heart rate, decreased heart rate variability, an increase in resting skin temperature, an increase in resting skin conductance, an increase in resting respiration rate, and a decrease in blood oxygen saturation level may correlate with onset of a depression episode, severity of a depression episode, or both. Data corresponding to physical activity may be provided by a pedometer, by a 3-axis accelerometer, by a heart

rate monitor, by another type of sensor, or by combinations thereof. Sensor of the medical device 104, one or more sensors 118 coupled to the processing unit 106, or both, may provide sensor data used to determine physical activity level, resting heart rate, heart rate variability, skin temperature, skin conductance, respiration rate, blood oxygen saturation levels, and other body parameter values that may be used to determine a depression state of the patient 102. One or more depression-indicative values corresponding to physical activity level, resting heart rate, heart rate variability, resting skin temperature, resting skin conductance, resting respiration rate, and blood oxygen saturation level for one or more window sizes may be used as depression-indicative values in Eqn 7 to determine the depression detection value.

One or more weight factors may be zero and corresponding data may be omitted from calculations of depression-indicative values when the patient 102 is not in the resting state. Whether the patient 102 is in a resting state or an active state may be determined from sensor data from one or more sensors. For example, an indication that the patient 102 is not in the resting state may be that the heart rate of the patient 102 is sustained above a heart rate of 100 beats per minute for longer than a minute. Other indications that the patient 102 is in an active state may be provided by received pedometer data that indicates that the patient 102 is moving and accelerometer data that indicates that the patient 102 is active.

The computation processor may determine the depression detection value periodically (e.g., at intervals associated with a particular step size) based on sensor data received from the sensors coupled to the processing unit 106. The computation processor may determine a depression state for each step based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value for the step to one or more thresholds. The depression state may be indicated by a depression onset value, a depression offset value, or both. In an embodiment, the computation processor may calculate a depression onset value and a depression offset value based on a previous value of the depression onset, a previous value of the depression offset, and based on a comparison of the current depression detection value to one or more thresholds. The depression onset value and the depression offset value as a function of time may be determined according to the equations:

$$\begin{cases} \text{on}(t) = 0, & \text{off}(t) = 0; & \text{if } \text{on}(t-s) = 0, \text{off}(t-s) = 0 \text{ and } DDV(t) < T_{on} \\ \text{on}(t) = t, & \text{off}(t) = 0; & \text{if } \text{on}(t-s) = 0, \text{off}(t-s) = 0 \text{ and } DDV(t) \geq T_{on} \\ \text{on}(t) = NC, & \text{off}(t) = 0; & \text{if } \text{on}(t-s) \neq 0, \text{off}(t-s) = 0 \text{ and } DDV(t) \geq T_{off} \\ \text{on}(t) = NC, & \text{off}(t) = t; & \text{if } \text{on}(t-s) \neq 0, \text{off}(t-s) = 0 \text{ and } DDV(t) < T_{off} \\ \text{on}(t) = 0, & \text{off}(t) = 0; & \text{if } \text{on}(t-s) \neq 0, \text{off}(t-s) \neq 0 \text{ and } DDV(t) < T_{off} \end{cases} \tag{Eqn 11}$$

where

t is the elapsed time,

s is the step size,

on(t) is the depression onset at time t,

off(t) is the depression offset at time t,

“NC” stands for “not changed,”

T_{on} is the threshold value for depression onset, and

T_{off} is the threshold value for depression offset.

Table 1 depicts example data generated during application of Eqn 11. As indicated in the first row of Table 1, the

depression onset value (i.e., $on(t)$) and the depression offset value (i.e., $off(t)$) may initially be zero, which may indicate that no depression episode is occurring. Sensor data may be sent to the computation processor for an initial number of steps of the step size to enable the computation processor to determine an initial DDV(t) value. The time corresponding to the initial DDV(t) value is set as s . As indicated in the first row and the second row of Table 1, the initial DDV(t) value is less than the threshold for depression onset (i.e., T_{on}), and the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at the previous time (i.e., at time 0) are zero when the time is s . Since the values of the previous depression onset and the previous depression offset are zero, a comparison of DDV(t) to the threshold value for depression offset (i.e., T_{off}) is not needed. According to the first line of Eqn 11, the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at time s remain zero. Similarly, as indicated in the second row and the third row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is less than the threshold for depression onset, and the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at the previous time (i.e., at time s) are zero when the time is 2 s. According to the first line of Eqn 11, the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at time 2 s remain zero.

TABLE 1

Row #	t	DDV(t) and T_{on} comparison	DDV(t) and T_{off} comparison	on(t)	off(t)
1	0			0	0
2	s	$DDV(t) < T_{on}$	not needed	0	0
3	2 s	$DDV(t) < T_{on}$	not needed	0	0
4	3 s	$DDV(t) > T_{on}$	not needed	3 s	0
5	4 s	not needed	$DDV(t) > T_{off}$	3 s	0
6	5 s	not needed	$DDV(t) > T_{off}$	3 s	0
7	6 s	not needed	$DDV(t) < T_{off}$	3 s	6 s
8	7 s	not needed	$DDV(t) < T_{off}$	0	0
9	8 s	$DDV(t) < T_{on}$	not needed	0	0

As indicated in the third row and the fourth row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is greater than the threshold for depression onset, and the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at the previous time (i.e., at time 2 s) are zero when the time is 3 s. According to the second line of Eqn 11, the value of the depression onset at time 3 s becomes 3 s and the value of the depression offset at time 3 s remains zero. Until the depression onset value is returned to zero, a comparison of DDV(t) to the threshold value for depression onset is not needed, but a comparison of DDV(t) to the threshold value for depression offset is needed. Because the depression onset value changed from zero to a non-zero value, the processing unit 106 may initiate closed-loop therapy, depending on an operational mode setting of the processing unit 106.

As indicated in the fourth row and the fifth row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is greater than the threshold for depression offset, the value of the depression onset at the previous time (i.e., at time 3 s) is not zero, and the value of the depression offset at the previous time is zero when the time is 4 s. According to the third line of Eqn 11, the value of the depression onset at time 4 s remains 3 s and the value of the depression offset at time 4 s remains zero. Similarly, as indicated in the fifth row and the sixth row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is greater than the threshold for depression offset, the value of the depression onset at the previous time (i.e., at time 4 s) is not zero, and the value of the depression offset at the previous time is zero when the time is 5 s. According to the third line of Eqn 11, the value of the

depression onset at time 5 s remains 3 s and the value of the depression offset at time 5 s remains zero.

As indicated in the sixth row and the seventh row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is less than the threshold for depression offset, the value of the depression onset at the previous time (i.e., at time 5 s) is not zero, and the value of the depression offset at the previous time is zero when the time is 6 s. According to the fourth line of Eqn 11, the value of the depression onset at time 6 s remains 3 s and the value of the depression offset at time 6 s becomes 6 s. Because the depression offset value changed from zero to a non-zero value, the processing unit 106 may cease closed-loop therapy, depending on a mode setting of the processing unit 106.

As indicated in the seventh row and the eighth row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is less than the threshold for depression offset, the value of the depression onset at the previous time (i.e., at time 6 s) is not zero, and the value of the depression offset at the previous time is not zero when the time is 7 s. According to the fifth line of Eqn 11, the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at time 7 s are reset to zero. As indicated in the eighth row and the ninth row of Table 1, the DDV(t) value is less than the threshold for depression onset and the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at the previous time (i.e., at time 7 s) are zero when the time is 8 s. According to the first line of Eqn 11, the values of the depression onset and the depression offset at time 8 s remain zero.

In some embodiments, the depression detection value may be compared to one or more pre-depression episode thresholds to determine whether the depression detection value for the patient 102 is approaching a value that indicates depression onset. When the comparison of the depression detection value to the one or more pre-depression episode thresholds is satisfied, a notification may be sent to the processing unit 106, the healthcare provider, or both. The notification sent to the processing unit 106 may include a visual notification, an audio notification, a haptic notification, or combinations thereof. The notification sent to the processing unit 106 may inform the patient 102 that the patient 102 may be approaching a depressive state. The notification may provide the patient 102 with one or more suggested courses of action to inhibit the patient 102 from reaching the depressive state. The suggestions may include, but are not limited to, initiate exercise, interact with people, walk, initiate a conversation with a friend or acquaintance, or combinations thereof. The notification sent to the healthcare provider may include an electronic mail, a text, a telephone call, or another form of communication. The notification may inform the healthcare provider that the patient 102 may be approaching a depressive state. A representative of the healthcare provider may contact the patient 102 in response to the notification to inquire about the condition of the patient 102 and facilitate a course of action by the patient 102 that inhibits onset of or reduces severity of the depressive state.

In some embodiments, one or more values (e.g., body parameter values, moving averages of one or more body parameter values, or depression-indicative values corresponding to particular body parameter values) may provide reasonably reliable indications of depression onset, depression offset, or both. However, such values may provide some false indications of depression onset or depression offset. The one or more values may be used in conjunction with the depression detection value determined from Eqn 7 to determine depression onset values and depression offset values. The determined depression onset values and depression

offset values may have fewer false indications than either depression onset values and depression offset values determined only from the one or more values or from depression onset values and depression offset values determined only from the depression detection values.

When a change in the depression state of the patient **102** indicates onset of a depression episode, the medical device system **100** may initiate closed-loop therapy to stop the depression episode, limit an intensity of the depression episode, limit a duration of the depression episode, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the closed-loop therapy may include CNS signals sent from the processing unit **106** to the medical device **104** to provide CNS to the patient **102**. The closed-loop therapy CNS signals may be stronger than scheduled CNS signals applied to the patient **102** to inhibit the occurrence of a depression episode. The closed-loop therapy CNS signals may be based on determined depression episode detection values. For example, in a simple embodiment, only the stimulation current of scheduled CNS signals is adjusted to form the closed-loop therapy CNS signals.

$$I_{resp} = \begin{cases} I_{norm} \cdot DDV(t); & \text{if } I_{norm} \cdot DDV(t) < \max I_{resp} \text{ and } I_{norm} \cdot DDV(t) > \min I_{resp} \\ \max I_{resp}; & \text{if } I_{norm} \cdot DDV(t) \geq \max I_{resp} \\ \min I_{resp}; & \text{if } I_{norm} \cdot DDV(t) \leq \min I_{resp} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eqn 12})$$

Eqn 12 enables application of a response stimulation current that varies from a minimum stimulation current (e.g., a stimulation current equal to or above the scheduled stimulation current) to a maximum stimulation current depending on a determined value of the depression detection value. In other embodiments, other parameters of the scheduled CNS signals (e.g., signal polarity, pulse width, and pulse period) may be adjusted in lieu of or in conjunction with adjustment of the stimulation current. In other embodiments, the closed-loop stimulation may comprise micro-burst stimulation, electrical stimulation in combination with other forms of therapy (e.g., drug/medication delivery), stimulation of multiple cranial nerves (e.g., the vagus, trigeminal, hypoglossal, glossopharyngeal), stimulation of left and right cranial nerves, simultaneous or coordinated (e.g., interleaved) stimulation at multiple nerve sites, one or more signal parameters randomized within a range, or a combination thereof. Micro-burst stimulation may include a signal having 2-10 pulses per burst where the pulses are provided at a frequency in the range of 100-300 Hertz.

In some embodiments, additional thresholds may be provided to indicate the severity of the depression episode. For example, one or more threshold values beyond the onset threshold may be provided and may be compared to the depression detection value, $DDV(t)$, to determine the severity of the depression episode being experienced. If the depression detection value triggers one or more of the threshold values, certain actions may be initiated. For example, the therapy may be modified by increasing the current amplitude per pulse, adjusting various stimulation parameters (e.g., frequency, duty-cycle, off-time, on-time, pulse width, number of pulses, inter-pulse interval), randomizing certain signal parameters within a range, providing other forms of therapy (e.g., drug/medication delivery), stimulating multiple cranial nerves (e.g., the vagus, trigeminal, hypoglossal, glossopharyngeal), stimulating left and right cranial nerves, providing simultaneous or coordinated (e.g., interleaved) stimulation at multiple nerve sites, or a

combination thereof. In addition, once a threshold is triggered, the value needed to return to the previous state (the state before triggering the threshold) may be offset from the threshold value (hysteresis) to avoid switching between states too frequently. Warnings or notifications may also be provided to a physician, patient, caregiver, monitoring service, or a combination thereof, when the depression detection value triggers one or more of the thresholds.

In some embodiments, the processing unit **106** may be configured to store and trend one or more body parameter values as a function of time and one or more thresholds. When the trend satisfies one or more of the trend thresholds, the processing unit **106** may provide a recommendation to the patient or a caregiver to take one or more actions to inhibit the depression episode. Trending may also be applied to the one or more depression-indicative values and the depression detection values to monitor the patient's progress overtime.

FIG. 2 is a schematic representation of a particular embodiment of an external medical device **200** to treat a patient that has been diagnosed as having a depression

disorder (e.g., major depressive disorder, dysthymia, seasonal affective disorder, and postpartum depression). The medical device **200** may be the medical device **104** depicted in FIG. 1. The medical device **200** may include a base **202**. The base **202** may be an adhesive patch that is placed against the skin of the patient. Alternately, the base **202** may be, or may be coupled to, an article of clothing that the patient wears. The article of clothing may be a headband, hat, scarf, other item, or a combination thereof.

The medical device **200** may include electrode pairs **204**. Each electrode pair **204** may include a positive electrode **206** and a negative electrode **208**. The electrode pairs **204** may enable application of CNS to the patient via a processing unit coupled to the medical device **200**. The CNS may include transcutaneous TNS. Alternately, the CNS may include subcutaneous TNS via activation of one or more subcutaneously positioned electrode pairs by one or more of the electrode pairs **204**. Alternatively, or in addition to enabling CNS, the electrode pairs **204** may enable the medical device **200** to collect skin conductance data. An electrically conductive contact gel or other electrically conductive material may be placed on contacts of the electrode pairs **204** before attachment of the medical device **200** to the patient to ensure good electrical contact between the electrode pairs **204** and the patient.

The medical device **200** may include a temperature sensor **210**. The temperature sensor **210** may enable the medical device **200** to collect skin temperature data. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor **210** may be in contact with skin of the patient when the medical device **200** is attached to the patient. A thermally conductive gel or other thermally conductive material may be placed on the temperature sensor **210** before attachment of the medical device **200** to the patient to ensure good thermal contact between the temperature sensor **210** and the patient. In other embodiments, the temperature sensor **210** may be an optical temperature sensor or other type of temperature sensor that does not need to be in thermal contact with the patient.

The medical device **200** may include an oximeter **212**. The oximeter **212** may enable the medical device **200** to collect oximeter data. The oximeter data may enable determination of patient blood oxygen saturation, patient heart rate, or both. The oximeter **212** may be a reflectance oximeter that detects reflections of light from a first light source at a first wavelength (e.g., a 905 nanometer (nm) light emitting diode (LED)) and a second light source at a second wavelength (e.g., a 660 nm LED). The oximeter **212** may be in contact with, or in proximity to, skin of the patient when the medical device **200** is attached to the patient.

The medical device **200** may also include a three axis accelerometer **214**. The three axis accelerometer **214** may enable the medical device to collect acceleration data to the processing unit.

The medical device **200** may be communicatively coupled to a processing unit, such as the processing unit **106** depicted in FIG. 1. The medical device **200** may include a wired connection **216**, one or more wireless connections, or both, to the processing unit to enable data from the electrode pairs **204**, the temperature sensor **210**, the oximeter **212**, the three axis accelerometer **214**, or a combination thereof, to be sent to the processing unit and to enable CNS signals received from the processing unit to be applied to the patient via the electrode pairs **204**. The wired connection **216**, one or more transceivers that enable wireless communication, or both, may be coupled to a bus that is electrically connected to the electrode pairs **204**, the temperature sensor **210**, the oximeter **212**, the three axis accelerometer **214**, or a combination thereof.

FIG. 2 depicts the medical device **200** with the electrode pairs **204** and three other sensors. In other embodiments, the medical device **200** may include fewer sensors, more sensors, or different sensors. For example, the medical device **200** may include a pedometer. In an embodiment, the medical device **200** does not include the oximeter **212**. In this embodiment, the oximeter data may be provided by a transmittance oximeter or reflectance oximeter attached to the patient and communicatively coupled to the processing unit.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of a first particular embodiment of a method of using cranial nerve stimulation (CNS) to treat a patient diagnosed with a depression disorder (e.g., major depressive disorder, dysthymia, seasonal affective disorder, and postpartum depression). The CNS may include trigeminal nerve stimulation, vagus nerve stimulation, stimulation of other cranial nerves, or combinations thereof. The CNS may be applied by an external medical device coupled to a patient (e.g., the medical device system **100** depicted in FIG. 1), an implanted medical device, or a combination thereof. In an embodiment, the method may be performed by a processor. The processor may be the processor of the external medical device or the processor of a device that receives the sensor data from the external medical device (e.g., the processor of a computer system associated with a healthcare provider). At **302**, sensor data is received at the processor from sensors of the external medical device that enables application of CNS signals to the patient. The sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for the patient and a second body parameter value for the patient. The sensor data may be received as sensor data sets. Each sensor data set may correspond to a particular time and may include data associated with sensors of the external medical device. The sensors may include a temperature sensor, a conductivity sensor, an oximeter, a three axis accelerometer, a respiration sensor, a blood pressure sensor, a pedometer, other sensors, or combinations thereof.

The sensor data may include body parameter values or may enable the processor to calculate body parameter values corresponding to particular sensor data. For each sensor data set, the processor may store a time associated with the sensor data, the sensor data, values calculated based on the sensor data, or combinations thereof, as historic data. The values may include body parameter values, moving averages of body parameter values, change rates of body parameter values based on one or more previous sensor data sets, depression-indicative values, depression detection values, values associated with a depression state, or any combination thereof.

A first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value may be determined by the processor, at **304**. For example, the first depression-indicative value and the second depression-indicative value may be determined via application of Eqn 1 and Eqn 6.

A depression detection value may be determined by the processor, at **306**. For example, the depression detection value may be determined as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value. The processor may determine the depression detection value by application of Eqn 7 and Eqn 8.

A depression state may be determined by the processor based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values, at **308**. The one or more threshold values may include a depression onset threshold, a depression offset threshold, or both. In some embodiments, the depression onset threshold is the same as the depression offset threshold. The depression state may include a depression onset value and a depression offset value. The depression onset value and the depression offset value of the depression state may be calculated using Eqn 11.

In an embodiment, the depression onset value and the depression offset value may initially be zero, indicating that no depression episode is occurring. When a comparison of the depression detection value to the depression onset threshold is satisfied (e.g., the depression detection value is greater than or equal to the depression onset threshold), the depression onset value may be set to the time associated with the data set. When the depression onset value is not zero, the depression onset value may indicate the onset time of a depression episode. The value of the depression onset value may remain at that value until a comparison of depression detection values of two consecutive subsequent data sets to the depression offset threshold is satisfied (e.g., the depression detection values calculated from two consecutive sensor data sets are less than the depression offset threshold). The value of the depression offset value may be changed to a time associated with the first sensor data set of the two consecutive data sets to indicate a time when the depression episode is considered to be finished. The values of the depression onset value and the depression offset value may be both reset to zero in response to the depression detection value calculated from the second sensor data set satisfying the depression offset threshold.

In some embodiments, the external medical device may be configured to receive patient input. The medical device may provide an indication of when a change in the determined depression state occurs. The indication may be a visual indication, an audio indication, a vibrational indication, or combinations thereof. The patient may provide user input that indicates whether the patient agrees with the

indication. For example, the processor may determine that a change in the depression onset value indicates onset of a depression episode at 3:05 p.m. on a particular day and a corresponding depression offset value at 5:30 p.m. on the particular day. At 5:35 p.m. on the particular day or at some other time, the processor may provide the notification to the patient and query the patient regarding whether the patient agrees that a depression episode occurred in the time frame between 3:05 and 5:30. User input in response to the query may be stored as patient input data. In some embodiments, the patient may be asked to keep track of onsets and offsets of depression episodes. The data kept by the patient may be entered into a computer and transmitted to the processor as patient input data.

The processor, another computing system, or both may be used to analyze historic data and patient input data for a particular time period. The time period may be a number of a week, a month, or other time period. A presentation of values obtained from the historic data as a function of time along with patient input data that indicates depression episode occurrences may be reviewed by one or more healthcare professionals, the patient, or both. The presentation may include graphs, charts, tabulated data, other formats of data presentation, or combinations thereof. Depression input may be received from one or more people reviewing the presentation. The depression input may indicate when depression onsets and depression offsets occurred based on the historic data.

The depression input may be sent to or received by the processor. The depression input may be compared by the processor to depression states determined by the processor to determine indications from the depression input that agree with or contradict the depression onset values and the depression offset values of the depression states determined by the processor. In response to an indication that contradicts a depression state determined by the processor, the processor may automatically adjust at least one of the first weight and the second weight, at **310**. Adjustment of at least one of the first weight and the second weight may enable determined values of the depression state to more closely conform to the depression states indicated by the depression input. For example, depression input compared with determined depression states when the body parameter values are in certain ranges may indicate about 50% agreement regarding depression onset when the values of the first weight and the second weight are each at 0.25. At least one other weight factor allows the sum of all of the weight factors to add up to one, as in Eqn 8. Calculations performed by the processor may adjust the first weight to 0.7 and the second weight to 0.15 when the particular body parameter values are in the certain ranges to improve agreement between the determined depression states and the corresponding depression input of about 80%. The processor may perform statistical analysis, may determine depression states using various values for the first weight and the second weight, may employ other techniques, or may use combinations thereof, to determine the values of the first weight, the second weight, and other weights used to determine the depression states. After the weights are adjusted, the new weights may be used to determine subsequent depression states (e.g., depression onset values, depression offset values, or both).

Scheduled CNS signals may be applied to the patient via the external medical device, at **312**. Scheduled CNS may inhibit the occurrence of depression episodes in the patient. Closed-loop therapy may be applied to the patient via the external medical device upon determination of a depression state that indicates depression onset, at **314**. The closed-loop

therapy may limit depression episode duration, depression episode severity, or both. The closed-loop therapy may include CNS signals, activation of a medicine delivery system, other treatment option, or combinations thereof.

In an embodiment, the closed-loop therapy may include one or more CNS signals that replace one or more scheduled CNS signals. In another embodiment, the closed-loop therapy includes adjusting at least one parameter of the one or more CNS signals to be different than a corresponding parameter of the scheduled CNS signals. The parameters may include, but are not limited to, amplitude, polarity, frequency, pulse width, pulse period, duty cycle, charge balancing, and signal duration. The CNS signals used for closed-loop therapy may be stronger than the scheduled CNS signals. For example, the at least one parameter may be stimulation current amplitude. The stimulation current amplitude may be adjusted between a minimum stimulation current amplitude and a maximum current stimulation amplitude based on a depression detection value calculated from a most recently received sensor data set. The closed-loop therapy may abort a depression episode or reduce depression episode intensity, depression episode duration, or both. Closed-loop therapy may be terminated when the depression state indicates offset of the depression episode, at **316**. The method may end, at **318**.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of a second particular embodiment of a method of using CNS to treat a patient diagnosed with a depression disorder (e.g., major depressive disorder, dysthymia, seasonal affective disorder, and postpartum depression). The CNS may be applied by an external medical device coupled to a patient (e.g., the medical device system **100** depicted in FIG. 1). In an embodiment, the method may be performed by a processor. The processor may be the processor of the external medical device or the processor of a device that receives sensor data from the external medical device (e.g., the processor of a computer system associated with a healthcare provider). At **402**, sensor data from sensors of an external medical device is received. The sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for the patient and a second body parameter value for the patient. The sensor data may be received as sensor data sets. Each sensor data set may correspond to a particular time and may include data associated with sensors of the external medical device. The sensors may include a temperature sensor, a conductivity sensor, an oximeter, a three axis accelerometer, a respiration sensor, a blood pressure sensor, a pedometer, other sensors, or combinations thereof.

The sensor data may include body parameter values or may enable the processor to calculate body parameter values corresponding to particular sensor data. For each sensor data set, the processor may store a time associated with the sensor data, the sensor data, values calculated based on the sensor data, or combinations thereof, as historic data. The values may include body parameter values, moving averages of body parameter values, change rates of body parameter values based on one or more previous sensor data sets, depression-indicative values, depression detection values, values associated with a depression state, or any combination thereof.

A first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value may be determined, at **404**. For example, the first depression-indicative value and the second depression-indicative value may be determined via application of Eqn 1 and Eqn 6.

A depression detection value may be determined by the processor, at **406**. For example, the depression detection

value may be determined as a function of a first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and a second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value. The processor may determine the depression detection value by application of Eqn 7 and Eqn 8. At least a value for the first weight may depend on one or more values determined from the sensor data. For example, when the patient is exercising, sensor data may indicate that the heart rate of the patient is at a rate of over one hundred beats per minute for a relatively long period of time (e.g., for over 5 minutes or more), sensor data for skin temperature may be higher than a normal value, and sensor data for skin conductance may be a relatively large value. When the heart rate value is sustained over 100 beats per minute for the relatively long period of time, values of weights corresponding to the heart rate, the skin temperature, the respiration rate, and the skin conductance may be reduced and values of other weight factors (e.g., the weight corresponding to the blood oxygen saturation, the weight corresponding to the pedometer reading, the weight corresponding to the acceleration, or combinations thereof) may be increased. The values determined for the weights may be based on sets of rules that define a patient state. Rules may be set to accommodate various normal activities and lack of activity for the patient (e.g., rules to accommodate exercising, walking, and resting) and for the time of day. For example, a patient state may be defined by a set of rules for a sleep state, which may include rules associated with time of day, heart rate data, and accelerometer data. A patient state may also be defined for being awake, resting, exercising, or various other states. The values of the weights may be adjusted when the rules are met to enter and exit these patient states. Since different parameters may be more or less indicative of depression in each of these patient states, the weights associated with the different body parameters may be adjusted to more accurately detect a depression state. Time of day may also be used to adapt the weights to the patient's natural circadian rhythms, especially if the patient is more likely to experience depression at certain times of the day (e.g., night, morning, mid-day, evening). The weights may also be adjusted based on the time of year and/or the ambient temperature. For example, depression may be more common in the winter when the day light hours are fewer and the temperature is lower. The weights may also be adjusted based on a medication schedule and the type of medications being taken. For example, certain body parameter values may be less likely to indicate a depression state shortly after a certain medication is taken, but hours later the medication may have less of an effect on the body parameter.

A depression state may be determined based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to one or more threshold values, at **408**. The one or more threshold values may include a depression onset threshold, a depression offset threshold, or both. In some embodiments, the depression onset threshold is the same as the depression offset threshold. The depression state may be indicated by a depression onset value, a depression offset value, or both. The depression onset value and the depression offset value of the depression state may be determined using Eqn 11.

Closed-loop therapy may be initiated when the depression state indicates onset of a depression episode, at **410**. The closed-loop therapy may include CNS signals, activation of a medicine delivery system, other treatment option, or combinations thereof. Closed-loop therapy may be terminated when the depression state indicates offset of the depression, at **412**.

Historic data may be sent to an interface, at **414**. The historic data may correspond to patient depression state indications, other values, or a combination thereof. The other values may include the first depression-indicative values, the second depression-indicative values, the depression detection values, the depression states, or a combination thereof. The patient depression state indications correspond to patient input that indicates when the patient experienced onset of a depression episode, offset of a depression episode, or both. The patient depression state indications may include patient input that confirms or contradicts determined depression states. The patient input may be received in response to a query from the external medical device. The interface may include a user interface that enables user input related to the historic data.

The historic data may be analyzed by the patient, by personnel associated with a healthcare provider, by one or more computers systems, or combinations thereof. Depression input data that indicates when one or more depression episodes occurred during the particular time period based on the historic data may be received, at **416**. One or more rules to determine at least the value of the first weight based on the one or more body parameter values may be established when data from the depression input data contradicts one or more determined depression states to enable determined depression states to be in closer agreement with the depression input data, at **418**. Establishing the one or more rules may include generating new rules, adjusting existing rules, or both. Statistical analysis, determining depression states using various weight values, other techniques, or combinations thereof may be used to establish the one or more rules.

For example, depression-indicative-values for four body parameter values may be determined from sensor data. A first rule may establish that each weight used in calculating the depression detection value based on depression-indicative values is 0.25 when the heart rate of the patient is in a normal range for the patient (e.g., from 50 beats per minute (bpm) to 65 bpm). Historic data for a month may indicate that depression state determinations using values of 0.25 for each weight agree with the depression input data about 60% of the time when the heart rate for the patient was in the normal range. Manipulation of the weights to alternate values (e.g., 0.55 for a first weight, 0 for a second weight, 0.40 for a third weight, and 0.05 for a fourth weight) may enable determined depression states using data that corresponds to when the heart rate of the patient was in the normal range during the particular time period to completely agree with the depression input data for corresponding times. In this example, the first rule may be adjusted so that the weight values are the alternate values that result in agreement with the depression input data.

In addition to enabling the change or addition of rules, the historic data may be used to change other values used during determination of depression states. For example, examination of the historic data may indicate to a healthcare provider that the one or more threshold values used to calculate the depression state should be adjusted. In this example, the healthcare provider may enter data that changes the one or more threshold values.

Input to change scheduled CNS signals based on the historic data may be received, at **420**. For example, the input may be received from healthcare personnel. The input may change one or more parameters that define the scheduled CNS signals. For example, a healthcare provider may determine that depression onset occurs too frequently for the patient. In response to the determination, the healthcare provider may provide input to change one or more scheduled

CNS signal parameters to shorten the time period between the scheduled CNS signals (e.g., from once per hour during waking hours to once per 45 minutes during waking hours). One or more changes may be implemented to the scheduled CNS signals based on the input, at 422. For example, the input may be sent to the external medical device and appropriate parameters of the scheduled CNS signals may be changed to new values to enable the external medical device to provide the scheduled CNS signals with the shortened time period between scheduled CNS signals as requested by the healthcare provider. The method may end, at 424.

Various embodiments disclosed herein enable a medical device system that is located substantially external to a patient to provide open-loop therapy and closed-loop therapy to the patient. One or more components of the medical device system (e.g., a vagus nerve stimulation system, one or more subcutaneous electrodes, at least a portion of a medicine delivery system, or combinations thereof) may be implanted in the patient. The medical device system enables application of open-loop therapy for the patient and closed-loop therapy for the patient. Open-loop therapy may be applied to the patient at intervals to inhibit depression episode occurrence, to reduce intensity of depression episodes that occur, to reduce duration of depression episodes that occur, or combinations thereof. Closed-loop therapy may be applied to the patient upon a determination of depression onset. Closed-loop therapy may be stopped upon a determination of depression offset. The closed-loop therapy may stop a depression episode, limit depression episode intensity, limit depression episode duration, or combinations thereof. Depression onset may be determined based on collected sensor data from the medical device system.

The medical device system may use historical data collected by the medical device system and depression indication data to customize the medical device system for the patient by adjusting values used to determine depression states (e.g., weight factors), by adjusting or creating rules used to determine depression states, by adjusting thresholds used to determine depression states, or combinations thereof. The depression indication data may be provided by the patient, by healthcare provider personnel, or both, based on analysis of the historical data. Customizing the medical device system for the patient may inhibit applications of closed-loop therapy when the patient is not experiencing depression onset.

The disclosure is described above with reference to drawings. These drawings illustrate certain details of specific embodiments of the systems and methods and programs of the present disclosure. However, describing the disclosure with drawings should not be construed as imposing on the disclosure any limitations that may be present in the drawings. The present disclosure contemplates methods, systems, and instructions on non-transitory computer-readable media that are executable by a processor for accomplishing particular tasks. The processor may be a general computer processor, a special purpose computer processor, or a hard-wired system.

The illustrations of the embodiments described herein are intended to provide a general understanding of the structure of the various embodiments. The illustrations are not intended to serve as a complete description of all of the elements and features of apparatus and systems that utilize the structures or methods described herein. Many other embodiments may be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the disclosure. Other embodiments may be utilized and derived from the disclosure, such that structural

and logical substitutions and changes may be made without departing from the scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, the disclosure and the figures are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it should be appreciated that any subsequent arrangement designed to achieve the same or similar purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover any and all subsequent adaptations or variations of various embodiments.

The Abstract of the Disclosure is provided with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. In addition, in the foregoing Detailed Description, various features may be grouped together or described in a single embodiment for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the claimed embodiments require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter may be directed to less than all of the features of any of the disclosed embodiments. Thus, the following claims are incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as defining separately claimed subject matter.

The above-disclosed subject matter is to be considered illustrative, and not restrictive, and the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications, enhancements, and other embodiments, which fall within the scope of the present disclosure. Thus, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the scope of the present disclosure is to be determined by the broadest permissible interpretation of the following claims and their equivalents, and shall not be restricted or limited by the foregoing detailed description.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

receiving sensor data at a processor from one or more sensors of an external medical device, wherein at least one sensor is coupled to skin of a patient and configured to measure a parameter of the skin, wherein the sensor data corresponds to at least a first body parameter value for the patient and a second body parameter value for the patient;

determining, via the processor, a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value;

determining, via the processor, a first weight and a second weight;

determining, via the processor, a depression detection value as a function of, in part, the first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and the second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value;

determining, via the processor, a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to a first threshold value and a second threshold value different from the first threshold value, the first threshold value associated with an onset of a depression episode, the second threshold value associated with an offset of the depression episode;

adjusting, via the processor, the first weight based on a state of current physical activity of the patient relating to a current level of exercise of the patient; and

in response to determining that the depression state indicates depression onset, initiating closed-loop therapy by one or more electrodes.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising automatically adjusting, via the processor, at least one of the first weight or the second weight in response to an indication contradicting the depression state.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the indication is included in depression data, the depression data comprising at least one of patient input data, historic data corresponding to values as a function of time, or second sensor data from one or more second sensors.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
determining, via the processor, a second depression detection value as a function of, in part, the adjusted first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and the second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value;

determining, via the processor, a second depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the second depression detection value to the first threshold value and the second threshold value; and
in response to determining that the second depression state indicates depression offset, terminating the closed-loop therapy.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the closed loop therapy includes cranial nerve stimulation (CNS), and wherein the CNS comprises external trigeminal nerve stimulation (TNS), vagus nerve stimulation (VNS), or a combination thereof.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein an initial value of the first weight and an initial value of the second weight are set by a health care provider, determined based on the sensor data, determined based on historic data, or determined based on a selected patient population.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising calculating the first depression-indicative value as a ratio of a first moving average value of the first body parameter value over a first time period to a second moving average value of the first body parameter value over a second time period.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the first body parameter value is skin temperature, skin conductance, blood oxygen saturation, or a value determined as a combination thereof.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
comparing a trend of one or more body parameter values as a function of time to at least one trend threshold; and
outputting a recommendation when the trend satisfies at least one trend threshold, wherein the recommendation is associated with a prompt to take one or more actions to inhibit a depression episode in the patient.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining a depression severity based on a comparison of the depression detection value to a severity threshold value distinct from the first and second thresholds.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the depression detection value is based on a sum of a first product and a second product, the first product equal to the first weight multiplied by the first depression-indicative value and the second product equal to the second weight multiplied by the second depression-indicative value.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the first body parameter value comprises skin temperature data and skin conductance data, and wherein a value of the second weight is based in part on the second body parameter value.

13. A system comprising:
a first sensor configured to provide first sensor data corresponding to a first body parameter value for a patient;

a second sensor configured to provide second sensor data corresponding to a second body parameter value for the patient; and

a processing unit configured to receive the first sensor data and the second sensor data, the processing unit including a processor configured to:

determine a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value;

determine a first weight and a second weight;
determine a depression detection value as a function of, in part, the first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and the second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value;

determine a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to a first threshold value and a second threshold value different from the first threshold value, the first threshold value associated with an onset of a depression episode, the second threshold value associated with an offset of the depression episode;

adjust the first weight based on a state of current physical activity of the patient relating to a current level of exercise of the patient; and

in response to determining that the depression state indicates depression onset, initiating closed-loop therapy by one or more electrodes.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein the first body parameter value is skin temperature, skin conductance, heart rate, change in heart rate, blood oxygen saturation, acceleration, respiration rate, or a value determined as a combination thereof.

15. The system of claim 13, wherein the processor is further configured to adjust at least one of the first weight or the second weight in response to an indication contradicting the depression state.

16. The system of claim 13, wherein the state of activity includes one or more of an awake state, a resting state, a sleeping state, or an exercise state.

17. The system of claim 13, wherein the depression state indicates depression onset when the depression detection value is greater than the first threshold value, and wherein the depression state indicates depression offset when the depression detection value is less than the second threshold value.

18. A non-transitory computer-readable medium comprising instructions executable by a processor to:

determine a first depression-indicative value based on the first body parameter value and a second depression-indicative value based on the second body parameter value;

determine a first weight and a second weight;
determine a depression detection value as a function of, in part, the first weight applied to the first depression-indicative value and the second weight applied to the second depression-indicative value;

determine a depression state based at least in part on a comparison of the depression detection value to a first threshold value and a second threshold value different from the first threshold value, the first threshold value associated with an onset of a depression episode, the second threshold value associated with an offset of the depression episode;

adjust the first weight based on a state of current physical activity of the patient relating to a current level of exercise of the patient; and

in response to determining that the depression state indicates depression onset, initiating closed-loop therapy by one or more electrodes.

19. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 18, wherein the first weight is automatically adjusted, and wherein the instructions further cause the processor to determine a patient state based on the first body parameter value, the second body parameter value, one or more rules, or a combination thereof.

20. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, further comprising instructions executable by the processor to:

retrieve depression data including data that contradicts the depression state the depression data comprising at least one of a patient input, historic data corresponding to values as a function of time, or second sensor data from one or more second sensors, wherein the values comprise one or more of first body parameter values, second body parameter values, depression detection values, or depression states; and
adjust the second weight based on the data that contradicts the depression state.

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摘要(译)

一种方法包括在处理器处从外部医疗设备的传感器接收传感器数据。传感器数据至少对应于患者的第一身体参数值和患者的第二身体参数值。该方法包括基于第一身体参数值确定第一按压指示值，基于第二身体参数值确定第二按压指示值，根据应用于第一按压指示的第一重量确定按压检测值应用于第二按压指示值的值和第二权重，以及至少部分地基于按压检测值与一个或多个阈值的比较的按压状态。

