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(54) **PULSE OXIMETER WITH AN
ACCELEROMETER**

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5/6826 (2013.01); **A61B 5/6832** (2013.01);
A61B 5/6833 (2013.01); **A61B 5/721**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/7289** (2013.01); **A61B**
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5/14552; **A61B 5/6832**; **A61B 5/721**
See application file for complete search history.

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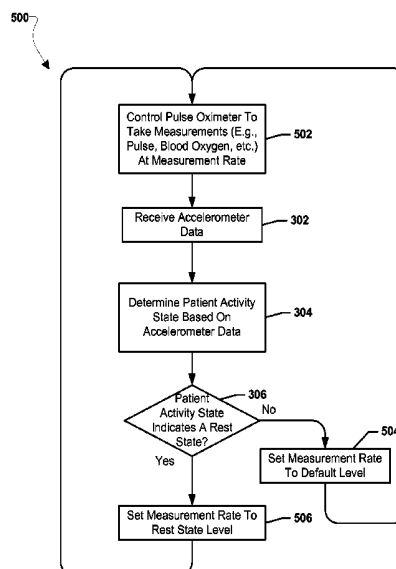
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems, methods, and devices of the various embodiments provide a pulse oximeter capable of taking blood oxygen readings based on readings from an accelerometer. The various embodiments may provide an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer connected to a processor, wherein the processor is configured with processor executable instructions to control the operation of the pulse oximeter based at least in part on data received from the accelerometer. In various embodiments the electronic patch may further include a coin cell battery, or other low power source, that may power the pulse oximeter.

11 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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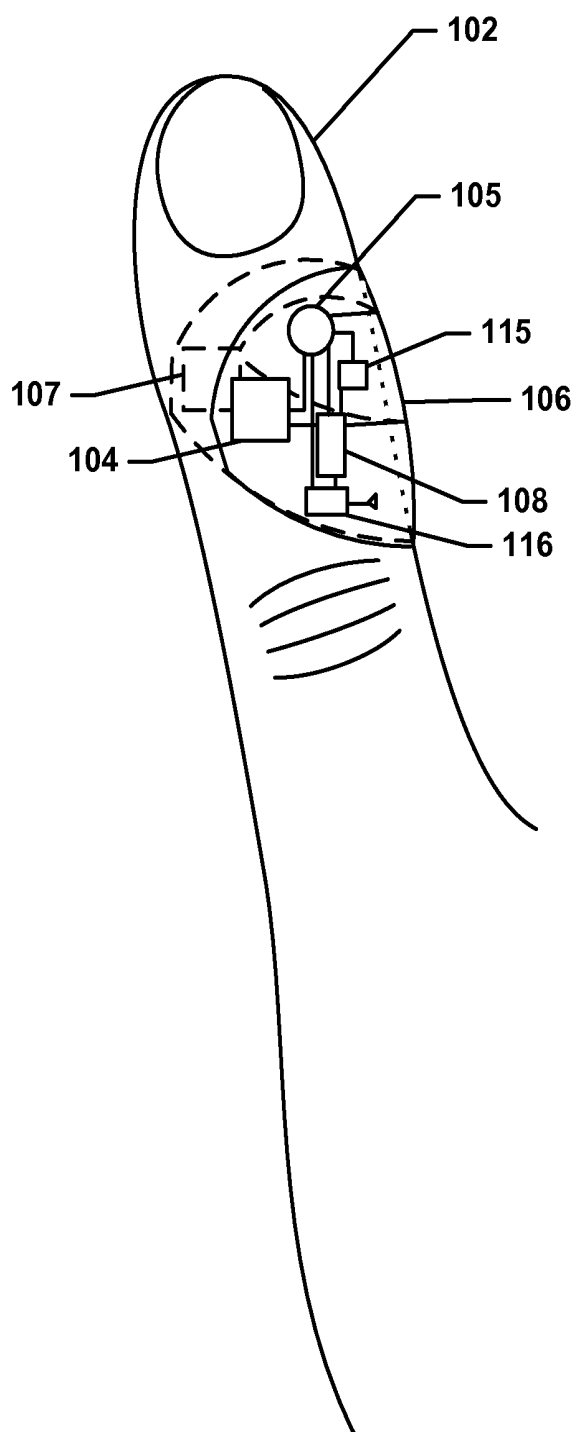


FIG. 1

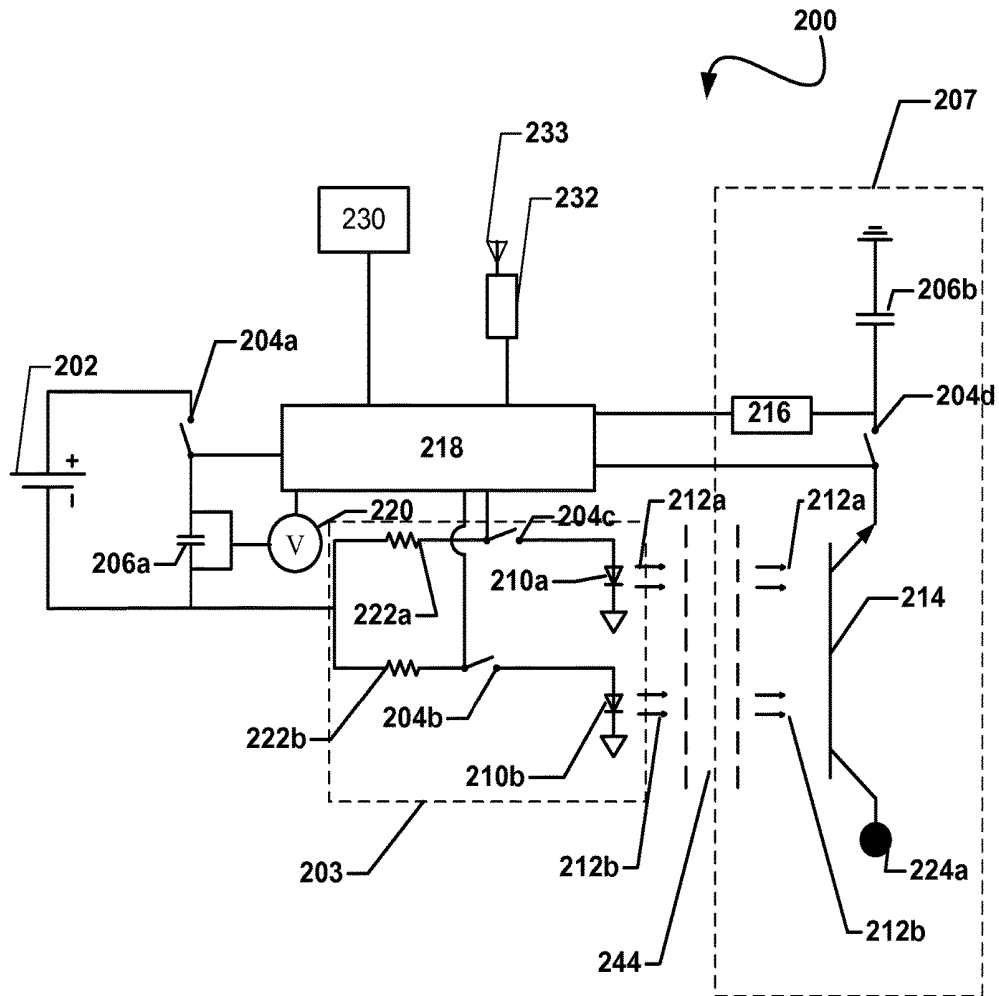


FIG. 2

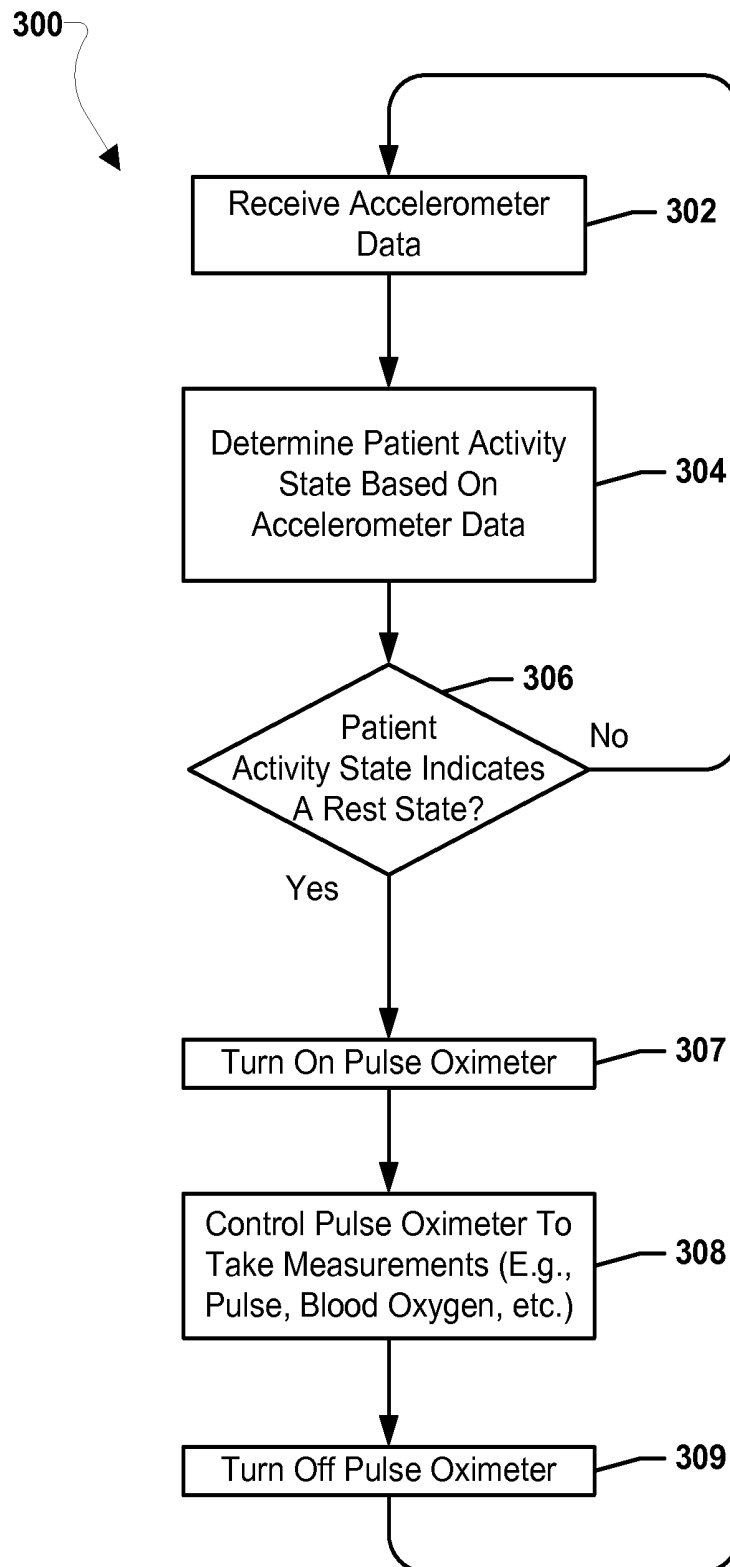


FIG. 3

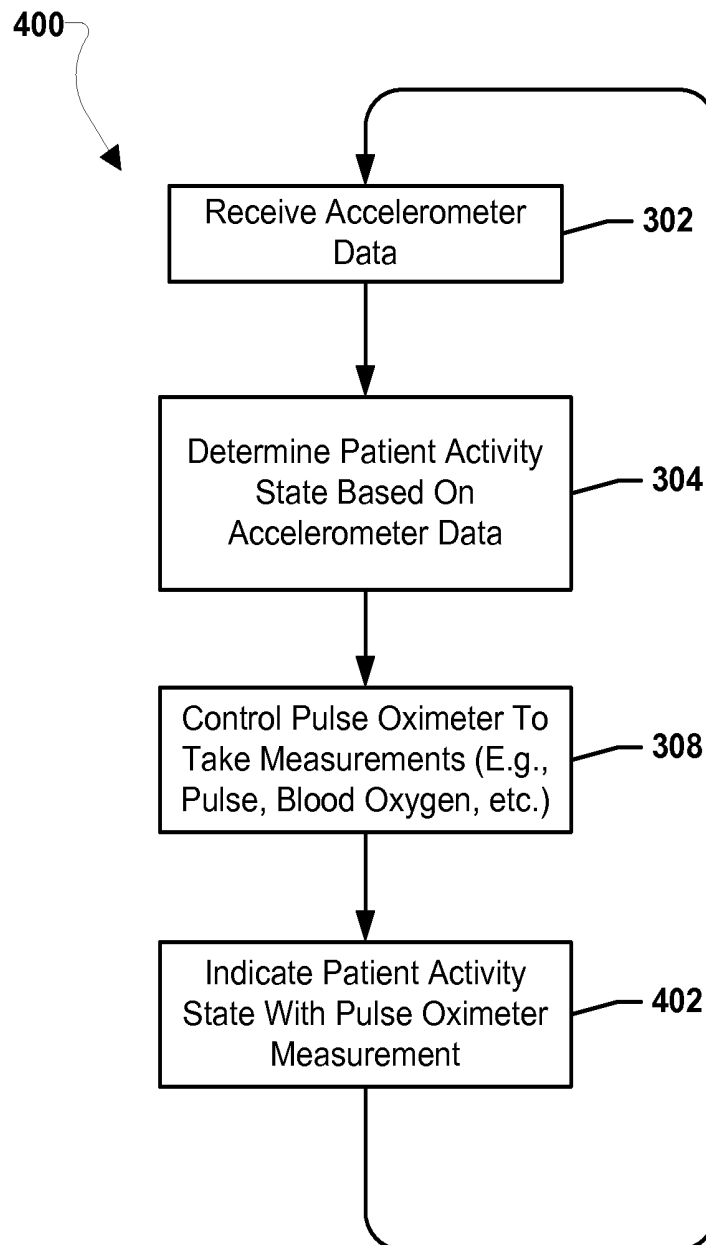


FIG. 4

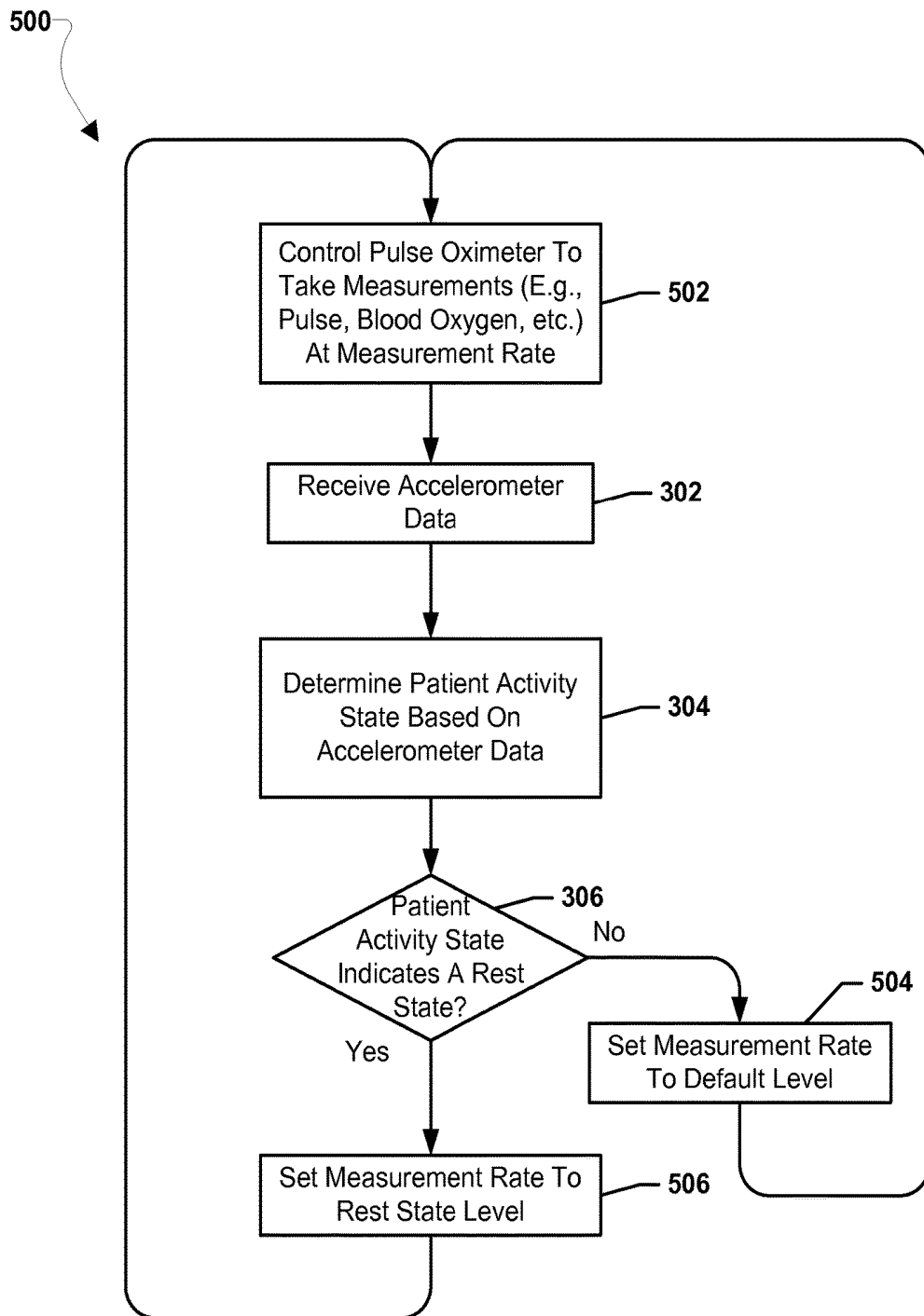


FIG. 5

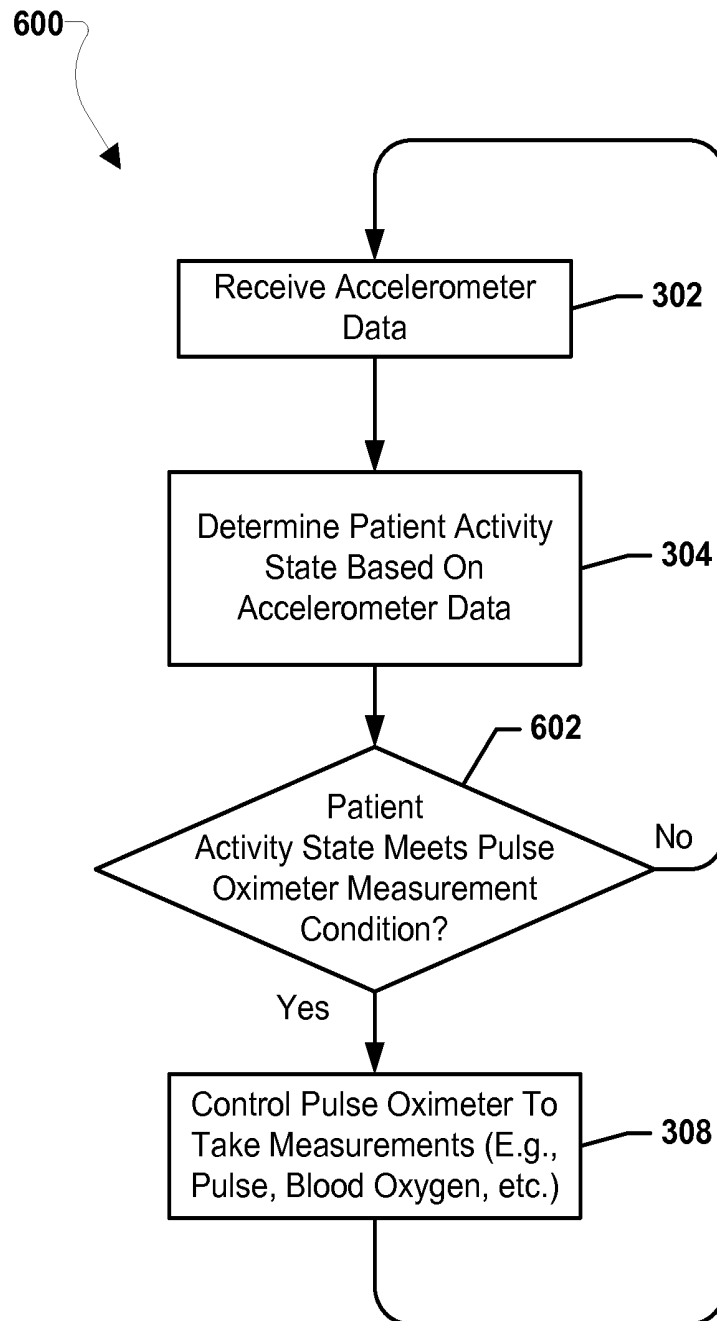


FIG. 6

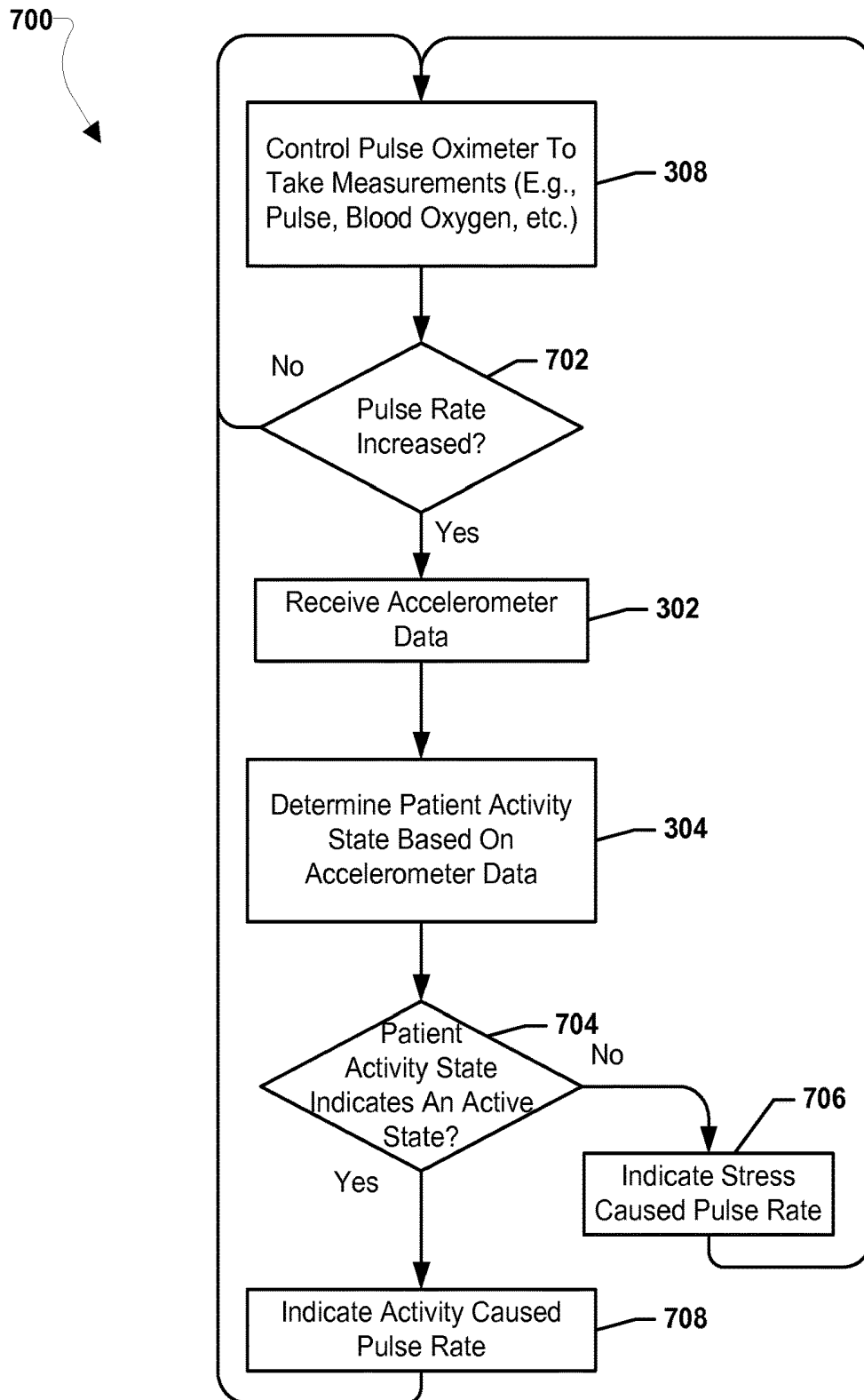


FIG. 7

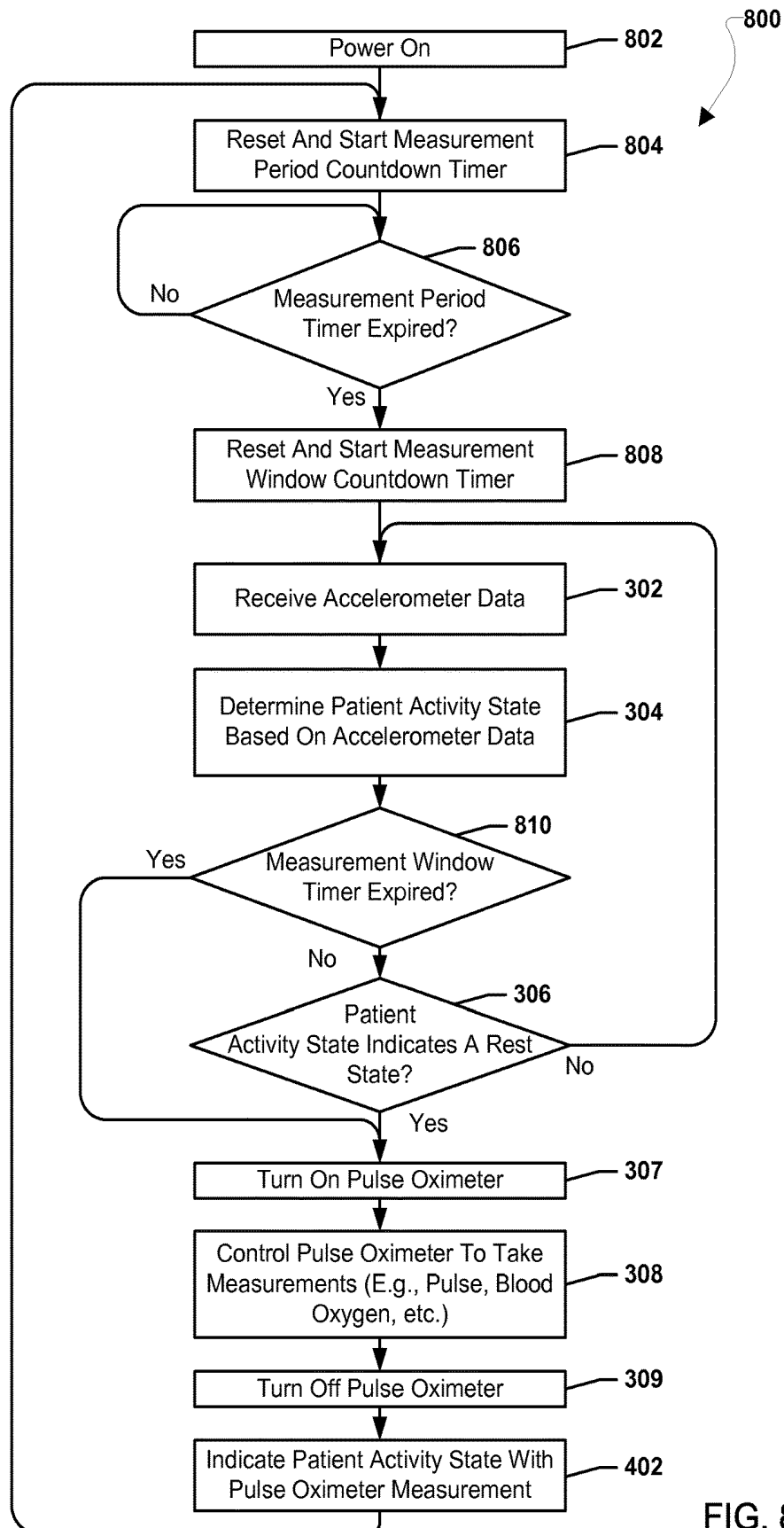


FIG. 8

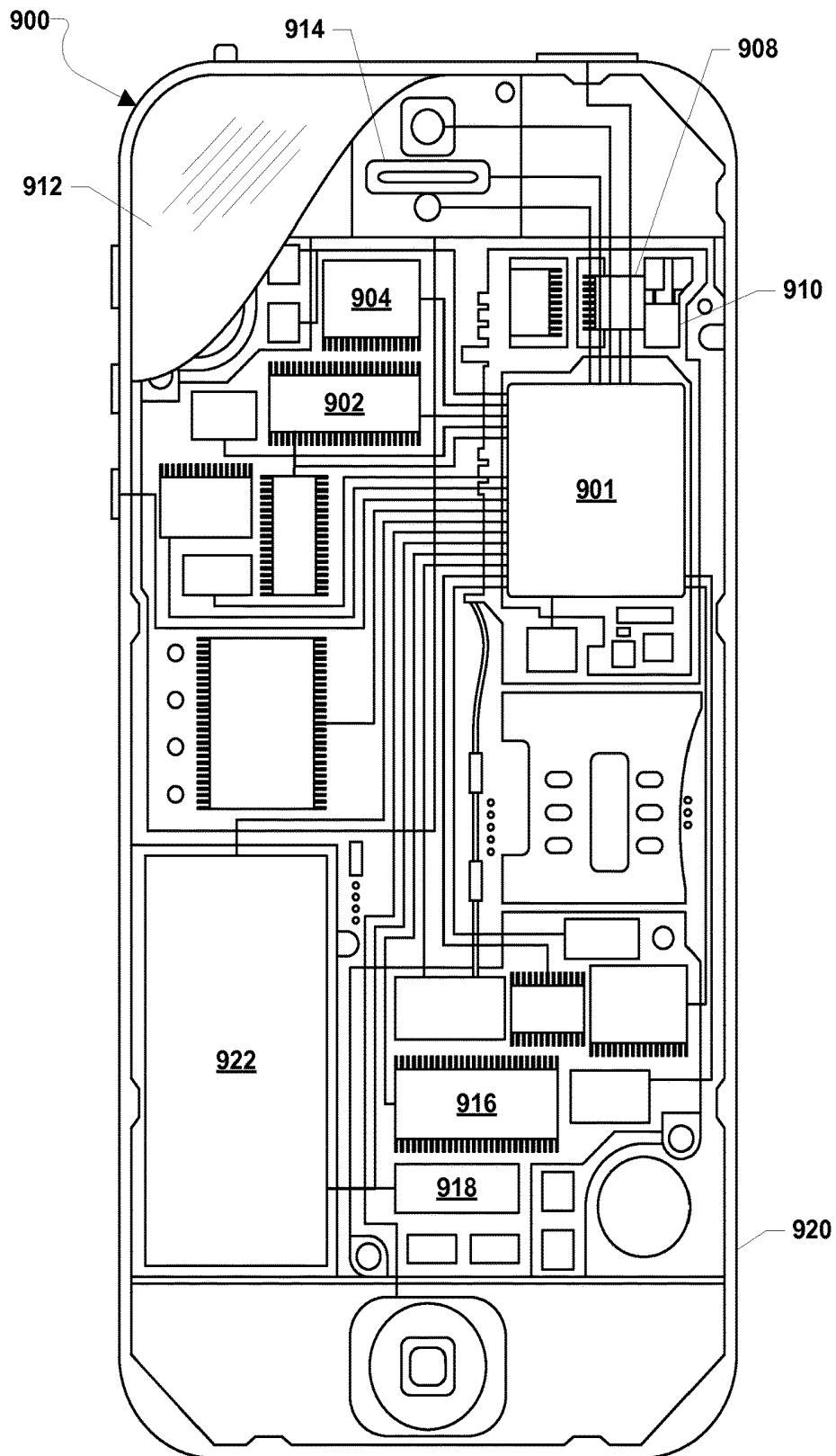


FIG. 9

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PULSE OXIMETER WITH AN ACCELEROMETER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/053,483 entitled "Improved Pulse Oximeter Readings With An Accelerometer," filed Sep. 22, 2014, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

Continuous monitoring of vital signs with the ability to remotely monitor patient status is a growing field and the ability to incorporate multiple measurement capabilities into a single small unobtrusive patch that can be worn by a patient (i.e., a body worn patch) for multiple days at a time is a desirable feature. One such measurement is blood oxygen reading, often carried out by a pulse oximeter. Current pulse oximeter designs use a high precision current sink to control light emitting diodes (LED's) which are driven with a voltage controlled source. A patient's blood oxygen reading may be influenced by the patient's level of activity, and therefore measurements that may be taken by a patch may be misleading if the readings are provided with no context regarding the patient's activities.

SUMMARY

The systems, methods, and devices of the various embodiments provide a pulse oximeter capable of taking blood oxygen readings based on, or informed by, data from an accelerometer. The various embodiments provide an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and an accelerometer connected to a processor, in which the processor is configured with processor executable instructions to control the operation of the pulse oximeter based at least in part on data from the accelerometer. In various embodiments, the electronic patch may further include a coin cell battery, or other low power source, that may power the pulse oximeter.

In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter may be controlled to generate light and/or measure light by the processor based at least in part on the measurements received from the accelerometer. In an embodiment, the processor may determine active and/or rest states of a patient based at least in part on the measurements from the accelerometer and may only turn on the pulse oximeter and operate the pulse oximeter during rest periods to increase the accuracy of the oxygen measurements and pulse measurements and reduce power consumption. In an additional embodiment, the accelerometer data may be used by the processor to indicate the accuracy of the pulse oximeter readings, for example by indicating whether a reading was taken during a period of high patient movement or a low patient movement.

In a further embodiment, the accelerometer data may be used by the processor to identify rest and/or sleep times and lower the measurement rate of the pulse oximeter during rest and/or sleep times to improve (e.g., reduce) power source consumption during rest and/or sleep times. In an embodiment, the accelerometer data may be used by the processor to target blood oxygen measurements and pulse measurements to correspond to low and/or high (e.g., peak) activity. Enabling the patch processor to identify rest and/or high (e.g., peak) activity as well as measure blood oxygen levels and pulse in a single device (e.g., one electronic patch) may allow for significant diagnostic capabilities. In an embodi-

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ment, an increase in heart rate measured by the pulse oximeter may be compared with accelerometer data by the processor to determine whether the increase is activity or stress related.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated herein and constitute part of this specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description given below, serve to explain the features of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a component block diagram illustrating an embodiment electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer placed on a patient.

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram illustrating an embodiment circuit for a pulse oximeter and accelerometer that may be suitable for inclusion on an electronic patch.

FIG. 3 is a process flow diagram illustrating an embodiment method for controlling a pulse oximeter based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings.

FIG. 4 is a process flow diagram illustrating an embodiment method for indicating an accuracy of pulse oximeter readings based on accelerometer readings.

FIG. 5 is a process flow diagram illustrating an embodiment method for changing a pulse oximeter measurement rate based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings.

FIG. 6 is a process flow diagram illustrating an embodiment method for aligning pulse oximeter readings with a patient activity state based on accelerometer readings.

FIG. 7 is a process flow diagram illustrating an embodiment method for correlating heart rate increases with patient states.

FIG. 8 is a process flow diagram illustrating another embodiment method for controlling a pulse oximeter based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings.

FIG. 9 is a component block diagram of a computing device suitable for use with the various embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The various embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts. References made to particular examples and implementations are for illustrative purposes, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention or the claims.

The word "exemplary" is used herein to mean "serving as an example, instance, or illustration." Any implementation described herein as "exemplary" is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other implementations.

The terms "computing device" are used herein to refer to any one or all of cellular telephones, smart-phones, web-pads, tablet computers, Internet enabled cellular telephones, Wi-Fi enabled electronic devices, laptop computers, personal computers, and similar electronic devices equipped with at least a processor and configured to communicate with an electronic patch described herein.

Pulse oximeters monitor oxygen levels in the blood stream. Pulse oximeters typically operate by shining light of two different wavelengths through a body part (e.g., from a red LED and infrared LED) and measuring (e.g., via pho-

totransistor) the relative differences in the amplitude of the original light and the received light at the two different wavelengths. For example, one wavelength may be red and the other infrared. Blood with lower levels of oxygen may tend to absorb less infrared light and more red light. Alternatively, blood with higher levels of oxygen may tend to absorb more infrared light and less red light. Thus, a properly calibrated pulse oximeter may determine oxygen levels by emitting light of red and infrared wavelengths and measuring the relative amounts of red and infrared light after the light has passed through a body part, such as a fingertip or earlobe. Additionally, the measurement of the received light may also enable the determination of heart rate for the patient by the pulse oximeter. The movement of the patient may result in degradation of the blood oxygen measurements and heart rate measurements by a pulse oximeter.

Current pulse oximeters have large power requirements and would require large batteries unsuitable for use in electronic patches. Thus, improvements to pulse oximeters to reduce the power requirements of the pulse oximeters, such as to a level low enough to allow coin cell batteries to power the pulse oximeters, are needed to support integrating pulse oximeters onto patient worn electronic patches.

The systems, methods, and devices of the various embodiments provide a pulse oximeter capable of taking blood oxygen readings based on, or informed by, readings from an accelerometer. The various embodiments may provide an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer connected to a processor, wherein the processor is configured with processor executable instructions to control the operation of the pulse oximeter based at least in part on measurements from the accelerometer. In various embodiments, the electronic patch may further include a coin cell battery, or other low power source, that may power the pulse oximeter.

In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter may be controlled to generate light and/or measure light by the processor based at least in part on the measurements received from the accelerometer. In an embodiment, the processor may determine active and/or rest states of a patient based at least in part on the measurements from the accelerometer and may only turn on and operate the pulse oximeter during rest periods to increase the accuracy of the oxygen measurements and pulse measurements and reduce power consumption. Rest states and/or active states may be states indicating a relative activity level of a patient. For example, a patient in a rest state may be less active (e.g., moving less) than the patient in the active state. In the various embodiments, a rest state may indicate a patient is still or is moving less than a threshold value representing a maximum amount of motion allowed in the rest state. An amount of motion above the threshold value may indicate the patient is in an active state and not in a rest state. In this manner, though a patient may not be perfectly still, his or her motion may be below the threshold value, thereby indicating the patient may be in the rest state despite some level of motion being registered by an accelerometer.

In an additional embodiment, the accelerometer data may be used by the processor to indicate the accuracy of the pulse oximeter readings, for example by indicating the reading was or was not taken during a period of high patient movement. In a further embodiment, the accelerometer data may be used by the processor to identify rest and/or sleep times and lower the measurement rate of the pulse oximeter during rest and/or sleep times to improve (e.g., reduce) power source consumption during rest and/or sleep times. In an embodiment, the data may be used by the processor to

focus blood oxygen measurements and pulse measurements to correspond to low and/or high (e.g., peak) activity. Enabling the ability to identify rest and/or high (e.g., peak) activity, as well as measure blood oxygen levels and pulse in a single device (e.g., one electronic patch), may allow for significant diagnostic capabilities. In an embodiment, an increase in heart rate measured by the pulse oximeter may be compared with data by the processor to determine whether the increase is activity or stress related.

In various embodiments, the processor of an electronic patch may turn on and operate the pulse oximeter periodically. In an embodiment, a processor of an electronic patch may monitor a status of a timer, such as a measurement period timer indicating a minimum time period to wait between attempting pulse oximeter measurements. In response to determining that the status of the timer indicates a time to attempt a pulse oximeter measurement is reached, the processor may determine active and/or rest states of a patient based at least in part on the measurements from the accelerometer. In response to determining that the measurements from the accelerometer indicate a rest state of the patient is reached, the processor may turn on and operate the pulse oximeter to increase the accuracy of the oxygen measurements and pulse measurements and reduce power consumption. After the oxygen measurements and pulse measurements are taken, the processor may turn off the pulse oximeter and continue to monitor the status of the timer to determine when the next pulse oximeter measurement should be attempted. In a further embodiment, the processor may use a second timer to determine when to determine the active and/or rest states of a patient, such as a window countdown timer indicating a maximum time period to wait for a patient to enter a rest state. In response to determining that the status of the second timer indicates a time to wait to attempt a pulse oximeter measurement is exceeded, the processor may turn on and operate the pulse oximeter regardless of the current state of the patient.

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment electronic patch 106 including a pulse oximeter placed on a patient 102, such as on a skin surface of a finger of a patient 102. In various embodiments, an electronic patch 106 may be flexible and resilient so that placement and removal of the electronic patch 106 from the patient 102 does not damage the electronic patch 106. The electronic patch 106 may include a pulse oximeter circuit comprised of a light output circuit 104 (e.g., a circuit including one or more LEDs that output light) and a light receiver circuit 107 (e.g., a circuit including one or more phototransistor) configured to measure light transmitted through the patient's skin and tissue emitted by the light output circuit 104, and a processor 108 connected to the light output circuit 104 and light receiver circuit 107 configured with processor executable instructions to control the operations of and/or receive measurements from the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit 104 and/or the light receiver circuit 107). In an embodiment, the processor 108 may be further configured with processor executable instructions to determine the patient's 102 blood oxygen level and/or pulse based on the measurements from the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit 104 and/or the light receiver circuit 107). In an embodiment, the light output circuit 104, the light receiver circuit 107, and/or the processor 108 may be connected to a low power source 105, such as a coin cell battery.

In an embodiment, the electronic patch 106 may also include at least one accelerometer 115 connected to the processor 108 and the low power source 105. The processor 108 may receive acceleration measurements from the accel-

erometer **115** and may be configured with processor executable instructions to turn on and/or off the accelerometer **115** and to control the operations of the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**) based at least in part on the measurements received from the accelerometer **115**. In various embodiments, the accelerometer **115** may remain on once the patch is activated or powered up/on, and continually draw current from the low power source **105**. The accelerometer **115** may draw an amount of current that is relatively smaller than the amount of current drawn by the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**). While the accelerometer **115** may continually operate, the processor **108** may intermittently turn on and off the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**) to reduce the total amount of current drawn from the low power source **105** compared with continually leaving the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**) on. For example, the accelerometer **115** may draw 0.5 microamperes of current in a low power mode and the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**) may draw 20 milliamperes of current. In such an example electronic patch **106**, only turning on the pulse oximeter (e.g., the light output circuit **104** and/or the light receiver circuit **107**) intermittently, such as only when a patient is in a rest state such that measurements would be accurate, may extend the life of the low power source **105**, such as a coin cell battery, compared to the life of the low power source **105** that could be achieved with the pulse oximeter always on.

Accelerometer data may be sampled acceleration measurements provided by the accelerometer **115** or interrupts received from the accelerometer **115** indicating a threshold meeting or exceeding acceleration event (e.g., a peak acceleration event) was detected by the accelerometer. When accelerometer data are sampled acceleration measurements provided by the accelerometer **115**, the processor **108** may analyze the acceleration measurements and make determinations based on the received acceleration data. When accelerometer data are interrupts signaled by the accelerometer **115**, the processor **108** may analyze the interrupt that was signaled and make determinations based on the type of interrupt received. Receiving interrupts from the accelerometer **115** may be a lower power alternative to receiving and processing acceleration measurements by the processor **108**.

The electronic patch **106** may also include a transceiver **116** connected to an antenna and the processor **108** and the low power source **105**. In this manner, via the transceiver **116** and antenna, the processor **108** may establish wireless connections, e.g., Bluetooth® connections, with remote devices, such as a smart phone, and may exchange data with the remote devices. The transceiver **116** is used merely as an example of one type of wireless connection device suitable for use in the various embodiments, in other configurations receivers and/or transmitters, separately or in conjunction may be substituted for transceiver **116** to provide transmission and/or reception capabilities to the processor **108** as needed for various different use cases for the electronic patch **106**.

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram illustrating an embodiment circuit **200** for a pulse oximeter including an accelerometer **230**. In an embodiment, the circuit **200** may be integrated into an electronic patch worn by a patient, such as the electronic patch **106** described above. A low voltage power source may power the processor **218** or the processor may be powered by a separate power source (not shown). The low voltage source **202** powers the capacitor **206a** when the

switch **204a** is closed. The switch may be located anywhere on the loop containing the low voltage source **202** and switch **204a**, provided it can electrically separate the low voltage source **202** and switch **204a**. The processor **218** may control when the switch **204a** opens or closes. For example, the processor **218** may close switch **204a** to allow capacitor **206a** to collect electric charge. The charge on the capacitor **206a** may correspond via a known relationship to the voltage across the capacitor **206a**. The voltage across the capacitor **206a** may be monitored by the voltmeter **220**. The voltmeter **220** may report the measured voltage to processor **218**.

When the voltage across capacitor **206a** reaches a predetermined limit, the processor **218** may open switch **204a** at an appropriate time to provide power to a light output circuit **203** to cause the light output circuit **203** to generate light. As an example, light output circuit **203** may include switches **204b** and **204c** and a red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b**. The processor **218** may close switches **204b**, **204c** to allow charge to flow from capacitor **206a** to red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b**. The switches **204b** and **204c** may be closed consecutively to measure the different wavelength absorption rates in quick succession. Switches **204b**, **204c** may remain open while the capacitor is charging to prevent unnecessary drain on the low voltage source **202**. Resistors **222a**, **222b** may be connected in series with a red LED **210a** and an infrared LED **210b** to control the current passing through each LED **210a**, **210b**. The resistors **222a**, **222b** may have the same or different resistances than each other. The resistors **222a**, **222b** may provide greater control on the allocation of current from the capacitor **206a**, thus helping to eliminate the need for higher-current power supplies. In an embodiment, the switches **204b**, **204c** may be closed by the processor **218** to provide charge from the capacitor **206a** to the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b** for a period of time to cause the LEDs **210a** and **210b** to emit red light **212a** and infrared light **212b**, respectively. After the period of time the switches **204b**, **204c** may be opened by the microprocessor **218** to isolate the LEDs **210a** and **210b** from the capacitor **206a** to stop providing charge from the capacitor **206a** to the LEDs **210a** and **210b** and stop the LEDs **210a** and **210b** from emitting red light **212a** and infrared light **212b**, respectively. In this manner, light bursts may be generated from the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b**, and the current draw of the circuit **200** may be minimized by only turning the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b** on for the period of time.

When sufficient current passes through the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b**, they emit red light **212a** and infrared light **212b**, respectively. The light **212a**, **212b** propagates through a body part **244**, such as a fingertip or earlobe. The amount of light absorbed by the body part **244** may be a function of the amount of oxygen in the blood and the amount of blood in the body part **244** at the time of sampling. Specifically, a body part **244** with a relatively large amount of oxygen may tend to absorb more infrared light **212b** and less red light **212a**. A body part **244** with a relatively small amount of oxygen may tend to absorb less infrared light **212b** and more red light **212a**. After passing through the body part **244**, the red light **212a** and infrared light **212b** may be absorbed by a photodetector **214**, such as a phototransistor or a light sensor, of a light receiver circuit **207** comprised of the photodetector **214**, a switch **204d**, a capacitor **206b**, and an A/D converter **216**. Analysis of the absolute amplitude of the detected light signal as well as the relative amplitudes of the detected red light **212a** and

detected infrared light **212b** may reveal various properties of the blood, such as the pulse profile and the amount of oxygen in the blood.

The photodetector **214** may be powered by voltage source **224a**. Processor **218** may control switch **204d**. When the switch **204d** is open, current may not flow from the photodetector **214** and data may not be collected. When the switch **204d** is closed, the photodetector **214** may transfer data to the microprocessor **218**. The microprocessor may synchronize the opening and closing of switch **204d** with switches **204a**, **204b**, **204c** such that switch **204d** is only closed when the photodetector **214** intercepts the light **212a**, **212b**. Power demand may be further reduced by leaving the switch **204d** open when the photodetector is not receiving useful data. When the switch **204d** is closed, current may flow from the photodetector **214** to the capacitor **206b** and be stored in the capacitor **206b** at the input to the A/D converter **216**. The A/D converter **216** may measure the voltage at the capacitor **206b** and transfer the data to the microprocessor **218**. In an embodiment, the on periods of the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b** may be synchronized with the opening and closing of switch **204d** by microprocessor **218**. The microprocessor **218** may close the switch **204d** to allow the photodetector **214** to start integrating its received signal just before the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b** are turned on by discharging the capacitor **206a**, and may control the A/D converter **216** to take a voltage measurement as soon as the red LED **210a** and infrared LED **210b** are off. In an embodiment, the photodetector **214** may be a single device and may comprise two separate detectors tuned separately for each wavelength of light in use. The digital output of the A/D converter **216** may be the output of the light receiver circuit **207** which may be analyzed by the processor **218** as measurements of the blood oxygen level.

In an embodiment, the processor **218** may also be connected to the accelerometer **230** and may receive acceleration measurements from the accelerometer **230** and may be configured with processor executable instructions to control the operations of the switches **204a**, **204b**, **204c**, and/or **204d** to turn the light output circuit **203** and/or the light receiver circuit **207** on and/or off, respectively, based at least in part on the measurements received from the accelerometer **230**. In this manner, the light output circuit **203** may be turned on and/or off and controlled to generate light, and/or the light receiver circuit **207** may be turned on and/or off and controlled to receive and measure light by the processor **218** based at least in part on the measurements received from the accelerometer **230**. For example, the processor **218** may be configured with processor executable instructions to determine active and/or rest states of a patient based at least in part on the measurements from the accelerometer **230** and may only operate the light output circuit **203** and/or light receiver circuit **207** during rest periods to increase the accuracy of the oxygen measurements and pulse measurements and reduce power consumption. In an additional embodiment, the accelerometer **230** measurements may be used by the processor **218** to indicate the accuracy of the pulse oximeter readings, for example by indicating the reading was or was not taken during a period of high patient movement.

In a further embodiment, the accelerometer **230** measurements may be used by the processor **218** to identify rest and/or sleep times and lower the measurement rate of the pulse oximeter during rest and/or sleep times to improve (e.g., reduce) low power source **202** consumption during rest and/or sleep times.

In an embodiment, the accelerometer **230** measurements may be used by the processor **218** to target blood oxygen measurements and pulse measurements to correspond to low and/or high (e.g., peak) activity. Enabling the ability to identify rest and/or high (e.g., peak) activity as well as measure blood oxygen levels and pulse in a single device (e.g., one electronic patch) may allow for significant diagnostic capabilities. A single patch design may be configured to operate in various combinations of embodiments described herein and therefore be customized for a particular need based on a per-patient diagnostic need related to the diagnostic purpose. In an embodiment, increases in the heart rate or changes in blood oxygen levels measured by the pulse oximeter may be compared with accelerometer data by the processor **218** to determine whether the changes are related to activity or stress.

A transceiver **232** may also be connected to an antenna **233** and the processor **218**. In this manner, via the transceiver **232** and antenna **233**, the processor **218** may establish wireless connections, e.g., Bluetooth® connections, with remote devices, such as a smart phone, and may exchange data with the remote devices.

FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment method **300** for controlling a pulse oximeter based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings. In an embodiment, the operations of method **300** may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as patch **106** described above. In block **302** the processor may receive accelerometer data from an accelerometer connected to the processor. Accelerometer Data may be sampled acceleration measurements provided by the accelerometer or interrupts received from the accelerometer indicating a threshold meeting or exceeding acceleration event (e.g., a peak acceleration event) was detected by the accelerometer. When accelerometer data are sampled acceleration measurements provided by the accelerometer, the processor may analyze the acceleration measurements and make determinations based on the received acceleration data. When accelerometer data are interrupts signaled by the accelerometer, the processor may analyze the interrupt signaled and make determinations based on the type of interrupt received. In block **304** the processor may determine a patient activity state based on the received accelerometer data. For example, the processor may determine whether the patient's activity state is at rest or active based on the received accelerometer data (e.g., when the accelerometer data are acceleration measurements by analyzing the acceleration measurements to determine whether the patient's activity state is at rest or active, when the accelerometer data are interrupts by analyzing the interrupts to determine whether interrupt signals a level of acceleration correlated with rest or active states, etc.). Rest and/or active states may be determined based on the received acceleration measurements (e.g., acceleration data and/or interrupt signals) by comparing the received acceleration measurements to threshold values associated with the rest and/or active states. For example, though some acceleration may be indicated for a patient (e.g., the patient may not be perfectly still), the level of acceleration may be below the threshold value for a rest state and the patient's activity state may still be determined to be a rest state.

In determination block **306** the processor may determine whether the patient's activity state indicates a rest state. In response to determining the patient's activity state is not indicated as a rest state (i.e., determination block **306**="No"), the processor may continue to receive accelerometer data in block **302**. In this manner, the pulse oximeter

may not be activated when the patient is in an active state, thereby reducing the chance for erroneous measurements by the pulse oximeter and reducing the consumption of the power source because the pulse oximeter may not be activated when measurements are likely to be erroneous.

In response to determining that the patient activity state does indicate a rest state (i.e., determination block 306="Yes"), the processor may turn on the pulse oximeter in block 307. In this manner, the pulse oximeter may remain powered off and only draw current from a power source, such as a coin cell battery, when the patient activity state is indicated as a rest state based on accelerometer data. In block 308, the processor may control the pulse oximeter to take measurements, such as pulse rate measurements, blood oxygen measurements, etc. In this manner, the pulse oximeter may only be activated when the patient is in a rest state and the pulse oximeter measurements are more likely to be accurate, and thereby conserving power by limiting pulse oximeter activity. In block 309, the processor may turn off the pulse oximeter and perform the operations of the method 300 in a loop by receiving further accelerometer data block 302. In this manner, once a pulse oximeter measurement is taken, the pulse oximeter may be turned off to conserve power.

FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment method 400 for indicating an accuracy of pulse oximeter readings based on accelerometer readings. In an embodiment, the operations of method 400 may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as patch 106 described above. As described above, in block 302 the processor may receive accelerometer data and in block 304 the processor may determine a patient activity state based on the received accelerometer data. As described above, in block 308 the processor may control the pulse oximeter to take measurements, such as pulse rate measurements, blood oxygen measurements, etc.

In block 402, the processor may indicate the patient activity state with the pulse oximeter measurement. For example, the determined patient activity state, such as at rest or active, may be correlated with the pulse oximeter measurements in a memory, such as a measurement database. Upon indicating the patient activity state with the pulse oximeter measurements, the processor may repeat the method 400 in a loop by returning to perform the operations in block 302.

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment method 500 for changing a pulse oximeter measurement rate based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings. In an embodiment, the operations of method 500 may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as patch 106 described above. In block 502 the processor may control the pulse oximeter to take measurements, such as pulse rate measurements, blood oxygen measurements, etc., at a measurement rate. For example, a measurement rate may be a variable value (e.g., a sampling rate, such as measurements per minute) indicated in a memory and the processor may activate the pulse oximeter periodically according to the measurement rate. As described above, in block 302 the processor may receive accelerometer data and in block 304 the processor may determine a patient activity state based on the received accelerometer data.

As described above, in determination block 306 the processor may determine whether a patient activity state is a rest state. In response to determining the patient activity state is not a rest state (i.e., determination block 306="No"), the processor may set the measurement rate to a default level

in block 504. For example the default level may be a relatively higher measurement rate, such as a high sampling rate. In this manner, when the patient is not at rest, a higher relative sampling rate may be used to activate the pulse oximeter more often. The processor may return to performing the operations in block 502 to control the pulse oximeter at the default level measurement rate.

In response to determining that the patient is in a rest state (i.e., determination block 306="Yes"), the processor may set the measurement rate to a rest level in block 506. For example, the rest level may be a relatively lower measurement rate, such as a low sampling rate. In this manner, when the patient is at rest, fewer samples may be taken by the pulse oximeter, conserving battery power. The processor may return to performing the operations in block 502 to control the pulse oximeter at the rest state level measurement rate.

FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment method 600 for aligning pulse oximeter readings with a patient activity state based on accelerometer readings. In an embodiment, the operations of method 600 may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as the patch 106 described above. As described above, in block 302 the processor may receive accelerometer data and in block 304 the processor may determine a patient activity state based on the received accelerometer data.

In determination block 602, the processor may determine whether a patient activity state meets a pulse oximeter measurement condition. In an embodiment, patient activity states may be correlated with instructions to take a pulse oximeter measurement. As examples, a patient entering a rest state may be correlated with taking a pulse oximeter measurement, a patient entering a high activity state may be correlated with taking a pulse oximeter measurement, and/or a patient reaching a maximum or peak activity rate may be correlated with taking a pulse oximeter measurement. In response to determining that the patient activity state does not meet a pulse oximeter measurement condition (i.e., determination block 602="No"), the processor may perform the operations in block 302 as described above. In response to determining that the patient activity state does meet a pulse oximeter measurement condition (i.e., determination block 602="Yes"), the processor may control the pulse oximeter to take measurements in block 308 as described above.

FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment method 700 for correlating heart rate increases with patient states. In an embodiment, the operations of method 700 may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as patch 106 described above. As described above, in block 308 the processor may control the pulse oximeter to take measurements, such as pulse rate measurements, blood oxygen measurements, etc. In block 702 the processor may determine whether the patient's pulse rate has increased. In response to determining the pulse rate has not increased (i.e., determination block 702="No"), the processor may return to performing the operations in block 308.

In response to determining the pulse rate has increased (i.e., determination block 702="Yes"), as described above, the processor may receive accelerometer data in block 302 and determine a patient activity state based on the received accelerometer data in block 304.

In determination block 704, the processor may determine whether the patient's activity state indicates an active state. In response to determining the patient activity state is not an active state (i.e., determination block 704="No"), the pro-

cessor may indicate the pulse rate increase is caused by stress in block 706 and return to controlling the pulse oximeter in block 308. In response to determining that the patient is in an active state (i.e., determination block 704="Yes"), the processor may indicate the pulse rate increase is caused by patient activity in block 708 and return to controlling the pulse oximeter in block 308.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment method 800 for controlling a pulse oximeter based on a patient activity state indicated by accelerometer readings. In an embodiment, the operations of the method 800 may be performed by a processor of an electronic patch including a pulse oximeter and accelerometer, such as the patch 106 described above. In block 802, the processor may be powered on. For example, the electronic patch may be removed from a wrapper and applied to a patient resulting in the processor of the electronic patch being powered on.

In block 804, the processor may reset and start a measurement period countdown timer. The measurement period countdown timer may be a countdown timer monitored by the processor that may be set to a minimum time to wait between performing pulse oximeter measurements. The minimum time to wait between performing pulse oximeter measurements may be set to any time value, such as less than 30 minutes, 30 minutes, more than 30 minutes, etc., and may vary based on patient medical conditions or any other factor.

In determination block 806, the processor may determine whether the measurement period countdown timer has expired. In response to determining that the measurement period countdown timer has not expired (i.e., determination block 806="Yes"), the processor may continue to monitor the status of the measurement period countdown timer and determine whether the measurement period countdown timer has expired in determination block 806.

In response to determining that the measurement period countdown timer has expired (i.e., determination block 806="Yes"), the processor may reset and start the measurement window countdown timer in block 808. The measurement window countdown timer may be a countdown timer monitored by the processor that may be set to a maximum time to wait for the patient to enter a rest state to perform a pulse oximeter measurement. The measurement window countdown timer may provide a maximum time to wait to attempt to take a more accurate pulse oximeter measurement during a patient rest state. After the measurement window countdown timer expires, the processor may default to taking a pulse oximeter measurement regardless of the current patient activity state. In this manner, a total period of time equal to the measurement period countdown timer plus the measurement window countdown timer may not be exceeded without taking a pulse oximeter measurement reading, regardless of the patient activity state. The maximum time to wait to attempt to take a more accurate pulse oximeter measurement during a patient rest state may be set to any time value, such as less than 10 minutes, 10 minutes, more than 10 minutes, etc., and may vary based on patient medical conditions or any other factor. After the wait time, the processor will default to taking a pulse oximeter measurement regardless of the current patient activity state.

In blocks 302 and 304 the processor may perform operations of like numbered blocks of the method 300 described above with reference to FIG. 3 to receive accelerometer data and determine a patient activity state. In determination block 808, the processor may determine whether the measurement window countdown timer has expired. In response to determining that the measurement window countdown timer has not expired (i.e., determination block 808="No"), the pro-

cessor may determine whether the patient activity state indicates a rest state in determination block 306 as described above with reference to FIG. 3.

In response to determining that the patient is not in a rest state (i.e., determination block 306="No"), the processor may again receive accelerometer data in block 302 and determine a patient activity state in block 304.

In response to determining that the patient is in a rest state (i.e., determination block 306="Yes"), or in response to determining that the measurement window countdown timer has expired (i.e., determination block 808="Yes"), the processor may turn on the pulse oximeter in block 307, take measurements in block 308, and turn off the pulse oximeter in block 309 as described with reference to FIG. 3. In this manner, when the patient activity state is a rest state, or the maximum wait time is exceeded regardless of the patient activity state, the pulse oximeter may be activated to take a measurement, thereby conserving battery life by only powering on the pulse oximeter to take a measurement when the measurement is likely to be accurate or is needed to not miss a measurement window. In block 402, the processor may indicate the patient activity state with the pulse oximeter measurement as described with reference to FIG. 4. The processor may perform the method 800 in a loop by resetting and starting the measurement period countdown timer in block 804. In this manner, the pulse oximeter may only be turned on periodically to take measurements and thereby conserve battery life.

An embodiment patch may be configured to transmit data to any of a variety of computing devices. For example, FIG. 9 illustrates a computing device 900 suitable for use in various embodiments. The computing device 900 may exchange data from the electronic patches discussed above, and may perform one or more of the operations of methods 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and/or 800 described above. For example, accelerometer and/or pulse oximeter measurements may be sent to the computing device 900 and pulse oximeter control signals may be sent to the electronic patch from the computing device 900.

In various embodiments, the computing device 900 may include a processor 901 coupled to a touch screen controller 804 and an internal memory 902. The processor 901 may be one or more multicore ICs designated for general or specific processing tasks. The internal memory 902 may be volatile or non-volatile memory, and may also be secure and/or encrypted memory, or unsecure and/or unencrypted memory, or any combination thereof. The touch screen controller 904 and the processor 901 may also be coupled to a touch screen panel 912, such as a resistive-sensing touch screen, capacitive-sensing touch screen, infrared sensing touch screen, etc. The computing device 900 may have one or more radio signal transceivers 908 (e.g., Peanut®, Bluetooth®, Zigbee®, Wi-Fi, RF, cellular, etc.) and antennae 910, for sending and receiving, coupled to each other and/or to the processor 901. The transceivers 908 and antennae 910 may be used with the above-mentioned circuitry to implement the various wireless transmission protocol stacks and interfaces. The computing device 900 may include a cellular network wireless modem chip 916 that enables communication via a cellular network, such as an eMBMS network, and is coupled to the processor. The computing device 900 may include a peripheral device connection interface 918 coupled to the processor 901. The peripheral device connection interface 918 may be singularly configured to accept one type of connection, or configured to accept various types of physical and communication connections, common or proprietary, such as USB, FireWire, Thunderbolt, or PCIe.

The peripheral device connection interface **918** may also be coupled to a similarly configured peripheral device connection port (not shown). The computing device **900** may also include speakers **914** for providing audio outputs. The computing device **900** may also include a housing **920**, constructed of a plastic, metal, or a combination of materials, for containing all or some of the components discussed herein. The computing device **900** may include a power source **922** coupled to the processor **901**, such as a disposable or rechargeable battery. The rechargeable battery may also be coupled to the peripheral device connection port to receive a charging current from a source external to the computing device **900**.

Processors of computing devices suitable for use in various embodiments may be any programmable microprocessor, microcomputer or multiple processor chip or chips that can be configured by software instructions (applications) to perform a variety of functions, including the functions of the various embodiments described above. In the various devices, multiple processors may be provided, such as one processor dedicated to wireless communication functions and one processor dedicated to running other applications. Typically, software applications may be stored in internal memory before they are accessed and loaded into the processors. The processors may include internal memory sufficient to store the application software instructions. In many devices, the internal memory may be a volatile or nonvolatile memory, such as flash memory, or a mixture of both. For the purposes of this description, a general reference to memory refers to memory accessible by the processors including internal memory or removable memory plugged into the various devices and memory within the processors.

Further, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the foregoing method descriptions and the process flow diagrams are provided merely as illustrative examples and are not intended to require or imply that the steps of the various embodiments must be performed in the order presented. As will be appreciated by one of skill in the art the order of steps in the foregoing embodiments may be performed in any order. Words such as "thereafter," "then," "next," etc. are not intended to limit the order of the steps; these words are simply used to guide the reader through the description of the methods. Further, any reference to claim elements in the singular, for example, using the articles "a," "an" or "the" is not to be construed as limiting the element to the singular.

The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithm steps described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. Skilled artisans may implement the described functionality in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the embodiments.

The hardware used to implement the various illustrative logics, logical blocks, modules, and circuits described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented or performed with a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array

(FPGA) or other programmable logic device, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A general-purpose processor may be a microprocessor, but, in the alternative, the processor may be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, or state machine. A processor may also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration. Alternatively, some steps or methods may be performed by circuitry that is specific to a given function.

The functions in the various embodiments may be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, or any combination thereof. If implemented in software, the functions may be stored as one or more processor executable instructions or code on a non-transitory computer readable medium or non-transitory processor readable medium. The steps of a method or algorithm disclosed herein may be embodied in a processor-executable software module that may reside on a non-transitory computer-readable or processor-readable storage medium. Non-transitory computer-readable or processor-readable storage media may be any storage media that may be accessed by a computer or a processor. By way of example but not limitation, such non-transitory computer-readable or processor-readable media may include RAM, ROM, EEPROM, FLASH memory, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium that may be used to store desired program code in the form of instructions or data structures and that may be accessed by a computer. Disk and disc, as used herein, includes compact disc (CD), laser disc, optical disc, digital versatile disc (DVD), floppy disk, and blu-ray disc where disks usually reproduce data magnetically, while discs reproduce data optically with lasers. Combinations of the above are also included within the scope of non-transitory computer-readable and processor-readable media. Additionally, the operations of a method or algorithm may reside as one or any combination or set of codes and/or instructions on a non-transitory processor-readable medium and/or computer-readable medium, which may be incorporated into a computer program product.

The preceding description of the disclosed embodiments is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present invention. Various modifications to these embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the following claims and the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling a pulse oximeter, comprising: receiving accelerometer data from an accelerometer coupled to the pulse oximeter; determining a patient activity state based at least in part on the received accelerometer data; determining whether the patient activity state is not a rest state; setting a sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a first level based on whether the patient activity state is not a rest state; determining whether the patient activity state is a rest state;

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setting the sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a second level based on whether the patient activity state is a rest state, wherein the second level is a lower sampling rate than the first level; and

controlling the pulse oximeter to take measurements in response to the determined patient activity state.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising indicating the determined patient activity state with the pulse oximeter measurements.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving accelerometer data from an accelerometer coupled to the pulse oximeter comprises:

determining whether a measurement period countdown timer has expired; and

receiving accelerometer data from an accelerometer coupled to the pulse oximeter in response to determining that a measurement period countdown timer has expired.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the accelerometer data are acceleration measurements or interrupts.

5. A device, comprising:

a pulse oximeter;

an accelerometer coupled to the pulse oximeter; and

a processor coupled to the pulse oximeter and the accelerometer, wherein the processor is configured with processor executable instructions to perform operations comprising:

receiving accelerometer data from the accelerometer;

determining a patient activity state based at least in part on the received accelerometer data;

determining whether the patient activity state is a not rest state;

setting a sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a first level based on whether the patient activity state is not a rest state,

determining whether the patient activity state is a rest state; and

setting the sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a second level based on whether the patient activity state is a rest state, wherein the second level is a lower sampling rate than the first level; and

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controlling the pulse oximeter to take measurements in response to the determined patient activity state.

6. The device of claim 5, wherein the processor is configured with processor executable instructions to perform operations further comprising indicating the determined patient activity state with the pulse oximeter measurements.

7. The device of claim 5, wherein the accelerometer data are acceleration measurements or interrupts.

8. The device of claim 5, wherein the device is an electronic patch.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein the electronic patch further comprises a low power source coupled to the pulse oximeter, accelerometer, and processor.

10. The device of claim 9, wherein the low power source is a coin cell battery.

11. A non-transitory processor readable medium having stored thereon processor executable instruction configured to cause a processor to perform operations comprising:

receiving accelerometer data from an accelerometer coupled to a pulse oximeter;

determining a patient activity state based at least in part on the received accelerometer data;

determining whether the patient activity state is not a rest state;

setting a sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a first level based on whether the patient activity state is not a rest state,

determining whether the patient activity state is a rest state; and

setting the sampling rate of the pulse oximeter to a second level based on whether the patient activity state is a rest state, wherein the second level is a lower sampling rate than the first level;

and

controlling the pulse oximeter to take measurements in response to the determined patient activity state.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	带加速度计的脉搏血氧仪		
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摘要(译)

各种实施例的系统，方法和设备提供了能够基于来自加速度计的读数获取血氧读数的脉搏血氧计。各种实施例可以提供包括连接到处理器的脉冲血氧计和加速计的电子贴片，其中处理器配置有处理器可执行指令以至少部分地基于从加速计接收的数据来控制脉冲血氧计的操作。在各种实施例中，电子贴片还可包括纽扣电池或其他低电源，其可为脉冲血氧计供电。

