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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MONITORING A SUBJECT AT REST**

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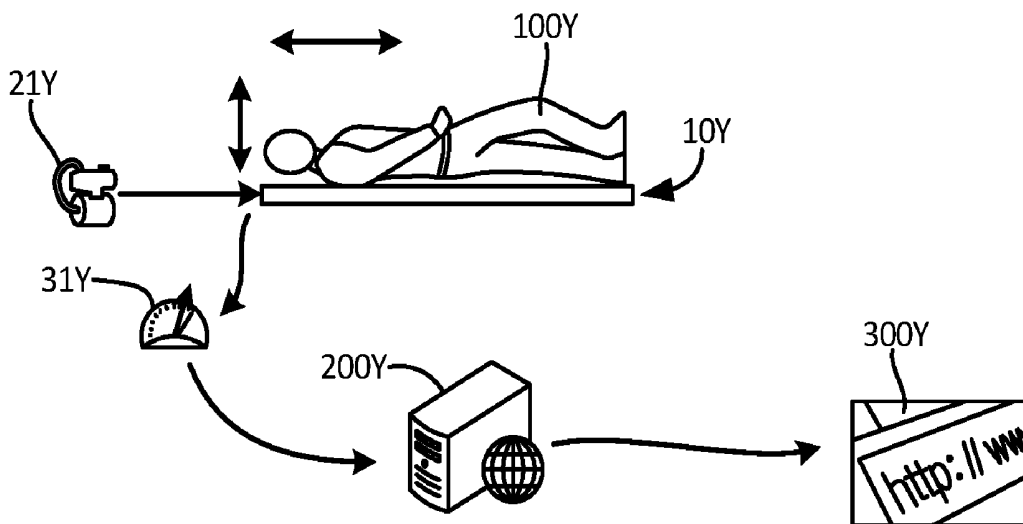
(57) **ABSTRACT**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/035,397, filed on Feb. 25, 2011, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 11/849,051, filed on Aug. 31, 2007, said application No. 13/035,397 is a continuation-in-part of application No. 12/349,167, filed on Jan. 6, 2009, now abandoned.

Disclosed herein are methods and devices for monitoring a subject at rest. One such device comprises a sensing unit having a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed under a substrate on which the subject lays and a sensor in fluid communication with the bladder. The sensor is configured to sense pressure variations within the bladder generated by a heart beat, respiration and body weight of the subject and to generate signals indicative of the pressure variations. A processor is configured to receive the signals and to determine and generate output indicative of the subject's heart beat and respiration and presence on the substrate. An external device is configured to display one or more of the output.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/406,262, filed on Oct. 25, 2010, provisional application No. 60/846,642, filed on Sep. 22, 2006.



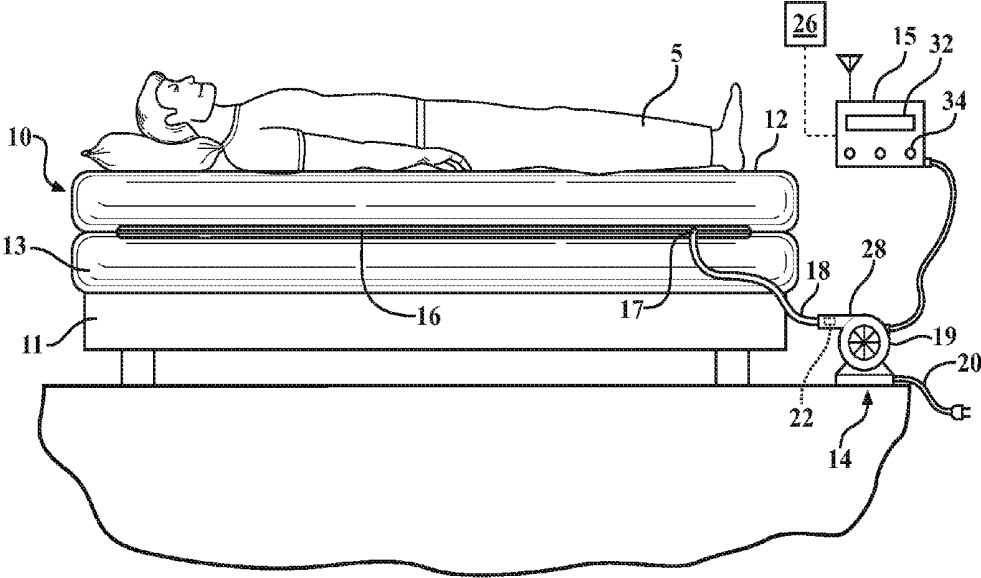
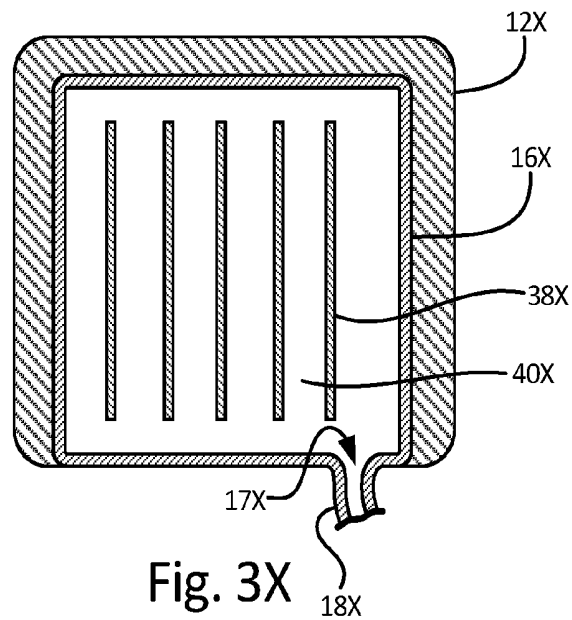
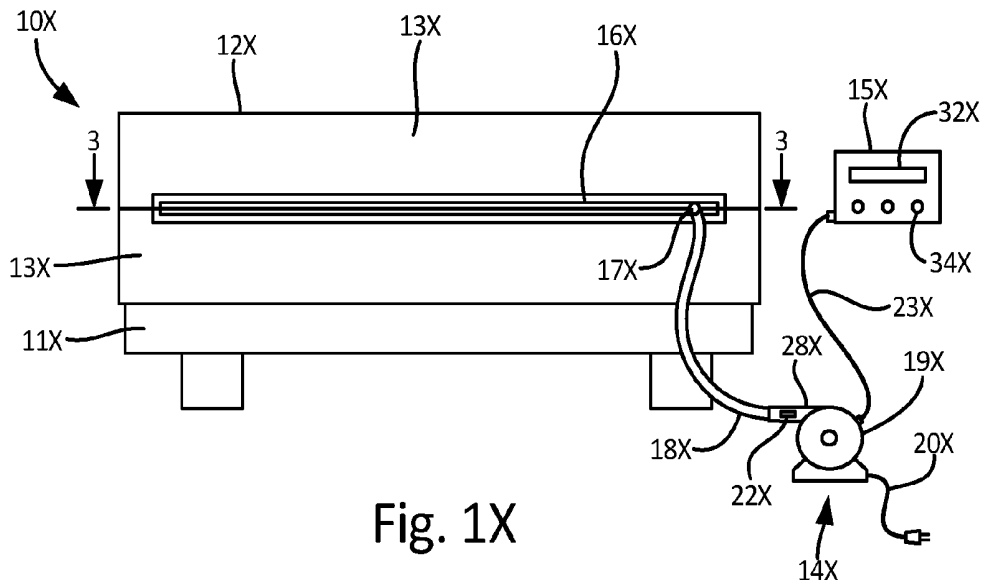


FIG. 1



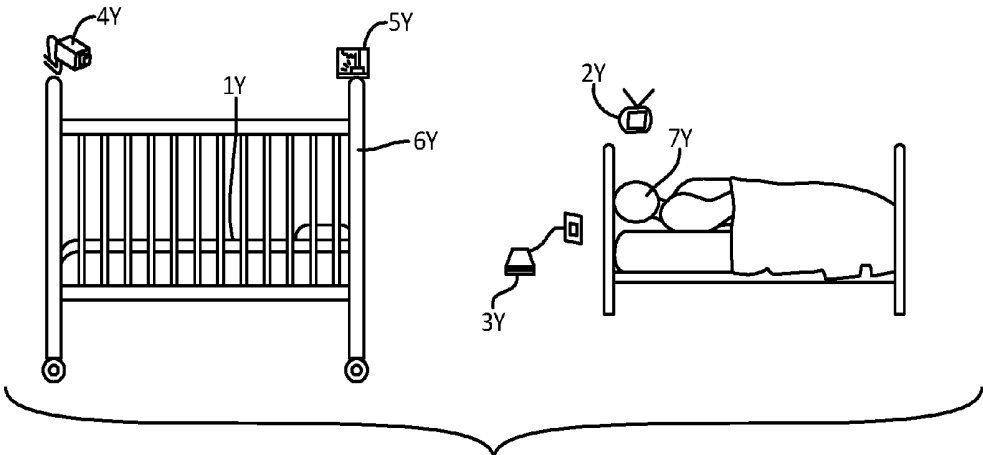


Fig.1Y

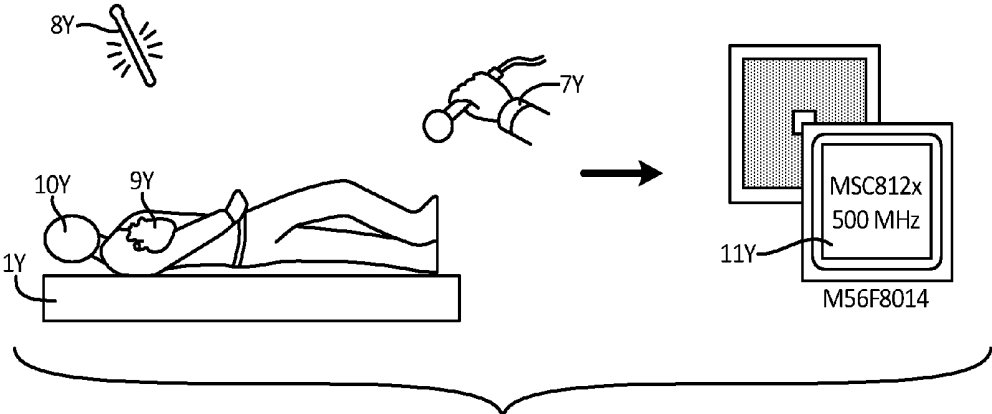


Fig. 2Y

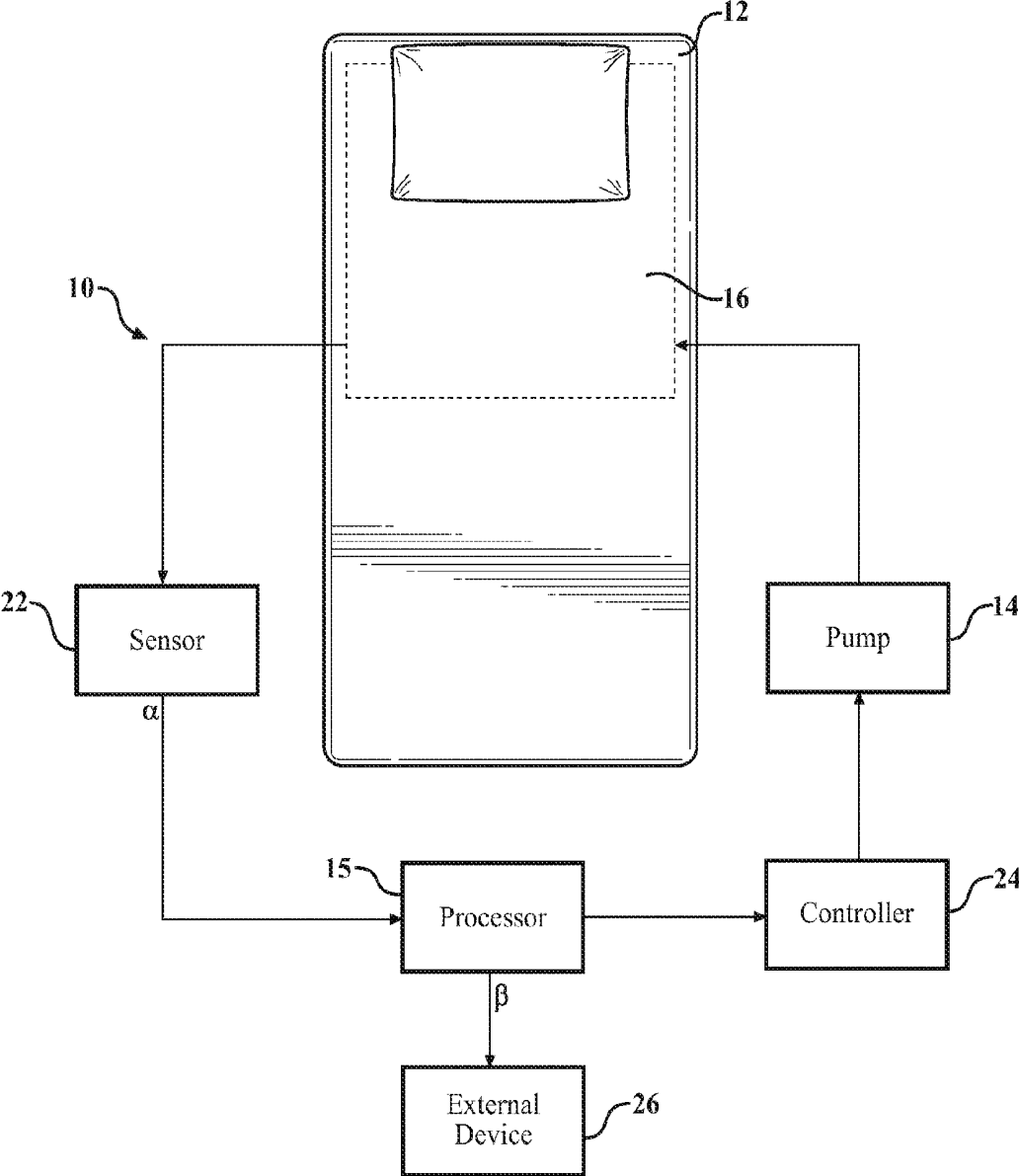


FIG. 2

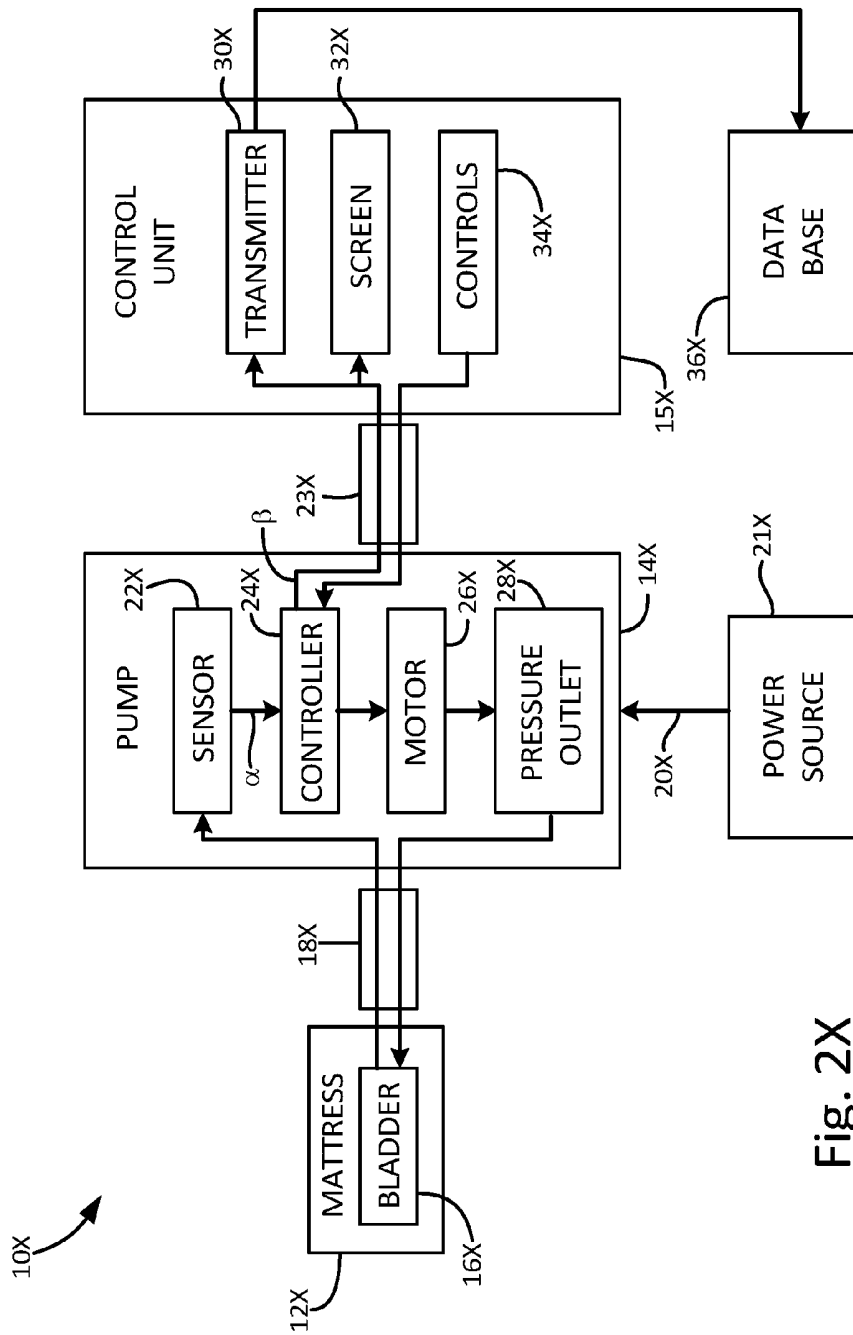


Fig. 2X

FIG. 3

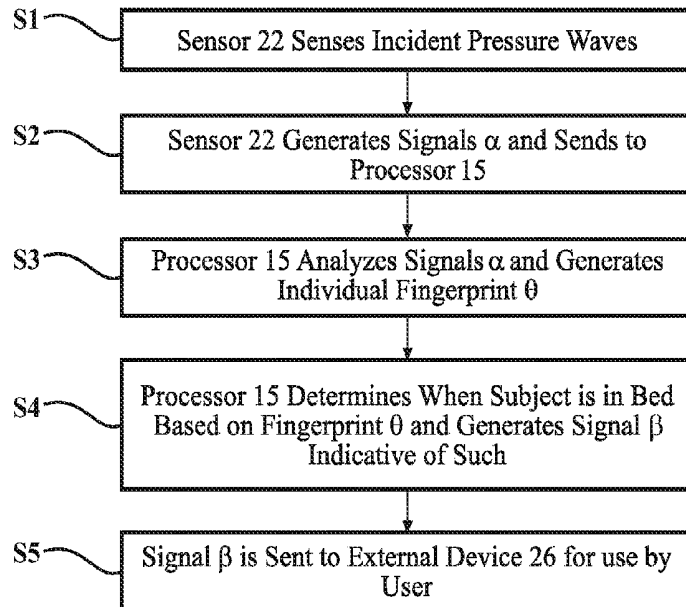
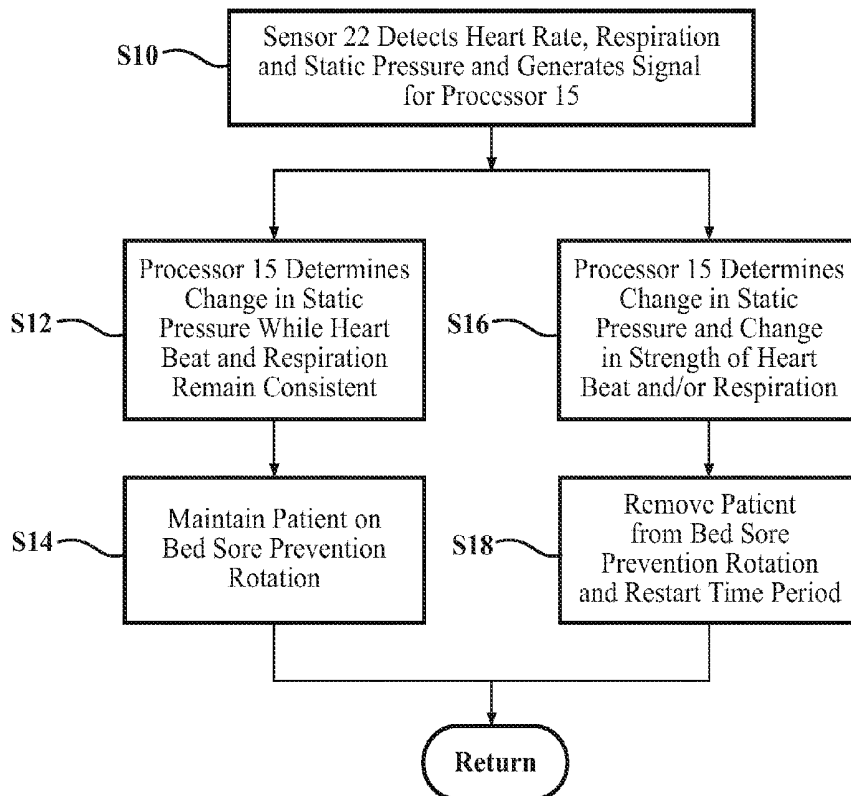


FIG. 4



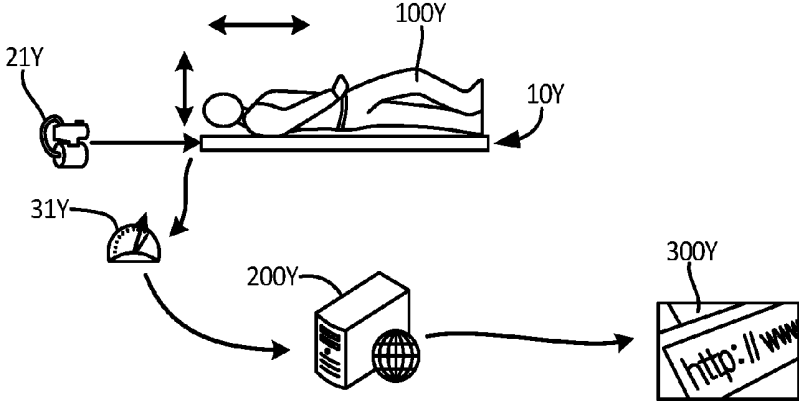


Fig. 3Y

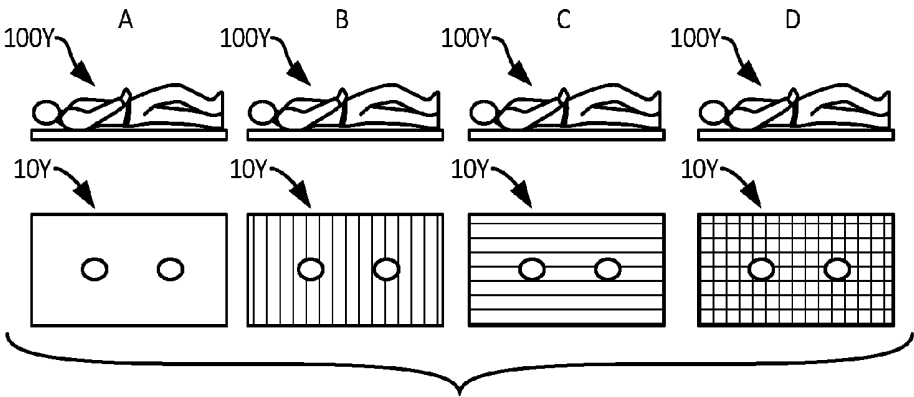


Fig. 4Y

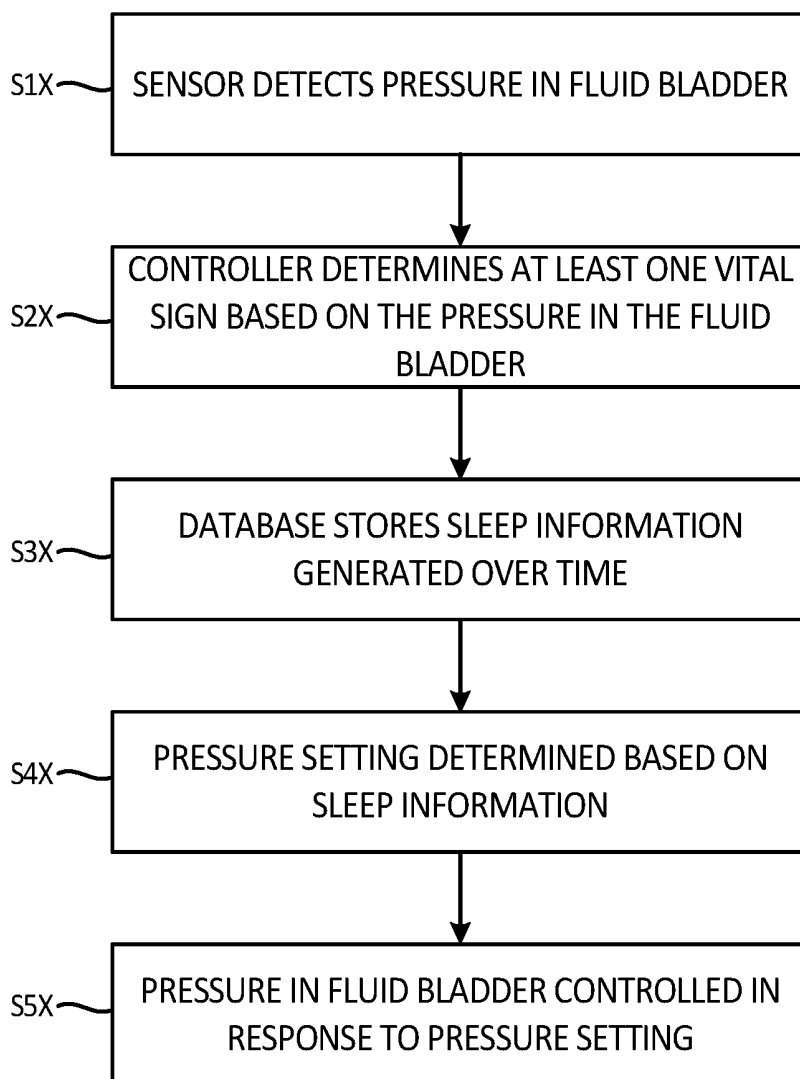


Fig. 4X

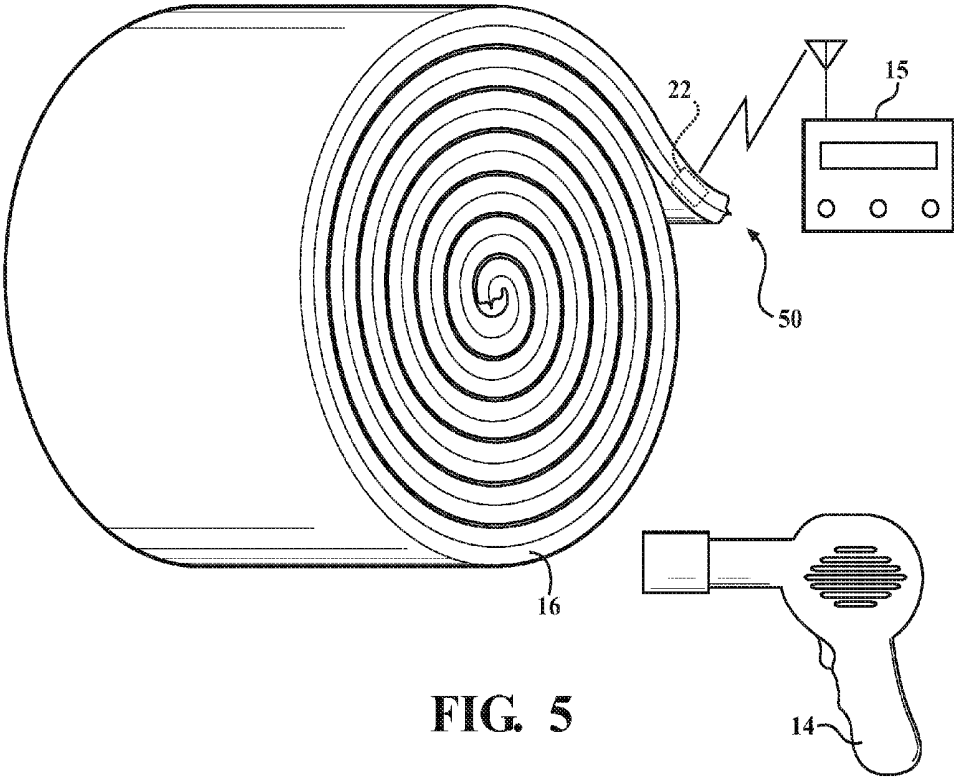


FIG. 5

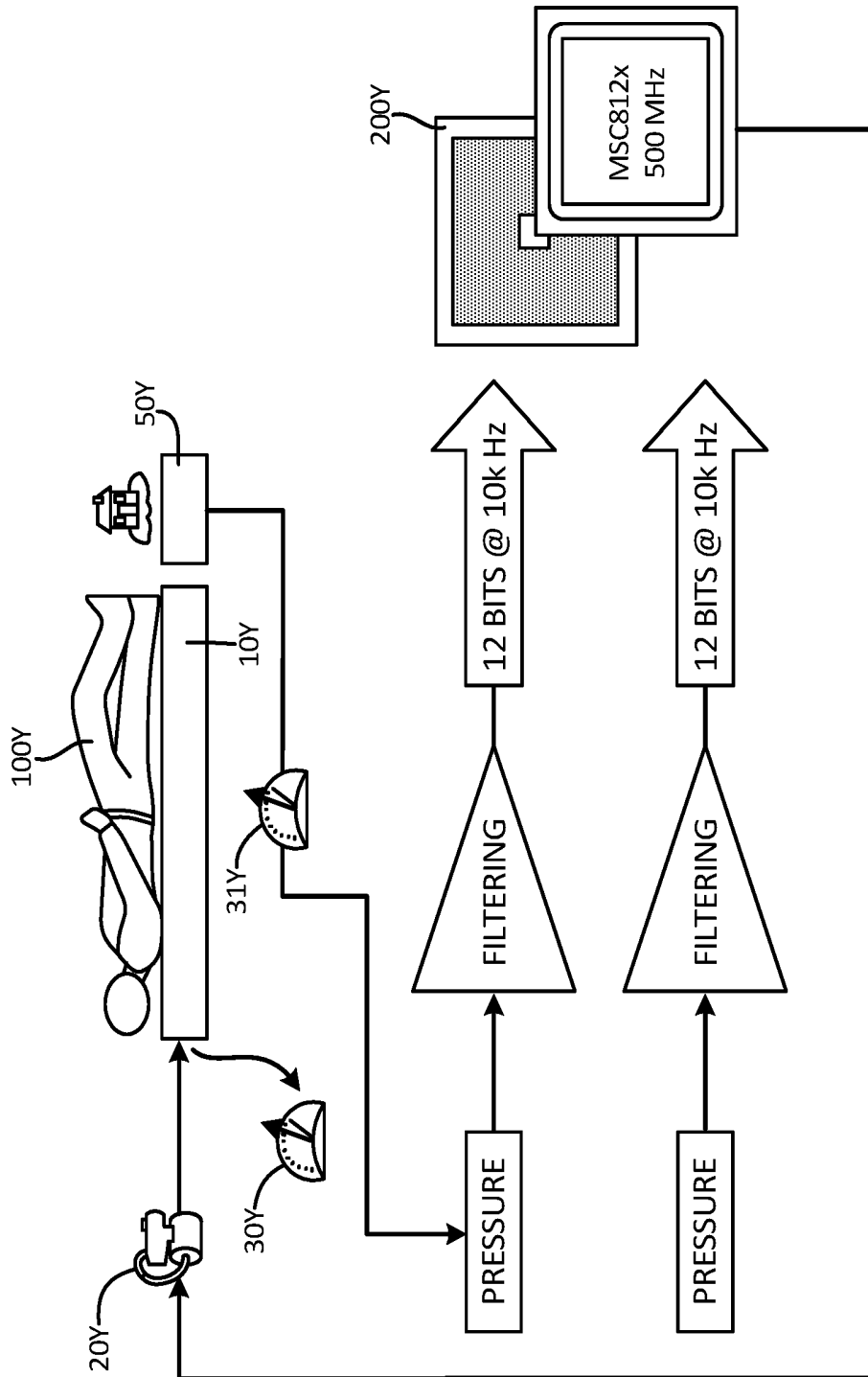
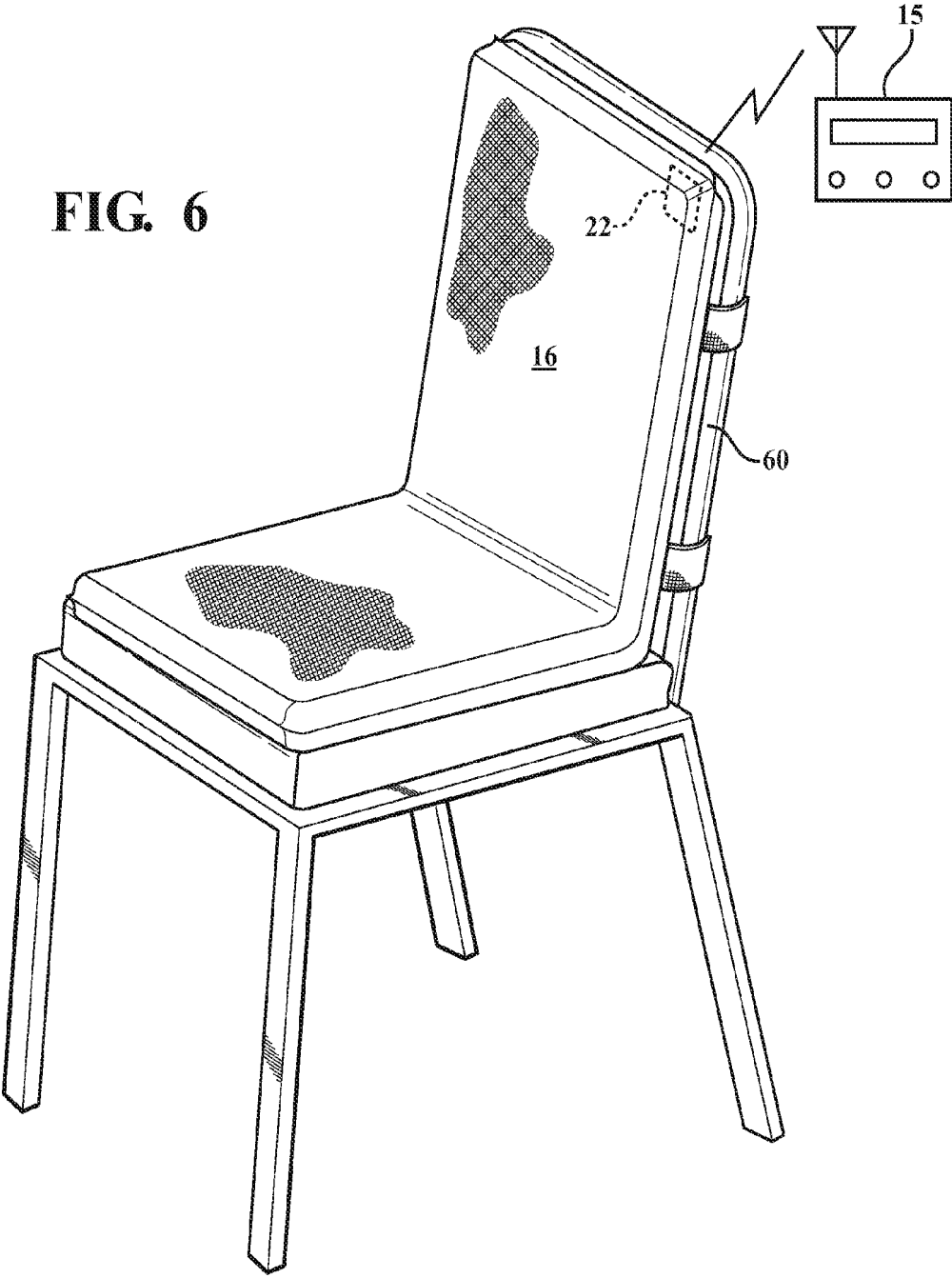


Fig. 5Y

**FIG. 6**



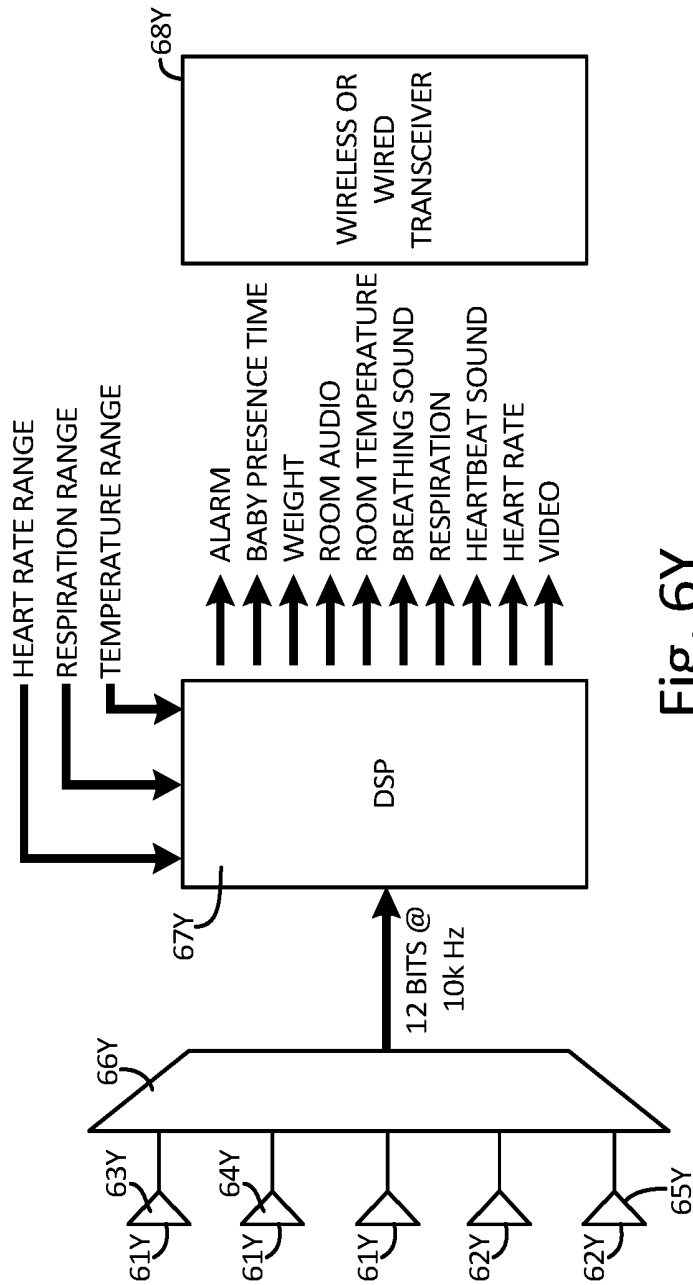


Fig. 6Y

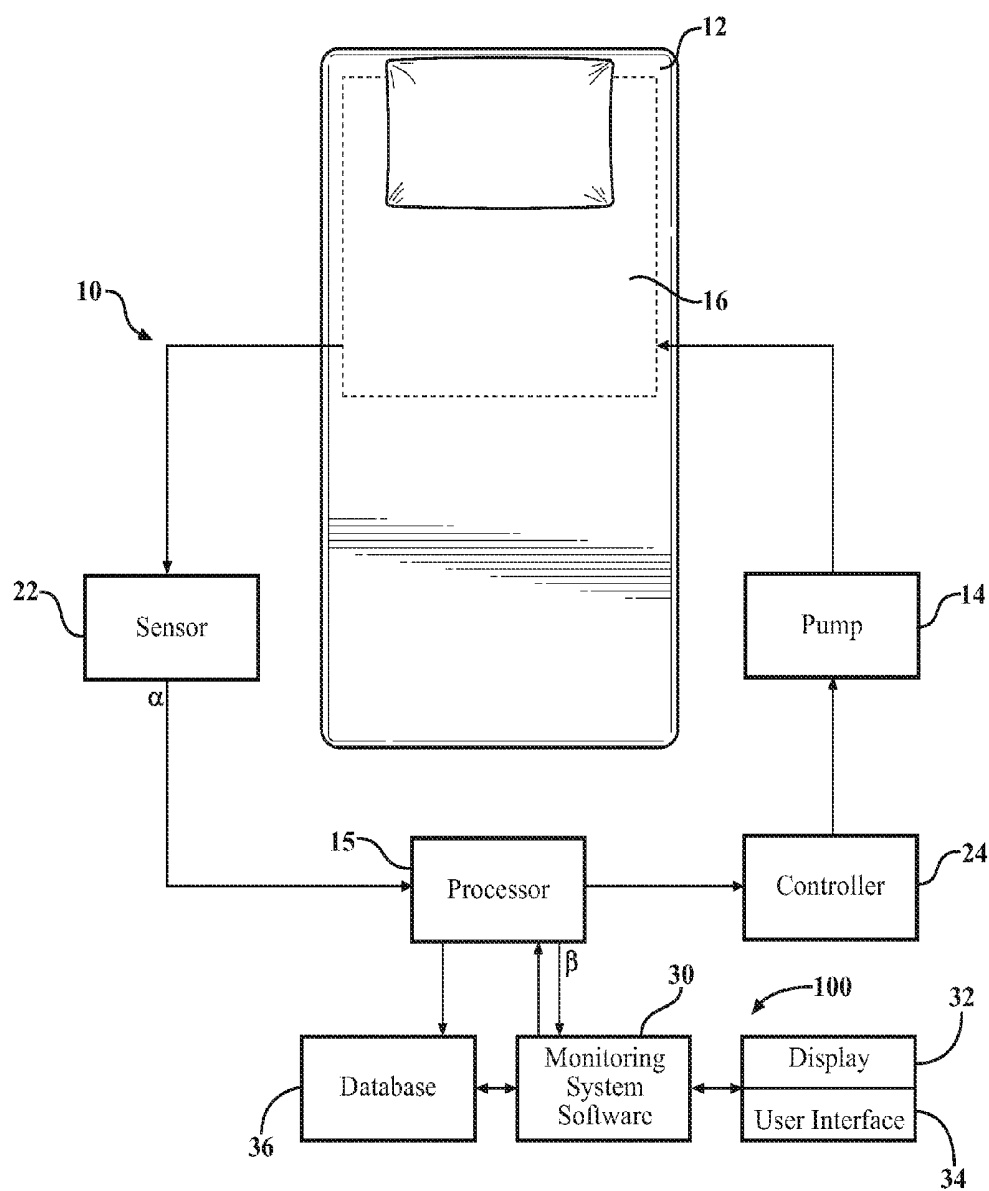


FIG. 7

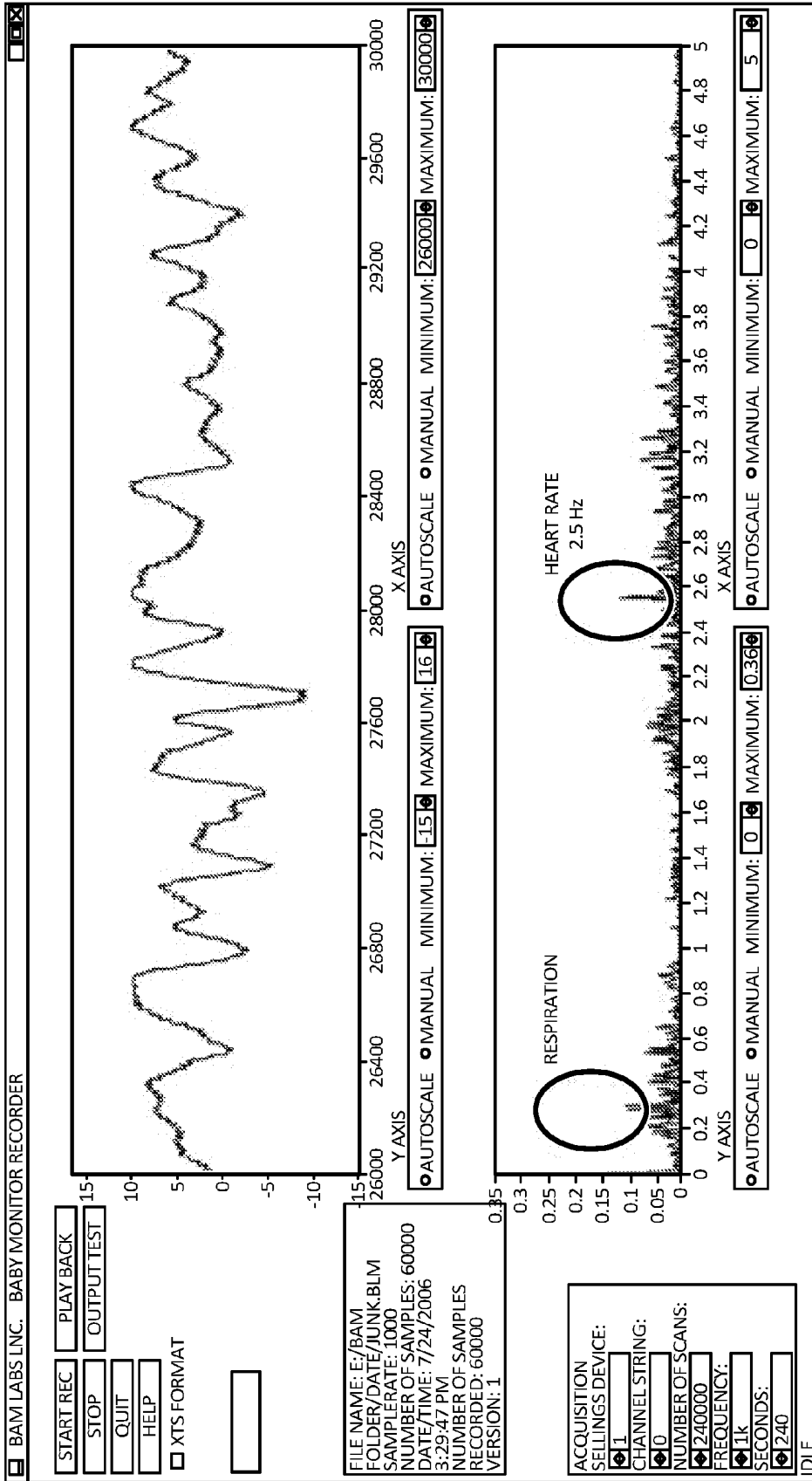
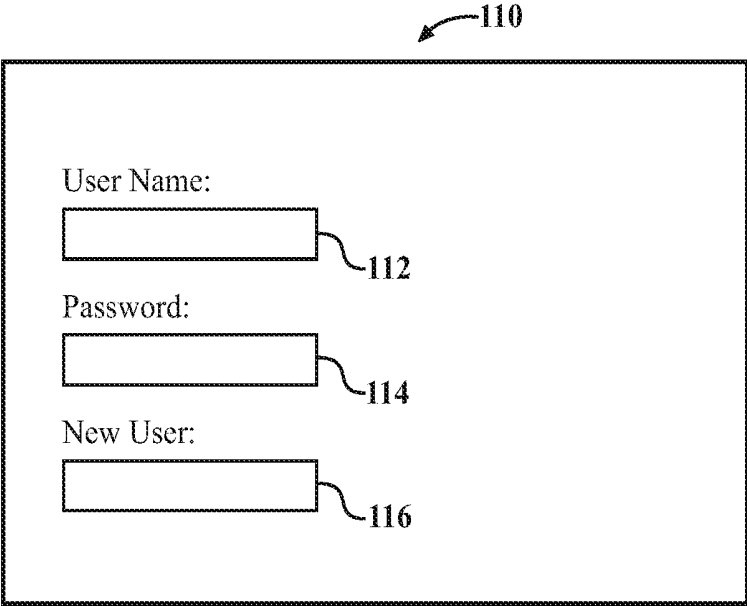


Fig. 7Y



**FIG. 8**

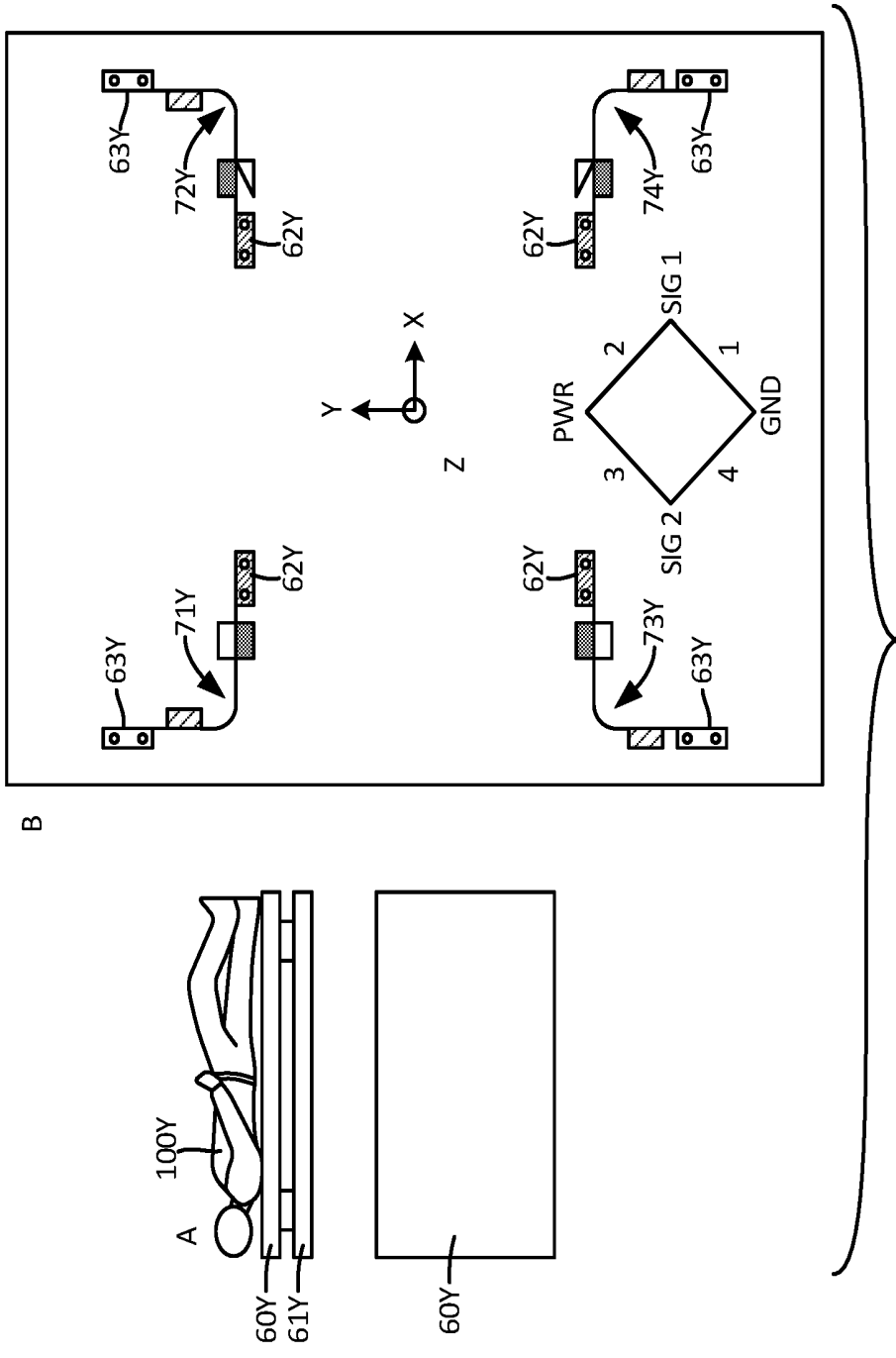


Fig. 8Y



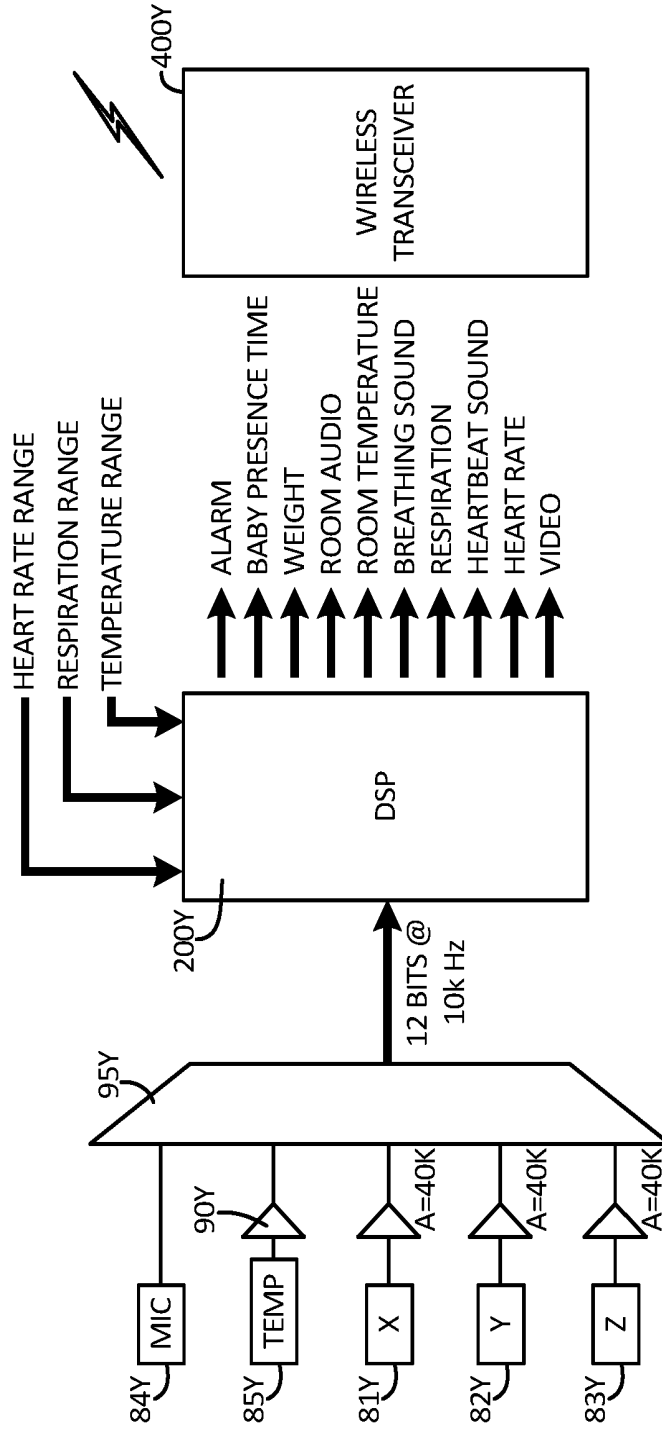


Fig. 9Y

X, Y, AND Z GET LOW PASSED @ 10 Hz THEN FFTED  
 AND RANGED Z & TEMP GET SCALED FOR WEIGHT  
 AND TEMP MIC GETS DIGITIZED AND PEAK DETECTED

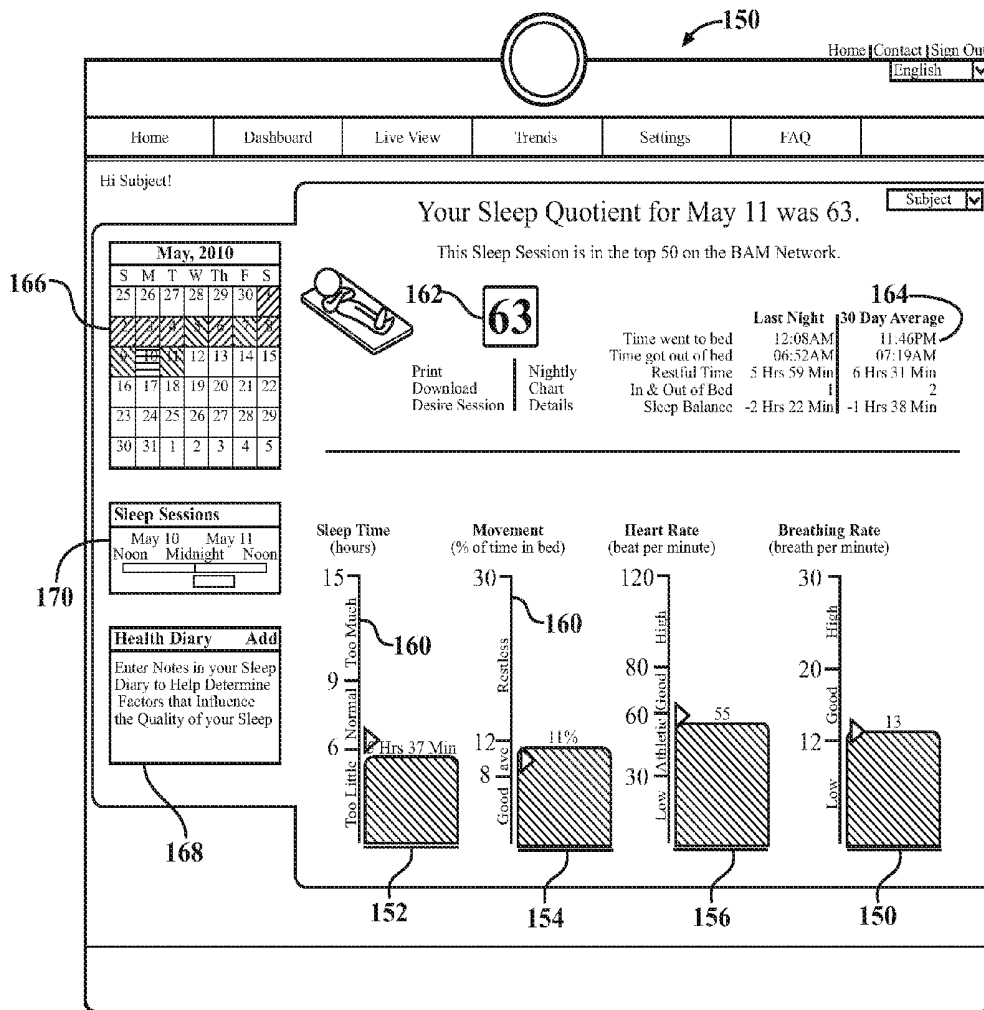


FIG. 10

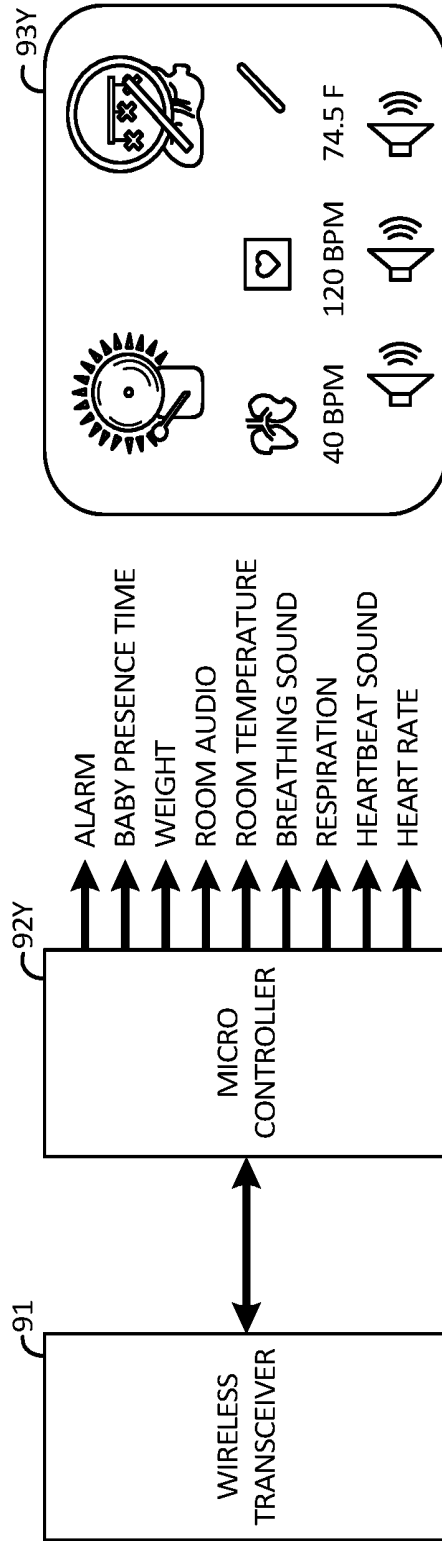


Fig. 10Y

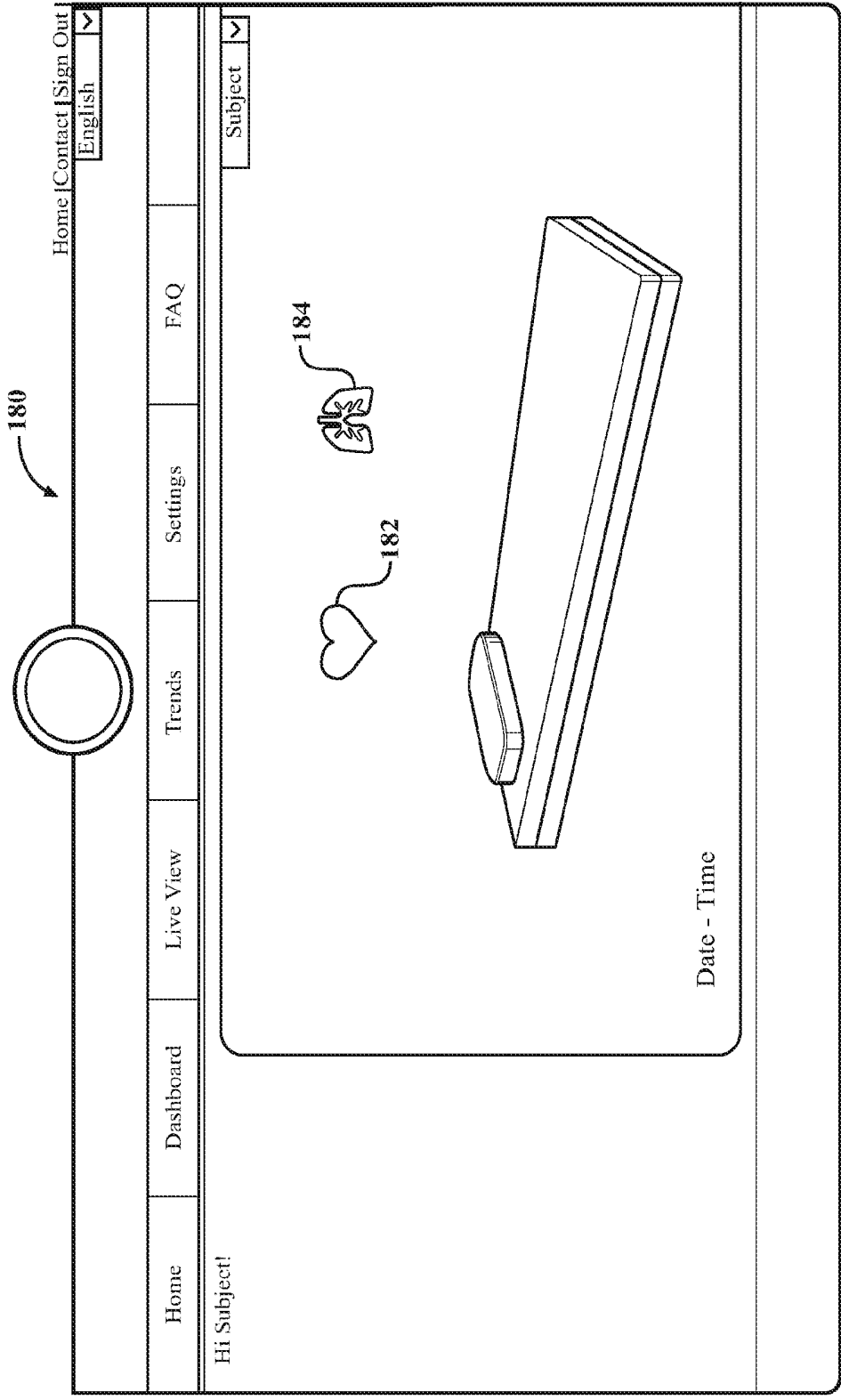


FIG. 11

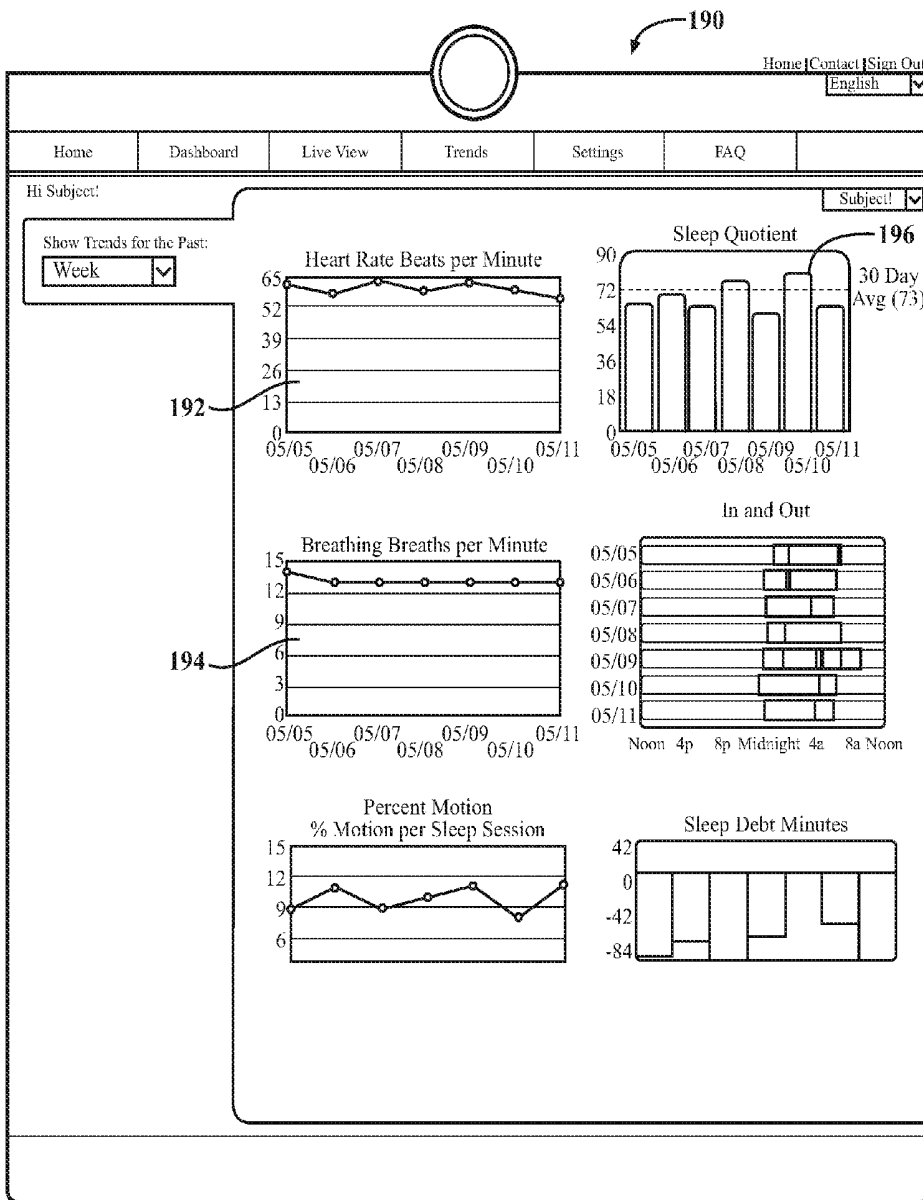


FIG. 12

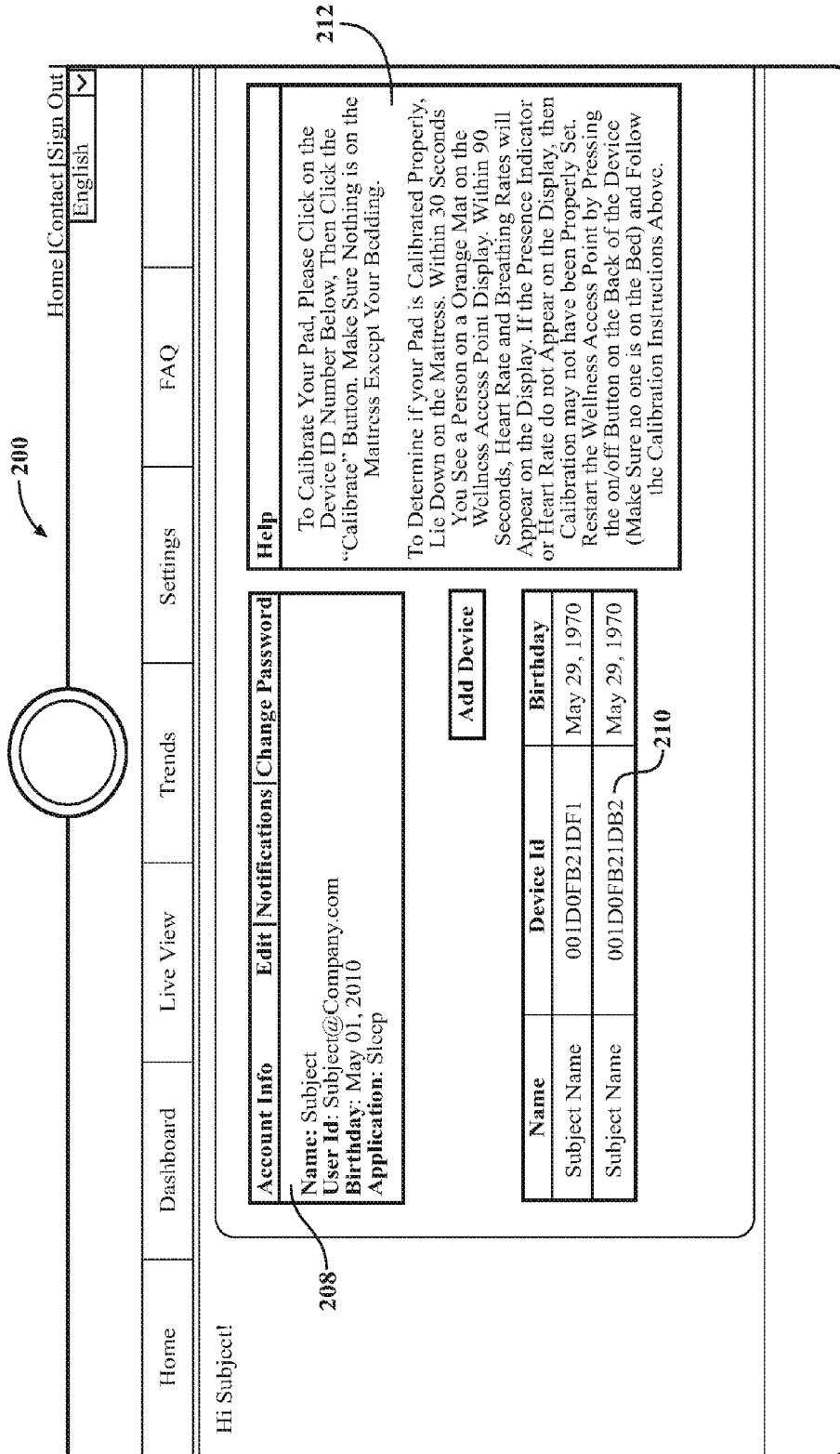


FIG. 13





## SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MONITORING A SUBJECT AT REST

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/406,262 filed on Oct. 25, 2010. The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/849,051 filed on Aug. 31, 2007 and claiming priority to U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/846,642 filed on Sep. 22, 2006, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/349,167 filed on Jan. 6, 2009, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention pertains to monitoring systems and programs for monitoring a subject or subjects at rest, and methods of performing the same.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Historically, monitoring vital signs of a person has required expensive equipment, such as an electrocardiogram (EKG) or a ballistocardiograph (BCG). In addition to being prohibitively expensive for many situations (e.g., home use), both EKGs and BCGs can be too cumbersome for use outside of medical facilities. EKGs, for example, typically necessitate attaching electrodes to the bodies of users, while BCGs rely on large, heavy, and unaesthetic force-measuring platforms that users lie on.

[0004] In more recent times, devices including piezoelectric films or arrays of sensors have been developed to measure heart and respiration rates. A user can lie on the device, and the film or sensors can generate a signal indicative of the user's heart rate and/or respiration rate. However, these devices can also be expensive.

### SUMMARY

[0005] Disclosed herein are devices for monitoring a subject at rest. One such device comprises a sensing unit having a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed under a substrate on which the subject lays and a sensor in fluid communication with the bladder. The sensor is configured to sense pressure variations within the bladder generated by a heart beat, respiration and body weight of the subject and to generate signals indicative of the pressure variations. A processor is configured to receive the signals and to determine and generate output indicative of the subject's heart beat and respiration and presence on the substrate. An external device is configured to display one or more of the output and may communicate with a wireless device to display output indicative of the subject's heart rate, respiration rate and presence on the substrate.

[0006] Another embodiment of the device for monitoring a subject at rest can be used to monitor patients. This embodiment comprises a sensing unit having a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed on a substrate and a sensor in fluid communication with the bladder for generating signals in response to pressure variations within the bladder. A processing unit can be configured to receive the signals from the sensor and to generate from the signals a heart rate, respiration rate and static pressure of the subject. Means for providing to a user analyses based on the subject's heart rate,

respiration rate and static pressure is included, with the analyses being an indication of the subject in bed or out of bed. Means for providing an alert message to a caregiver can also be provided.

[0007] Another embodiment of a device disclosed herein can be used for preventing pressure ulcers in subjects. This embodiment can comprise a sensing unit having a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed on a substrate and a sensor in fluid communication with the bladder for generating signals in response to pressure variations within the bladder, wherein the pressure variations are generated from a heart rate, respiration rate and body weight of the subject. A processing unit can be configured to receive the signals from the sensor and to determine from the signals a baseline heart rate, respiration rate and static pressure and to determine changes in strength of each of the heart rate, respiration rate and static pressure. Means for providing to a user analyses based on the changes is included, wherein the analyses includes an indication of a need for a user action to prevent a pressure ulcer on the subject.

[0008] Another embodiment of a device disclosed herein is a portable biosensing device for use by a subject at home comprising a bladder configured to be filled with a fluid and placed on a substrate, a sensor in fluid communication with the bladder and configured to generate signals in response to pressure variations within the bladder, wherein the pressure variations are generated from a heart rate, respiration rate and body weight of the subject resting on the fluid-filled bladder, a means for filling the bladder with fluid, a processor configured to receive the signals from the sensor and determine the subject's heart rate and respiration rate and a database for storing the heart rate and respiration rate data.

[0009] Also disclosed herein are methods of monitoring a subject at rest. One embodiment of a method disclosed herein monitors a subject by first sensing with a sensor incident pressure waves generated by the subject resting on a monitoring device, wherein the monitoring device comprises a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed on a substrate with the sensor in fluid communication with the bladder. Signals are generated indicative of the incident pressure waves and sending the signals to a processor. A heart beat, respiration and static pressure of the subject are discriminated from analysis of the signals and an individual fingerprint is determined based on heart beat, respiration and static pressure for the subject. Whether the subject is in an assigned bed, not in the assigned bed, or in a different bed can be determined based on the presence or absence of the individual fingerprint and this can be communicated an external device.

[0010] Another method disclosed herein is an embodiment that can prevent pressure ulcers. This method comprises sensing with a sensor incident pressure waves generated by the subject resting on a monitoring device, wherein the monitoring device comprises a fluid-filled bladder configured to be placed on a substrate with the sensor in fluid communication with the bladder. Signals are generated indicative of the incident pressure waves and sending the signals to a processor and a baseline heart rate, respiration and static pressure of the subject is determined from the signals. An amount of time the subject is resting on the monitoring device is determined, and data indicating amount of movement and degree of movement of the subject while the subject is resting based on changes in static pressure of the bladder, changes in strength of heart beat and changes in

strength of respiration are determined. If the subject requires an action by a user to prevent a pressure ulcer based on the data is determined and the determination is communicated to the user.

[0011] Other embodiments of methods of monitoring one or more subjects at rest are disclosed. Another method of monitoring at least one subject at rest, wherein each subject is associated with a touchless monitoring system assembly, comprises receiving at predetermined intervals data about the subject from the associated touchless monitoring system, generating content representing the subject and the subject's data and displaying the content on a display. The touchless monitoring system assembly can comprise a fluid bladder, a sensor in fluid communication with the fluid bladder, and a processor. The sensor can be configured to determine a pressure within the fluid bladder and to send a signal indicative of the pressure to the processor, which can be configured to convert the signal to data. Receiving data from the touchless monitoring system can comprise receiving at predetermined intervals the data from the processor. The data can be communicated to the user through a bedside device with visual or audio indicator or communicated to a caregiver through a wired or wireless communication channel to a mobile device or personal computer.

[0012] Also disclosed herein are embodiments of monitoring programs for monitoring at least one subject at rest on a touchless monitoring system assembly. One exemplary embodiment comprises a monitoring system program configured to receive data from the touchless monitoring system assembly and to generate content based on the data, a display configured to display the content and a user interface. The touchless monitoring system assembly can comprise a fluid bladder, a sensor in fluid communication with the fluid bladder and a processor. The sensor can be configured to determine a pressure within the fluid bladder and to send a signal indicative of the pressure to the processor, which is configured to convert the signal to data that is received by the monitoring system program.

[0013] As used herein, data can include, but is not limited to, heart rate, respiration rate, length of sleep, quality of sleep, position, presence or absence in bed, blood pressure, tossing and turning movements, rolling movements, limb movements, and weight.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The description herein makes reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

[0015] FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a touchless monitoring system apparatus for monitoring a subject at rest;

[0016] FIG. 2 is a diagram of the touchless monitoring system of FIG. 1;

[0017] FIG. 3 is a method of monitoring a subject at rest;

[0018] FIG. 4 is another method of monitoring a subject at rest;

[0019] FIG. 5 is a schematic view of a portable touchless monitoring system apparatus for monitoring a subject at rest;

[0020] FIG. 6 is a schematic view of another embodiment of a touchless monitoring system apparatus for monitoring a subject at rest;

[0021] FIG. 7 is a diagram of the touchless monitoring system of FIG. 1 with a monitoring program;

[0022] FIG. 8 is a login page generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0023] FIG. 9 is a home page display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0024] FIG. 10 is a dashboard display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0025] FIG. 11 is a live view display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0026] FIG. 12 is a trend display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0027] FIG. 13 is a settings display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein;

[0028] FIG. 14 is another embodiment of a home page display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein; and

[0029] FIG. 15 is another embodiment of a home page display screen generated by a monitoring system program disclosed herein.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0030] Disclosed herein are embodiments of a monitoring system for monitoring at least one parameter of a resting subject. The monitoring system is a touchless system, meaning it does not come in contact with the subject. Conventional monitoring systems have electrodes, pressure cuffs, and the like that are placed on the subject. The touchless system can be transported for use by the same subject in different locations. The monitoring system includes the touchless monitoring apparatus and a monitoring program that receives, saves, manipulates and displays various data as content for use by a monitoring user.

[0031] The system apparatus or assembly that can determine and provide data about a subject to the monitoring program includes a fluid bladder against which the subject rests. A pump is in fluid communication with the fluid bladder, and the pump is operable to increase a fluid pressure within the fluid bladder. A pressure sensor can be used to monitor a subject at rest on the bladder. The pressure sensor is in fluid communication with the fluid bladder, and the sensor is operative to determine a pressure within the fluid bladder. A processing unit is configured to determine at least one parameter of the subject based on the pressure within the fluid bladder, the data comprising at least one parameter. A data base can store historical data including the pressure within the fluid bladder as raw data and one or more parameters about the subject that comprise the data. A processor can determine a quality correlation between the pressure within the fluid bladder and the at least parameter based on the data and historical data. A software program displays the data in the desired form, enabling the monitoring user to see detailed information about the subject who is using the fluid bladder.

[0032] A monitoring system can be used to detect and measure one or more parameters of a subject 5, a subject being a person or an animal. For example, a monitoring system having both a monitoring apparatus 10 and an external monitor device 26 can be used with a bed frame 11 and mattress 12, with the apparatus 10 comprising a fluid bladder 16, a pump 14, and a processing unit 15 as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. The system apparatus 10 can additionally include a padding layer 13 on top of and/or beneath the fluid bladder 16 as shown in FIG. 1. The padding layers 13 can include one or more of a foam pad, a box spring, an additional fluid bladder, a straw-filled pad, a feather-filled pad, a sawdust-filled pad, a spring-based pad, and/or another type of padding that offers flexibility and/or softness. Alter-

natively, the fluid bladder 16 can be sized for use in a chair, hospital bed, crib, or another structure that regularly supports an individual subject at rest.

[0033] The bladder 16 can hold air or another fluid, such as water. The fluid bladder 16 can be sized to have a surface area nearly as large as a surface area of a top side of the mattress 12, such as a king-size, queen-size, full, twin, or other sized mattress 12, to allow the detection of a user's vital signs regardless of the position of the user. Alternatively, the bladder 16 can have a smaller size so long as it is sufficient to cover a user's heart and/or lungs. For example, a size covering an area of the mattress 12 above which the user's heart and/or lungs are expected to be positioned (e.g., a one foot by one foot square for an adult user) can be used. Incident pressure waves caused by shifting body weight in response to cardiopulmonary activity induce a change in the measured pressure. The pressure in the fluid bladder 16 can vary depending on the amount of fluid in the bladder 16, whether a user is lying on the bladder 16, the heart rate of a user lying on the bladder 16, the respiration rate of a user lying on the bladder 16, and other movement of a user lying on the bladder 16 (e.g., rolling or limb movement).

[0034] The pump 14 can be a separate unit from the bladder 16 and can be fluidly coupled to an air inlet 17 of the bladder 16 via a hose 18 as shown in FIG. 1. The pump 14 can alternatively be integral with the bladder 16 such that the pump 14 can output high pressure fluid directly into the bladder 16 instead of through the hose 18. The pump 14 can be a rotary type pump or another type of pump. The pump 14 can include an electric line 20 for connection to a power source, or the pump 14 can include a self-contained power source, such as one or more batteries. The pump 14 can also include a data line for communication with the processing unit 15.

[0035] As shown in FIG. 1, the pump 14 can be packaged with a sensor 22. That is, the pump 14 and sensor 22 can be part of an integral unit. For example, a pump housing 19 that acts as a casing containing components of the pump 14 can also contain the sensor 22. The sensor 22 can be positioned within the pump housing 19 to detect an amount of air pressure in the hose 18. For example, the sensor 22 can be positioned in a portion of the pump 14 in communication with the hose 18, such as in fluid communication with the pressurized fluid outlet 28 of the pump 14 as shown in FIG. 1. Since the hose 18 can be in fluid communication with the bladder 16, the air pressure detected by the sensor 22 can indicate the air pressure in the bladder 16. While operation of the pump 14 may affect the pressure detected by the sensor 22, the pump 14 can operate only as required to maintain an average pressure within the bladder 16 (e.g., to replace any fluid that seeps out of the bladder 16).

[0036] Alternatively, the sensor 22 can also be located separate from the pump 14. The sensor 22 can be positioned such that the sensor 22 has a sensing side within the bladder 16 and a reference side outside of the bladder 16. In this case, the sensor 22 can be positioned in the seam of the bladder 16. The sensor 22 can include a semiconductor pressure sensor or another type of pressure sensor. Additionally, other types of sensors, such as a temperature sensor, can also be included. The sensor 22 can output a pressure signal a to the processing unit 15. The sensor 22 can be hard-wired to the processing unit 15, the sensor 22 can wirelessly communication with the processing unit 15 by way of a transmitter using, for example, a standard wireless

protocol (e.g., IEEE 802.11, RF, Bluetooth, or 3G), or the sensor 22 can otherwise be coupled to the processing unit 15 for communication therewith.

[0037] A controller 24, which can be a microprocessor or another device, can receive a signal indicating the pressure of the bladder 16 from the processing unit 15 to control the pump 14 as shown in the flow diagram of FIG. 2 to operate the pump 14 to maintain or increase the pressure in the bladder 16. The controller 24 can also be in communication with an air release valve or other structure for releasing air from the bladder 16 such that the controller 24 can provide an instruction to decrease the fluid pressure in the bladder 16.

[0038] It is also contemplated herein that a self-inflating bladder can be used, thereby eliminating the need for the pump. Examples of self-inflating bladders that can be used with the embodiments herein include but are not limited to those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,651,277 to Marson and U.S. Pat. No. 4,624,877 to Lea et al., both incorporated in their entirety by reference.

[0039] The processing unit 15 can comprise one or more processors, digital signal processors, and different types of memory. Other peripheral devices may be used in addition to or in the place of the depicted hardware, which is not meant to imply limitations with respect to the embodiments. In addition to being able to be implemented on a variety of hardware platforms, the processing unit 15 can be a variety of software environments, such as various operating systems. The processing unit 15 maybe implemented in any electronic device, such as a desktop or laptop computer, a handheld or portable computer-like device and other electronic media players, cellular telephones, etc.

[0040] The processing unit 15 can analyze the pressure signal a and convert it to one or more parameters of the subject. These parameters, or data, include, but are not limited to, the following examples: heart rate, respiration rate, and changes in static pressure. These parameters can be analyzed to determine one or more of the following: length of sleep, quality of sleep, position, presence or absence in bed, blood pressure, tossing and turning movements, rolling movements, limb movements, weight and/or other data. More specifically, when a subject rests against the bladder 16, each of the subject's heart beats, breaths, and other movements can create a force on the bladder 16 that is transmitted to the sensor 22. As a result of the force input to the bladder 16 from the subject's movement, a wave will propagate through the bladder 16. The sensor 22 can detect the wave, transmitting the wave as a pressure signal a that can be computed into data such as a heart rate, respiratory rate, or other parameter regarding the subject.

[0041] The ability to detect heart beat and respiration, and changes in heart beat and respiration, in combination with changes in static pressure enables a user to gather detailed information about a subject. When only a change in pressure is detected, it is unknown from the signal alone what generated the change in pressure. For example, a suitcase may have been placed on the bladder. There is no way to verify that the signal is generated from the actual subject. The systems herein can develop a unique biological fingerprint for an individual with the combination of heart beat, respiration and weight, or static pressure. For example, one subject will generate a specific static pressure on the bladder due to the subject's weight. The subject also has a unique heart beat and respiration combination. With this data, the

system can determine if that particular subject is resting on the bladder. In addition, the system herein can determine changes in position of the subject by the strength of each signal in combination with the other signals. For example, a subject is lying on his back if both of the heart beat and respiration signals are strong, and lying on his right side if the heart beat signal is weak while the respiration remains strong.

**[0042]** The processing unit **15** receives the signal  $a$  from the sensor **22** and can perform a pattern recognition algorithm or other calculation based on the amplified and filtered pressure signal  $a$  to determine the subject's heart rate, respiratory rate and derive other biosignal properties. For example, the algorithm or calculation can be based on assumptions that a heart rate portion of the signal  $a$  has a fundamental frequency in the range of 0.5-4.0 Hz and that a respiration rate portion of the signal  $a$  has a fundamental frequency in the range of less than 1 Hz. The processing unit **15** can also receive signals from other sensors (e.g., a temperature sensor). One processing unit **15** can be used to receive signals from a plurality of sensors in the same bladder, a plurality of sensors where some are inside and some are outside of the bladder, or a plurality of sensors from different bladders in use by different subjects.

**[0043]** The processing unit **15** can send status signals  $\beta$  indicating the parameters of the subject (e.g., heart rate and respiratory rate) to an external device **26** accessible to the user, such as a text messaging platform, data logger, printer, alarm system, alert siren, or other data acquisition or actuating device; or a computer (i.e., microprocessor) capable of performing analytical functions. These are non-limiting examples and other external devices **26** known to those skilled in the art can be used. The processing unit **15** can include a transmitter to relay the status signal  $\beta$  to the external device **26**. The transmitter can be a wireless transmitter operating using a standard wireless protocol (e.g., IEEE 802.11, RF, Bluetooth, or 3G) or can alternatively be hardwired using a phone line, Ethernet line, or other connection.

**[0044]** Medical facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and psychiatric institutions can use the monitoring system for many different reasons. A medical facility might use the monitoring system apparatus **10** in each bed, or each bed of a ward or floor, with each subject or patient associated with a system apparatus **10** or bed, providing instant information to the user of what patients are in bed and what beds are available to new patients. Because the system apparatus **10** is a non-contact monitoring system, patients need not be "hooked up" to the apparatus. The system does not need to be turned on by an employee or otherwise initiated. The system can begin to monitor the patient as soon as the patient rests against the bladder **16**.

**[0045]** Medical facilities can use the system to continuously monitor vital signs of patients while the patient is in bed. The vital signs can be sent to an external device for monitoring by a doctor or nurse. However, there are many other uses for the apparatus **10** by medical facilities. Non-limiting examples are provided herein.

**[0046]** One embodiment of the monitoring system and method of use is for monitoring patients with dementia. A monitoring apparatus **10** as described is used for each patient being monitored. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the sensor **22** or sensors within the apparatus **10** sense incident pressure waves within the bladder in step **S1** generated by the patient

on the bladder **16**. The sensor **22** generates signals  $\alpha$  representing the pressure waves and sends to processor **15** in step **S2**. The processor **15** analyzes signals  $\alpha$  and generates an individual fingerprint  $\theta$  for the patient assigned to that particular monitoring apparatus **10**, or bed in which that apparatus is used, in step **S3**. Once the fingerprint  $\theta$  is developed, the processor **15** can determine when that particular person is in his or her bed. In step **S4**, the processor **15** generates a signal  $\beta$  indicative of whether or not the patient is in bed based on the patient's fingerprint  $\theta$ . The signal  $\beta$  is then sent to the external device **26** accessible to the user, such as hospital or nursing home personnel, to monitor whether a patient with dementia is in bed or out of bed. Because of the individual biological fingerprint  $\theta$ , the user can also determine if the patient is in someone else's bed. The system can be used to provide an alarm when a patient gets out of bed, alerting the staff or caregiver that the patient needs supervision.

**[0047]** For all patients, whether with dementia or not, an alert as to when a patient is out of bed can reduce the potential for falls, a problem medical facilities work to reduce. Supervision can be provided to a patient when the user receives an indication that a patient's heart rate and respiration are no longer sensed. This can be an indication that the patient has sat up and is preparing to get out of bed. Being able to provide assistance to patients as they get out of bed can reduce the number of slip and fall accidents in a medical facility setting.

**[0048]** The data generated by the processor **15** in the monitoring system described in FIG. 3 can also provide guidance for staffing requirements. This guidance may be particularly useful to determine nighttime staffing requirements. For example, in an institution or medical facility with long term care, the monitoring system can be used to track the number of times each patient gets out of bed by tracking the combination of static pressure, heart rate and/or respiration. The length of time the patient stays out of bed, as well as the overall length of time the patient sleeps, can also be tracked with the same data. This data can be stored and used to ascertain the average activity of the patients during the nighttime. The activity of the patients during the nighttime hours can determine the amount of staffing required to sufficiently provide for the safety and well being of the patients.

**[0049]** The monitoring system can also be used to monitor a patient's time in bed and movement in bed. Another embodiment of the monitoring system and method of use is for the prevention of bed sores, also called pressure ulcers. Conventional prevention of bed sores is attained by moving patients based on a schedule of time periods. Some methods sense pressure changes in a pad or plate. When only pressure is monitored, it is difficult to distinguish the extent of movement of the subject. For example, a light weight subject may completely turn over, generating incident waves of strength  $A$ . A subject with more weight may only move a limb and generate incident waves of the same strength  $A$ . The monitoring system as disclosed can detect heart rate and respiration, as well as static pressure changes in the bladder **16**. When a subject simply moves a limb, the strength of the heart beat and respiration signal do not change, while the static pressure does change. However, when a subject rolls over onto his side, the strength of at least one of the heart beat and respiration decreases, along with the change in static pressure. Because heart rate and respiration are still

detected, it is clear the subject is still in bed. However, the change in the strength of the heart beat and/or respiration indicates that the subject has changed position enough such that he does not need to be rolled over for bed sore prevention.

[0050] As shown in FIG. 4, the sensor 22 detects heart rate, respiration and static pressure and generates a signal  $\alpha$  that is sent to the processor 15 in step S10. The processor 15 analyzes the signals sent by the sensor 22. If the processor 15 determines that there has been a change in static pressure while heart beat and respiration remain consistent, as in Step 12, the patient has moved, but not sufficiently to prevent a pressure ulcer. Accordingly, the patient remains on the list of those requiring turning over by staff, as in step S14. If the processor 15 determines that there has been a change in static pressure and a change in the strength of the heart beat and/or respiration, as in Step 16, the patient has turned over sufficiently to prevent a pressure ulcer. Accordingly, the patient is noted as not requiring turning over by the staff. The time period within which a patient is turned over is restarted.

[0051] Medical facilities and sleep clinics can monitor patients sleep without the need for electrodes contacting the patient, for use in determining a subject's sleep quotient and particular sleeping patterns of individual patients. For example, sleep apnea or restless leg syndrome can be diagnosed with the system. Sleep apnea can be diagnosed using heart rate, respiration and static pressure. Sleep apnea in a subject can be indicated by a change in static pressure and heart rate while respiration ceases. Restless leg syndrome can be diagnosed by frequent changes in static pressure without a change in heart rate and respiration.

[0052] The unique biological fingerprint  $\theta$  associated with an individual can be used to monitor the compliance of regulations by, for example, prison release programs and half way houses. These programs have regulations to which participants must comply in order to remain in the program. As non-limiting examples, participants may be required to be in bed from 11 pm to 7 am, and participants may be required to refrain from drug use. Because the system is a non-contact monitoring system with the bladder of the system located under a mattress, there is no set up when the subject lies down or rests against the bladder. If desired, the subject need not know the monitoring system is there. However, due to the unique biological fingerprint  $\theta$  that can be generated for each participant, the system cannot easily be manipulated to produce false data.

[0053] Current state fiscal crises and significant overcrowding at criminal justice facilities around the country have placed an intense focus on both community corrections and re-entry initiatives at both the state and federal levels. Such facilities to which prisoners are released can equip each bed with a monitoring apparatus 10 as described herein. Each apparatus 10 can communicate with a single processor 15 or more than one processor. The processor 15 can generate data to one or more external devices 26 that can be actively monitored by one or more users. In addition or in the alternative, the data can be saved for review at a later date. The processor 15 can determine the time in which the subject is in bed by the time the unique fingerprint  $\theta$  is detected. Whether the subject remained in bed all night can be documented. Potential stress, alcohol or drug use can be detected by a change in heart beat and/or respiration. The ability to monitor compliance with a curfew, for example,

without a device such as an ankle tether, can improve morale, decrease data manipulation, and reduce staffing costs.

[0054] The monitoring system can be used for many applications in a home setting. Because the monitoring apparatus 10 is a touchless system and requires little installation, there is no extensive training, preparation, or change in a subject's behavior in order to incorporate the system into regular use. A medical facility might send system apparatus 10 home with a patient upon discharge and use an on-site monitoring program described below to actively monitor that patient's parameters for a period of time following major surgery, for example. Professional home health care providers can use the system to enhance their capabilities and improve care. Non-professional care givers can use the monitoring system to gather data for physicians, set reminders for the turning of a patient or providing medication, etc. Periodic updates can be wirelessly sent to a medical professional. Professional home health care workers and non-professional caregivers can utilize the monitoring system for family members with dementia as described above.

[0055] Another embodiment of the monitoring system disclosed herein is a portable monitoring device 50 for discharged patients. Patients discharged after post cardiac trauma or surgery, for example, can be provided the portable monitoring device 50 to take home with them. The portable device 50 shown in FIG. 5 includes the bladder 16, which can roll up into a portable size, the pump 14, the sensor 22, and the processor 15. The discharged patient can unfold the bladder 16 and place it under a mattress. The pump 14 can be an electrical pump that simply requires plugging in to operate to fill up the bladder 16 to the required pressure with fluid, such as air. The sensor 22 can be already permanently provided in the bladder 16, so that the discharged patient need not do anything with the sensor 22. The processor 15 can be a small unit that can just be placed on a night stand or the floor. The processor 15 can communicate with an external device 26 wirelessly, or a USB device can be used to collect data which is later brought by the patient or a caregiver for downloading by medical personal for reviewing. If the data is transmitted wirelessly, the physician has the benefit of accessing real time vital statistics of the discharged patient. The stored data can be trended over time as desired.

[0056] An individual can utilize an embodiment of the monitoring system for many reasons, such as to monitor sleep patterns, monitor overall health, monitor health during physical training, and monitor health during dieting. The data gathered by the individual can alert him or his doctor of sleep issues based on long-term sleep trends, such as sleep apnea or restless leg syndrome. The data can provide other health information such as the subject's fitness level, cardiovascular condition, etc. The data can simply be stored in a data base for use in the future in the event a medical condition or event occurs.

[0057] An individual can use the portable monitoring device 50 or an apparatus 10 for use in his or her home for at least the reasons discussed. If the individual is monitoring his or her sleep patterns, the user would set up the fluid bladder 16 of the apparatus 10 in his bed under the mattress 12 as described above. If the individual is monitoring his vital signs only, the individual may choose to position the bladder 16 of the apparatus 10 in a chair 60 as shown in FIG.

6 rather than a bed so that the system monitors the user's vital signs when he is sitting. The individual may, for example, work out and periodically sit in the chair against the bladder 16 to get a reading of his heart rate or respiration at desired intervals. The bladder 16 can be positioned on both the seat of the chair and the back of the chair to better read both weight and heart beat and respiration. It is also contemplated that the bladder 16 can only be located on the back of the chair 60 to monitor heart rate and respiration of the subject.

[0058] A parent or caregiver can use the monitoring system to monitor a baby's vital signs and movement while the baby is in a crib. The bladder 16 of the apparatus 10 can be placed under the crib mattress. An alarm can sound, for example, when the infant's breathing has stopped, alerting the parents to the need for intervention. A parent or caregiver may also use the monitoring system on children, perhaps through a physician, to determine if the child is getting sufficient sleep or if a lack of sleep is contributing to other behavioral manifestations.

[0059] The applications described are not meant to be limiting. Other applications consistent with the scope of the disclosure are contemplated. Each of the applications can be used with an external monitor device 26 as noted. One such external device 26 can be a monitoring program 100 as described herein.

[0060] The monitoring program 100 is shown in FIG. 7 with the monitoring apparatus 10. The monitoring program 100 can comprise a monitoring software program 30 (MSP), a display 32, a user interface 34 and a database 36. The monitoring software program (MSP) 30 can be locally-installed on a computer, be located on a separate computer server and connected to a local computer through, for example, a private access connection (e.g. local area network), or be an application embedded in and accessible through a web server via the Internet. The computer can be a laptop computer, a desktop computer, a workstation, a handheld device, a server, a cluster of computers or other any suitable computing device. The MSP 30 can also be integrated into the processing unit 15. The database 36 can store historical status signals  $\beta$  for one or a multiple of subjects and can provide the historical data to the MSP 30.

[0061] Signals  $\beta$  representing the data may be combined with additional signals or data (e.g. generated by one or more additional sensors), filtered and relayed to the MSP 30 for generating content and displaying the content to a user. Additional sensors can include temperature sensors, light sensors, weight sensors, audio sensors, video, etc. The MSP 30 can generate content from the data (one or more parameters) as desired or required by the user and display the content associated with a particular subject through different screens on the display 32. The MSP 30 and display 32 can be connected to the user interface 34. The user interface 34 can include various user devices, such as a keyboard and mouse, a touch screen, stylus, microphone, etc.

[0062] The following description of displays in the monitoring program 100 and related interfaces illustrate exemplary content and screens generated by the MSP 30. The description and related figures reference use of the software program to generate content and display various parameters of subjects for use by various monitoring users. However, the references are merely exemplary and are not to limit the scope of embodiments of the invention. Those skilled in the

art will realize that other embodiments may implement the MSP in the context of other areas.

[0063] The MSP 30 described herein can generate and display a log-in screen 110 as seen in FIG. 8. The log-in screen can prompt a user to enter a previously registered user name 112 and password 114. In addition, a user can select a sign-in 116 option for new users to register to use the monitoring program. Registration can include the association of a subject and the subject's monitoring apparatus 10, such as a sensor ID, with the monitoring program 100. A user can be any person who is monitoring the subject or subjects for any reason. As non-limiting examples, the user could be the actual subject, medical facility personnel, home healthcare workers, family or friends caring for the subject, nursing homes, sleep clinics, trainers, prison discharge program operators, etc.

[0064] The MSP 30 can generate default content and use default displays that are preprogrammed for ease of use. The MSP 30 can also be modified by the user through the user interface 34 to generate and display content selected by the user. For example, in any of the display screens described herein, a default screen can include all of the options described, while a modified user-specific screen may display only the content in which the user is interested. Different users will be interested in different content. Examples of different uses will be described herein, illustrating how different users may be interested in different data and content.

[0065] The MSP 30 can generate and display a home page 120 that provides an overview 122 of each monitoring system apparatus 10 available to the user to monitor, as shown in FIG. 9. For example, if a user is also the subject, the user may only see his self or herself listed on the home page 120. If the user is a parent, the user could see one or more children listed on the home page 120. If the user is a medical facility, the user may see any number of monitoring apparatus 10 listed by one or more of subject name, bed number and room number, for example. FIG. 9 is exemplary and illustrates a user monitoring two subjects each using a monitoring system apparatus 10 available to this user and identified by the subjects' names.

[0066] The home page 120 gives a brief overview 122 of each monitoring system 122 for which the user is registered to view. The home page 120 can provide information regarding one or more subjects with a quick review of the screen. The overview can indicate if the monitoring apparatus 10 is in active use 124, meaning that the subject is at rest against the bladder. As used in the figures, the symbol of a bed is used, with active use indicated by a subject on the bed and inactivity or non-use indicated by the bed without a subject. The bed is used as an example only. The system can be used in chairs to monitor a subject when the person is sitting if desired. If the monitoring apparatus 10 is active, the real time heart rate 126 and/or respiration 128 of the subject can be shown. The length of time 130 the subject has been being monitored can be included, which can indicate the amount of time the subject has been in bed. Any messages 132 entered by one of the users through the user interface 34 can also be generated and displayed. The home page 120 can also include whether the monitoring apparatus 10 is currently connected or disconnected 134, with disconnected systems indicating availability, for example, if the system is used in a hospital setting. The home page 120, as any of the pages, can be set up to display what is desired or

required by a specific situation or user. The home page **120**, as well as the other screens discussed herein, can have shortcuts **140** to quickly go to one of the other screens.

[0067] The home page **120**, as well as any other page, can include an alarm indication **136**. Alarms or alerts may be triggered by data that is outside a predetermined value range or meets pre-selected user trigger points. Simple alarms or alerts are audible and/or visible signals, such as horns, buzzers, sirens, lights, and the like. Alarms or alerts may be sent to pre-selected health care professionals (including paramedics, physicians, nurses, police, and the like), relatives and/or guardians, public health agencies, child services, etc., as determined by the user. Alarms, data messages and/or alerts may also be localized to particular places in a home, hospital, elderly, care facility, or infant care facility. Such signals may be transmitted by wired or wireless technology, such as cabling, WiFi, Zigbee, Bluetooth, etc., for contacting receiving devices such as cell phones or personal digital assistants (PDAs).

[0068] The MSP **30** can also generate content and display a dashboard **150**, as shown in FIG. **10**. The dashboard **150** is a detailed look at the data monitored by the user. If more than one subject or monitoring system **10** is listed in the overview **122** seen by the user, the user can select a subject or system **10** from the overview **122** on the home page **120**, pulling up the dash board **150** for that particular subject. As illustrated in FIG. **10**, the dashboard **150** can include information about a current or recent monitoring session, which can be a night's sleep, for example. Content such as the time the subject is asleep while being monitored, or sleep time **152** of the subject, can be generated and displayed, as well as amount of movement **154** of subject during the session, and average heart rate **156** and breathing rate **158** during the session. This content can be displayed in bar graph style as illustrated, with each data parameter shown against a scale **160** indicating whether or not the parameter is within a predetermined range. The predetermined range can be a default range, a normal or desirable value that is based on the subject's age, weight, sex, etc. and determined by a physician for example, or set based on governmental physical fitness standards. The predetermined range can also be set by the user through the user interface **34**.

[0069] The dashboard **150** can also display the subject's sleep quotient **162** based on the subject's heart rate, respiratory rate, amount of time spend in REM sleep, total time in bed, and other considerations. A summary **164** can be provided of sleep patterns for the current session, as well as a historical average.

[0070] An interactive calendar **166** can be provided on the dashboard **150** that can provide an overview of a week or a month at one time. The user can select an earlier date to receive a historical overview of a particular data parameter, such as the sleep quotient. Selecting a specific date in the calendar **166** can bring the user to the dashboard **150** and other screens for the particular date selected. The days of the calendar **166** can be color coded to represent particular data as desired, such as sleep quotient, to quickly indicate to the user how frequently the subject's data is within the predetermined range. For example, dates in which the subject's sleep quotient is within range may be shaded green while dates in which the sleep quotient is out of the predetermined range may be in orange.

[0071] The dashboard **150** can also include a diary **168** in which the user can record incidents that may have bearing on

why one or more parameters had a particular value that session. For example, a user may record environmental factors that influence sleep or vital signs, such as caffeine intake, alcohol intake, exercise performed, etc. The diary can provide the user information to analyze a particular pattern that develops. The dashboard **150** can also include a timeline **170** for the current monitoring session.

[0072] FIG. **11** illustrates a live view **180** screen generated and displayed by the MSP **30**. The live view **180** can be a real time view of a particular subject's heart rate **182** and respiration **184**, for example. The live view can also indicate whether the subject is currently asleep. The live view can also incorporate a live video stream of the subject. The date and time can also be displayed.

[0073] FIG. **12** illustrates a trends screen **190**. As noted earlier, raw pressure values and data can be saved in the data base **36**. The trends screen **190** provides graphical representations of the historical data from the data base **36** for one or more of the monitored parameters based on the default content generated or the content generated based on modifications of the user. For example, the trend screen **190** can display a line graph of the subject's hear rate **192** or respiration **194** for a predetermined period of time, such as a day, week or month. A bar graph can display a subject's average daily sleep quotient **196** for a selected period of time. Other trends can be displayed as desired or required by the user.

[0074] FIG. **13** illustrates a settings screen **200**. The settings screen **200** can include account information **208**, monitoring apparatus identification **210**, such as serial number, calibration alerts or logs, etc. Particular screen setup information can also be entered in the settings screen **200**, such as what data and trends the user would like displayed on the trend screen **190** or what information the user would like displayed on the dashboard **150**. Predetermined periods can be set for displaying historical data, etc. For each subject, information such as weight, age, sex, etc. can be entered. The settings page can also include one or more help screens **212**.

[0075] Any of the screens disclosed herein can include the capability to print the screen or the information displayed, download current and historical data, delete the information, etc. Furthermore, the MSP **30** is not limited to the particular displays herein. Other screen displays are contemplated that are within those skilled in the art and within the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

[0076] Following are non-limiting examples of how the monitoring system, including the apparatus **10** and monitoring program **100**, can be used by various subjects and users. Other uses and users that are within the scope and spirit of the disclosure are contemplated.

[0077] As noted, the MSP **30** can be used to generate content and display for a plurality of system apparatus **10**. A medical facility might use the monitoring system apparatus **10** in each bed, or each bed of a ward or floor, and use a single monitoring program **100** to monitor each of the beds with the MSP **30** generating and displaying content for each monitoring apparatus **10** on one or more displays **32**. Each subject associated with a system apparatus **10** would be displayed on the home page **120**, providing instant information to the user of what patients are in bed and what beds are available to new patients.

[0078] The monitoring system can be used to continually monitor the patients' vital signs. FIG. **14** is an example of a

home page **120** that provides an instant view of the heart rate **126** and respiration **128** of a large number of patients. The data is real time data, as it can be updated at predetermined intervals such as every ten seconds. As mentioned earlier, an alarm indicator **136** can be included on the home page **120**. The alarm indicator **136** can signal to a user when a patient is in distress, such as when the heart rate is too high or too low. The user can view the dashboard **150** of the patient by selecting the user from the overview **122** on the home page **120** to get a detailed view of the particular patient.

[**0079**] FIG. **15** is an example of a home page **120** that can be used to address the prevention of bed sores. Rather than having an instant view of heart rate and respiration, the home page **120** can provide an instant view of the length of time a patient is in bed **202** and a measurement of time between movements **204** sufficient to prevent bed sores. The alarm **136** can indicate when a patient must be turned if sufficient movement has not been detected. Messages **132** can be entered by staff to indicate, for example, when a patient was last moved by staff to indicate the frequency the staff had to assist. This can assist in tracking the amount of staff time and resources necessary to simply prevent bed sores, a typical and expensive problem in most medical facilities. The program can also monitor staff efficiency in responding to alerts, alarms or reminders for use by administration.

[**0080**] The monitoring system can be used by an individual subject at home, as the installation of the apparatus **10** is minimal and does not have any components that must be applied directly to the subject's body. The display **32** maybe implemented in any electronic device, such as a desktop or laptop computer, a handheld or portable computer-like device, MP3 and other electronic media players, cellular telephones, etc. The subject, also the user in this example, would register his apparatus **10** and himself on the log-in screen **110** of the monitoring program **100** to initiate communication between the apparatus **10** and the program **100**. On the settings screen **200**, the user would input through the user interface **34** the parameters he would like to monitor and how he would like the data displayed or use the default content and displays.

[**0081**] While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical example, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed example but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

1. (canceled)
2. A sleep system comprising:
  - a mattress having an air bladder and a foam pad positioned in the mattress;
  - an air pressure sensor in fluid communication with the air bladder for sensing pressure of the air bladder and to generate a sensor signal as a function of sensing a user on the mattress; and
  - a controller in data communication with the air pressure sensor for receiving the sensor signal from the air pressure sensor, wherein the controller is configured to:
    - determine a user heart rate of the user based on the sensor signal,

- determine a user respiration rate of the user based on the sensor signal,
  - determine a total time in bed of the user based on the sensor signal,
  - calculate a sleep score as a function of at least the determined user heart rate, the determined user respiration rate, and the determined total time in bed, wherein the sleep score is a score indicative of quality of a night's sleep by the user, and
  - transmit a sleep-score signal that is configured such that the sleep score is displayable on a display screen.
3. The sleep system of claim **2**, and further comprising:
    - a pump in data communication with the controller for receiving signals from the controller to operate the pump;
    - a hose fluidly connecting the pump and the air pressure sensor to the air bladder;
    - a pump housing, wherein the pump, the air pressure sensor, and the controller are positioned in the pump housing and wherein the controller is hard-wired to both the air pressure sensor and the pump; and
    - a wireless device having a display screen configured to display the sleep score.
  4. The sleep system of claim **2**, wherein the air bladder encloses foam positioned inside the air bladder and wherein the controller is in data communication with an air release valve that is connected to the air bladder such that the controller can provide an instruction to allow air flow through the air release valve.
  5. The sleep system of claim **2**, and further comprising:
    - a display screen in data communication with the controller and configured to display the sleep score.
  6. The sleep system of claim **2**, and further comprising:
    - a control unit in wireless data communication with the controller and configured to receive the sleep-score signal transmitted by the controller and to display the sleep score on a display screen of the control unit.
  7. The sleep system of claim **2**, and further comprising:
    - a housing containing the air pressure sensor and the controller, wherein the air pressure sensor is hard-wired to the controller in the housing.
  8. The sleep system of claim **7**, wherein the housing comprises a substantially rigid material.
  9. The sleep system of claim **2**, wherein the air pressure sensor is positioned remote from and communicably coupled by a wireless data connection to the controller.
  10. The sleep system of claim **2**, wherein the controller is in data communication with a database that accumulates sleep scores calculated by the controller.
  11. The sleep system of claim **2**, wherein the sleep scores are accumulated over a variety of conditions, and wherein the controller is further configured to customize an environmental condition based on at least the sleep score.
  12. The sleep system of claim **3**, wherein the display screen is configured to display the sleep score along with other sleep information, with the sleep score being displayed as a two-digit number in a location separated from the other sleep information.
  13. The sleep system of claim **3**, wherein the display screen is part of a wireless device.
  14. The sleep system of claim **3**, wherein the display screen is configured to display sleep information of the user

sensed by the air pressure sensor and to display sleep information of a second user sensed by the air pressure sensor.

15. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the display screen is configured to display the user heart rate and the user respiration rate in addition to the sleep score.

16. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the display screen is configured to color-code sleep scores such that a relatively high sleep score is displayed along with a first color and a relatively low sleep score is displayed along with a second color different than the first color.

17. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the display screen is configured to display the user's average daily sleep score for a period of time.

18. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the display screen is configured to display a calendar having multiple dates that represent the sleep score for each respective date.

19. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the display screen is configured to display the sleep score both numerically and graphically at the same time.

20. The sleep system of claim 3, wherein the controller comprises the display screen.

21. A method of operating a sleep system having a mattress including an air bladder and a foam pad positioned in the mattress, the method comprising:

sensing, via an air pressure sensor in fluid communication with the air bladder, a user heart rate of the user;

sensing, via the air pressure sensor, a user respiration rate of the user lying on the mattress;

sensing, via the air pressure sensor, a total time in bed of the user lying on the mattress;

calculating a sleep score as a function of at least the sensed user heart rate, the sensed user respiration rate, and the sensed total time in bed, wherein the sleep score is a score indicative of quality of a night's sleep by the user;

transmitting a sleep score-signal to a display screen; and displaying the sleep score to the user.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	用于监测静止的受试者的系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20170128001A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2017-05-11
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SleepIQ实验室公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SLEEPIQ LABS公司.		
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IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/11 A61B5/0205		
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外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

本文公开了用于监测静止受试者的方法和装置。一种这样的装置包括感测单元，该感测单元具有流体填充的囊，该囊被配置成放置在对象放置在其上的基底下，并且传感器与囊流体连通。传感器配置成感测由受试者的心跳，呼吸和体重产生的膀胱内的压力变化，并产生指示压力变化的信号。处理器被配置为接收信号并确定并生成指示对象的心跳和呼吸以及在基板上的存在的输出。外部设备被配置为显示一个或多个输出。

