



US009538949B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Al-Ali et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,538,949 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jan. 10, 2017**

(54) **DEPTH OF CONSCIOUSNESS MONITOR INCLUDING OXIMETER**

A61B 5/1455 (2013.01); *A61B 5/14552* (2013.01); *A61B 5/14553* (2013.01); *A61B 5/4821* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6814* (2013.01); *A61B 5/742* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6803* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6833* (2013.01); *A61B 2562/164* (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **Masimo Corporation**, Irvine, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Ammar Al-Ali**, San Juan Capistrano, CA (US); **Yassir Abdul-Hafiz**, Irvine, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **MASIMO CORPORATION**, Irvine, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 155 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC *A61B 5/0476*; *A61B 5/0006*
USPC 600/323, 300-301
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,638,640 A 2/1972 Shaw
4,223,680 A 9/1980 Jobsis
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 505491 9/1992
EP 0 541 393 11/1992
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

US 8,845,543, 09/2014, Diab et al. (withdrawn)
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — William Thomson
Assistant Examiner — Shirley Jian

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure relates to a sensor for monitoring the depth of consciousness of a patient. The sensor includes a plurality of light sources, light detectors, and in some embodiments, electrodes. In an embodiment, the sensor includes reusable and disposable portions.

16 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets

(21) Appl. No.: **14/470,819**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 27, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0371548 A1 Dec. 18, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

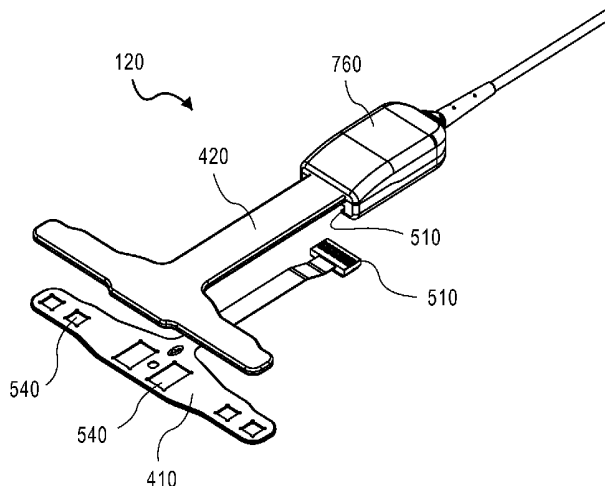
(63) Continuation of application No. 13/246,725, filed on Sep. 27, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,821,397.
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)
A61B 5/16 (2006.01)
A61B 5/0478 (2006.01)
A61B 5/1455 (2006.01)
A61B 5/0476 (2006.01)
A61B 5/048 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *A61B 5/165* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0006* (2013.01); *A61B 5/048* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0476* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0478* (2013.01);



Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/387,457, filed on Sep. 28, 2010.

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,281,645 A	8/1981	Jobsis	5,386,827 A	2/1995	Chance et al.
4,321,930 A	3/1982	Jobsis et al.	5,402,778 A	4/1995	Chance
4,380,240 A	4/1983	Jobsis et al.	5,406,957 A	4/1995	Tansey
4,510,938 A	4/1985	Jobsis et al.	5,413,098 A	5/1995	Benaron
4,796,184 A	1/1989	Bahr et al.	D359,546 S	6/1995	Savage et al.
4,803,997 A	2/1989	Bowman	5,421,329 A	6/1995	Casciani et al.
4,805,623 A	2/1989	Jobsis	5,424,843 A	6/1995	Tromberg et al.
4,901,238 A	2/1990	Suzuki et al.	5,431,170 A	7/1995	Mathews
4,907,876 A	3/1990	Suzuki et al.	5,435,316 A	7/1995	Kruse
4,908,762 A	3/1990	Suzuki et al.	D361,840 S	8/1995	Savage et al.
4,917,116 A	4/1990	LaViola et al.	5,441,054 A	8/1995	Tsuchiya
4,928,696 A	5/1990	Henderson et al.	D362,063 S	9/1995	Savage et al.
4,938,218 A	7/1990	Goodman et al.	5,448,997 A	9/1995	Kruse et al.
4,957,000 A	9/1990	Delpy et al.	5,450,855 A	9/1995	Rosenfeld et al.
4,960,128 A	10/1990	Gordon et al.	5,452,717 A	9/1995	Branigan et al.
4,964,408 A	10/1990	Hink et al.	5,452,718 A	9/1995	Clare et al.
4,967,038 A	10/1990	Gevins et al.	D363,120 S	10/1995	Savage et al.
4,972,331 A	11/1990	Chance	5,456,252 A	10/1995	Vari et al.
4,996,992 A	3/1991	LaViola et al.	5,458,117 A	10/1995	Chamoun et al.
5,022,403 A	6/1991	LaViola	5,477,051 A	12/1995	Tsuchiya
5,032,024 A	7/1991	Cope	5,479,934 A	1/1996	Imran
5,038,782 A	8/1991	Gevins et al.	5,482,034 A *	1/1996	Lewis A61B 5/14552
5,041,187 A	8/1991	Hink et al.	5,482,036 A	1/1996	Diab et al.
5,069,213 A	12/1991	Polczynski	5,483,969 A	1/1996	Testerman et al.
5,090,415 A	2/1992	Yamashita et al.	5,485,851 A	1/1996	Erickson
5,099,842 A	3/1992	Mannheimer et al.	5,490,505 A	2/1996	Diab et al.
5,101,830 A	4/1992	Duffy et al.	5,492,118 A	2/1996	Gratton et al.
5,103,829 A	4/1992	Suzuki et al.	5,494,043 A	2/1996	O'Sullivan et al.
5,109,849 A	5/1992	Goodman et al.	5,497,769 A	3/1996	Gratton et al.
5,119,815 A *	6/1992	Chance G01J 3/2889 356/341	5,511,552 A	4/1996	Johnson
5,122,974 A	6/1992	Chance	5,517,987 A	5/1996	Tsuchiya
5,154,180 A	10/1992	Blanchet et al.	5,520,176 A	5/1996	Cohen
5,163,438 A	11/1992	Gordon et al.	5,520,683 A	5/1996	Subramaniam et al.
5,179,570 A	1/1993	Imran	5,522,862 A	6/1996	Testerman et al.
5,179,957 A	1/1993	Williams	5,529,065 A	6/1996	Tsuchiya
5,181,520 A	1/1993	Wertheim et al.	5,533,511 A	7/1996	Kaspari et al.
5,187,672 A	2/1993	Chance et al.	5,534,851 A	7/1996	Russek
5,195,531 A	3/1993	Bennett	5,540,722 A	7/1996	Clare et al.
5,211,174 A	5/1993	Imran	5,540,733 A	7/1996	Testerman et al.
5,213,105 A	5/1993	Gratton et al.	5,546,952 A	8/1996	Erikson
5,218,962 A	6/1993	Mannheimer et al.	5,549,655 A	8/1996	Erickson
5,220,502 A	6/1993	Qian et al.	5,553,614 A	9/1996	Chance
5,226,417 A	7/1993	Swedlow et al.	5,561,275 A	10/1996	Savage et al.
5,228,440 A	7/1993	Chung et al.	5,562,002 A	10/1996	Lalin
5,233,983 A	8/1993	Markowitz	5,564,417 A	10/1996	Chance
5,247,932 A	9/1993	Chung et al.	5,564,418 A	10/1996	Ozaki et al.
5,253,646 A	10/1993	Delpy et al.	5,582,169 A	12/1996	Oda et al.
5,280,793 A	1/1994	Rosenfeld et al.	5,590,649 A	1/1997	Caro et al.
5,289,822 A	3/1994	Highe et al.	5,596,038 A	1/1997	Subramaniam
5,295,482 A	3/1994	Clare et al.	5,596,987 A	1/1997	Chance
5,299,118 A	3/1994	Martens et al.	5,602,924 A	2/1997	Durand et al.
5,299,822 A	4/1994	Mayr et al.	5,605,157 A	2/1997	Panescu et al.
5,319,355 A	6/1994	Russek	5,626,145 A	5/1997	Clapp et al.
5,320,109 A	6/1994	Chamoun et al.	5,632,272 A	5/1997	Diab et al.
5,327,888 A	7/1994	Imran	5,638,816 A	6/1997	Kiani-Azarbayjany et al.
5,331,959 A	7/1994	Imran	5,638,818 A	6/1997	Diab et al.
5,337,744 A	8/1994	Branigan	5,640,247 A	6/1997	Tsuchiya et al.
5,337,745 A	8/1994	Benaron	5,645,440 A	7/1997	Tobler et al.
5,341,805 A	8/1994	Stavridi et al.	5,664,574 A	9/1997	Chance
5,345,934 A	9/1994	Highe et al.	5,673,701 A	10/1997	Chance
5,353,799 A	10/1994	Chance	5,676,142 A	10/1997	Miwa et al.
5,361,773 A	11/1994	Ives	5,678,558 A	10/1997	Johnson
D353,195 S	12/1994	Savage et al.	5,678,560 A	10/1997	Sakamoto et al.
D353,196 S	12/1994	Savage et al.	5,685,299 A	11/1997	Diab et al.
5,377,674 A	1/1995	Kuestner	5,686,516 A	11/1997	Tzur
5,377,675 A	1/1995	Ruskewicz et al.	5,694,931 A	12/1997	Tsuchiya
5,377,676 A	1/1995	Vari et al.	5,697,367 A *	12/1997	Lewis A61B 5/14553
5,381,804 A	1/1995	Shambroom	5,706,821 A	1/1998	Matcher et al.
			5,711,316 A	1/1998	Elsberry et al.
			5,713,923 A	2/1998	Ward et al.
			5,727,547 A	3/1998	Levinson et al.
			D393,830 S	4/1998	Tobler et al.
			5,743,260 A	4/1998	Chung et al.
			5,743,262 A	4/1998	Lepper, Jr. et al.
			5,746,210 A	5/1998	Benaron et al.
			5,752,519 A	5/1998	Benaron et al.
			5,752,914 A	5/1998	Delonzor et al.
					600/310

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,377,829	B1	4/2002	Al-Ali		6,671,555	B2	12/2003	Gielen et al.
6,377,840	B1	4/2002	Gritsenko et al.		6,675,031	B1	1/2004	Porges et al.
6,385,486	B1*	5/2002	John	A61B 5/0002 600/544	6,678,543	B2	1/2004	Diab et al.
6,388,240	B2	5/2002	Schulz et al.		6,684,090	B2	1/2004	Ali et al.
6,397,091	B2	5/2002	Diab et al.		6,684,091	B2	1/2004	Parker
6,397,099	B1	5/2002	Chance		6,687,524	B1	2/2004	Svejk
6,397,845	B1	6/2002	Burton		6,690,959	B2	2/2004	Thompson
6,416,480	B1	7/2002	Nenov		6,697,656	B1	2/2004	Al-Ali
6,430,437	B1	8/2002	Marro		6,697,657	B1	2/2004	Shehada et al.
6,430,525	B1	8/2002	Weber et al.		6,697,658	B2	2/2004	Al-Ali
6,456,862	B2	9/2002	Benni		RE38,476	E	3/2004	Diab et al.
6,463,310	B1	10/2002	Swedlow et al.		6,699,194	B1	3/2004	Diab et al.
6,463,311	B1	10/2002	Diab		6,701,170	B2	3/2004	Stetson
6,470,199	B1	10/2002	Kopotic et al.		6,708,048	B1	3/2004	Chance
6,473,632	B1	10/2002	Myers		6,708,049	B1	3/2004	Berson et al.
6,481,899	B1	11/2002	Quast et al.		6,711,426	B2	3/2004	Benaron et al.
6,487,343	B1	11/2002	Lewandowski et al.		6,714,804	B2	3/2004	Al-Ali et al.
6,496,724	B1	12/2002	Levendowski et al.		RE38,492	E	4/2004	Diab et al.
6,497,658	B2	12/2002	Roizen et al.		6,721,582	B2	4/2004	Trepagnier et al.
6,501,975	B2	12/2002	Diab et al.		6,721,585	B1	4/2004	Parker
6,505,059	B1	1/2003	Kollias et al.		6,725,075	B2	4/2004	Al-Ali
6,511,424	B1	1/2003	Moore-Ede et al.		6,728,560	B2	4/2004	Kollias et al.
6,515,273	B2	2/2003	Al-Ali		6,728,564	B2	4/2004	Lahteenmaki
6,516,209	B2	2/2003	Cheng et al.		6,731,975	B1	5/2004	Viertio-Oja
6,516,214	B1	2/2003	Boas		6,735,458	B2	5/2004	Cheng et al.
6,519,487	B1	2/2003	Parker		6,735,459	B2	5/2004	Parker
6,525,386	B1	2/2003	Mills et al.		6,745,060	B2	6/2004	Diab et al.
6,526,300	B1	2/2003	Kiani et al.		6,748,259	B1	6/2004	Benaron et al.
6,526,309	B1	2/2003	Chance		6,748,263	B2	6/2004	Griffiths et al.
6,537,228	B1	3/2003	Lambert		6,751,499	B2	6/2004	Lange et al.
6,541,756	B2	4/2003	Schulz et al.		6,757,558	B2	6/2004	Lange et al.
6,542,764	B1	4/2003	Al-Ali et al.		6,760,607	B2	7/2004	Al-Ali
6,542,772	B1	4/2003	Chance		6,768,920	B2	7/2004	Lange et al.
6,549,284	B1	4/2003	Boas et al.		6,770,028	B1	8/2004	Ali et al.
6,564,076	B1	5/2003	Chance		6,771,994	B2	8/2004	Kiani et al.
6,567,165	B1	5/2003	Tsuchiya et al.		6,792,300	B1	9/2004	Diab et al.
6,572,542	B1	6/2003	Houben et al.		6,795,724	B2	9/2004	Hogan
6,575,902	B1	6/2003	Burton		6,801,648	B2	10/2004	Cheng
6,577,884	B1	6/2003	Boas		6,801,797	B2	10/2004	Mannheimer et al.
6,580,086	B1	6/2003	Schulz et al.		6,801,803	B2	10/2004	Viertio-Oja
6,584,336	B1	6/2003	Ali et al.		6,813,511	B2	11/2004	Diab et al.
6,587,703	B2	7/2003	Cheng et al.		6,816,741	B2	11/2004	Diab
6,591,123	B2	7/2003	Fein et al.		6,822,564	B2	11/2004	Al-Ali
6,594,513	B1	7/2003	Jobsis et al.		6,826,419	B2	11/2004	Diab et al.
6,594,518	B1	7/2003	Benaron et al.		6,830,047	B2	12/2004	Heitmeier et al.
6,595,316	B2	7/2003	Cybulski et al.		6,830,711	B2	12/2004	Mills et al.
6,597,931	B1	7/2003	Cheng et al.		6,836,502	B2	12/2004	Canady et al.
6,597,932	B2	7/2003	Tian et al.		6,839,583	B1	1/2005	Lewandowski et al.
6,597,933	B2	7/2003	Kiani et al.		6,850,787	B2	2/2005	Weber et al.
6,597,944	B1*	7/2003	Hadas	A61B 5/0488 60/587	6,850,788	B2	2/2005	Al-Ali
6,599,281	B1	7/2003	Struys et al.		6,852,083	B2	2/2005	Caro et al.
6,605,072	B2	8/2003	Struys et al.		6,861,639	B2	3/2005	Al-Ali
6,606,511	B1	8/2003	Ali et al.		6,871,098	B2	3/2005	Nuttin et al.
6,609,024	B1	8/2003	Ryu et al.		6,892,006	B2	5/2005	Lewandowski et al.
6,615,065	B1*	9/2003	Barrett	A61B 5/6814 600/323	6,898,452	B2	5/2005	Al-Ali et al.
6,618,614	B1	9/2003	Chance		6,907,280	B2	6/2005	Becerra et al.
6,631,291	B2	10/2003	Viertio-Oja et al.		6,920,345	B2	7/2005	Al-Ali et al.
6,632,181	B2	10/2003	Flaherty et al.		6,931,268	B1	8/2005	Kiani-Azarbayjany et al.
6,639,668	B1	10/2003	Trepagnier		6,934,570	B2*	8/2005	Kiani A61B 5/0478 600/324
6,640,116	B2	10/2003	Diab		6,934,579	B2	8/2005	Mantzaxaridis et al.
6,643,530	B2	11/2003	Diab et al.		6,939,305	B2	9/2005	Flaherty et al.
6,650,917	B2	11/2003	Diab et al.		6,943,348	B1	9/2005	Coffin, IV
6,654,624	B2	11/2003	Diab et al.		6,944,497	B2	9/2005	Stypulkowski
6,654,626	B2	11/2003	Devlin et al.		6,950,687	B2	9/2005	Al-Ali
6,654,632	B2	11/2003	Lange et al.		6,950,698	B2	9/2005	Sarkela et al.
6,658,276	B2	12/2003	Kiani et al.		6,956,650	B2	10/2005	Boas et al.
6,661,161	B1	12/2003	Lanzo et al.		6,957,368	B2	10/2005	Neumiller et al.
6,662,033	B2	12/2003	Casciani et al.		6,958,815	B2	10/2005	Bevilacqua et al.
6,665,560	B2	12/2003	Becker et al.		6,961,598	B2	11/2005	Diab
6,667,803	B1	12/2003	Flessland et al.		6,970,792	B1	11/2005	Diab
6,671,530	B2	12/2003	Chung et al.		6,975,901	B2	12/2005	Philip
6,671,531	B2	12/2003	Al-Ali et al.		6,979,812	B2	12/2005	Al-Ali
					6,985,763	B2	1/2006	Boas et al.
					6,985,764	B2	1/2006	Mason et al.
					6,985,833	B2	1/2006	Shambroom et al.
					6,993,371	B2	1/2006	Kiani et al.
					6,993,380	B1	1/2006	Modarres
					6,996,427	B2	2/2006	Ali et al.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,999,904 B2	2/2006	Weber et al.	7,288,066 B2	10/2007	Drew
7,003,338 B2	2/2006	Weber et al.	7,289,835 B2	10/2007	Mansfield et al.
7,003,339 B2	2/2006	Diab et al.	7,289,837 B2	10/2007	Mannheimer et al.
7,010,341 B2	3/2006	Chance	7,292,883 B2	11/2007	De Felice et al.
7,015,451 B2	3/2006	Dalke et al.	7,295,866 B2	11/2007	Al-Ali
7,024,233 B2	4/2006	Ali et al.	7,308,304 B2	12/2007	Hampton et al.
7,027,849 B2	4/2006	Al-Ali	7,313,427 B2	12/2007	Benni
7,030,749 B2	4/2006	Al-Ali	7,328,053 B1	2/2008	Diab et al.
7,035,744 B2	4/2006	Cheriet et al.	7,332,784 B2	2/2008	Mills et al.
7,039,449 B2	5/2006	Al-Ali	7,333,647 B2	2/2008	Boas et al.
7,041,060 B2	5/2006	Flaherty et al.	7,340,287 B2	3/2008	Mason et al.
7,044,918 B2	5/2006	Diab	7,341,559 B2	3/2008	Schulz et al.
7,047,054 B2	5/2006	Benni	7,343,186 B2	3/2008	Lamego et al.
7,047,055 B2	5/2006	Boas et al.	7,343,187 B2	3/2008	Stetson
7,047,056 B2	5/2006	Hannula et al.	7,349,726 B2	3/2008	Casciani et al.
7,054,680 B1	5/2006	Genger et al.	D566,282 S	4/2008	Al-Ali et al.
7,067,893 B2	6/2006	Mills et al.	7,355,512 B1	4/2008	Al-Ali
7,072,701 B2*	7/2006	Chen	7,355,688 B2	4/2008	Lash et al.
		A61B 5/14553	7,356,365 B2	4/2008	Schurman
		600/331	7,359,837 B2	4/2008	Drew et al.
			D568,479 S	5/2008	Mao et al.
7,079,977 B2	7/2006	Osorio et al.	7,371,981 B2	5/2008	Abdul-Hafiz
7,085,597 B2	8/2006	Fein et al.	7,373,193 B2	5/2008	Al-Ali et al.
7,087,075 B2	8/2006	Briscoe et al.	7,373,194 B2	5/2008	Weber et al.
7,092,748 B2	8/2006	Valdes Sosa et al.	7,373,198 B2	5/2008	Bibian et al.
7,096,052 B2	8/2006	Mason et al.	7,376,453 B1	5/2008	Diab et al.
7,096,054 B2	8/2006	Abdul-Hafiz et al.	7,376,454 B2	5/2008	Casciani et al.
7,132,641 B2	11/2006	Schulz et al.	7,377,794 B2	5/2008	Al-Ali et al.
7,134,438 B2	11/2006	Makower et al.	7,377,899 B2	5/2008	Weber et al.
7,139,603 B2	11/2006	Chance	7,383,070 B2	6/2008	Diab et al.
7,142,901 B2	11/2006	Kiani et al.	7,385,443 B1	6/2008	Denison
7,146,211 B2	12/2006	Frei et al.	7,391,257 B1	6/2008	Denison et al.
7,149,561 B2	12/2006	Diab	7,392,074 B2	6/2008	Isaacson et al.
7,149,572 B2	12/2006	Frei et al.	7,415,297 B2	8/2008	Al-Ali et al.
7,162,306 B2	1/2007	Caby et al.	7,415,298 B2	8/2008	Casciani et al.
7,167,743 B2	1/2007	Heruth et al.	7,418,290 B2	8/2008	Devlin et al.
7,174,206 B2	2/2007	Frei et al.	7,421,297 B2	9/2008	Giftakis et al.
7,179,279 B2	2/2007	Radons et al.	7,427,165 B2	9/2008	Benaron et al.
7,186,966 B2	3/2007	Al-Ali	7,428,432 B2	9/2008	Ali et al.
7,190,261 B2	3/2007	Al-Ali	7,428,434 B2	9/2008	Tromberg et al.
7,209,861 B2	4/2007	Hively	7,429,938 B1	9/2008	Corndorf
7,215,984 B2	5/2007	Diab	7,438,683 B2	10/2008	Al-Ali et al.
7,215,986 B2	5/2007	Diab	7,440,787 B2	10/2008	Diab
7,218,964 B2	5/2007	Hill et al.	7,454,240 B2	11/2008	Diab et al.
7,220,240 B2	5/2007	Struys et al.	7,457,652 B2	11/2008	Porges et al.
7,221,971 B2	5/2007	Diab	7,467,002 B2	12/2008	Weber et al.
7,221,975 B2	5/2007	Lindstrom	7,469,157 B2	12/2008	Diab et al.
7,221,979 B2	5/2007	Zhou et al.	7,471,969 B2	12/2008	Diab et al.
7,225,006 B2	5/2007	Al-Ali et al.	7,471,971 B2	12/2008	Diab et al.
7,225,007 B2	5/2007	Al-Ali	7,474,245 B1	1/2009	Wang et al.
7,225,013 B2	5/2007	Geva et al.	7,474,247 B1	1/2009	Heinks et al.
RE39,672 E	6/2007	Shehada et al.	7,478,108 B2	1/2009	Townsend et al.
7,228,169 B2	6/2007	Viertio-Oja	7,479,910 B1	1/2009	Heinks et al.
7,229,430 B2	6/2007	Hickle et al.	7,483,729 B2	1/2009	Al-Ali et al.
7,231,245 B2	6/2007	Greenwald et al.	7,483,730 B2	1/2009	Diab et al.
7,231,246 B2	6/2007	Rautee et al.	7,483,731 B2	1/2009	Hoarau et al.
7,232,435 B2	6/2007	Hildebrand et al.	7,486,977 B2*	2/2009	Sweitzer
7,239,385 B2	7/2007	Schmitz et al.			A61B 5/0002
7,239,901 B2	7/2007	Gritsenko	7,489,958 B2	2/2009	600/323
7,239,905 B2	7/2007	Kiani-Azarbayjany et al.	7,496,391 B2	2/2009	Diab et al.
7,239,988 B2	7/2007	Hasson et al.	7,496,393 B2	2/2009	Diab et al.
7,242,983 B2	7/2007	Frei et al.	7,496,400 B2	2/2009	Diab et al.
7,245,953 B1	7/2007	Parker	D587,657 S	3/2009	Hoskonen et al.
7,248,909 B2	7/2007	Lee et al.	7,499,740 B2	3/2009	Al-Ali et al.
7,254,429 B2	8/2007	Schurman et al.	7,499,741 B2	3/2009	Nordstrom et al.
7,254,431 B2	8/2007	Al-Ali	7,499,835 B2	3/2009	Diab et al.
7,254,433 B2	8/2007	Diab et al.	7,500,950 B2	3/2009	Weber et al.
7,254,434 B2	8/2007	Schulz et al.	7,509,154 B2	3/2009	Al-Ali et al.
7,254,500 B2	8/2007	Makeig et al.	7,509,494 B2	3/2009	Diab et al.
7,266,412 B2	9/2007	Stypulkowski	7,510,849 B2	3/2009	Al-Ali
7,272,425 B2	9/2007	Al-Ali	7,515,948 B1	3/2009	Schurman et al.
7,274,955 B2	9/2007	Kiani et al.	7,522,949 B2	4/2009	Balberg et al.
D554,263 S	10/2007	Al-Ali	7,526,328 B2	4/2009	Berson et al.
7,277,741 B2	10/2007	Debreczeny et al.	7,526,335 B2	4/2009	Diab et al.
7,277,831 B1	10/2007	Pawelzik et al.	7,526,340 B2	4/2009	Ferek-Petric
7,280,858 B2	10/2007	Al-Ali et al.	7,530,942 B1	4/2009	Drew
7,280,867 B2	10/2007	Frei et al.	7,530,949 B2	5/2009	Diab
			7,530,955 B2	5/2009	Al Ali et al.
			7,542,803 B2	6/2009	Diab et al.
					Heruth et al.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,563,110 B2	7/2009	Al-Ali et al.	7,953,492 B2	5/2011	Corndorf
7,590,455 B2	9/2009	Heruth et al.	7,957,780 B2	6/2011	Lamego et al.
7,594,889 B2	9/2009	St. Ores et al.	7,957,797 B2	6/2011	Bourget et al.
7,596,398 B2	9/2009	Al-Ali et al.	7,957,799 B2	6/2011	Sullivan et al.
7,610,082 B2	10/2009	Chance	7,957,809 B2	6/2011	Bourget et al.
7,610,083 B2	10/2009	Drew et al.	7,957,812 B2	6/2011	Corndorf
7,618,375 B2	11/2009	Flaherty et al.	7,962,188 B2	6/2011	Kiani et al.
7,623,053 B2	11/2009	Terry et al.	7,962,190 B1	6/2011	Diab et al.
D606,659 S	12/2009	Kiani et al.	7,976,472 B2	7/2011	Kiani
7,647,083 B2	1/2010	Al-Ali et al.	7,979,130 B2	7/2011	Carlson et al.
D609,193 S	2/2010	Al-Ali et al.	7,983,757 B2	7/2011	Miyazawa et al.
7,684,872 B2	3/2010	Carney et al.	7,988,637 B2	8/2011	Diab
D614,305 S	4/2010	Al-Ali et al.	7,990,382 B2	8/2011	Kiani
7,698,002 B2	4/2010	Music et al.	7,991,446 B2	8/2011	Ali et al.
7,706,871 B2	4/2010	Devlin et al.	8,000,761 B2	8/2011	Al-Ali
7,706,889 B2	4/2010	Gerber et al.	8,000,788 B2	8/2011	Giftakis et al.
7,706,896 B2	4/2010	Music et al.	8,005,534 B2	8/2011	Greenwald et al.
RE41,317 E	5/2010	Parker	8,008,088 B2	8/2011	Bellott et al.
7,714,757 B2	5/2010	Denison et al.	RE42,753 E	9/2011	Kiani-Azarbayjany et al.
7,715,919 B2	5/2010	Osorio et al.	8,016,776 B2	9/2011	Bourget et al.
7,717,932 B2	5/2010	McFarlin et al.	8,016,846 B2	9/2011	McFarlin et al.
7,729,733 B2	6/2010	Al-Ali et al.	8,019,400 B2	9/2011	Diab et al.
7,729,773 B2 *	6/2010	Sloan	8,021,299 B2	9/2011	Miesel et al.
		A61N 1/08	8,024,029 B2	9/2011	Drew et al.
		600/310	8,028,701 B2	10/2011	Al-Ali et al.
7,734,320 B2	6/2010	Al-Ali	8,029,765 B2	10/2011	Bellott et al.
7,761,127 B2	7/2010	Al-Ali et al.	8,036,727 B2	10/2011	Schurman et al.
7,761,128 B2	7/2010	Al-Ali et al.	8,036,728 B2	10/2011	Diab et al.
7,761,145 B2	7/2010	Virag et al.	8,046,040 B2	10/2011	Ali et al.
7,761,146 B2	7/2010	Carlson et al.	8,046,041 B2	10/2011	Diab et al.
7,764,982 B2	7/2010	Dalke et al.	8,046,042 B2	10/2011	Diab et al.
7,764,988 B2	7/2010	Drew et al.	8,048,040 B2	11/2011	Kiani
7,764,989 B2	7/2010	Carlson et al.	8,050,728 B2	11/2011	Al-Ali et al.
D621,516 S	8/2010	Kiani et al.	8,050,751 B2	11/2011	Zhang et al.
7,769,464 B2	8/2010	Gerber et al.	8,055,348 B2	11/2011	Heruth et al.
7,775,993 B2	8/2010	Heruth et al.	8,099,170 B2	1/2012	Jensen et al.
7,791,155 B2	9/2010	Diab	8,103,328 B2 *	1/2012	Turner
7,792,583 B2	9/2010	Miesel et al.			A61B 5/0478
7,801,581 B2	9/2010	Diab	8,108,033 B2	1/2012	Drew et al.
7,805,196 B2	9/2010	Miesel et al.	8,108,038 B2	1/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,809,434 B2	10/2010	Kofol et al.	RE43,169 E	2/2012	Parker
7,819,909 B2	10/2010	Goetz et al.	8,112,148 B2	2/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,822,452 B2	10/2010	Schurman et al.	8,112,153 B2	2/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,822,481 B2	10/2010	Gerber et al.	8,118,620 B2	2/2012	Al-Ali et al.
RE41,912 E	11/2010	Parker	8,121,694 B2	2/2012	Molnar et al.
7,844,313 B2	11/2010	Kiani et al.	8,126,528 B2	2/2012	Diab et al.
7,844,314 B2	11/2010	Al-Ali	8,128,572 B2	3/2012	Diab et al.
7,844,315 B2	11/2010	Al-Ali	8,130,105 B2	3/2012	Al-Ali et al.
7,853,322 B2	12/2010	Bourget et al.	8,135,473 B2	3/2012	Miesel et al.
7,865,222 B2	1/2011	Weber et al.	8,145,287 B2	3/2012	Diab et al.
7,865,244 B2	1/2011	Giftakis et al.	8,150,487 B2	4/2012	Diab et al.
7,873,497 B2	1/2011	Weber et al.	8,160,683 B2	4/2012	Shah et al.
7,880,606 B2	2/2011	Al-Ali	8,175,672 B2	5/2012	Parker
7,880,626 B2	2/2011	Al-Ali et al.	8,180,420 B2	5/2012	Diab et al.
7,881,798 B2	2/2011	Miesel et al.	8,182,443 B1	5/2012	Kiani
7,891,355 B2	2/2011	Al-Ali et al.	8,185,180 B2	5/2012	Diab et al.
7,894,868 B2	2/2011	Al-Ali et al.	8,187,181 B2	5/2012	Osorio et al.
7,899,507 B2	3/2011	Al-Ali et al.	8,190,223 B2	5/2012	Al-Ali et al.
7,899,518 B2	3/2011	Trepagnier et al.	8,190,227 B2	5/2012	Diab et al.
7,904,132 B2	3/2011	Weber et al.	8,190,251 B2	5/2012	Molnar et al.
7,904,168 B2	3/2011	Corndorf	8,200,340 B2	6/2012	Skelton et al.
7,909,772 B2	3/2011	Popov et al.	8,203,438 B2	6/2012	Kiani et al.
7,910,875 B2	3/2011	Al-Ali	8,203,704 B2	6/2012	Merritt et al.
7,912,537 B2	3/2011	Lee et al.	8,204,566 B2	6/2012	Schurman et al.
7,917,199 B2	3/2011	Drew et al.	8,209,009 B2	6/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,919,713 B2	4/2011	Al-Ali et al.	8,209,018 B2	6/2012	Osorio et al.
7,925,511 B2	4/2011	Li et al.	8,209,019 B2	6/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,933,646 B2	4/2011	Frei et al.	8,209,029 B2	6/2012	Gray et al.
7,933,658 B2	4/2011	Corndorf	8,214,035 B2	7/2012	Giftakis et al.
7,935,935 B2	5/2011	Roberts et al.	8,219,172 B2	7/2012	Schurman et al.
7,937,128 B2	5/2011	Al-Ali	8,219,206 B2	7/2012	Skelton et al.
7,937,129 B2	5/2011	Mason et al.	8,224,411 B2	7/2012	Al-Ali et al.
7,937,130 B2	5/2011	Diab et al.	8,228,181 B2	7/2012	Al-Ali
7,941,199 B2	5/2011	Kiani	8,229,533 B2	7/2012	Diab et al.
7,944,551 B2	5/2011	Addison et al.	8,229,559 B2	7/2012	Westendorp et al.
7,951,086 B2	5/2011	Flaherty et al.	8,231,556 B2	7/2012	Skelton et al.
			8,233,955 B2	7/2012	Al-Ali et al.
			8,244,325 B2	8/2012	Al-Ali et al.
			8,244,339 B2	8/2012	Shen et al.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,255,026 B1	8/2012	Al-Ali		8,489,196 B2	7/2013	Miesel et al.
8,255,027 B2	8/2012	Al-Ali et al.		8,489,364 B2	7/2013	Weber et al.
8,255,028 B2	8/2012	Al-Ali et al.		8,498,684 B2	7/2013	Weber et al.
8,260,577 B2	9/2012	Weber et al.		8,504,128 B2	8/2013	Blank et al.
8,265,723 B1	9/2012	McHale et al.		8,509,867 B2	8/2013	Workman et al.
8,265,769 B2	9/2012	Denison		8,515,509 B2	8/2013	Bruinsma et al.
8,274,360 B2	9/2012	Sampath et al.		8,515,510 B2	8/2013	MacLaughlin
8,287,451 B2*	10/2012	Hu	A61B 5/0002 600/301	8,515,550 B2	8/2013	Skelton et al.
				8,523,781 B2	9/2013	Al-Ali
				8,529,301 B2	9/2013	Al-Ali et al.
				8,532,727 B2	9/2013	Ali et al.
				8,532,728 B2	9/2013	Diab et al.
				8,532,757 B2	9/2013	Molnar et al.
				8,538,513 B2	9/2013	Molnar et al.
8,287,520 B2	10/2012	Drew et al.		8,538,705 B2	9/2013	Greenwald
8,290,596 B2	10/2012	Wei et al.		8,543,214 B2	9/2013	Osorio et al.
8,301,217 B2	10/2012	Al-Ali et al.		D692,145 S	10/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,301,233 B2	10/2012	Zhang et al.		8,547,209 B2	10/2013	Kiani et al.
8,306,596 B2	11/2012	Schurman et al.		8,548,548 B2	10/2013	Al-Ali
8,308,661 B2	11/2012	Miesel et al.		8,548,549 B2	10/2013	Schurman et al.
8,310,336 B2	11/2012	Muhsin et al.		8,548,550 B2	10/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,315,683 B2	11/2012	Al-Ali et al.		8,548,557 B2	10/2013	Garstka et al.
8,315,709 B2	11/2012	Corndorf		8,554,331 B2	10/2013	Gerber et al.
RE43,860 E	12/2012	Parker		8,560,032 B2	10/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,326,418 B2	12/2012	Sommer et al.		8,560,034 B1	10/2013	Diab et al.
8,326,431 B2	12/2012	Werder et al.		8,560,064 B2	10/2013	Bonner et al.
8,332,041 B2	12/2012	Skelton et al.		8,565,886 B2	10/2013	Nelson et al.
8,337,403 B2	12/2012	Al-Ali et al.		8,570,167 B2	10/2013	Al-Ali
8,340,769 B2	12/2012	Receveur et al.		8,570,503 B2	10/2013	Vo et al.
8,346,190 B2	1/2013	Corndorf		8,571,617 B2	10/2013	Reichgott et al.
8,346,330 B2	1/2013	Lamego		8,571,618 B1	10/2013	Lamego et al.
8,352,039 B2	1/2013	Davis et al.		8,571,619 B2	10/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,353,842 B2	1/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,577,431 B2	11/2013	Lamego et al.
8,355,766 B2	1/2013	MacNeish, III et al.		8,577,440 B2	11/2013	Afanasewicz et al.
8,359,080 B2	1/2013	Diab et al.		8,578,082 B2	11/2013	Medina et al.
8,359,094 B2	1/2013	Bonner et al.		8,579,786 B2	11/2013	Osorio et al.
8,364,223 B2	1/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,579,834 B2	11/2013	Davis et al.
8,364,226 B2	1/2013	Diab et al.		8,581,732 B2	11/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,364,272 B2	1/2013	Goetz		8,584,345 B2	11/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,374,665 B2	2/2013	Lamego		8,588,880 B2	11/2013	Abdul-Hafiz et al.
8,376,943 B2	2/2013	Kovach et al.		8,594,779 B2	11/2013	Denison et al.
8,380,314 B2	2/2013	Panken et al.		8,594,798 B2	11/2013	Osorio et al.
8,385,995 B2	2/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,600,467 B2	12/2013	Al-Ali et al.
8,385,996 B2	2/2013	Smith et al.		8,606,342 B2	12/2013	Diab
8,386,053 B2	2/2013	Kornet		8,615,299 B2	12/2013	Goetz
8,388,353 B2	3/2013	Kiani et al.		8,617,152 B2	12/2013	Werneth et al.
8,388,555 B2	3/2013	Panken et al.		8,626,255 B2	1/2014	Al-Ali et al.
8,396,526 B2*	3/2013	Benni	A61B 5/14553 600/323	8,630,691 B2	1/2014	Lamego et al.
				8,634,889 B2	1/2014	Al-Ali et al.
8,399,822 B2	3/2013	Al-Ali		8,641,631 B2	2/2014	Sierra et al.
8,400,290 B2	3/2013	Baker et al.		8,652,060 B2	2/2014	Al-Ali
8,401,602 B2	3/2013	Kiani		8,660,799 B2	2/2014	Watson et al.
8,401,666 B2	3/2013	Skelton et al.		8,663,107 B2	3/2014	Kiani
8,405,608 B2	3/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,666,468 B1	3/2014	Al-Ali
8,406,890 B2	3/2013	Goetz		8,666,505 B2	3/2014	O'Brien et al.
8,414,499 B2	4/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,667,967 B2	3/2014	Al-Ali et al.
8,418,524 B2	4/2013	Al-Ali		8,670,811 B2	3/2014	O'Reilly
8,419,982 B2	4/2013	Copp-Howland et al.		8,670,814 B2	3/2014	Diab et al.
8,423,106 B2	4/2013	Lamego et al.		8,671,237 B2	3/2014	Ma et al.
8,428,674 B2*	4/2013	Duffy	A61B 5/1455 600/310	8,676,286 B2	3/2014	Weber et al.
				8,682,407 B2	3/2014	Al-Ali
8,428,675 B2	4/2013	McKenna		RE44,823 E	4/2014	Parker
8,428,733 B2	4/2013	Carlson et al.		RE44,875 E	4/2014	Kiani et al.
8,428,744 B2	4/2013	Stancer et al.		8,688,185 B2*	4/2014	Scholl
8,428,967 B2	4/2013	Olsen et al.				A61B 5/14551 600/323
8,430,817 B1	4/2013	Al-Ali et al.				
8,437,825 B2	5/2013	Dalvi et al.		8,690,799 B2	4/2014	Telfort et al.
8,447,406 B2	5/2013	Wu et al.		8,700,112 B2	4/2014	Kiani
8,452,364 B2*	5/2013	Hannula	A61B 5/14552 600/322	8,700,122 B2	4/2014	Cordero et al.
				8,702,627 B2	4/2014	Telfort et al.
				8,706,179 B2	4/2014	Parker
8,455,290 B2	6/2013	Siskavich		8,706,181 B2	4/2014	Stypulkowski et al.
8,457,703 B2	6/2013	Al-Ali		8,708,934 B2	4/2014	Skelton et al.
8,457,707 B2	6/2013	Kiani		8,712,494 B1	4/2014	MacNeish, III et al.
8,463,349 B2	6/2013	Diab et al.		8,715,206 B2	5/2014	Telfort et al.
8,466,286 B2	6/2013	Bellott et al.		8,718,735 B2	5/2014	Lamego et al.
8,471,713 B2	6/2013	Poeze et al.		8,718,737 B2	5/2014	Diab et al.
8,473,020 B2	6/2013	Kiani et al.		8,718,738 B2	5/2014	Blank et al.
8,473,063 B2	6/2013	Gupta et al.		8,720,249 B2	5/2014	Al-Ali
8,483,787 B2	7/2013	Al-Ali et al.		8,721,541 B2	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.
8,485,979 B2	7/2013	Giftakis et al.				

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,721,542	B2	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	8,986,207	B2	3/2015	Li et al.
8,723,677	B1	5/2014	Kiani	8,989,831	B2	3/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,725,244	B2	5/2014	Miesel et al.	8,996,085	B2	3/2015	Kiani et al.
8,728,059	B2	5/2014	Karst et al.	8,998,809	B2	4/2015	Kiani
8,740,792	B1	6/2014	Kiani et al.	9,008,788	B2	4/2015	Jenison
8,744,587	B2	6/2014	Miesel et al.	9,028,429	B2	5/2015	Telfort et al.
8,754,776	B2	6/2014	Poeze et al.	9,037,207	B2	5/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,755,535	B2	6/2014	Telfort et al.	9,050,471	B2	6/2015	Skelton et al.
8,755,856	B2	6/2014	Diab et al.	9,060,721	B2	6/2015	Reichgott et al.
8,755,871	B2	6/2014	Weng et al.	9,066,666	B2	6/2015	Kiani
8,755,872	B1	6/2014	Marinow	9,066,680	B1	6/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,761,850	B2	6/2014	Lamego	9,072,474	B2	7/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,761,890	B2	6/2014	Gupta et al.	9,072,870	B2	7/2015	Wu et al.
8,764,671	B2	7/2014	Kiani	9,077,030	B2	7/2015	Norton et al.
8,768,423	B2	7/2014	Shakespeare et al.	9,078,560	B2	7/2015	Schurman et al.
8,768,446	B2	7/2014	Drew et al.	9,079,039	B2	7/2015	Carlson et al.
8,771,204	B2	7/2014	Telfort et al.	9,084,569	B2	7/2015	Weber et al.
8,777,634	B2	7/2014	Kiani et al.	9,095,316	B2	8/2015	Welch et al.
8,781,543	B2	7/2014	Diab et al.	9,106,038	B2	8/2015	Telfort et al.
8,781,544	B2	7/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,107,625	B2	8/2015	Telfort et al.
8,781,549	B2	7/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,107,626	B2	8/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,788,003	B2	7/2014	Schurman et al.	9,113,830	B2	8/2015	Galen et al.
8,790,268	B2	7/2014	Al-Ali	9,113,831	B2	8/2015	Al-Ali
8,792,991	B2	7/2014	Gerber et al.	9,113,832	B2	8/2015	Al-Ali
8,798,708	B2	8/2014	Tremblay	9,119,595	B2	9/2015	Lamego
8,798,764	B2	8/2014	Molnar et al.	9,119,597	B2	9/2015	Dripps et al.
8,801,613	B2	8/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,131,881	B2	9/2015	Diab et al.
8,805,465	B2	8/2014	Hodge et al.	9,131,882	B2	9/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,805,528	B2	8/2014	Corndorf	9,131,883	B2	9/2015	Al-Ali
8,805,537	B1	8/2014	Cong et al.	9,131,900	B2	9/2015	Afanasewicz et al.
8,812,098	B2	8/2014	Giftakis et al.	9,131,917	B2	9/2015	Telfort et al.
8,821,397	B2*	9/2014	Al-Ali 600/301	9,138,180	B1	9/2015	Coverston et al.
8,821,415	B2	9/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,138,182	B2	9/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,830,449	B1	9/2014	Lamego et al.	9,138,183	B2*	9/2015	McKenna A61B 5/01
8,831,700	B2	9/2014	Schurman et al.	9,138,192	B2	9/2015	Weber et al.
8,838,254	B2	9/2014	McClure et al.	9,142,117	B2	9/2015	Muhsin et al.
8,840,549	B2	9/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,149,635	B2	10/2015	Denison et al.
8,847,740	B2	9/2014	Kiani et al.	9,153,112	B1	10/2015	Kiani et al.
8,849,365	B2	9/2014	Smith et al.	9,153,121	B2	10/2015	Kiani et al.
8,852,094	B2	10/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,161,696	B2	10/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,852,095	B2	10/2014	Schlottau et al.	9,161,713	B2	10/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,852,994	B2	10/2014	Wojtczuk et al.	9,167,995	B2	10/2015	Lamego et al.
8,868,147	B2	10/2014	Stippick et al.	9,173,609	B2	11/2015	Nelson
8,868,150	B2	10/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,176,141	B2	11/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,868,173	B2	10/2014	Nelson et al.	9,179,876	B2	11/2015	Ochs et al.
8,868,212	B2	10/2014	Gray	9,186,102	B2	11/2015	Bruinsma et al.
8,870,792	B2	10/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,186,519	B2	11/2015	Kivi
8,880,576	B2	11/2014	Ochs et al.	9,192,312	B2	11/2015	Al-Ali
8,886,271	B2	11/2014	Kiani et al.	9,192,329	B2	11/2015	Al-Ali
8,886,323	B2	11/2014	Wu et al.	9,192,351	B1	11/2015	Telfort et al.
8,888,539	B2	11/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,195,385	B2	11/2015	Al-Ali et al.
8,888,708	B2	11/2014	Diab et al.	9,204,794	B2	12/2015	Lisogurski et al.
8,892,180	B2	11/2014	Weber et al.	9,209,824	B2	12/2015	Shen et al.
8,892,207	B2	11/2014	Nelson et al.	9,211,072	B2	12/2015	Kiani
8,897,847	B2	11/2014	Al-Ali	9,211,095	B1	12/2015	Al-Ali
8,898,037	B2	11/2014	Watson et al.	9,211,411	B2	12/2015	Wu et al.
8,909,310	B2	12/2014	Lamego et al.	9,218,454	B2	12/2015	Kiani et al.
8,911,377	B2	12/2014	Al-Ali	9,220,409	B2	12/2015	Lisogurski
8,912,909	B2	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,220,436	B2	12/2015	Sandmore et al.
8,914,115	B2	12/2014	Giftakis et al.	9,226,696	B2	1/2016	Kiani
8,914,119	B2	12/2014	Wu et al.	9,226,709	B2	1/2016	Montague
8,918,176	B2	12/2014	Nelson et al.	9,241,662	B2	1/2016	Al-Ali et al.
8,920,317	B2	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,245,668	B1	1/2016	Vo et al.
8,921,699	B2	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,247,896	B2	2/2016	Dripps et al.
8,922,382	B2	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.	9,259,160	B2	2/2016	Watson et al.
8,922,788	B2	12/2014	Addison et al.	9,259,185	B2	2/2016	Abdul-Hafiz et al.
8,929,964	B2	1/2015	Al-Ali et al.	9,267,572	B2	2/2016	Barker et al.
8,936,630	B2	1/2015	Denison et al.	9,267,875	B2	2/2016	Yap et al.
8,941,523	B1	1/2015	Shen et al.	9,277,880	B2	3/2016	Poeze et al.
8,942,777	B2	1/2015	Diab et al.	9,289,136	B2	3/2016	Addison et al.
8,948,834	B2	2/2015	Diab et al.	9,289,167	B2	3/2016	Diab et al.
8,948,835	B2	2/2015	Diab	9,295,421	B2	3/2016	Kiani et al.
8,958,870	B2	2/2015	Gerber et al.	9,307,928	B1	4/2016	Al-Ali et al.
8,965,471	B2	2/2015	Lamego	9,314,168	B2	4/2016	Watson et al.
8,983,564	B2	3/2015	Al-Ali	9,323,894	B2	4/2016	Kiani
				D755,392	S	5/2016	Hwang et al.
				9,326,712	B1	5/2016	Kiani
				9,327,070	B2	5/2016	Skelton et al.
				9,333,316	B2	5/2016	Kiani

(56)		References Cited				
		U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS				
9,333,350	B2	5/2016	Rise et al.	2008/0255469	A1 10/2008	Shieh et al.
9,339,220	B2	5/2016	Lamego et al.	2008/0285029	A1 11/2008	Benni et al.
9,341,565	B2	5/2016	Lamego et al.	2008/0294063	A1 11/2008	Bibian et al.
9,348,974	B2	5/2016	Goetz	2008/0300469	A1 12/2008	Kuo et al.
9,351,673	B2	5/2016	Diab et al.	2008/0300473	A1 12/2008	Benni
9,351,675	B2	5/2016	Al-Ali et al.	2008/0300474	A1 12/2008	Benni et al.
9,351,688	B2	5/2016	Iyer et al.	2009/0018427	A1 1/2009	Causevic et al.
9,357,934	B2	6/2016	Watson et al.	2009/0018429	A1 1/2009	Saliga et al.
9,357,949	B2	6/2016	Drew	2009/0036799	A1 2/2009	Sandhu et al.
9,364,181	B2*	6/2016	Kiani A61B 5/0478	2009/0088619	A1* 4/2009	Turner A61B 5/0478 600/383
9,368,671	B2	6/2016	Wojtczuk et al.	2009/0108205	A1 4/2009	Duffy et al.
9,370,325	B2	6/2016	Al-Ali et al.	2009/0182209	A1 7/2009	Benni
9,370,326	B2	6/2016	McHale et al.	2009/0247984	A1 10/2009	Lamego et al.
9,370,335	B2	6/2016	Al-ali et al.	2009/0275813	A1 11/2009	Davis
9,375,185	B2	6/2016	Ali et al.	2009/0275844	A1 11/2009	Al-Ali
2002/0019588	A1	2/2002	Marro et al.	2009/0281403	A1 11/2009	Benni
2002/0029005	A1	3/2002	Levendowski et al.	2009/0299157	A1 12/2009	Telfort et al.
2002/0082513	A1	6/2002	Ennen et al.	2010/0004518	A1 1/2010	Vo et al.
2002/0085174	A1	7/2002	Bolger et al.	2010/0030040	A1 2/2010	Poeze et al.
2002/0091335	A1	7/2002	John et al.	2010/0049018	A1* 2/2010	Duffy A61B 5/1455 600/323
2002/0123693	A1	9/2002	Lange et al.	2010/0063438	A1* 3/2010	Bengtsson A61M 5/14248 604/66
2002/0183634	A1	12/2002	Rantala et al.	2010/0069725	A1 3/2010	Al-Ali
2002/0188216	A1	12/2002	Kayyali et al.	2010/0130840	A1* 5/2010	Isaacson A61B 5/14553 600/323
2003/0069516	A1	4/2003	Becker et al.	2010/0261979	A1 10/2010	Kiani
2003/0145854	A1	8/2003	Hickle	2010/0317936	A1 12/2010	Al-Ali et al.
2003/0158587	A1	8/2003	Esteller et al.	2011/0001605	A1 1/2011	Kiani et al.
2003/0204148	A1	10/2003	Lange et al.	2011/0082711	A1 4/2011	Poeze et al.
2003/0225323	A1*	12/2003	Kiani A61B 5/0478 600/323	2011/0087083	A1 4/2011	Poeze et al.
2004/0030258	A1*	2/2004	Williams A61B 5/0478 600/544	2011/0105854	A1 5/2011	Kiani et al.
2004/0073098	A1	4/2004	Geva et al.	2011/0172967	A1 7/2011	Al-Ali et al.
2004/0073129	A1	4/2004	Caldwell et al.	2011/0208015	A1 8/2011	Welch et al.
2004/0082862	A1*	4/2004	Chance A61B 5/0059 600/473	2011/0209915	A1 9/2011	Telfort et al.
2004/0082876	A1	4/2004	Viertio-Oja et al.	2011/0213212	A1 9/2011	Al-Ali
2004/0167418	A1	8/2004	Nguyen et al.	2011/0230733	A1 9/2011	Al-Ali
2004/0193068	A1	9/2004	Burton et al.	2011/0237911	A1 9/2011	Lamego et al.
2004/0243017	A1	12/2004	Causevic	2011/0237969	A1 9/2011	Eckerbom et al.
2004/0267153	A1	12/2004	Bergethon	2012/0041316	A1 2/2012	Al-Ali et al.
2005/0010116	A1	1/2005	Korhonen et al.	2012/0046557	A1 2/2012	Kiani
2005/0059899	A1	3/2005	Merilainen et al.	2012/0059267	A1 3/2012	Lamego et al.
2005/0081847	A1	4/2005	Lee et al.	2012/0083673	A1* 4/2012	Al-Ali A61B 5/0006 600/301
2005/0090754	A1	4/2005	Wolff et al.	2012/0088984	A1* 4/2012	Al-Ali A61B 5/0476 600/301
2005/0113704	A1	5/2005	Lawson et al.	2012/0116175	A1 5/2012	Al-Ali et al.
2005/0119547	A1	6/2005	Shastri et al.	2012/0165629	A1 6/2012	Merritt et al.
2005/0217674	A1	10/2005	Burton et al.	2012/0179006	A1 7/2012	Jansen et al.
2005/0277819	A1*	12/2005	Kiani A61B 5/0478 600/324	2012/0209082	A1 8/2012	Al-Ali
2006/0084852	A1*	4/2006	Mason A61B 5/14552 600/344	2012/0209084	A1 8/2012	Olsen et al.
2006/0100538	A1	5/2006	Genger et al.	2012/0227739	A1 9/2012	Kiani
2006/0116556	A1	6/2006	Duhamel	2012/0265039	A1 10/2012	Kiani
2006/0167368	A1	7/2006	Sarkela	2012/0283524	A1 11/2012	Kiani et al.
2006/0189861	A1	8/2006	Chen et al.	2012/0286955	A1 11/2012	Welch et al.
2006/0217628	A1	9/2006	Huiku	2012/0296178	A1 11/2012	Lamego et al.
2006/0235315	A1	10/2006	Akselrod	2012/0302894	A1 11/2012	Diab et al.
2006/0241356	A1	10/2006	Flaherty	2012/0319816	A1 12/2012	Al-Ali
2006/0241562	A1	10/2006	John et al.	2012/0330112	A1 12/2012	Lamego et al.
2006/0293608	A1	12/2006	Rothman et al.	2013/0023775	A1 1/2013	Lamego et al.
2007/0010755	A1	1/2007	Sarkela et al.	2013/0041591	A1 2/2013	Lamego
2007/0010756	A1	1/2007	Viertio-Oja	2013/0045685	A1 2/2013	Kiani
2007/0010795	A1	1/2007	Sarkela et al.	2013/0046204	A1 2/2013	Lamego et al.
2007/0185407	A1	8/2007	Xu et al.	2013/0060108	A1 3/2013	Schurman et al.
2007/0208269	A1*	9/2007	Mumford A61B 5/0002 600/546	2013/0060147	A1 3/2013	Welch et al.
2007/0244721	A1	10/2007	Sackner-Bernstein et al.	2013/0079610	A1 3/2013	Al-Ali
2007/0249952	A1	10/2007	Rubin et al.	2013/0096405	A1 4/2013	Garfio
2007/0282478	A1	12/2007	Al-Ali et al.	2013/0096936	A1 4/2013	Sampath et al.
2008/0017800	A1	1/2008	Benni	2013/0109935	A1 5/2013	Al-Ali et al.
2008/0200786	A1*	8/2008	Berndsen A61B 5/14552 600/344	2013/0162433	A1 6/2013	Muhsin et al.
2008/0221461	A1	9/2008	Zhou et al.	2013/0178749	A1 7/2013	Lamego
2008/0234597	A1	9/2008	Becker et al.	2013/0190581	A1 7/2013	Al-Ali et al.
				2013/0197328	A1 8/2013	Diab et al.
				2013/0211214	A1 8/2013	Olsen
				2013/0243021	A1 9/2013	Siskavich
				2013/0253334	A1 9/2013	Al-Ali et al.
				2013/0274571	A1 10/2013	Diab et al.
				2013/0296672	A1 11/2013	O'Neil et al.

(56)	References Cited		2014/0336481 A1	11/2014	Shakespeare et al.	
			2014/0357966 A1	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.	
	U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS		2014/0371548 A1*	12/2014	Al-Ali	A61B 5/0006 600/301
	2013/0317327 A1	11/2013	Al-Ali et al.	2014/0371632 A1	12/2014	Al-Ali et al.
	2013/0317370 A1	11/2013	Dalvi et al.	2014/0378784 A1	12/2014	Kiani et al.
	2013/0324808 A1	12/2013	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0005600 A1	1/2015	Blank et al.
	2013/0324817 A1	12/2013	Diab	2015/0011907 A1	1/2015	Purdon et al.
	2013/0331670 A1	12/2013	Kiani	2015/0012231 A1	1/2015	Poeze et al.
	2013/0338461 A1	12/2013	Lamego et al.	2015/0018650 A1	1/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0012100 A1	1/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0025406 A1	1/2015	Al-Ali
	2014/0012153 A1	1/2014	Greenwald	2015/0032029 A1	1/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0025306 A1	1/2014	Weber et al.	2015/0038812 A1*	2/2015	Ayaz G06F 3/015 600/328
	2014/0031650 A1	1/2014	Weber et al.	2015/0038859 A1	2/2015	Dalvi et al.
	2014/0034353 A1	2/2014	Ali-Ali et al.	2015/0045637 A1	2/2015	Dalvi
	2014/0051952 A1	2/2014	Reichgott et al.	2015/0051462 A1	2/2015	Olsen
	2014/0051953 A1	2/2014	Lamego et al.	2015/0080754 A1	3/2015	Purdon et al.
	2014/0051954 A1	2/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0087936 A1	3/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0058230 A1	2/2014	Abdul-Hafiz et al.	2015/0094546 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali
	2014/0066783 A1	3/2014	Kiani et al.	2015/0097701 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0073167 A1	3/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0099950 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0077956 A1	3/2014	Sampath et al.	2015/0099951 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0081097 A1	3/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0099955 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0081100 A1	3/2014	Muhsin et al.	2015/0101844 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0081175 A1	3/2014	Telfort	2015/0106121 A1	4/2015	Muhsin et al.
	2014/0094667 A1	4/2014	Schurman et al.	2015/0112151 A1	4/2015	Muhsin et al.
	2014/0100434 A1	4/2014	Diab et al.	2015/0116076 A1	4/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0114199 A1	4/2014	Lamego et al.	2015/0126830 A1	5/2015	Schurman et al.
	2014/0120564 A1	5/2014	Workman et al.	2015/0133755 A1	5/2015	Smith et al.
	2014/0121482 A1	5/2014	Merritt et al.	2015/0140863 A1	5/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0121483 A1	5/2014	Kiani	2015/0141781 A1	5/2015	Weber et al.
	2014/0125495 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali	2015/0165312 A1	6/2015	Kiani
	2014/0127137 A1	5/2014	Bellott et al.	2015/0196237 A1	7/2015	Lamego
	2014/0128696 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali	2015/0201874 A1	7/2015	Diab
	2014/0128699 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0208966 A1	7/2015	Al-Ali
	2014/0129702 A1	5/2014	Lamego et al.	2015/0216459 A1	8/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0135588 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0230755 A1	8/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0142399 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0238722 A1	8/2015	Al-Ali
	2014/0142401 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0245773 A1	9/2015	Lamego et al.
	2014/0142402 A1	5/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0245794 A1	9/2015	Al-Ali
	2014/0155712 A1	6/2014	Lamego et al.	2015/0257689 A1	9/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0163344 A1	6/2014	Al-Ali	2015/0272496 A1*	10/2015	Klappert A61B 5/486 600/545
	2014/0163402 A1	6/2014	Lamego et al.	2015/0272514 A1	10/2015	Kiani et al.
	2014/0166076 A1	6/2014	Kiani et al.	2015/0351697 A1	12/2015	Weber et al.
	2014/0171763 A1	6/2014	Diab	2015/0351704 A1	12/2015	Kiani et al.
	2014/0180038 A1	6/2014	Kiani	2015/0359429 A1	12/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0180154 A1	6/2014	Sierra et al.	2015/0366472 A1	12/2015	Kiani
	2014/0194709 A1	7/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0366507 A1	12/2015	Blank
	2014/0194711 A1	7/2014	Al-Ali	2015/0374298 A1	12/2015	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0194766 A1	7/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2015/0380875 A1	12/2015	Coverston et al.
	2014/0200420 A1	7/2014	Al-Ali	2016/0000362 A1	1/2016	Diab et al.
	2014/0200422 A1	7/2014	Weber et al.	2016/0007930 A1	1/2016	Weber et al.
	2014/0206963 A1	7/2014	Al-Ali	2016/0029932 A1	2/2016	Al-Ali
	2014/0213864 A1	7/2014	Abdul-Hafiz et al.	2016/0029933 A1	2/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0243627 A1	8/2014	Diab et al.	2016/0045118 A1	2/2016	Kiani
	2014/0266790 A1	9/2014	Al-Ali et al.	2016/0051205 A1	2/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0275808 A1	9/2014	Poeze et al.	2016/0058338 A1	3/2016	Schurman et al.
	2014/0275835 A1	9/2014	Lamego et al.	2016/0058347 A1	3/2016	Reichgott et al.
	2014/0275871 A1	9/2014	Lamego et al.	2016/0066823 A1	3/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0275872 A1	9/2014	Merritt et al.	2016/0066824 A1	3/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0275881 A1	9/2014	Lamego et al.	2016/0066879 A1	3/2016	Telfort et al.
	2014/0275893 A1*	9/2014	Booker A61B 5/684 600/340	2016/0072429 A1	3/2016	Kiani et al.
	2014/0288400 A1	9/2014	Diab et al.	2016/0073967 A1	3/2016	Lamego et al.
	2014/0296664 A1	10/2014	Bruinsma et al.	2016/0081552 A1	3/2016	Wojtczuk et al.
	2014/0303459 A1*	10/2014	Wada A61B 5/0402 600/301	2016/0095543 A1	4/2016	Telfort et al.
	2014/0303520 A1	10/2014	Telfort et al.	2016/0095548 A1	4/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0309506 A1	10/2014	Lamego et al.	2016/0103598 A1	4/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0309559 A1	10/2014	Telfort et al.	2016/0113527 A1	4/2016	Al-Ali et al.
	2014/0316218 A1*	10/2014	Purdon A61B 5/4866 600/301	2016/0143548 A1	5/2016	Al-Ali
	2014/0316228 A1	10/2014	Blank et al.	2016/0166210 A1	6/2016	Al-Ali
	2014/0323825 A1	10/2014	Al-Ali et al.			
	2014/0323897 A1	10/2014	Brown et al.			
	2014/0323898 A1	10/2014	Purdon et al.			
	2014/0330092 A1	11/2014	Al-Ali et al.			
	2014/0330098 A1	11/2014	Merritt et al.			
	2014/0330099 A1	11/2014	Al-Ali et al.			
				FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS		
				EP	638193	2/1995
				EP	1250886	10/2002
				EP	1624798	11/2004
				EP	1779257	5/2007

(56)

References Cited

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO	WO 91/09372	6/1991
WO	WO 91/19453	12/1991
WO	WO 92/02176	2/1992
WO	WO 93/21615	10/1993
WO	WO 99/08589	2/1999
WO	WO 00/21432	10/1999
WO	WO 00/21435	4/2000
WO	WO 00/56211	9/2000
WO	WO 00/56212	9/2000
WO	WO 01/30414	5/2001
WO	WO 2004/028362	4/2004
WO	WO 2004/054441	7/2004
WO	WO 2007/059248	5/2007
WO	WO 2007/140535	12/2007
WO	WO 2007/140536	12/2007
WO	WO 2007/149553	12/2007
WO	WO 2008/015449	2/2008

WO	WO 2008/040846	4/2008
WO	WO 2008/043365	4/2008
WO	WO 2008/109694	9/2008
WO	WO 2008/109699	9/2008
WO	WO 2008/119029	10/2008
WO	WO 2008/119031	10/2008
WO	WO 2008/122082	10/2008
WO	WO 2008/138340	11/2008

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Partial International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/US2011/053540, date of mailing: Jan. 30, 2012, in 4 pages.
 International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/US2011/053540, date of mailing: May 3, 2012, in 14 pages.
 International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/US2011/053540, date of mailing: Apr. 2, 2013, in 9 pages.

* cited by examiner

FIG. 1A

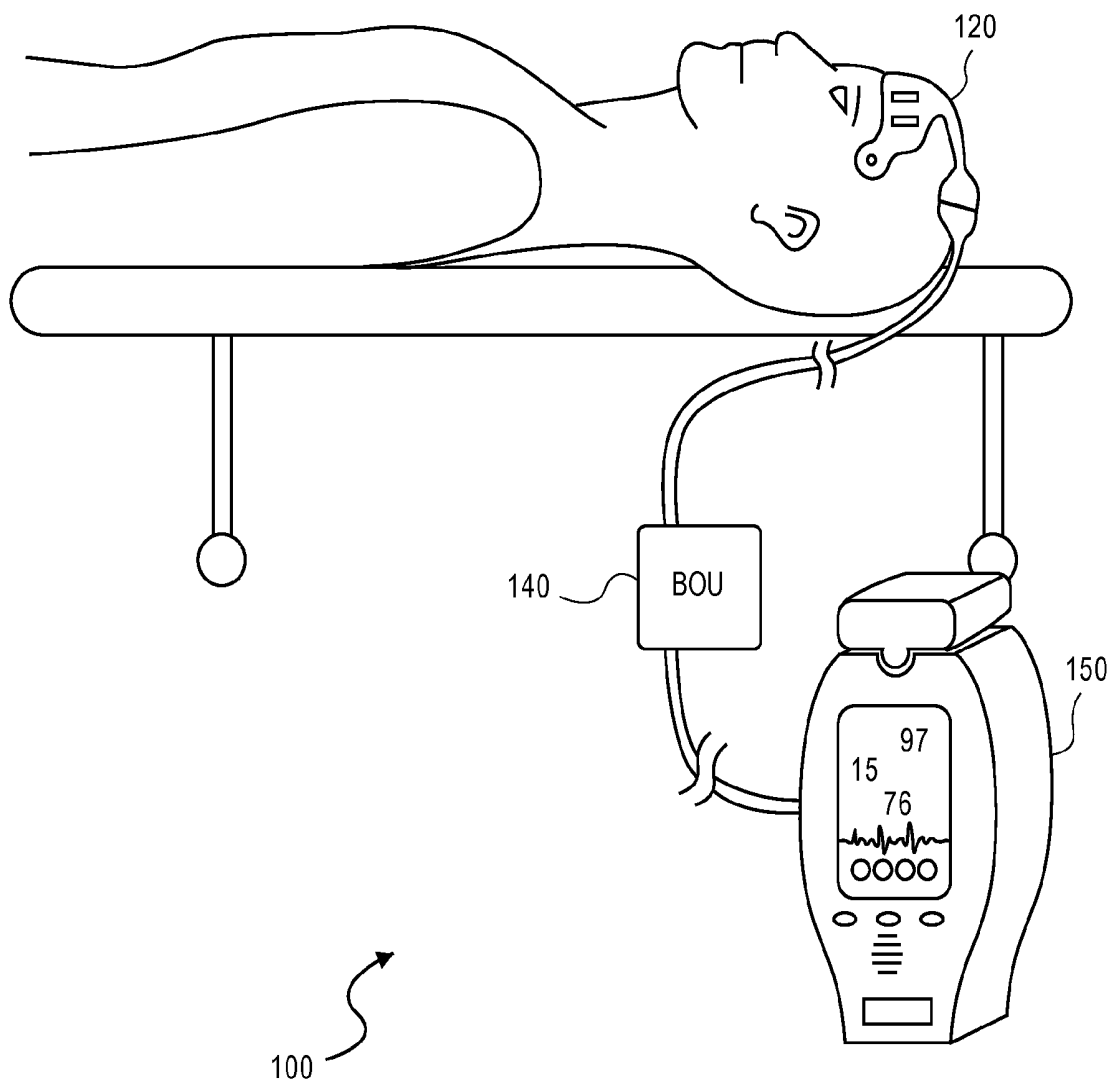
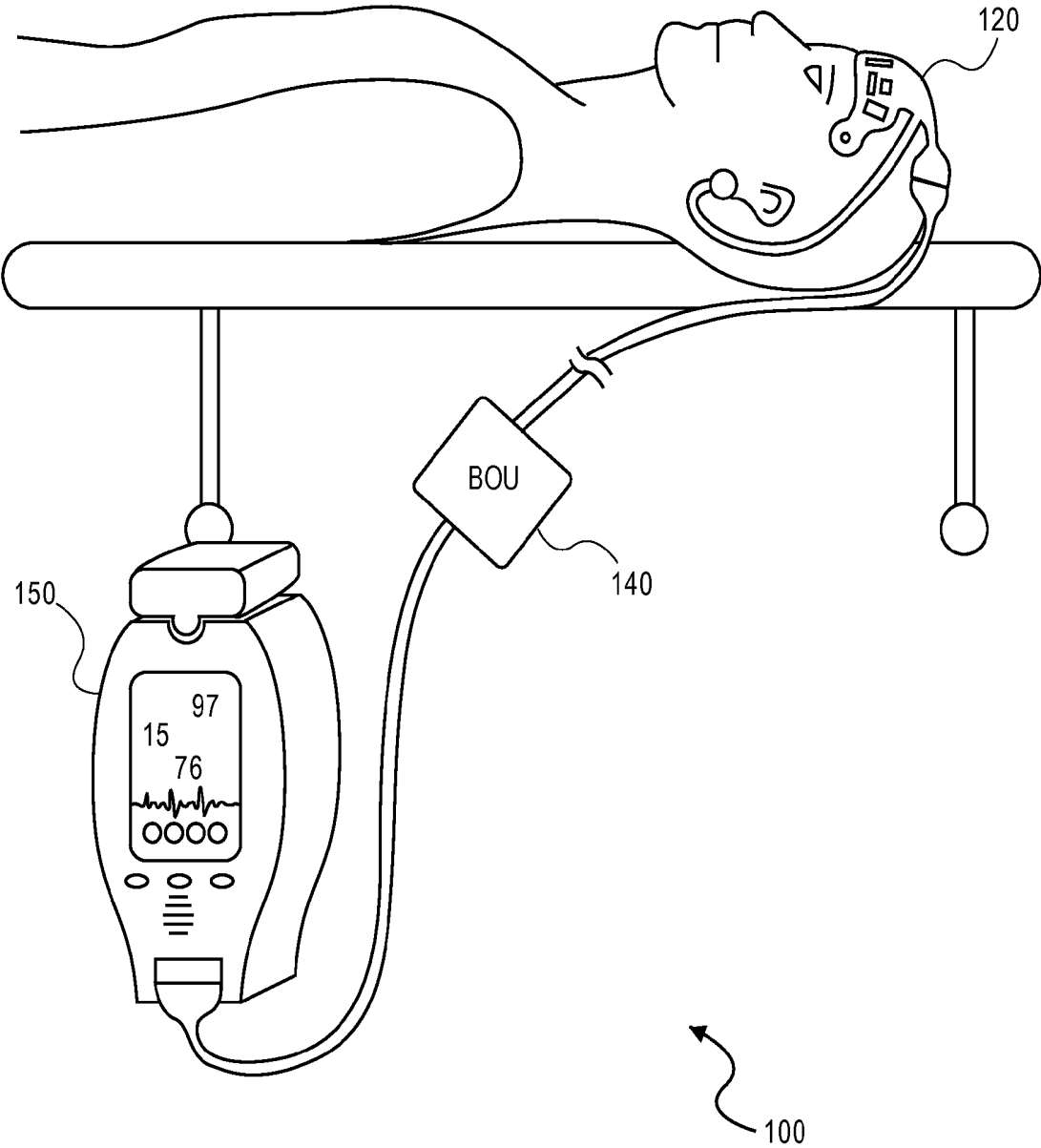


FIG. 1B



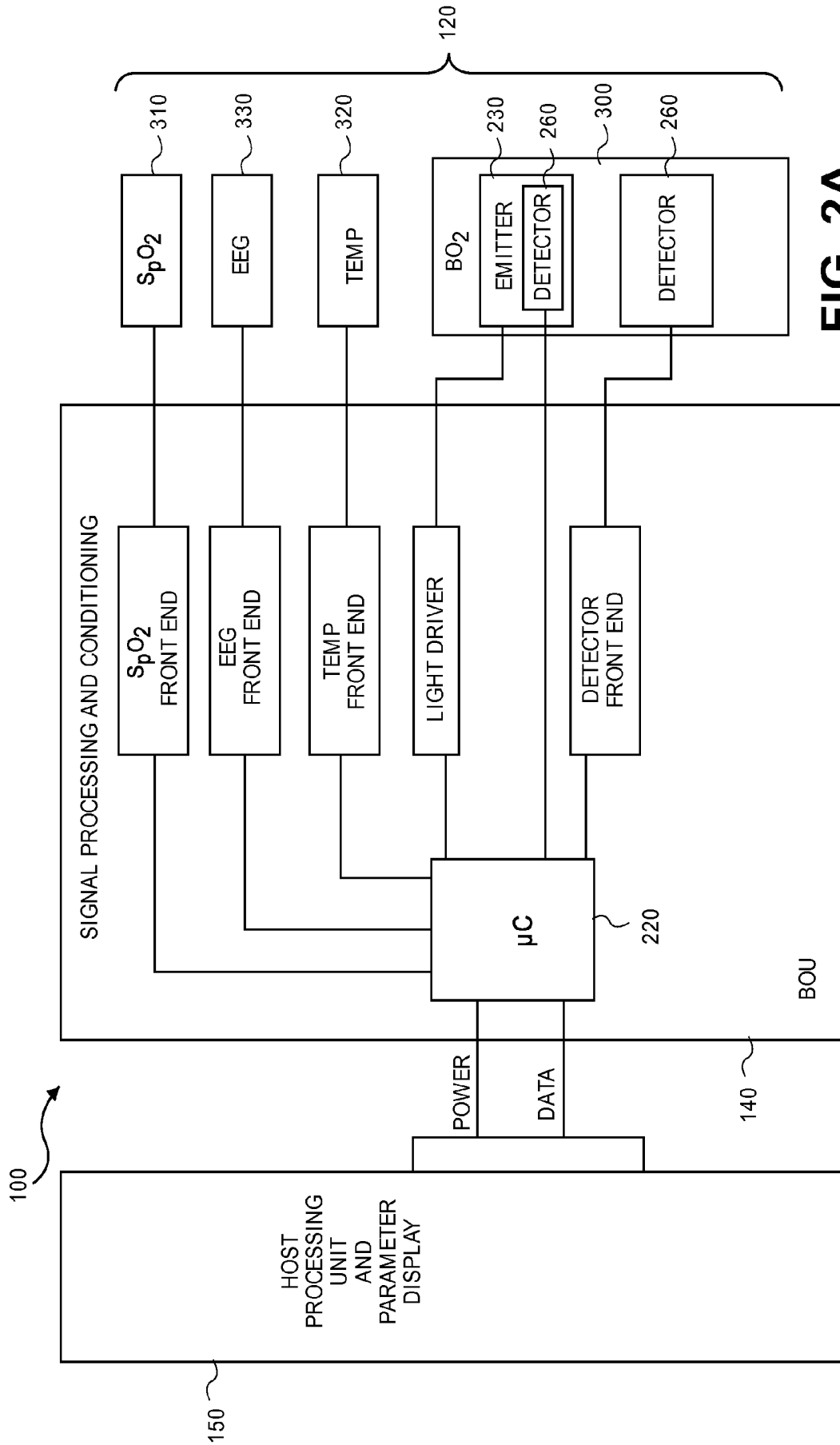


FIG. 2A

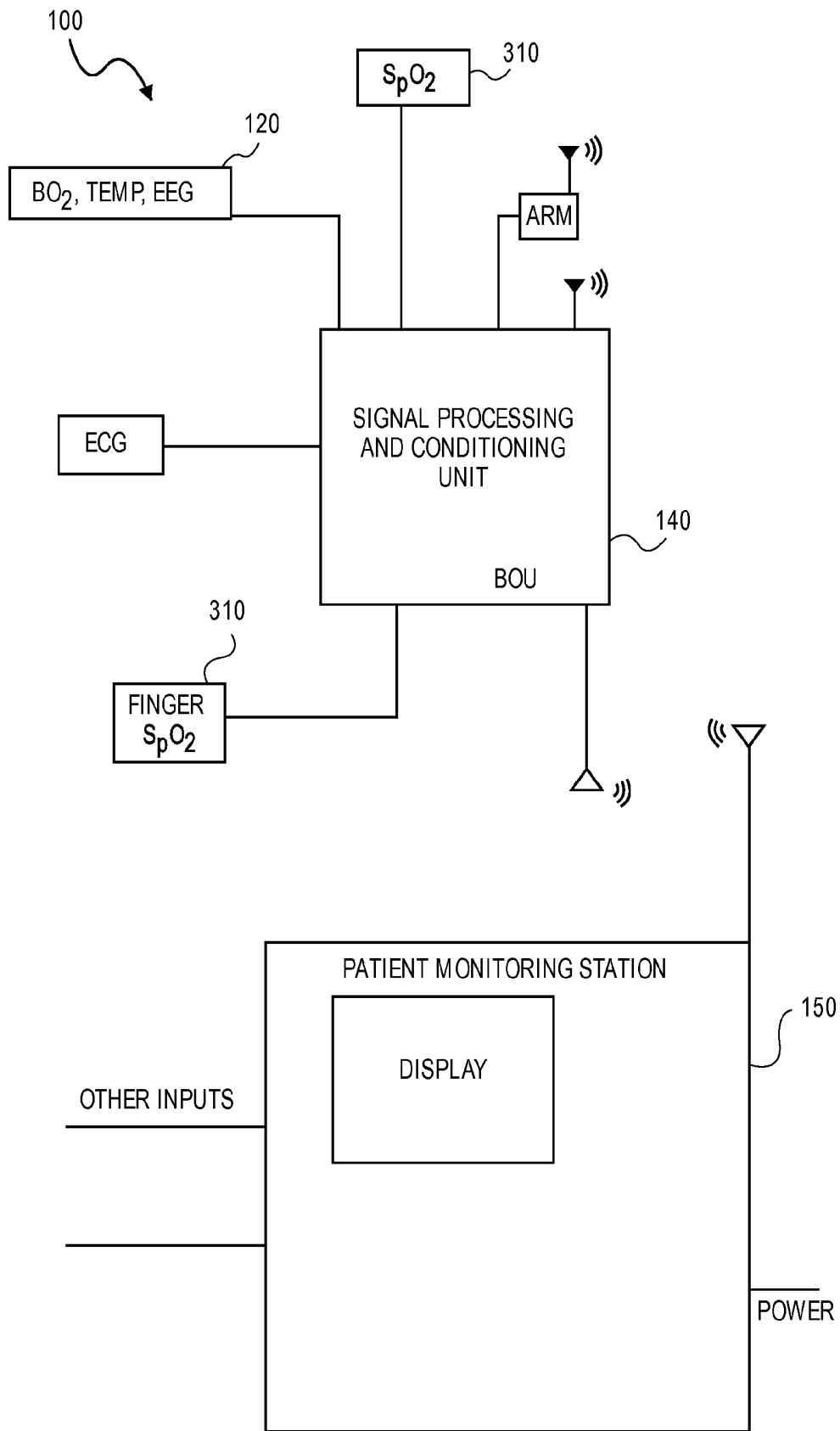


FIG. 2B

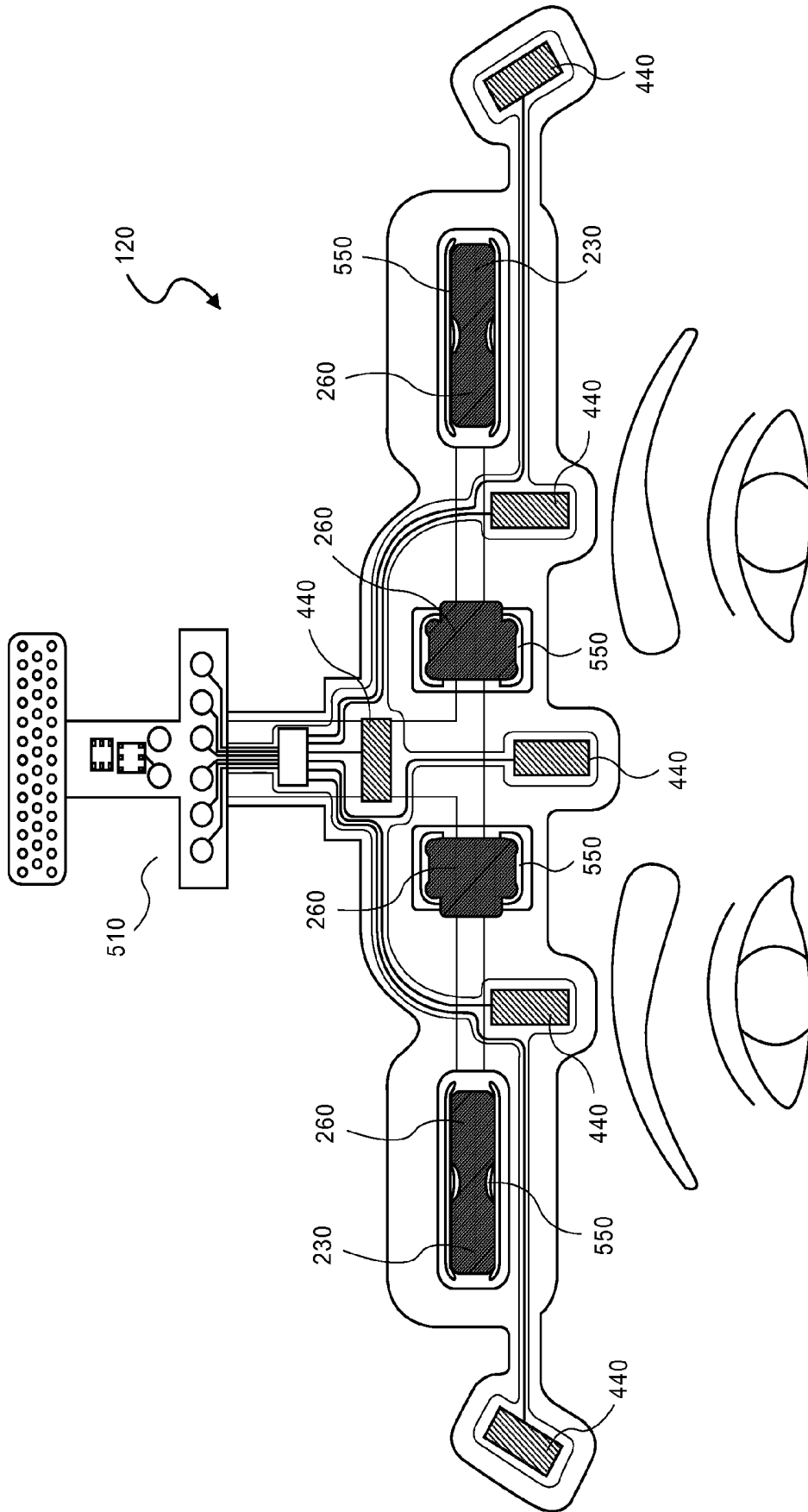


FIG. 3A

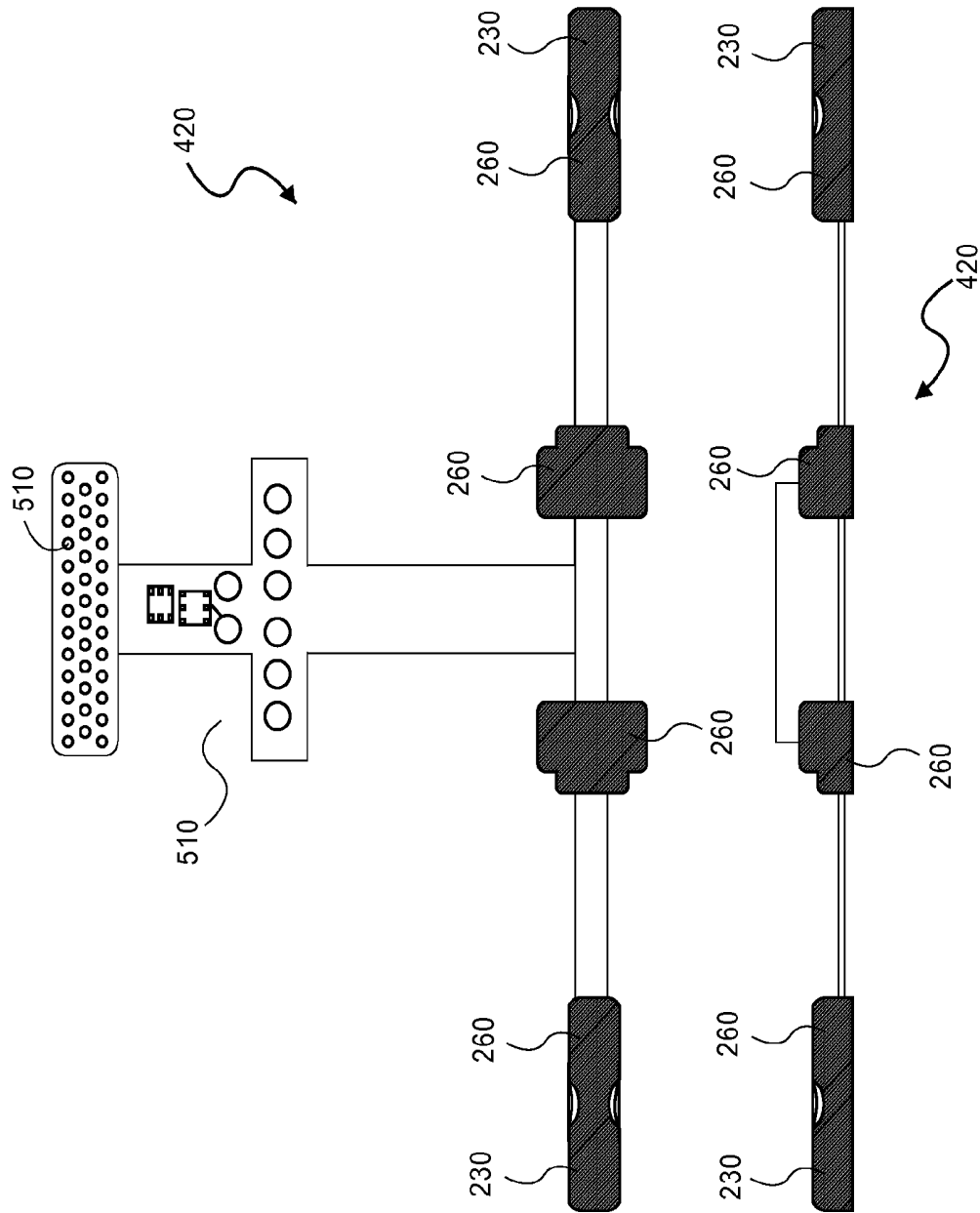


FIG. 3B

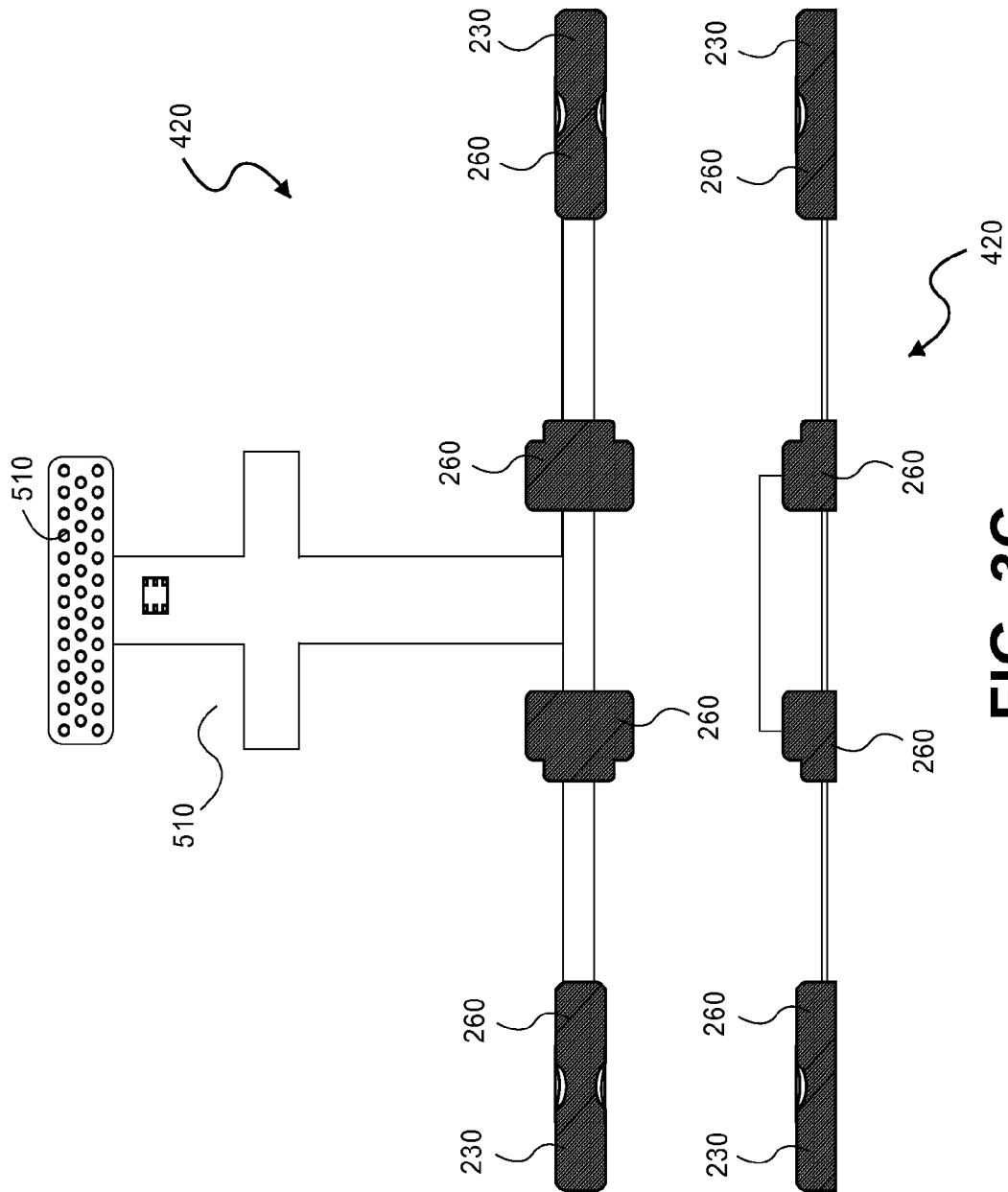


FIG. 3C

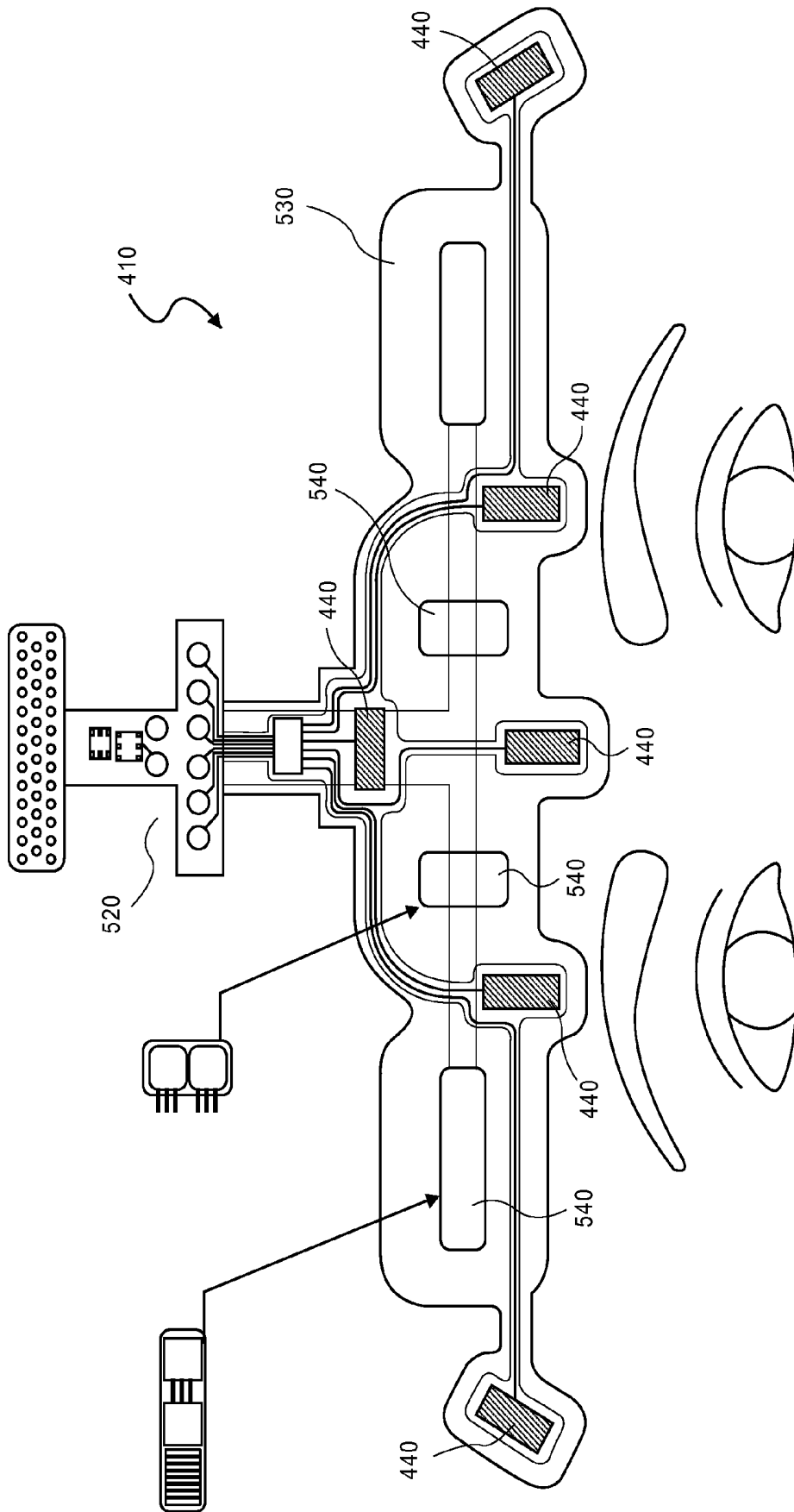


FIG. 3D

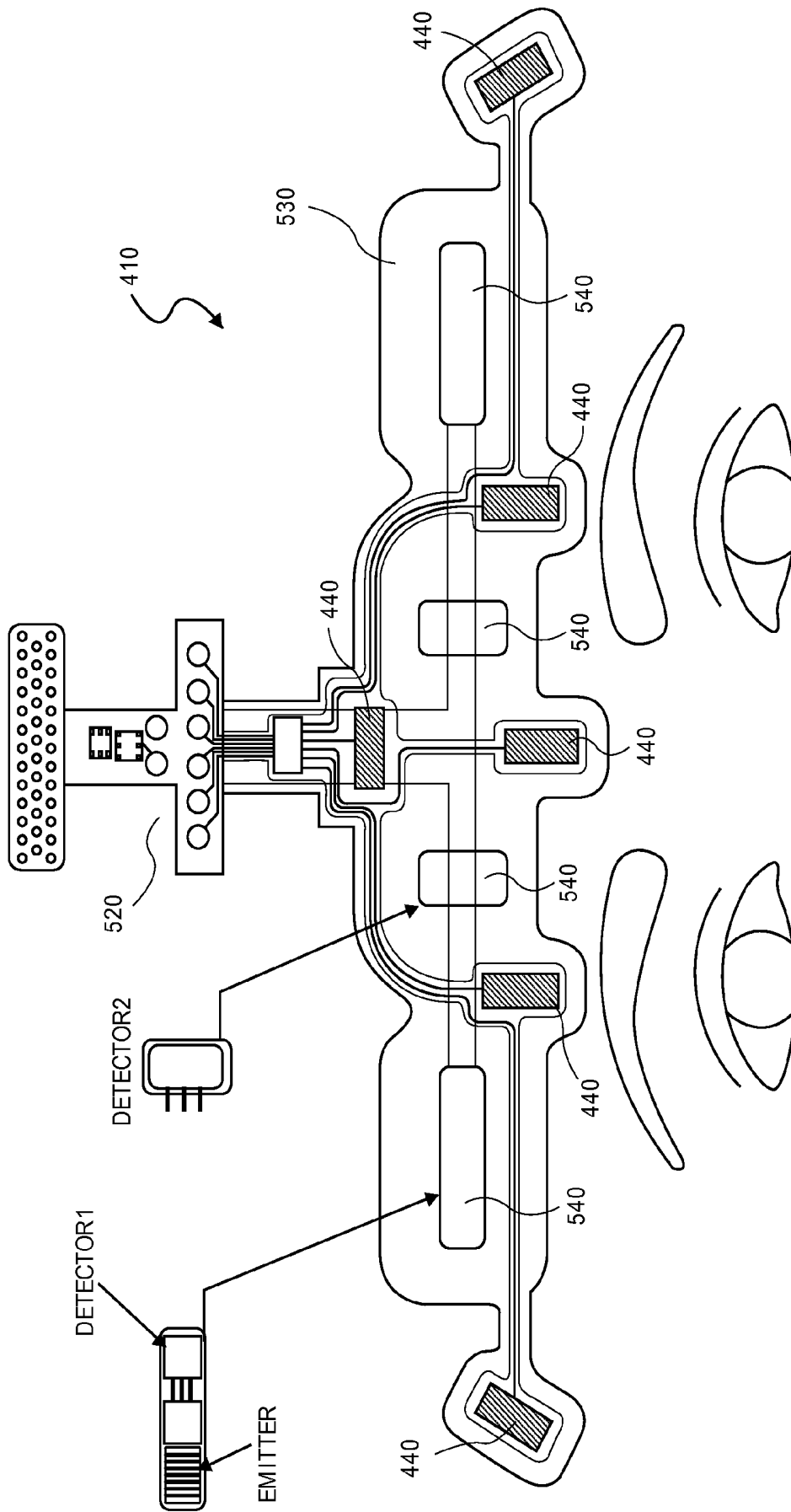


FIG. 3E

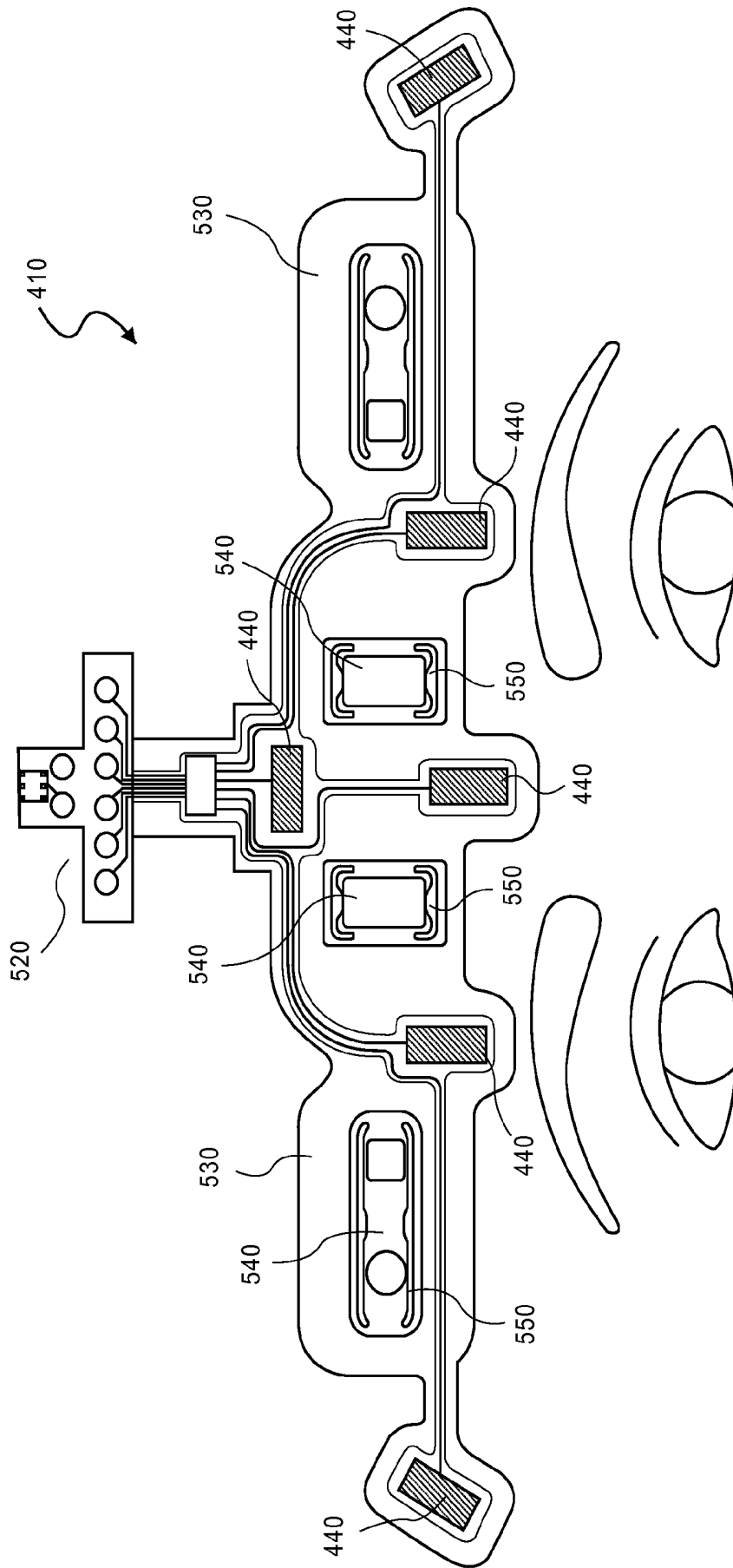


FIG. 3F

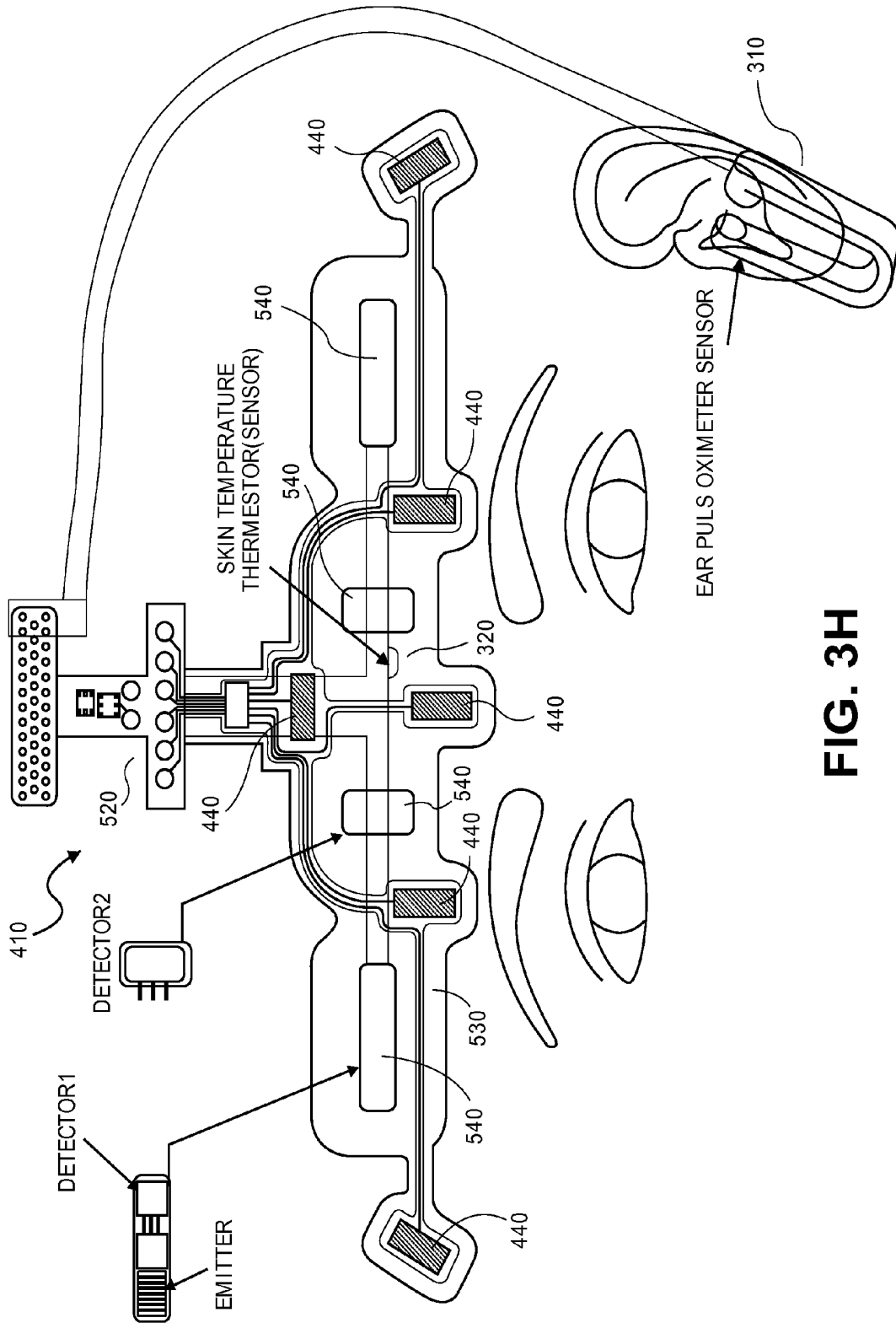


FIG. 3H

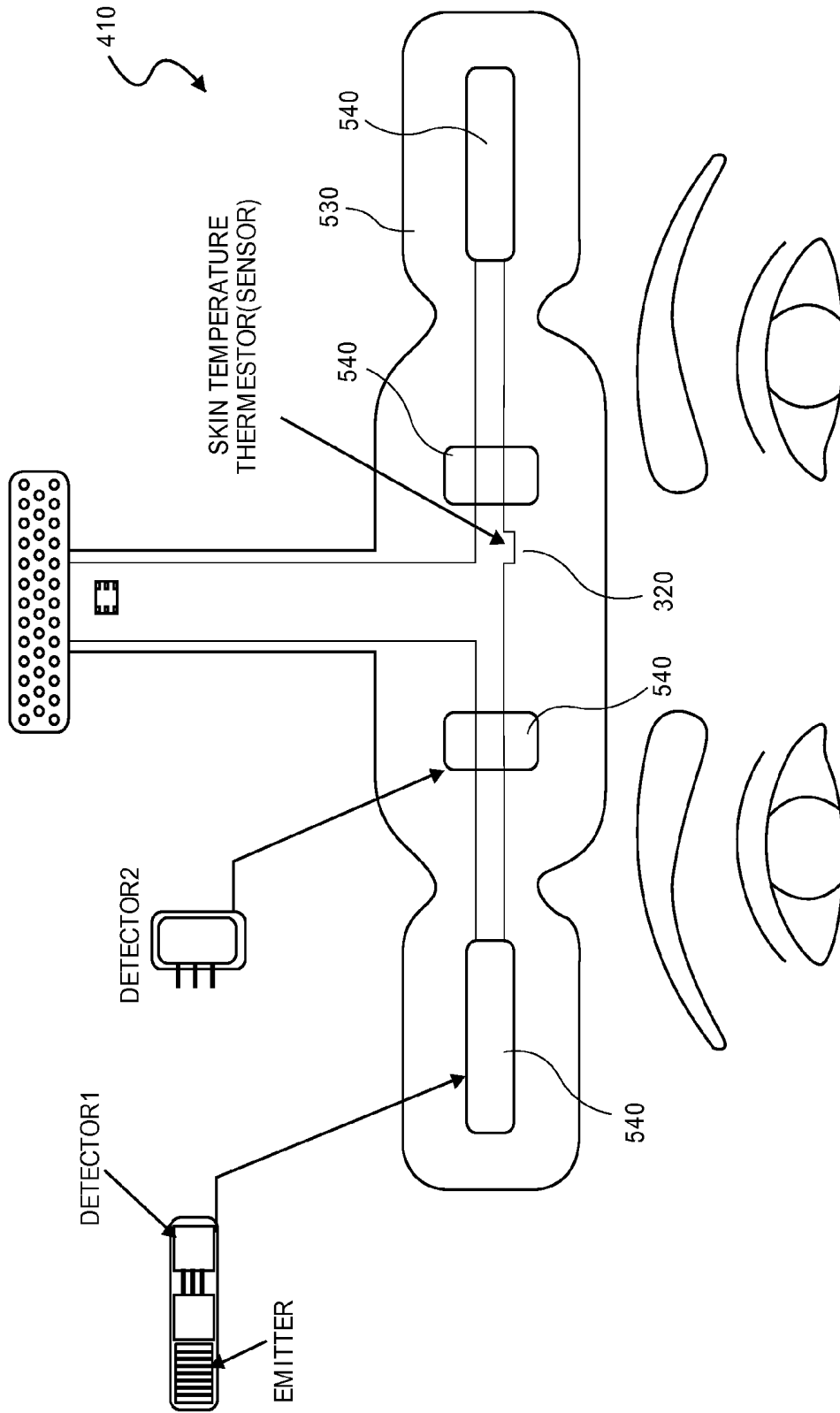


FIG. 31

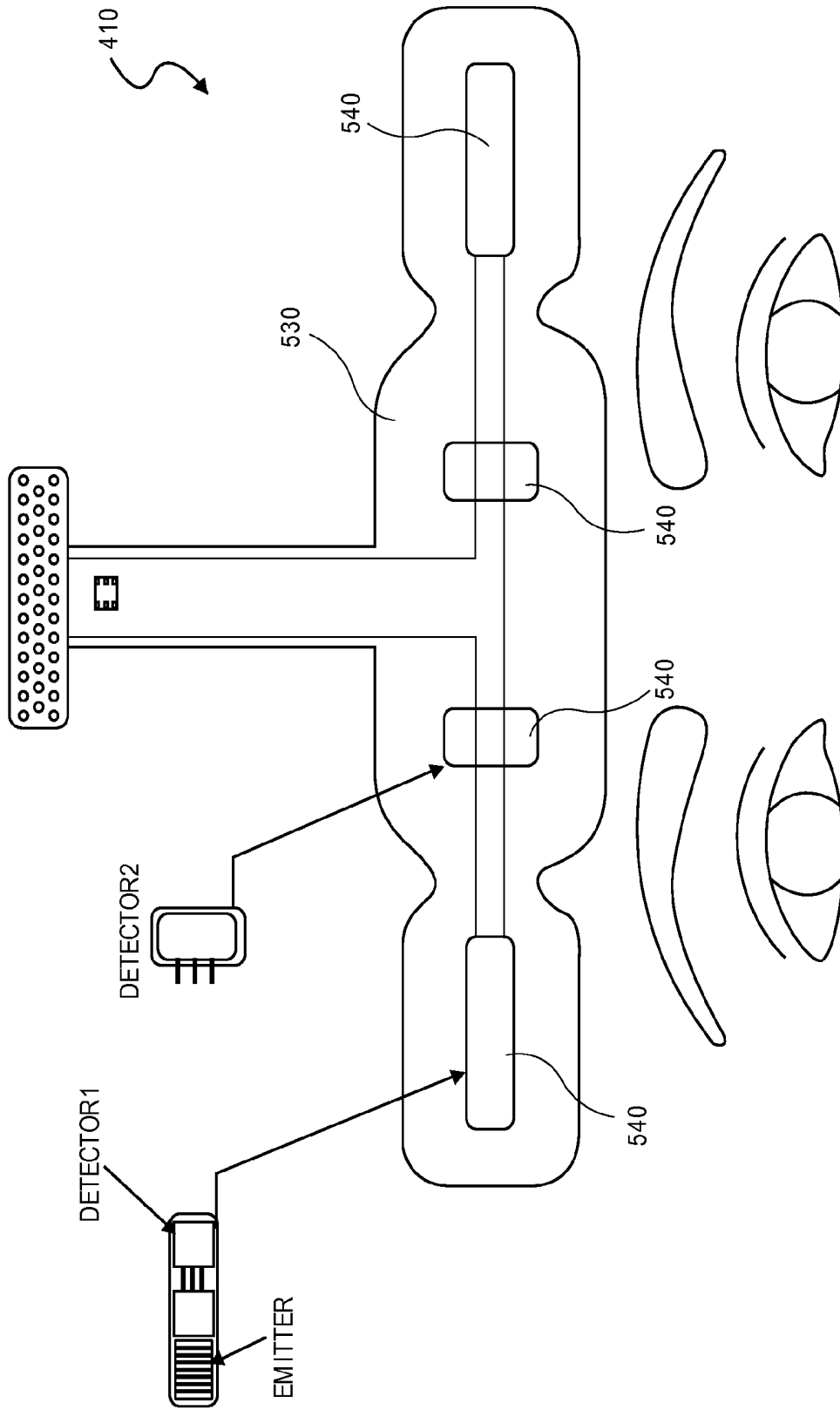


FIG. 3J

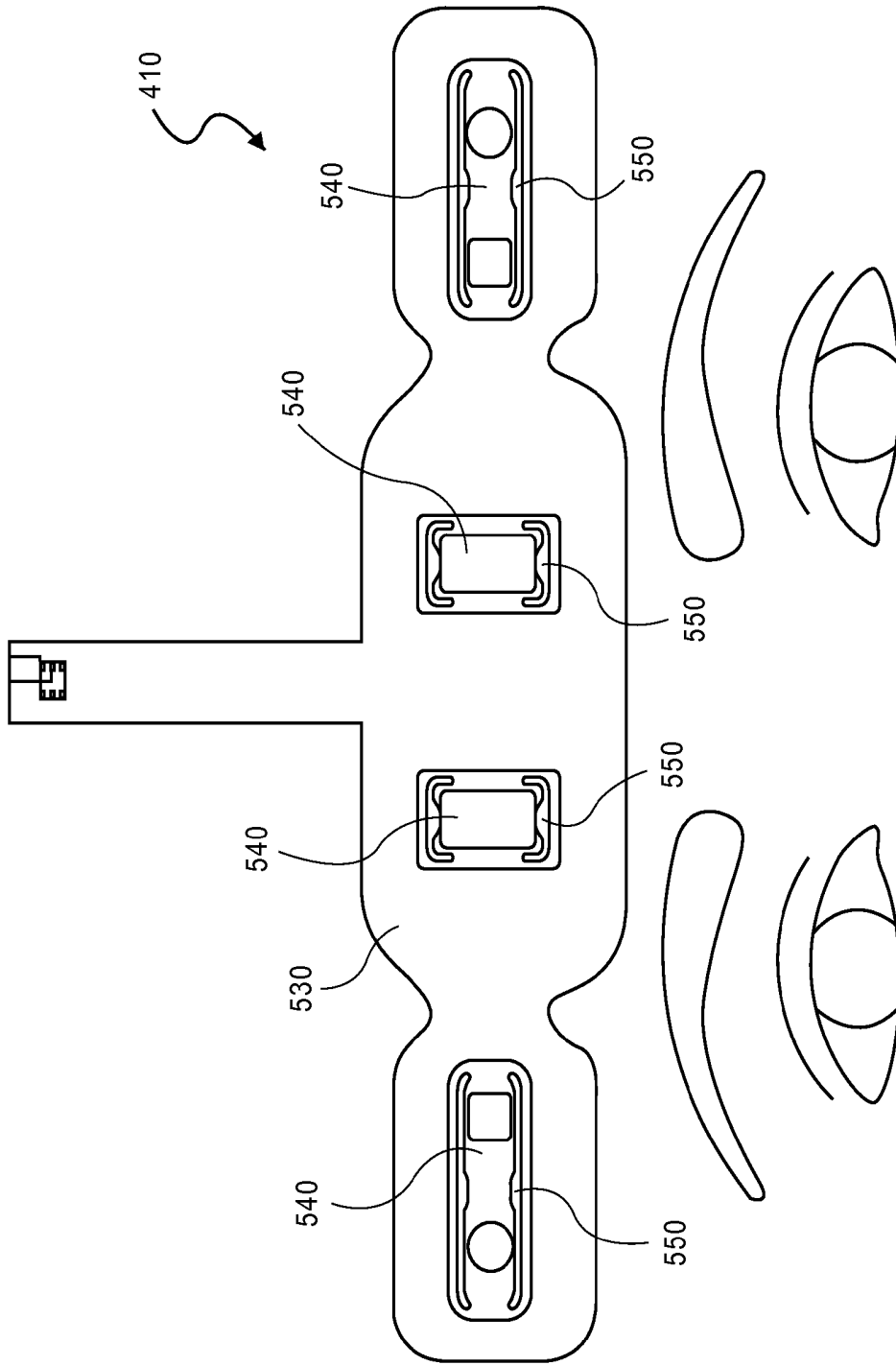


FIG. 3L

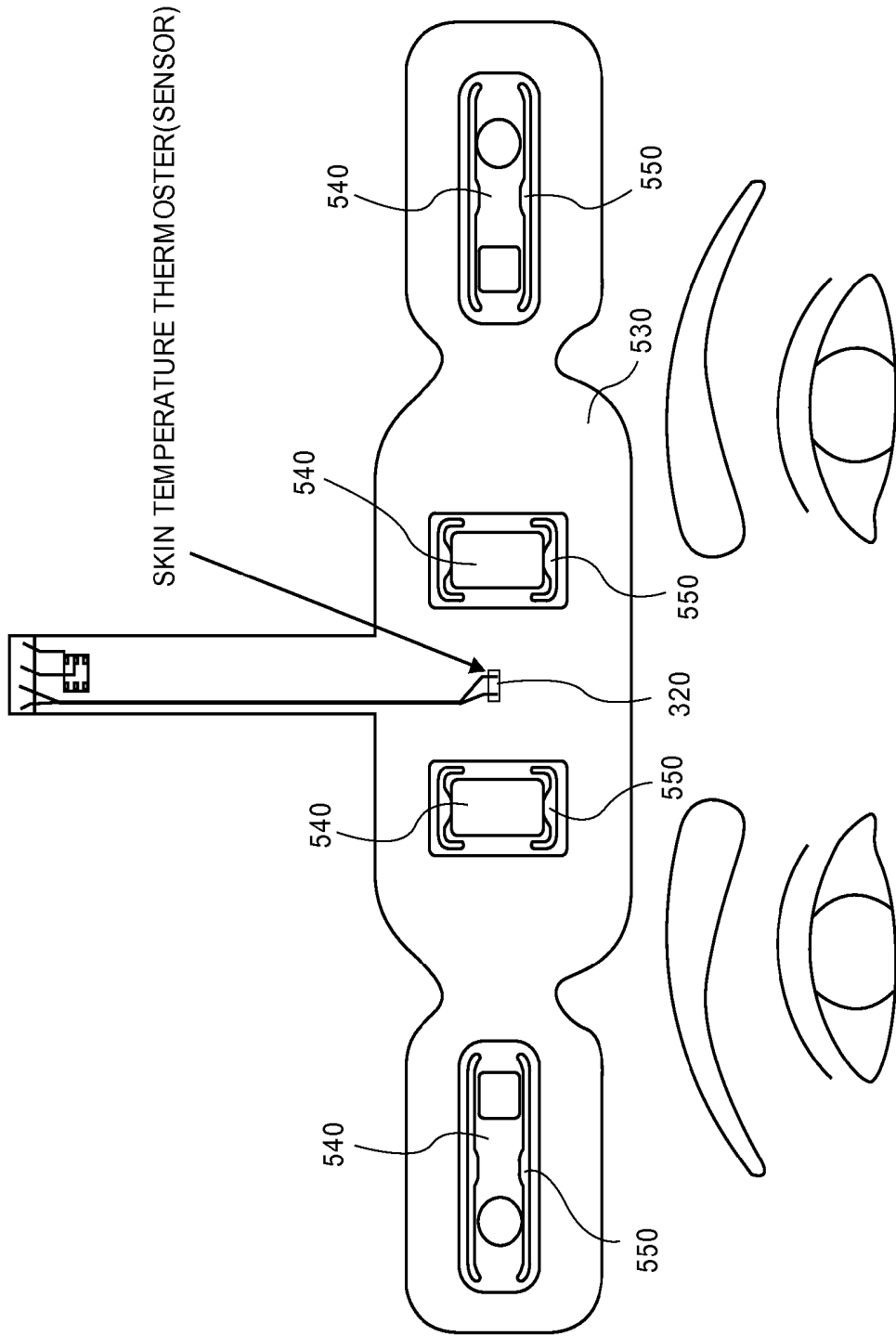


FIG. 3M

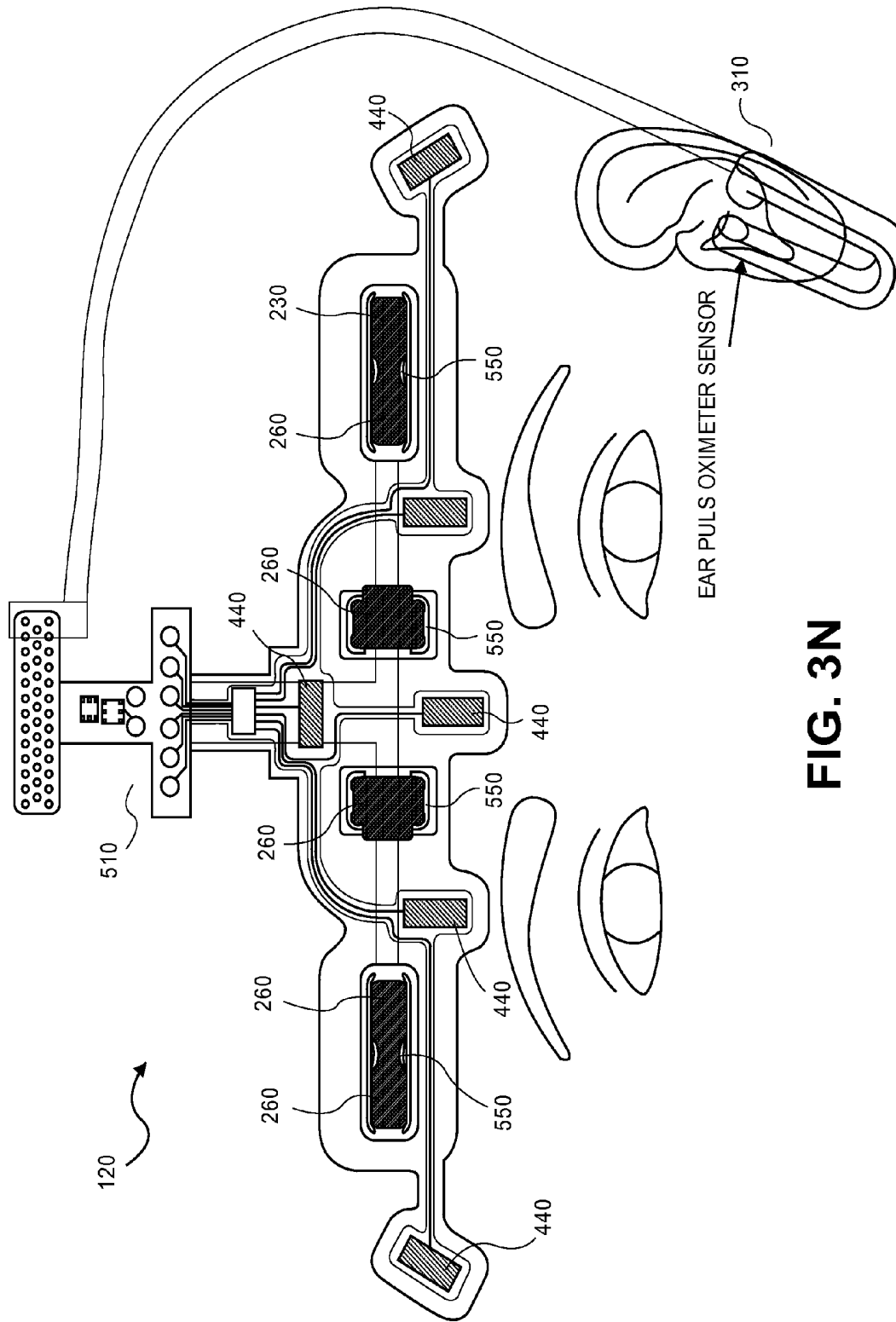


FIG. 3N

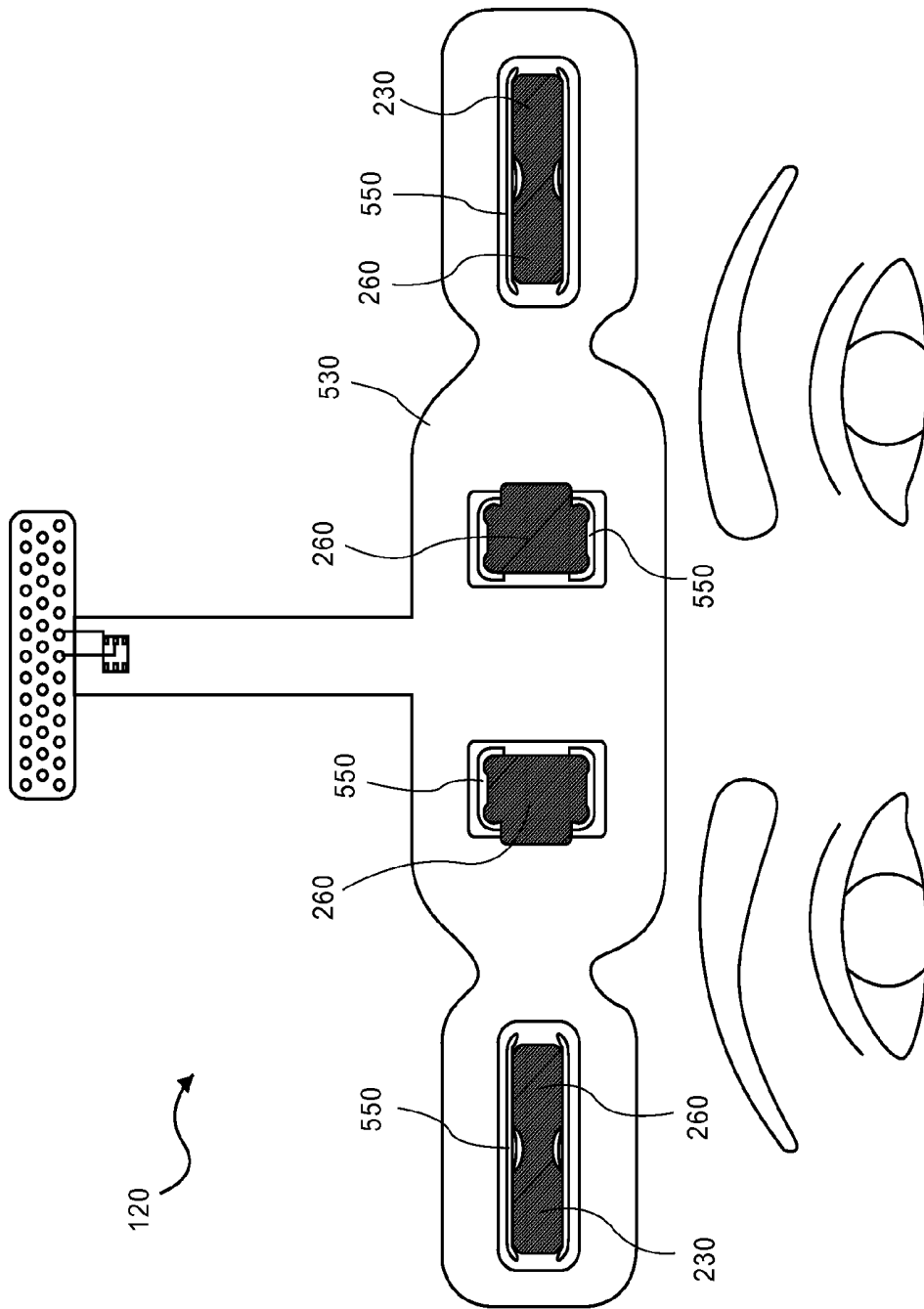


FIG. 30

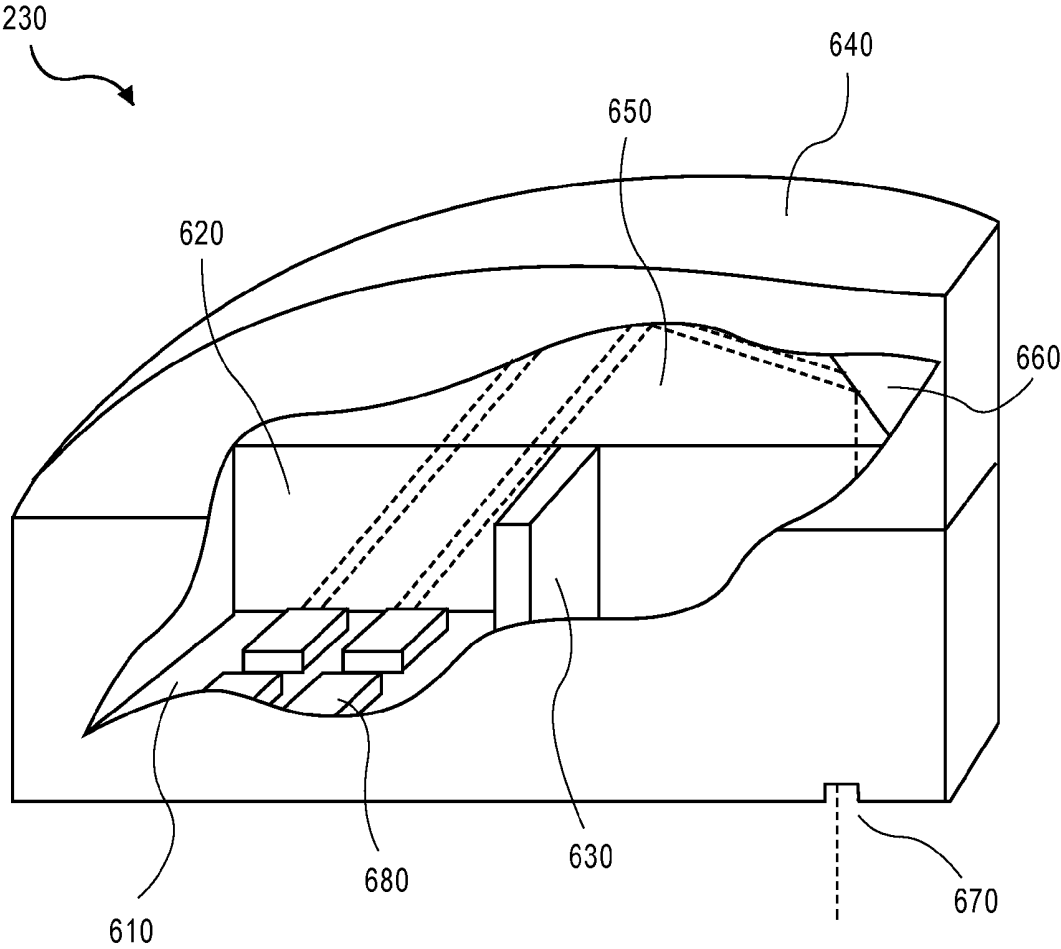


FIG. 4A

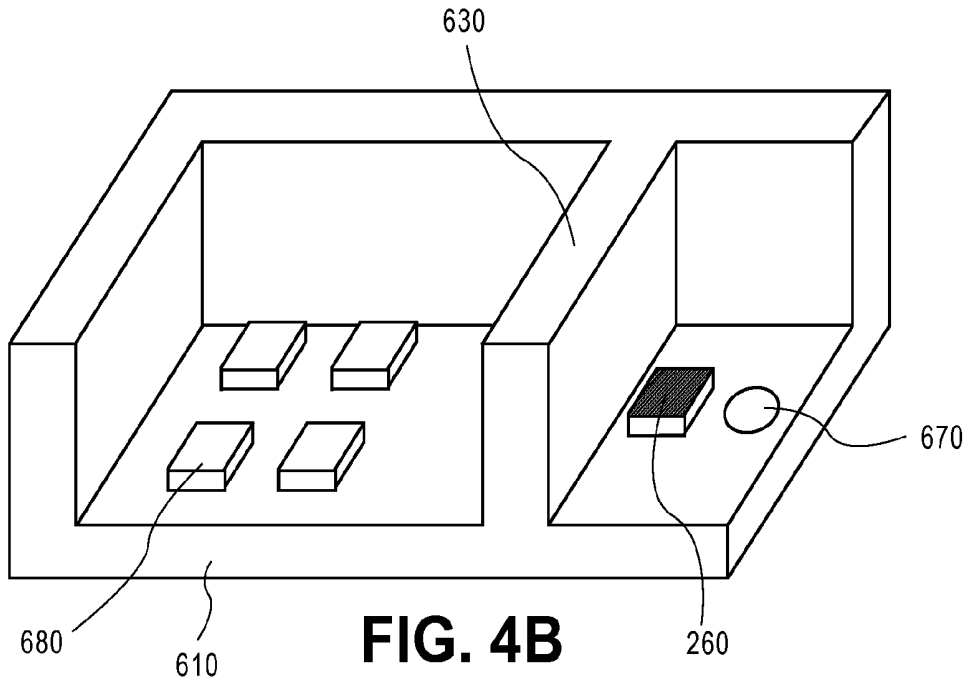


FIG. 4B

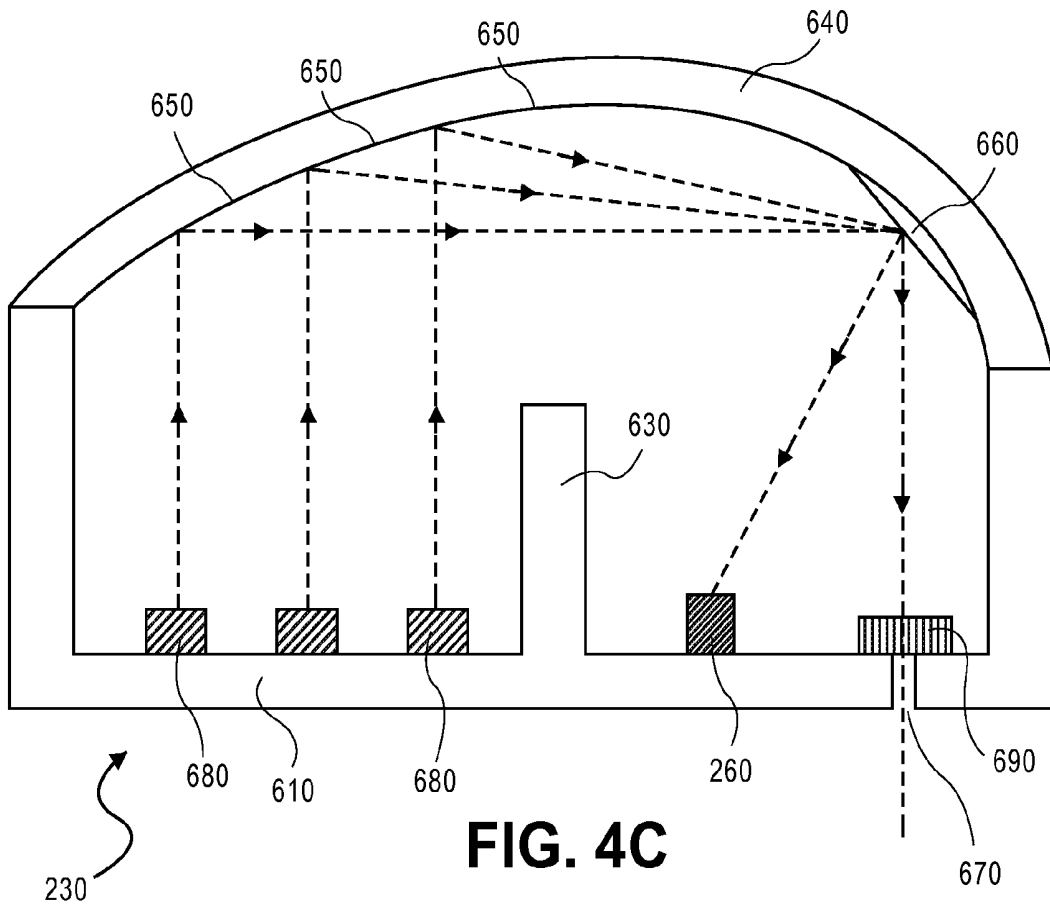


FIG. 4C

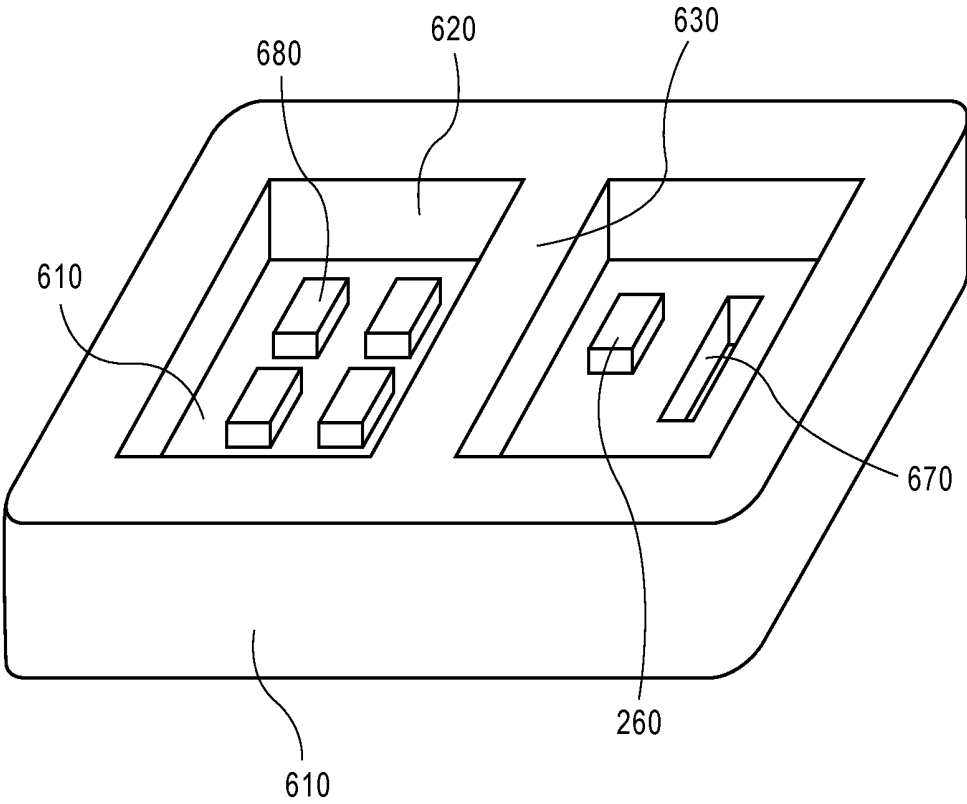


FIG. 4D

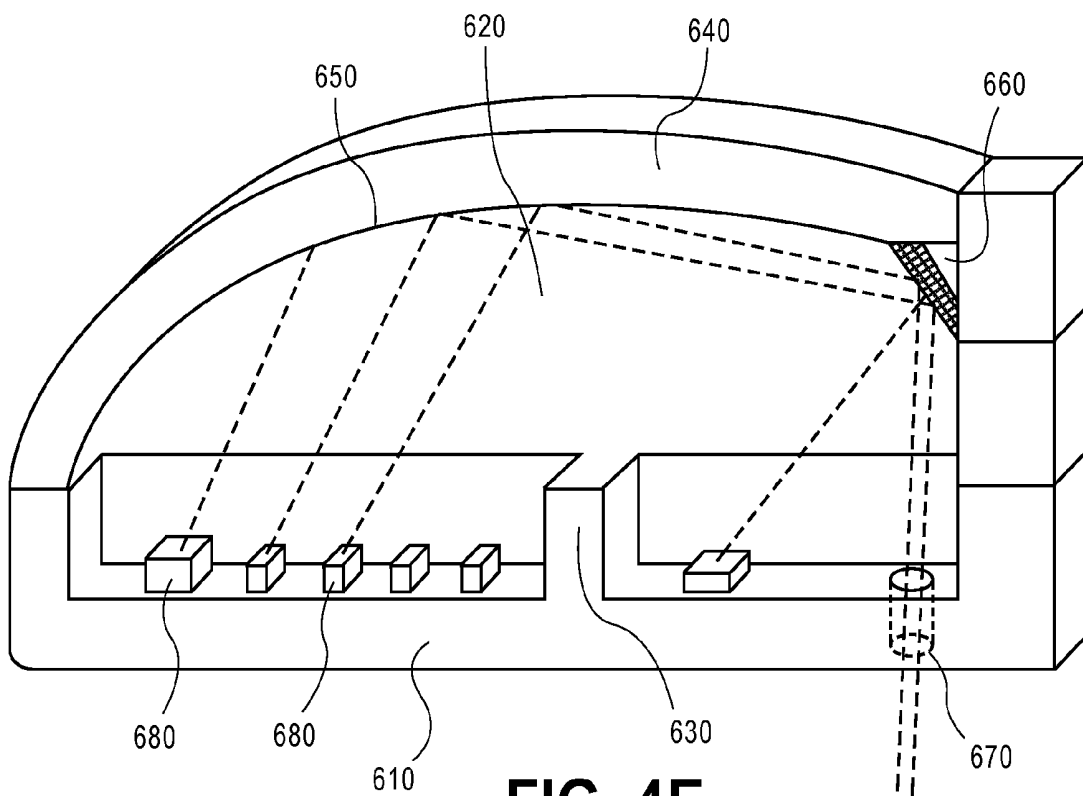


FIG. 4E

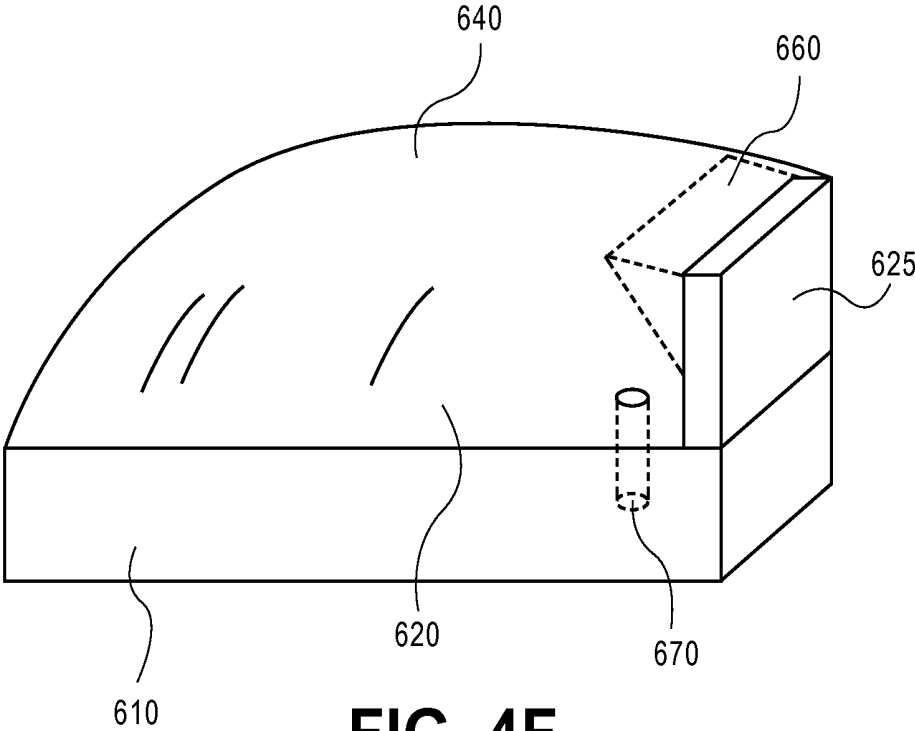


FIG. 4F

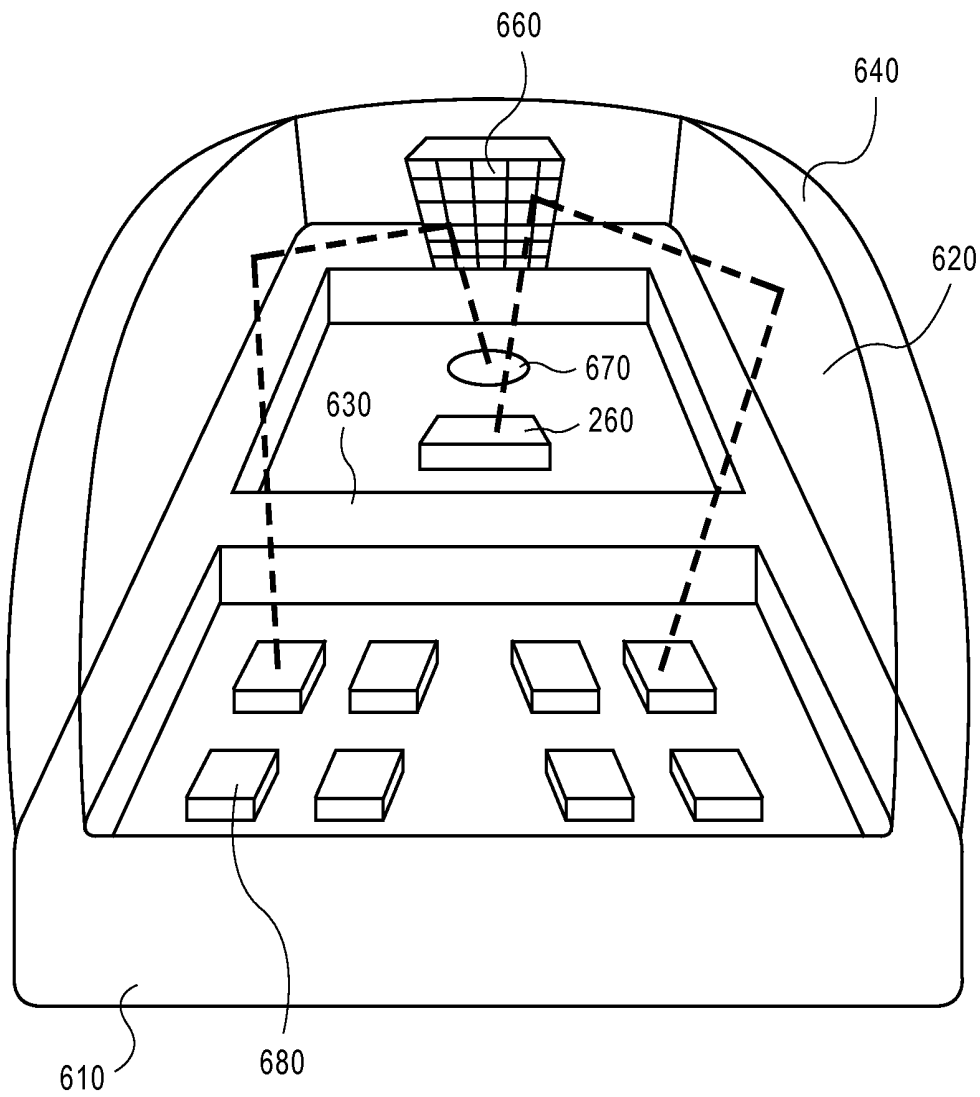


FIG. 4G

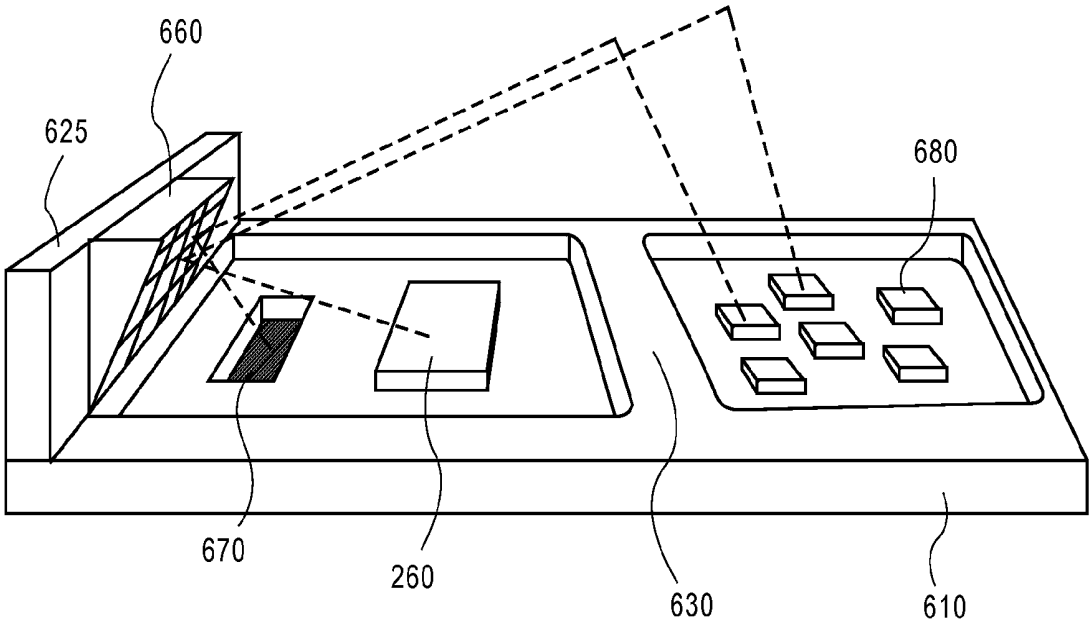


FIG. 4H

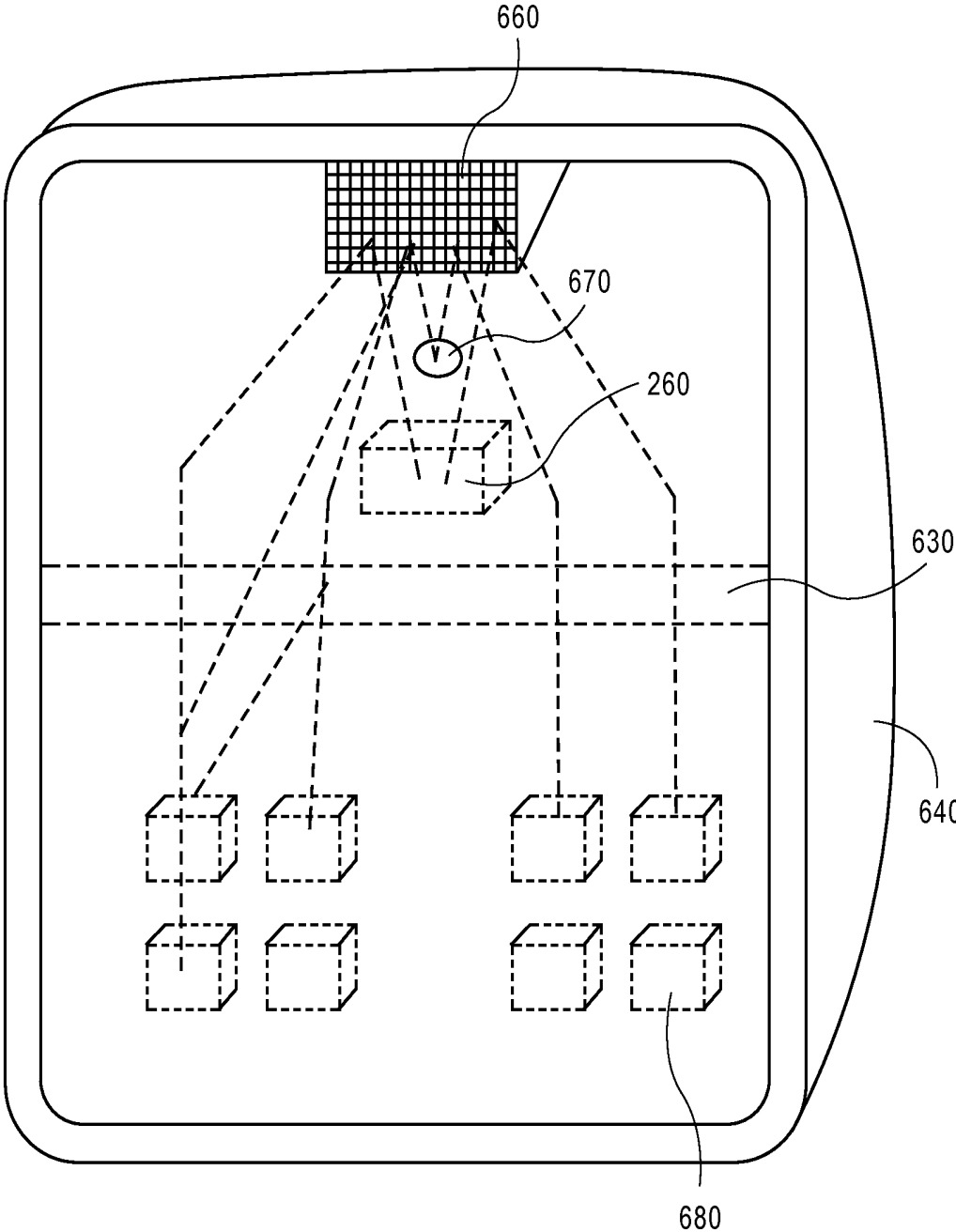


FIG. 41

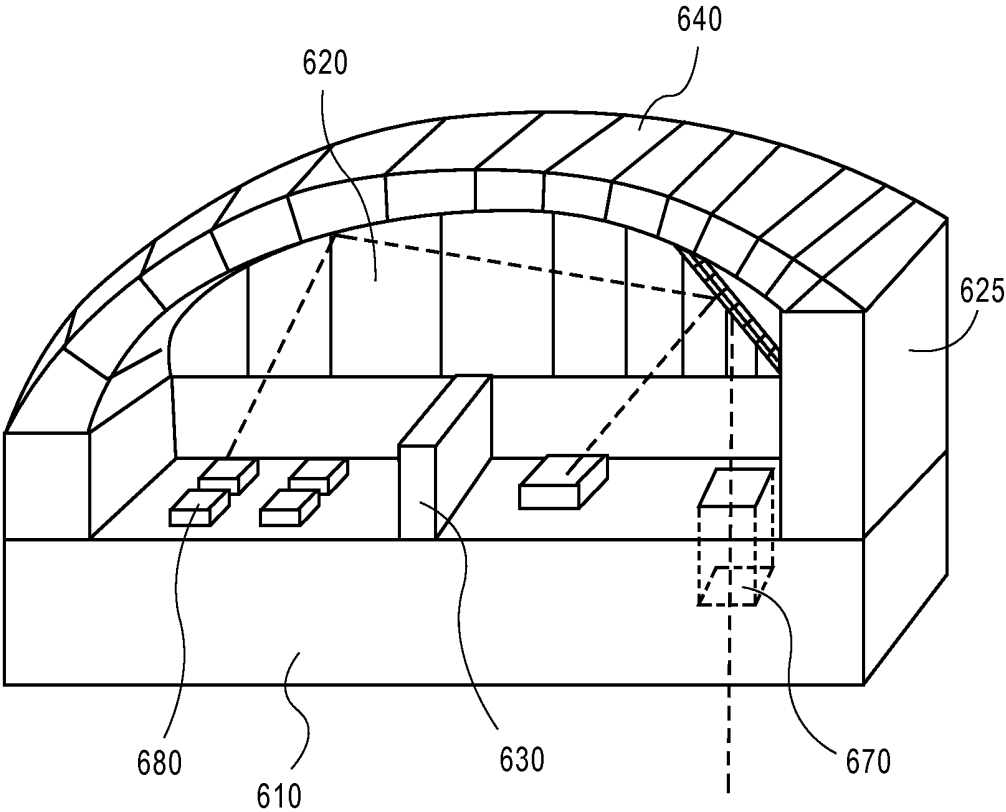


FIG. 4J

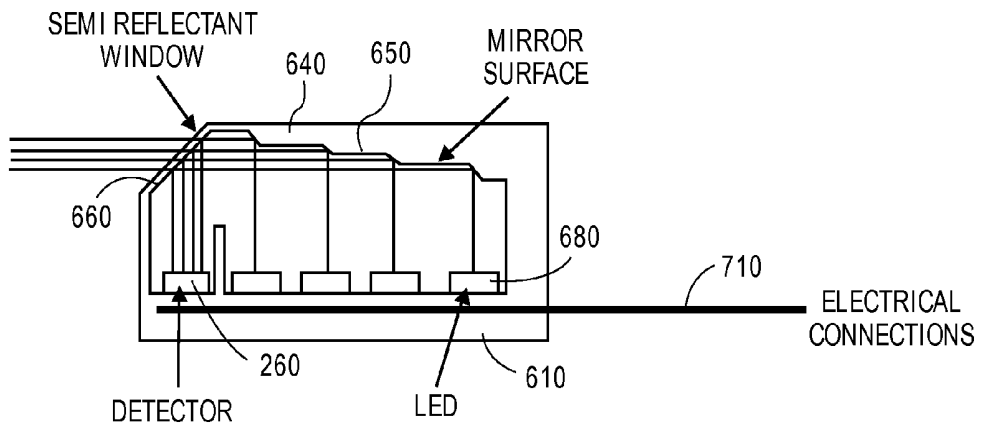


FIG. 4K

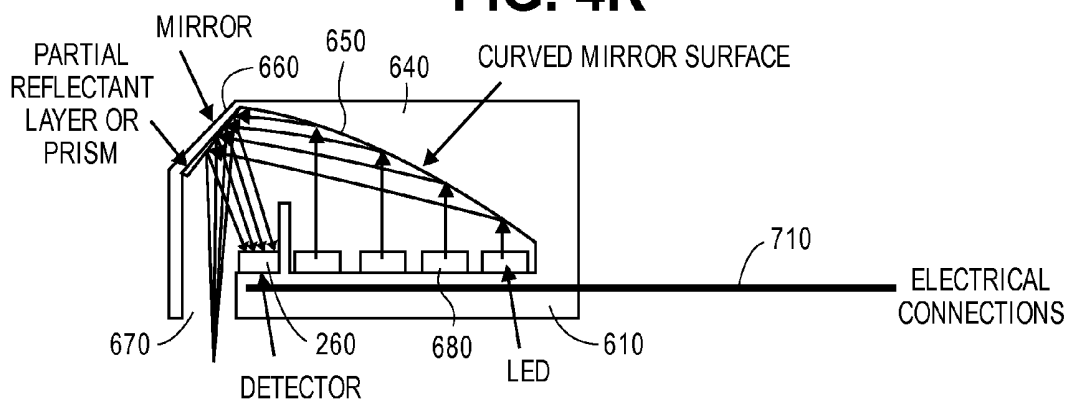


FIG. 4L

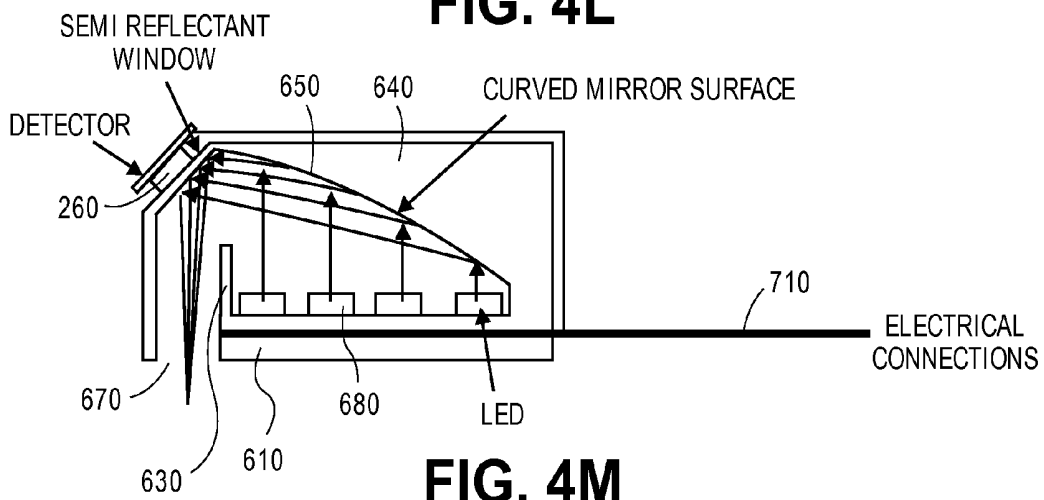


FIG. 4M

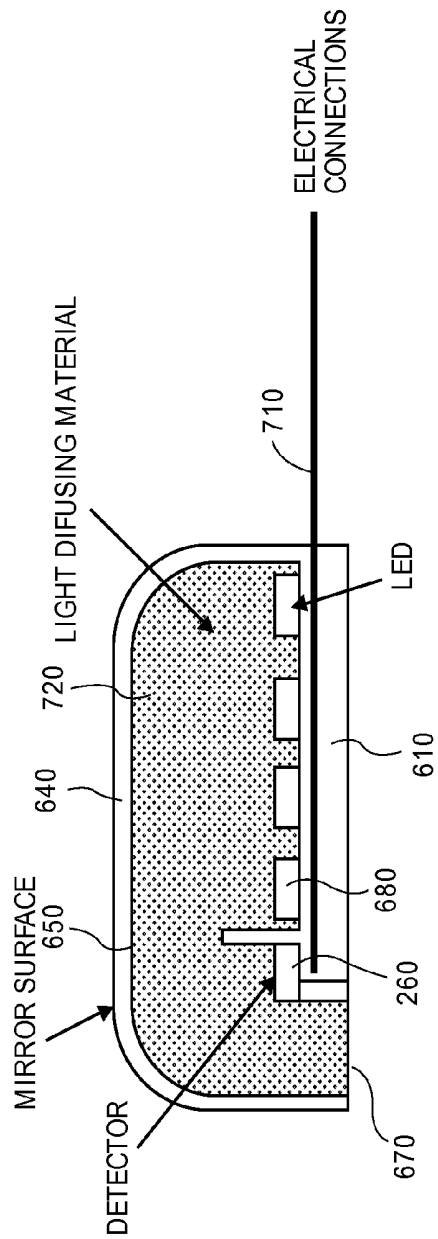


FIG. 4N

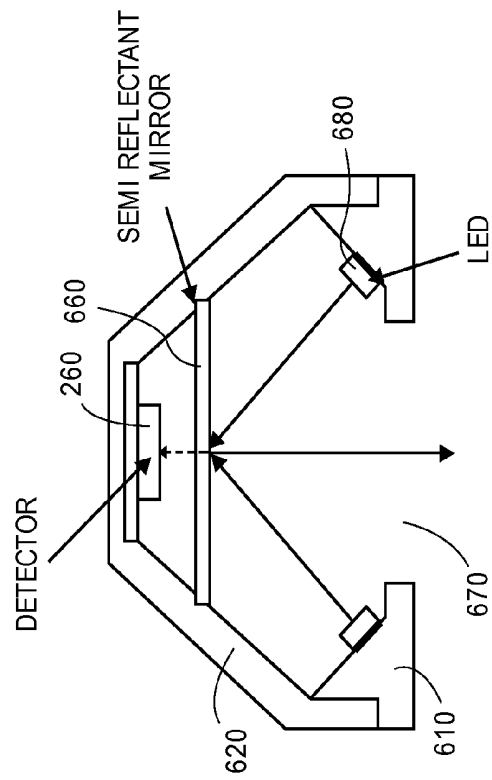


FIG. 4O

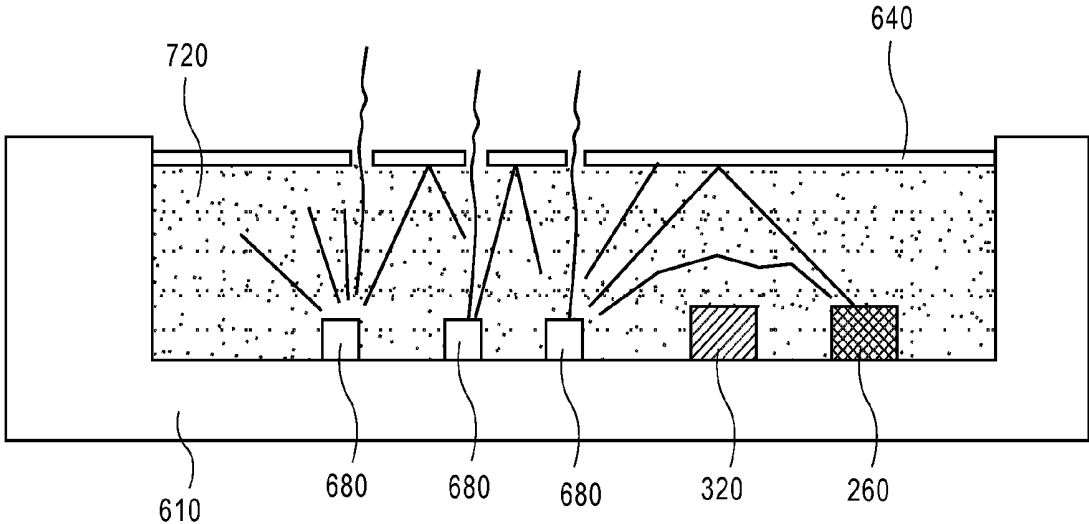


FIG. 4P

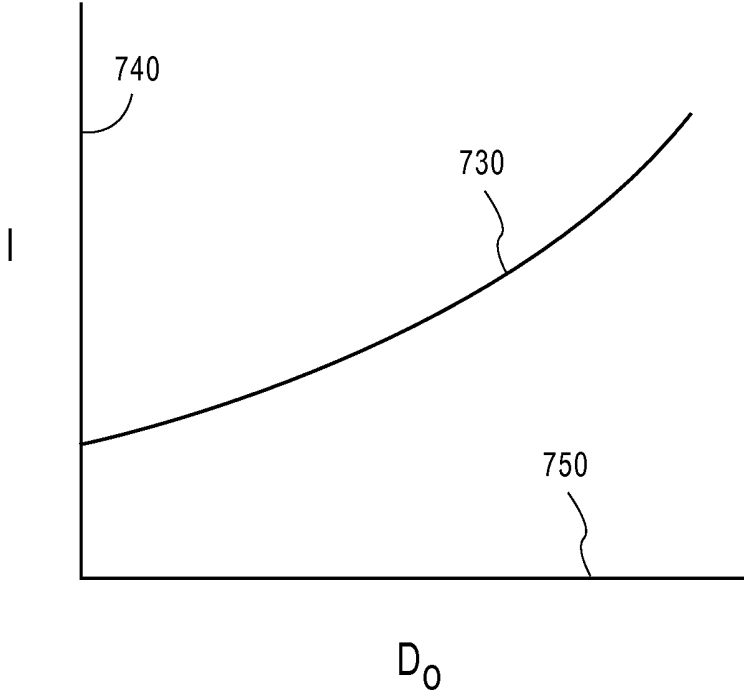
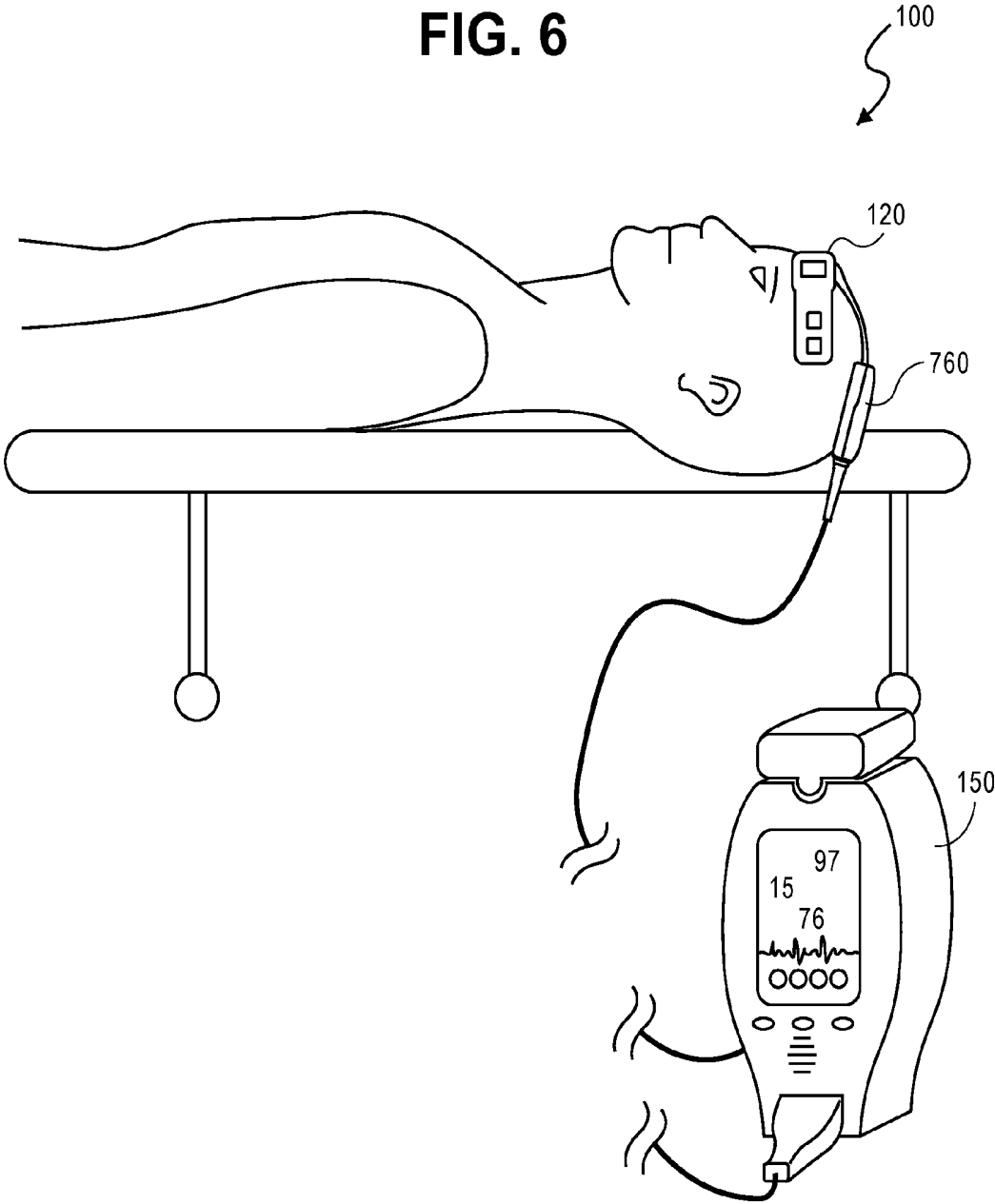
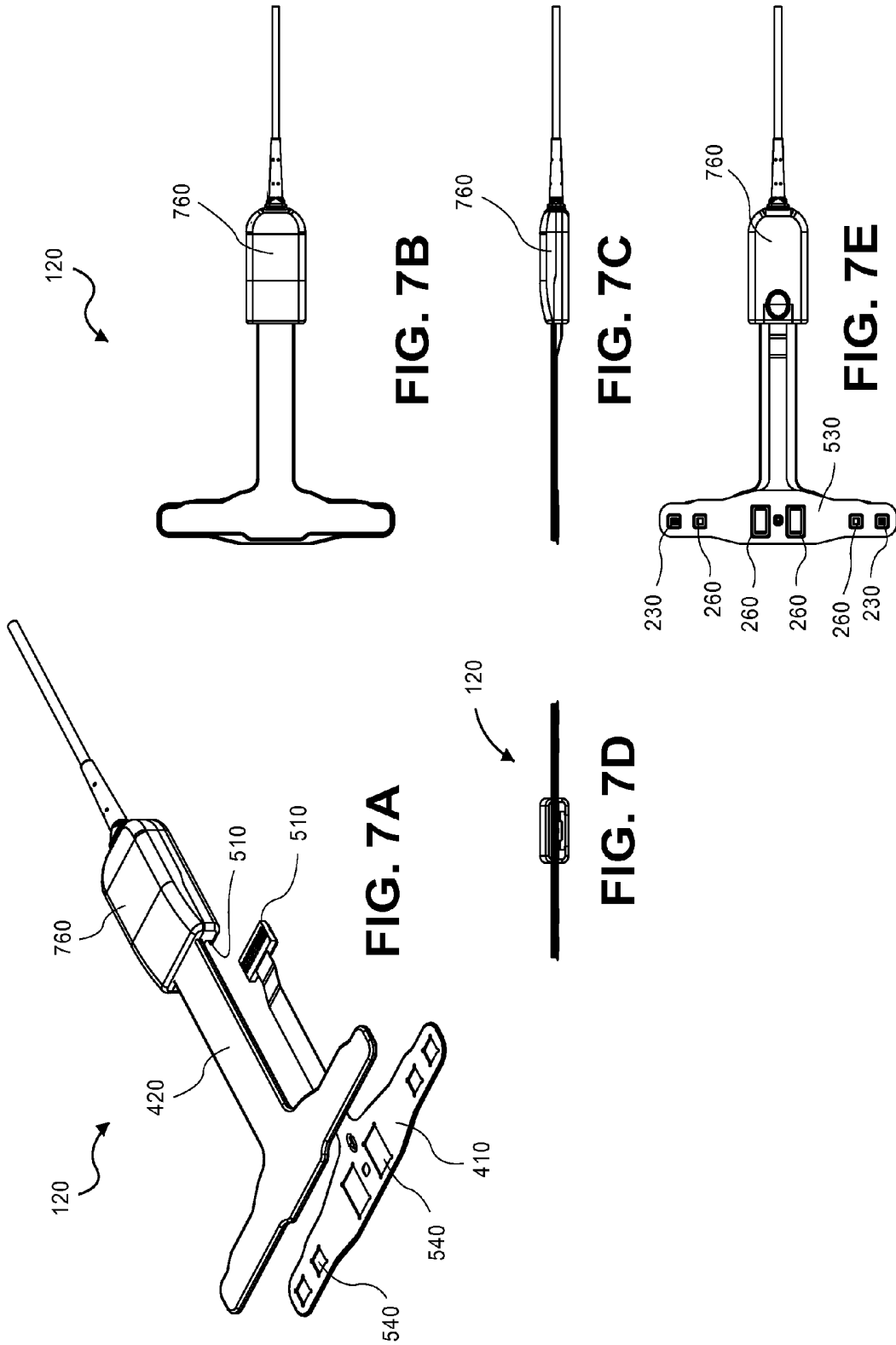


FIG. 5

FIG. 6





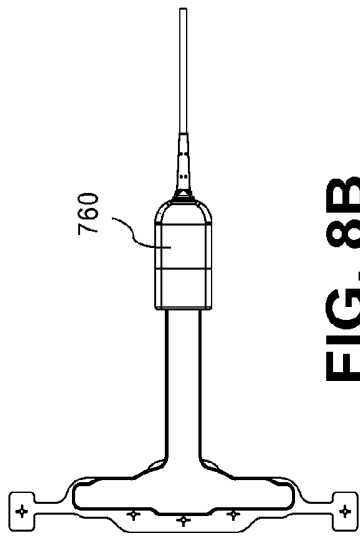


FIG. 8B

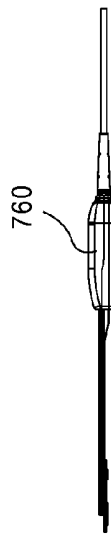


FIG. 8C

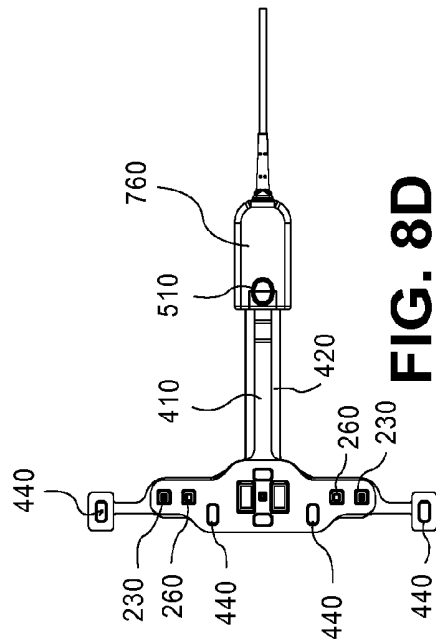


FIG. 8D

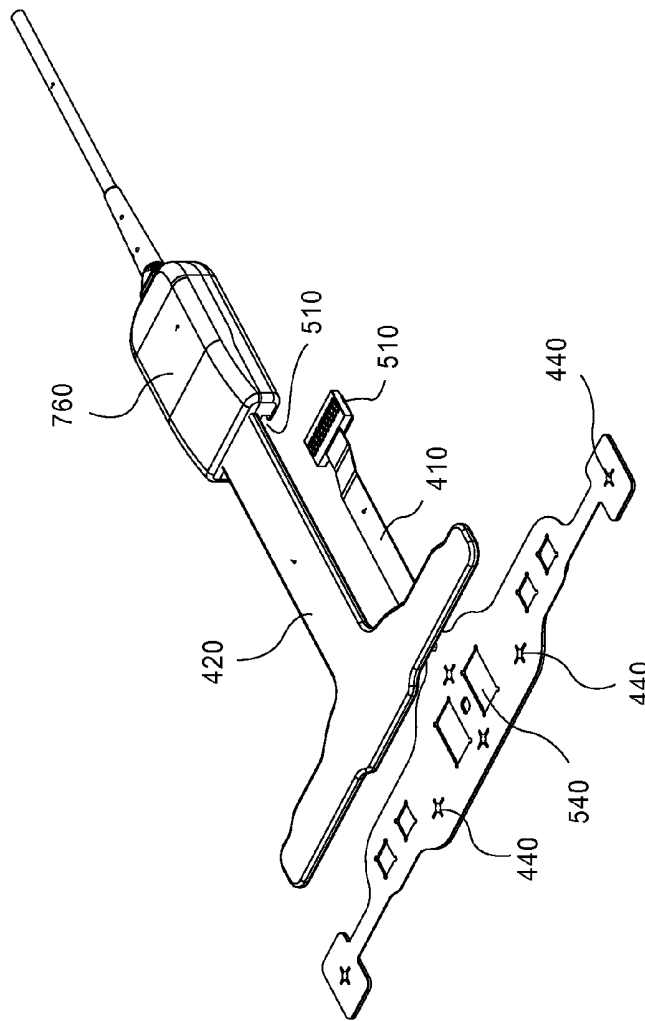


FIG. 8A

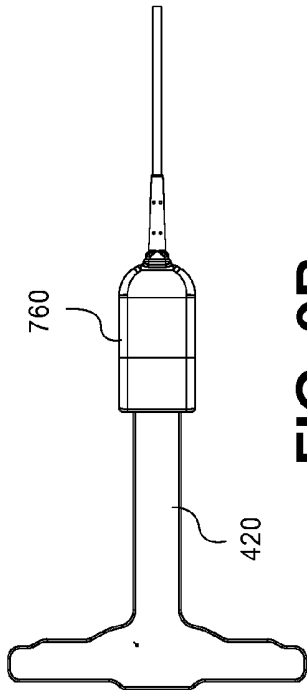


FIG. 9B

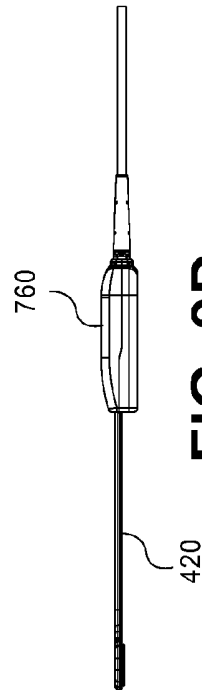


FIG. 9D

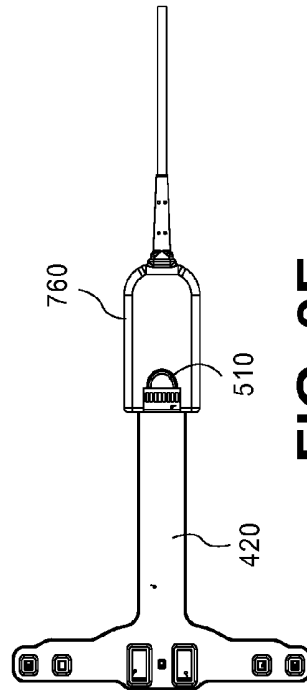


FIG. 9E

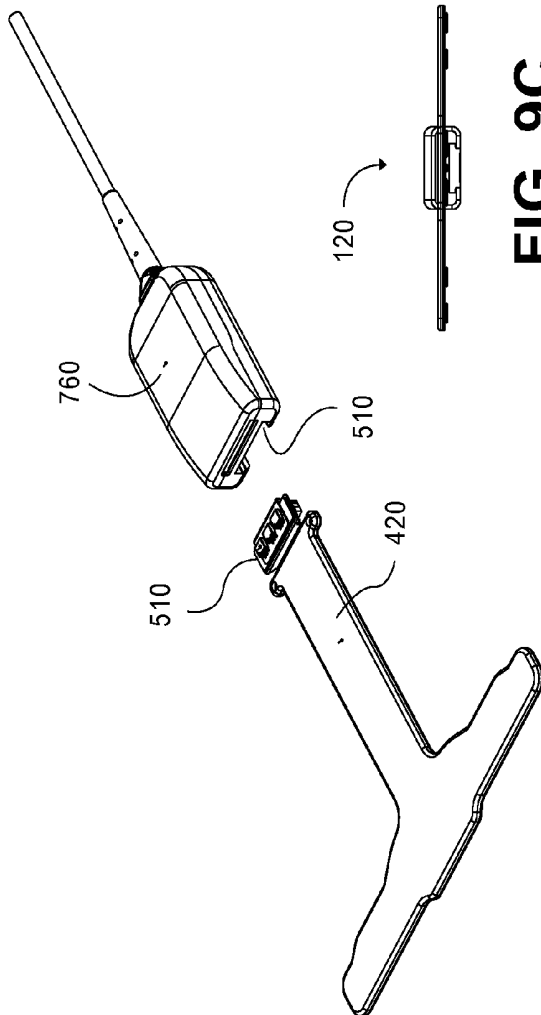


FIG. 9A

FIG. 9C

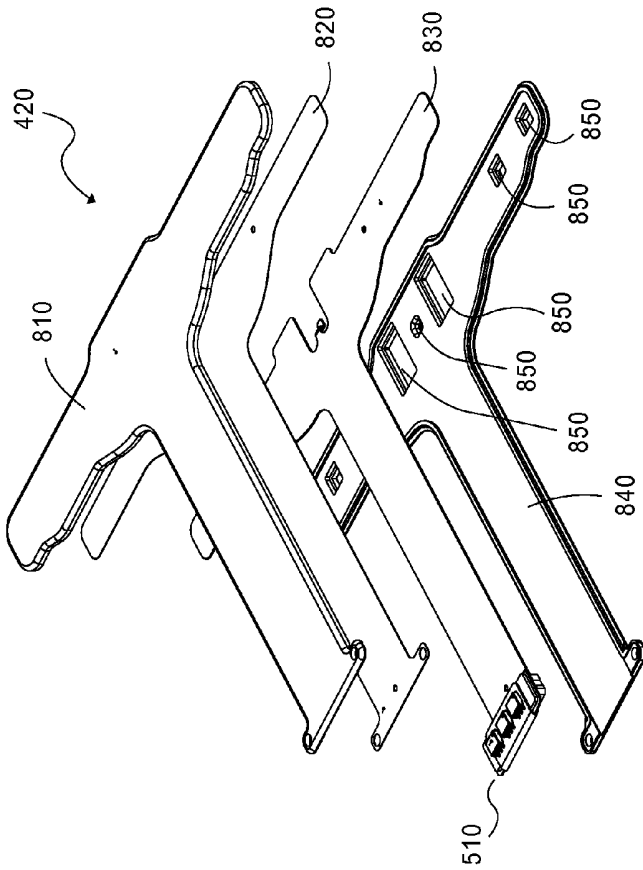


FIG. 10D

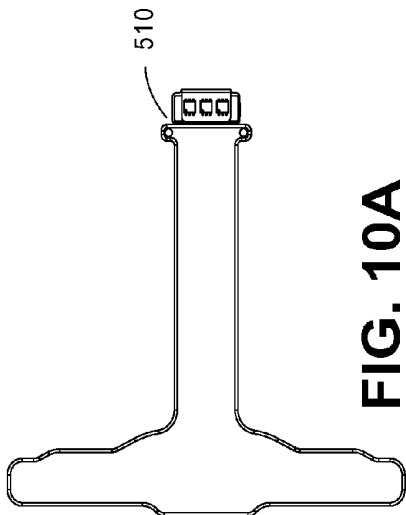


FIG. 10A



FIG. 10B

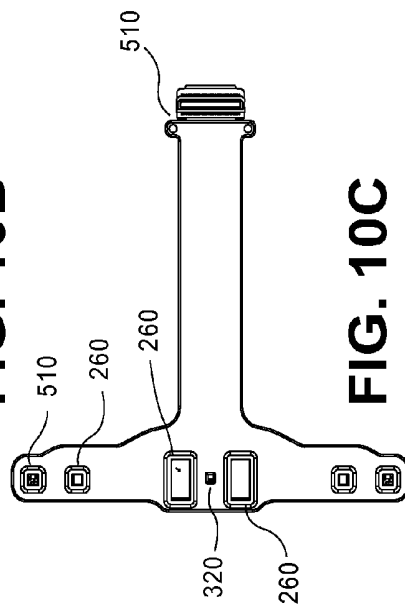


FIG. 10C

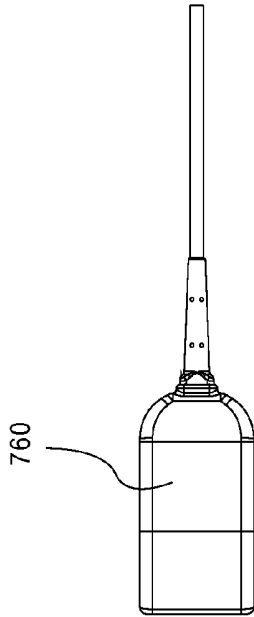
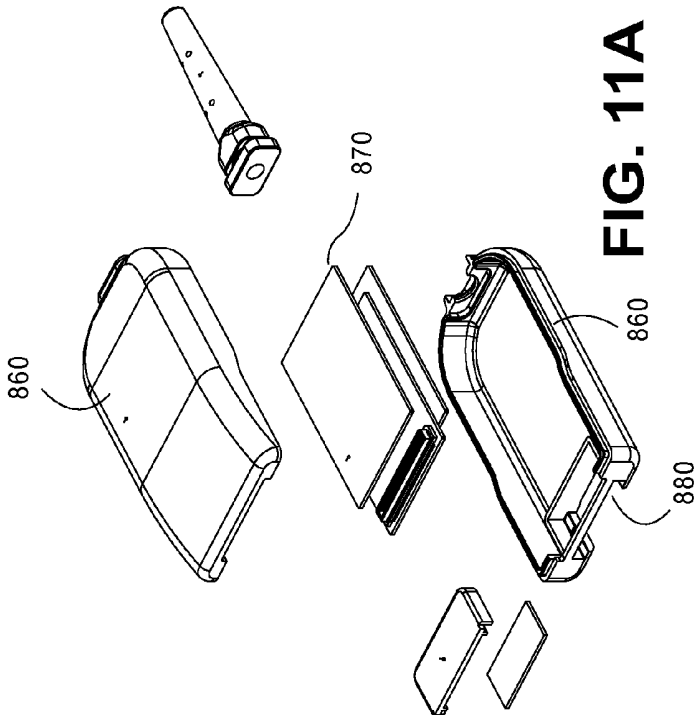
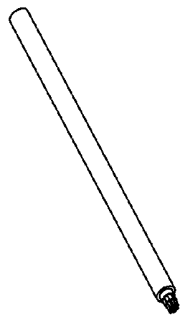


FIG. 11B

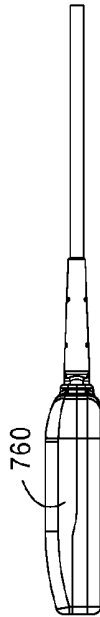


FIG. 11D

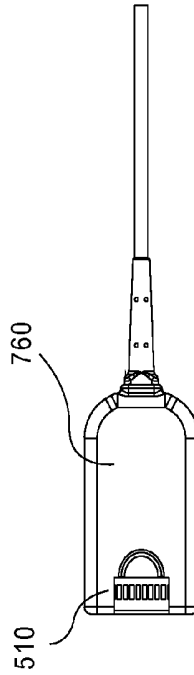


FIG. 11E

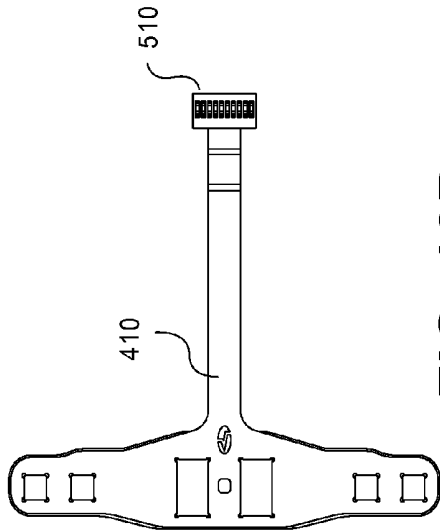


FIG. 12B



FIG. 12C

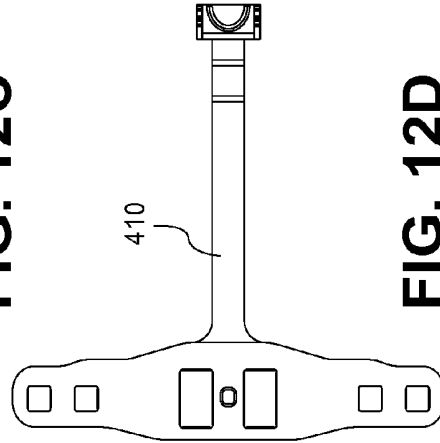


FIG. 12D

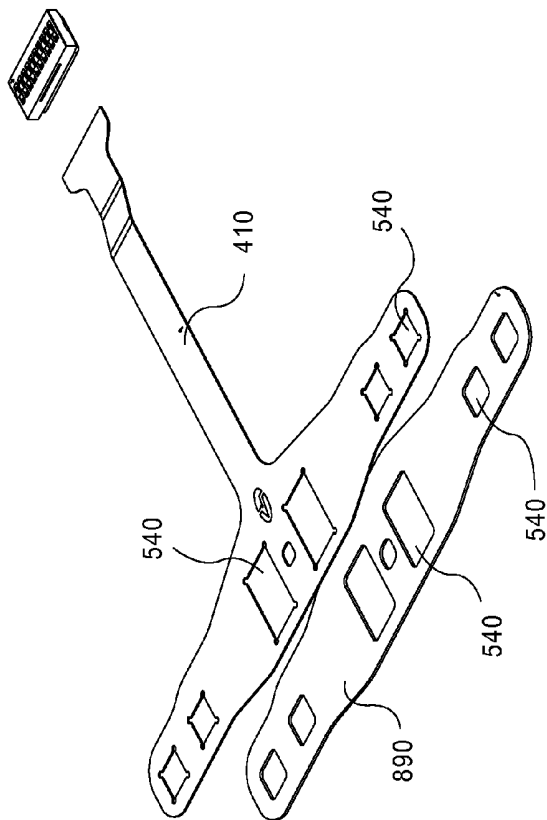


FIG. 12A

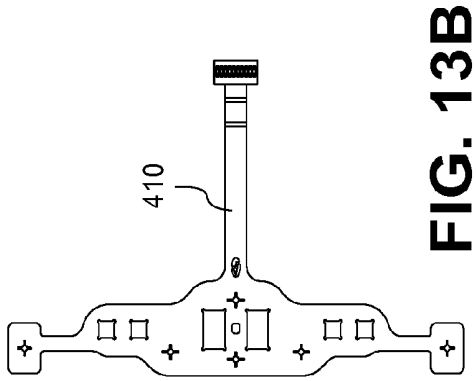


FIG. 13B

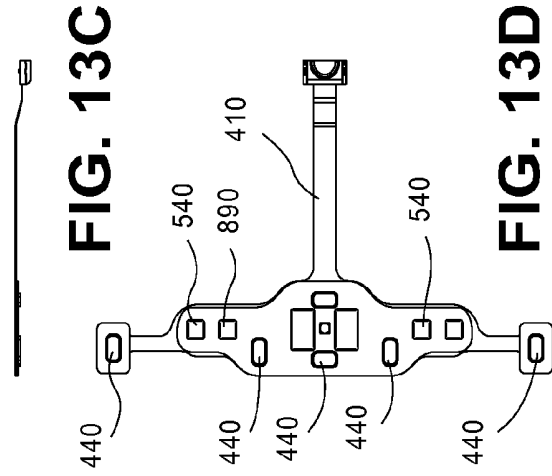


FIG. 13C

FIG. 13D

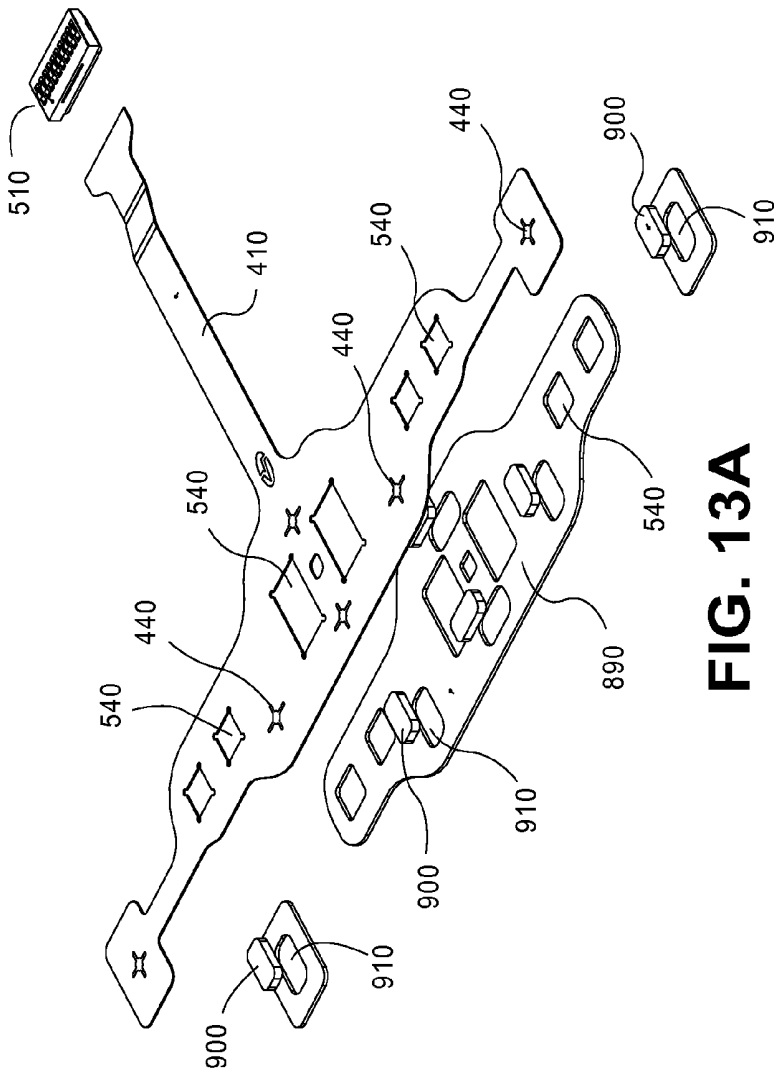


FIG. 13A

920

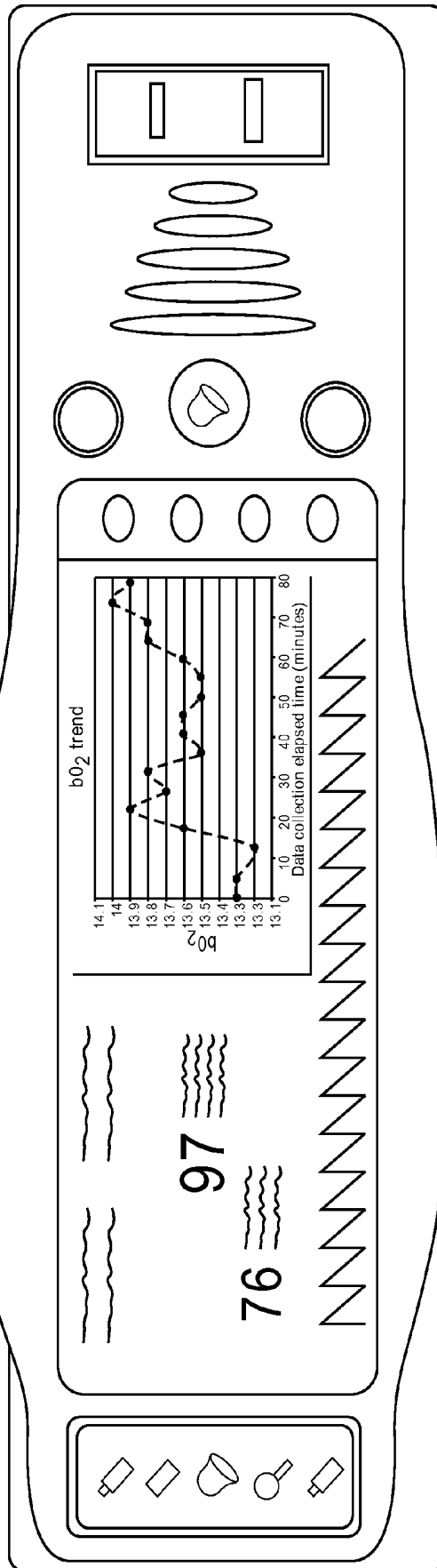


FIG. 14

DEPTH OF CONSCIOUSNESS MONITOR INCLUDING OXIMETER

PRIORITY CLAIM

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/246,725, titled "Depth of Consciousness Monitor Including Oximeter," filed Sep. 27, 2011, which claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of the following U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/387,457, titled "Depth of Consciousness Monitor Including Oximeter," filed on Sep. 28, 2010, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated in their entirety by referenced herein.

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/387,426, titled "Magnetic Electrical Connector For Patient Monitors," filed on Sep. 28, 2010, and incorporates that application by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure relates to the field of oximetry. More specifically, the disclosure relates to oximetry technologies for depth of consciousness monitoring.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

General anesthesia is often used to put patients to sleep and block pain and memory during medical or diagnostic procedures. While extremely useful to caregivers, general anesthesia is not risk free, and thus, caregivers seek to maintain a depth of consciousness consistent with the needs of a particular medical procedure. In short, there is a desire to avoid over and under dosing. However, as a patient's depth of consciousness may change from minute to minute, caregivers often employ a host of monitoring technologies to attempt to periodically, sporadically, or continually ascertain the wellness and consciousness of a patient. For example, caregivers may desire to monitor one or more of a patient's temperature, electroencephalogram or EEG, brain oxygen saturation, stimulus response, electromyography or EMG, respiration, body oxygen saturation or other blood analytes, pulse, hydration, blood pressure, perfusion, or other parameters or combinations of parameters. For many of the foregoing, monitoring technologies are individually readily available and widely used, such as, for example, pulse oximeters, vital signs monitors, and the like.

In their depth of consciousness monitoring, caregivers may also use recording devices to acquire EEG signals. For example, caregivers place electrodes on the skin of the forehead to detect electrical activity produced by the firing of neurons within the brain. From patterns in the electrical activity, caregivers attempt to determine, among other things, the state of consciousness of the brain. Caregivers may also use cerebral oximeters to determine the percentage of oxygenation of the hemoglobin in the cerebral cavity inside the skull. Cerebral oximetry is different from conventional pulse oximetry, which detects the oxygenation of blood in the body arteries. However, like pulse oximetry, caregivers place sensors on the body, in this case on the forehead, that emit radiation and detect the radiation after attenuation by body tissue. This attenuated signal includes information relating to the blood oxygenation of the brain. Directly measuring the blood oxygenation of the brain, or at

least measuring physiological parameters indicative of the blood oxygenation of the brain, provides information about the state of brain function, such as, for example, brain oxygen consumption, not available by measurement parameters that determine only the oxygenation of the blood feeding the brain or by monitoring the brain's electrical activity.

Today, there are several approaches to implementing a cerebral oximeter. One approach includes placing emitters on the forehead and spacing detectors on the forehead at different distances from the emitters. The emitters emit radiation at two or four different wavelengths and the detectors output signals representing the detected attenuated radiation. An instrument compares a DC signal from the different detectors and uses the difference as a basis for measurement. The underlying assumption appears to be that the closer detector provides an indication of oxygen saturation of the tissue outside the cerebral cavity, while the further detector provides an indication of the oxygen saturation of the tissue outside and inside the cerebral cavity. Subtraction of the two is hoped to provide an indication of just cerebral oxygenation. In any event, caregivers use a rising or falling trend in this difference to make deductions about the cerebral oxygen status in the patient. In some cases, instruments employing four wavelength systems also seek an output value of oxygenation, as opposed to just a trend of the difference signal. The foregoing approaches appear to be consistent with commercially available instruments from Somanetics Corporation of Troy, Mich. and CAS Medical Systems, Inc. of Branford Conn. A significant drawback to each of these approaches includes the cost of the instrumentation and sensors is often prohibitively high.

Another approach to a cerebral oximeter includes deep tissue imaging. For example, this type of research exposes high frequency light to the forehead and attempts to measure time of arrival and scattering/absorption coefficients. While primarily still in a research phase, it appears that the instrumentation could be less expensive than that disclosed above, perhaps even half the cost. However, even at that savings, this type of cerebral oximeter is still primarily in the research and development phase and still relatively costly. For example, the multiple optical benches provided in a single instrument generally associated with this type of design could cost more than three thousand dollars each.

Complicating the foregoing discussion is the realization that there is limited space on a patient's head for each of the different sensors. Particularly, where the forehead is the optimal measurement site in which to position EEG and brain oximetry sensors, drawbacks occur. For example, given the forehead's relatively small size, the forehead provides space for placement of a few sensors at the same time.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

Based on at least the foregoing, the present disclosure seeks to overcome some or all of the drawbacks discussed above and provide additional advantages over any prior technologies. The present disclosure describes embodiments of noninvasive methods, devices, and systems for monitoring depth of consciousness through brain electrical activity and the oxygenation of the brain. Additional embodiments include monitoring of heartbeat, arterial oxygenation, venous oxygenation, temperature, and other physiological patient characteristics. For example, the present disclosure includes a combination forehead sensor having EEG and brain oximetry components. In an embodiment, the EEG

components include electrical leads and the brain oximetry components include a plurality of light sources and detectors. Moreover, in an embodiment the forehead sensor includes a multisite forehead sensor configured to be positioned above the eyebrows of a patient with connecting devices and cables traveling over the head and conveniently away from the body. Such positioning provides an ergonomic sensor along with increased safety from potential inadvertent interference by the patient or caregiver.

In an embodiment, a light source system of the sensor includes low cost optical benches having self contained internal emission detectors, light integrators or prisms, mirrors and the like. For example, in an embodiment, a light source includes a cap configured to reflect light toward a splitting mirror focusing light to both an internal emission detector for evaluation of the intensity of the emitted light and an aperture for directing the light into the patient's tissue. The light source may also include opaque or other surfaces or walls configured to appropriately direct emitted light.

Further embodiments may transform a commercially available pulse oximeter into a brain oximetry unit. For example, a processing device may advantageously connect to a sensor or other data input connection of a pulse oximeter to, for example, acquire power and open communication between the devices. In an embodiment, the sensor would include components for measuring the attenuation thereof. In an embodiment, the sensor would output a signal that represents the attenuated light. This signal would be similar to the output of a conventional pulse oximeter sensor in that both attempt to be indicative of light attenuation.

The signal could then be transmitted to the pulse oximeter for processing, conditioning and displaying of the brain oxygenation on a monitor of the pulse oximeter. A conventional pulse oximeter would be readily adaptable to process and display information from a brain oximeter sensor because the signals output by sensors of both devices are similar in nature (as both are output from photodiode light detectors detecting light attenuated by tissue). Modifications to the oximeter may advantageously include the algorithms used to analyze the signal from the sensors as cerebral oximeters may advantageously use different wavelengths, frequencies, and different comparing and analysis techniques to determine oxygenation. However, one of ordinary skill will recognize from the disclosure herein that algorithm changes often are much more straightforward and price competitive than significant hardware changes. This is especially the case when updating an already-installed base of monitors.

In another embodiment, a forehead sensor for monitoring the depth of consciousness of a patient is disclosed comprising a brain oxygenation sensor that includes at least one light source and two detectors, an eeg sensor that includes electrical leads that make contact with the skin of the patient's forehead, a reusable portion that houses the light source and detectors of the brain oxygenation sensor and a disposable portion that houses a plurality of EEG electrodes and is removably connectable to the reusable portion. The connector of the forehead sensor may also connect to the disposable portion and the reusable portion and house the majority of the circuitry and processing components for the EEG sensor and the brain oxygenation sensor. In embodiment, an interface between the connector and the disposable portion may allow the disposable portion to be removably attached to the connector. The light source or detector may

also have a lip around their edge. In an embodiment, the reusable portion is directly connected to the disposable portion.

In an embodiment, a system for monitoring the depth of consciousness of a patient is disclosed comprising a forehead sensor that includes a brain oxygenation sensor and a conventional pulse oximeter loaded with software for displaying data related to the blood oxygenation level of the brain cavity data processed by the forehead sensor. In an embodiment, the conventional pulse oximeter may provide power to the sensor and be capable of communicating data with the sensor or provide the drive signal and process the signal from the detector of the brain oxygenation sensor. The forehead sensor may also contain all of the components for processing the sign from detectors of the brain oxygenation sensor.

In another embodiment, a light source for a brain oxygenation sensor is disclosed comprising a substrate, emitters attached to the substrate for emitting light with at least two different wavelengths, a detector for detecting emitted light before it is attenuated by tissue, a cap connected to the substrate, and an aperture for the emitted light to exit the light source and enter the tissue site. The emitters may be LED's. In an embodiment a light diffusing material may be placed between the emitters and tissue site to scatter light. The light diffusing material may also be between the emitters and the detector and be made from a glass or epoxy that fills in around the emitters and detector. In an embodiment, the cap may be reflective or non-reflective. In another embodiment, a splitting mirror may direct light either to the detector or the aperture. In a further embodiment, a temperature sensor may be connected to the substrate.

For purposes of summarizing the disclosure, certain aspects, advantages and novel features of the disclosure have been described herein. Of course, it is to be understood that not necessarily all such aspects, advantages or features will be embodied in any particular embodiment of the disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following drawings and the associated descriptions are provided to illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and do not limit the scope of the claims.

FIG. 1A illustrates an embodiment of a forehead sensor communicating with a brain oximetry unit, which in turn communicates with a pulse oximeter now configured to monitor a state of consciousness through brain oxygenation.

FIG. 1B illustrates an embodiment of the forehead sensor of FIG. 1A including an ear pulse oximetry sensor.

FIG. 2A-2B illustrate block diagrams of embodiments of the brain oximetry unit of FIG. 1A.

FIGS. 3A-3O illustrate various embodiments of the forehead sensor of FIG. 1A.

FIGS. 3A, 3N, and 3O illustrate embodiments of the forehead a sensor including reusable and disposable portions mated together.

FIGS. 3B-3C illustrate embodiments of the reusable portion including various cerebral oximetry sensor components.

FIGS. 3D-3M illustrate embodiments of the disposable portion including EEG, temperature and other parameter measuring components.

FIGS. 4A-4O illustrate various embodiments and views of light sources of the forehead sensor of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 4A-D illustrate perspective and side views of a light source of the cerebral oximeter according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4E illustrates a perspective view of the light source including light paths of a multi-faceted directing mirror according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4F-G illustrate more perspective views of the light source.

FIG. 4H illustrates a further perspective view of the light source without a cap according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4I illustrates a bottom view of the light source towards the top reflective covering according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4J illustrates a perspective view of the light source with the reflective cover being composed of many portions according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 4K-4M illustrate side views of the light source including a semi-reflectant mirror according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4N illustrates a side view of the light source including a light diffusing material filling inside a cap according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4O illustrates a side view of the light source with an angled substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4P illustrates a side view of the light source with a relatively flat cap.

FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary graph showing the calibrated relationship of the emission detector output to the calibrated intensity of the emitter output according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of a forehead sensor communicating with a brain oximetry unit contained inside a connector, which in turn communicates with a pulse oximeter configured to monitor and/or display a state of consciousness through brain oxygenation.

FIGS. 7A-7E illustrate various embodiments and views of the forehead sensor of FIG. 6.

FIG. 7A illustrates a perspective view of the sensor and connector with the disposable portion of the forehead sensor detached from the connector.

FIG. 7B illustrates a top view of the forehead sensor with the disposable and reusable portion of the sensor connected.

FIG. 7C illustrates a side view of the forehead sensor with both the disposable and reusable portion of the sensor connected.

FIG. 7D illustrates a front view of the forehead sensor with both the disposable and reusable portion of the sensor connected.

FIG. 7E illustrates a bottom view of the forehead sensor with the disposable and reusable portion connected.

FIGS. 8A-8D illustrate various embodiments and views of the forehead sensor that include an EEG sensor.

FIG. 8A illustrates a perspective view of the sensor and connector with the disposable portion of the forehead sensor detached from the connector.

FIG. 8B illustrates a top view of the forehead sensor with the disposable and reusable portion of the sensor connected.

FIG. 8C illustrates a side view of the forehead sensor with both the disposable and reusable portion of the sensor connected.

FIG. 8D illustrates a bottom view of the forehead sensor with the disposable and reusable portion connected.

FIGS. 9A-9E illustrate various embodiments and views of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 9A illustrates a perspective view of the reusable portion and connector of the forehead sensor with the reusable portion detached from the connector.

FIG. 9B illustrates a top view of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 9C illustrates a side view reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 9D illustrates a front view of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 9E illustrates a bottom view of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIGS. 10A-10D illustrate various embodiments and views of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 10A illustrates a top view of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 10B illustrates a side view reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 10C illustrates a bottom view of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 10D illustrates an exploded perspective view showing an embodiment of the various layers of the reusable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIGS. 11A-11E illustrate various embodiments and views of the connector of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 11A illustrates an exploded perspective view of the various components of the connector.

FIG. 11B illustrates a top view of the connector.

FIG. 11C illustrates a front view of the connector.

FIG. 11D illustrates a side view of the connector.

FIG. 11E illustrates a bottom view of the connector.

FIGS. 12A-12D illustrate various embodiments and views of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 12A illustrates a perspective view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor with a detached adhesive layer.

FIG. 12B illustrates a top view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 12C illustrates a side view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 12D illustrates a bottom view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor that includes an attached adhesive layer.

FIGS. 13A-13D illustrate various embodiments and views of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor that include an EEG sensor.

FIG. 13A illustrates an exploded perspective view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor with a detached adhesive layer.

FIG. 13B illustrates a top view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 13C illustrates a side view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor.

FIG. 13D illustrates a bottom view of the disposable portion of the forehead sensor that includes an attached adhesive layer.

FIG. 14 illustrates an embodiment of an exemplary display showing potential brain oximetry parameters that could be displayed in an embodiment of the brain oximetry sensor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure generally relates to patient monitoring devices. In order to provide a complete and accurate assessment of the state of a patient's various physiological systems, in an embodiment, a sensor may advantageously monitor one, multiple or combinations of EEG, cerebral oximetry, temperature, pulse oximetry, and other physiological parameters. In various embodiments, the sensor includes a disposable portion and reusable portion. For example, the disposable portion may advantageously include components

near a measurement site surface (the patient's skin), including, for example, an EEG, a temperature sensor, tape, adhesive elements, positioning elements, or the like. On the other hand, the reusable portion may advantageously include more expensive or other components, circuitry or electronics, which, in some embodiments include for example time-of-use restrictions for quality control or the like. The reusable portion, can be used multiple times for a single patient, across different patients, or the like, often depending upon the effectiveness of sterilization procedures. The reusable components may include, for example, cerebral oximetry components, pulse oximetry components and other components to measure other various parameters.

In an embodiment, the disposable portion of the sensor may include an inductance connection or other electrical connection to the reusable portion of the sensor, and the signal from both sensors could thereby be transmitted through a common cable to a brain oximetry unit. In an embodiment, the brain oximetry unit may include an analog to digital converter, various electrical filters, and a microcontroller for processing and controlling the various sensor components.

In an embodiment, a brain oximetry unit or additional signal processing unit could communicate with the forehead sensor disclosed herein and one or more host display and patient monitoring stations. In an embodiment, the patient monitoring station may be a pulse oximeter. In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter may perform integrated display, data monitoring and processing of patient parameters including a connection for power and data communication. In an embodiment, some or all communication may be through wired, wireless, or other electrical connections. In an embodiment, the brain oximetry unit may advantageously be housed in a portable housing. In such embodiments, the unit may advantageously be physically associated with a monitored patient, such as, for example, attached in an arm band, a patient bed pouch, a hood or hat, a pocket of a shirt, gown, or other clothing, or the like. In other embodiments, the unit may be entirely or partially housed in a cable connector. In an embodiment, the signal processing and condition unit could also monitor patient parameters through other sensors including, for example, ECG, SpO₂ from the earlobe, finger, forehead or other locations, blood pressure, respiration through acoustic or other monitoring technologies, or other clinically relevant physiological parameters.

In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter communicates with a sensor, such as a forehead sensor including one or more light sources configured to emit light at a patient's forehead. In an embodiment, the light source may include one or more emitters or emitter systems, such emitters or emitter systems may be embedded into a substrate. In various embodiments, the emitters could be either light emitting diodes ("LEDs"), lasers, superluminescent LEDs or some other light emitting components. These components could be arranged in any pattern on the substrate and could be either a single light emitting source or several light emitting sources. In an embodiment, the emitting components could emit light that deflects off of reflective surfaces associated with a cap of the substrate. The reflective cover could be any number of shapes or sizes and could be constructed to direct light to specific points or a point on the cap or substrate.

In an embodiment, a multi-faceted splitting mirror could reflect light to an opening in the substrate that would allow the light to escape and be emitted to an emission detector in an embodiment also housed in the light source substrate. The emission detector may advantageously sample the light providing feedback usable to create an optical bench or at

least optical bench properties of the light source, including, for example, determinations of intensity, wavelength, or the like. In an embodiment, the light source may include a polarized filter for adjusting the emitter light, in some embodiments before exiting an opening in the emitter or being detected by the emission detector.

In an embodiment, a caregiver could analyze physiological information collected from the various sensors including a patient's temperature, EEG, brain oxygen saturation, stimulus response, electromyography or EMG, respiration monitor using acoustic sensor applied to the through, body oxygen saturation, glucose concentration, or other blood analytes, pulse, hydration, blood pressure, perfusion, or other parameters or combinations of parameters to determine relevant information about the state of a patient's well being. In another embodiment, a caregiver may advantageously analyze information collected from the various sensors to more completely assess the overall depth of a patient's sedation and obtain an assessment superior to an assessment derived from monitoring a single or a few of the parameters mentioned above.

Reference will now be made to the Figures to discuss embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate examples of a patient monitoring system **100**. In certain embodiments, the patient monitoring system **100** measures several physiological parameters including cerebral electrical activity, temperature, cerebral oxygenation, including venous and arterial oxygenation, arterial oxygenation at various other points on the body, various other blood analytes including total hemoglobin, glucose, lipids, stimulus response, electromyography or EMG, respiration, pulse, hydration, blood pressure, perfusion, or other parameters or combination of other physiologically relevant patient characteristics. The information from these physiological parameters can be evaluated using trend analysis, absolute and relative measures of certain parameters, combined or alone to evaluate the total wellness and current state of a patient at any point in time.

The patient monitoring system can include multiple or a single sensor **120**, a brain oximetry unit **140**, and a pulse oximeter **150**. The sensor **120** can be any variety of shapes and sizes, and could be applied to a variety of measurement sites on a patient's skin including any location on the forehead and temples or other location of the head. Also, electrodes designed to be placed at a measurement site covered with a patient's hair may advantageously be implemented in order to apply the sensor to any part of a patient's head that is covered with hair. A caregiver or patient may fasten the sensor to the patient's head with a variety of mechanism including adhesive, straps, caps, combinations of the same, or other devices for fastening sensors to a patient's body or skin known in the art.

In an embodiment, the patient monitoring system **100** advantageously utilizes wireless communication to provide a portable unit to accommodate an ambulatory patient, or other patient in transit. For example, in one embodiment, the brain oximetry unit **140** may be attached to an arm band or included in an arm band or other device that is wearable by the patient, including in a cap, a hood, a sling or a pocket of a garment. In an embodiment, the sensor would communicate with the arm band brain oximetry unit **140** with a hard wired connection or a wireless connection for convenience and flexibility of the patient obtained by eliminating excess wires.

In an embodiment, the portable brain oximetry unit **140**, such as an armband brain oximetry unit **140**, could also communicate wirelessly with the pulse oximeter **150**. This

would allow the brain oximetry unit **140** to be transported between various caregiving facilities, each with their own stationary pulse oximeters **150** without unhooking and reinserting hardwired electrical connections. Instead, a brain oximetry unit **140** could establish a wireless communication link with a stationary pulse oximeter **150** as the brain oximetry unit **140** is brought into proximity of the pulse oximeter **150**. In an embodiment, the devices could establish the connection automatically and patient data may be automatically sent from the brain oximetry unit **140** to the pulse oximeter **150** or the connection may require input from a caregiver in the user interface of either of the devices. This will advantageously facilitate portability and seamless monitoring of a patient while being transported, for example, from an ambulance to a hospital room or from room to room in a hospital.

In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter **150** may be a multi-parameter patient monitoring station or other host device capable of monitoring a wide variety of vital signs and blood constituents and other parameters or combinations of parameters such as those monitors commercially available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Calif., and disclosed herein with reference to U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,584,336, 6,661,161, 6,850,788, and 7,415,297, among others assigned to Masimo Corporation, and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0211924, 2010/0030040, among others assigned to Masimo Corporation or Masimo Laboratories, Inc. of Irvine Calif.

FIG. 1B illustrates an embodiment of the patient monitoring system **100** with a pulse oximeter **150** attached to a sensor **120** or through some physical electrical conduction connection, wireless, or other suitable electrical connection to the pulse oximeter **150**. This will advantageously provide additional information about the state of the arterial oxygenation of the blood being transported to the head. In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter **150** branches off the wiring from the sensor **120**.

In an embodiment, a caregiver or the patient may attach the brain oximetry unit **140** directly to the patient's arm or other part or clothing of the patient through an armband with straps or some other means known in the art to connect a portable monitoring unit to a patient. In an embodiment, a brain oximetry unit **140** may be integrated into a hat or other headgear wearable by the patient or some other structure near the patient. In an embodiment, brain oximetry unit **140** can rest on a table or other surface near the patient.

In some embodiments, a brain oximetry unit **140** can be integrated with the pulse oximeter **150**. Alternatively, the brain oximetry unit **140** could be a module that is docked or somehow associated with a multi-parameter patient monitoring station.

FIGS. 2A and 2B show block diagrams of various embodiments of the brain oximetry unit **140**, sensors **120**, and pulse oximeter **150**. In an embodiment, the brain oximetry unit **140** may utilize a processor **220** which may be a micro-controller or other processor, which may control or coordinate some or all of the functions of the various emitters **230** and detectors **260** and other sensors **120** and in an embodiment, may coordinate, process or condition, or manipulate the electronic data in some other manner, before communicating the data to the pulse oximeter **150**. Also, the processor **220** may receive instructions or data control messages from the pulse oximeter **150** to provide the appropriate conditioning and controlling of the various front end components of the various sensors **120** associated the pulse oximeter **150**. In an embodiment, data transmitted between the brain oximetry unit **140**, the pulse oximeter **150**, the

sensors **120** and any other associated components of a patient monitoring system **100** may be communicated by the devices using electrical wires, wireless communication, optical communication, RFID, LAN networks, or other electronic devices for communicating data known in the art.

The brain oximetry unit **140** may also include various front end components for the various sensors **120** that may be associated with the brain oximetry unit **140**. In an embodiment, front end components may translate and transmit instructions and control signals for driving the various sensors. In an embodiment, the front end components may translate, process, or transmit instructions and control signals to the emitting or light producing components of the sensor. The front end components may also receive and transmit data acquired by the detectors of the sensors to the microcontroller **220** or other processor **220**.

These front end components could include front end components for a variety of sensors **120** including for sensors that detect blood oxygenation, EEG, ECG, temperature, acoustic respiration monitoring ("ARM") sensors, such as those available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Calif., acoustic throat respiratory sensor, and brain oxygenation. In an embodiment, a caregiver could advantageously utilize a device with the ability to monitor the plurality of above mentioned parameters to more accurately determine a depth of a patient's sedation. In an embodiment, a front end component that would be associated with a sensor **120** that detects brain oxygenation may have a sub component dedicated to driving emitters **230** associated with a light source of the brain oxygenation sensor and a sub-component associated with the detector **230** or detectors **230** of the brain oxygenation sensor **300** for receiving and transmitting the detected signals that pass through various body tissues.

In an embodiment, one of the various sensors associated with the front end components of the brain oximetry unit could be, for example, a blood oxygenation sensor **310** which may be placed at various measurement sites on a patient's skin, including the earlobe, finger, forehead or other places known in the art suitable for detecting blood oxygenation. Many suitable pulse oximeter sensors **310** are known in the art such as those blood oxygenation sensors **310** commercially available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Calif., and disclosed herein with reference to U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,638,818, 6,285,896, 6,377,829, 6,580,086, 6,985,764, 7,341,559, or others.

In an embodiment, another sensor **120** that may be associated with a front end component of the brain oximetry unit **140** could be a temperature sensor **320**. The temperature sensor **320** could detect the temperature of the skin, the temperature inside the ear, the temperature under the tongue, or any other temperature measurement method known in the art. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor **320** could be any suitable thermistor, or any other temperature sensor **320** known in the art capable of detecting a surface temperature of a patient's skin. Additional temperature sensor may advantageously provide feedback to the unit **140** regarding the performance or temperature of one, combinations of, or all of the emitters **230**.

An EEG sensor **330** may also be associated with the front end components of the cerebral oximeter **140**. In an embodiment, the EEG sensor **330** may be any of a variety of EEG sensors **330** known in the art. An EEG sensor **330** could be applied to a patient at any of a multitude of locations and measurement sites on the skin of the head of a patient. In an embodiment, the EEG sensor **330** may include electrode leads that may be placed on a measurement site in contact with the skin of the patient. In an embodiment, the EEG **330**

may monitor the electrical activity of a patient's brain through any number of electrodes, electrode leads, and channels or other systems known in the art.

In an embodiment, the EEG sensor **330** may monitor and collect data from a patient's brain using 4 channels and 6 electrodes. In another embodiment, the EEG **330** may use 3 channels and 5 electrodes. In another embodiment, any variety or combination of sensors maybe be used that are suitable for obtaining an EEG signal, for example, such a system is disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,016,4444, 6,654,626, 6,128,521, or the like.

A brain oxygenation sensor **300** may also be associated with the front end components of the brain oximetry unit **140**. In an embodiment, the brain oxygenation sensor **300** includes a light source **230**, and a detector **260**. The light source **230** of the brain oxygenation sensor **300** includes emitter(s) that would emit light, sonic or other radiation into the forehead at one, two or other plurality of measurement sites located on the skin of the patient at a plurality of predetermined wavelengths. In an embodiment, the brain oxygenation sensor **300** would include a detector **260** with photodiodes or other radiation detection devices to detect the radiation emitting from the patient at a one or two or a plurality of measurement sites on the skin of the head of a patient. Many suitable brain oxygenation sensors **300** and cerebral oximeters are known in the art including those disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,072,701, 7,047,054, or similar sensors.

In an embodiment, the light source **230** of the brain oxygenation sensor **300** may include an emission detector **260**. In an embodiment, the emission detector **260** would detect the light emitted from the light source **230** before passing through or contacting the measurement site of the patient. In an embodiment, an output from the emission detector **230** would be communicated to the micro-controller **220** in the brain oximetry unit **140**, the processing unit in the cerebral oximeter **140** or, some other processing component associated with the patient monitoring system **100** in order to calculate an approximate output intensity of the light emitted by the emitter(s) **230**. The micro-controller **220** or other processor **220** could calculate the output intensity based on the output of the emission detector **260** by comparing the data to calibration data. In an embodiment, the calibration data could include measurement of intensity of light emitted from the emitter(s) **230** and corresponding measurements of output from the emission detector **260**. This data could then be correlated to real time output from the emission detector **260** while the oxygenation sensor **230** is in use to determine an actual or approximate intensity of light or radiation being emitted by the emitter(s) **230** utilizing a calibration curve or other suitable calculation or processing method. In an embodiment, the calibration data may be stored in an EPROM or other memory module in the brain oximetry unit **140**, the pulse oximeter **150**, or other patient processing module associated with the patient monitoring system **100**.

In an embodiment, the detector **260** will detect light or other radiation emitted from the light source **230** after, in an embodiment, some of the light has entered the measurement site on the patient and has been attenuated by a patient's tissue. In an embodiment, the detector **260** could be any number of detectors known in the art for detecting light or other radiation including photodiodes or other types of light or radiation detectors. In one embodiment, the detector **260** may convert detected light or other radiation into a signal, for example, an electrical output signal, which may represent the intensity or other attributes of the radiation. In an

embodiment, the signal from the detector **260** may be sent to a brain oxygenation detector **260** front end located in the brain oximetry unit **140** for processing, conditioning or transmitting to the pulse oximeter **150** or other patient monitoring processor. In one embodiment, the signal may be converted into a digital format by an analog to digital converted located in either the brain oximetry unit **140** or the pulse oximeter **150**. In an embodiment, the data from the detector **260** of the brain oxygenation sensor **300** may be processed to determine the cerebral oxygenation of a patient's brain tissue. In an embodiment, the processing of the data may include determining the changes of intensity between various wavelengths of emitted and detected light of the cerebral oxygenation sensor **300**.

In an embodiment, the cerebral oximeter **150** or multi-parameter patient monitor acquires data from the brain oximetry unit **140** or sensor **120** derived from physiologically relevant parameters. In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter **150** could give visual quantitative or qualitative assessments of the patient's well being based on one or more of the various parameters or physiological attributes measured.

In an embodiment, a caregiver may utilize various physiological parameters to make a quantitative assessment of the patient's depth of sedation as indicated by an index based on for example, a patient's temperature, electroencephalogram or EEG, brain oxygen saturation, stimulus response, electromyography or EMG, respiration based on acoustic through sensors, body oxygen saturation or other blood analytes, pulse, hydration, blood pressure, perfusion, or other parameters or combinations of parameters. In another embodiment, various aspects of sedation could be assessed quantitatively or qualitatively based on a visual representation of the patient's sedation in the aspects including hypnosis, responsiveness, muscle relaxation or other clinically relevant facets of depth of anesthesia.

In an embodiment, the pulse oximeter **150** may supply power to brain oximetry unit **140** over a single line and data would be transferred back and forth between the brain oximetry unit **140** and pulse oximeter **150** over a separate line or lines. In another embodiment, both power and data could be transmitted over the same line or the same wire with multiple lines in the wire. In another embodiment, data and power could be transmitted wirelessly or through an inductance connection between the patient monitoring station and the signal processing unit or any other suitable connections or transmission techniques known in the art. Induction or magnetic connections are also disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/246,768, titled "Magnetic Electrical Connector for Patient Monitors," filed herewith on Sep. 27, 2011.

In an embodiment, the functionality of the brain oximetry unit **140** could be optionally controlled by the pulse oximeter **150**. In an embodiment, the data and qualitative and quantitative assessments of a patient's wellness being could be displayed on either or both the brain oximetry unit **140** and pulse oximeter **150**. Also, audible alarms and other indicators could be displayed on either or both the brain oximetry unit **140** and pulse oximeter **150** in response to various threshold breaches based on the assessment of the patient's wellness determined from the various monitored parameters.

FIGS. 3A-3F illustrate several embodiments of the sensor **120**. FIG. 3A shows an embodiment of the sensor **120** wherein disposable **410** and reusable portions **420** of the sensor **120** are connected and overlaid on top of one another. FIG. 3A shows six EEG electrodes **440** with two

reference electrodes and four active channel electrodes. FIG. 3A also shows the light source 230 and detector 260 components of the brain oxygenation sensor 300. Any number of suitable light sources 230 and detectors 260 may be incorporated into the forehead sensor 120. All or some of the above mentioned sensor components including the EEG leads 440 and the brain oxygenation emitter 230 and detector 260 components may be linked to a single chip for transmission of acquired signals and drive signals or each component may be linked to its own individual chip through wires, or printed circuits, or other suitable electrical connections.

In one embodiment, the light source 230 may include one or more emitters. In one embodiment, the emitter could be a laser, or any suitable apparatus for emitting near-infrared or other spectrum of light including LEDs, super luminescent LEDs, or some other light emitting components. In one embodiment, the light source 230 may be incorporated with the brain oximetry unit 140 and the light or other radiation could be emitted from the light source 230 onto a fiber optic cable which would transmit the light from the light source 230 to the measurement site. In another embodiment, the emitter(s), including, for example, a laser or LED emitter(s), is embedded in the emitter 230 directly in the forehead sensor. Other fiber optics may be used after emission of the light from the light source to equalize the intensity and distribution of the radiation over a cross sectional area of a beam of emitted light after it exits the emitter and before it enters the measurement site of the patient.

The detector 260 of the brain oxygenation sensor 300 may be any suitable device for detecting radiation including any combination of various photodiodes including InGas and Si photodiodes. In an embodiment, the detector 260 is a photodiode connected directly to the forehead sensor 120. In another embodiment, the forehead sensor 120 collects light that has passed through patient tissue with a fiber optic cable or other similar apparatus that is positioned at an appropriate measurement site, for example on the patient's forehead. In an embodiment, the fiber optic cable could then transmit the collected light to the detector 260 of the brain oxygenation sensor 300.

The EEG electrodes 440 may be any suitable electrodes for detecting the electro-potentials on the surface of the skin of a patient's head. In one embodiment, EEG electrodes 440 comprise a metal or other suitable conductor and utilize leads contacting the surface of the skin. In another embodiment, the electrodes 440 are gelled electrodes that make contact through the skin via gel and have metal leads that come into contact with the gel. In still yet another embodiment, the EEG electrodes 440 may be glued to the forehead with any suitable patient dermal adhesive for connecting the EEG electrodes 440 and may have electrical conductivity. In an embodiment, potentials from the EEG electrodes 440 are transmitted to the brain oximetry unit 140 for further conditioning, transmitting or processing.

FIGS. 3B and 3C show embodiments of a reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120. In an embodiment, the reusable portion 420 includes the potentially more expensive components, including, for example, the sensor light source(s) 230 and detector(s) 260. The reusable portion 420 may also include the temperature sensor 320. The temperature sensor 320 may be any suitable sensor that can detect the temperature of the surface of the skin or other patient temperatures. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor 320 may include a thermistor associated with the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120.

In an embodiment, the reusable portion 420 includes an interface 510 that couples the reusable portion 420 of the sensor to the brain oximetry unit 140. The interface 510 may be any suitable electrical or data connection or communication port or device including, for example, a pin connector and receiver. Various other communication or electrical connections known in the art may be utilized. In an embodiment, the interface 510 is an inductance connection utilizing transformers to couple a data and electrical connection across an insulator. In another embodiment, the interface 510 provides a data or electronic coupling between the reusable portion 420 and the disposable portion 410 of the sensor.

FIGS. 3D-3O illustrate various embodiments of a disposable portion 410 of a forehead sensor 120 that, in an embodiment, attaches to a measurement site of a patient's head and provides a base 520 to which the reusable portion 420 may be docked, mated or connected. FIGS. 3D-3E illustrate an embodiment of a single chip disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120. The disposable portion 410 houses the components of the sensor 120 that may be less expensive than at least some of the components contained in the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 and therefore may be disposed after a single or multiple uses, either on the same patient or different patients. The disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120 includes a tape substrate 530 that provides a base or substrate to which at least some of the components of the disposable portion 410 may adhere or be integrated. In an embodiment, the tape 530 can be constructed from any suitable disposable material that will effectively hold the components included in the disposable portion 410 to a patient's forehead or other measurement site. In an embodiment, the tape 530 includes a suitable dermal adhesive on a patient side of the disposable portion 410 for temporary adhesion of the sensor 120 to a patient's skin.

In an embodiment, the disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120 may incorporate various disposable components which may include, EEG electrodes 440. In one embodiment, the EEG electrodes 440 may be fastened to the tape 530 of the disposable portion 410. In an embodiment, the EEG electrodes 440 could be embedded in the tape 530 by any known adhesive in the sensor arts or any other suitable means for connecting the EEG electrodes 440 that would allow the EEG electrode 440 leads to be exposed on a patient side of tape 530 in an appropriate position to come in close proximity to a measurement site of a patient's skin. In an embodiment, EEG electrodes 440 may be gelled so that the gel contacts the electrodes and a measurement site of a patient's skin to provide an electrical path between the measurement site of the patient's skin and the EEG electrodes 440. In an embodiment, the leads of the EEG electrodes 440 are connected to a single chip by wires or other suitable electrical connections, such as a printed circuit.

FIGS. 3H, 3I, and 3M, illustrate a temperature sensor 320 associated with the tape of the disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor 320 is a thermistor with the thermistor leads exposed on a patient contacting side of the tape 530, in order to facilitate the contacting of the leads of temperature sensor 320 to a measurement site of a patient's skin. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor 320 is connected to single chip through wires or other suitable electrical connections such as a flexible printed circuit. In an embodiment, the temperature sensor 320 may be located anywhere on the tape 530, the disposable portion 410, or the reusable portion 420 of the

sensor. In an embodiment, the leads for the temperature sensor 320 may be near the center of tape 530 or anywhere on the periphery of tape 530.

In an embodiment, the disposable portion 410 of sensor 120 may mate and connect to or overlay the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120. In an embodiment, the non-patient side of the tape 530 could mate or connect to the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 through some suitable adhesive on the tape 530 or some physical connection or mating means. In an embodiment, the disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120 may also contain one or several sensory compartments 540. The sensory compartments 540 may contain a transparent window or a space for the light source 230 or the detectors 260 of the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 to emit and detect emitted light through the space or transparent window.

In one embodiment, the light source(s) 230 and detector(s) 260 of the reusable portion 420 may align with the sensory compartments 540 while the reusable 420 and disposable 410 portions physically connect at places other than the sensory compartments 540 and light sources 230 and detectors 260. In an embodiment, the light sources 230 and detectors 260 of the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 may physically snap into or somehow removably mate with the sensory compartments 540 of the disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120. In one embodiment, the windows of the sensory compartments 540 may contain certain filters to optimize the wavelengths intensity, or other characteristics of the light that passes through the windows in the sensory compartments 540.

In still other embodiments, care may be taken to ensure sterilization of the reusable components is more straightforward, such as, for example, implementing suitable electrical connections through magnetic, optical or other coupling mechanisms that can be mostly or entirely housed in separate housings that are easily sterilized and mostly void of cavities or the like that can trap contamination.

FIGS. 3A, and 3N show an embodiment with the disposable portion 410 of the sensor electrically connected directly to the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 through an interface 510. In an embodiment, the interface 510 may be any suitable electrical connection such as a pin connector, a snap in lead connector, an optical connection or an inductance connection.

FIGS. 3H and 3N show an embodiment of the sensor 120 with a pulse oximeter sensor 310 associated with the sensor 120. The pulse oximeter sensor 310 shown in FIGS. 3H and 3N is an ear pulse oximeter sensor 310 that emits and detects radiation to determine the oxygenation of the blood traveling through the arteries of the ear. Many suitable ear pulse oximeter sensors 310 are known in the art such as those sensors commercially available from Masimo Corporation and disclosed herein with reference to U.S. Pat. No. 7,341, 599. In another embodiment, the pulse oximeter sensor 310 may be a forehead pulse oximeter sensor 310 or any other suitable pulse oximeter known in the art or disclosed herein. The pulse oximeter sensor 310 may be connected to the sensor through electrical wires, wirelessly or other suitable electrical or data connection. Data collected from the pulse oximeter sensor 310 may be transmitted to the brain oximetry unit 140 or pulse oximeter 150 or both for conditioning, or processing.

FIG. 3G illustrates a multi chip embodiment of the disposable portion 410 of the sensor. In an embodiment, the various EEG electrodes 440 each connect to a separate chip that transmits the detected signal to the interface 510. In an embodiment, the chip transmits the signal to various induc-

tors integrated into interface 510 which transmit the signal to inductors integrated into the reusable portion of the interface 510.

FIGS. 3A, and 3N-3O show the reusable portion 420 of the sensor 120 associated with or physically mated with the disposable portion 410 of the sensor 120. In an embodiment, the reusable 420 and disposable portions 410 of the sensor 120 physically mate at mating sections on the disposable 410 and reusable 420 portions. In one embodiment, the mating sections are located near the light source 230 and detectors 260 on the reusable portion 420 and the sensory compartments 540 on the disposable portion 410. In an embodiment, the mating sections have rims 550 into which cerebral oximeter 300 emitters 230 and detectors 260 may be placed, snapped into or mated. Rims 550 may be any suitable plastic or other flexible material, including metal that would allow the emitter 230 and detector 260 to press or squeeze fit into place. This would allow the rims to physically hold the emitters 230 and detectors 260 in the proper orientation.

FIGS. 4A-4O illustrate various embodiments of a light source 230 that may be utilized in a cerebral oximeter sensor 300. FIG. 4A shows an embodiment of the light source 230 which includes a substrate 610, guide walls 620, a dividing wall(s) 630, a cap 640, reflective portions 650 on the cap, a splitting mirror 660, and an aperture 670. In an embodiment, the light source 230 includes a substrate 610 to provide a base to associate or attach the remaining components. In an embodiment, the light source 230 includes at least one or a plurality of emitters 680, guide walls 620 attached to the substrate 610, and a dividing wall 630 rising from the substrate 610.

FIG. 4B shows a perspective view of the light source 230 substrate 610 without the cap 640 and one of the guide walls 620, a dividing wall 630, four emitters 680, an emission detector 260 and an aperture 670. In an embodiment, the dividing wall 630 prevents light emitted from the emitters 680 from directly contacting the emission detector 260 or directly exiting through the aperture 670. In an embodiment, the aperture 670 and emission detector 260 may be located anywhere on the side of the dividing wall 630 opposite the side associated with the emitters 680. In one embodiment, the detector 260 is close to the dividing wall 630 and the aperture 670 is spaced further from the dividing wall 630 than emission detector 260. The aperture 670 can be any suitable opening, slot, space, or gap in the substrate 610 of the light source 230, in order to allow at least some of the light reflected from the cap 640 or guide walls 620 to pass through the substrate 610 and exit the light source 230. In an embodiment, the aperture 670 may be a transparent section filled with material that may have optical properties, including a filter or the like.

FIGS. 4C and 4E illustrate an embodiment of the light source 230 with the substrate 610, emitters 680, cap 640, the splitting mirror 660, the dividing wall 630, the emission detector 260, the aperture 670 and the polarizer 690 in light path of the light exiting aperture 670. FIGS. 4C and 4E illustrate an example of one possible embodiment of the variety of potential light paths taken by light emitted from the emitters 680. First, the light is emitted from the emitters 680 and subsequently may be reflected or deflected by the cap 640 towards the splitting mirror 660. Next, as the splitting mirror 660 includes many smaller reflective components that are angled in different directions, a light beam hitting the splitting mirror 660, depending on its cross sectional area, may be broken into multiple beams. The reflective components will be angled either to direct some of the

light taking a certain path toward the emission detector 260 and some of the light taking a path leading to the aperture 670 and out of the light source 230. In an embodiment, these smaller reflective components of the splitting mirror 660 may be randomly spaced on the angled mirror to provide an even distribution or sampling of emitted light from the various emitters 680 to both the emission detector 260 and the aperture 670. The cap 640 may have a reflective coating or be made of a reflective material in order to reflect light the emitters toward the splitting mirror 660.

In an embodiment, the cap 640 may have a curvature similar to the curvature illustrated in FIGS. 4A, 4C, 4E-4G, and 4M and also a similar substrate 610, guide walls 620, splitting mirror 660, aperture 670, and emission detector 260 geometry to direct light emitted from the emitters 680 to the emission detector 260 and the aperture 670. This is accomplished by calculating the various angles and light paths of the curvature of the cap, the various angles of the splitting mirror 660, and the reflective components and the various distances between the various components to maintain optimal light paths as described herein.

FIG. 4D shows an embodiment of the substrate 620 without the cap 640. In an embodiment, the substrate 610 can be manufactured by etching out depressions in a block of material to create the guide walls 620, the dividing wall 630, and the depressions for the emitter(s) 230, emission detector 260, and aperture 670. The substrate 610 may be made of any suitable material. In one embodiment, the substrate 610 is made from a material that provides an even distribution of temperature such as a ceramic material. FIG. 4F shows an outside view of the light source 230 with dotted lines representing the splitting mirror 660 and the aperture 670 associated with the substrate 610 of the light source 230. In an embodiment, the cap 640 includes back guide wall 625 attached to the cap 640, the substrate 610, and the splitting mirror 660.

FIGS. 4G and 4H, and 4I show embodiments of the light source 230 from different perspectives. In an embodiment, the cap 640 is supported at least in part by the guide walls 620 that extend down from the cap 640 to the substrate 610. In an embodiment, the cap 640 is dome shaped. FIG. 4I illustrates a light source 260 with eight emitters 680. Also shown is an embodiment of the splitting mirror 660 with several different directing reflecting surfaces positioned in different orientations to angle the light rays either toward the aperture 670 or the emission detector 260. FIG. 4H shows the splitting mirror 660 as viewed from below the substrate 610. The dotted lines represent the outline of the cap 640, the aperture 670, and the emission detector 260.

FIGS. 4J and 4K illustrate an embodiment of the cap 640 that is divided into different sections, with each section tilted at a predetermined angle to facilitate directing of the light paths from light emitted from the emitter(s) 680 to be directed toward the splitting mirror 660 which would then direct the light to the emission detector 260 or the aperture 670. In an embodiment, the sections of the cap 640 may be arced to form the guide walls 620. Also, the cap 640 may include straight segments that are attached to the guide walls 620. In an embodiment, the splitting mirror 660 may be formed in the cap 640, be the material of the cap 640, be fastened to the cap 640, partially to the cap 640, to the guide walls 620 or to the substrate 610 or any combination thereof.

FIG. 4K illustrates the aperture 670 in the form of a semi-reflectant splitting mirror 660 that allows some of the light to pass through the mirror 660 and reflects the rest of the light to emission detector 260. In this embodiment, the aperture is behind the splitting mirror 660.

FIG. 4L illustrates an embodiment of the light source 230 with a splitting mirror 660 that includes both a semi-reflectant component and a completely or more strongly reflective component. In one embodiment, the splitting mirror 660 includes a first semi-reflectant mirror positioned at a first angle that reflects a portion of the emitted light to the emission detector 260 or the aperture 670. The second reflective surface reflects the remaining light toward the aperture 670 or the emission detector 260, and in an embodiment, to the opposite of the two components that the first reflective surface direct the light.

FIGS. 4K-4M also illustrate electrical connections 710 that power the emitters 680 and receive data from the emission detector 260 and are associated with or printed on the side of the substrate 610 or other components of the light source 260. These electrical connections 710 can be any suitable electrical connection and may be printed on any component of the light source 230 including the inside or outside of the cap 640.

FIG. 4M illustrates an embodiment with light source 230 that includes a semi-reflectant mirror 660 with the emission detector 260 located behind the semi-reflectant mirror 660. In this embodiment, the emission detector 260 samples light that passes through the semi-reflectant mirror 660 and the aperture 670 emits light that is reflected from the semi-reflectant mirror 660.

FIG. 4N illustrates an embodiment of the light source 230 where at least a part of the space defined by the cap 640, the substrate 610 and the guide walls 620 are filled with light diffusing material 720. The light diffusing material 720 could be any suitable light diffusing material 720 known in the art including an epoxy or other plastic material, fiber optics, any epoxy mixed with beads or other materials. In an embodiment, the light diffusing material 720 may cause the light emitted from the emitters 680 to become increasingly evenly distributed in the domains of at least range and intensity, as the path length of the light emitted from the emitter(s) 680 increases. In an embodiment, the light diffusing material 720 will more evenly distribute the intensity and range of the light that is incident on the emission detector 260 and the light exiting the light source through the aperture 670.

FIG. 4O illustrates another embodiment of the light source 230 with emitters 680 on far sides of the substrate 610 and angled towards a semi reflectant mirror 660 attached to the cap 640 or guide walls 620. In this embodiment, when the light is emitted onto the semi-reflectant mirror 660, some of the rays will pass directly through the semi-reflectant mirror 660 and be detected by the emission detector 260. The other rays that do not pass directly through semi-reflectant mirror 660 will be reflected. A portion of the reflected rays that have the appropriate incident angle on the semi-reflectant mirror 660 will exit the light source 230 through the aperture 670 after reflecting off the semi-reflectant mirror 660.

FIG. 4P illustrates another embodiment of the light source 230 that may not require splitting mirror 660. In this embodiment, light rays are instead directed to the detector 260 and the apertures 670 by the diffusion and scattering of the light through light diffusing material 720. The light diffusing material 720 may be any suitable diffuser for dispersing light throughout the inside of the light source 230 including glass, epoxy fill, glass beads, plastic, and any other diffuser, scatterer, mixer or combination known in the art. The light diffusing material 720 may be filled in around emitters 680 or may be a component in front of or around the emitters 680.

Additionally the cap **640** may reflect light diffused throughout the cavity back towards detector **260**. The cap **640** may be reflective or non-reflective. In an embodiment, the cap **640** absorbs light so that the detector **260** senses light that has passed through the diffuser and has not reflected off the cap **260**, so that it will be similar in quality, for example, intensity, to the light emitted through the apertures **670**. The cap **640** may be made of a suitable metal including, for example, copper and/or gold. In an embodiment, the cap **640** is relatively straight and does not have a rounded profile in order to reduce the cost and complexity of manufacturing and reduce the bulkiness of the light source **230**. This is advantageous as a bulkier, larger sensor will add weight and make the sensor **120** more cumbersome on a patient's forehead.

In this embodiment, the apertures **670** may be directly above the emitters **680** or to the left and right of the emitters **680** so that the emitters will emit light directly outside the aperture **670** and most of the light will not have been reflected off of the cap **640** or other inside surfaces of the light source **230** before exiting the light source **230**. This will provide for simpler construction of the light source **230** and other advantages.

The emitters **680** in an embodiment, may be LEDs, or any other suitable light emitting device known in the art. Also, in an embodiment, the temperature sensor **320** will provide feedback for regulating the intensity of the emitters **680** in addition to the information obtained from the detector **260** inside light source **230**. The operator, therefore, will be able to maintain and determine an accurate intensity for the emitters **680**, leading to more accurate results when processing the signals detected by the detectors **260** of the brain oxygenation sensor **300**. In an embodiment, the embodiments disclosed with reference to FIG. **4** comprise an optical bench whose manufacturing costs are significantly lower than those available to design manufacturers today. Diffusing, scattering, reflecting or mixing material, or combinations thereof, may advantageously be used to integrate emitted light, thereby providing an optical bench from comparatively low cost manufacturing materials.

FIG. **5** illustrates an embodiment of the calibration curve **730** used to determine the intensity of the light emitted from the light source **230** through the aperture **670**. In one embodiment, the intensity **740** of the emitted light is mapped with respect to the output **750** of the emission detector **260** of the light source **230**. Measuring the output of emission detector **260** will allow the patient monitoring system **100** to calculate a close approximation of the intensity **740** of light being simultaneously emitted from the light source **230** through the aperture **670**.

FIG. **6** illustrates another embodiment of the patient monitoring system that incorporates that brain oximetry unit **140** into a connector **760** for the sensor **120**. This advantageously allows for a streamlined profile and reduced manufacturing costs of the brain oximetry unit **140** and associated wires. In this embodiment, the circuitry for driving the front end and controlling the drive signal of the brain oxygenation sensor **300** may be in the brain oximetry unit **140** which may advantageously be partially or entirely housed by the connector **760**, or may advantageously be partially or entirely housed by the pulse oximeter **150** or other multi-parameter patient monitor. Additionally, the circuitry for processing the signals detected by the detectors **260** of brain oxygenation sensor **300** may also be partially or entirely housed by the connector **760**.

In an embodiment, the connector **760** may also house various other components that control and process the

signals from various sensors associated with a patient monitoring system **100**. For example, the connector **760** may house the circuitry for a blood oxygenation sensor **310** in, for example, an embodiment where the sensor **120** incorporates an ear blood oxygenation sensor or other blood oxygenation sensor **310**. In another embodiment, the circuitry for processing, detecting and/or driving the signals for the temperature sensor **320**, or EEG sensor **330** may advantageously be incorporated into the sensor connector **760**.

Also, the signal processing and conditioning circuitry processor for a patient sedation monitor capable of monitoring the EEG signals of a patient and providing feedback on the depth of sedation or awareness of a patient undergoing anesthesia may be partially or entirely incorporated into the connector. Sedation brain function monitors, including those similar to the SEDLine sedation monitor commercially available from Masimo Corporation of Irvine, Calif., and disclosed herein with reference to U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,128,521, 6,301,493, 6,317,627, 6,430,437, among others assigned to Masimo Corporation. The connector **760** may house the circuit board, with six channels for six detectors and the SEDLine algorithm. In this embodiment, a conventional pulse oximeter may include upgraded programming to recognize the connection of a brain oximetry unit **140**, whether separate or housed inside connector **760**, and provide communication and power to the unit **140**. The unit **140** performs the processing and other functionality for the sensor **120**, including storing various algorithms for the associated sensors **120**.

Integration of all or the majority of the associated circuitry and processing components of several different patient monitoring sensors **120** in a single connector **760** advantageously provides a caregiver a simple device that can be attached to the patient's forehead or other areas on the patient, to provide minimal discomfort to the patient and minimal amount of wires and connections to cause electrical interference with instruments in the hospital environment. Additionally, the caregiver will need to spend less time hooking various sensors to a patient where each would otherwise require its own associated monitoring station. Furthermore, this integration of sensor **120** processing components allows some of the processing components to have shared functionality and therefore saves considerably on manufacturing costs. For example, memory chips, processors, or other electrical components may be shared by the various sensors in the connector **760**.

FIGS. **7-13** illustrate various embodiments of the construction of the sensor **120**. FIGS. **7A-7E** illustrate an embodiment of the sensor without the EEG sensor **330** incorporated and includes the disposable portion **410**, reusable portion **420**, interface **510**, connector **760**, sensor compartments **540**, light sources **230** and detectors **260**. The part of the interface **510** on the disposable portion **410** slides into the interface **510** on the reusable portion **420**. The interface **510** on the reusable portion **420** may be integrated into the connector **760** or may be separate and located elsewhere on the body of the sensor. In an embodiment, the interface **510** on the disposable portion **410** may slide into the interface **510** on the reusable portion **420** and lock or be somehow held into place until it needs to be removed.

The interface **510** may include an EEPROM or other memory device from an authorized manufacturer in order to provide quality control. Also, the interface **510** may also include software programming or functionality for determining how many uses it has gone through, how many times it has been used or applied to a patient, or the date of manufacture to determine if it has expired. Also, the inter-

face **510** may include an EEPROM for storing information unique to the electrodes that can be read by the patient monitoring system **100** or pulse oximeter **150**. The pulse oximeter **150** or patient monitoring system **100** can then determine how many electrodes are contained on the disposable portion **410**, for example, and other information.

FIG. 7E illustrates the placement of the light sources **230** and the detectors **260** for the brain oxygenation sensor **300**. The light source **230** may be at the outer end of the sensor **120** and emits light into the cerebral cavity of a patient. The two detectors **260** closest to each light source **230** detect light emitted from the light source **230**. For example, the right side light source **230** emits light into the head of a patient and some of the light is returned to the detector **260** closest to the light source **230** and some returns to the detector that is just to the right of the center of the sensor **120**. The path that the light travels through the head of a patient to the closer detector generally does not enter the cerebral cavity and travels as deep as the skull. The light path taken by light detected by the further detector **260** generally enters the cerebral cavity. In an embodiment, the signal from the first detector **260** can be subtracted from the second detector **260** in order to provide the information necessary to calculate the cerebral oxygenation as disclosed herein.

FIGS. 8A-8D illustrate an embodiment of the sensor **120** with the EEG sensor **330** integrated into the sensor **120**. In this embodiment, the disposable portion includes the EEG electrodes **440**, which are electrically connected to the connector **760** through wires integrated into the body of the disposable portion **410**. In another embodiment, the disposable portion **410** includes the EEG electrodes **440** for electrical contact with a patient's skin. In this embodiment, the disposable portion may not include any wiring except for electrically connecting the EEG electrodes **440** to the reusable portion **420**.

FIGS. 9A-9E illustrate an embodiment of the reusable portion **420** that allows the reusable portion to be disconnected from connector **760**. In other embodiments, the reusable portion **430** may be permanently connected to the connector **760**. In an embodiment, the reusable portion **420** may be more difficult to disconnect from connector **760** than the disposable portion **410**, and may require the operator to open or disassemble at least a part of connector **760**.

FIG. 9E illustrates an embodiment of the reusable portion **420** with light sources **230** and detectors **260** some or all of which may take advantage of several features to allow light piping. In an embodiment, the detectors **260** and light sources **230** may have a raised lip **800** that contacts the skin to create a barrier that prevents light from escaping from the light source **230** or detector **260** to the ambient. In an embodiment, the raised lip **800** may be black and absorbent, or reflective. The light sources **230** and detectors **260** may also have a valley or depression on the glass or other transparent or near transparent parts that increases in depth towards the middle of the component. This valley or depression will also advantageously assist with light piping as greater and firmer contact will be made around the edge of the light source **230** or detector **260** allowing less light to escape to the ambient from the light source **230** or emanating from the skin to the detector **230**.

FIGS. 10A-10D illustrate various embodiments of the reusable portion **420** of the sensor **120**. In an embodiment, the reusable portion **420** has multiple layers that are overlaid and connected together. In an embodiment, the layers include a top flexible sleeve **810**, a flex circuit support **820**, a flex circuit **830** and a bottom flexible sleeve **840**. In an

embodiment, the top and bottom flex circuit sleeves **810**, **840**, may be bonded together or connected together either at the edges or through other means known in the art with the flex circuit support **820** and flex circuit **830** inside and in-between. The top flexible sleeve **810** may be made of silicone or another suitable material and may be white or another color. The bottom flexible sleeve **840** may be made from silicon or other material and may be black. The flex circuit support **820** may be made from cyrlex, polyester or another suitable material and provides support for flex circuit **830**. Flex circuit **830** may include EEPROM(s), the flexible circuit, the light sources **230** and detectors **260** for the brain oxygenation sensor **300** and the interface **510**. The bottom sleeve includes recesses **850** for the light sources **230**, detectors **260** and temperature sensor **320**.

FIGS. 11A-11E illustrate an embodiment of the connector **760**. The connector **760**, in this embodiment, includes a housing **860** that houses the components of the connector **760**, including for example, printed circuit boards **870** for various functions, such as, for example, SEDLine monitoring, brain oximetry, pulse oximetry, other blood parameter or physiological parameter calculators, combinations of the same or the like. The connector **760** also includes the interface **510** for the disposable portion **410** and reusable portion **420**. The interface **510** in the connector **760** includes a slot **880** for interface **510** on the disposable portion **410**.

FIGS. 12A-12D illustrate an embodiment of the disposable portion **410** that does not include the components for the EEG sensor **330** but includes the components for the brain oxygenation sensor **300**. In this embodiment, the sensor **120** includes the sensory compartments **540** and the interface **510** which may include an EEPROM for security. In an embodiment, the disposable portion **410** includes an adhesive layer **890** that includes a layer of adhesive and a base material to attach the adhesive layer to the main body of the disposable portion **410**. The adhesive layer **890** includes the adhesive for attaching the sensor **120** to the patient's skin. In an embodiment, where the disposable portion **410** does not have the EEG sensor **330** components, the disposable portion **410** will not contain any wires or any other electrical components allowing it to be inexpensively manufactured.

FIGS. 13A-13D illustrate an embodiment of the disposable portion **410** that includes the EEG sensor **330** components. In this embodiment, the disposable portion has the EEG electrodes **440** and wiring for the EEG electrodes **440**. The EEG electrodes **440** may include pads **900** for contact with the patient's skin. The pads **900** fit into openings **910** in the adhesive layer **890** in order to make direct contact with the skin.

FIG. 14 illustrates an example of a display **920** that may be utilized for the sensor **120**. Shown is the brain oxygenation level (bO_2), the heart rate, blood oxygenation, and the sedation level from the SEDLine brain function monitor. As other sensors have been described or could be integrated into the sensor **120** additional parameters may be shown on the display **920**.

Although the foregoing disclosure has been described in terms of certain preferred embodiments, other embodiments will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the disclosure herein. Additionally, other combinations, omissions, substitutions and modifications will be apparent to the skilled artisan in view of the disclosure herein. Accordingly, the present disclosure is not intended to be limited by the reaction of the preferred embodiments, but is to be defined by reference to the appended claims.

Additionally, all publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. 5

What is claimed is:

1. A forehead sensor package comprising:
a first layer comprising a brain oxygenation sensor configured to detect light attenuated by a cerebral cavity of a patient; and
a second layer comprising a plurality of EEG electrodes; said second layer configured to detachably connect with the first layer whereby the first layer is partially overlaid on the second layer; wherein said second layer comprises a sensory compartment configured to align with a portion of the brain oxygenation sensor, said sensor compartment configured to allow light to pass through from a light detector of the brain oxygen sensor. 10
2. The forehead sensor package of claim 1, wherein said sensory compartment comprises a filter configured to control a characteristic of light passing through the sensory compartment. 15
3. The forehead sensor package of claim 1, further comprising an ear sensor attachment configured to house an ear pulse oximeter sensor. 20
4. The forehead sensor package of claim 1, further comprising a first interface at a first end of said first layer configured to communicate optical signals from said brain oxygenation sensor to a hardware processor. 25
5. The forehead sensor package of claim 4, further comprising a second interface at a first end of said second layer configured to communicate EEG signals from said EEG electrodes and said brain oxygenation sensor to a hardware processor configured to process said signals. 30
6. The forehead sensor package of claim 5, further comprising a connector housing configured to secure said first interface and said second interface. 35
7. The forehead sensor package of claim 6, wherein said connector housing includes the hardware processor configured to process said EEG signals and said optical signals. 40
8. The forehead sensor package of claim 7, wherein said processor is configured to adapt signals received from pulse oximeter to drive said brain oxygenation sensor.
9. The forehead sensor package of claim 1, further comprising a sensory compartment configured to receive a temperature sensor, said temperature sensor positioned to measure a skin temperature of the patient's forehead. 45

10. A forehead sensor package comprising:
a first layer comprising a brain oxygenation sensor configured to detect light attenuated by a cerebral cavity of a patient, the brain oxygenation sensor comprising at least one light source and at least one light detector; and
a second layer comprising:
a plurality of EEG electrodes; and
a sensory compartment configured to align with the brain oxygenation sensor in an overlay configuration such that the sensory compartment allows the at least one light source or the at least one detector of the brain oxygenation sensor to emit or detect light through the sensory compartment.
11. The forehead sensor package of claim 10, wherein the sensory compartment is configured to removably connect said second layer to said first layer.
12. The forehead sensor package of claim 10, wherein the first layer mechanically connects with the second layer at a portion of the second layer away from the sensory compartment.
13. The forehead sensor package of claim 10, wherein the sensory compartment comprises an optical filter.
14. The forehead sensor package of claim 10, wherein the first layer comprises a mating section configured to secure the first brain oxygenation sensor.
15. A forehead sensor package comprising:
a first layer comprising:
an emitter configured to generate lights towards a cerebral cavity of a patient;
a first detector at a first distance away from the emitter; and
a second detector at a second distance away from the emitter, said second distance greater than the first distance; and
a second layer comprising a plurality of EEG electrodes; said second layer at least partially overlaid on the first layer,
wherein said second layer is configured to detachably connect with the first layer; and the second layer further comprising a first sensory compartment configured to align with said emitter and said first detector of the first layer.
16. The forehead sensor package of claim 15, wherein the second layer further comprising a second sensory compartment configured to align with said second detector of the first layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	意识深度监测包括血氧计		
公开(公告)号	US9538949	公开(公告)日	2017-01-10
申请号	US14/470819	申请日	2014-08-27
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	梅西莫股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	AL ALI AMMAR ABDUL HAFIZ YASSIR		
发明人	AL-ALI, AMMAR ABDUL-HAFIZ, YASSIR		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/0476 A61B5/1455 A61B5/0478 A61B5/16 A61B5/048		
CPC分类号	A61B5/165 A61B5/0006 A61B5/048 A61B5/0476 A61B5/0478 A61B5/1455 A61B5/14552 A61B5/14553 A61B5/4821 A61B5/6814 A61B5/742 A61B5/6803 A61B5/6833 A61B2562/164 A61B5/14551		
代理机构(译)	KNOBBE , MARTENS , 奥尔森 & BEAR LLP		
审查员(译)	THOMSON , WILLIAM		
优先权	61/387457 2010-09-28 US		
其他公开文献	US20140371548A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及一种用于监测患者的意识深度的传感器。传感器包括多个光源，光检测器，在一些实施例中，电极。在一个实施例中，传感器包括可重复使用和一次性部分。

