connected to the mounting unit **14**; however other methods of electrically connecting the electronics unit **16** to the sensor **32** are also possible. In some alternative embodiments, for example, the reference electrode can be configured to extend from the sensor and connect to a contact at another location on the mounting unit (*e.g.*, non-coaxially). Detachable connection between the mounting unit **14** and electronics unit **16** provides improved manufacturability, namely, the relatively inexpensive mounting unit **14** can be disposed of when replacing the sensor system after its usable life, while the relatively more expensive electronics unit **16** can be reused with multiple sensor systems.

[0300] In alternative embodiments, the contacts **28** are formed into a variety of alternative shapes and/or sizes. For example, the contacts **28** can be discs, spheres, cuboids, and the like. Furthermore, the contacts **28** can be designed to extend from the mounting unit in a manner that causes an interference fit within a mating cavity or groove of the electronics unit, forming a stable mechanical and electrical connection therewith.

[0301] Fig. 5B is an expanded cutaway view of a distal portion of the sensor in one embodiment, showing working and reference electrodes. In preferred embodiments, the sensor is formed from a working electrode **44** and a reference electrode **46** helically wound around the working electrode **44**. An insulator **45** is disposed between the working and reference electrodes to provide necessary electrical insulation therebetween. Certain portions of the electrodes are exposed to enable electrochemical reaction thereon, for example, a window **43** can be formed in the insulator to expose a portion of the working electrode **44** for electrochemical reaction.

[0302] In preferred embodiments, each electrode is formed from a fine wire with a diameter of from about 0.001 or less to about 0.010 inches or more, for example, and is formed from, *e.g.*, a plated insulator, a plated wire, or bulk electrically conductive material. Although the illustrated electrode configuration and associated text describe one preferred method of forming a transcutaneous sensor, a variety of known transcutaneous sensor configurations can be employed with the transcutaneous analyte sensor system of the preferred embodiments, such as U.S. Patent No. 5,711,861 to Ward *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,642,015 to Vachon *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,654,625 to Say *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,565,509 to Say *et al.* , U.S. Patent No. 6,514,718 to Heller, U.S. Patent No. 6,465,066 to Essenpreis *et*

al., U.S. Patent No. 6,214,185 to Offenbacher *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,310,469 to Cunningham *et al.*, and U.S. Patent No. 5,683,562 to Shaffer *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,579,690 to Bonnecaze *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,484,046 to Say *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,512,939 to Colvin *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,424,847 to Mastrototaro *et al.*, U.S. Patent 6,424,847 to Mastrototaro et al, for example. All of the above patents are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference and are not inclusive of all applicable analyte sensors; in general, it should be understood that the disclosed embodiments are applicable to a variety of analyte sensor configurations. It is noted that much of the description of the preferred embodiments, for example the membrane system described below, can be implemented not only with *in vivo* sensors, but also with *in vitro* sensors, such as blood glucose meters (SMBG).

[0303] In preferred embodiments, the working electrode comprises a wire formed from a conductive material, such as platinum, platinum-iridium, palladium, graphite, gold, carbon, conductive polymer, alloys, or the like. Although the electrodes can by formed by a variety of manufacturing techniques (bulk metal processing, deposition of metal onto a substrate, or the like), it can be advantageous to form the electrodes from plated wire (*e.g.*, platinum on steel wire) or bulk metal (*e.g.*, platinum wire). It is believed that electrodes formed from bulk metal wire provide superior performance (*e.g.*, in contrast to deposited electrodes), including increased stability of assay, simplified manufacturability, resistance to contamination (*e.g.*, which can be introduced in deposition processes), and improved surface reaction (*e.g.*, due to purity of material) without peeling or delamination.

[0304] The working electrode **44** is configured to measure the concentration of an analyte. In an enzymatic electrochemical sensor for detecting glucose, for example, the working electrode measures the hydrogen peroxide produced by an enzyme catalyzed reaction of the analyte being detected and creates a measurable electronic current For example, in the detection of glucose wherein glucose oxidase produces hydrogen peroxide as a byproduct, hydrogen peroxide reacts with the surface of the working electrode producing two protons ($2H^+$), two electrons ($2e^-$) and one molecule of oxygen (O_2), which produces the electronic current being detected.

[0305] In preferred embodiments, the working electrode **44** is covered with an insulating material **45**, for example, a non-conductive polymer. Dip-coating, spray-coating,

vapor-deposition, or other coating or deposition techniques can be used to deposit the insulating material on the working electrode. In one embodiment, the insulating material comprises parylene, which can be an advantageous polymer coating for its strength, lubricity, and electrical insulation properties. Generally, parylene is produced by vapor deposition and polymerization of para-xylylene (or its substituted derivatives). While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the lubricious (e.g., smooth) coating (*e.g.*, parylene) on the sensors of the preferred embodiments contributes to minimal trauma and extended sensor life. Fig. 23 shows transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values over approximately seven days in a human, wherein the transcutaneous glucose sensor data was formed with a parylene coating on at least a portion of the device. While parylene coatings are generally preferred, any suitable insulating material can be used, for example, fluorinated polymers, polyethyleneterephthalate, polyurethane, polyimide, other nonconducting polymers, or the like. Glass or ceramic materials can also be employed. Other materials suitable for use include surface energy modified coating systems such as are marketed under the trade names AMC18, AMC148, AMC141, and AMC321 by Advanced Materials Components Express of Bellafonte, PA. In some alternative embodiments, however, the working electrode may not require a coating of insulator.

[0306] The reference electrode **46**, which can function as a reference electrode alone, or as a dual reference and counter electrode, is formed from silver, silver/silver chloride, or the like. Preferably, the reference electrode **46** is juxtapositioned and/or twisted with or around the working electrode **44**; however other configurations are also possible (*e.g.*, an intradermal or on-skin reference electrode). In the illustrated embodiments, the reference electrode **46** is helically wound around the working electrode **44**. The assembly of wires is then optionally coated or adhered together with an insulating material, similar to that described above, so as to provide an insulating attachment.

[0307] In some embodiments, a silver wire is formed onto the sensor as described above, and subsequently chloridized to form silver/silver chloride reference electrode. Advantageously, chloridizing the silver wire as described herein enables the manufacture of a reference electrode with optimal *in vivo* performance. Namely, by controlling the quantity and amount of chloridization of the silver to form silver/silver chloride, improved break-in

time, stability of the reference electrode, and extended life has been shown with the preferred embodiments (see Figs. 22 and 23). Additionally, use of silver chloride as described above allows for relatively inexpensive and simple manufacture of the reference electrode.

[0308] In embodiments wherein an outer insulator is disposed, a portion of the coated assembly structure can be stripped or otherwise removed, for example, by hand, excimer lasing, chemical etching, laser ablation, grit-blasting (*e.g.*, with sodium bicarbonate or other suitable grit), or the like, to expose the electroactive surfaces. Alternatively, a portion of the electrode can be masked prior to depositing the insulator in order to maintain an exposed electroactive surface area. In one exemplary embodiment, grit blasting is implemented to expose the electroactive surfaces, preferably utilizing a grit material that is sufficiently hard to ablate the polymer material, while being sufficiently soft so as to minimize or avoid damage to the underlying metal electrode (*e.g.*, a platinum electrode). Although a variety of "grit" materials can be used (*e.g.*, sand, talc, walnut shell, ground plastic, sea salt, and the like), in some preferred embodiments, sodium bicarbonate is an advantageous grit-material because it is sufficiently hard to ablate, *e.g.*, a parylene coating without damaging, *e.g.*, an underlying platinum conductor. One additional advantage of sodium bicarbonate blasting includes its polishing action on the metal as it strips the polymer layer, thereby eliminating a cleaning step that might otherwise be necessary.

[0309] In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 5B, a radial window **43** is formed through the insulating material **45** to expose a circumferential electroactive surface of the working electrode. Additionally, sections **41** of electroactive surface of the reference electrode are exposed. For example, the **41** sections of electroactive surface can be masked during deposition of an outer insulating layer or etched after deposition of an outer insulating layer.

[0310] In some applications, cellular attack or migration of cells to the sensor can cause reduced sensitivity and/or function of the device, particularly after the first day of implantation. However, when the exposed electroactive surface is distributed circumferentially about the sensor (*e.g.*, as in a radial window), the available surface area for reaction can be sufficiently distributed so as to minimize the effect of local cellular invasion of the sensor on the sensor signal. Alternatively, a tangential exposed electroactive window

can be formed, for example, by stripping only one side of the coated assembly structure. In other alternative embodiments, the window can be provided at the tip of the coated assembly structure such that the electroactive surfaces are exposed at the tip of the sensor. Other methods and configurations for exposing electroactive surfaces can also be employed.

[0311] In some embodiments, the working electrode has a diameter of from about 0.001 inches or less to about 0.010 inches or more, preferably from about 0.002 inches to about 0.008 inches, and more preferably from about 0.004 inches to about 0.005 inches. The length of the window can be from about 0.1 mm (about 0.004 inches) or less to about 2 mm (about 0.078 inches) or more, and preferably from about 0.5 mm (about 0.02 inches) to about 0.75 mm (0.03 inches). In such embodiments, the exposed surface area of the working electrode is preferably from about 0.000013 in^2 (0.0000839cm^2) or less to about 0.0025 in^2 (0.016129 cm^2) or more (assuming a diameter of from about 0.001 inches to about 0.010 inches and a length of from about 0.004 inches to about 0.078 inches). The preferred exposed surface area of the working electrode is selected to produce an analyte signal with a current in the picoAmp range, such as is described in more detail elsewhere herein. However, a current in the picoAmp range can be dependent upon a variety of factors, for example the electronic circuitry design (*e.g.*, sample rate, current draw, A/D converter bit resolution, etc.), the membrane system (*e.g.*, permeability of the analyte through the membrane system), and the exposed surface area of the working electrode. Accordingly, the exposed electroactive working electrode surface area can be selected to have a value greater than or less than the above-described ranges taking into consideration alterations in the membrane system and/or electronic circuitry. In preferred embodiments of a glucose sensor, it can be advantageous to minimize the surface area of the working electrode while maximizing the diffusivity of glucose in order to optimize the signal-to-noise ratio while maintaining sensor performance in both high and low glucose concentration ranges.

[0312] In some alternative embodiments, the exposed surface area of the working (and/or other) electrode can be increased by altering the cross-section of the electrode itself. For example, in some embodiments the cross-section of the working electrode can be defined by a cross, star, cloverleaf, ribbed, dimpled, ridged, irregular, or other non-circular configuration; thus, for any predetermined length of electrode, a specific increased surface

area can be achieved (as compared to the area achieved by a circular cross-section). Increasing the surface area of the working electrode can be advantageous in providing an increased signal responsive to the analyte concentration, which in turn can be helpful in improving the signal-to-noise ratio, for example.

[0313] In some alternative embodiments, additional electrodes can be included within the assembly, for example, a three-electrode system (working, reference, and counter electrodes) and/or an additional working electrode (*e.g.*, an electrode which can be used to generate oxygen, which is configured as a baseline subtracting electrode, or which is configured for measuring additional analytes). U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0161346-A1 and U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1 describe some systems and methods for implementing and using additional working, counter, and/or reference electrodes. In one implementation wherein the sensor comprises two working electrodes, the two working electrodes are juxtapositioned (*e.g.*, extend parallel to each other), around which the reference electrode is disposed (*e.g.*, helically wound). In some embodiments wherein two or more working electrodes are provided, the working electrodes can be formed in a double-, triple-, quad-, etc. helix configuration along the length of the sensor (for example, surrounding a reference electrode, insulated rod, or other support structure). The resulting electrode system can be configured with an appropriate membrane system, wherein the first working electrode is configured to measure a first signal comprising glucose and baseline and the additional working electrode is configured to measure a baseline signal consisting of baseline only (*e.g.*, configured to be substantially similar to the first working electrode without an enzyme disposed thereon). In this way, the baseline signal can be subtracted from the first signal to produce a glucose-only signal that is substantially not subject to fluctuations in the baseline and/or interfering species on the signal.

[0314] Although the preferred embodiments illustrate one electrode configuration including one bulk metal wire helically wound around another bulk metal wire, other electrode configurations are also contemplated. In an alternative embodiment, the working electrode comprises a tube with a reference electrode disposed or coiled inside, including an insulator therebetween. Alternatively, the reference electrode comprises a tube with a working electrode disposed or coiled inside, including an insulator therebetween. In another

alternative embodiment, a polymer (*e.g.*, insulating) rod is provided, wherein the electrodes are deposited (*e.g.*, electro-plated) thereon. In yet another alternative embodiment, a metallic (*e.g.*, steel) rod is provided, coated with an insulating material, onto which the working and reference electrodes are deposited. In yet another alternative embodiment, one or more working electrodes are helically wound around a reference electrode.

[0315] Preferably, the electrodes and membrane systems of the preferred embodiments are coaxially formed, namely, the electrodes and/or membrane system all share the same central axis. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that a coaxial design of the sensor enables a symmetrical design without a preferred bend radius. Namely, in contrast to prior art sensors comprising a substantially planar configuration that can suffer from regular bending about the plane of the sensor, the coaxial design of the preferred embodiments do not have a preferred bend radius and therefore are not subject to regular bending about a particular plane (which can cause fatigue failures and the like). However, non-coaxial sensors can be implemented with the sensor system of the preferred embodiments.

[0316] In addition to the above-described advantages, the coaxial sensor design of the preferred embodiments enables the diameter of the connecting end of the sensor (proximal portion) to be substantially the same as that of the sensing end (distal portion) such that the needle is able to insert the sensor into the host and subsequently slide back over the sensor and release the sensor from the needle, without slots or other complex multi-component designs.

[0317] In one such alternative embodiment, the two wires of the sensor are held apart and configured for insertion into the host in proximal but separate locations. The separation of the working and reference electrodes in such an embodiment can provide additional electrochemical stability with simplified manufacture and electrical connectivity. It is appreciated by one skilled in the art that a variety of electrode configurations can be implemented with the preferred embodiments.

[0318] In some embodiments, the sensor includes an antimicrobial portion configured to extend through the exit-site when the sensor is implanted in the host. Namely, the sensor is designed with *in vivo* and *ex vivo* portions as described in more detail elsewhere

herein; additionally, the sensor comprises a transition portion, also referred to as an antimicrobial portion, located between the *in vivo* and *ex vivo* portions **42**, **40**. The antimicrobial portion is designed to provide antimicrobial effects to the exit-site and adjacent tissue when implanted in the host.

[0319] In some embodiments, the antimicrobial portion comprises silver, *e.g.*, the portion of a silver reference electrode that is configured to extend through the exit-site when implanted. Although exit-site infections are a common adverse occurrence associated with some conventional transcutaneous medical devices, the devices of preferred embodiments are designed at least in part to minimize infection, to minimize irritation, and/or to extend the duration of implantation of the sensor by utilizing a silver reference electrode to extend through the exit-site when implanted in a patient. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the silver may reduce local tissue infections (within the tissue and at the exit-site); namely, steady release of molecular quantities of silver is believed to have an antimicrobial effect in biological tissue (*e.g.*, reducing or preventing irritation and infection), also referred to as passive antimicrobial effects. Although one example of passive antimicrobial effects is described herein, one skilled in the art can appreciate a variety of passive anti-microbial systems and methods that can be implemented with the preferred embodiments. Additionally, it is believed that antimicrobial effects can contribute to extended life of a transcutaneous analyte sensor, enabling a functional lifetime past a few days, *e.g.*, seven days or longer. Fig. 23 shows transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values over approximately seven days in a human, wherein the transcutaneous glucose sensor data was formed with a silver transition portion that extended through the exit-site after sensor implantation.

[0320] In some embodiments, active antimicrobial systems and methods are provided in the sensor system in order to further enhance the antimicrobial effects at the exit-site. In one such embodiment, an auxiliary silver wire is disposed on or around the sensor, wherein the auxiliary silver wire is connected to electronics and configured to pass a current sufficient to enhance its antimicrobial properties (active antimicrobial effects), as is appreciated by one skilled in the art. The current can be passed continuously or intermittently, such that sufficient antimicrobial properties are provided. Although one

example of active antimicrobial effects is described herein, one skilled in the art can appreciate a variety of active anti-microbial systems and methods that can be implemented with the preferred embodiments.

Anchoring Mechanism

[0321] It is preferred that the sensor remains substantially stationary within the tissue of the host, such that migration or motion of the sensor with respect to the surrounding tissue is minimized. Migration or motion is believed to cause inflammation at the sensor implant site due to irritation, and can also cause noise on the sensor signal due to motion-related artifact, for example. Therefore, it can be advantageous to provide an anchoring mechanism that provides support for the sensor's *in vivo* portion to avoid the above-mentioned problems. Combining advantageous sensor geometry with an advantageous anchoring minimizes additional parts and allows for an optimally small or low profile design of the sensor. In one embodiment the sensor includes a surface topography, such as the helical surface topography provided by the reference electrode surrounding the working electrode. In alternative embodiments, a surface topography could be provided by a roughened surface, porous surface (*e.g.* porous parylene), ridged surface, or the like. Additionally (or alternatively), the anchoring can be provided by prongs, spines, barbs, wings, hooks, a bulbous portion (for example, at the distal end), an S-bend along the sensor, a rough surface topography, a gradually changing diameter, combinations thereof, or the like, which can be used alone or in combination with the helical surface topography to stabilize the sensor within the subcutaneous tissue.

Variable Stiffness

[0322] As described above, conventional transcutaneous devices are believed to suffer from motion artifact associated with host movement when the host is using the device. For example, when a transcutaneous analyte sensor is inserted into the host, various movements on the sensor (for example, relative movement within and between the subcutaneous space, dermis, skin, and external portions of the sensor) create stresses on the device, which is known to produce artifacts on the sensor signal. Accordingly, there are different design considerations (for example, stress considerations) on various sections of the sensor. For example, the distal portion **42** of the sensor can benefit in general from greater

flexibility as it encounters greater mechanical stresses caused by movement of the tissue within the patient and relative movement between the *in vivo* and *ex vivo* portions of the sensor. On the other hand, the proximal portion **40** of the sensor can benefit in general from a stiffer, more robust design to ensure structural integrity and/or reliable electrical connections. Additionally, in some embodiments wherein a needle is retracted over the proximal portion **40** of the device (see Figs. 6 to 8), a stiffer design can minimize crimping of the sensor and/or ease in retraction of the needle from the sensor. Thus, by designing greater flexibility into the *in vivo* (distal) portion **42**, the flexibility is believed to compensate for patient movement, and noise associated therewith. By designing greater stiffness into the *ex vivo* (proximal) portion **40**, column strength (for retraction of the needle over the sensor), electrical connections, and integrity can be enhanced. In some alternative embodiments, a stiffer distal end and/or a more flexible proximal end can be advantageous as described in U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0015024-A1.

[0323] The preferred embodiments provide a distal portion **42** of the sensor **32** designed to be more flexible than a proximal portion **40** of the sensor. The variable stiffness of the preferred embodiments can be provided by variable pitch of any one or more helically wound wires of the device, variable cross-section of any one or more wires of the device, and/or variable hardening and/or softening of any one or more wires of the device, such as is described in more detail with reference to U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0015024-A1.

Membrane System

[0324] Fig. 5C is a cross-sectional view through the sensor on line C-C of Fig. 5B showing the exposed electroactive surface of the working electrode surrounded by the membrane system in one embodiment. Preferably, a membrane system is deposited over at least a portion of the electroactive surfaces of the sensor **32** (working electrode and optionally reference electrode) and provides protection of the exposed electrode surface from the biological environment, diffusion resistance (limitation) of the analyte if needed, a catalyst for enabling an enzymatic reaction, limitation or blocking of interferents, and/or hydrophilicity at the electrochemically reactive surfaces of the sensor interface. Some examples of suitable membrane systems are described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1.

[0325] In general, the membrane system includes a plurality of domains, for example, an electrode domain **47**, an interference domain **48**, an enzyme domain **49** (for example, including glucose oxidase), and a resistance domain **50**, as shown in Fig. 5C, and can include a high oxygen solubility domain, and/or a bioprotective domain (not shown), such as is described in more detail in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1, and such as is described in more detail below. The membrane system can be deposited on the exposed electroactive surfaces using known thin film techniques (for example, vapor deposition, spraying, electro-depositing, dipping, or the like). In alternative embodiments, however, other vapor deposition processes (e.g., physical and/or chemical vapor deposition processes) can be useful for providing one or more of the insulating and/or membrane layers, including ultrasonic vapor deposition, electrostatic deposition, evaporative deposition, deposition by sputtering, pulsed laser deposition, high velocity oxygen fuel deposition, thermal evaporator deposition, electron beam evaporator deposition, deposition by reactive sputtering molecular beam epitaxy, atmospheric pressure chemical vapor deposition (CVD), atomic layer CVD, hot wire CVD, low-pressure CVD, microwave plasma-assisted CVD, plasma-enhanced CVD, rapid thermal CVD, remote plasma-enhanced CVD, and ultra-high vacuum CVD, for example. However, the membrane system can be disposed over (or deposited on) the electroactive surfaces using any known method, as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0326] In some embodiments, one or more domains of the membrane systems are formed from materials such as described above in connection with the porous layer, such as silicone, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene-co-tetrafluoroethylene, polyolefin, polyester, polycarbonate, biostable polytetrafluoroethylene, homopolymers, copolymers, terpolymers of polyurethanes, polypropylene (PP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyether ether ketone (PEEK), polyurethanes, cellulosic polymers, polysulfones and block copolymers thereof including, for example, di-block, tri-block, alternating, random and graft copolymers. U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1 describes biointerface and membrane system configurations and materials that may be applied to the preferred embodiments.

Electrode Domain

[0327] In selected embodiments, the membrane system comprises an electrode domain. The electrode domain **47** is provided to ensure that an electrochemical reaction occurs between the electroactive surfaces of the working electrode and the reference electrode, and thus the electrode domain **47** is preferably situated more proximal to the electroactive surfaces than the interference and/or enzyme domain. Preferably, the electrode domain includes a coating that maintains a layer of water at the electrochemically reactive surfaces of the sensor. In other words, the electrode domain is present to provide an environment between the surfaces of the working electrode and the reference electrode which facilitates an electrochemical reaction between the electrodes. For example, a humectant in a binder material can be employed as an electrode domain; this allows for the full transport of ions in the aqueous environment. The electrode domain can also assist in stabilizing the operation of the sensor by accelerating electrode start-up and drifting problems caused by inadequate electrolyte. The material that forms the electrode domain can also provide an environment that protects against pH-mediated damage that can result from the formation of a large pH gradient due to the electrochemical activity of the electrodes.

[0328] In one embodiment, the electrode domain **47** includes a flexible, water-swellable, hydrogel film having a "dry film" thickness of from about 0.05 micron or less to about 20 microns or more, more preferably from about 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, or 3.5 microns to about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 19.5 microns, and more preferably still from about 2, 2.5 or 3 microns to about 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5 microns. "Dry film" thickness refers to the thickness of a cured film cast from a coating formulation by standard coating techniques.

[0329] In certain embodiments, the electrode domain **47** is formed of a curable mixture of a urethane polymer and a hydrophilic polymer. Particularly preferred coatings are formed of a polyurethane polymer having carboxylate or hydroxyl functional groups and non-ionic hydrophilic polyether segments, wherein the polyurethane polymer is crosslinked with a water soluble carbodiimide (*e.g.*, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC)) in the presence of polyvinylpyrrolidone and cured at a moderate temperature of about 50°C.

[0330] In some preferred embodiments, the electrode domain **47** is formed from a hydrophilic polymer such as polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). An electrode domain formed from

PVP has been shown to reduce break-in time of analyte sensors; for example, a glucose sensor utilizing a cellulosic-based interference domain such as described in more detail below.

[0331] Preferably, the electrode domain is deposited by vapor deposition, spray coating, dip coating, or other thin film techniques on the electroactive surfaces of the sensor. In one preferred embodiment, the electrode domain is formed by dip-coating the electroactive surfaces in an electrode layer solution and curing the domain for a time of from about 15 minutes to about 30 minutes at a temperature of from about 40°C to about 55°C (and can be accomplished under vacuum (*e.g.*, 20 to 30 mmHg)). In embodiments wherein dip-coating is used to deposit the electrode domain, a preferred insertion rate of from about 1 to about 3 inches per minute into the electrode layer solution, with a preferred dwell time of from about 0.5 to about 2 minutes in the electrode layer solution, and a preferred withdrawal rate of from about 0.25 to about 2 inches per minute from the electrode layer solution provide a functional coating. However, values outside of those set forth above can be acceptable or even desirable in certain embodiments, for example, depending upon solution viscosity and solution surface tension, as is appreciated by one skilled in the art. In one embodiment, the electroactive surfaces of the electrode system are dip-coated one time (one layer) and cured at 50°C under vacuum for 20 minutes.

[0332] Although an independent electrode domain **47** is described herein, in some embodiments sufficient hydrophilicity can be provided in the interference domain and/or enzyme domain (the domain adjacent to the electroactive surfaces) so as to provide for the full transport of ions in the aqueous environment (*e.g.* without a distinct electrode domain). In these embodiments, an electrode domain is not necessary.

Interference Domain

[0333] Interferents are molecules or other species that are reduced or oxidized at the electrochemically reactive surfaces of the sensor, either directly or via an electron transfer agent, to produce a false positive analyte signal. In preferred embodiments, an interference domain **48** is provided that substantially restricts, resists, or blocks the flow of one or more interfering species. Some known interfering species for a glucose sensor, as described in more detail above, include acetaminophen, ascorbic acid, bilirubin, cholesterol, creatinine,

dopamine, ephedrine, ibuprofen, L-dopa, methyl dopa, salicylate, tetracycline, tolazamide, tolbutamide, triglycerides, and uric acid. In general, the interference domain of the preferred embodiments is less permeable to one or more of the interfering species than to the analyte, e.g., glucose.

[0334] In one embodiment, the interference domain **48** is formed from one or more cellulosic derivatives. In general, cellulosic derivatives include polymers such as cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, 2-hydroxyethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate, cellulose acetate propionate, cellulose acetate trimellitate, and the like.

[0335] In one preferred embodiment, the interference domain **48** is formed from cellulose acetate butyrate. Cellulose acetate butyrate with a molecular weight of about 10,000 daltons to about 75,000 daltons, preferably from about 15,000, 20,000, or 25,000 daltons to about 50,000, 55,000, 60,000, 65,000, or 70,000 daltons, and more preferably about 20,000 daltons is employed. In certain embodiments, however, higher or lower molecular weights can be preferred. Additionally, a casting solution or dispersion of cellulose acetate butyrate at a weight percent of about 15% to about 25%, preferably from about 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19% to about 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24% or 25%, and more preferably about 18% is preferred. Preferably, the casting solution includes a solvent or solvent system, for example an acetone:ethanol solvent system. Higher or lower concentrations can be preferred in certain embodiments. A plurality of layers of cellulose acetate butyrate can be advantageously combined to form the interference domain in some embodiments, for example, three layers can be employed. It can be desirable to employ a mixture of cellulose acetate butyrate components with different molecular weights in a single solution, or to deposit multiple layers of cellulose acetate butyrate from different solutions comprising cellulose acetate butyrate of different molecular weights, different concentrations, and/or different chemistries (e.g., functional groups). It can also be desirable to include additional substances in the casting solutions or dispersions, e.g., functionalizing agents, crosslinking agents, other polymeric substances, substances capable of modifying the hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity of the resulting layer, and the like.

[0336] In one alternative embodiment, the interference domain **48** is formed from cellulose acetate. Cellulose acetate with a molecular weight of about 30,000 daltons or less

to about 100,000 daltons or more, preferably from about 35,000, 40,000, or 45,000 daltons to about 55,000, 60,000, 65,000, 70,000, 75,000, 80,000, 85,000, 90,000, or 95,000 daltons, and more preferably about 50,000 daltons is preferred. Additionally, a casting solution or dispersion of cellulose acetate at a weight percent of about 3% to about 10%, preferably from about 3.5%, 4.0%, 4.5%, 5.0%, 5.5%, 6.0%, or 6.5% to about 7.5%, 8.0%, 8.5%, 9.0%, or 9.5%, and more preferably about 8% is preferred. In certain embodiments, however, higher or lower molecular weights and/or cellulose acetate weight percentages can be preferred. It can be desirable to employ a mixture of cellulose acetates with molecular weights in a single solution, or to deposit multiple layers of cellulose acetate from different solutions comprising cellulose acetates of different molecular weights, different concentrations, or different chemistries (e.g., functional groups). It can also be desirable to include additional substances in the casting solutions or dispersions such as described in more detail above.

[0337] Layer(s) prepared from combinations of cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate, or combinations of layer(s) of cellulose acetate and layer(s) of cellulose acetate butyrate can also be employed to form the interference domain **48**.

[0338] In some alternative embodiments, additional polymers, such as Nafion®, can be used in combination with cellulosic derivatives to provide equivalent and/or enhanced function of the interference domain **48**. As one example, a 5 wt % Nafion® casting solution or dispersion can be used in combination with a 8 wt % cellulose acetate casting solution or dispersion, e.g., by dip coating at least one layer of cellulose acetate and subsequently dip coating at least one layer Nafion® onto a needle-type sensor such as described with reference to the preferred embodiments. Any number of coatings or layers formed in any order may be suitable for forming the interference domain of the preferred embodiments.

[0339] In some alternative embodiments, more than one cellulosic derivative can be used to form the interference domain **48** of the preferred embodiments. In general, the formation of the interference domain on a surface utilizes a solvent or solvent system in order to solvate the cellulosic derivative (or other polymer) prior to film formation thereon. In preferred embodiments, acetone and ethanol are used as solvents for cellulose acetate; however one skilled in the art appreciates the numerous solvents that are suitable for use with cellulosic derivatives (and other polymers). Additionally, one skilled in the art appreciates

that the preferred relative amounts of solvent can be dependent upon the cellulosic derivative (or other polymer) used, its molecular weight, its method of deposition, its desired thickness, and the like. However, a percent solute of from about 1% to about 25% is preferably used to form the interference domain solution so as to yield an interference domain having the desired properties. The cellulosic derivative (or other polymer) used, its molecular weight, method of deposition, and desired thickness can be adjusted, depending upon one or more other of the parameters, and can be varied accordingly as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0340] In some alternative embodiments, other polymer types that can be utilized as a base material for the interference domain **48** including polyurethanes, polymers having pendant ionic groups, and polymers having controlled pore size, for example. In one such alternative embodiment, the interference domain includes a thin, hydrophobic membrane that is non-swellable and restricts diffusion of low molecular weight species. The interference domain **48** is permeable to relatively low molecular weight substances, such as hydrogen peroxide, but restricts the passage of higher molecular weight substances, including glucose and ascorbic acid. Other systems and methods for reducing or eliminating interference species that can be applied to the membrane system of the preferred embodiments are described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0115832-A1, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0176136-A1, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0161346-A1, and U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1. In some alternative embodiments, a distinct interference domain is not included.

[0341] In preferred embodiments, the interference domain **48** is deposited directly onto the electroactive surfaces of the sensor for a domain thickness of from about 0.05 micron or less to about 20 microns or more, more preferably from about 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, or 3.5 microns to about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 19.5 microns, and more preferably still from about 1, 1.5 or 2 microns to about 2.5 or 3 microns. Thicker membranes can also be desirable in certain embodiments, but thinner membranes are generally preferred because they have a lower impact on the rate of diffusion of hydrogen peroxide from the enzyme membrane to the electrodes.

[0342] In general, the membrane systems of the preferred embodiments can be formed and/or deposited on the exposed electroactive surfaces (*e.g.*, one or more of the working and reference electrodes) using known thin film techniques (for example, casting, spray coating, drawing down, electro-depositing, dip coating, and the like), however casting or other known application techniques can also be utilized. Preferably, the interference domain is deposited by vapor deposition, spray coating, or dip coating. In one exemplary embodiment of a needle-type (transcutaneous) sensor such as described herein, the interference domain is formed by dip coating the sensor into an interference domain solution using an insertion rate of from about 20 inches/min to about 60 inches/min, preferably 40 inches/min, a dwell time of from about 0 minute to about 5 seconds, preferably 0 seconds, and a withdrawal rate of from about 20 inches/minute to about 60 inches/minute, preferably about 40 inches/minute, and curing (drying) the domain from about 1 minute to about 30 minutes, preferably from about 3 minutes to about 15 minutes (and can be accomplished at room temperature or under vacuum (*e.g.*, 20 to 30 mmHg)). In one exemplary embodiment including cellulose acetate butyrate interference domain, a 3-minute cure (i.e., dry) time is preferred between each layer applied. In another exemplary embodiment employing a cellulose acetate interference domain, a 15 minute cure (i.e., dry) time is preferred between each layer applied.

[0343] The dip process can be repeated at least one time and up to 10 times or more. The preferred number of repeated dip processes depends upon the cellulosic derivative(s) used, their concentration, conditions during deposition (e.g., dipping) and the desired thickness (*e.g.*, sufficient thickness to provide functional blocking of (or resistance to) certain interferents), and the like. In some embodiments, 1 to 3 microns may be preferred for the interference domain thickness; however, values outside of these can be acceptable or even desirable in certain embodiments, for example, depending upon viscosity and surface tension, as is appreciated by one skilled in the art. In one exemplary embodiment, an interference domain is formed from three layers of cellulose acetate butyrate. In another exemplary embodiment, an interference domain is formed from 10 layers of cellulose acetate. In alternative embodiments, the interference domain can be formed using any known method

and combination of cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate, as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0344] In some embodiments, the electroactive surface can be cleaned prior to application of the interference domain **48**. In some embodiments, the interference domain **48** of the preferred embodiments can be useful as a bioprotective or biocompatible domain, namely, a domain that interfaces with host tissue when implanted in an animal (*e.g.*, a human) due to its stability and biocompatibility.

Enzyme Domain

[0345] In preferred embodiments, the membrane system further includes an enzyme domain **49** disposed more distally from the electroactive surfaces than the interference domain 48; however other configurations can be desirable. In the preferred embodiments, the enzyme domain provides an enzyme to catalyze the reaction of the analyte and its co-reactant, as described in more detail below. In the preferred embodiments of a glucose sensor, the enzyme domain includes glucose oxidase; however other oxidases, for example, galactose oxidase or uricase oxidase, can also be used.

[0346] For an enzyme-based electrochemical glucose sensor to perform well, the sensor's response is preferably limited by neither enzyme activity nor co-reactant concentration. Because enzymes, including glucose oxidase, are subject to deactivation as a function of time even in ambient conditions, this behavior is compensated for in forming the enzyme domain. Preferably, the enzyme domain is constructed of aqueous dispersions of colloidal polyurethane polymers including the enzyme. However, in alternative embodiments the enzyme domain is constructed from an oxygen enhancing material, for example, silicone, or fluorocarbon, in order to provide a supply of excess oxygen during transient ischemia. Preferably, the enzyme is immobilized within the domain. See, e.g., U.S. Patent Application Number 10/896,639 filed on July 21, 2004 and entitled "Oxygen Enhancing Membrane Systems for Implantable Device."

[0347] In preferred embodiments, the enzyme domain is deposited onto the interference domain for a domain thickness of from about 0.05 micron or less to about 20 microns or more, more preferably from about 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, or 3.5 microns to about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

19, or 19.5 microns, and more preferably still from about 2, 2.5 or 3 microns to about 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5 microns. However in some embodiments, the enzyme domain can be deposited directly onto the electroactive surfaces. Preferably, the enzyme domain is deposited by spray or dip coating. In one embodiment of needle-type (transcutaneous) sensor such as described herein, the enzyme domain is formed by dip coating the interference domain coated sensor into an enzyme domain solution and curing the domain for from about 15 to about 30 minutes at a temperature of from about 40°C to about 55°C (and can be accomplished under vacuum (*e.g.*, 20 to 30 mmHg)). In embodiments wherein dip coating is used to deposit the enzyme domain at room temperature, a preferred insertion rate of from about 0.25 inch per minute to about 3 inches per minute, with a preferred dwell time of from about 0.5 minutes to about 2 minutes, and a preferred withdrawal rate of from about 0.25 inch per minute to about 2 inches per minute provides a functional coating. However, values outside of those set forth above can be acceptable or even desirable in certain embodiments, for example, depending upon viscosity and surface tension, as is appreciated by one skilled in the art. In one embodiment, the enzyme domain is formed by dip coating two times (namely, forming two layers) in an enzyme domain solution and curing at 50°C under vacuum for 20 minutes. However, in some embodiments, the enzyme domain can be formed by dip coating and/or spray coating one or more layers at a predetermined concentration of the coating solution, insertion rate, dwell time, withdrawal rate, and/or desired thickness.

Resistance Domain

[0348] In preferred embodiments, the membrane system includes a resistance domain **50** disposed more distal from the electroactive surfaces than the enzyme domain. Although the following description is directed to a resistance domain for a glucose sensor, the resistance domain can be modified for other analytes and co-reactants as well.

[0349] There exists a molar excess of glucose relative to the amount of oxygen in blood; that is, for every free oxygen molecule in extracellular fluid, there are typically more than 100 glucose molecules present (see Updike *et al.*, Diabetes Care 5:207-21(1982)). However, an immobilized enzyme-based glucose sensor employing oxygen as co-reactant is preferably supplied with oxygen in non-rate-limiting excess in order for the sensor to respond linearly to changes in glucose concentration, while not responding to changes in oxygen

concentration. Specifically, when a glucose-monitoring reaction is oxygen limited, linearity is not achieved above minimal concentrations of glucose. Without a semipermeable membrane situated over the enzyme domain to control the flux of glucose and oxygen, a linear response to glucose levels can be obtained only for glucose concentrations of up to about 40 mg/dL. However, in a clinical setting, a linear response to glucose levels is desirable up to at least about 400 mg/dL.

[0350] The resistance domain includes a semipermeable membrane that controls the flux of oxygen and glucose to the underlying enzyme domain, preferably rendering oxygen in a non-rate-limiting excess. As a result, the upper limit of linearity of glucose measurement is extended to a much higher value than that which is achieved without the resistance domain. In one embodiment, the resistance domain exhibits an oxygen to glucose permeability ratio of from about 50:1 or less to about 400:1 or more, preferably about 200:1. As a result, one-dimensional reactant diffusion is adequate to provide excess oxygen at all reasonable glucose and oxygen concentrations found in the subcutaneous matrix (See Rhodes *et al.*, Anal. Chem., 66:1520-1529 (1994)).

[0351] In alternative embodiments, a lower ratio of oxygen-to-glucose can be sufficient to provide excess oxygen by using a high oxygen solubility domain (for example, a silicone or fluorocarbon-based material or domain) to enhance the supply/transport of oxygen to the enzyme domain. If more oxygen is supplied to the enzyme, then more glucose can also be supplied to the enzyme without creating an oxygen rate-limiting excess. In alternative embodiments, the resistance domain is formed from a silicone composition, such as is described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0090607-A1.

[0352] In a preferred embodiment, the resistance domain includes a polyurethane membrane with both hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions to control the diffusion of glucose and oxygen to an analyte sensor, the membrane being fabricated easily and reproducibly from commercially available materials. A suitable hydrophobic polymer component is a polyurethane, or polyetherurethaneurea. Polyurethane is a polymer produced by the condensation reaction of a diisocyanate and a difunctional hydroxyl-containing material. A polyurethaneurea is a polymer produced by the condensation reaction of a diisocyanate and a difunctional amine-containing material. Preferred diisocyanates include aliphatic

diisocyanates containing from about 4 to about 8 methylene units. Diisocyanates containing cycloaliphatic moieties can also be useful in the preparation of the polymer and copolymer components of the membranes of preferred embodiments. The material that forms the basis of the hydrophobic matrix of the resistance domain can be any of those known in the art as appropriate for use as membranes in sensor devices and as having sufficient permeability to allow relevant compounds to pass through it, for example, to allow an oxygen molecule to pass through the membrane from the sample under examination in order to reach the active enzyme or electrochemical electrodes. Examples of materials which can be used to make non-polyurethane type membranes include vinyl polymers, polyethers, polyesters, polyamides, inorganic polymers such as polysiloxanes and polycarbosiloxanes, natural polymers such as cellulosic and protein based materials, and mixtures or combinations thereof.

[0353] In a preferred embodiment, the hydrophilic polymer component is polyethylene oxide. For example, one useful hydrophobic-hydrophilic copolymer component is a polyurethane polymer that includes about 20% hydrophilic polyethylene oxide. The polyethylene oxide portions of the copolymer are thermodynamically driven to separate from the hydrophobic portions of the copolymer and the hydrophobic polymer component. The 20% polyethylene oxide-based soft segment portion of the copolymer used to form the final blend affects the water pick-up and subsequent glucose permeability of the membrane.

[0354] In preferred embodiments, the resistance domain is deposited onto the enzyme domain to yield a domain thickness of from about 0.05 microns or less to about 20 microns or more, more preferably from about 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, or 3.5 microns to about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 19.5 microns, and more preferably still from about 2, 2.5 or 3 microns to about 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5 microns. Preferably, the resistance domain is deposited onto the enzyme domain by vapor deposition, spray coating, or dip coating. In one preferred embodiment, spray coating is the preferred deposition technique. The spraying process atomizes and mists the solution, and therefore most or all of the solvent is evaporated prior to the coating material settling on the underlying domain, thereby minimizing contact of the solvent with the enzyme.

[0355] In another preferred embodiment, physical vapor deposition (e.g., ultrasonic vapor deposition) is used for coating one or more of the membrane domain(s) onto the electrodes, wherein the vapor deposition apparatus and process include an ultrasonic nozzle that produces a mist of micro-droplets in a vacuum chamber. In these embodiments, the micro-droplets move turbulently within the vacuum chamber, isotropically impacting and adhering to the surface of the substrate. Advantageously, vapor deposition as described above can be implemented to provide high production throughput of membrane deposition processes (e.g., at least about 20 to about 200 or more electrodes per chamber), greater consistency of the membrane on each sensor, and increased uniformity of sensor performance, for example, as described below.

[0356] In some embodiments, depositing the resistance domain (for example, as described in the preferred embodiments above) includes formation of a membrane system that substantially blocks or resists ascorbate (a known electrochemical interferant in hydrogen peroxide-measuring glucose sensors). While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that during the process of depositing the resistance domain as described in the preferred embodiments, a structural morphology is formed that is characterized in that ascorbate does not substantially permeate therethrough.

[0357] In a preferred embodiment, the resistance domain is deposited on the enzyme domain by spray coating a solution of from about 1 wt. % to about 5 wt. % polymer and from about 95 wt. % to about 99 wt. % solvent. In spraying a solution of resistance domain material, including a solvent, onto the enzyme domain, it is desirable to mitigate or substantially reduce any contact with enzyme of any solvent in the spray solution that can deactivate the underlying enzyme of the enzyme domain. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) is one solvent that minimally or negligibly affects the enzyme of the enzyme domain upon spraying. Other solvents can also be suitable for use, as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0358] Although a variety of spraying or deposition techniques can be used, spraying the resistance domain material and rotating the sensor at least one time by 180° can typically provide adequate coverage by the resistance domain. Spraying the resistance domain material and rotating the sensor at least two times by 120° provides even greater

coverage (one layer of 360° coverage), thereby ensuring resistivity to glucose, such as is described in more detail above.

[0359] In preferred embodiments, the resistance domain is spray coated and subsequently cured for a time of from about 15 minutes to about 90 minutes at a temperature of from about 40°C to about 60°C (and can be accomplished under vacuum (*e.g.*, from 20 to 30 mmHg)). A cure time of up to about 90 minutes or more can be advantageous to ensure complete drying of the resistance domain.

[0360] In one embodiment, the resistance domain is formed by spray coating at least six layers (namely, rotating the sensor seventeen times by 120° for at least six layers of 360° coverage) and curing at 50°C under vacuum for 60 minutes. However, the resistance domain can be formed by dip coating or spray coating any layer or plurality of layers, depending upon the concentration of the solution, insertion rate, dwell time, withdrawal rate, and/or the desired thickness of the resulting film. Additionally, curing in a convention oven can also be employed.

[0361] In certain embodiments, a variable frequency microwave oven can be used to cure the membrane domains/layers. In general, microwave ovens directly excite the rotational mode of solvents. Consequently, microwave ovens cure coatings from the inside out rather than from the outside in as with conventional convection ovens. This direct rotational mode excitation is responsible for the typically observed "fast" curing within a microwave oven. In contrast to conventional microwave ovens, which rely upon a fixed frequency of emission that can cause arcing of dielectric (metallic) substrates if placed within a conventional microwave oven, Variable Frequency Microwave (VFM) ovens emit thousands of frequencies within 100 milliseconds, which substantially eliminates arcing of dielectric substrates. Consequently, the membrane domains/layers can be cured even after deposition on metallic electrodes as described herein. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believe that VFM curing can increase the rate and completeness of solvent evaporation from a liquid membrane solution applied to a sensor, as compared to the rate and completeness of solvent evaporation observed for curing in conventional convection ovens.

[0362] In certain embodiments, VFM is can be used together with convection oven curing to further accelerate cure time. In some sensor applications wherein the

membrane is cured prior to application on the electrode (see, for example, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), conventional microwave ovens (e.g., fixed frequency microwave ovens) can be used to cure the membrane layer.

Treatment of Interference Domain/Membrane System

[0363] Although the above-described methods generally include a curing step in formation of the membrane system, including the interference domain, the preferred embodiments further include an additional treatment step, which can be performed directly after the formation of the interference domain and/or some time after the formation of the entire membrane system (or anytime in between). In some embodiments, the additional treatment step is performed during (or in combination with) sterilization of the sensor.

[0364] In some embodiments, the membrane system (or interference domain) is treated by exposure to ionizing radiation, for example, electron beam radiation, UV radiation, X-ray radiation, gamma radiation, and the like. Alternatively, the membrane can be exposed to visible light when suitable photoinitiators are incorporated into the interference domain. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that exposing the interference domain to ionizing radiation substantially crosslinks the interference domain and thereby creates a tighter, less permeable network than an interference domain that has not been exposed to ionizing radiation.

[0365] In some embodiments, the membrane system (or interference domain) is crosslinked by forming free radicals, which may include the use of ionizing radiation, thermal initiators, chemical initiators, photoinitiators (e.g., UV and visible light), and the like. Any suitable initiator or any suitable initiator system can be employed, for example, α-hydroxyketone, α-aminoketone, ammonium persulfate (APS), redox systems such as APS/bisulfite, or potassium permanganate. Suitable thermal initiators include but are not limited to potassium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, sodium persulfate, and mixtures thereof.

[0366] In embodiments wherein electron beam radiation is used to treat the membrane system (or interference domain), a preferred exposure time is from about 6k or 12kGy to about 25 or 50 kGy, more preferably about 25kGy. However, one skilled in the art

appreciates that choice of molecular weight, composition of cellulosic derivative (or other polymer), and/or the thickness of the layer can affect the preferred exposure time of membrane to radiation. Preferably, the exposure is sufficient for substantially crosslinking the interference domain to form free radicals, but does not destroy or significantly break down the membrane or does not significantly damage the underlying electroactive surfaces.

[0367] In embodiments wherein UV radiation is employed to treat the membrane, UV rays from about 200 nm to about 400 nm are preferred; however values outside of this range can be employed in certain embodiments, dependent upon the cellulosic derivative and/or other polymer used.

[0368] In some embodiments, for example, wherein photoinitiators are employed to crosslink the interference domain, one or more additional domains can be provided adjacent to the interference domain for preventing delamination that may be caused by the crosslinking treatment. These additional domains can be "tie layers" (*i.e.*, film layers that enhance adhesion of the interference domain to other domains of the membrane system). In one exemplary embodiment, a membrane system is formed that includes the following domains: resistance domain, enzyme domain, electrode domain, and cellulosic-based interference domain, wherein the electrode domain is configured to ensure adhesion between the enzyme domain and the interference domain. In embodiments wherein photoinitiators are employed to crosslink the interference domain, UV radiation of greater than about 290 nm is preferred. Additionally, from about 0.01 to about 1 wt % photoinitiator is preferred weight-to-weight with a preselected cellulosic polymer (*e.g.*, cellulose acetate); however values outside of this range can be desirable dependent upon the cellulosic polymer selected.

[0369] In general, sterilization of the transcutaneous sensor can be completed after final assembly, utilizing methods such as electron beam radiation, gamma radiation, glutaraldehyde treatment, or the like. The sensor can be sterilized prior to or after packaging. In an alternative embodiment, one or more sensors can be sterilized using variable frequency microwave chamber(s), which can increase the speed and reduce the cost of the sterilization process. In another alternative embodiment, one or more sensors can be sterilized using ethylene oxide (EtO) gas sterilization, for example, by treating with 100% ethylene oxide, which can be used when the sensor electronics are not detachably connected to the sensor

and/or when the sensor electronics must undergo a sterilization process. In one embodiment, one or more packaged sets of transcutaneous sensors (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 sensors or more) are sterilized simultaneously.

Signal Response

[0370] Advantageously, sensors with the membrane system of the preferred embodiments, including an electrode domain **47** and/or interference domain **48**, an enzyme domain **49**, and a resistance domain **50**, provide stable signal response to increasing glucose levels of from about 40 to about 400 mg/dL, and sustained function (at least 90% signal strength) even at low oxygen levels (for example, at about 0.6 mg/L O_2). While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the resistance domain provides sufficient resistivity, or the enzyme domain provides sufficient enzyme, such that oxygen limitations are seen at a much lower concentration of oxygen as compared to prior art sensors.

[0371] In preferred embodiments, a sensor signal with a current in the picoAmp range is preferred, which is described in more detail elsewhere herein. However, the ability to produce a signal with a current in the picoAmp range can be dependent upon a combination of factors, including the electronic circuitry design (*e.g.*, A/D converter, bit resolution, and the like), the membrane system (*e.g.*, permeability of the analyte through the resistance domain, enzyme concentration, and/or electrolyte availability to the electrochemical reaction at the electrodes), and the exposed surface area of the working electrode. For example, the resistance domain can be designed to be more or less restrictive to the analyte depending upon to the design of the electronic circuitry, membrane system, and/or exposed electroactive surface area of the working electrode.

[0372] Accordingly, in preferred embodiments, the membrane system is designed with a sensitivity of from about 1 pA/mg/dL to about 100 pA/mg/dL, preferably from about 5 pA/mg/dL to 25 pA/mg/dL, and more preferably from about 3.5 to about 7.5 pA/mg/dL. While not wishing to be bound by any particular theory, it is believed that membrane systems designed with a sensitivity in the preferred ranges permit measurement of the analyte signal in low analyte and/or low oxygen situations. Namely, conventional analyte sensors have shown reduced measurement accuracy in low analyte ranges due to lower availability of the analyte to the sensor and/or have shown increased signal noise in high analyte ranges due to

insufficient oxygen necessary to react with the amount of analyte being measured. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the membrane systems of the preferred embodiments, in combination with the electronic circuitry design and exposed electrochemical reactive surface area design, support measurement of the analyte in the picoAmp range, which enables an improved level of resolution and accuracy in both low and high analyte ranges not seen in the prior art.

Mutarotase Enzyme

[0373] In some embodiments, mutarotase, an enzyme that converts α D-glucose to β D-glucose, is incorporated into the membrane system. Mutarotase can be incorporated into the enzyme domain and/or can be incorporated into another domain of the membrane system. In general, glucose exists in two distinct isomers, α and β, which are in equilibrium with one another in solution and in the blood or interstitial fluid. At equilibrium, α is present at a relative concentration of about 35.5% and β is present in the relative concentration of about 64.5% (see Okuda *et. al.*, *Anal Biochem*. 1971 Sep; 43(1):312-5). Glucose oxidase, which is a conventional enzyme used to react with glucose in glucose sensors, reacts with β D-glucose and not with α D-glucose. Since only the β D-glucose isomer reacts with the glucose oxidase, errant readings may occur in a glucose sensor responsive to a shift of the equilibrium between the α D-glucose and the β D-glucose. Many compounds, such as calcium, can affect equilibrium shifts of α D-glucose and β D-glucose. For example, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,964,974 to Banaugh *et al.*, compounds that exert a mutarotation accelerating effect on α D-glucose include histidine, aspartic acid, imidazole, glutamic acid, α hydroxyl pyridine, and phosphate.

[0374] Accordingly, a shift in α D-glucose and β D-glucose equilibrium can cause a glucose sensor based on glucose oxidase to err high or low. To overcome the risks associated with errantly high or low sensor readings due to equilibrium shifts, the sensor of the preferred embodiments can be configured to measure total glucose in the host, including α D-glucose and β D-glucose by the incorporation of the mutarotase enzyme, which converts α D-glucose to β D-glucose.

[0375] Although sensors of some embodiments described herein include an interference domain in order to block or reduce one or more interferents, sensors with the

membrane systems of the preferred embodiments, including an electrode domain **47**, an enzyme domain **48**, and a resistance domain **49**, have been shown to inhibit ascorbate without an additional interference domain. Namely, the membrane system of the preferred embodiments, including an electrode domain **47**, an enzyme domain **48**, and a resistance domain **49**, has been shown to be substantially non-responsive to ascorbate in physiologically acceptable ranges. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the processing process of spraying the depositing the resistance domain by spray coating, as described herein, forms results in a structural morphology that is substantially resistance resistant to ascorbate.

Oxygen Conduit

[0376] As described above, certain sensors depend upon an enzyme within the membrane system through which the host's bodily fluid passes and in which the analyte (for example, glucose) within the bodily fluid reacts in the presence of a co-reactant (for example, oxygen) to generate a product. The product is then measured using electrochemical methods, and thus the output of an electrode system functions as a measure of the analyte. For example, when the sensor is a glucose oxidase based glucose sensor, the species measured at the working electrode is H_2O_2. An enzyme, glucose oxidase, catalyzes the conversion of oxygen and glucose to hydrogen peroxide and gluconate according to the following reaction:

$$\text{Glucose} + O_2 \rightarrow \text{Gluconate} + H_2O_2$$

[0377] Because for each glucose molecule reacted there is a proportional change in the product, H_2O_2, one can monitor the change in H_2O_2 to determine glucose concentration. Oxidation of H_2O_2 by the working electrode is balanced by reduction of ambient oxygen, enzyme generated H_2O_2 and other reducible species at a counter electrode, for example. See Fraser, D.M., "An Introduction to *In Vivo* Biosensing: Progress and Problems." In "Biosensors and the Body," D.M. Fraser, ed., 1997, pp. 1-56 John Wiley and Sons, New York))

[0378] *In vivo,* glucose concentration is generally about one hundred times or more that of the oxygen concentration. Consequently, oxygen is a limiting reactant in the electrochemical reaction, and when insufficient oxygen is provided to the sensor, the sensor is unable to accurately measure glucose concentration. Thus, depressed sensor function or

inaccuracy is believed to be a result of problems in availability of oxygen to the enzyme and/or electroactive surface(s).

[0379] Accordingly, in an alternative embodiment, an oxygen conduit (for example, a high oxygen solubility domain formed from silicone or fluorochemicals) is provided that extends from the *ex vivo* portion of the sensor to the *in vivo* portion of the sensor to increase oxygen availability to the enzyme. The oxygen conduit can be formed as a part of the coating (insulating) material or can be a separate conduit associated with the assembly of wires that forms the sensor.

Porous Biointerface Materials

[0380] In alternative embodiments, the distal portion **42** includes a porous material disposed over some portion thereof, which modifies the host's tissue response to the sensor. In some embodiments, the porous material surrounding the sensor advantageously enhances and extends sensor performance and lifetime in the short term by slowing or reducing cellular migration to the sensor and associated degradation that would otherwise be caused by cellular invasion if the sensor were directly exposed to the *in vivo* environment. Alternatively, the porous material can provide stabilization of the sensor via tissue ingrowth into the porous material in the long term. Suitable porous materials include silicone, polytetrafluoroethylene, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene-co-tetrafluoroethylene, polyolefin, polyester, polycarbonate, biostable polytetrafluoroethylene, homopolymers, copolymers, terpolymers of polyurethanes, polypropylene (PP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyether ether ketone (PEEK), polyamides, polyurethanes, cellulosic polymers, polysulfones and block copolymers thereof including, for example, di-block, tri-block, alternating, random and graft copolymers, as well as metals, ceramics, cellulose, hydrogel polymers, poly (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, pHEMA), hydroxyethyl methacrylate, (HEMA), polyacrylonitrile-polyvinyl chloride (PAN-PVC), high density polyethylene, acrylic copolymers, nylon, polyvinyl difluoride, polyanhydrides, poly(l-lysine), poly (L-lactic acid), hydroxyethylmethacrylate, hydroxyapeptite, alumina, zirconia, carbon fiber, aluminum, calcium phosphate, titanium,

titanium alloy, nintinol, stainless steel, and CoCr alloy, or the like, such as are described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0031689-A1 and U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0112169-A1.

[0381] In some embodiments, the porous material surrounding the sensor provides unique advantages in the short term (*e.g.*, one to 30 days) that can be used to enhance and extend sensor performance and lifetime. However, such materials can also provide advantages in the long term too (*e.g.*, greater than 30 days). Particularly, the *in vivo* portion of the sensor (the portion of the sensor that is implanted into the host's tissue) is encased (partially or fully) in a porous material. The porous material can be wrapped around the sensor (for example, by wrapping the porous material around the sensor or by inserting the sensor into a section of porous material sized to receive the sensor). Alternately, the porous material can be deposited on the sensor (for example, by electrospinning of a polymer directly thereon). In yet other alternative embodiments, the sensor is inserted into a selected section of porous biomaterial. Other methods for surrounding the *in vivo* portion of the sensor with a porous material can also be used as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0382] The porous material surrounding the sensor advantageously slows or reduces cellular migration to the sensor and associated degradation that would otherwise be caused by cellular invasion if the sensor were directly exposed to the *in vivo* environment. Namely, the porous material provides a barrier that makes the migration of cells towards the sensor more tortuous and therefore slower (providing short term advantages). It is believed that this reduces or slows the sensitivity loss normally observed in a short-term sensor over time.

[0383] In an embodiment wherein the porous material is a high oxygen solubility material, such as porous silicone, the high oxygen solubility porous material surrounds some of or the entire *in vivo* portion **42** of the sensor. High oxygen solubility materials are materials that dynamically retain a high availability of oxygen that can be used to compensate for the local oxygen deficit during times of transient ischemia (*e.g.*, silicone and fluorocarbons). It is believed that some signal noise normally seen by a conventional sensor can be attributed to an oxygen deficit. In one exemplary embodiment, porous silicone surrounds the sensor and thereby effectively increases the concentration of oxygen local (proximal) to the sensor. Thus, an increase in oxygen availability proximal to the sensor as

achieved by this embodiment ensures that an excess of oxygen over glucose is provided to the sensor; thereby reducing the likelihood of oxygen limited reactions therein. Accordingly, by providing a high oxygen solubility material (*e.g.*, porous silicone) surrounding the *in vivo* portion of the sensor, it is believed that increased oxygen availability, reduced signal noise, longevity, and ultimately enhanced sensor performance can be achieved.

Bioactive Agents

[0384] In some alternative embodiments, a bioactive agent is incorporated into the above described porous material and/or membrane system, which diffuses out into the environment adjacent to the sensing region, such as is described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0031689-A1. Additionally or alternately, a bioactive agent can be administered locally at the exit-site or implantation-site. Suitable bioactive agents are those that modify the host's tissue response to the sensor, for example anti-inflammatory agents, anti-infective agents, anesthetics, inflammatory agents, growth factors, immunosuppressive agents, antiplatelet agents, anti-coagulants, anti-proliferates, ACE inhibitors, cytotoxic agents, anti-barrier cell compounds, vascularization-inducing compounds, anti-sense molecules, or mixtures thereof, such as are described in more detail in co-pending U.S. Patent Publication No. US-2005-0031689-A1.

[0385] In embodiments wherein the porous material is designed to enhance short-term (*e.g.*, from about 1 to about 30 days) lifetime or performance of the sensor, a suitable bioactive agent can be chosen to ensure that tissue ingrowth does not substantially occur within the pores of the porous material. Namely, by providing a tissue modifying bioactive agent, such as an anti-inflammatory agent (for example, Dexamethasone), substantially tissue ingrowth can be inhibited, at least in the short term, in order to maintain sufficient glucose transport through the pores of the porous material to maintain a stable sensitivity.

[0386] In embodiments wherein the porous material is designed to enhance long-term (*e.g.*, from about a day to about a year or more) lifetime or performance of the sensor, a suitable bioactive agent, such as a vascularization-inducing compound or anti-barrier cell compound, can be chosen to encourage tissue ingrowth without barrier cell formation.

[0387] In some alternative embodiments, the *in vivo* portion of the sensor is designed with porosity therethrough, for example, a design wherein the sensor wires are

configured in a mesh, loose helix configuration (namely, with spaces between the wires), or with micro-fabricated holes therethrough. Porosity within the sensor modifies the host's tissue response to the sensor, because tissue ingrowth into and/or through the *in vivo* portion of the sensor increases stability of the sensor and/or improves host acceptance of the sensor, thereby extending the lifetime of the sensor *in vivo*.

Sensor Manufacture

[0388] In some embodiments, the sensor is manufactured partially or wholly using a continuous reel-to-reel process, wherein one or more manufacturing steps are automated. In such embodiments, a manufacturing process can be provided substantially without the need for manual mounting and fixing steps and substantially without the need human interaction. A process can be utilized wherein a plurality of sensors of the preferred embodiments, including the electrodes, insulator, and membrane system, are continuously manufactured in a semi-automated or automated process.

[0389] In one embodiment, a plurality of twisted pairs is continuously formed into a coil, wherein a working electrode is coated with an insulator material around which a plurality of reference electrodes is wound. The plurality of twisted pairs are preferably indexed and subsequently moved from one station to the next whereby the membrane system is serially deposited according to the preferred embodiments. Preferably, the coil is continuous and remains as such during the entire sensor fabrication process, including winding of the electrodes, insulator application, and membrane coating processes. After drying of the membrane system, each individual sensor is cut from the continuous coil.

[0390] A continuous reel-to-reel process for manufacturing the sensor eliminates possible sensor damage due to handling by eliminating handling steps, and provides faster manufacturing due to faster trouble shooting by isolation when a product fails. Additionally, a process run can be facilitated because of elimination of steps that would otherwise be required (*e.g.*, steps in a manual manufacturing process). Finally, increased or improved product consistency due to consistent processes within a controlled environment can be achieved in a machine or robot driven operation.

[0391] In certain embodiments, vapor deposition (e.g., physical vapor deposition) is utilized to deposit one or more of the membrane domains onto the sensor. Vapor

deposition can be used to coat one or more insulating layers onto the electrodes and one or more of the domains of the membrane system onto the electrochemically reactive surfaces. The vapor deposition process can be a part of a continuous manufacturing process, for example, a semi-automated or fully-automated manufacturing process. Physical vapor deposition processes are generally preferred. In such physical vapor deposition processes in the gas phase for forming a thin film, source material is physically transferred in a vacuum to the substrate without any chemical reaction(s) involved. Physical vapor deposition processes include evaporation (e.g., by thermal or e-beam) and sputtering processes. In alternative embodiments, chemical vapor deposition can be used. In chemical vapor deposition processes for depositing a thin film, the substrate is exposed to one or more volatile precursors, which react and/or decompose on the substrate surface to produce the desired deposit. Advantageously, vapor deposition processes can be implemented to provide high production throughput of membrane deposition processes (e.g., deposition on at least about 20 to about 200 or more electrodes per chamber), greater consistency of the membrane on each sensor, and increased uniformity of sensor performance, as described below.

Applicator

[0392] Fig. 6 is an exploded side view of an applicator, showing the components that enable sensor and needle insertion. In this embodiment, the applicator **12** includes an applicator body **18** that aides in aligning and guiding the applicator components. Preferably, the applicator body **18** includes an applicator body base **60** that matingly engages the mounting unit **14** and an applicator body cap **62** that enables appropriate relationships (for example, stops) between the applicator components.

[0393] The guide tube subassembly **20** includes a guide tube carrier **64** and a guide tube **66**. In some embodiments, the guide tube is a cannula. The guide tube carrier **64** slides along the applicator body **18** and maintains the appropriate relative position of the guide tube **66** during insertion and subsequent retraction. For example, prior to and during insertion of the sensor, the guide tube **66** extends through the contact subassembly **26** to maintain an opening that enables easy insertion of the needle therethrough (see Figs. 7A to 7D). During retraction of the sensor, the guide tube subassembly **20** is pulled back, engaging with and causing the needle and associated moving components to retract back into the

applicator **12** (See Figs. 7C and 7D). In some embodiments, a lubricant (e.g., petroleum jelly) is placed within the sealing member **36** of the contact subassembly such that it surrounds the guide tube (e.g., cannula), thereby allowing the guide tube to easily retract back into the applicator, for example, without causing compression or deformation of the sealing member **36**.

[0394] A needle subassembly **68** is provided that includes a needle carrier **70** and needle **72**. The needle carrier **70** cooperates with the other applicator components and carries the needle **72** between its extended and retracted positions. The needle can be of any appropriate size that can encompass the sensor **32** and aid in its insertion into the host. Preferred sizes include from about 32 gauge or less to about 18 gauge or more, more preferably from about 28 gauge to about 25 gauge, to provide a comfortable insertion for the host. Referring to the inner diameter of the needle, approximately 0.006 inches to approximately 0.023 inches is preferable, and 0.013 inches is most preferable. The needle carrier **70** is configured to engage with the guide tube carrier **64**, while the needle **72** is configured to slidably nest within the guide tube **66**, which allows for easy guided insertion (and retraction) of the needle through the contact subassembly **26**.

[0395] A push rod subassembly **74** is provided that includes a push rod carrier **76** and a push rod **78**. The push rod carrier **76** cooperates with other applicator components to ensure that the sensor is properly inserted into the host's skin, namely the push rod carrier **76** carries the push rod **78** between its extended and retracted positions. In this embodiment, the push rod **78** is configured to slidably nest within the needle **72**, which allows for the sensor **32** to be pushed (released) from the needle **72** upon retraction of the needle, which is described in more detail with reference to Figs. 7A through 7D. In some embodiments, a slight bend or serpentine shape is designed into or allowed in the sensor in order to maintain the sensor within the needle by interference. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that a slight friction fit of the sensor within the needle minimizes motion of the sensor during withdrawal of the needle and maintains the sensor within the needle prior to withdrawal of the needle.

[0396] A plunger subassembly **22** is provided that includes a plunger **80** and plunger cap **82**. The plunger subassembly **22** cooperates with other applicators components

to ensure proper insertion and subsequent retraction of the applicator components. In this embodiment, the plunger **80** is configured to engage with the push rod to ensure the sensor remains extended (namely, in the host) during retraction, such as is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 7C.

Sensor Insertion

[0397] Figs. 7A through 7D are schematic side cross-sectional views that illustrate the applicator components and their cooperating relationships at various stages of sensor insertion. Fig. 7A illustrates the needle and sensor loaded prior to sensor insertion. Fig. 7B illustrates the needle and sensor after sensor insertion. Fig. 7C illustrates the sensor and needle during needle retraction. Fig. 7D illustrates the sensor remaining within the contact subassembly after needle retraction. Although the embodiments described herein suggest manual insertion and/or retraction of the various components, automation of one or more of the stages can also be employed. For example, spring-loaded mechanisms that can be triggered to automatically insert and/or retract the sensor, needle, or other cooperative applicator components can be implemented.

[0398] Referring to Fig. 7A, the sensor **32** is shown disposed within the needle **72**, which is disposed within the guide tube **66**. In this embodiment, the guide tube **66** is provided to maintain an opening within the contact subassembly **26** and/or contacts **28** to provide minimal friction between the needle **72** and the contact subassembly **26** and/or contacts **28** during insertion and retraction of the needle **72**. However, the guide tube is an optional component, which can be advantageous in some embodiments wherein the contact subassembly **26** and/or the contacts **28** are formed from an elastomer or other material with a relatively high friction coefficient, and which can be omitted in other embodiments wherein the contact subassembly **26** and or the contacts **28** are formed from a material with a relatively low friction coefficient (for example, hard plastic or metal). A guide tube, or the like, can be preferred in embodiments wherein the contact subassembly **26** and/or the contacts **28** are formed from a material designed to frictionally hold the sensor **32** (see Fig. 7D), for example, by the relaxing characteristics of an elastomer, or the like. In these embodiments, the guide tube is provided to ease insertion of the needle through the contacts, while allowing for a frictional hold of the contacts on the sensor **32** upon subsequent needle

retraction. Stabilization of the sensor in or on the contacts **28** is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 7D and following. Although Fig. 7A illustrates the needle and sensor inserted into the contacts subassembly as the initial loaded configuration, alternative embodiments contemplate a step of loading the needle through the guide tube **66** and/or contacts **28** prior to sensor insertion.

[0399] Referring to Fig. 7B, the sensor **32** and needle **72** are shown in an extended position. In this stage, the pushrod **78** has been forced to a forward position, for example by pushing on the plunger shown in Fig. 6, or the like. The plunger **22** (Fig. 6) is designed to cooperate with other of the applicator components to ensure that sensor **32** and the needle **72** extend together to a forward position (as shown); namely, the push rod **78** is designed to cooperate with other of the applicator components to ensure that the sensor **32** maintains the forward position simultaneously within the needle **72**.

[0400] Referring to Fig. 7C, the needle **72** is shown during the retraction process. In this stage, the push rod **78** is held in its extended (forward) position in order to maintain the sensor **32** in its extended (forward) position until the needle **72** has substantially fully retracted from the contacts **28**. Simultaneously, the cooperating applicator components retract the needle **72** and guide tube **66** backward by a pulling motion (manual or automated) thereon. In preferred embodiments, the guide tube carrier **64** (Fig. 6) engages with cooperating applicator components such that a backward (retraction) motion applied to the guide tube carrier retracts the needle **72** and guide tube **66**, without (initially) retracting the push rod **78**. In an alternative embodiment, the push rod **78** can be omitted and the sensor **32** held it its forward position by a cam, elastomer, or the like, which is in contact with a portion of the sensor while the needle moves over another portion of the sensor. One or more slots can be cut in the needle to maintain contact with the sensor during needle retraction.

[0401] Referring to Fig. 7D, the needle **72**, guide tube **66**, and push rod **78** are all retracted from contact subassembly **26**, leaving the sensor **32** disposed therein. The cooperating applicator components are designed such that when the needle **72** has substantially cleared from the contacts **28** and/or contact subassembly **26**, the push rod **78** is retracted along with the needle **72** and guide tube **66**. The applicator **12** can then be released

(manually or automatically) from the contacts **28**, such as is described in more detail elsewhere herein, for example with reference to Figs. 8D and 9A.

[0402] The preferred embodiments are generally designed with elastomeric contacts to ensure a retention force that retains the sensor **32** within the mounting unit **14** and to ensure stable electrical connection of the sensor **32** and its associated contacts **28**. Although the illustrated embodiments and associated text describe the sensor **32** extending through the contacts **28** to form a friction fit therein, a variety of alternatives are contemplated. In one alternative embodiment, the sensor is configured to be disposed adjacent to the contacts (rather than between the contacts). The contacts can be constructed in a variety of known configurations, for example, metallic contacts, cantilevered fingers, pogo pins, or the like, which are configured to press against the sensor after needle retraction.

[0403] It is generally preferred that a contact **28** is formed from a material with a durometer hardness of from about 5 to about 80 Shore A, more preferably from about 10 to about 50 Shore A, and even more preferably from about 20 to about 50 Shore A. In one implementation of a transcutaneous analyte sensor as described with reference to the preferred embodiments, the contact **28** is formed from a material with a durometer hardness of about 20 Shore A to maximize conformance (e.g., compression) of the contact around the sensor and/or within the sealing member. In another implementation of a transcutaneous analyte sensor as described with reference to the preferred embodiments, the contact **28** is formed from a material with a durometer hardness of about 50 Shore A to increase the strength of the contact **28** (e.g., increase resistance to compression). While a few examples have been provided above, one skilled in the art will appreciate that higher or lower durometer hardness sealing materials can also be advantageously employed.

[0404] In some embodiments, the durometer hardness of the elastomeric contacts **28** is higher than the durometer hardness of the sealing member **36**. In one example, the durometer hardness of the contacts is about 50 Shore A and the durometer hardness of the sealing member is about 20 Shore A; however, a variety of durometer hardness materials within the preferred range (typically, from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A) can be chosen. In these embodiments, the higher durometer hardness contacts generally provide

greater stability while the lower durometer hardness sealing member generally provides superior compression and/or seal around the contacts.

[0405] In some embodiments, the durometer hardness of the sealing member **36** is higher than the durometer hardness of the elastomeric contacts **28**. In one example, the durometer hardness of the sealing member is about 50 Shore A and the durometer hardness of the contacts is about 20 Shore A, however a variety of durometer hardness materials within the preferred range (typically, from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A) can be chosen. In these embodiments, the higher durometer hardness sealing member provides greater stability while the lower durometer hardness contacts provide superior compression and/or seal.

[0406] The illustrated embodiments are designed with coaxial contacts **28**; namely, the contacts **28** are configured to contact the working and reference electrodes **44**, **46** axially along the distal portion **42** of the sensor **32** (see Fig. 5A). As shown in Fig. 5A, the working electrode **44** extends farther than the reference electrode **46**, which allows coaxial connection of the electrodes **44**, **46** with the contacts **28** at locations spaced along the distal portion of the sensor (see also Figs. 9B and 10B). Although the illustrated embodiments employ a coaxial design, other designs are contemplated within the scope of the preferred embodiments. For example, the reference electrode can be positioned substantially adjacent to (but spaced apart from) the working electrode at the distal portion of the sensor. In this way, the contacts **28** can be designed side-by-side rather than co-axially along the axis of the sensor.

[0407] Fig. 8A is a perspective view of an applicator and mounting unit in one embodiment including a safety latch mechanism **84**. The safety latch mechanism **84** is configured to lock the plunger subassembly **22** in a stationary position such that it cannot be accidentally pushed prior to release of the safety latch mechanism. In this embodiment, the sensor system **10** is preferably packaged (*e.g.*, shipped) in this locked configuration, wherein the safety latch mechanism **84** holds the plunger subassembly **22** in its extended position, such that the sensor **32** cannot be prematurely inserted (*e.g.*, accidentally released). The safety latch mechanism **84** is configured such that a pulling force shown in the direction of the arrow (see Fig. 8A) releases the lock of the safety latch mechanism on the plunger subassembly, thereby allowing sensor insertion. Although one safety latch mechanism that

locks the plunger subassembly is illustrated and described herein, a variety of safety latch mechanism configurations that lock the sensor to prevent it from prematurely releasing (*i.e.*, that lock the sensor prior to release of the safety latch mechanism) are contemplated, as can be appreciated by one skilled in the art, and fall within the scope of the preferred embodiments.

[0408] Fig. 8A additionally illustrates a force-locking mechanism **86** included in certain alternative embodiments of the sensor system, wherein the force-locking mechanism **86** is configured to ensure a proper mate between the electronics unit **16** and the mounting unit **14** (see Fig. 12A, for example). In embodiments wherein a seal is formed between the mounting unit and the electronics unit, as described in more detail elsewhere herein, an appropriate force may be required to ensure a seal has sufficiently formed therebetween; in some circumstances, it can be advantageous to ensure the electronics unit has been properly mated (*e.g.*, snap-fit or sealingly mated) to the mounting unit. Accordingly, upon release of the applicator **12** from the mounting unit **14** (after sensor insertion), and after insertion of the electronics unit **16** into the mounting unit **14**, the force-locking mechanism **86** allows the user to ensure a proper mate and/or seal therebetween. In practice, a user pivots (e.g., lifts or twists) the force-locking mechanism such that it provides force on the electronics unit **16** by pulling up on the circular tab illustrated in Fig. 8A; the force-locking mechanism is preferably released thereafter. Although one system and one method for providing a secure and/or sealing fit between the electronics unit and the mounting unit are illustrated, various other force-locking mechanisms can be employed that utilize a variety of systems and methods for providing a secure and/or sealing fit between the electronics unit and the mounting unit (housing).

[0409] Figs. 8B to 8D are side views of an applicator and mounting unit in one embodiment, showing various stages of sensor insertion. Fig. 8B is a side view of the applicator matingly engaged to the mounting unit prior to sensor insertion. Fig. 8C is a side view of the mounting unit and applicator after the plunger subassembly has been pushed, extending the needle and sensor from the mounting unit (namely, through the host's skin). Fig. 8D is a side view of the mounting unit and applicator after the guide tube subassembly has been retracted, retracting the needle back into the applicator. Although the drawings and

associated text illustrate and describe embodiments wherein the applicator is designed for manual insertion and/or retraction, automated insertion and/or retraction of the sensor/needle, for example, using spring-loaded components, can alternatively be employed.

[0410] The preferred embodiments advantageously provide a system and method for easy insertion of the sensor and subsequent retraction of the needle in a single push-pull motion. Because of the mechanical latching system of the applicator, the user provides a continuous force on the plunger cap **82** and guide tube carrier **64** that inserts and retracts the needle in a continuous motion. When a user grips the applicator, his or her fingers grasp the guide tube carrier **64** while his or her thumb (or another finger) is positioned on the plunger cap **82**. The user squeezes his or her fingers and thumb together continuously, which causes the needle to insert (as the plunger slides forward) and subsequently retract (as the guide tube carrier slides backward) due to the system of latches located within the applicator (Figs. 6 to 8) without any necessary change of grip or force, leaving the sensor implanted in the host. In some embodiments, a continuous torque, when the applicator components are configured to rotatingly engage one another, can replace the continuous force. Some prior art sensors, in contrast to the sensors of the preferred embodiments, suffer from complex, multi-step, or multi-component insertion and retraction steps to insert and remove the needle from the sensor system.

[0411] Fig. 8B shows the mounting unit and applicator in the ready position. The sensor system can be shipped in this configuration, or the user can be instructed to mate the applicator **12** with the mounting unit **14** prior to sensor insertion. The insertion angle α is preferably fixed by the mating engagement of the applicator **12**. In the illustrated embodiment, the insertion angle α is fixed in the applicator **12** by the angle of the applicator body base **60** with the shaft of the applicator body **18**. However, a variety of systems and methods of ensuring proper placement can be implemented. Proper placement ensures that at least a portion of the sensor **32** extends below the dermis of the host upon insertion. In alternative embodiments, the sensor system **10** is designed with a variety of adjustable insertion angles. A variety of insertion angles can be advantageous to accommodate a variety of insertion locations and/or individual dermis configurations (for example, thickness of the dermis). In preferred embodiments, the insertion angle α is from about 0 to about 90 degrees,

more preferably from about 30 to about 60 degrees, and even more preferably about 45 degrees.

[0412] In practice, the mounting unit is placed at an appropriate location on the host's skin, for example, the skin of the arm, thigh, or abdomen. Thus, removing the backing layer **9** from the adhesive pad **8** and pressing the base portion of the mounting unit on the skin adheres the mounting unit to the host's skin.

[0413] Fig. 8C shows the mounting unit and applicator after the needle **72** has been extended from the mounting unit **14** (namely, inserted into the host) by pushing the push rod subassembly **22** into the applicator **12**. In this position, the sensor **32** is disposed within the needle **72** (namely, in position within the host), and held by the cooperating applicator components. In alternative embodiments, the mounting unit and/or applicator can be configured with the needle/sensor initially extended. In this way, the mechanical design can be simplified and the plunger-assisted insertion step can be eliminated or modified. The needle can be simply inserted by a manual force to puncture the host's skin, and only one (pulling) step is required on the applicator, which removes the needle from the host's skin.

[0414] Fig. 8D shows the mounting unit and applicator after the needle **72** has been retracted into the applicator **12**, exposing the sensor **32** to the host's tissue. During needle retraction, the push rod subassembly maintains the sensor in its extended position (namely, within the host). In preferred embodiments, retraction of the needle irreversibly locks the needle within the applicator so that it cannot be accidentally and/or intentionally released, reinserted, or reused. The applicator is preferably configured as a disposable device to reduce or eliminate a possibility of exposure of the needle after insertion into the host. However a reusable or reloadable applicator is also contemplated in some alternative embodiments. After needle retraction, the applicator **12** can be released from the mounting unit, for example, by pressing the release latch(es) **30**, and the applicator disposed of appropriately. In alternative embodiments, other mating and release configurations can be implemented between the mounting unit and the applicator, or the applicator can automatically release from the mounting unit after sensor insertion and subsequent needle retraction. In one alternative embodiment, a retention hold (*e.g.,* ball and detent configuration) holds and releases the electronics unit (or applicator).

[0415] In one alternative embodiment, the mounting unit is configured to releasably mate with the applicator and electronics unit in a manner such that when the applicator is releasably mated to the mounting unit (*e.g.*, after sensor insertion), the electronics unit is configured to slide into the mounting unit, thereby triggering release of the applicator and simultaneous mating of the electronics unit to the mounting unit. Cooperating mechanical components, for example, sliding ball and detent type configurations, can be used to accomplish the simultaneous mating of electronics unit and release of the applicator.

[0416] Figs. 8E to 8G are perspective views of a sensor system 310 of an alternative embodiment, including an applicator **312**, electronics unit **316**, and mounting unit **314**, showing various stages of applicator release and/or electronic unit mating. Fig. 8E is a perspective view of the applicator matingly engaged to the mounting unit after sensor insertion. Fig. 8F is a perspective view of the mounting unit and applicator matingly engaged while the electronics unit is slidingly inserted into the mounting unit. Fig. 8G is a perspective view of the electronics unit matingly engaged with the mounting unit after the applicator has been released.

[0417] In general, the sensor system **310** comprises a sensor adapted for transcutaneous insertion into a host's skin; a housing **314** adapted for placement adjacent to the host's skin; an electronics unit **316** releasably attachable to the housing; and an applicator **312** configured to insert the sensor through the housing **314** and into the skin of the host, wherein the applicator **312** is adapted to releasably mate with the housing **314**, and wherein the system **310** is configured to release the applicator **312** from the housing when the electronics unit **316** is attached to the housing **314**.

[0418] Fig. 8E shows the sensor system **310** after the sensor has been inserted and prior to release of the applicator **312**. In this embodiment, the electronics unit **316** is designed to slide into the mounting unit **314**. Preferably, the electronics unit **316** is configured and arranged to slide into the mounting unit **314** in only one orientation. In the illustrated embodiment, the insertion end is slightly tapered and dovetailed in order to guide insertion of the electronics unit **316** into the housing **314**; however other self-alignment configurations are possible. In this way, the electronics unit **316** self-aligns and orients the

electronics unit **316** in the housing, ensuring a proper fit and a secure electronic connection with the sensor.

[0419] Fig. 8F shows the sensor system **310** after the electronics unit **316** has been inserted therein. Preferably, the electronic unit **316** slide-fits into the mounting unit. In some embodiments, the sensor system **310** can be designed to allow the electronics unit **316** to be attached to the mounting unit **314** (*i.e.*, operably connected to the sensor) before the sensor system **310** is affixed to the host. Advantageously, this design provides mechanical stability for the sensor during transmitter insertion.

[0420] Fig. 8G shows the sensor system **310** upon release of the applicator **312** from the mounting unit **314** and electronics unit **316**. In this embodiment, the sensor system **310** is configured such that mating the electronics unit to the mounting unit triggers the release of the applicator **312** from the mounting unit **314**.

[0421] Thus, the above described sensor system **310**, also referred to as the slide-in system, allows for self-alignment of the electronics unit, creates an improved seal around the contacts due to greater holding force, provides mechanical stability for the sensor during insertion of the electronics unit, and causes automatic release of the applicator and simultaneous lock of the electronics unit into the mounting unit.

[0422] Although the overall design of the sensor system **10** results in a miniaturized volume as compared to numerous conventional devices, as described in more detail below; the sensor system **310** further enables a reduction in volume, as compared to, for example, the sensor system **10** described above.

[0423] Figs. 8H and 8I are comparative top views of the sensor system shown in the alternative embodiment illustrated in Figs. 8E to 8G and compared to the embodiments illustrated elsewhere (see Figs. 1 to 3 and 10 to 12, for example). Namely, the alternative embodiment described with reference to Figs. 8E to 8G further enables reduced size (*e.g.*, mass, volume, and the like) of the device as compared to certain other devices. It has been discovered that the size (including volume and/or surface area) of the device can affect the function of the device. For example, motion of the mounting unit/electronics unit caused by external influences (*e.g.*, bumping or other movement on the skin) is translated to the sensor *in vivo*, causing motion artifact (*e.g.*, an effect on the signal, or the like). Accordingly, by

enabling a reduction of size, a more stable signal with overall improved patient comfort can be achieved.

[0424] Accordingly, slide-in system **310** described herein, including the systems and methods for inserting the sensor and connecting the electronics unit to the mounting unit, enables the mounting unit **316**/electronics unit **314** subassembly to have a volume of less than about 10 cm^3, more preferably less than about 8 cm^3, and even more preferably less than about 6 cm^3, 5 cm^3, or 4 cm^3 or less. In general, the mounting unit **316**/electronics unit **314** subassembly comprises a first major surface and a second major surface opposite the first major surface. The first and second major surfaces together preferably account for at least about 50% of the surface area of the device; the first and second major surfaces each define a surface area, wherein the surface area of each major surface is less than or equal to about 10 cm^2, preferably less than or equal to about 8 cm^2, and more preferably less than or equal to about 6.5 cm^2, 6 cm^2, 5.5 cm^2, 5 cm^2, 4.5 cm^2, or 4 cm^2 or less. Typically, the mounting unit **316**/electronics unit **314** subassembly has a length **320** of less than about 40 mm by a width **322** of less than about 20 mm and a thickness of less than about 10 mm, and more preferably a length **320** less than or equal to about 35 mm by a width **322** less than or equal to about 18 mm by a thickness of less than or equal to about 9 mm.

[0425] In some embodiments, the mounting unit **14**/electronics unit **16** assembly has the following dimensional properties: preferably a length of about 6 cm or less, more preferably about 5 cm or less, more preferably still about 4.6 cm or less, even more preferably 4 cm or less, and most preferably about 3 cm or less; preferably a width of about 5 cm or less, more preferably about 4 cm or less, even more preferably 3 cm or less, even more preferably still about 2 cm or less, and most preferably about 1.5 cm or less; and/or preferably a thickness of about 2 cm or less, more preferably about 1.3 cm or less, more preferably still about 1 cm or less, even more preferably still about 0.7cm or less, and most preferably about 0.5 cm or less. The mounting unit **14**/electronics unit **16** assembly preferably has a volume of about 20 cm^3 or less, more preferably about 10 cm^3 or less, more preferably still about 5 cm^3 or less, and most preferably about 3 cm^3 or less; and preferably weighs 12 g or less, more preferably about 9 g or less, and most preferably about 6 g or less, although in some

embodiments the electronics unit may weigh more than about 12 g, e.g., up to about 25 g, 45g, or 90 g.

[0426] In some embodiments, the sensor **32** exits the base of the mounting unit **14** at a location distant from an edge of the base. In some embodiments, the sensor **32** exits the base of the mounting unit **14** at a location substantially closer to the center than the edges thereof. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that by providing an exit port for the sensor **32** located away from the edges, the sensor **32** can be protected from motion between the body and the mounting unit, snagging of the sensor by an external source, and/or environmental contaminants (*e.g.*, microorganisms) that can migrate under the edges of the mounting unit. In some embodiments, the sensor exits the mounting unit away from an outer edge of the device. Fig. 23 shows transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values obtained over approximately seven days in a human, wherein the transcutaneous glucose sensor data was configured with an exit port situated at a location substantially closer to the center than the edges of the base.

[0427] In some alternative embodiments, however, the sensor exits the mounting unit **14** at an edge or near an edge of the device. In some embodiments, the mounting unit is configured such that the exit port (location) of the sensor is adjustable; thus, in embodiments wherein the depth of the sensor insertion is adjustable, six-degrees of freedom can thereby be provided.

Extensible Adhesive Pad

[0428] In certain embodiments, an adhesive pad is used with the sensor system. A variety of design parameters are desirable when choosing an adhesive pad for the mounting unit. For example: 1) the adhesive pad can be strong enough to maintain full contact at all times and during all movements (devices that release even slightly from the skin have a greater risk of contamination and infection), 2) the adhesive pad can be waterproof or water permeable such that the host can wear the device even while heavily perspiring, showering, or even swimming in some cases, 3) the adhesive pad can be flexible enough to withstand linear and rotational forces due to host movements, 4) the adhesive pad can be comfortable for the host, 5) the adhesive pad can be easily releasable to minimize host pain, 6) and/or the adhesive pad can be easily releasable so as to protect the sensor during release. Unfortunately,

these design parameters are difficult to simultaneously satisfy using known adhesive pads, for example, strong medical adhesive pads are available but are usually non-precise (for example, requiring significant "ripping" force during release) and can be painful during release due to the strength of their adhesion.

[0429] Therefore, the preferred embodiments provide an adhesive pad **8'** for mounting the mounting unit onto the host, including a sufficiently strong medical adhesive pad that satisfies one or more strength and flexibility requirements described above, and further provides a for easy, precise and pain-free release from the host's skin. Fig. 9A is a side view of the sensor assembly, illustrating the sensor implanted into the host with mounting unit adhered to the host's skin via an adhesive pad in one embodiment. Namely, the adhesive pad **8'** is formed from an extensible material that can be removed easily from the host's skin by stretching it lengthwise in a direction substantially parallel to (or up to about 35 degrees from) the plane of the skin. It is believed that this easy, precise, and painless removal is a function of both the high extensibility and easy stretchability of the adhesive pad.

[0430] In one embodiment, the extensible adhesive pad includes a polymeric foam layer or is formed from adhesive pad foam. It is believed that the conformability and resiliency of foam aids in conformation to the skin and flexibility during movement of the skin. In another embodiment, a stretchable solid adhesive pad, such as a rubber-based or an acrylate-based solid adhesive pad can be used. In another embodiment, the adhesive pad comprises a film, which can aid in increasing load bearing strength and rupture strength of the adhesive pad

[0431] Figs. 9B to 9C illustrate initial and continued release of the mounting unit from the host's skin by stretching the extensible adhesive pad in one embodiment. To release the device, the backing adhesive pad is pulled in a direction substantially parallel to (or up to about 35 degrees from) the plane of the device. Simultaneously, the extensible adhesive pad stretches and releases from the skin in a relatively easy and painless manner.

[0432] In one implementation, the mounting unit is bonded to the host's skin via a single layer of extensible adhesive pad **8'**, which is illustrated in Figs. 9A to 9C. The extensible adhesive pad includes a substantially non-extensible pull-tab **52**, which can

include a light adhesive pad layer that allows it to be held on the mounting unit **14** prior to release. Additionally, the adhesive pad can further include a substantially non-extensible holding tab **54**, which remains attached to the mounting unit during release stretching to discourage complete and/or uncontrolled release of the mounting unit from the skin.

[0433] In one alternative implementation, the adhesive pad **8'** includes two-sides, including the extensible adhesive pad and a backing adhesive pad (not shown). In this embodiment, the backing adhesive pad is bonded to the mounting unit's back surface **25** while the extensible adhesive pad **8'** is bonded to the host's skin. Both adhesive pads provide sufficient strength, flexibility, and waterproof or water permeable characteristics appropriate for their respective surface adhesion. In some embodiments, the backing and extensible adhesive pads are particularly designed with an optimized bond for their respective bonding surfaces (namely, the mounting unit and the skin).

[0434] In another alternative implementation, the adhesive pad **8'** includes a double-sided extensible adhesive pad surrounding a middle layer or backing layer (not shown). The backing layer can comprise a conventional backing film or can be formed from foam to enhance comfort, conformability, and flexibility. Preferably, each side of the double-sided adhesive pad is respectively designed for appropriate bonding surface (namely, the mounting unit and skin). A variety of alternative stretch-release configurations are possible. Controlled release of one or both sides of the adhesive pad can be facilitated by the relative lengths of each adhesive pad side, by incorporation of a non-adhesive pad zone, or the like.

[0435] Figs. 10A and 10B are perspective and side cross-sectional views, respectively, of the mounting unit immediately following sensor insertion and release of the applicator from the mounting unit. In one embodiment, such as illustrated in Figs. 10A and 10B, the contact subassembly **26** is held in its insertion position, substantially at the insertion angle α of the sensor. Maintaining the contact subassembly **26** at the insertion angle α during insertion enables the sensor **32** to be easily inserted straight through the contact subassembly **26**. The contact subassembly **26** further includes a hinge **38** that allows movement of the contact subassembly **26** from an angled to a flat position. The term "hinge," as used herein, is a broad term and is used in its ordinary sense, including, without limitation, a mechanism

that allows articulation of two or more parts or portions of a device. The term is broad enough to include a sliding hinge, for example, a ball and detent type hinging mechanism.

[0436] Although the illustrated embodiments describe a fixed insertion angle designed into the applicator, alternative embodiments can design the insertion angle into other components of the system. For example, the insertion angle can be designed into the attachment of the applicator with the mounting unit, or the like. In some alternative embodiments, a variety of adjustable insertion angles can be designed into the system to provide for a variety of host dermis configurations.

[0437] Fig. 10B illustrates the sensor **32** extending from the mounting unit **14** by a preselected distance, which defines the depth of insertion of the sensor into the host. The dermal and subcutaneous make-up of animals and humans is variable and a fixed depth of insertion may not be appropriate for all implantations. Accordingly, in an alternative embodiment, the distance that the sensor extends from the mounting unit is adjustable to accommodate a variety of host body-types. For example, the applicator **12** can be designed with a variety of adjustable settings, which control the distance that the needle **72** (and therefore the sensor **32**) extends upon sensor insertion. One skilled in the art appreciates a variety of means and mechanisms can be employed to accommodate adjustable sensor insertion depths, which are considered within the scope of the preferred embodiments. The preferred insertion depth is from about 0.1 mm or less to about 2 cm or more, preferably from about 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, or 0.45 mm to about 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, or 1.9 cm.

[0438] Figs. 11A and 11B are perspective and side cross-sectional views, respectively, of the mounting unit after articulating the contact subassembly to its functional position (which is also referred to as an inserted, implanted, or sensing position). The hinge **38** enables the contact subassembly **26** to tilt from its insertion position (Fig. 10) to its functional position (Fig. 11) by pressing downward on the contact subassembly, for example. Certain embodiments provide this pivotal movement via two separate pieces (the contact subassembly **26** and the mounting unit **14** connected by a hinge, for example, a mechanical or adhesive pad joint or hinge. A variety of pivoting, articulating, and/or hinging mechanisms can be employed with the sensors of preferred embodiments. For example, the hinge can be

formed as a part of the contact subassembly **26**. The contact subassembly can be formed from a flexible piece of material (such as silicone, urethane rubber, or other flexible or elastomeric material), wherein the material is sufficiently flexible to enable bending or hinging of the contact subassembly from an angle appropriate for insertion (Figs. 10A and 10B) to a lower functional configuration (Figs. 11A and 11B).

[0439] The relative pivotal movement of the contact subassembly is advantageous, for example, for enabling the design of a low profile device while providing support for an appropriate needle insertion angle. In its insertion position, the sensor system is designed for easy sensor insertion while forming a stable electrical connection with the associated contacts **28**. In its functional position, the sensor system maintains a low profile for convenience, comfort, and discreetness during use. Thus, the sensor systems of preferred embodiments are advantageously designed with a hinging configuration to provide an optimum guided insertion angle while maintaining a low profile device during sensor use.

[0440] In some embodiments, a shock-absorbing member or feature is incorporated into the design of the sensor and configured to absorb movement of the *in vivo* and/or *ex vivo* portion of the sensor. Conventional analyte sensors can suffer from motion-related artifact associated with host movement when the host is using the device. For example, when a transcutaneous analyte sensor is inserted into the host, various movements on the sensor (for example, relative movement between the *in vivo* portion and the *ex vivo* portion and/or movement within the host) create stresses on the device and can produce noise in the sensor signal. Accordingly in some embodiments, a shock-absorbing member is located on the sensor/mounting unit in a location that absorbs stresses associated with the above-described movement.

[0441] In the preferred embodiments, the sensor **32** bends from a substantially straight to substantially bent configuration upon pivoting of the contact subassembly from the insertion to functional position. The substantially straight sensor configuration during insertion advantageously provides ease of sensor insertion, while the substantial bend in the sensor in its functional position advantageously provides stability on the proximal end of the sensor with flexibility/mobility on the distal end of the sensor. Additionally, motion within the mounting unit (*e.g.*, caused by external forces to the mounting unit, movement of the

skin, and the like) does not substantially translate to the *in vivo* portion of the sensor. Namely, the bend formed within the sensor **32** functions to break column strength, causing flexion that effectively absorbs movements on the sensor during use. Additionally, the sensor can be designed with a length such that when the contact subassembly **26** is pivoted to its functional position (Fig. 10B), the sensor pushes forward and flexes, allowing it to absorb motion between the *in vivo* and *ex vivo* portions of the sensor. It is believed that both of the above advantages minimize motion artifact on the sensor signal and/or minimize damage to the sensor caused by movement, both of which (motion artifact and damage) have been observed in conventional transcutaneous sensors.

[0442] In some alternative embodiments, the shock-absorbing member can be an expanding and contracting member, such as a spring, accordion, telescoping, or bellows-type device. In general, the shock absorbing member can be located such that relative movement between the sensor, the mounting unit, and the host is absorbed without (or minimally) affecting the connection of the sensor to the mounting unit and/or the sensor stability within the implantation site; for example, the shock-absorbing member can be formed as a part of or connected to the sensor **32**.

[0443] Figs. 12A to 12C are perspective and side views of a sensor system including the mounting unit **14** and electronics unit **16** attached thereto. After sensor insertion, the transcutaneous analyte sensor system **10** measures a concentration of an analyte or a substance indicative of the concentration or presence of the analyte as described above. Although the examples are directed to a glucose sensor, the analyte sensor can be a sensor capable of determining the level of any suitable analyte in the body, for example, oxygen, lactase, insulin, hormones, cholesterol, medicaments, viruses, or the like. Once the electronics unit **16** is connected to the mounting unit **14**, the sensor **32** is able to measure levels of the analyte in the host.

[0444] Detachable connection between the mounting unit **14** and electronics unit **16** provides improved manufacturability, namely, the relatively inexpensive mounting unit **14** can be disposed of when replacing the sensor system after its usable life, while the relatively more expensive electronics unit **16** can be reusable with multiple sensor systems. In certain embodiments, the electronics unit **16** is configured with programming, for example,

initialization, calibration reset, failure testing, or the like, each time it is initially inserted into the cavity and/or each time it initially communicates with the sensor **32**. However, an integral (non-detachable) electronics unit can be configured as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0445] Referring to the mechanical fit between the mounting unit **14** and the electronics unit **16** (and/or applicator **12**), a variety of mechanical joints are contemplated, for example, snap fit, interference fit, or slide fit. In the illustrated embodiment of Figs. 12A to 12C, tabs **120** are provided on the mounting unit **14** and/or electronics unit **16** that enable a secure connection therebetween. The tabs **120** of the illustrated embodiment can improve ease of mechanical connection by providing alignment of the mounting unit and electronics unit and additional rigid support for force and counter force by the user (*e.g.*, fingers) during connection. However, other configurations with or without guiding tabs are contemplated, such as illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, for example.

[0446] In some circumstances, a drift of the sensor signal can cause inaccuracies in sensor performance and/or require re-calibration of the sensor. Accordingly, it can be advantageous to provide a sealant, whereby moisture (*e.g.*, water and water vapor) cannot substantially penetrate to the sensor and its connection to the electrical contacts. The sealant described herein can be used alone or in combination with the sealing member **36** described in more detail above, to seal the sensor from moisture in the external environment.

[0447] Preferably, the sealant fills in holes, crevices, or other void spaces between the mounting unit **14** and electronics unit **16** and/or around the sensor **32** within the mounting unit **32**. For example, the sealant can surround the sensor in the portion of the sensor **32** that extends through the contacts **28**. Additionally, the sealant can be disposed within the additional void spaces, for example a hole **122** that extends through the sealing member **36**.

[0448] Preferably, the sealant comprises a water impermeable material or compound, for example, oil, grease, or gel. In one exemplary embodiment, the sealant, which also can be referred to as a lubricant in certain embodiments, comprises petroleum jelly and is used to provide a moisture barrier surrounding the sensor **32**. In one experiment, petroleum jelly was liquefied by heating, after which a sensor **32** was immersed into the liquefied petroleum jelly to coat the outer surfaces thereof. The sensor was then assembled

into a housing and inserted into a host, during which deployment the sensor was inserted through the electrical contacts **28** and the petroleum jelly conforming therebetween. Sensors incorporating petroleum jelly, such as described above, when compared to sensors without the petroleum jelly moisture barrier exhibited less or no signal drift over time when studied in a humid or submersed environment. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that incorporation of a moisture barrier surrounding the sensor, especially between the sensor and its associated electrical contacts, reduces or eliminates the effects of humidity on the sensor signal. The viscosity of grease or oil-based moisture barriers allows penetration into and through even small cracks or crevices within the sensor and mounting unit, displacing moisture and thereby increasing the sealing properties thereof. U.S. Patent No. 4,259,540 and U.S. Patent No. 5,285,513 disclose materials suitable for use as a water impermeable material (sealant).

[0449] Referring to the electrical fit between the sensor **32** and the electronics unit **16**, contacts **28** (through which the sensor extends) are configured to electrically connect with mutually engaging contacts on the electronics unit **16**. A variety of configurations are contemplated; however, the mutually engaging contacts operatively connect upon detachable connection of the electronics unit **16** with the mounting unit **14**, and are substantially sealed from external moisture by sealing member **36**. Even with the sealing member, some circumstances can exist wherein moisture can penetrate into the area surrounding the sensor **32** and or contacts, for example, exposure to a humid or wet environment (*e.g.*, caused by sweat, showering, or other environmental causes). It has been observed that exposure of the sensor to moisture can be a cause of baseline signal drift of the sensor over time. For example in a glucose sensor, the baseline is the component of a glucose sensor signal that is not related to glucose (the amount of signal if no glucose is present), which is ideally constant over time. However, some circumstances my exist wherein the baseline can fluctuate over time, also referred to as drift, which can be caused, for example, by changes in a host's metabolism, cellular migration surrounding the sensor, interfering species, humidity in the environment, and the like.

[0450] In some embodiments, the mounting unit is designed to provide ventilation (*e.g.*, a vent hole **124**) between the exit-site and the sensor. In certain embodiments, a filter

(not shown) is provided in the vent hole **124** that allows the passage of air, while preventing contaminants from entering the vent hole **124** from the external environment. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that ventilation to the exit-site (or to the sensor **32**) can reduce or eliminate trapped moisture or bacteria, which can otherwise increase the growth and/or lifetime of bacteria adjacent to the sensor.

[0451] In some alternative embodiments, a sealing material is provided, which seals the needle and/or sensor from contamination of the external environment during and after sensor insertion. For example, one problem encountered in conventional transcutaneous devices is infection of the exit-site of the wound. For example, bacteria or contaminants can migrate from *ex vivo*, for example, any *ex vivo* portion of the device or the *ex vivo* environment, through the exit-site of the needle/sensor, and into the subcutaneous tissue, causing contamination and infection. Bacteria and/or contaminants can originate from handling of the device, exposed skin areas, and/or leakage from the mounting unit (external to) on the host. In many conventional transcutaneous devices, there exists some path of migration for bacteria and contaminants to the exit-site, which can become contaminated during sensor insertion or subsequent handling or use of the device. Furthermore, in some embodiments of a transcutaneous analyte sensor, the insertion-aiding device (for example, needle) is an integral part of the mounting unit; namely, the device stores the insertion device after insertion of the sensor, which is isolated from the exit-site (namely, point-of-entry of the sensor) after insertion.

[0452] Accordingly, these alternative embodiments provide a sealing material on the mounting unit, interposed between the housing and the skin, wherein the needle and/or sensor are adapted to extend through, and be sealed by, the sealing material. The sealing material is preferably formed from a flexible material that substantially seals around the needle/sensor. Appropriate flexible materials include malleable materials, elastomers, gels, greases, or the like (*e.g.*, see U.S. Patent No. 4,259,540 and U.S. Patent No. 5,285,513). However, not all embodiments include a sealing material, and in some embodiments a clearance hole or other space surrounding the needle and/or sensor is preferred.

[0453] In one embodiment, the base **24** of the mounting unit **14** is formed from a flexible material, for example silicone, which by its elastomeric properties seals the needle

and/or sensor at the exit port **126**, such as is illustrated in Figs. 11A and 11B. Thus, sealing material can be formed as a unitary or integral piece with the back surface **25** of the mounting unit **14**, or with an adhesive pad **8** on the back surface of the mounting unit, however alternatively can be a separate part secured to the device. In some embodiments, the sealing material can extend through the exit port **126** above or below the plane of the adhesive pad surface, or the exit port **126** can comprise a septum seal such as those used in the medical storage and disposal industries (for example, silica gel sandwiched between upper and lower seal layers, such as layers comprising chemically inert materials such as PTFE). A variety of known septum seals can be implemented into the exit port of the preferred embodiments described herein. Whether the sealing material is integral with or a separate part attached to the mounting unit **14**, the exit port **126** is advantageously sealed so as to reduce or eliminate the migration of bacteria or other contaminants to or from the exit-site of the wound and/or within the mounting unit.

[0454] During use, a host or caretaker positions the mounting unit at the appropriate location on or near the host's skin and prepares for sensor insertion. During insertion, the needle aids in sensor insertion, after which the needle is retracted into the mounting unit leaving the sensor in the subcutaneous tissue. In this embodiment, the exit-port **126** includes a layer of sealing material, such as a silicone membrane, that encloses the exit-port in a configuration that protects the exit-site from contamination that can migrate from the mounting unit or spacing external to the exit-site. Thus, when the sensor **32** and/or needle **72** extend through, for example, an aperture or a puncture in the sealing material, to provide communication between the mounting unit and subcutaneous space, a seal is formed therebetween. Elastomeric sealing materials can be advantageous in some embodiments because the elasticity provides a conforming seal between the needle/sensor and the mounting unit and/or because the elasticity provides shock-absorbing qualities allowing relative movement between the device and the various layers of the host's tissue, for example.

[0455] In some alternative embodiments, the sealing material includes a bioactive agent incorporated therein. Suitable bioactive agents include those which are known to discourage or prevent bacteria and infection, for example, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobials,

antibiotics, or the like. It is believed that diffusion or presence of a bioactive agent can aid in prevention or elimination of bacteria adjacent to the exit-site.

[0456] In practice, after the sensor **32** has been inserted into the host's tissue, and an electrical connection formed by mating the electronics unit **16** to the mounting unit **14**, the sensor measures an analyte concentration continuously or continually, for example, at an interval of from about fractions of a second to about 10 minutes or more.

[0457] Fig. 13 is an exploded perspective view of one exemplary embodiment of a continuous glucose sensor **1310A**. In this embodiment, the sensor is preferably wholly implanted into the subcutaneous tissue of a host, such as described in co-pending Patent Application No. 10/885,476 filed July 6, 2004 and entitled "SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MANUFACTURE OF AN ANALYTE-MEASURING DEVICE INCLUDING A MEMBRANE SYSTEM"; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0192557-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2004-0199059-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027463-A1; and U.S. Patent Number 6,001,067. In this exemplary embodiment, a body **1320** and a sensing region **1321** house the electrodes **1322** and sensor electronics (see Fig. 14). The three electrodes **1322** are operably connected to the sensor electronics (see Fig. 14) and are covered by a sensing membrane **1323** and a biointerface membrane **1324**, which are attached by a clip **1325**.

[0458] In one embodiment, the three electrodes **1322** include a platinum working electrode, a platinum counter electrode, and a silver/silver chloride reference electrode. The top ends of the electrodes are in contact with an electrolyte phase (not shown), which is a free-flowing fluid phase disposed between the sensing membrane **1323** and the electrodes **1322**. The sensing membrane **1323** includes an enzyme, for example, glucose oxidase, and covers the electrolyte phase. The biointerface membrane **1324** covers the sensing membrane **1323** and serves, at least in part, to protect the sensor **1310A** from external forces that can result in environmental stress cracking of the sensing membrane **1323**. U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0112169-A1 describes a biointerface membrane that can be used in conjunction with the preferred embodiments.

[0459] In one embodiment, the biointerface membrane **1324** generally includes a cell disruptive domain most distal from the electrochemically reactive surfaces and a cell

impermeable domain less distal from the electrochemically reactive surfaces than the cell disruptive domain. The cell disruptive domain is preferably designed to support tissue ingrowth, disrupt contractile forces typically found in a foreign body response, encourage vascularity within the membrane, and disrupt the formation of a barrier cell layer. The cell impermeable domain is preferably resistant to cellular attachment, impermeable to cells, and composed of a biostable material.

[0460] In one embodiment, the sensing membrane **1323** generally provides one or more of the following functions: 1) protection of the exposed electrode surface from the biological environment, 2) diffusion resistance (limitation) of the analyte, 3) a catalyst for enabling an enzymatic reaction, 4) limitation or blocking of interfering species, and 5) hydrophilicity at the electrochemically reactive surfaces of the sensor interface, such as described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1. Accordingly, the sensing membrane **1323** preferably includes a plurality of domains or layers, for example, an electrolyte domain, an interference domain, an enzyme domain (for example, glucose oxidase), a resistance domain, and can additionally include an oxygen domain (not shown), and/or a bioprotective domain (not shown), such as described in more detail herein and in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1. However, it is understood that a sensing membrane modified for other devices, for example, by including fewer or additional domains is within the scope of the preferred embodiments.

[0461] In some embodiments, the domains of the biointerface and sensing membranes are formed from materials such as silicone, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene-co-tetrafluoroethylene, polyolefin, polyester, polycarbonate, biostable polytetrafluoroethylene, homopolymers, copolymers, terpolymers of polyurethanes, polypropylene (PP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyether ether ketone (PEEK), polyurethanes, cellulosic polymers, polysulfones and block copolymers thereof including, for example, di-block, tri-block, alternating, random and graft copolymers. U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1 describes biointerface and sensing membrane configurations and materials that can be applied to the preferred embodiments.

[0462] In the illustrated embodiment, the counter electrode is provided to balance the current generated by the species being measured at the working electrode. In the case of a glucose oxidase based glucose sensor, the species being measured at the working electrode is H_2O_2. Glucose oxidase catalyzes the conversion of oxygen and glucose to hydrogen peroxide and gluconate according to the following reaction:

$$\text{Glucose} + O_2 \rightarrow \text{Gluconate} + H_2O_2$$

[0463] The change in H_2O_2 can be monitored to determine glucose concentration because for each glucose molecule metabolized, there is a proportional change in the product H_2O_2. Oxidation of H_2O_2 by the working electrode is balanced by reduction of ambient oxygen, enzyme generated H_2O_2, or other reducible species at the counter electrode. The H_2O_2 produced from the glucose oxidase reaction further reacts at the surface of working electrode and produces two protons ($2H^+$), two electrons ($2e^-$), and one oxygen molecule (O_2).

[0464] In one embodiment, a potentiostat is employed to monitor the electrochemical reaction at the electrochemical cell. The potentiostat applies a constant potential to the working and reference electrodes to determine a current value. The current that is produced at the working electrode (and flows through the circuitry to the counter electrode) is substantially proportional to the amount of H_2O_2 that diffuses to the working electrode. Accordingly, a raw signal can be produced that is representative of the concentration of glucose in the user's body, and therefore can be utilized to estimate a meaningful glucose value, such as is described herein.

Sensor Electronics

[0465] The following description of sensor electronics associated with the electronics unit is applicable to a variety of continuous analyte sensors, such as non-invasive, minimally invasive, and/or invasive (*e.g.*, transcutaneous and wholly implantable) sensors. For example, the sensor electronics and data processing as well as the receiver electronics and data processing described below can be incorporated into the wholly implantable glucose sensor disclosed in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1 and U.S. Patent Application No. 10/885,476 filed July 6, 2004 and entitled, "SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR

MANUFACTURE OF AN ANALYTE-MEASURING DEVICE INCLUDING A MEMBRANE SYSTEM."

[0466] Fig. 14 is a block diagram that illustrates the electronics **132** associated with the sensor system **10** in one embodiment. In this embodiment, a potentiostat **134** is shown, which is operably connected to an electrode system (such as described above) and provides a voltage to the electrodes, which biases the sensor to enable measurement of an current signal indicative of the analyte concentration in the host (also referred to as the analog portion). In some embodiments, the potentiostat includes a resistor (not shown) that translates the current into voltage. In some alternative embodiments, a current to frequency converter is provided that is configured to continuously integrate the measured current, for example, using a charge counting device.

[0467] An A/D converter **136** digitizes the analog signal into a digital signal, also referred to as "counts" for processing. Accordingly, the resulting raw data stream in counts, also referred to as raw sensor data, is directly related to the current measured by the potentiostat **134**.

[0468] A processor module **138** includes the central control unit that controls the processing of the sensor electronics **132**. In some embodiments, the processor module includes a microprocessor, however a computer system other than a microprocessor can be used to process data as described herein, for example an ASIC can be used for some or all of the sensor's central processing. The processor typically provides semi-permanent storage of data, for example, storing data such as sensor identifier (ID) and programming to process data streams (for example, programming for data smoothing and/or replacement of signal artifacts such as is described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0043598-A1). The processor additionally can be used for the system's cache memory, for example for temporarily storing recent sensor data. In some embodiments, the processor module comprises memory storage components such as ROM, RAM, dynamic-RAM, static-RAM, non-static RAM, EEPROM, rewritable ROMs, flash memory, or the like.

[0469] In some embodiments, the processor module comprises a digital filter, for example, an infinite impulse response (IIR) or finite impulse response (FIR) filter, configured to smooth the raw data stream from the A/D converter. Generally, digital filters are

programmed to filter data sampled at a predetermined time interval (also referred to as a sample rate). In some embodiments, wherein the potentiostat is configured to measure the analyte at discrete time intervals, these time intervals determine the sample rate of the digital filter. In some alternative embodiments, wherein the potentiostat is configured to continuously measure the analyte, for example, using a current-to-frequency converter as described above, the processor module can be programmed to request a digital value from the A/D converter at a predetermined time interval, also referred to as the acquisition time. In these alternative embodiments, the values obtained by the processor are advantageously averaged over the acquisition time due the continuity of the current measurement. Accordingly, the acquisition time determines the sample rate of the digital filter. In preferred embodiments, the processor module is configured with a programmable acquisition time, namely, the predetermined time interval for requesting the digital value from the A/D converter is programmable by a user within the digital circuitry of the processor module. An acquisition time of from about 2 seconds to about 512 seconds is preferred; however any acquisition time can be programmed into the processor module. A programmable acquisition time is advantageous in optimizing noise filtration, time lag, and processing/battery power.

[0470] Preferably, the processor module is configured to build the data packet for transmission to an outside source, for example, an RF transmission to a receiver as described in more detail below. Generally, the data packet comprises a plurality of bits that can include a preamble, a unique identifier identifying the electronics unit, the receiver, or both, (e.g., sensor ID code), data (e.g., raw data, filtered data, and/or an integrated value) and/or error detection or correction. Preferably, the data (transmission) packet has a length of from about 8 bits to about 128 bits, preferably about 48 bits; however, larger or smaller packets can be desirable in certain embodiments. The processor module can be configured to transmit any combination of raw and/or filtered data. In one exemplary embodiment, the transmission packet contains a fixed preamble, a unique ID of the electronics unit, a single five-minute average (e.g., integrated) sensor data value, and a cyclic redundancy code (CRC).

[0471] In some embodiments, the processor module further comprises a transmitter portion that determines the transmission interval of the sensor data to a receiver, or the like. In some embodiments, the transmitter portion, which determines the interval of

transmission, is configured to be programmable. In one such embodiment, a coefficient can be chosen (*e.g.*, a number of from about 1 to about 100, or more), wherein the coefficient is multiplied by the acquisition time (or sampling rate), such as described above, to define the transmission interval of the data packet. Thus, in some embodiments, the transmission interval is programmable from about 2 seconds to about 850 minutes, more preferably from about 30 second to about 5 minutes; however, any transmission interval can be programmable or programmed into the processor module. However, a variety of alternative systems and methods for providing a programmable transmission interval can also be employed. By providing a programmable transmission interval, data transmission can be customized to meet a variety of design criteria (*e.g.*, reduced battery consumption, timeliness of reporting sensor values, etc.)

[0472] Conventional glucose sensors measure current in the nanoAmp range. In contrast to conventional glucose sensors, the preferred embodiments are configured to measure the current flow in the picoAmp range, and in some embodiments, femtoAmps. Namely, for every unit (mg/dL) of glucose measured, at least one picoAmp of current is measured. Preferably, the analog portion of the A/D converter **136** is configured to continuously measure the current flowing at the working electrode and to convert the current measurement to digital values representative of the current. In one embodiment, the current flow is measured by a charge counting device (*e.g.*, a capacitor). Preferably, a charge counting device provides a value (e.g., digital value) representative of the current flow integrated over time (e.g., integrated value). In some embodiments, the value is integrated over a few seconds, a few minutes, or longer. In one exemplary embodiment, the value is integrated over 5 minutes; however, other integration periods can be chosen. Thus, a signal is provided, whereby a high sensitivity maximizes the signal received by a minimal amount of measured hydrogen peroxide (*e.g.*, minimal glucose requirements without sacrificing accuracy even in low glucose ranges), reducing the sensitivity to oxygen limitations *in vivo* (*e.g.*, in oxygen-dependent glucose sensors).

[0473] In some embodiments, the electronics unit is programmed with a specific ID, which is programmed (automatically or by the user) into a receiver to establish a secure wireless communication link between the electronics unit and the receiver. Preferably, the

transmission packet is Manchester encoded; however, a variety of known encoding techniques can also be employed.

[0474] A battery **144** is operably connected to the sensor electronics **132** and provides the power for the sensor. In one embodiment, the battery is a lithium manganese dioxide battery; however, any appropriately sized and powered battery can be used (for example, AAA, nickel-cadmium, zinc-carbon, alkaline, lithium, nickel-metal hydride, lithium-ion, zinc-air, zinc-mercury oxide, silver-zinc, and/or hermetically-sealed). In some embodiments, the battery is rechargeable, and/or a plurality of batteries can be used to power the system. The sensor can be transcutaneously powered via an inductive coupling, for example. In some embodiments, a quartz crystal **96** is operably connected to the processor **138** and maintains system time for the computer system as a whole, for example for the programmable acquisition time within the processor module.

[0475] Optional temperature probe **140** is shown, wherein the temperature probe is located on the electronics assembly or the glucose sensor itself. The temperature probe can be used to measure ambient temperature in the vicinity of the glucose sensor. This temperature measurement can be used to add temperature compensation to the calculated glucose value.

[0476] An RF module **148** is operably connected to the processor **138** and transmits the sensor data from the sensor to a receiver within a wireless transmission **150** via antenna **152**. In some embodiments, a second quartz crystal **154** provides the time base for the RF carrier frequency used for data transmissions from the RF transceiver. In some alternative embodiments, however, other mechanisms, such as optical, infrared radiation (IR), ultrasonic, or the like, can be used to transmit and/or receive data.

[0477] In the RF telemetry module of the preferred embodiments, the hardware and software are designed for low power requirements to increase the longevity of the device (for example, to enable a life of from about 3 to about 24 months, or more) with maximum RF transmittance from the *in vivo* environment to the *ex vivo* environment for wholly implantable sensors (for example, a distance of from about one to ten meters or more). Preferably, a high frequency carrier signal of from about 402 MHz to about 433 MHz is employed in order to maintain lower power requirements. In some embodiments, the RF

module employs a one-way RF communication link to provide a simplified ultra low power data transmission and receiving scheme. The RF transmission can be OOK or FSK modulated, preferably with a radiated transmission power (EIRP) fixed at a single power level of typically less than about 100 microwatts, preferably less than about 75 microwatts, more preferably less than about 50 microwatts, and most preferably less than about 25 microwatts.

[0478] Additionally, in wholly implantable devices, the carrier frequency is adapted for physiological attenuation levels, which is accomplished by tuning the RF module in a simulated *in vivo* environment to ensure RF functionality after implantation; accordingly, the preferred glucose sensor can sustain sensor function for 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, or 24 months or more.

[0479] When a sensor is first implanted into host tissue, the sensor and receiver are initialized. This is referred to as start-up mode, and involves optionally resetting the sensor data and calibrating the sensor **32**. In selected embodiments, mating the electronics unit **16** to the mounting unit triggers a start-up mode. In other embodiments, the start-up mode is triggered by the receiver, which is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 21, below.

[0480] Preferably, the electronics unit **16** indicates to the receiver (Figs. 15 and 17) that calibration is to be initialized (or re-initialized). The electronics unit **16** transmits a series of bits within a transmitted data packet wherein a sensor code can be included in the periodic transmission of the device. The status code is used to communicate sensor status to the receiving device. The status code can be inserted into any location in the transmitted data packet, with or without other sensor information. In one embodiment, the status code is designed to be unique or near unique to an individual sensor, which can be accomplished using a value that increments, decrements, or changes in some way after the transmitter detects that a sensor has been removed and/or attached to the transmitter. In an alternative embodiment, the status code can be configured to follow a specific progression, such as a BCD interpretation of a Gray code.

[0481] In some embodiments, the sensor electronics **132** are configured to detect a current drop to zero in the working electrode **44** associated with removal of a sensor **32**

from the host (or the electronics unit **16** from the mounting unit **14**), which can be configured to trigger an increment of the status code. If the incremented value reaches a maximum, it can be designed to roll over to 0. In some embodiments, the sensor electronics are configured to detect a voltage change cycle associated with removal and/or re-insertion of the sensor, which can be sensed in the counter electrode (*e.g.*, of a three-electrode sensor), which can be configured to trigger an increment of the status code.

[0482] In some embodiments, the sensor electronics **132** can be configured to send a special value (for example, 0) that indicates that the electronics unit is not attached when removal of the sensor (or electronics unit) is detected. This special value can be used to trigger a variety of events, for example, to halt display of analyte values. Incrementing or decrementing routines can be used to skip this special value.

Information Tag

[0483] In certain embodiments, it can be useful to provide readable information in or on the sensor system (e.g., the mounting unit and/or sensor packaging) to identify characteristics about the sensor. Although the following description is mostly drawn to providing sensor information on the mounting unit or the packaging, other parts of the sensor system can house the information tag, for example, the tag can be embedded within the electronics unit. Additionally, when implemented in a wholly implantable sensor (see, e.g., U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1), the information tag can be embedded in any portion of the implantable device (e.g., electronics or on a chip within the body of the implantable device).

[0484] In general, the information tag includes information about the sensor manufacture, calibration, identification, expiration, intended sensor duration (e.g., insertion time period), archived data (e.g., most recent 1 hour of analyte data), license code/key information, and the like. In one embodiment, the information tag is provided on a single-use portion of the device (e.g., the mounting unit) and the sensor information is related to the single-use device, for example, information such as license code, sensor duration, and expiration information that can be useful to an associated reusable device (e.g., receiver). Preferably, the information tag is readable by a device or person in a manner that permits easy data transfer (e.g., of the license code or intended sensor duration) with minimal user

interaction. Preferably, the information tag has an electronic component including a memory for storing the sensor information; however, visual information tags (e.g., barcodes) can also be employed. In some embodiments, the information tag comprises a readable chip, wherein the chip transmits information using one or more of the following technologies: radio frequency, infrared, optical, acoustic, magnetic induction, and the like.

[0485] In one embodiment, the information tag includes a serial identification chip (e.g., a serial memory product such as manufactured by Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. of Sunnyvale, CA), also referred to as a one-wire interface. In this embodiment, a port is provided on the sensor system (e.g., the receiver) that receives the serial identification chip and reads the information thereon. In practice, a user inserts the serial identification chip into the sensor system (e.g., a port on the receiver), which allows transmission of the sensor information therein. In some embodiments, the information tag is provided in or on the sensor system packaging.

[0486] In one alternative embodiment, the information tag includes a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) chip. RFID is a wireless data collection technology that uses electronic tags for storing data. RFID tags (or chips) are read when they are within the proximity of a transmitted radio signal. Because RFID tags can hold substantial amounts of data, the RFID tag can be used for tracking individual items. There are two types of RFID tags: passive and active. "Passive" tags have no power source but use the electromagnetic waves from a reader (e.g., the receiver) up to approximately 15 feet away to transmit back their contents. "Active" tags use a battery to transmit up to about 1,500 feet.

[0487] In some embodiments, an information tag is embedded in or on the on-skin housing (e.g., mounting unit and/or transmitter). Preferably, the receiver is configured to interrogate the information tag to obtain particular information; however, an information tag with two-way communication can also be employed. In one embodiment, the information tag includes a serial number or other identification information for the sensor. In another embodiment, the information tag is configured to initialize the sensor/receiver. In another embodiment, the information tag includes a calibration code that is used by the receiver during calibration of the sensor. In another embodiment, the information tag includes expiration information. In yet another embodiment, the information tag includes a key or

license code. In alternative embodiments, the information tag uniquely identifies the sensor **32** and allows the transmitter to adjust the sensor ID code accordingly and/or to transmit the unique identifier to the receiver **158**. The information tag can be configured to include various combinations of the above-referenced information, or additional information useful to operation of the sensor.

[0488] In some embodiments, the electronics unit **16** is configured to include additional contacts, which are designed to sense a specific resistance, or passive value, in the sensor system while the electronics unit is attached to the mounting unit. Preferably, these additional contacts are configured to detect information about a sensor, for example, whether the sensor is operatively connected to the mounting unit, the sensor's ID, a calibration code, or the like. For example, subsequent to sensing the passive value, the sensor electronics can be configured to change the sensor ID code by either mapping the value to a specific code, or internally detecting that the code is different and adjusting the sensor ID code in a predictable manner. As another example, the passive value can include information on parameters specific to a sensor (such as *in vitro* sensitivity information as described elsewhere herein).

[0489] In some embodiments, the electronics unit **16** includes additional contacts configured to communicate with a chip disposed in the mounting unit **14**. In this embodiment, the chip is designed with a unique or near-unique signature that can be detected by the electronics unit **16** and noted as different, and/or transmitted to the receiver **158** as the sensor ID code.

[0490] In some situations, it can be desirable to wait an amount of time after insertion of the sensor to allow the sensor to equilibrate *in vivo*, also referred to as "break-in." Accordingly, the sensor electronics can be configured to aid in decreasing the break-in time of the sensor by applying different voltage settings (for example, starting with a higher voltage setting and then reducing the voltage setting) to speed the equilibration process.

[0491] In some situations, the sensor may not properly deploy, connect to, or otherwise operate as intended. Accordingly, the sensor electronics can be configured such that if the current obtained from the working electrode, or the subsequent conversion of the current into digital counts, for example, is outside of an acceptable threshold, then the sensor

is marked with an error flag, or the like. The error flag can be transmitted to the receiver to instruct the user to reinsert a new sensor, or to implement some other error correction.

[0492] The above-described detection and transmission methods can be advantageously employed to minimize or eliminate human interaction with the sensor, thereby minimizing human error and/or inconvenience. Additionally, the sensors of preferred embodiments do not require that the receiver be in proximity to the transmitter during sensor insertion. Any one or more of the above described methods of detecting and transmitting insertion of a sensor and/or electronics unit can be combined or modified, as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

On-Skin Device

[0493] Fig. 14B is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment, wherein the electronics unit and/or mounting unit, hereinafter referred to as the "on-skin device," is configured to communicate sensor information directly to the user (host). The electronics unit can be detachable from the mounting unit in certain embodiments. In other embodiments, the electronics unit is not detachable from the mounting unit. Fig. 14B shows an embodiment wherein the electronics unit **16** and mounting unit **14** collectively form the on-skin device. The on-skin device further includes a user interface **156**, which in the illustrated embodiment includes a readable screen that displays sensor information; however, other user interface configurations can also be employed.

[0494] In some embodiments, the user interface **156** of the on-skin device is configured to vibrate or audibly sound in order to attract the attention of the host, e.g., when a glucose level has risen beyond a set threshold. Although in the illustrated embodiment, the user interface of the on-skin device is configured with an LCD screen, other methods of data communication are possible, e.g., computer-generated audible information, tactile signals, or other user interface types. The term "user interface" as used herein is a broad term, and is to be given its ordinary and customary meaning to a person of ordinary skill in the art (and is not to be limited to a special or customized meaning), and refers without limitation to any method of communication to the user. In embodiments wherein the user interface is a visible display, the display can include one or more of: a number representing the analyte value, trend information (e.g., arrows that represent a speed and/or direction of the rising or falling

of the analyte levels), a color-metric reading (e.g., green, red, or one or more other colors), a graph that represents historical and/or present analyte information, and the like. A variety of displays and/or interface types can be user selectable in some embodiments.

[0495] In one alternative embodiment, the on-skin device is configured to provide a signal, for example, one- two- or three beeps, long- or short-beeps, or vibrations representative of a certain condition, for example, one-beep to indicate a glucose level within the target range, two-beeps to indicate a glucose level in the target range that is rising or falling quickly, and three-beeps to indicate a glucose level that is outside target range. In some embodiments, the signal is responsive to a user's request for information, for example, by pressing a button. In such an embodiment, an "info" button is provided (not shown), which is configured to provide these signals (or other communication) responsive to a user activating (pressing) the button.

[0496] In these embodiments, the on-skin device preferably houses the sensor electronics, which provide systems and methods for measuring, processing, and/or displaying of the sensor data. The sensor electronics generally include hardware, firmware, and/or software that enable measurement of levels of the analyte via the sensor and that enable audible, tactile, or visible communication or display of the sensor data. Accordingly, the sensor electronics preferably enable processing of and displaying of sensor data, for example, the sensor electronics include programming for retrospectively and/or prospectively initiating a calibration, converting sensor data, updating the calibration, and/or evaluating the calibration for the analyte sensor, for example, such as is described in more detail herein with reference to the sensor electronics and/or receiver electronics.

[0497] The electronics can be affixed to a printed circuit board (PCB), or the like, and can take a variety of forms. For example, the electronics can take the form of an integrated circuit (IC), such as an Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), a microcontroller, or a processor, such as described in more detail herein with reference to sensor electronics and/or receiver electronics. In some embodiments, the sensor electronics comprise a digital filter, for example, an IIR or FIR filter, configured to smooth the raw data stream from the A/D converter.

[0498] In an embodiment wherein the sensor electronics are at least partially removably attached to the on-skin device, a system can be provided to enable docking of the electronics, and thereby downloading and viewing of the sensor data on a remote device, e.g., a sensor receiver, PDA, computer system, docking station, insulin pump, or the like. In one such embodiment, the on-skin device provides numerical sensor information; however, a user can dock the removable sensor electronics of the on-skin device onto the remote device to view additional information (e.g., graphical sensor information). Alternatively, the on-skin device can be used instead of the receiver to store and process all of the necessary data until a receiver is available for the transfer of data (or enabling a system that does not require a separate receiver). In some alternative embodiments, the on-skin device communicates with the receiver via a cable, radio frequency, optical, inductive coupling, infrared, microwave or other known methods of data transmission. In one such exemplary embodiment, the on-skin device is configured to communicate with the receiver when "requested" by the receiver. For example, when the receiver is held in close proximity (e.g., within 3 meters) of the device, transmission of sensor data can be requested (e.g., using data transmission methods such as inductive coupling, optical, infrared, or the like.)

[0499] In some alternative embodiments, a user interface is provided with the on-skin device; however, such a user interface is located in a remote site from the on-skin device (e.g., via wiring). In one such embodiment, the on-skin device is configured to be worn (e.g., adhered) on the skin (e.g., under clothing) of the host and the user interface is configured to be visible to the user (e.g., worn on clothing or a belt loop, or clipped to the host's clothing). In some embodiments, the user interface is a miniature LCD and/or is configured to provide numerical or audible values.

[0500] An on-skin device with data communication directly therefrom can provide improved convenience to the patient (e.g., there is no need for the patient to keep track of the receiver and maintain it within a predetermined range of the sensor at all times) and increased ease of use (e.g., fewer parts for the patient to understand, program, and/or carry). Additionally, circumstances exist (e.g., on airplanes, while swimming, etc.) where a patient may not be able to carry a receiver or during which time certain wireless

transmissions may not be permitted; however, with an on-skin user-communicating device, the patient will not be without critical sensor data.

[0501] Additionally, the on-skin device as described in the preferred embodiments is sufficiently miniature so as to enable adhesion of the device to a discreet insertion location (e.g., under the user's clothing in certain embodiments). Preferably, the on-skin device has a length of less than about 40 mm and a width of less than about 20 mm and a thickness of less than about 10 mm, and more preferably a length less than or equal to about 35 mm and a width less than or equal to about 18 mm and a thickness of less than or equal to about 9 mm. The dimensions associated with the electronics unit/mounting unit subassembly are described in greater detail elsewhere herein.

Receiver

[0502] Fig. 15 is a perspective view of a sensor system, including wireless communication between a sensor and a receiver. Preferably the electronics unit **16** is wirelessly connected to a receiver **158** via one- or two-way RF transmissions or the like. However, a wired connection is also contemplated. The receiver **158** provides much of the processing and display of the sensor data, and can be selectively worn and/or removed at the host's convenience. Thus, the sensor system **10** can be discreetly worn, and the receiver **158**, which provides much of the processing and display of the sensor data, can be selectively worn and/or removed at the host's convenience. Particularly, the receiver **158** includes programming for retrospectively and/or prospectively initiating a calibration, converting sensor data, updating the calibration, evaluating received reference and sensor data, and evaluating the calibration for the analyte sensor, such as described in more detail with reference to U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027463-A1.

[0503] Figures 16A to 16D are schematic views of a receiver in first, second, third, and fourth embodiments, respectively. A receiver **1640** comprises systems necessary to receive, process, and display sensor data from an analyte sensor, such as described elsewhere herein. Particularly, the receiver **1640** can be a pager-sized device, for example, and comprise a user interface that has a plurality of buttons **1642** and a liquid crystal display (LCD) screen **1644**, and which can include a backlight. In some embodiments the user

interface can also include a keyboard, a speaker, and a vibrator such as described with reference to Fig. 17A.

[0504] In some embodiments a user is able to toggle through some or all of the screens shown in Figs. 16A to 16D using a toggle button on the receiver. In some embodiments, the user is able to interactively select the type of output displayed on their user interface. In some embodiments, the sensor output can have alternative configurations.

Receiver Electronics

[0505] Fig. 17A is a block diagram that illustrates the configuration of the medical device in one embodiment, including a continuous analyte sensor, a receiver, and an external device. In general, the analyte sensor system is any sensor configuration that provides an output signal indicative of a concentration of an analyte (*e.g.*, invasive, minimally-invasive, and/or non-invasive sensors as described above). The output signal is sent to a receiver **158** and received by an input module **174**, which is described in more detail below. The output signal is typically a raw data stream that is used to provide a useful value of the measured analyte concentration to a patient or a doctor, for example. In some embodiments, the raw data stream can be continuously or periodically algorithmically smoothed or otherwise modified to diminish outlying points that do not accurately represent the analyte concentration, for example due to signal noise or other signal artifacts, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,931,327.

[0506] Referring again to Fig. 17A, the receiver **158**, which is operatively linked to the sensor system **10**, receives a data stream from the sensor system **10** via the input module **174**. In one embodiment, the input module includes a quartz crystal operably connected to an RF transceiver (not shown) that together function to receive and synchronize data streams from the sensor system **10**. However, the input module **174** can be configured in any manner that is capable of receiving data from the sensor. Once received, the input module **174** sends the data stream to a processor **176** that processes the data stream, such as is described in more detail below.

[0507] The processor **176** is the central control unit that performs the processing, such as storing data, analyzing data streams, calibrating analyte sensor data, estimating analyte values, comparing estimated analyte values with time corresponding measured

analyte values, analyzing a variation of estimated analyte values, downloading data, and controlling the user interface by providing analyte values, prompts, messages, warnings, alarms, or the like. The processor includes hardware and software that performs the processing described herein, for example flash memory provides permanent or semi-permanent storage of data, storing data such as sensor ID, receiver ID, and programming to process data streams (for example, programming for performing estimation and other algorithms described elsewhere herein) and random access memory (RAM) stores the system's cache memory and is helpful in data processing.

[0508] Preferably, the input module **174** or processor module **176** performs a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) to verify data integrity, with or without a method of recovering the data if there is an error. In some embodiments, error correction techniques such as those that use Hamming codes or Reed-Solomon encoding/decoding methods are employed to correct for errors in the data stream. In one alternative embodiment, an iterative decoding technique is employed, wherein the decoding is processed iteratively (*e.g.*, in a closed loop) to determine the most likely decoded signal. This type of decoding can allow for recovery of a signal that is as low as 0.5 dB above the noise floor, which is in contrast to conventional non-iterative decoding techniques (such as Reed-Solomon), which requires approximately 3 dB or about twice the signal power to recover the same signal (*e.g.*, a turbo code).

[0509] An output module **178**, which is integral with and/or operatively connected with the processor **176**, includes programming for generating output based on the data stream received from the sensor system **10** and its processing incurred in the processor **176**. In some embodiments, output is generated via a user interface **160**.

[0510] The user interface **160** comprises a keyboard **162**, speaker **164**, vibrator **166**, backlight **168**, liquid crystal display (LCD) screen **170**, and one or more buttons **172**. The components that comprise the user interface **160** include controls to allow interaction of the user with the receiver. The keyboard **162** can allow, for example, input of user information about himself/herself, such as mealtime, exercise, insulin administration, customized therapy recommendations, and reference analyte values. The speaker **164** can produce, for example, audible signals or alerts for conditions such as present and/or estimated

hyperglycemic or hypoglycemic conditions in a person with diabetes. The vibrator **166** can provide, for example, tactile signals or alerts for reasons such as described with reference to the speaker, above. The backlight **168** can be provided, for example, to aid the user in reading the LCD **170** in low light conditions. The LCD **170** can be provided, for example, to provide the user with visual data output, such as is described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0203360-A1. Figs. 17B to 17D illustrate some additional visual displays that can be provided on the screen 170. In some embodiments, the LCD is a touch-activated screen, enabling each selection by a user, for example, from a menu on the screen. The buttons **172** can provide for toggle, menu selection, option selection, mode selection, and reset, for example. In some alternative embodiments, a microphone can be provided to allow for voice-activated control.

[0511] In some embodiments, prompts or messages can be displayed on the user interface to convey information to the user, such as reference outlier values, requests for reference analyte values, therapy recommendations, deviation of the measured analyte values from the estimated analyte values, or the like. Additionally, prompts can be displayed to guide the user through calibration or trouble-shooting of the calibration.

[0512] In some embodiments, the receiver and/or a device connected to the receiver is configured to audibly output the user's analyte value(s), trend information (increasing or decreasing analyte values), and the like, hereinafter referred to as the audible output module. In some embodiments, the audible output module additionally includes: high and low blood glucose limits at which the module will audibly output the user's analyte value and/or trend information; English and non-English language versions; and choice of male or female voice. In some embodiments, the audible output is transmitted to an earbud worn by the patient for use where privacy is required or by a patient who is somewhat audibly impaired. The audible output module can be particularly advantageous in applications wherein the user is visually and/or hearing impaired, or is unable to visually check their receiver due to other circumstances (e.g., operating a motor vehicle or machinery, engaged in a business meeting or social event, or the like).

[0513] Additionally, data output from the output module **178** can provide wired or wireless, one- or two-way communication between the receiver **158** and an external device

180. The external device **180** can be any device that wherein interfaces or communicates with the receiver **158**. In some embodiments, the external device **180** is a computer, and the receiver **158** is able to download historical data for retrospective analysis by the patient or physician, for example. In some embodiments, the external device **180** is a modem or other telecommunications station, and the receiver **158** is able to send alerts, warnings, emergency messages, or the like, via telecommunication lines to another party, such as a doctor or family member. In some embodiments, the external device **180** is an insulin pen, and the receiver **158** is able to communicate therapy recommendations, such as insulin amount and time to the insulin pen. In some embodiments, the external device **180** is an insulin pump, and the receiver **158** is able to communicate therapy recommendations, such as insulin amount and time to the insulin pump. The external device **180** can include other technology or medical devices, for example pacemakers, implanted analyte sensor patches, other infusion devices, telemetry devices, or the like.

[0514] The user interface **160**, including keyboard **162**, buttons **172**, a microphone (not shown), and the external device **180**, can be configured to allow input of data. Data input can be helpful in obtaining information about the patient (for example, meal time, exercise, or the like), receiving instructions from a physician (for example, customized therapy recommendations, targets, or the like), and downloading software updates, for example. Keyboard, buttons, touch-screen, and microphone are all examples of mechanisms by which a user can input data directly into the receiver. A server, personal computer, personal digital assistant, insulin pump, and insulin pen are examples of external devices that can provide useful information to the receiver. Other devices internal or external to the sensor that measure other aspects of a patient's body (for example, temperature sensor, accelerometer, heart rate monitor, oxygen monitor, or the like) can be used to provide input helpful in data processing. In one embodiment, the user interface can prompt the patient to select an activity most closely related to their present activity, which can be helpful in linking to an individual's physiological patterns, or other data processing. In another embodiment, a temperature sensor and/or heart rate monitor can provide information helpful in linking activity, metabolism, and glucose excursions of an individual. While a few examples of data

input have been provided here, a variety of information can be input, which can be helpful in data processing.

[0515] Fig. 17B is an illustration of an LCD screen **170** showing continuous and single point glucose information in the form of a trend graph **184** and a single numerical value **186**. The trend graph shows upper and lower boundaries **182** representing a target range between which the host should maintain his/her glucose values. Preferably, the receiver is configured such that these boundaries **182** can be configured or customized by a user, such as the host or a care provider. By providing visual boundaries **182**, in combination with continuous analyte values over time (*e.g.*, a trend graph 184), a user can better learn how to control his/her analyte concentration (*e.g.*, a person with diabetes can better learn how to control his/her glucose concentration) as compared to single point (single numerical value **186**) alone. Although Fig. 17B illustrates a 1 hour trend graph (*e.g.*, depicted with a time range **188** of 1 hour), a variety of time ranges can be represented on the screen **170**, for example, 3 hour, 9 hour, 1 day, and the like.

[0516] Fig. 17C is an illustration of an LCD screen **170** showing a low alert screen that can be displayed responsive to a host's analyte concentration falling below a lower boundary (see boundaries **182**). In this exemplary screen, a host's glucose concentration has fallen to 55 mg/dL, which is below the lower boundary set in Fig. 17B, for example. The arrow **190** represents the direction of the analyte trend, for example, indicating that the glucose concentration is continuing to drop. The annotation **192** ("LOW") is helpful in immediately and clearly alerting the host that his/her glucose concentration has dropped below a preset limit, and what may be considered to be a clinically safe value, for example. Fig. 17D is an illustration of an LCD screen **170** showing a high alert screen that can be displayed responsive to a host's analyte concentration rising above an upper boundary (see boundaries **182**). In this exemplary screen, a host's glucose concentration has risen to 200 mg/dL, which is above a boundary set by the host, thereby triggering the high alert screen. The arrow **190** represents the direction of the analyte trend, for example, indicating that the glucose concentration is continuing to rise. The annotation **192** ("HIGH") is helpful in immediately and clearly alerting the host that his/her glucose concentration has above a preset limit, and what may be considered to be a clinically safe value, for example.

[0517] Although a few exemplary screens are depicted herein, a variety of screens can be provided for illustrating any of the information described in the preferred embodiments, as well as additional information. A user can toggle between these screens (*e.g.*, using buttons **172**) and/or the screens can be automatically displayed responsive to programming within the receiver **158**, and can be simultaneously accompanied by another type of alert (audible or tactile, for example).

[0518] In some embodiments the receiver **158** can have a length of from about 8 cm to about 15 cm, a width of from about 3.5 cm to about 10 cm, and/or a thickness of from about 1 cm to about 3.5 cm. In some embodiments the receiver **158** can have a volume of from about 120 cm^3 to about 180 cm^3, and can have a weight of from about 70 g to 130 g. The dimensions and volume can be higher or lower, depending, e.g., on the type of devices integrated (e.g., finger stick devices, pumps, PDAs, and the like.), the type of user interface employed, and the like.

[0519] In some embodiments, the receiver **158** is an application-specific device. In some embodiments the receiver **158** can be a device used for other functions, such as are described in U.S. Patent 6,558,320. For example, the receiver **158** can be integrated into a personal computer (PC), a personal digital assistant (PDA), a cell phone, or another fixed or portable computing device. The integration of the receiver **158** function into a more general purpose device can comprise the addition of software and/or hardware to the device. Communication between the sensor electronics **16** and the receiver **158** function of the more general purpose device can be implemented with wired or wireless technologies. For example, a PDA can be configured with a data communications port and/or a wireless receiver. After the user establishes a communication link between the electronics unit **16** and the PDA, the electronics unit **16** transmits data to the PDA which then processes the data according to software which has been loaded thereon so as to display.

Algorithms

[0520] Fig. 18A provides a flow chart **200** that illustrates the initial calibration and data output of the sensor data in one embodiment, wherein calibration is responsive to reference analyte data. Initial calibration, also referred to as start-up mode, occurs at the initialization of a sensor, for example, the first time an electronics unit is used with a

particular sensor. In certain embodiments, start-up calibration is triggered when the system determines that it can no longer remain in normal or suspended mode, which is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 21.

[0521] Calibration of an analyte sensor comprises data processing that converts sensor data signal into an estimated analyte measurement that is meaningful to a user. Accordingly, a reference analyte value is used to calibrate the data signal from the analyte sensor.

[0522] At block **202**, a sensor data receiving module, also referred to as the sensor data module, receives sensor data (*e.g.*, a data stream), including one or more time-spaced sensor data points, from the sensor **32** via the receiver **158**, which can be in wired or wireless communication with the sensor **32**. The sensor data point(s) can be smoothed (filtered) in certain embodiments using a filter, for example, a finite impulse response (FIR) or infinite impulse response (IIR) filter. During the initialization of the sensor, prior to initial calibration, the receiver receives and stores the sensor data, however it can be configured to not display any data to the user until initial calibration and, optionally, stabilization of the sensor has been established. In some embodiments, the data stream can be evaluated to determine sensor break-in (equilibration of the sensor *in vitro* or *in vivo*).

[0523] At block **204**, a reference data receiving module, also referred to as the reference input module, receives reference data from a reference analyte monitor, including one or more reference data points. In one embodiment, the reference analyte points can comprise results from a self-monitored blood analyte test (*e.g.*, finger stick test). For example, the user can administer a self-monitored blood analyte test to obtain an analyte value (*e.g.*, point) using any known analyte sensor, and then enter the numeric analyte value into the computer system. Alternatively, a self-monitored blood analyte test is transferred into the computer system through a wired or wireless connection to the receiver (*e.g.* computer system) so that the user simply initiates a connection between the two devices, and the reference analyte data is passed or downloaded between the self-monitored blood analyte test and the receiver.

[0524] In yet another embodiment, the self-monitored analyte monitor (*e.g.*, SMBG) is integral with the receiver so that the user simply provides a blood sample to the

receiver, and the receiver runs the analyte test to determine a reference analyte value, such as is described in more detail herein and with reference to U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0154271-A1 which describes some systems and methods for integrating a reference analyte monitor into a receiver for a continuous analyte sensor.

[0525] In some embodiments, the integrated receiver comprises a microprocessor which can be programmed to process sensor data to perform the calibration. Such programming, which is stored in a computer readable memory, can also comprise data acceptability testing using criteria such as that discussed above with reference to Fig. 18A. For example the microprocessor can be programmed so as to determine the rate of change of glucose concentration based on the continuous sensor data, and perform calibration only if the rate of change is below a predetermined threshold, such as 2 mg/dL/min. In some embodiments the receiver can also comprise modules to perform a calibration procedure such as is described herein. Such modules include, but are not limited to an input module, a data matching module, a calibration module, a conversion function module, a sensor data transformation module, a calibration evaluation module, a clinical module, a stability module, and a user interface, each of which have been described herein.

[0526] The monitor can be of any suitable configuration. For example, in one embodiment, the reference analyte points can comprise results from a self-monitored blood analyte test (e.g., from a finger stick test), such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,045,567; 6,156,051; 6,197,040; 6,284,125; 6,413,410; and 6,733,655. In one such embodiment, the user can administer a self-monitored blood analyte test to obtain an analyte value (e.g., point) using any suitable analyte sensor, and then enter the numeric analyte value into the computer system (e.g., the receiver). In another such embodiment, a self-monitored blood analyte test comprises a wired or wireless connection to the receiver (e.g. computer system) so that the user simply initiates a connection between the two devices, and the reference analyte data is passed or downloaded between the self-monitored blood analyte test and the receiver. In yet another such embodiment, the self-monitored analyte test is integral with the receiver so that the user simply provides a blood sample to the receiver, and the receiver runs the analyte test to determine a reference analyte value.

[0527] The monitor can be of another configuration, for example, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,994,167, U.S. Patent No. 4,757,022, U.S. Patent No. 6,551,494. In alternative embodiments, the single point glucose monitor of this modular embodiment can be configured as described with reference to U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0154271-A1. In yet alternative embodiments, the monitor (e.g., integrated receiver) can be configured using other glucose meter configurations, for example, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,641,533 to Causey III, et al. Numerous advantages associated with the integrated receiver, such as ensuring accurate time stamping of the single point glucose test at the receiver and other advantages described herein, can be provided by an integrated continuous glucose receiver and single point glucose monitor, such as described herein.

[0528] In some alternative embodiments, the reference data is based on sensor data from another substantially continuous analyte sensor, *e.g.*, a transcutaneous analyte sensor described herein, or another type of suitable continuous analyte sensor. In an embodiment employing a series of two or more transcutaneous (or other continuous) sensors, the sensors can be employed so that they provide sensor data in discrete or overlapping periods. In such embodiments, the sensor data from one continuous sensor can be used to calibrate another continuous sensor, or be used to confirm the validity of a subsequently employed continuous sensor.

[0529] In some embodiments, reference data can be subjected to "outlier detection" wherein the accuracy of a received reference analyte data is evaluated as compared to time-corresponding sensor data. In one embodiment, the reference data is compared to the sensor data on a modified Clarke Error Grid (*e.g.*, a test similar to the Clarke Error Grid except the boundaries between the different regions are modified slightly) to determine if the data falls within a predetermined threshold. If the data is not within the predetermined threshold, then the receiver can be configured to request additional reference analyte data. If the additional reference analyte data confirms (*e.g.*, closely correlates to) the first reference analyte data, then the first and second reference values are assumed to be accurate and calibration of the sensor is adjusted or re-initialized. Alternatively, if the second reference analyte value falls within the predetermined threshold, then the first reference analyte value is assumed to be an outlier and the second reference analyte value is used by the algorithm(s)

instead. In one alternative embodiments of outlier detection, projection is used to estimate an expected analyte value, which is compared with the actual value and a delta evaluated for substantial correspondence. However, other methods of outlier detection are possible.

[0530] Certain acceptability parameters can be set for reference values received from the user. In some embodiments, the calibration process monitors the continuous analyte sensor data stream to determine a preferred time for capturing reference analyte concentration values for calibration of the continuous sensor data stream. In an example wherein the analyte sensor is a continuous glucose sensor, when data (for example, observed from the data stream) changes too rapidly, the reference glucose value may not be sufficiently reliable for calibration due to unstable glucose changes in the host. In contrast, when sensor glucose data are relatively stable (for example, relatively low rate of change), a reference glucose value can be taken for a reliable calibration. For example, in one embodiment, the receiver can be configured to only accept reference analyte values of from about 40 mg/dL to about 400 mg/dL. As another example, the receiver can be configured to only accept reference analyte values when the rate of change is less than a predetermined maximum, such as 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, or 3.5, mg/dL/min. As yet another example, the receiver can be configured to only accept reference analyte values when the rate of acceleration (or deceleration) is less than a predetermined maximum, such as 0.01 mg/dL/min^2, 0.02 mg/dL/min^2, 0.03 mg/dL/min^2, 0.04 mg/dL/min^2, or 0.05 mg/dL/min^2 or more.

[0531] In some embodiments, the reference data is pre-screened according to environmental and/or physiological issues, such as time of day, oxygen concentration, postural effects, and patient-entered environmental data. In one example embodiment, wherein the sensor comprises an implantable glucose sensor, an oxygen sensor within the glucose sensor is used to determine if sufficient oxygen is being provided to successfully complete the necessary enzyme and electrochemical reactions for glucose sensing. In another example wherein the sensor comprises an implantable glucose sensor, the counter electrode could be monitored for a "rail-effect," that is, when insufficient oxygen is provided at the counter electrode causing the counter electrode to reach operational (*e.g.*, circuitry) limits. In some embodiments the receiver is configured such that when conditions for accepting reference analyte values are not met, the user is notified. Such notice can include an

indication as to the cause of the unacceptability, such as low oxygen or high rate of analyte value change. In some embodiments the indication can also include an indication of suggested corrective action, such as moderately increasing muscular activity so as to increase oxygen levels or to wait until the rate of analyte value change reduces to an acceptable value.

[0532] In one embodiment, the calibration process can prompt the user via the user interface to "calibrate now" when the reference analyte values are considered acceptable. In some embodiments, the calibration process can prompt the user via the user interface to obtain a reference analyte value for calibration at intervals, for example when analyte concentrations are at high and/or low values. In some additional embodiments, the user interface can prompt the user to obtain a reference analyte value for calibration based at least in part upon certain events, such as meals, exercise, large excursions in analyte levels, faulty or interrupted data readings, or the like. In some embodiments, the algorithms can provide information useful in determining when to request a reference analyte value. For example, when analyte values indicate approaching clinical risk, the user interface can prompt the user to obtain a reference analyte value.

[0533] In yet another example embodiment, the patient is prompted to enter data into the user interface, such as meal times and/or amount of exercise, which can be used to determine likelihood of acceptable reference data. Evaluation data, such as described in the paragraphs above, can be used to evaluate an optimum time for reference analyte measurement. Correspondingly, the user interface can then prompt the user to provide a reference data point for calibration within a given time period. Consequently, because the receiver proactively prompts the user during optimum calibration times, the likelihood of error due to environmental and physiological limitations can decrease and consistency and acceptability of the calibration can increase.

[0534] At block **206**, a data matching module, also referred to as the processor module, matches reference data (*e.g.*, one or more reference analyte data points) with substantially time corresponding sensor data (*e.g.*, one or more sensor data points) to provide one or more matched data pairs. One reference data point can be matched to one time corresponding sensor data point to form a matched data pair. Alternatively, a plurality of reference data points can be averaged (*e.g.*, equally or non-equally weighted average, mean-

value, median, or the like) and matched to one time corresponding sensor data point to form a matched data pair, one reference data point can be matched to a plurality of time corresponding sensor data points averaged to form a matched data pair, or a plurality of reference data points can be averaged and matched to a plurality of time corresponding sensor data points averaged to form a matched data pair.

[0535] In one embodiment, time corresponding sensor data comprises one or more sensor data points that occur from about 0 minutes to about 20 minutes after the reference analyte data time stamp (*e.g.*, the time that the reference analyte data is obtained). In one embodiment, a 5-minute time delay is chosen to compensate for a system time-lag (*e.g.*, the time necessary for the analyte to diffusion through a membrane(s) of an analyte sensor). In alternative embodiments, the time corresponding sensor value can be greater than or less than that of the above-described embodiment, for example ± 60 minutes. Variability in time correspondence of sensor and reference data can be attributed to, for example, a longer or shorter time delay introduced by the data smoothing filter, or if the configuration of the analyte sensor incurs a greater or lesser physiological time lag.

[0536] In some implementations of the sensor, the reference analyte data is obtained at a time that is different from the time that the data is input into the receiver. Accordingly, the "time stamp" of the reference analyte (*e.g.*, the time at which the reference analyte value was obtained) is not the same as the time at which the receiver obtained the reference analyte data. Therefore, some embodiments include a time stamp requirement that ensures that the receiver stores the accurate time stamp for each reference analyte value, that is, the time at which the reference value was actually obtained from the user.

[0537] In certain embodiments, tests are used to evaluate the best-matched pair using a reference data point against individual sensor values over a predetermined time period (*e.g.*, about 30 minutes). In one such embodiment, the reference data point is matched with sensor data points at 5-minute intervals and each matched pair is evaluated. The matched pair with the best correlation can be selected as the matched pair for data processing. In some alternative embodiments, matching a reference data point with an average of a plurality of sensor data points over a predetermined time period can be used to form a matched pair.

[0538] In certain embodiments, the data matching module only forms matched pairs when a certain analyte value condition is satisfied. Such a condition can include any of the conditions discussed above with reference to embodiments pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data at block 204.

[0539] At block **208**, a calibration set module, also referred to as the calibration module or processor module, forms an initial calibration set from a set of one or more matched data pairs, which are used to determine the relationship between the reference analyte data and the sensor analyte data. The matched data pairs, which make up the initial calibration set, can be selected according to predetermined criteria. The criteria for the initial calibration set can be the same as, or different from, the criteria for the updated calibration sets. In certain embodiments, the number (n) of data pair(s) selected for the initial calibration set is one. In other embodiments, n data pairs are selected for the initial calibration set wherein n is a function of the frequency of the received reference data points. In various embodiments, two data pairs make up the initial calibration set or six data pairs make up the initial calibration set. In an embodiment wherein a substantially continuous analyte sensor provides reference data, numerous data points are used to provide reference data from more than 6 data pairs (*e.g.*, dozens or even hundreds of data pairs). In one exemplary embodiment, a substantially continuous analyte sensor provides 288 reference data points per day (every five minutes for twenty-four hours), thereby providing an opportunity for a matched data pair 288 times per day, for example. While specific numbers of matched data pairs are referred to in the preferred embodiments, any suitable number of matched data pairs per a given time period can be employed.

[0540] In certain embodiments, the data pairs are selected only when a certain analyte value condition is satisfied. Such a condition can include any of the conditions discussed above with reference to embodiments pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data at block 204. In certain embodiments, the data pairs that form the initial calibration set are selected according to their time stamp, for example, by waiting a predetermined "break-in" time period after implantation, the stability of the sensor data can be increased. In certain embodiments, the data pairs that form the initial calibration set are spread out over a predetermined time period, for example, a period of two hours or more. In

certain embodiments, the data pairs that form the initial calibration set are spread out over a predetermined glucose range, for example, spread out over a range of at least 90 mg/dL or more.

[0541] At block **210**, a conversion function module, also referred to as the conversion module or processor module, uses the calibration set to create a conversion function. The conversion function substantially defines the relationship between the reference analyte data and the analyte sensor data.

[0542] A variety of known methods can be used with the preferred embodiments to create the conversion function from the calibration set. In one embodiment, wherein a plurality of matched data points form the calibration set, a linear least squares regression is used to calculate the conversion function; for example, this regression calculates a slope and an offset using the equation $y=mx+b$. A variety of regression or other conversion schemes can be implemented herein.

[0543] In certain embodiments, the conversion function module only creates a conversion function when a certain analyte value condition is satisfied. Such a condition can include any of the conditions discussed above with reference to embodiments pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data at block **204** or with reference to selecting data pairs at block **208**.

[0544] In some alternative embodiments, the sensor is calibrated with a single-point through the use of a dual-electrode system to simplify sensor calibration. In one such dual-electrode system, a first electrode functions as a hydrogen peroxide sensor including a membrane system containing glucose-oxidase disposed thereon, which operates as described herein. A second electrode is a hydrogen peroxide sensor that is configured similar to the first electrode, but with a modified membrane system (with the enzyme domain removed, for example). This second electrode provides a signal composed mostly of the baseline signal, b.

[0545] In some dual-electrode systems, the baseline signal is (electronically or digitally) subtracted from the glucose signal to obtain a glucose signal substantially without baseline. Accordingly, calibration of the resultant difference signal can be performed by solving the equation $y = mx$ with a single paired measurement. Calibration of the implanted sensor in this alternative embodiment can be made less dependent on the values/range of the

paired measurements, less sensitive to error in manual blood glucose measurements, and can facilitate the sensor's use as a primary source of glucose information for the user. U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1 describes systems and methods for subtracting the baseline from a sensor signal.

[0546] In some alternative dual-electrode system embodiments, the analyte sensor is configured to transmit signals obtained from each electrode separately (*e.g.*, without subtraction of the baseline signal). In this way, the receiver can process these signals to determine additional information about the sensor and/or analyte concentration. For example, by comparing the signals from the first and second electrodes, changes in baseline and/or sensitivity can be detected and/or measured and used to update calibration (*e.g.*, without the use of a reference analyte value). In one such example, by monitoring the corresponding first and second signals over time, an amount of signal contributed by baseline can be measured. In another such example, by comparing fluctuations in the correlating signals over time, changes in sensitivity can be detected and/or measured.

[0547] In some alternative embodiments, a regression equation $y=mx+b$ is used to calculate the conversion function; however, prior information can be provided for m and/or b, thereby enabling calibration to occur with fewer paired measurements. In one calibration technique, prior information (*e.g.*, obtained from *in vivo* or *in vitro* tests) determines a sensitivity of the sensor and/or the baseline signal of the sensor by analyzing sensor data from measurements taken by the sensor (*e.g.*, prior to inserting the sensor). For example, if there exists a predictive relationship between *in vitro* sensor parameters and *in vivo* parameters, then this information can be used by the calibration procedure. For example, if a predictive relationship exists between *in vitro* sensitivity and *in vivo* sensitivity, $m \approx f(m_{in\ vitro})$, then the predicted m can be used, along with a single matched pair, to solve for b ($b = y - mx$). If, in addition, b can be assumed = 0, for example with a dual-electrode configuration that enables subtraction of the baseline from the signal such as described above, then both m and b are known *a priori*, matched pairs are not needed for calibration, and the sensor can be completely calibrated *e.g.* without the need for reference analyte values (*e.g.* values obtained after implantation *in vivo*.)

[0548] In another alternative embodiment, prior information can be provided to guide or validate the baseline (*b*) and/or sensitivity (*m*) determined from the regression analysis. In this embodiment, boundaries can be set for the regression line that defines the conversion function such that working sensors are calibrated accurately and easily (with two points), and non-working sensors are prevented from being calibrated. If the boundaries are drawn too tightly, a working sensor may not enter into calibration. Likewise, if the boundaries are drawn too loosely, the scheme can result in inaccurate calibration or can permit non-working sensors to enter into calibration. For example, subsequent to performing regression, the resulting slope and/or baseline are tested to determine whether they fall within a predetermined acceptable threshold (boundaries). These predetermined acceptable boundaries can be obtained from *in vivo* or *in vitro* tests (*e.g.*, by a retrospective analysis of sensor sensitivities and/or baselines collected from a set of sensors/patients, assuming that the set is representative of future data).

[0549] If the slope and/or baseline fall within the predetermined acceptable boundaries, then the regression is considered acceptable and processing continues to the next step (*e.g.*, block **212**). Alternatively, if the slope and/or baseline fall outside the predetermined acceptable boundaries, steps can be taken to either correct the regression or fail-safe such that a system will not process or display errant data. This can be useful in situations wherein regression results in errant slope or baseline values. For example, when points (matched pairs) used for regression are too close in value, the resulting regression statistically is less accurate than when the values are spread farther apart. As another example, a sensor that is not properly deployed or is damaged during deployment can yield a skewed or errant baseline signal.

[0550] In some alternative embodiments, the sensor system does not require initial and/or update calibration by the host; in these alternative embodiments, also referred to as "zero-point calibration" embodiments, use of the sensor system without requiring a reference analyte measurement for initial and/or update calibration is enabled. In general, the systems and methods of the preferred embodiments provide for stable and repeatable sensor manufacture, particularly when tightly controlled manufacturing processes are utilized. Namely, a batch of sensors of the preferred embodiments can be designed with substantially

the same baseline (*b*) and/or sensitivity (*m*) (+/- 10%) when tested *in vitro*. Additionally, the sensor of the preferred embodiments can be designed for repeatable *m* and *b in vivo*. Thus, an initial calibration factor (conversion function) can be programmed into the sensor (sensor electronics and/or receiver electronics) that enables conversion of raw sensor data into calibrated sensor data solely using information obtained prior to implantation (namely, initial calibration does not require a reference analyte value). Additionally, to obviate the need for recalibration (update calibration) during the life of the sensor, the sensor is designed to minimize drift of the sensitivity and/or baseline over time *in vivo*. Accordingly, the preferred embodiments can be manufactured for zero point calibration.

[0551] Fig. 18B is a graph that illustrates one example of using prior information for slope and baseline. The x-axis represents reference glucose data (blood glucose) from a reference glucose source in mg/dL; the y-axis represents sensor data from a transcutaneous glucose sensor of the preferred embodiments in counts. An upper boundary line **215** is a regression line that represents an upper boundary of "acceptability" in this example; the lower boundary line **216** is a regression line that represents a lower boundary of "acceptability" in this example. The boundary lines **215**, **216** were obtained from retrospective analysis of *in vivo* sensitivities and baselines of glucose sensors as described in the preferred embodiments.

[0552] A plurality of matched data pairs **217** represents data pairs in a calibration set obtained from a glucose sensor as described in the preferred embodiments. The matched data pairs are plotted according to their sensor data and time-corresponding reference glucose data. A regression line **218** represents the result of regressing the matched data pairs **217** using least squares regression. In this example, the regression line falls within the upper and lower boundaries **215**, **216** indicating that the sensor calibration is acceptable.

[0553] However, if the slope and/or baseline had fallen outside the predetermined acceptable boundaries, which would be illustrated in this graph by a line that crosses the upper and/or lower boundaries **215**, **216**, then the system is configured to assume a baseline value and re-run the regression (or a modified version of the regression) with the assumed baseline, wherein the assumed baseline value is derived from *in vivo* or *in vitro* testing. Subsequently, the newly derived slope and baseline are again tested to determine whether they fall within the predetermined acceptable boundaries. Similarly, the processing continues

in response to the results of the boundary test. In general, for a set of matched pairs (*e.g.*, calibration set), regression lines with higher slope (sensitivity) have a lower baseline and regression lines with lower slope (sensitivity) have a higher baseline. Accordingly, the step of assuming a baseline and testing against boundaries can be repeated using a variety of different assumed baselines based on the baseline, sensitivity, *in vitro* testing, and/or *in vivo* testing. For example, if a boundary test fails due to high sensitivity, then a higher baseline is assumed and the regression re-run and boundary-tested. It is preferred that after about two iterations of assuming a baseline and/or sensitivity and running a modified regression, the system assumes an error has occurred (if the resulting regression lines fall outside the boundaries) and fail-safe. The term "fail-safe" includes modifying the system processing and/or display of data responsive to a detected error avoid reporting of inaccurate or clinically irrelevant analyte values.

[0554] In these various embodiments utilizing an additional electrode, prior information (*e.g.*, *in vitro* or *in vivo* testing), signal processing, or other information for assisting in the calibration process can be used alone or in combination to reduce or eliminate the dependency of the calibration on reference analyte values obtained by the host.

[0555] At block **212**, a sensor data transformation module, also referred to as the calibration module, conversion module, or processor module, uses the conversion function to transform sensor data into substantially real-time analyte value estimates, also referred to as calibrated data, or converted sensor data, as sensor data is continuously (or intermittently) received from the sensor. For example, the sensor data, which can be provided to the receiver in "counts," is translated in to estimate analyte value(s) in mg/dL. In other words, the offset value at any given point in time can be subtracted from the raw value (*e.g.*, in counts) and divided by the slope to obtain the estimate analyte value:

$$mg/dL = \frac{(rawvalue - offset)}{slope}$$

[0556] In some alternative embodiments, the sensor and/or reference analyte values are stored in a database for retrospective analysis.

[0557] In certain embodiments, the sensor data transformation module only converts sensor data points into calibrated data points when a certain analyte value condition is satisfied. Such a condition can include any of the conditions discussed above with

reference to embodiments pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data at block **204**, with reference to selecting data pairs at block **208**, or with reference to creating a conversion function at block **210**.

[0558] At block **214**, an output module provides output to the user via the user interface. The output is representative of the estimated analyte value, which is determined by converting the sensor data into a meaningful analyte value. User output can be in the form of a numeric estimated analyte value, an indication of directional trend of analyte concentration, and/or a graphical representation of the estimated analyte data over a period of time, for example. Other representations of the estimated analyte values are also possible, for example audio and tactile.

[0559] In some embodiments, annotations are provided on the graph; for example, bitmap images are displayed thereon, which represent events experienced by the host. For example, information about meals, insulin, exercise, sensor insertion, sleep, and the like, can be obtained by the receiver (by user input or receipt of a transmission from another device) and displayed on the graphical representation of the host's glucose over time. It is believed that illustrating a host's life events matched with a host's glucose concentration over time can be helpful in educating the host to his or her metabolic response to the various events.

[0560] In yet another alternative embodiment, the sensor utilizes one or more additional electrodes to measure an additional analyte. Such measurements can provide a baseline or sensitivity measurement for use in calibrating the sensor. Furthermore, baseline and/or sensitivity measurements can be used to trigger events such as digital filtering of data or suspending display of data, all of which are described in more detail in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1.

[0561] Fig. 19A provides a flow chart **220** that illustrates a process which, for example, a stability module can use in the evaluation of reference and/or sensor data for stability, and/or for statistical, clinical, and/or physiological acceptability. Although some acceptability tests are disclosed herein, any known statistical, clinical, physiological standards and methodologies can be applied to evaluate the acceptability of reference and sensor analyte data.

[0562] In some embodiments, a stability determination module is provided, also referred to as the start-up module or processor module, which determines the stability of the analyte sensor over a period of time. Some analyte sensors can have an initial instability time period during which the analyte sensor is unstable for environmental, physiological, or other reasons. Initial sensor instability can occur, for example, when the analyte sensor is implanted subcutaneously; stabilization of the analyte sensor can be dependent upon the maturity of the tissue ingrowth around and within the sensor. Initial sensor instability can also occur when the analyte sensor is implemented transdermally; stabilization of the analyte sensor can be dependent upon electrode stabilization and/or the presence of sweat, for example.

[0563] Accordingly, in some embodiments, achieving sensor stability can include waiting a predetermined time period (*e.g.*, an implantable subcutaneous sensor can require a time period for tissue growth, and a transcutaneous sensor can require time to equilibrate the sensor with the user's skin). In some embodiments, this predetermined waiting period is from about one minute to about six days, from about 1 day to about five days, or from about two days to about four days for a transcutaneous sensor and from about 1 day to about six weeks, from about 1 week to about five weeks, or about from two weeks to about four weeks for a subcutaneous sensor. In other embodiments for a transcutaneous sensor the waiting period is preferably from about 30 minutes to about 24 hours, or more preferably from about one hour to about 12 hours, or from about 2 hours to about 10 hours. In some embodiments, the sensitivity (*e.g.*, sensor signal strength with respect to analyte concentration) can be used to determine the stability of the sensor; for example, amplitude and/or variability of sensor sensitivity can be evaluated to determine the stability of the sensor. In alternative embodiments, detection of pH levels, oxygen, hypochlorite, interfering species (*e.g.*, ascorbate, urea, and/or acetaminophen), correlation between sensor and reference values (*e.g.*, R-value), baseline drift, and/or offset, and the like can be used to determine the stability of the sensor. In one exemplary embodiment, wherein the sensor is a glucose sensor, a signal can be provided that is associated with interfering species (*e.g.*, ascorbate, urea, acetaminophen and/or the like), which can be used to evaluate sensor stability. In another exemplary embodiment, wherein the sensor is a glucose sensor, the counter electrode can be

monitored for oxygen deprivation, which can be used to evaluate sensor stability or functionality.

[0564] In some embodiments, the system (*e.g.*, microprocessor) determines whether the analyte sensor is sufficiently stable according to certain criteria, such as are described above with reference to Fig. 18A. In one embodiment wherein the sensor is an implantable glucose sensor, the system waits a predetermined time period for sufficient tissue ingrowth and evaluates the sensor sensitivity (*e.g.*, from about one minute to six weeks). In another embodiment, the receiver determines sufficient stability based on oxygen concentration near the sensor head. In yet another embodiment, the sensor determines sufficient stability based on a reassessment of baseline drift and/or offset. In yet another alternative embodiment, the system evaluates stability by monitoring the frequency content of the sensor data stream over a predetermined amount of time (*e.g.*, 24 hours); in this alternative embodiment, a template (or templates) are provided that reflect acceptable levels of glucose physiology and are compared with the actual sensor data, wherein a predetermined degree of agreement between the template and the actual sensor data is indicative of sensor stability. A few examples of determinations of sufficient stability are described herein; however, a variety of known tests and parameters can be used to determine sensor stability without departing from the spirit and scope of the preferred embodiments. If the stability is determined to be insufficient, additional sensor data can be repeatedly taken at predetermined intervals until a sufficient degree of stability is achieved.

[0565] In some embodiments, a clinical acceptability evaluation module, also referred to as clinical module, evaluates the clinical acceptability of newly received reference data and/or time corresponding sensor data. In some embodiments clinical acceptability criteria can include any of the conditions discussed above with reference to Fig. 18A as to pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data. In some embodiments of evaluating clinical acceptability, the rate of change of the reference data as compared to previously obtained data is assessed for clinical acceptability. That is, the rate of change and acceleration (or deceleration) of the concentration of many analytes *in vivo* have certain physiological limits within the body. Accordingly, a limit can be set to determine if the new matched pair is within a physiologically feasible range, indicated by a rate of change from the

previous data that is within known physiological and/or statistical limits. Similarly, in some embodiments an algorithm that predicts a future value of an analyte can be used to predict and then compare an actual value to a time corresponding predicted value to determine if the actual value falls within a clinically acceptable range based on the predictive algorithm, for example.

[0566] In one exemplary embodiment, the clinical acceptability evaluation module matches the reference data with a substantially time corresponding converted sensor value, and plots the matched data on a Clarke Error Grid. Such a Clarke Error Grid is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 19B, which is a graph of two data pairs on a Clarke Error Grid that illustrates the evaluation of clinical acceptability in one exemplary embodiment. The Clarke Error Grid can be used by the clinical acceptability evaluation module to evaluate the clinical acceptability of the disparity between a reference glucose value and a sensor glucose (*e.g.*, estimated glucose) value, if any, in an embodiment wherein the sensor is a glucose sensor. The x-axis represents glucose reference glucose data and the y-axis represents estimated glucose sensor data. Matched data pairs are plotted accordingly to their reference and sensor values, respectively. In this embodiment, matched pairs that fall within the A and B regions of the Clarke Error Grid are considered clinically acceptable, while matched pairs that fall within the C, D, and E regions of the Clarke Error Grid are not considered clinically acceptable. Particularly, Fig. 19B shows a first matched pair **1992** is shown which falls within the A region of the Clarke Error Grid, and therefore is considered clinically acceptable. A second matched pair **1994** is shown which falls within the C region of the Clarke Error Grid, and therefore is not considered clinically acceptable.

[0567] A variety of other known methods of evaluating clinical acceptability can be utilized. In one alternative embodiment, the Consensus Grid is used to evaluate the clinical acceptability of reference and sensor data. In another alternative embodiment, a mean absolute difference calculation can be used to evaluate the clinical acceptability of the reference data. In another alternative embodiment, the clinical acceptability can be evaluated using any relevant clinical acceptability test, such as a known grid (*e.g.*, Clarke Error or Consensus), and can include additional parameters such as time of day and/or an increasing or decreasing trend of the analyte concentration. In another alternative embodiment, a rate of

change calculation can be used to evaluate clinical acceptability. In yet another alternative embodiment, wherein the reference data is received in substantially real time, the conversion function can be used to predict an estimated glucose value at a time corresponding to the time stamp of the reference analyte value (*e.g.* when there is a time lag of the sensor data such as described elsewhere herein). Accordingly, a threshold can be set for the predicted estimated glucose value and the reference analyte value disparity, if any.

[0568] The conventional analyte meters (*e.g.*, self-monitored blood analyte tests) are known to have a ±20% error in analyte values. Gross errors in analyte readings are known to occur due to patient error in self-administration of the blood analyte test. For example, if the user has traces of sugar on his/her finger while obtaining a blood sample for a glucose concentration test, then the measured glucose value is likely to be much higher than the actual glucose value in the blood. Additionally, it is known that self-monitored analyte tests (*e.g.*, test strips) are occasionally subject to manufacturing defects.

[0569] Another cause for error includes infrequency and time delay that may occur if a user does not self-test regularly, or if a user self-tests regularly but does not enter the reference value at the appropriate time or with the appropriate time stamp. Therefore, it can be advantageous to validate the acceptability of reference analyte values prior to accepting them as valid entries. Accordingly, the receiver evaluates the clinical acceptability of received reference analyte data prior to their acceptance as a valid reference value.

[0570] In one embodiment, the reference analyte data (and/or sensor analyte data) is evaluated with respect to substantially time corresponding sensor data (and/or substantially time corresponding reference analyte data) to determine the clinical acceptability of the reference analyte and/or sensor analyte data. A determination of clinical acceptability considers a deviation between time corresponding glucose measurements (*e.g.*, data from a glucose sensor and data from a reference glucose monitor) and the risk (*e.g.*, to the decision making of a diabetic patient) associated with that deviation based on the glucose value indicated by the sensor and/or reference data. Evaluating the clinical acceptability of reference and sensor analyte data, and controlling the user interface dependent thereon, can minimize clinical risk.

[0571] In one embodiment, the receiver evaluates clinical acceptability each time reference data is obtained. In another embodiment, the receiver evaluates clinical acceptability after the initial calibration and stabilization of the sensor. In some embodiments, the receiver evaluates clinical acceptability as an initial pre-screen of reference analyte data, for example after determining if the reference glucose measurement is from about 40 to about 400 mg/dL. In other embodiments, other methods of pre-screening data can be used, for example by determining if a reference analyte data value is physiologically feasible based on previous reference analyte data values (*e.g.*, below a maximum rate of change).

[0572] In some embodiments, a calibration evaluation module evaluates the new matched pair(s) for selective inclusion into the calibration set. In some embodiments, the receiver simply adds the updated matched data pair into the calibration set, displaces the oldest and/or least concordant matched pair from the calibration set, and proceeds to recalculate the conversion function accordingly.

[0573] In some embodiments, the calibration evaluation includes evaluating only the new matched data pair. In some embodiments, the calibration evaluation includes evaluating all of the matched data pairs in the existing calibration set and including the new matched data pair; in such embodiments not only is the new matched data pair evaluated for inclusion (or exclusion), but additionally each of the data pairs in the calibration set are individually evaluated for inclusion (or exclusion). In some alternative embodiments, the calibration evaluation includes evaluating all possible combinations of matched data pairs from the existing calibration set and including the new matched data pair to determine which combination best meets the inclusion criteria. In some additional alternative embodiments, the calibration evaluation includes a combination of at least two of the above-described evaluation method.

[0574] Inclusion criteria include at least one criterion that defines a set of matched data pairs that form a substantially optimal calibration set. Such criteria can include any of the conditions discussed above with reference to Fig. 18A concerning methods of pre-screening or conditionally accepting reference analyte value data. One inclusion criterion involves the time stamp of the matched data pairs (that make up the calibration set) spanning

at least a predetermined time period (*e.g.*, three hours). Another inclusion criterion involves the time stamps of the matched data pairs not being more than a predetermined age (*e.g.*, one week old). Another inclusion criterion involves the matched pairs of the calibration set having a substantially evenly distributed amount of high and low raw sensor data, estimated sensor analyte values, and/or reference analyte values. Another criterion involves all raw sensor data, estimated sensor analyte values, and/or reference analyte values being within a predetermined range (*e.g.*, 40 to 400 mg/dL for glucose values). Another criterion involves a rate of change of the analyte concentration (*e.g.*, from sensor data) during the time stamp of the matched pair(s). For example, sensor and reference data obtained during the time when the analyte concentration is undergoing a slow rate of change is typically less susceptible to inaccuracies caused by time lag and other physiological and non-physiological effects. Another criterion involves the congruence of respective sensor and reference data in each matched data pair; the matched pairs with the most congruence are chosen. Another criterion involves physiological changes (*e.g.*, low oxygen due to a user's posture that may effect the function of a subcutaneously implantable analyte sensor) to ascertain a likelihood of error in the sensor value. Evaluation of calibration set criteria can involve evaluating one, some, or all of the above described inclusion criteria. It is contemplated that additional embodiments can comprise additional inclusion criteria not explicitly described herein.

[0575] In some embodiments, a quality evaluation module evaluates the quality of the calibration. In one embodiment, the quality of the calibration is based on the association of the calibration set data using statistical analysis. Statistical analysis can include any known cost function, such as linear regression, non-linear mapping/regression, rank (*e.g.*, non-parametric) correlation, least mean square fit, mean absolute deviation (MAD), mean absolute relative difference, and the like. The result of the statistical analysis provides a measure of the association of data used in calibrating the system. A threshold of data association can be set to determine if sufficient quality is exhibited in a calibration set.

[0576] In another embodiment, the quality of the calibration is determined by evaluating the calibration set for clinical acceptability, such as, for example using a Clarke Error Grid, Consensus Grid, or clinical acceptability test. As an example, the matched data pairs that form the calibration set can be plotted on a Clarke Error Grid, such that when all

matched data pairs fall within the A and B regions of the Clarke Error Grid, then the calibration is determined to be clinically acceptable.

[0577] In yet another alternative embodiment, the quality of the calibration is determined based initially on the association of the calibration set data using statistical analysis, and then by evaluating the calibration set for clinical acceptability. If the calibration set fails the statistical and/or the clinical test, the calibration processing recalculates the conversion function with a new (*e.g.*, optimized) set of matched data pairs. In this embodiment, the processing loop iterates until the quality evaluation module: 1) determines clinical acceptability; 2) determines sufficient statistical data association; 3) determines both clinical acceptability and sufficient statistical data association; or 4) surpasses a threshold of iterations.

[0578] Calibration of analyte sensors can be variable over time; that is, the conversion function suitable for one point in time may not be suitable for another point in time (*e.g.*, hours, days, weeks, or months later). For example, in an embodiment wherein the analyte sensor is subcutaneously implantable, the maturation of tissue ingrowth over time can cause variability in the calibration of the analyte sensor. As another example, physiological changes in the user (*e.g.*, metabolism, interfering blood constituents, and lifestyle changes) can cause variability in the calibration of the sensor. Accordingly, a continuously updating calibration algorithm that includes reforming the calibration set, and thus recalculating the conversion function, over time according to a set of inclusion criteria is advantageous.

[0579] One cause for discrepancies in reference and sensor data is a sensitivity drift that can occur over time, when a sensor is inserted into a host and cellular invasion of the sensor begins to block transport of the analyte to the sensor, for example. Therefore, it can be advantageous to validate the acceptability of converted sensor data against reference analyte data, to determine if a drift of sensitivity has occurred and whether the calibration should be updated.

[0580] In one embodiment, the reference analyte data is evaluated with respect to substantially time corresponding converted sensor data to determine the acceptability of the matched pair. For example, clinical acceptability considers a deviation between time corresponding analyte measurements (for example, data from a glucose sensor and data from

a reference glucose monitor) and the risk (for example, to the decision making of a person with diabetes) associated with that deviation based on the glucose value indicated by the sensor and/or reference data. Evaluating the clinical acceptability of reference and sensor analyte data, and controlling the user interface dependent thereon, can minimize clinical risk. Preferably, the receiver evaluates clinical acceptability each time reference data is obtained.

[0581] After initial calibration, such as is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 18, the sensor data receiving module **222** receives substantially continuous sensor data (*e.g.*, a data stream) via a receiver and converts that data into estimated analyte values. As used herein, the term "substantially continuous" is a broad term and is used in its ordinary sense, without limitation, to refer to a data stream of individual measurements taken at time intervals (*e.g.*, time-spaced) ranging from fractions of a second up to, *e.g.*, 1, 2, or 5 minutes or more. As sensor data is continuously converted, it can be occasionally recalibrated in response to changes in sensor sensitivity (drift), for example. Initial calibration and re-calibration of the sensor require a reference analyte value. Accordingly, the receiver can receive reference analyte data at any time for appropriate processing.

[0582] At block **222**, the reference data receiving module, also referred to as the reference input module, receives reference analyte data from a reference analyte monitor. In one embodiment, the reference data comprises one analyte value obtained from a reference monitor. In some alternative embodiments however, the reference data includes a set of analyte values entered by a user into the interface and averaged by known methods, such as are described elsewhere herein. In some alternative embodiments, the reference data comprises a plurality of analyte values obtained from another continuous analyte sensor.

[0583] The reference data can be pre-screened according to environmental and physiological issues, such as time of day, oxygen concentration, postural effects, and patient-entered environmental data. In one exemplary embodiment, wherein the sensor comprises an implantable glucose sensor, an oxygen sensor within the glucose sensor is used to determine if sufficient oxygen is being provided to successfully complete the necessary enzyme and electrochemical reactions for accurate glucose sensing. In another exemplary embodiment, the patient is prompted to enter data into the user interface, such as meal times and/or amount of exercise, which can be used to determine likelihood of acceptable reference data. In yet

another exemplary embodiment, the reference data is matched with time-corresponding sensor data, which is then evaluated on a modified clinical error grid to determine its clinical acceptability.

[0584] Some evaluation data, such as described in the paragraph above, can be used to evaluate an optimum time for reference analyte measurement. Correspondingly, the user interface can then prompt the user to provide a reference data point for calibration within a given time period. Consequently, because the receiver proactively prompts the user during optimum calibration times, the likelihood of error due to environmental and physiological limitations can decrease and consistency and acceptability of the calibration can increase.

[0585] At block **224**, the evaluation module, also referred to as acceptability module, evaluates newly received reference data. In one embodiment, the evaluation module evaluates the clinical acceptability of newly received reference data and time corresponding converted sensor data (new matched data pair). In one embodiment, a clinical acceptability evaluation module **224** matches the reference data with a substantially time corresponding converted sensor value, and determines the Clarke Error Grid coordinates. In this embodiment, matched pairs that fall within the A and B regions of the Clarke Error Grid are considered clinically acceptable, while matched pairs that fall within the C, D, and E regions of the Clarke Error Grid are not considered clinically acceptable.

[0586] A variety of other known methods of evaluating clinical acceptability can be utilized. In one alternative embodiment, the Consensus Grid is used to evaluate the clinical acceptability of reference and sensor data. In another alternative embodiment, a mean absolute difference calculation can be used to evaluate the clinical acceptability of the reference data. In another alternative embodiment, the clinical acceptability can be evaluated using any relevant clinical acceptability test, such as a known grid (*e.g.*, Clarke Error or Consensus), and additional parameters, such as time of day and/or the increase or decreasing trend of the analyte concentration. In another alternative embodiment, a rate of change calculation can be used to evaluate clinical acceptability. In yet another alternative embodiment, wherein the received reference data is in substantially real time, the conversion function could be used to predict an estimated glucose value at a time corresponding to the time stamp of the reference analyte value (this can be required due to a time lag of the sensor

data such as described elsewhere herein). Accordingly, a threshold can be set for the predicted estimated glucose value and the reference analyte value disparity, if any. In some alternative embodiments, the reference data is evaluated for physiological and/or statistical acceptability as described in more detail elsewhere herein.

[0587] At decision block **226**, results of the evaluation are assessed. If acceptability is determined, then processing continues to block **228** to re-calculate the conversion function using the new matched data pair in the calibration set.

[0588] At block **228**, the conversion function module re-creates the conversion function using the new matched data pair associated with the newly received reference data. In one embodiment, the conversion function module adds the newly received reference data (*e.g.*, including the matched sensor data) into the calibration set, and recalculates the conversion function accordingly. In alternative embodiments, the conversion function module displaces the oldest, and/or least concordant matched data pair from the calibration set, and recalculates the conversion function accordingly.

[0589] At block **230**, the sensor data transformation module uses the new conversion function (from block **228**) to continually (or intermittently) convert sensor data into estimated analyte values, also referred to as calibrated data, or converted sensor data, such as is described in more detail above.

[0590] At block **232**, an output module provides output to the user via the user interface. The output is representative of the estimated analyte value, which is determined by converting the sensor data into a meaningful analyte value. User output can be in the form of a numeric estimated analyte value, an indication of directional trend of analyte concentration, and/or a graphical representation of the estimated analyte data over a period of time, for example. Other representations of the estimated analyte values are also possible, for example audio and tactile.

[0591] If, however, acceptability is determined at decision block **226** as negative (unacceptable), then the processing progresses to block **234** to adjust the calibration set. In one embodiment of a calibration set adjustment, the conversion function module removes one or more oldest matched data pair(s) and recalculates the conversion function accordingly. In an alternative embodiment, the conversion function module removes the least concordant

matched data pair from the calibration set, and recalculates the conversion function accordingly.

[0592] At block **236**, the conversion function module re-creates the conversion function using the adjusted calibration set. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that removing the least concordant and/or oldest matched data pair(s) from the calibration set can reduce or eliminate the effects of sensor sensitivity drift over time, adjusting the conversion function to better represent the current sensitivity of the sensor.

[0593] At block **224**, the evaluation module re-evaluates the acceptability of newly received reference data with time corresponding converted sensor data that has been converted using the new conversion function (block **236**). The flow continues to decision block **238** to assess the results of the evaluation, such as described with reference to decision block **226**, above. If acceptability is determined, then processing continues to block **230** to convert sensor data using the new conversion function and continuously display calibrated sensor data on the user interface.

[0594] If, however, acceptability is determined at decision block **226** as negative, then the processing loops back to block **234** to adjust the calibration set once again. This process can continue until the calibration set is no longer sufficient for calibration, for example, when the calibration set includes only one or no matched data pairs with which to create a conversion function. In this situation, the system can return to the initial calibration or start-up mode, which is described in more detail with reference to Figs. 18 and 21, for example. Alternatively, the process can continue until inappropriate matched data pairs have been sufficiently purged and acceptability is positively determined.

[0595] In alternative embodiments, the acceptability is determined by a quality evaluation, for example, calibration quality can be evaluated by determining the statistical association of data that forms the calibration set, which determines the confidence associated with the conversion function used in calibration and conversion of raw sensor data into estimated analyte values. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027463-A1.

[0596] Alternatively, each matched data pair can be evaluated based on clinical or statistical acceptability such as described above; however, when a matched data pair does not pass the evaluation criteria, the system can be configured to ask for another matched data pair

from the user. In this way, a secondary check can be used to determine whether the error is more likely due to the reference glucose value or to the sensor value. If the second reference glucose value substantially correlates to the first reference glucose value, it can be presumed that the reference glucose value is more accurate and the sensor values are errant. Some reasons for errancy of the sensor values include a shift in the baseline of the signal or noise on the signal due to low oxygen, for example. In such cases, the system can be configured to re-initiate calibration using the secondary reference glucose value. If, however, the reference glucose values do not substantially correlate, it can be presumed that the sensor glucose values are more accurate and the reference glucose values eliminated from the algorithm.

[0597] Fig. 20 provides is a flow chart **250** that illustrates the evaluation of calibrated sensor data for aberrant values in one embodiment. Although sensor data are typically accurate and reliable, it can be advantageous to perform a self-diagnostic check of the calibrated sensor data prior to displaying the analyte data on the user interface.

[0598] One reason for anomalies in calibrated sensor data includes transient events, such as local ischemia at the implant site, which can temporarily cause erroneous readings caused by insufficient oxygen to react with the analyte. Accordingly, the flow chart **190** illustrates one self-diagnostic check that can be used to catch erroneous data before displaying it to the user.

[0599] At block **252**, a sensor data receiving module, also referred to as the sensor data module, receives new sensor data from the sensor.

[0600] At block **254**, the sensor data transformation module continuously (or intermittently) converts new sensor data into estimated analyte values, also referred to as calibrated data.

[0601] At block **256**, a self-diagnostic module compares the new calibrated sensor data with previous calibrated sensor data, for example, the most recent calibrated sensor data value. In comparing the new and previous sensor data, a variety of parameters can be evaluated. In one embodiment, the rate of change and/or acceleration (or deceleration) of change of various analytes, which have known physiological limits within the body, and sensor data can be evaluated accordingly. For example, a limit can be set to determine if the new sensor data is within a physiologically feasible range, indicated by a rate of change from

the previous data that is within known physiological (and/or statistical) limits. Similarly, any algorithm that predicts a future value of an analyte can be used to predict and then compare an actual value to a time corresponding predicted value to determine if the actual value falls within a statistically and/or clinically acceptable range based on the predictive algorithm, for example. In certain embodiments, identifying a disparity between predicted and measured analyte data can be used to identify a shift in signal baseline responsive to an evaluated difference between the predicted data and time-corresponding measured data. In some alternative embodiments, a shift in signal baseline and/or sensitivity can be determined by monitoring a change in the conversion function; namely, when a conversion function is re-calculated using the equation $y=mx+b$, a change in the values of m (sensitivity) or b (baseline) above a pre-selected "normal" threshold, can be used to trigger a fail-safe or further diagnostic evaluation.

[0602] Although the above-described self-diagnostics are generally employed with calibrated sensor data, some alternative embodiments are contemplated that check for aberrancy of consecutive sensor values prior to sensor calibration, for example, on the raw data stream and/or after filtering of the raw data stream. In certain embodiments, an intermittent or continuous signal-to-noise measurement can be evaluated to determine aberrancy of sensor data responsive to a signal-to-noise ratio above a set threshold. In certain embodiments, signal residuals (*e.g.,* by comparing raw and filtered data) can be intermittently or continuously analyzed for noise above a set threshold. In certain embodiments, pattern recognition can be used to identify noise associated with physiological conditions, such as low oxygen (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0043598-A1), or other known signal aberrancies. Accordingly, in these embodiments, the system can be configured, in response to aberrancies in the data stream, to trigger signal estimation, adaptively filter the data stream according to the aberrancy, or the like, as described in more detail in the above cited U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0043598-A1.

[0603] In another embodiment, reference analyte values are processed to determine a level of confidence, wherein reference analyte values are compared to their time-corresponding calibrated sensor values and evaluated for clinical or statistical accuracy. In yet another alternative embodiment, new and previous reference analyte data are compared in

place of or in addition to sensor data. In general, there exist known patterns and limitations of analyte values that can be used to diagnose certain anomalies in raw or calibrated sensor and/or reference analyte data.

[0604] Block **193** describes additional systems and methods that can by utilized by the self-diagnostics module of the preferred embodiments.

[0605] At decision block **258**, the system determines whether the comparison returned aberrant values. In one embodiment, the slope (rate of change) between the new and previous sensor data is evaluated, wherein values greater than +/-10, 15, 20, 25, or 30% or more change and/or +/-2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more mg/dL/min, more preferably +/-4 mg/dL/min, rate of change are considered aberrant. In certain embodiments, other known physiological parameters can be used to determine aberrant values. However, a variety of comparisons and limitations can be set.

[0606] At block **260**, if the values are not found to be aberrant, the sensor data transformation module continuously (or intermittently) converts received new sensor data into estimated analyte values, also referred to as calibrated data.

[0607] At block **262**, if the values are found to be aberrant, the system goes into a suspended mode, also referred to as fail-safe mode in some embodiments, which is described in more detail below with reference to Fig. 21. In general, suspended mode suspends display of calibrated sensor data and/or insertion of matched data pairs into the calibration set. Preferably, the system remains in suspended mode until received sensor data is not found to be aberrant. In certain embodiments, a time limit or threshold for suspension is set, after which system and/or user interaction can be required, for example, requesting additional reference analyte data, replacement of the electronics unit, and/or reset.

[0608] In some alternative embodiments, in response to a positive determination of aberrant value(s), the system can be configured to estimate one or more glucose values for the time period during which aberrant values exist. Signal estimation generally refers to filtering, data smoothing, augmenting, projecting, and/or other methods for estimating glucose values based on historical data, for example. In one implementation of signal estimation, physiologically feasible values are calculated based on the most recent glucose data, and the aberrant values are replaced with the closest physiologically feasible glucose

values. See also U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027463-A1, U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0043598-A1, and U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0203360-A1.

[0609] Fig. 21 provides a flow chart **280** that illustrates a self-diagnostic of sensor data in one embodiment. Although reference analyte values can useful for checking and calibrating sensor data, self-diagnostic capabilities of the sensor provide for a fail-safe for displaying sensor data with confidence and enable minimal user interaction (for example, requiring reference analyte values only as needed).

[0610] At block **282**, a sensor data receiving module, also referred to as the sensor data module, receives new sensor data from the sensor.

[0611] At block **284**, the sensor data transformation module continuously (or intermittently) converts received new sensor data into estimated analyte values, also referred to as calibrated data.

[0612] At block **286**, a self-diagnostics module, also referred to as a fail-safe module, performs one or more calculations to determine the accuracy, reliability, and/or clinical acceptability of the sensor data. Some examples of the self-diagnostics module are described above, with reference block **256**. The self-diagnostics module can be further configured to run periodically (*e.g.*, intermittently or in response to a trigger), for example, on raw data, filtered data, calibrated data, predicted data, and the like.

[0613] In certain embodiments, the self-diagnostics module evaluates an amount of time since sensor insertion into the host, wherein a threshold is set for the sensor's usable life, after which time period the sensor is considered to be unreliable. In certain embodiments, the self-diagnostics module counts the number of times a failure or reset is required (for example, how many times the system is forced into suspended or start-up mode), wherein a count threshold is set for a predetermined time period, above which the system is considered to be unreliable. In certain embodiments, the self-diagnostics module compares newly received calibrated sensor data with previously calibrated sensor data for aberrant values, such as is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 5, above. In certain embodiments, the self-diagnostics module evaluates clinical acceptability, such as is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 20, above. In certain embodiments, diagnostics, such as are described in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0161346-A1 and U.S.

Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1, can be incorporated into the systems of preferred embodiments for system diagnosis, for example, for identifying interfering species on the sensor signal and for identifying drifts in baseline and sensitivity of the sensor signal.

[0614] In some embodiments, an interface control module, also referred to as the fail-safe module, controls the user interface based upon the clinical acceptability of the reference data received. If the reference data is not considered clinically acceptable, then a fail-safe module begins the initial stages of fail-safe mode. In some embodiments, the initial stages of fail-safe mode include altering the user interface so that estimated sensor data is not displayed to the user. In some embodiments, the initial stages of fail-safe mode include prompting the user to repeat the reference analyte test and provide another reference analyte value. The repeated analyte value is then evaluated for clinical acceptability.

[0615] If the results of the repeated analyte test are determined to be clinically unacceptable, then the fail-safe module can alter the user interface to reflect full fail-safe mode. In one embodiment, full fail-safe mode includes discontinuing sensor analyte display output on the user interface. In other embodiments, color-coded information, trend information, directional information (*e.g.*, arrows or angled lines), gauges, and/or other fail-safe information can be displayed, for example.

[0616] The initial stages of fail-safe mode and full fail safe mode can include user interface control, for example. Additionally, it is contemplated herein that a variety of different modes between initial and full fail-safe mode can be provided, depending on the relative quality of the calibration. In other words, the confidence level of the calibration quality can control a plurality of different user interface screens providing error bars, ± values, and the like. Similar screens can be implemented in various clinical acceptability embodiments.

[0617] At block **288** of Fig. 21, a mode determination module, which can be a part of the sensor evaluation module **224**, determines in which mode the sensor is set (or remains in). In some embodiments, the system is programmed with three modes: 1) start-up mode; 2) normal mode; and 3) suspended mode. Although three modes are described herein, the preferred embodiments are not limited to the number or types of modes with which the system can be programmed. In some embodiments, the system is defined as "in-

cal" (in calibration) in normal mode; otherwise, the system is defined as "out-of-cal' (out of calibration) in start-up and suspended mode. The terms as used herein are meant to describe the functionality and are not limiting in their definitions.

[0618] Preferably, a start-up mode is provided wherein the start-up mode is set when the system determines that it can no longer remain in suspended or normal mode (for example, due to problems detected by the self-diagnostics module, such as described in more detail above) and/or when the system is notified that a new sensor has been inserted. Upon initialization of start-up mode, the system ensures that any old matched data pairs and/or calibration information is purged. In start-up mode, the system initializes the calibration set, such as is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 14, above. Once the calibration set has been initialized, sensor data is ready for conversion and the system is set to normal mode.

[0619] Preferably, a normal mode is provided wherein the normal mode is set when the system is accurately and reliably converting sensor data, for example, wherein clinical acceptability is positively determined, aberrant values are negatively determined, and/or the self-diagnostics modules confirms reliability of data. In normal mode, the system continuously (or intermittently) converts (or calibrates) sensor data. Additionally, reference analyte values received by the system are matched with sensor data points and added to the calibration set.

[0620] In certain embodiments, the calibration set is limited to a predetermined number of matched data pairs, after which the systems purges old or less desirable matched data pairs when a new matched data pair is added to the calibration set. Less desirable matched data pairs can be determined by inclusion criteria, which include one or more criteria that define a set of matched data pairs that form a substantially optimal calibration set.

[0621] Unfortunately, some circumstances can exist wherein a system in normal mode is changed to start-up or suspended mode. In general, the system is programmed to change to suspended mode when a failure of clinical acceptability, aberrant value check, and/or other self-diagnostic evaluation is determined, such as described in more detail above, and wherein the system requires further processing to determine whether a system re-start is required (*e.g.*, start-up mode). In general, the system changes to start-up mode when the

system is unable to resolve itself in suspended mode and/or when the system detects that a new sensor has been inserted (*e.g.*, via system trigger or user input).

[0622] Preferably, a suspended mode is provided wherein the suspended mode is set when a failure of clinical acceptability, aberrant value check, and/or other self-diagnostic evaluation determines unreliability of sensor data. In certain embodiments, the system enters suspended mode when a predetermined time period passes without receiving a reference analyte value. In suspended mode, the calibration set is not updated with new matched data pairs, and sensor data can optionally be converted, but not displayed on the user interface. The system can be changed to normal mode upon resolution of a problem (positive evaluation of sensor reliability from the self-diagnostics module, for example). The system can be changed to start-up mode when the system is unable to resolve itself in suspended mode and/or when the system detects a new sensor has been inserted (via system trigger or user input).

[0623] The systems of preferred embodiments, including a transcutaneous analyte sensor, mounting unit, electronics unit, applicator, and receiver for inserting the sensor, and measuring, processing, and displaying sensor data, provide improved convenience and accuracy because of their designed stability within the host's tissue with minimum invasive trauma, while providing a discreet and reliable data processing and display, thereby increasing overall host comfort, confidence, safety, and convenience. Namely, the geometric configuration, sizing, and material of the sensor of the preferred embodiments enable the manufacture and use of an atraumatic device for continuous measurement of analytes, in contrast to conventional continuous glucose sensors available to persons with diabetes, for example. Additionally, the sensor systems of preferred embodiments provide a comfortable and reliable system for inserting a sensor and measuring an analyte level for up to 30 days or more without surgery. The sensor systems of the preferred embodiments are designed for host comfort, with chemical and mechanical stability that provides measurement accuracy. Furthermore, the mounting unit is designed with a miniaturized and reusable electronics unit that maintains a low profile during use. The usable life of the sensor can be extended by incorporation of a bioactive agent into the sensor that provides local release of an anti-

inflammatory, for example, in order to slow the subcutaneous foreign body response to the sensor.

[0624] After the usable life of the sensor (for example, due to a predetermined expiration, potential infection, or level of inflammation), the host can remove the transcutaneous sensor and mounting from the skin, and dispose of the sensor and mounting unit (preferably saving the electronics unit for reuse). Another transcutaneous sensor system can be inserted with the reusable electronics unit and thus provide continuous sensor output for long periods of time.

Examples

[0625] Fig. 22A is a graphical representation showing transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values over time in a human. The x-axis represents time, the first y-axis represents current in picoAmps, and the second y-axis represents blood glucose in mg/dL. As depicted on the legend, the small diamond points represent the current measured from the working electrode of a transcutaneous glucose sensor of a preferred embodiment; while the larger points represent blood glucose values of blood withdrawn from a finger stick and analyzed using an *in vitro* self-monitoring blood glucose meter (SMBG).

[0626] A transcutaneous glucose sensor was built according to the preferred embodiments and implanted in a human host where it remained over a period of time. Namely, the sensor was built by providing a platinum wire, vapor-depositing the platinum with Parylene to form an insulating coating, helically winding a silver wire around the insulated platinum wire (to form a "twisted pair"), masking sections of the electroactive surface of the silver wire, vapor-depositing Parylene on the twisted pair, chloridizing the silver electrode to form silver chloride reference electrode, and removing a radial window on the insulated platinum wire to expose a circumferential electroactive working electrode surface area thereon, this assembly also referred to as a "parylene-coated twisted pair assembly."

[0627] An interference domain was formed on the parylene-coated twisted pair assembly by dip coating in an interference domain solution (7 weight percent of a 50,000 molecular weight cellulose acetate (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) in a 2:1 acetone/ethanol

solvent solution), followed by drying at room temperature for 3 minutes. This interference domain solution dip coating step was repeated two more times to form an interference domain comprised of 3 layers of cellulose acetate on the assembly. The dip length (insertion depth) was adjusted to ensure that the cellulose acetate covered from the tip of the working electrode, over the exposed electroactive working electrode window, to cover a distal portion of the exposed electroactive reference electrode.

[0628] An enzyme domain was formed over the interference domain by subsequently dip coating the assembly in an enzyme domain solution and drying in a vacuum oven for 20 minutes at 50°C. This dip coating process was repeated once more to form an enzyme domain having two layers. A resistance domain was formed over the interference domain by subsequently spray coating the assembly with a resistance domain solution and drying the assembly in a vacuum oven for 60 minutes at 50°C. Additionally, the sensors were exposed to electron beam radiation at a dose of 25 kGy, while others (control sensors) were not exposed to electron beam radiation.

[0629] The graph of Fig. 22A illustrates approximately 3 days of data obtained by the electronics unit operably connected to the sensor implanted in the human host. Finger-prick blood samples were taken periodically and glucose concentration measured by a blood glucose meter (SMBG). The graphs show the subcutaneous sensor data obtained by the transcutaneous glucose sensor tracking glucose concentration as it rose and fell over time. The time-corresponding blood glucose values show the correlation of the sensor data to the blood glucose data, indicating appropriate tracking of glucose concentration over time.

[0630] The raw data signal obtained from the sensor electronics has a current measurement in the picoAmp range. Namely, for every unit (mg/dL) of glucose, approximately 3.5pA or less to 7.5 pA or more current is measured. Generally, the approximately 3.5 to 7.5 pA/mg/dL sensitivity exhibited by the device can be attributed to a variety of design factors, including resistance of the membrane system to glucose, amount of enzyme in the membrane system, surface area of the working electrode, and electronic circuitry design. Accordingly, a current in the picoAmp range enables operation of an analyte sensor that: 1) requires (or utilizes) less enzyme (*e.g.*, because the membrane system is highly resistive and allows less glucose through for reaction in the enzyme domain); 2) requires less

oxygen (*e.g.*, because less reaction of glucose in the enzyme domain requires less oxygen as a co-reactant) and therefore performs better during transient ischemia of the subcutaneous tissue; and 3) accurately measures glucose even in hypoglycemic ranges (*e.g.*, because the electronic circuitry is able to measure very small amounts of glucose (hydrogen peroxide at the working electrode)). Advantageously, the analyte sensors of the preferred embodiments exhibit improved performance over convention analyte sensors at least in part because a current in the picoAmp range enables operation in conditions of less enzyme, and less oxygen, better resolution, lower power usage, and therefore better performance in the hypoglycemic range wherein lower mg/dL values conventionally have yielded lower accuracy.

[0631] Fig. 22B is a graphical representation showing transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values over time in a human. The x-axis represents time; the y-axis represents glucose concentration in mg/dL. As depicted on the legend, the small diamond points represent the calibrated glucose data measured from a transcutaneous glucose sensor of a preferred embodiment; while the larger points represent blood glucose values of blood withdrawn from a finger stick and analyzed using an *in vitro* self-monitoring blood glucose meter (SMBG). The calibrated glucose data corresponds to the data of Fig. 22A shown in current, except it has been calibrated using algorithms of the preferred embodiments. Accordingly, accurate subcutaneous measurement of glucose concentration has been measured and processed using the systems and methods of the preferred embodiments.

[0632] Fig. 23A is a graphical representation showing transcutaneous glucose sensor data and corresponding blood glucose values obtained over approximately seven days in a human. The x-axis represents time; the y-axis represents glucose concentration in mg/dL. As depicted on the legend, the small diamond points represent the calibrated glucose data measured from a transcutaneous glucose sensor of a preferred embodiment; while the larger points represent blood glucose values of blood withdrawn from a finger stick and analyzed using an *in vitro* self-monitoring blood glucose meter (SMBG). The calibrated glucose data corresponds to a sensor that was implanted in a human for approximately seven days, showing an extended functional life, as compare to three days, for example.

Differentiation of Sensor Systems

[0633] Some embodiments provide sensor systems suitable for implantation for 1, 3, 5, 7,10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 days or more. Alternatively, sensors designed for shorter or longer durations can have one or more specific design features (*e.g.*, membrane systems, bioactive agent(s), architecture, electronic design, power source, software, or the like) customized for the intended sensor life. Similarly, some embodiments provide sensor systems suitable for a variety of uses such as pediatrics, adults, geriatrics, persons with type-1 diabetes, persons with type-2 diabetes, intensive care (ICU), hospital use, home use, rugged wear, everyday wear, exercise, and the like, wherein the sensor systems include particular design features (*e.g.*, membrane systems, bioactive agent(s), architecture, electronic design, power source, software, or the like) customized for an intended use. Accordingly, it can be advantageous to differentiate sensor systems that are substantially similar, for example, sensors wherein the electronics unit of a sensor system can releasably mate with different mounting units, or sensors wherein different electronics units designed for different functionality can mate with a specific mounting unit.

[0634] In some embodiments, the mechanical, electrical, and/or software design enables the differentiation (*e.g.*, non-interchangeability) of these different sensor systems. In other words, the sensor systems can be "keyed" to ensure a proper match between an electronics unit and a mounting unit (housing including sensor) as described herein. The terms "key" and "keyed" as used herein are broad terms and are used in their ordinary sense, including, without limitation, to refer to systems and methods that control the operable connection or operable communication between the sensor, its associated electronics, the receiver, and/or its associated electronics. The terms are broad enough to include mechanical, electrical, and software "keys." For example, a mechanically designed key can include a mechanical design that allows an operable connection between two parts, for example, a mating between the electronics unit and the mounting unit wherein the contacts are keyed to mutually engage contacts of complementary parts. As another example, an electronically designed key can be embedded in a radio frequency identification chip (RFID chip) on the mounting unit, wherein the electronics unit is programmed to identify a predetermined identification number (e.g., key) from the RFID chip prior to operable

connection or communication between the sensor and/or sensor electronics. Alternatively, the sensor's packaging can include an RFID chip with the key embedded therein and configured to provide key information to the electronics unit and/or receiver. As yet another example, a software key can include a code or serial number that identifies a sensor and/or electronics unit.

[0635] Accordingly, systems and methods are provided for measuring an analyte in a host, including: a sensor configured for transcutaneous insertion into a host's tissue; a housing adapted for placement external to the host's tissue and for supporting the sensor; and an electronics unit releasably attachable to said housing, wherein at least one of the housing and the electronics unit are keyed to provide a match between the sensor and the electronics unit.

[0636] In some embodiments, the housing (including a sensor) and its matching electronics unit(s) are keyed by a configuration of the one or more contacts thereon. Figs. 4A to 4C illustrate three unique contact configurations, wherein the configurations are differentiated by a distance between the first and second contacts located within the housing. In this embodiment, a properly keyed electronics unit is configured with contacts that mate with the contacts on a mating housing (Figs. 4A to 4C), for example a narrow contact configuration on a housing mates only with a narrow contact configuration on an electronics unit. Accordingly, in practice, only an electronics unit comprising a contact configuration that is designed for mutual engagement with a similarly "keyed" housing can be operably connected thereto.

[0637] In some embodiments, the electronics unit is programmed with an ID, hereinafter referred to as a "transmitter ID," that uniquely identifies a sensor system. In one exemplary embodiment, wherein a first sensor system is designed for 3 day use and a second sensor system is designed for 7 day use, the transmitter ID can be programmed to begin with a "3" or a "7" in order to differentiate the sensor systems. In practice, a 3 day sensor system is programmed for 3 day use (see enforcement of sensor expiration described in more detail below), and thus upon operable connection of a 3 day sensor system, the receiver can function for the appropriate duration according to the transmitter ID.

[0638] In some embodiments, each sensor system is associated with a unique or near-unique serial number, which is associated with one or a set of sensor systems. This serial number can include information such as intended duration, calibration information, and the like, so that upon sensor insertion, and operable connection of the sensor electronics, the serial number can be manually entered into the receiver (from the packaging, for example) or can be automatically transmitted from the sensor's electronics unit. In this way, the serial number can provide the necessary information to enable the sensor system to function for the intended duration.

[0639] Additionally or alternatively, the electronics unit and/or mounting unit can be labeled or coded, for example, alpha-numerically, pictorially, or colorfully, to differentiate unique sensor systems. In this way, a user is less likely to confuse different sensor systems.

Enforcement of Sensor Expiration (Duration of Sensor Life)

[0640] In some embodiments, sensor systems are packaged as starter sets, which include at least one reusable (durable) receiver, at least one reusable (durable) electronics unit and one or more single-use sensors, each including an applicator and a mounting unit with the sensor. In some alternative embodiments, the electronics unit is designed for single-use and can optionally be integrally formed with the sensor and/or mounting unit. Preferably, a single receiver, and in some embodiments a single electronics unit, is configured for use (e.g., reusable) with a plurality of sensors. Additionally, single-use sensors can be packaged individually or as sets (e.g., 5-, 10-, or 15 sensor systems per package (e.g., sensor refill packs)). Preferably, each sensor is configured for a predetermined duration (e.g., 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, or 30 days or more of operation). In alternative embodiments, the electronics unit can be configured for single-use; for example, the electronics unit may be integral with the sensor (e.g., mounting unit with sensor) described with this embodiment. Additionally, the applicator can be coupled to the mounting unit prior to packaging or configured to be coupled by the user prior to insertion.

[0641] Because in some embodiments, the receiver is intended to be reused with a plurality of sensor systems, which sensor systems are configured for a predetermined duration, systems and methods for enforcing the prescribed use of each sensor system can be advantageous to ensure that the user removes and reinserts the sensor systems within

prescribed time periods. Accordingly, systems and methods are provided for limiting the use of each sensor system to its predetermined duration.

[0642] In general, transcutaneous sensor systems can be designed for a predetermined (prescribed) amount of time (*e.g.*, a few hours to 30 days or more). Some embodiments provide sensors suitable for 1-, 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, or 30 days or more of operation. One potential problem that can occur in practice is the continued use of the sensor beyond its intended life; for example, a host may not remove the sensor after its intended life and/or the host can detach and reattach the electronics unit into the mounting unit (which may cause a refresh of the sensor system and/or use beyond its intended life in some circumstances). Accordingly, systems and methods are needed for ensuring the sensor system is used for its proper duration and that accidental or intentional efforts to improperly extend or reuse the sensor system are avoided.

[0643] The preferred embodiments provide systems and methods for measuring an analyte in a host, the system including: a sensor adapted for transcutaneous insertion through the skin of a host; a housing adapted for placement adjacent to the host's skin and for supporting the sensor upon insertion through the skin; and an electronics unit operably connected to the housing, wherein the sensor system is configured to prevent use of the sensor (*e.g.*, to render the sensor inoperative or disable display of sensor data) beyond a predetermined time period.

[0644] In some embodiments, the sensor system is configured to destroy the sensor when the electronics unit is removed and/or after a predetermined time period has expired. In one exemplary embodiment, a loop of material surrounds a portion of the sensor and is configured to retract the sensor (from the host) when the electronics unit is removed from the housing. In another embodiment, the sensor system is configured to cut, crimp, or otherwise destroy the sensor when the electronics unit is removed from the housing.

[0645] In some embodiments, the sensor system is programmed to determine whether to allow an initialization of a new sensor. For example, the receiver can be programmed to require the sensor be disconnected prior to initiation of the receiver for an additional sensor system. In one such exemplary embodiment, the receiver can be programmed to look for a zero from the electronics unit, indicating the sensor has been

disconnected, prior to allowing a new sensor to be initiated. This can help to ensure that a user actually removes the electronics unit (and/or sensor) prior to initialization of a new sensor. In another such embodiment, sensor insertion information can be programmed into the sensor electronics, such that the sensor insertion information is transmitted to the receiver to allow initialization of a new sensor.

[0646] In some embodiments, the receiver software receives information from the electronics unit (*e.g.*, intended duration, transmitter ID, expiration date, serial code, manufacture date, or the like) and is programmed to automatically shut down after a predetermined time period (intended duration) or sensor expiration, for example.

[0647] In some embodiments, the receiver is programmed to algorithmically identify a new sensor insertion by looking for change in signal characteristic (*e.g.*, a spike indicating break-in period, no change in sensor count values during the first hour, or the like). If a user has not inserted a new sensor, then the continued use of an expired sensor can be detected and can be used to trigger a shut down of the sensor and/or receiver.

[0648] In some embodiments, each sensor system is associated with a unique or near-unique serial number, which is associated with one or a set of sensor systems as described in more detail above. In general, the serial number can include information such as calibration information, intended duration, manufacture date, expiration date, and the like. For example, the serial number can provide sensor life (intended duration) information, which can be used to shut down the sensor and/or receiver (e.g., display of sensor data and/or use of the sensor) after the intended sensor life.

[0649] In some embodiments, one or a set of sensors are packaged such that a serial number, which is associated with the one sensor and/or the set of sensors, also referred to as a key or license code, is provided to enable the use of the sensor system. In preferred embodiments, the license code includes one or more of the following: a unique number, a receiver ID, a sensor duration, and a number of sensors for which the license code is enabled. The unique number preferably includes an auto-generated number that increments each time a license is issued. However, one skilled in the art will appreciate that a variety of unique numbering techniques can be utilized; the unique number is designed to reduce or eliminate fraud, such as reuse of a license code. The receiver ID (receiver identification) preferably

includes a unique number associated with an individual receiver, which ensures that the license code is used with a particular receiver. The sensor duration preferably includes a predetermined time period for which the sensor use is prescribed (e.g., sensor life such as 1-, 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, or 30 days or more) after which the sensor is disabled. The number of sensor systems for which the license code is enabled preferably includes a number that represents how many sensor insertions (e.g., number of sensor initializations or how many iterations of the sensor duration) are allowed using the unique license code; in some embodiments, this is the number of sensors provided in a packaged set of sensors.

[0650] The license code is designed to be input, either manually or automatically, into the sensor system (e.g., receiver or on-skin device), after which the sensor system (e.g., receiver or on-skin device) controls the display of sensor data. In one embodiment, a user is instructed to obtain a license code and manually enter the code into the receiver. In one alternative embodiment, a sensor system (e.g., packaging, single-use portion of the sensor, mounting unit and/or electronics unit) includes an embedded license code, for example, within an embedded RFID chip. In one exemplary embodiment, the RFID chip is configured to transmit the license code information to the receiver (e.g., when requested by the receiver).

[0651] Preferably, the license code is configured control the amount of time over which information is obtained from the sensor. The phrase "information ... obtained from the sensor" can refer without limitation to any sensor information obtained, including measured, processed, transmitted and/or displayed in any manner including: measurement of the analyte information (e.g., glucose concentration) by the sensor, digitalizing of the sensor information (e.g., raw or filtered data) by the electronics unit, transmission of the sensor information (e.g., sensor data) from the electronics unit, receiving of the sensor information by the receiver, storing or processing of the sensor information by the receiver, and/or displaying of the sensor information by the receiver or other device. Accordingly, when the licensed (or prescribed) sensor duration and/or number of sensor insertions has been met, the receiver is configured to disable the "obtaining of information" (e.g., disabling display of the sensor data and/or any other method such as described above). In some embodiments, the sensor can continue to collect and store data after the sensor system has disabled "obtaining of information." Additionally or alternatively, the prescribed sensor duration can be enforced

using any of the mechanical (e.g., destruction of the sensor), electrical, or software techniques described elsewhere herein and as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0652] The above described systems and methods for differentiating sensor systems and enforcing sensor lifetimes can be used alone or in combination, and can be combined with any of the preferred embodiments.

Distributing and controlling use of sensor systems including single-use (disposable) and reusable (durable) parts

[0653] Fig. 23B is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for distributing and controlling use of sensor systems including disposable and reusable parts **300** in one embodiment.

[0654] At block **302**, a user (doctor, patient, or other care provider) obtains reusable sensor system parts. Preferably sensor system is distributed with a starter pack including at least one of each reusable part. In general, the reusable sensor parts include at least the receiver, whereby a plurality of single-use sensors can be used with the receiver. In some embodiments the electronics unit is also reusable as shown and described in the illustrated embodiments; however, the sensor electronics can be integral with the single-use mounting unit/sensor in some embodiments as described elsewhere herein.

[0655] At block **304**, the user obtains single-use sensor system parts. In some embodiments, the starter pack described above further includes one or more single-use sensors. Additionally or alternatively, one or a plurality of single-use sensors are packaged together.

[0656] At block **306**, the user obtains a key, also referred to as a license code, configured to enable predefined (prescribed) use of the sensor system as described in more detail elsewhere herein. In some embodiments, the key is provided on or in the packaging. In some embodiments, the key is obtained by contacting the distributor electronically (e.g., via the Internet or e-mail), via telephone, written communication, or other communications protocol. In some embodiments, the key is embedded in a chip (e.g., RFID) on the single-use device or packaging. Although a few methods for obtaining a license key are described herein, numerous other methods for providing a key are possible as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0657] At block **308**, the key is input into the sensor system, for example, into the receiver. In some embodiments, the key is provided to the user via paper or other communication from the distributor, the key is input manually using buttons on the receiver, for example. In some alternative embodiments, the key is transmitted from a chip, for example, an RFID chip embedded in the single-use sensor and/or packaging associated with the single use device. Other methods for inputting the key are possible as is appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[0658] At block **310**, the sensor is inserted into the user, as described in more detail elsewhere herein and/or as is known in the art. See also U.S. Patent No. 6,974,437; U.S. Patent No. 6,892,085; U.S. Patent No. 6,809,507; U.S. Patent No. 6,689,056; U.S. Patent No. 6,666,821; U.S. Patent No. 6,520,326; U.S. Patent No. 6,512,939; U.S. Patent No. 6,261,280; U.S. Patent No. 6,572,542; U.S. Patent No. 6,284,478; U.S. Patent No. 6,565,509; U.S. Patent No. 6,175,752; U.S. Patent No. 6,329,161; U.S. Patent No. 6,695,860; and U.S. Patent No. 6,613,379. In some embodiments, the sensor is inserted into the host prior to inputting the license code into the receiver. Generally, it is preferred that the user be required to input the license code into the sensor system prior to obtaining information (i.e., sensor data) from the sensor.

[0659] At block **312**, the sensor measures and displays the host's analyte values for the predetermined time period. As described in more detail elsewhere herein, the sensor is generally designed for a particular duration of use, for example a 3 day sensor is designed for a duration of 3 days. Some sensors may be designed for longer or shorter durations.

[0660] At block **314**, the sensor system is disabled. Preferably, the disabling of the sensor includes at least discontinuing the display of sensor data. By discontinuing the display of sensor data, a host will be encouraged to remove the sensor at the appropriate time. However, further mechanical and software designs to disable the use of the device, such as destroying the sensor and shutting down all electronics can also be employed, as are described in more detail elsewhere herein. By utilizing the method of distributing and controlling use of sensor systems including disposable and reusable parts described herein, patients are more likely to use the sensor systems in a manner consistent with physician and/or prescriptive use.

Examples

[0661] The following examples serve to illustrate certain preferred embodiments and aspects and are not to be construed as limiting the scope thereof.

Transcutaneous glucose sensor with cellulose acetate interference domain

[0662] A short term (transcutaneous) sensor was built by providing a platinum wire, vapor-depositing the platinum with Parylene to form an insulating coating, helically winding a silver wire around the insulated platinum wire (to form a "twisted pair"), masking sections of electroactive surface of the silver wire, vapor-depositing Parylene on the twisted pair, chloridizing the silver electrode to form silver chloride reference electrode, and removing a radial window on the insulated platinum wire to expose a circumferential electroactive working electrode surface area thereon, this assembly also referred to as a "parylene-coated twisted pair assembly."

[0663] An interference domain was formed on the parylene-coated twisted pair assembly by dip coating in an interference domain solution comprising 7 weight percent, 50,000 molecular weight cellulose acetate (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) in a 2:1 acetone/ethanol solvent solution, followed by drying at room temperature for three minutes. This interference domain solution dip coating step was repeated three more times to form an interference domain comprised of four layers of cellulose acetate on the assembly. The dip length (insertion depth) was adjusted to ensure that the cellulose acetate covered from the tip of the working electrode, over the exposed electroactive working electrode window, to cover a distal portion of the exposed electroactive reference electrode.

[0664] An enzyme domain was formed over the interference domain by subsequently dip coating the assembly in an enzyme domain solution and drying in a vacuum oven for 20 minutes at 50°C. This dip coating process was repeated once more to form an enzyme domain comprised of two layers. A resistance domain was formed over the enzyme domain by subsequently spray coating the assembly with a resistance domain solution and dried in a vacuum oven for 60 minutes at 50°C. Both the enzyme domain and the resistance domain were formed as described in more detail in U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020187-A1.

[0665] Additionally, selected sensors (test sensors) were exposed to electron beam radiation at a dose of 25 kGy, while others (control sensors) were not exposed to electron beam radiation.

Transcutaneous glucose sensor with cellulose acetate/Nafion® interference domain

[0666] Transcutaneous glucose sensors with a cellulose acetate/Nafion® interference domain (CA/Naf sensors) were constructed as described with reference to the transcutaneous glucose sensors with a cellulose acetate interference domain above; however, after dip coating the parylene-coated twisted pair assembly in the cellulose acetate solution, the cellulose acetate coated assembly was further dip coated in a 5 weight percent Nafion® solution in low aliphatic alcohols (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and allowed to dry at room temperature for 10 minutes. This Nafion® solution dip coating step was repeated twice to form three layers of Nafion® over the cellulose acetate layers. Enzyme and resistance domains were subsequently coated onto the cellulose acetate/Nafion® interference domain coated assembly, and selected test sensors were exposed to electron beam radiation, as described in more detail above.

In vitro Testing

[0667] *In vitro* tests were run to evaluate the ability of the above-described sensors to resist uric acid, ascorbic acid, and acetaminophen. Namely, four CA sensors (two before and two after electron beam exposure) were immersed in 40, 200, and 400 mg/dL glucose while their electrical signal was monitored. Subsequently, the sensors were immersed into a solution containing 400 mg/dL glucose plus one of either 0.5 mM uric acid (Fig. 24A), 0.23 mM ascorbic acid (Fig. 24B), or 0.22 mM acetaminophen (Fig. 24C).

[0668] Fig. 24A is a bar graph that illustrates the ability of the CA sensors to resist uric acid pre- and post-electron beam exposure. The x-axis represents the sensors involved in the *in vitro* testing. Namely, 3CA represents an interference domain formed on sensors comprised of four dip coated layers of cellulose acetate as described above. Half of the CA sensors were tested pre-electron beam exposure and half of the sensors were tested post-electron beam exposure as indicated on the legend. The y-axis represents the percentage amount of signal due to the interferant (uric acid) as compared to a control sensor (*i.e.*, sensor(s) without an interference domain).

[0669] The bar graph shows that in a first set CA sensors (E3), 3% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the uric acid containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced an 18% signal increase when immersed in the uric acid containing solution. In a second set of CA sensors (E4), 0.5% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the uric acid containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced 3% of the control signal when immersed in the uric acid containing solution. Accordingly, it is believed that electron beam exposure provides improved ability to block uric acid in sensors *in vitro* as compared with sensors that have not been electron beam sterilized.

[0670] Fig. 24B is a bar graph that illustrates the ability of the CA sensors to resist ascorbic acid pre- and post-electron beam exposure. The x-axis represents the sensors involved in the *in vitro* testing. Namely, 3CA represents an interference domain formed on sensors comprised of four dip coated layers of cellulose acetate, as described above. Half of the sensors were tested pre-electron beam exposure and half of the sensors were tested post-electron beam exposure as indicated on the legend. The y-axis represents the amount of signal due to the interferant (ascorbic acid) as compared to a control sensor (*i.e.*, sensor(s) without an interference domain).

[0671] The bar graph shows that in a first set CA sensors (E3), 11% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the ascorbic acid containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced 39% of the control signal when immersed in the ascorbic acid containing solution. In a second set of CA sensors (E4), 7% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the ascorbic acid containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced 35% of the control signal when immersed in the ascorbic acid containing solution.

[0672] Fig. 24C is a bar graph that illustrates the ability of the CA sensors to resist acetaminophen pre- and post-electron beam exposure. The x-axis represents the

sensors involved in the *in vitro* testing. Namely, 3CA represents an interference domain formed on sensors comprised of four dip coated layers of cellulose acetate, as described above. Half of the sensors were tested pre-electron beam exposure and half of the sensors were tested post-electron beam exposure as indicated on the legend. The y-axis represents the amount of signal due to the interferant (acetaminophen) as compared to a control sensor (*i.e.*, sensor(s) without an interference domain).

[0673] The bar graph shows that in a first set CA sensors (E3), 6% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the acetaminophen containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced 25% of the control signal when immersed in the acetaminophen containing solution. In a second set of CA sensors (E4), 4% of the control signal was produced by the electron beam treated sensor upon immersion into the acetaminophen containing solution (as compared to the control sensor); in contrast, the sensor that was not treated with electron beam produced 20% of the control signal when immersed in the acetaminophen containing solution.

[0674] While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that treatment of an interference domain comprising a cellulosic polymer, such as cellulose acetate, by ionizing radiation, such as electron beam radiation, crosslinks the domain and thereby improves the structure of the domain and its ability to block interfering species.

In vivo Testing

[0675] Figs. 25A is a graphical representation that shows the results of an experiment wherein a glucose sensor was implanted in a streptozocin-induced diabetic rat. Particularly, the glucose sensor was constructed with a cellulose acetate interference domain and was treated with electron beam exposure as described above. The x-axis represents time; the first y-axis represents counts from a raw data stream obtained from the glucose sensor (sensor with CA interference domain); and the second y-axis represents blood glucose in mg/dL obtained from tail sticks and measured on a reference self-monitoring blood glucose meter (smbg).

[0676] The rat was implanted with the CA sensor and was taken through a glucose excursion study on day 1 (see approximately 1 PM to 2 PM). On day 2 of the study,

the rat was injected in the gut with 75%, 150%, and 225% of the maximum therapeutic dose of acetaminophen 0.22 mM (equal to approximately 0.165, 0.33 and 0.495 mM acetaminophen, respectively) at approximately 9 AM, 9:30 AM, and 10 AM, respectively as indicated by the arrows on the graph.

[0677] The graph illustrates the results of the glucose sensor as compared with a reference blood glucose meter during the glucose and acetaminophen tracking studies. During the glucose excursion study on day 1, one can see that the glucose sensor is indeed tracking glucose as shown by the sensor's increase and subsequent decrease in counts and corresponding smbg values. Furthermore, during the acetaminophen tracking study, the relative minimal change in sensor value (with corresponding reference blood glucose meter) indicates the sensor's ability to block signal due to acetaminophen similar to that of the reference blood glucose meter. Namely, if the sensor had been constructed without an interference domain, one would expect to see three step increases in the sensor's signal corresponding to the three bolus injections described above. Thus, it is believed that the incorporation of the CA interference domain that has been exposed to ionizing beam radiation as described above enables the glucose sensor to substantially resist acetaminophen *in vivo*.

[0678] Figs. 25B is a graphical representation that shows the results of an experiment the wherein a glucose sensor was implanted in a streptozocin-induced diabetic rat. Particularly, the glucose sensor was constructed with a cellulose acetate/Nafion® interference domain and was treated with electron beam exposure as described above. The x-axis represents time; the first y-axis represents counts from a raw data stream obtained from the glucose sensor (sensor with CA/Nafion® interference domain); and the second y-axis represents blood glucose in mg/dL obtained from tail sticks and measured on a reference self-monitoring blood glucose meter (smbg).

[0679] The rat was implanted with the CA/Nafion® sensor and was taken through a glucose excursion study on day 1 (see approximately 3 PM to 4 PM). On day 2 of the study, the rat was injected in the gut with 75%, 150%, and 225% of the maximum therapeutic dose of acetaminophen 0.22 mM (equal to approximately 0.165, 0.33 and 0.495 mM

acetaminophen, respectively) at approximately 11 AM, 11:30 AM, and 12 PM, respectively as indicated by the arrows on the graph.

[0680] The graph illustrates the results of the glucose sensor as compared with a reference blood glucose meter during the glucose and acetaminophen tracking studies. During the glucose excursion study on day 1, one can see that the glucose sensor is indeed tracking glucose as shown by the sensor's increase and subsequent decrease in counts and corresponding smbg values. Furthermore, during the acetaminophen tracking study, the relatively minimal change in sensor value (with corresponding reference blood glucose meter) indicates the sensor's ability to block signal due to acetaminophen similar to that of the reference blood glucose meter. Namely, if the sensor had been constructed without an interference domain, one would expect to see three step increases in the sensor's signal corresponding to the three bolus injections as shown in Fig. 24C. Thus, it is believed that incorporation of the CA/Nafion® interference domain that has been exposed to ionizing radiation as described above enables the glucose sensor to substantially resist acetaminophen *in vivo*.

[0681] Fig. 25C is a graphical representation that illustrates the lack of acetaminophen blocking ability of a control glucose sensor without an interference domain in the study of Fig. 25B. Particularly, the glucose sensor was constructed without an interference domain The x-axis represents time; the first y-axis represents counts from a raw data stream obtained from the glucose sensor (without an interference domain); and the second y-axis represents blood glucose in mg/dL obtained from tail sticks and measured on a reference self-monitoring blood glucose meter (smbg).

[0682] The rat was implanted with the interference domain-free sensor and was taken through a glucose excursion study on day 1 (see approximately 3 PM to 4 PM). On day 2 of the study, the rat was injected in the gut with 75%, 150%, and 225% of the maximum therapeutic dose of acetaminophen 0.22 mM (equal to approximately 0.165, 0.33 and 0.495 mM acetaminophen, respectively) at approximately 11 AM, 11:30 AM, and 12 PM, respectively as indicated by the arrows on the graph.

[0683] The graph illustrates the results of the control glucose sensor as compared with a reference blood glucose meter during the glucose and acetaminophen tracking studies.

During the glucose excursion study on day 1, one can see that the glucose sensor is indeed tracking glucose as shown by the sensor's increase and subsequent decrease in counts and corresponding smbg values. Furthermore, during the acetaminophen tracking study on day 2, three step increases in the sensor's signal can be seen, which correspond to the three bolus acetaminophen injections described above. These three signal increases indicate the affect of acetaminophen on the sensor signal as compared with corresponding reference blood glucose meter values (smbg) indicates the sensor's lack of ability to block signal due to acetaminophen as compared with that of the reference blood glucose meter, for example. Thus, it is believed that the incorporation of the CA and/or CA/Nafion® interference domain that has been exposed to ionizing radiation as described above enables the glucose sensor to substantially resist acetaminophen *in vivo* as compared to a glucose sensor without the interference domain of the preferred embodiments.

Transcutaneous Glucose Sensor with Cellulose Acetate Interference Domain and PVP Electrode Domain

[0684] Transcutaneous glucose sensors with a cellulose acetate (CA) interference domain with and without a PVP electrode domain were each built as described with reference to the transcutaneous glucose sensors above. Namely, a first (control) set of parylene-coated twisted pair assemblies were dip-coated with a CA interference domain and subsequent enzyme and resistance domains as described in more detail. Additionally, a second (test) set of parylene-coated twisted pair assemblies were dip-coated one time with a 10 wt. % PVP (International Specialty Products PVP K-90) solution in DI water, prior to the application of a CA interference domain and subsequent enzyme and resistance domains.

[0685] Fig. 26A is a bar graph that represents the break-in time of the test sensors vs. the control sensors. Five test sensors and five control sensors were built as described above and inserted bi-laterally into a rat (each rat receiving one test sensor and one control sensor). After insertion, the sensors measured glucose for a time period at least beyond the electrochemical break-in time of each sensor. The data was analyzed to determine the electrochemical break-in of each sensor. Electrochemical break-in is well documented and is appreciated by one skilled in the art, however it can be stated that the time at which reference glucose data (e.g., from an SMBG meter) substantially correlates with sensor glucose data is

an indicator of electrochemical break-in of the sensor. The y-axis represents the amount of time required for electrochemical break-in in minutes. The x-axis represents the 5 rats in this experiment showing the test and control sensors for each rat. It can be seen from the bar graph that the break-in time of the test sensors (with the PVP electrode domain) had faster break-in times than the control sensors (without PVP electrode domain). Namely, the control sensors had break-in time periods in the range of about 50 to about 130 minutes, while the test sensors had break-in time periods in the range of about 10 to about 40 minutes. Thus, a membrane system comprising a cellulosic derivative (e.g., cellulose acetate butyrate) and an electrode domain comprising a hydrophilic polymer (e.g., PVP) enables fast break-in times for a sensor, including not more than about 40 minutes, not more than about 30 minutes, preferably not more than about 20 minutes, and more preferably not more than about 10 minutes.

Transcutaneous Glucose Sensor with Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Interference Domain

[0686] Transcutaneous glucose sensors with a cellulose acetate butyrate (CAB) interference domain were each constructed as described with reference to the transcutaneous glucose sensors above, namely, by dip-coating a parylene-coated twisted pair assembly with three coats of 17.7 wt. % cellulose acetate butyrate CAB (Eastman Chemical 553-0.4) solution in 2:1 acetone:ethanol. Enzyme and resistance domains were subsequently coated onto the cellulose acetate butyrate interference domain coated assembly as described in more detail above. Subsequent testing showed effective blocking of acetaminophen, a known interferant, at therapeutic levels. Additionally, at least some sensors (test sensors) were exposed to electron beam radiation at a dose of 25 kGy, while others (control sensors) were not exposed to electron beam radiation after electron beam sterilization at a dose of 25 kGy, all of which showed equivalent blocking ability of acetaminophen.

Transcutaneous Glucose Sensors with Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Interference Domain and PVP Electrode Domain

[0687] In some circumstances, a cellulose acetate butyrate interference domain may alter or reduce the sensitivity of some glucose oxidase-based sensor assemblies. Accordingly, in some circumstances, it can be useful to apply an electrode domain (e.g., more proximal to the electroactive surface) of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), or the like, on the

electroactive surface(s) (e.g., working and/or reference electrodes) prior to application of the CAB interference domain. Accordingly, in addition the above described CAB interference-based sensors, some sensors were coated with 20 wt. % PVP (International Specialty Products PVP K-90) solution in DI water prior to the application of CAB and the subsequent coatings described above. These sensors showed that the addition of a PVP electrode domain beneath the CAB interference domain results in an increase in glucose sensitivity (e.g., slope) of the sensor and a reduction of slope variability (e.g., from sensor to sensor).

[0688] Fig. 26B is a graph that represents the response of glucose sensors to a variety of interferents. Five sensors were built including a PVP electrode domain and CAB interference domain as described above and immersed for at least three minutes in a variety of heated (37°C) PBS solutions each containing an interferent as shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1.

Interferent	Solution Concentration Tested, mg/dL	Therapeutic Concentration, mg/dL
acetaminophen	6.5	1-2
ascorbic acid	3.8	0.8-1.2
dopamine	3.1	0.03-0.104
ibuprofen	40	0.5-2.04
salicylic acid	50	15-30
tolbutamide	70	5.3-10
creatinine	30	1.5
uric acid	9.5	7
ephedrine	0.94	0.005-0.01
L-dopa	1.82	0.02-0.3
methyl dopa	1.735	0.1-0.5
tetracycline	0.44	0.4

[0689] The graph of Fig. 26B represents data as an average of the five sensors tested in each of the interferent solutions at high concentrations (see column entitled, "Solution Concentration Tested" in Table 1). The y-axis represents signal strength in picoAmps after a three-minute immersion time in each solution. The x-axis represents the interferents tested. It is noted that at least three interferents showed substantially no response (Ascorbic acid, Ibuprofen and Tetracycline). Other interferents (Acetaminophen, Creatinine, Ephedrine, Salicylic acid, Tolazamide, Tolbutamide and Uric Acid) showed minimal response, which is believed to provide sufficient interferent blocking to enable functional

(useful) sensor data even in the presence of these interferents at the tested concentrations (see Fig. 26C).

[0690] Fig. 26C is a graph that represents an apparent glucose concentration or "equivalent glucose signal" caused by each of the interferent solutions at high concentrations (see column entitled, "Solution Concentration Tested" in Table 1). For the purposes of calculating the equivalent glucose signal, a sensitivity of 3.5 pA/mg/dL is assumed and the signal strength converted to an "equivalent glucose signal" (or apparent glucose concentration) in mg/dL. The y-axis represents the equivalent glucose signal in mg/dL. The x-axis represents the interferents tested. As discussed above, at least three interferents showed zero "equivalent glucose signal" (Ascorbic acid, Ibuprofen and Tetracycline). Other interferents (Acetaminophen, Creatinine, Salicylic acid, and Tolazamide, showed very minimal signal (or "equivalent glucose signal"); namely, less than about 10 mg/dL "equivalent glucose signal." An additional three of the interferants, (ephedrine, tolbutamide and uric acid) showed minimal signal; namely, less than 20 mg/dl equivalent) which is believed to provide sufficient interferent blocking (resistance) to enable functional (useful) sensor data even in the presence of these interferents at the tested concentrations. Although three of the interferents tested showed more response than other of the interferents, these three interferents were re-tested at their therapeutic concentrations (see column entitled, "Therapeutic Concentration" it Table 1.) After a three-minute immersion time in the therapeutic concentration, the "equivalent glucose signal" for Dopamine, L-dopa, and Methyldopa, respectively, was measured as 10, 14, and 52 mg/dL. Accordingly, the glucose sensors of the preferred embodiments effectively block a plurality of interfering species selected with an "equivalent glucose signal" of less than about 30 mg/dL, preferably less than about 20 mg/dL, and more preferably less than about 10 mg/dL or less at therapeutic doses of interfering species of the glucose sensor.

[0691] The glucose sensors of the preferred embodiments, constructed with a cellulose acetate butyrate interference domain, and including embodiments with a PVP electrode domain, have been shown to block a broad spectrum of exogeneous and endogeneous interferents in therapeutic concentrations, including, but not limited to, Acetaminophen, Ascorbic acid, Dopamine, Ibuprofen, Salicylic acid, Tolbutamide,

Creatinine, Uric acid, Ephedrine, L-dopa, methyl dopa and Tetracycline. Additionally, while some prior art interference domains have been known to create altered sensitivity of the sensor to glucose (e.g., variability and/or unreliability of sensors in manufacture), the preferred glucose sensors built with a cellulose acetate butyrate interference domain, and including embodiments with a PVP electrode domain, provide excellent glucose sensitivity consistency for sensor manufacture. Furthermore, it was observed that the preferred embodiments described herein provide glucose sensors that reduce or eliminate break-through upon prolonged exposure to a solution containing an interferant.

Deposition of Resistance Domain using Physical Vapor Deposition

[0692] Twenty nine (29) transcutaneous sensors were fabricated by providing a platinum wire, vapor-depositing the platinum with Parylene to form an insulating coating, helically winding a silver wire around the insulated platinum wire (to form a "twisted pair"), masking sections of electroactive surface of the silver wire, vapor depositing Parylene on the twisted pair, chloridizing the silver electrode to form a silver chloride reference electrode, and removing a radial window on the insulated platinum wire to expose a circumferential electroactive working electrode surface area thereon, this assembly also referred to as a "parylene-coated twisted pair assembly." The electroactive surface of the radial window of each Parylene-coated twisted pair was then cleaned by surface treatment.

[0693] An electrode domain was formed over the electroactive surface areas of the working and reference electrodes by dip coating the assembly in an electrode solution (comprising BAYHYDROL® 123, an aliphatic polycarbonate urethane resin) and drying. An enzyme domain was formed over the electrode domain by subsequently dip coating the assembly in an enzyme solution (comprising BAYHYDROL® 140AQ, an aliphatic polyester urethane resin, and glucose oxidase) and drying. A resistance domain was formed over the enzyme domain using a physical vapor deposition process as described above; namely, by placing twenty nine of the assemblies coated with the electrode and enzyme domains into a vacuum chamber and using an ultrasonic nozzle to produce a mist of micro-droplets of the resistance domain solution (comprising a blend of CHRONOTHANE®-1020 (a polyetherurethaneurea based on polytetramethylene glycol, methylene diisocyanate and organic amines) and CHRONOTHANE®-H (a polyetherurethaneurea based on

polytetramethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, methylene diisocyanate, and organic amines)) within the vacuum chamber (solution feed rate 1.5 ml/minute; nozzle power 1.5 watts; solution temperature ambient room temp.; chamber temperature 30°C; nozzle frequency 120 kHz; chamber gas argon; purge gas pressure 3 psi; solvent physical properties: tetrahydrofuran (boiling point 65-67°C, vapor pressure 143 mm Hg @ 20°C) and dimethylacetamide (boiling point 164.5°C, vapor pressure 2 mm Hg @ 25°C)). The contact time with the mist within the vacuum chamber was about 36 minutes in duration and included 12 spray cycles lasting three minutes each. The resistance domain was then dried for 1 hr at 50°C, 26" vacuum. After drying, the twenty nine sensors were tested *in vitro* to determine their slope (i.e., glucose sensitivity). The twenty nine sensors had an average slope of 4.97 pA/mg/dL, with a standard deviation of 0.55 pA/mg/dL, showing the use of vapor deposition methods, as described herein, to produce functional sensors with good consistency and uniformity. Specifically, the manufacturing lot consisted of sensors having *in vitro* sensitivities with a standard deviation of about 11%. Methods for producing manufacturing lots of sensors can be employed to produce sensors typically with a standard deviation of less than about 20%, preferably less than about 18%, more preferably a standard deviation of less than about 16%, more preferably still a standard deviation of less than about 12%, and most preferably a standard deviation of less than about 8%.

[0694] In the above-described method, the morphology of the resistance domain was controlled by adjusting the solvent evaporation rate of the coating liquid through chamber temperature and chamber vacuum control to yield a surface with the preferred morphology (e.g., non-smoothness). Namely, in contrast to prior art devices which are fabricated using methods specifically adapted to depositing a smooth surface (see, for example, WO/2003-072269-A1 to Leiby et al.), devices of the preferred embodiment fabricated using the above-described method have a resistance domain including a substantially non-smooth surface (e.g., a roughness on the surface that varies in appearance under magnification from a super-positioning of disc shaped objects, such as coins, to a beadlike surface) A variety of parameters of the vapor deposition apparatus/process can be adjusted to produce the desired non-smooth membrane surface; namely, parameters including: feed rate, nozzle power, chamber vacuum, liquid solution temperature (to be

sprayed), chamber temperature, purge gas pressure or flow rate, identity of the purge gas, total cycle time, number of cycles, and solvent physical properties can be altered, and are dependent on one another, to produce desired membrane surface properties.

[0695] Fig. 27 is a photomicrograph obtained by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) at 350× magnification of a sensor formed as described in the example above, including vapor depositing the resistance domain onto the sensor. Fig. 27 shows the substantially non-smooth surface of the sensor after deposition of the resistance domain; namely, Fig. 27 shows a plurality of super-positioned disc-shaped objects, wherein the disc-shaped objects are a result of the deposition of the resistance domain. Preferably, the disc-shaped objects are rounded, for example, circular, oval or tear drop-shaped. In this example, the average diameter of the disc-shaped objects (by either the shortest or longest dimension) is preferably from about 5 to about 250 microns, more preferably from about 10 to about 100 microns, and more preferably still from about 30 to about 80 microns; however, larger or smaller average diameters can be desirable in certain embodiments. For example, in one alternative embodiment, certain parameters of the vapor deposition process were modified (e.g., temperature), which resulted in smaller diameter beads (e.g., a speckled appearance) than shown in Fig. 27.

[0696] Methods and devices that are suitable for use in conjunction with aspects of the preferred embodiments are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,994,167; U.S. Patent No. 4,757,022; U.S. Patent No. 6,001,067; U.S. Patent No. 6,741,877; U.S. Patent No. 6,702,857; U.S. Patent No. 6,558,321; U.S. Patent No. 6,931,327; and U.S. Patent No. 6,862,465.

[0697] Methods and devices that are suitable for use in conjunction with aspects of the preferred embodiments are disclosed in U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0176136-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0251083-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0143635-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0181012-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0177036-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0124873-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0051440-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0115832-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245799-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0245795-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0242479-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0182451-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0056552-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0192557-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0154271-A1;

U.S. Publication No. US-2004-0199059-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0054909-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0112169-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0051427-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2003-0032874; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0103625-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0203360-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0090607-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0187720-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0161346-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0015020-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0043598-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2003-0217966-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0033132-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0031689-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2004-0045879-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2004-0186362-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027463-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027181-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2005-0027180-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020187-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036142-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020192-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036143-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036140-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0019327-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020186-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020189-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036139-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020191-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020188-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036141-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0020190-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036145-A1; U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0036144-A1; and U.S. Publication No. US-2006-0016700A1.

[0698] Methods and devices that are suitable for use in conjunction with aspects of the preferred embodiments are disclosed in U.S. Application No. 09/447,227 filed November 22, 1999 and entitled "DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS"; U.S. Application No. 11/280,672 filed November 16, 2005, and entitled "TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS"; U.S. Application No. 11/280,102 filed November 16, 2005, and entitled "TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS"; U.S. Application No. 11/201445 filed August 10, 2005 and entitled "SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA"; U.S. Application No. 11/335879 filed January 18, 2006 and entitled "CELLULOSIC-BASED INTERFERENCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR"; U.S. Application No. 11/334876 filed January 18, 2006 and entitled "TRANSCUTANEOUS

ANALYTE SENSOR"; U.S. Application No. 11/333837 filed January 17, 2006 and entitled "LOW OXYGEN IN VIVO ANALYTE SENSOR".

[0699] All references cited herein, including but not limited to published and unpublished applications, patents, and literature references, and also including but not limited to the references listed in the Appendix, are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and are hereby made a part of this specification. To the extent publications and patents or patent applications incorporated by reference contradict the disclosure contained in the specification, the specification is intended to supersede and/or take precedence over any such contradictory material.

[0700] The term "comprising" as used herein is synonymous with "including," "containing," or "characterized by," and is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.

[0701] All numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term "about." Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth herein are approximations that may vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained. At the very least, and not as an attempt to limit the application of the doctrine of equivalents to the scope of any claims in any application claiming priority to the present application, each numerical parameter should be construed in light of the number of significant digits and ordinary rounding approaches.

[0702] The above description discloses several methods and materials of the present invention. This invention is susceptible to modifications in the methods and materials, as well as alterations in the fabrication methods and equipment. Such modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this disclosure or practice of the invention disclosed herein. Consequently, it is not intended that this invention be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed herein, but that it cover all modifications and alternatives coming within the true scope and spirit of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A sensor for transcutaneous measurement of an analyte in a host, the sensor comprising:

at least one electrode formed from a conductive material; and

a membrane disposed on an electroactive portion of the electrode, wherein the membrane is configured to control an influx of the analyte therethrough, and wherein the membrane comprises a substantially non-smooth outer surface.

2. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the substantially non-smooth surface appears under magnification to resemble a super-positioning of disc shaped objects.

3. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the disc shaped objects comprise a rounded shape.

4. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the disc shaped objects have an average diameter of from about 5 microns to about 250 microns.

5. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the membrane further comprises an enzyme domain.

6. The sensor of claim 5, wherein the membrane further comprises an interference domain.

7. The sensor of claim 5, wherein the membrane further comprises an electrode domain.

8. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the membrane is at least partially formed by a vapor deposition coating process.

9. The sensor of claim 8, wherein the vapor deposition coating process comprises a physical vapor deposition coating process.

10. The sensor of claim 9, wherein the physical vapor deposition coating process comprises ultrasonic vapor deposition.

11. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the membrane substantially resists ascorbate flux therethrough.

12. The sensor of claim 1, wherein the electrode comprises a wire comprising a conductive material, and wherein the sensor is configured for substantially continuous measurement of glucose in a host.

13. A method for manufacturing a transcutaneous analyte sensor, the method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one electrode comprising an electroactive portion; and

applying a membrane to the electroactive portion, wherein at least one layer of the membrane is applied by vapor deposition.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the vapor deposition comprises physical vapor deposition.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the physical vapor deposition comprises ultrasonic vapor deposition.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the layer of the membrane is deposited in a vacuum chamber.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the layer is configured to resist flow of the analyte therethrough.

18. The method of claim 13, wherein at least one layer of the membrane is applied using an ultrasonic nozzle.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the layer is configured to resist flow of the analyte therethrough.

20. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of applying a membrane comprises applying an enzyme domain.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the step of applying an enzyme domain comprises applying an enzyme domain by dip coating.

22. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of applying a membrane comprises applying an electrode domain.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the step of applying the electrode domain comprises applying the electrode domain by dip coating.

24. The method of claim 13, wherein the electrode comprises a wire comprising a conductive material, and wherein the sensor is configured for substantially continuous measurement of glucose in a host.

25. A method for manufacturing a plurality of transcutaneous analyte sensors, the method comprising:

providing a plurality of electrodes, each electrode comprising an electroactive portion;

placing the plurality of electrodes into a vacuum chamber; and

vapor depositing at least one membrane layer thereon.

26. The method of claim 25, where the membrane layer is configured to control influx of an analyte therethrough.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein an *in vitro* sensitivity of the plurality of sensors deviates from a median *in vitro* sensitivity by less about 20%.

28. The method of claim 25, wherein an *in vitro* sensitivity of the plurality of sensors deviates from a median *in vitro* sensitivity by less about 16%.

29. The method of claim 25, wherein an *in vitro* sensitivity of the plurality of sensors deviates from a median *in vitro* sensitivity by less about 12%.

30. The method of claim 25, further comprising:

curing the membrane layer.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the curing step comprises placing a plurality of electrodes, each comprising the membrane layer, into a vacuum oven.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein the curing step comprises placing a plurality of electrodes, each comprising the membrane layer, into a convection oven.

33. The method of claim 30, wherein the curing step comprises placing a plurality of electrodes, each comprising the membrane layer, into a variable frequency microwave oven.

34. The method of claim 25, wherein each electrode comprises a wire comprising a conductive material, and wherein each sensor is configured for substantially continuous measurement of glucose in a host.

35. A method for limiting use of an analyte sensor to a predetermined time period, the method comprising:

providing a key associated with an analyte sensor, wherein the key is configured to control an amount of time over which information is obtained from the analyte sensor.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the analyte sensor is a transcutaneous glucose sensor.

37. The method of claim 35, wherein the sensor is operatively connected to a receiver, wherein the receiver is configured to display sensor data.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the receiver is configured to receive the key.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the receiver is configured to control an amount of time over which information is displayed on the receiver from the sensor in response to the key.

40. The method of claim 35, wherein the key is a software key.

41. The method of claim 35, wherein the key is a unique code.

42. The method of claim 35, wherein the key is selected from the group consisting of a unique number, a receiver ID, a sensor duration, a number of sensor systems, and combinations thereof.

43. The method of claim 35, wherein the key is configured for use with a plurality of sensors.

44. The method of claim 35, wherein the key is provided by an information tag.

45. A method for distributing and controlling use of implantable sensor systems comprising reusable and disposable parts, the method comprising:

providing a single-use device associated with the sensor system, wherein the single-use device is configured to be inserted into a host's tissue;

providing a key associated with the single-use device; and

providing a reusable device associated with a sensor system, wherein the reusable device is configured to provide sensor information responsive to receipt of the key.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein the reusable device comprises a receiver configured to receive sensor information.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the reusable device further comprises an electronics unit configured to releasably mate with the single-use device.

48. The method of claim 45, further comprising:

obtaining a package containing a plurality of single-use devices.

49. The method of claim 45, wherein the single-use device is a transcutaneous analyte sensor configured for insertion into a subcutaneous tissue of a host.

50. The method of claim 45, wherein the key comprises a written license code packaged with the single-use device.

51. The method of claim 45, wherein the step of providing the key comprises:

providing a license code via at least one communication selected from the group consisting of written communication, voice communication, and electronic communication.

52. The method of claim 45, wherein the reusable device is configured to receive the key via manual entry.

53. The method of claim 45, wherein the reusable device is configured to wirelessly receive the key.

54. The method of claim 45, wherein the key comprises sensor duration information configured to enable the sensor system to control an amount of time over which information is obtained from the single-use device or is displayed by the reusable device.

55. The method of claim 45, wherein the single-use device comprises a transcutaneous analyte sensor configured for insertion in a subcutaneous tissue of a host, and wherein the key comprises sensor insertion information configured to enable the sensor system to control a number of sensor insertions.

56. The method of claim 45, wherein the single-use device comprises a transcutaneous analyte sensor configured for insertion in a subcutaneous tissue of a host, and wherein the step of inserting the single-use device into a host comprises using an applicator to insert the sensor into the host.

57. The method of claim 45, wherein the step of obtaining sensor information from the sensor system comprises at least one step selected from the group consisting of measurement of analyte information, digitalizing of sensor information, transmission of sensor information, receiving of sensor information, storing of sensor information, processing of sensor information, and displaying of sensor information.

58. A method for limiting use of a glucose sensor system to a predetermined time period, the method comprising:

inputting a key into a receiver, wherein the key is configured to control an amount of time over which information is obtained from a sensor system, after which time the sensor system is disabled such that glucose information cannot be obtained, wherein the sensor system is a transcutaneous glucose sensor system comprising a sensor configured for insertion into a tissue of a host and an electronics unit operatively connected to the sensor and configured to provide a signal representative of a glucose concentration in the host, and wherein the receiver is configured to receive the signal representative of a glucose concentration in the host and to display corresponding glucose information; and

obtaining glucose information from the sensor.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the step of inputting the key into the receiver is performed before the step of obtaining glucose information from the sensor.

60. A device for measuring an analyte in a host, the device comprising:

a sensor operably connected to sensor electronics, the sensor electronics configured for measuring an analyte in a host;

at least one electrical contact configured to connect the sensor to the sensor electronics; and

a sealing member, wherein the sealing member at least partially surrounds at least one of the sensor and the electrical contact, wherein the sealing member comprises a material having a durometer hardness of from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A.

61. The device of claim 60, wherein the durometer hardness is from about 10 Shore A to about 50 Shore A.

62. The device of claim 61, wherein the durometer hardness is about 20 Shore A.

63. The device of claim 61, wherein the durometer hardness is about 50 Shore A

64. The device of claim 60, wherein the sensor comprises a wire.

65. The device of claim 60, wherein the sensor comprises a planar substrate.

66. The device of claim 60, wherein the sealing material comprises a silicone.

67. The device of claim 60, further comprising a sealant adjacent to the sealing member.

68. The device of claim 60, wherein the sensor electronics are housed within an electronics unit configured to mate with the electrical contact.

69. The device of claim 68, wherein the electronics unit and the sealing member are configured to mate to provide a compression force therebetween.

70. The device of claim 60, further comprising at least one raised portion configured to provide a compression force to the sealing member when the electrical contact is connected to the sensor electronics.

71. A device for use in measuring an analyte in a host, the device comprising:

a sensor operably connected to sensor electronics, the sensor electronics configured for measuring an analyte in a host;

at least one electrical contact configured to operably connect the sensor to the sensor electronics; and

a sealing member at least partially surrounding at least one of the sensor and the electrical contact, wherein the sealing member is configured to seal the electrical contact from moisture when the sensor is operably connected to the sensor electronics.

72. The device of claim 71, wherein the sealing member comprises a material having a durometer hardness of from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A.

73. The device of claim 71, further comprising a sealant adjacent to the sealing member.

74. The device of claim 71, further comprising a housing on which the sealing member is disposed, wherein the housing is configured to mechanically or chemically hold the sealing member thereon.

75. The device of claim 74, further comprising an adhesive configured to hold the sealing member on the housing.

76. The device of claim 74, further comprising at least one protrusion configured to substantially mate with at least one depression, whereby the sealing member is held on the housing.

77. The device of claim 71, wherein the sealing member comprises at least one gap that is maintained when the electrical contact is operably connected to the sensor electronics.

78. The device of claim 77, wherein the sensor at least partially extends through the gap.

79. The device of claim 77, wherein the gap is filled with a sealant.

80. The device of claim 71, further comprising at least one channel communicating between a first side of the sealing member and a second side of the sealing member.

81. The device of claim 80, wherein the channel is filled with a sealant.

82. The device of claim 71, wherein substantially no air gaps are adjacent to the electrical contact when the electrical contact is operably connected to the sensor electronics.

83. The device of claim 71, wherein the sealing member comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicone, silicone/polyurethane hybrid, polyurethane, polysulfide, and mixtures thereof.

84. The device of claim 83, wherein the sealing member is self-lubricating.

85. The device of claim 71, wherein the sealing member comprises a sealant sandwiched between an upper portion of the sealing member and a lower portion of the sealing member.

86. The device of claim 71, further comprising a guide tube configured to maintain an opening in the sealing member prior to sensor insertion into the host.

87. The device of claim 86, further comprising a lubricant between the sealing member and the guide tube.

88. A device for use in measuring an analyte in a host, the device comprising:

a sensor operably connected to sensor electronics, the sensor electronics configured for measuring an analyte in a host;

at least one electrical contact configured to connect the sensor to the sensor electronics, wherein the electrical contact comprises a material having a durometer hardness of from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A; and

a sealing member at least partially surrounding at least one of the sensor and the electrical contact, wherein the sealing member comprises a material having a durometer hardness of from about 5 Shore A to about 80 Shore A.

89. The device of claim 88, wherein the durometer hardness of the electrical contact is higher than the durometer hardness of the sealing member.

90. The device of claim 89, wherein the durometer hardness of the electrical contact is about 50 Shore A.

91. The device of claim 88, wherein the durometer hardness of the sealing member is higher than the durometer hardness of the contact.

92. The device of claim 91, wherein the durometer hardness of the sealing member is about 50 Shore A.

93. The device of claim 88, wherein the sealing member comprises a filler material.

94. The device of claim 93, wherein the filler material is configured to stiffen the sealing member.

95. A sensor system for measuring an analyte concentration in a host, the system comprising:

at least one electrode configured for implantation in a host and configured to measure an analyte concentration in a tissue of the host;

sensor electronics operably connected to the electrode and configured to provide analyte data representative of an analyte concentration in the host; and

an information tag comprising sensor information.

96. The sensor system of claim 95, wherein the information tag comprises a memory.

97. The sensor system of claim 96, wherein the information tag transmits information using at least one connection selected from the group consisting of a serial connection, a radio frequency connection, an acoustic frequency connection, an infrared frequency connection, and a magnetic induction connection.

98. The sensor system of claim 95, further comprising:

a mounting unit configured to maintain the sensor positioned transcutaneously within the tissue of the host.

99. The sensor system of claim 98, wherein the information tag is embedded within the mounting unit.

100. The sensor system of claim 95, further comprising a receiver configured to receive the analyte data from the sensor electronics.

101. The sensor system of claim 100, wherein the receiver is configured to read sensor information from the information tag.

102. The sensor system of claim 95, further comprising packaging configured to contain at least a portion of a sensor system during transport.

103. The sensor system of claim 102, wherein the information tag is in or on the packaging.

104. The sensor system of claim 95, wherein the sensor information comprises at least one item selected from the group consisting of manufacturing information, calibration information, identification information, expiration information, sensor duration information, and archived data.

105. The sensor system of claim 95, wherein the sensor information comprises a license code.

106. A transcutaneous analyte sensor assembly, the assembly comprising:

a mounting unit adapted for mounting on a skin of a host;

an electronics unit configured to releasably mate with the mounting unit;

a sensor configured to measure a concentration of an analyte in the host, wherein the sensor is operably connected to the electronics unit when the electronics unit is mated to the mounting unit; and

an information tag comprising sensor information.

107. The sensor assembly of claim 106, wherein the sensor information is embedded in an information tag within the mounting unit.

108. The sensor assembly of claim 107, further comprising a receiver, wherein the receiver is configured to read sensor information from the information tag.

109. The sensor system of claim 106, wherein the information tag comprises a memory.

110. The sensor system of claim 109, wherein the information tag transmits information using at least one connection selected from the group consisting of a serial connection, a radio frequency connection, an acoustic frequency connection, an infrared frequency connection, and a magnetic induction connection.

111. The sensor assembly of claim 106, wherein the sensor information is embedded within the electronics unit.

112. The sensor assembly of claim 95, further comprising packaging configured to contain the sensor assembly during transport, wherein the information tag is provided in or on the packaging.

113. The sensor assembly of claim 112, further comprising a receiver, wherein the receiver is configured to read the sensor information from the information tag.

114. The sensor assembly of claim 95, wherein the sensor information comprises information configured to trigger initialization of the sensor.

115. A transcutaneous glucose sensor system, the sensor system comprising:

a mounting unit adapted for mounting on a skin of a host;

a sensor configured to measure an analyte concentration in the host;

sensor electronics operably connected to the sensor, wherein the sensor is configured to provide data representative of an analyte concentration in the host;

a receiver remote from the mounting unit and configured to receive sensor data from the electronics unit representative of a measured analyte concentration; and

an information tag configured to provide sensor information selected from the group consisting of manufacturing information, calibration information, identification information, expiration information, sensor duration information, archived data, license code information, and combinations thereof.

116. The sensor system of claim 115, wherein the receiver is configured to read sensor information from the information tag.

117. The sensor system of claim 116, wherein the electronics unit is configured to releasably mate with the mounting unit, and wherein the electronics unit is operably connected to the sensor when the electronics unit is mated to the mounting unit.

118. A device configured for placement on a skin surface of a host, the device comprising:

a sensor configured for transcutaneous insertion into a host and operatively connected to sensor electronics for processing data obtained from the sensor; and

a housing adapted for placement on a skin surface of the host and coupled to the sensor electronics, wherein at least one of the housing and the sensor electronics comprises a user interface configured to communicate information responsive to processed sensor data.

119. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface comprises a screen configured to display at least one numerical value.

120. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface comprises a screen configured to display trend information.

121. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface comprises a screen configured to display graphical information.

122. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface is configured to communicate information audibly.

123. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface is configured to communicate information tactilely.

124. The device of claim 118, wherein the user interface is configured to provide information to the host in response to activation of a button.

125. The device of claim 118, wherein the sensor electronics are configured to alert the host when the sensor data is outside a predetermined boundary.

126. The device of claim 118, wherein the sensor electronics are configured to filter the sensor data.

127. The device of claim 118, wherein the sensor electronics are configured to calibrate the sensor data.

128. The device of claim 118, further comprising a receiver, wherein the receiver is configured to communicate with the sensor electronics.

129. The device of claim 128, wherein the receiver is configured to request information from the sensor electronics.

130. The device of claim 128, wherein the sensor electronics are configured to transmit sensor data responsive to a request by the receiver.

131. The device of claim 128, wherein the receiver and the sensor electronics are operatively connected by at least one connection selected from the group consisting of a cable, a radio frequency connection, an optical connection, an inductive coupling connection, an infrared connection, and a microwave connection.

132. The device of claim 118, wherein the sensor electronics are releasably attachable to the housing.

133. A transcutaneous glucose sensing device, the device comprising:

a glucose sensor configured for transcutaneous insertion through a skin of a host; and

an on-skin housing coupled to the sensor, wherein the on-skin housing is adhered to the skin, and wherein the on-skin housing comprises sensor electronics configured to process sensor data and to provide sensor data to the host via a user interface.

134. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 133, wherein the user interface is configured to provide sensor data by at least method selected from the group consisting of visually, audibly, and tactilely.

135. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 133, wherein the user interface is housed on or in the on-skin housing.

136. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 133, wherein the user interface is operatively connected to the on-skin housing via at least one wire.

137. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 136, wherein the user interface is configured to be worn on the host at a location remote from the on-skin housing.

138. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 133, wherein the user interface is configured to be worn on clothing of the host, and wherein the on-skin housing in configured to be worn on the skin of the host.

139. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 138, wherein the user interface is directly wired to the on-skin housing.

140. The transcutaneous glucose sensing device of claim 133, wherein the sensor electronics are releasably attachable to the on-skin housing.

141. A transcutaneous glucose sensor system, the system comprising:

a glucose sensor configured for transcutaneous insertion through skin of a host;

an on-skin device coupled to the sensor and comprising electronics configured to process data obtained from the sensor; and

a receiver remote from the on-skin device configured to request information from the on-skin device.

142. The system of claim 141, wherein the on-skin device is configured to provide sensor information indicative of a glucose value of the host by at least one method selected from the group consisting of visual, audible, and tactile.

143. The system of claim 141, wherein the on-skin device is configured to provide filtered sensor data by at least one method selected from the group consisting of visual, audible, and tactile.

144. The system of claim 141, wherein the on-skin device is configured to provide calibrated sensor data by at least one method selected from the group consisting of visual, audible, and tactile.

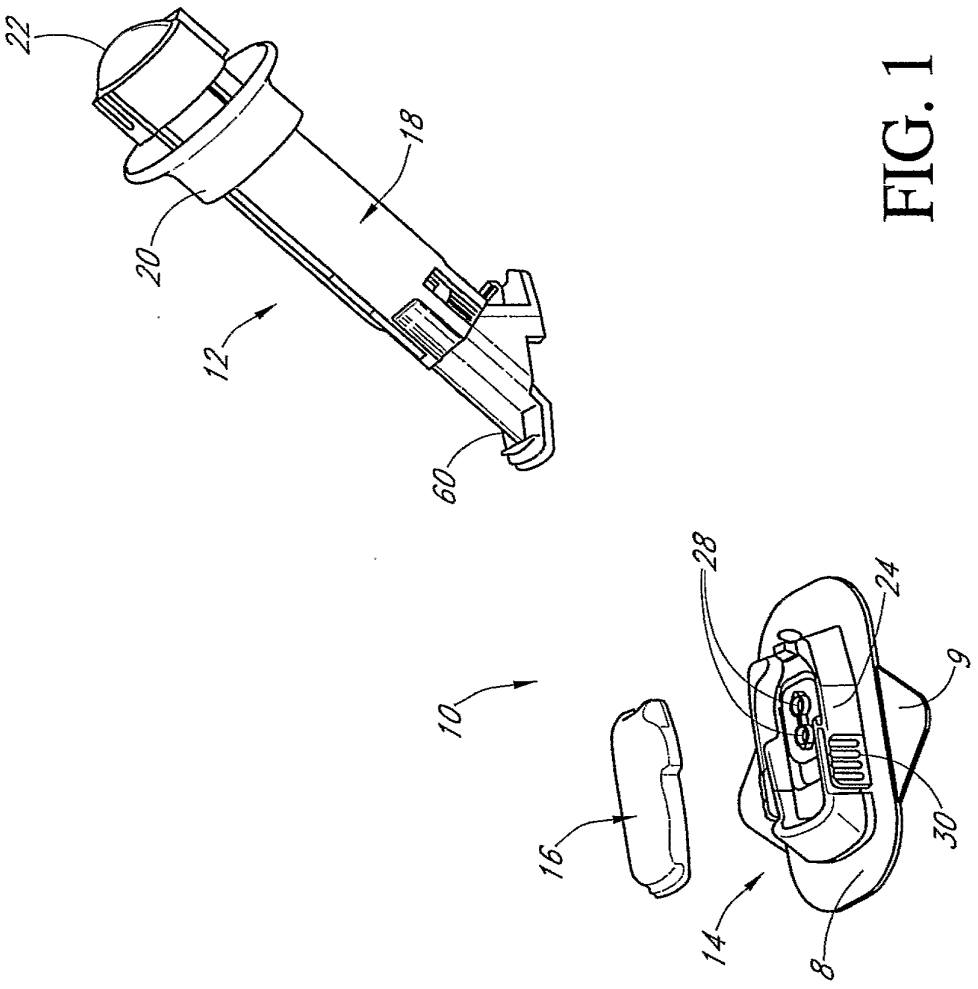


FIG. 1

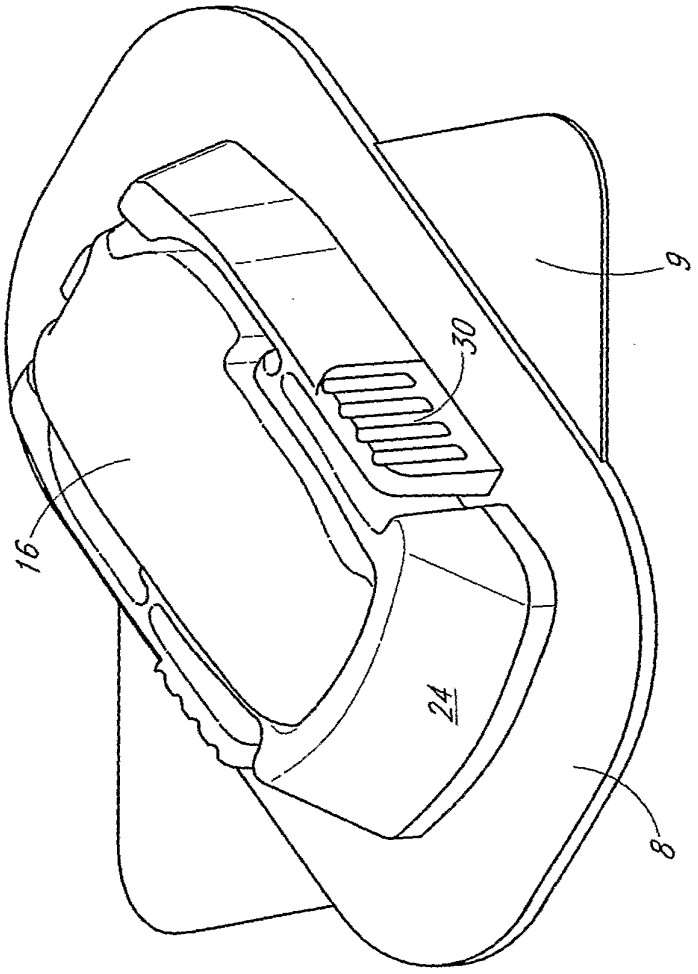


FIG. 2

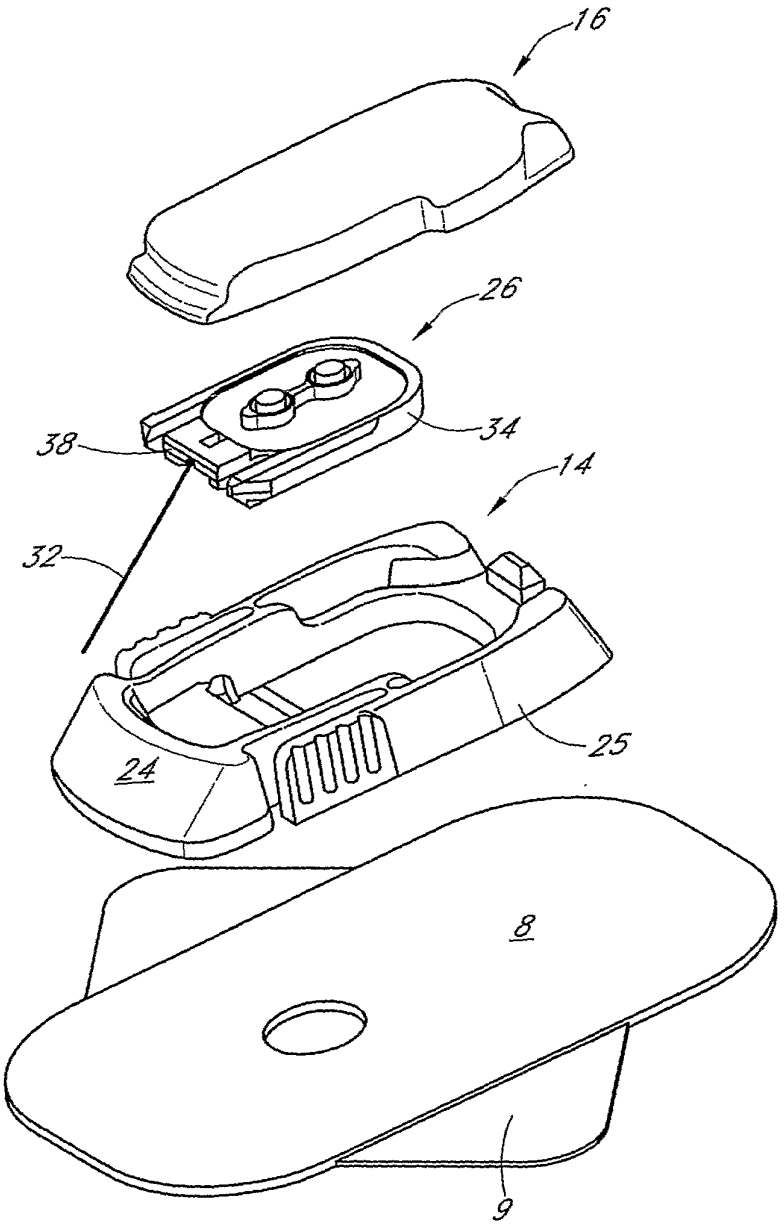


FIG. 3

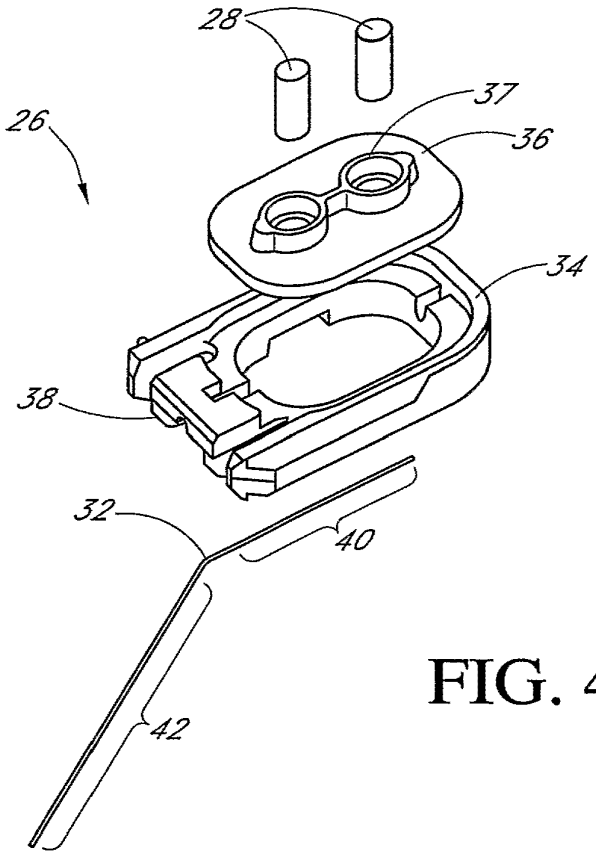


FIG. 4A

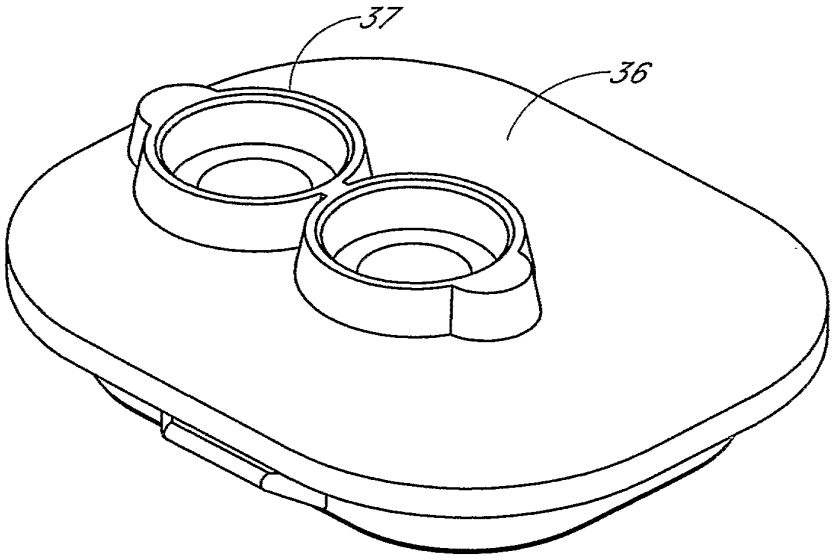


FIG. 4B

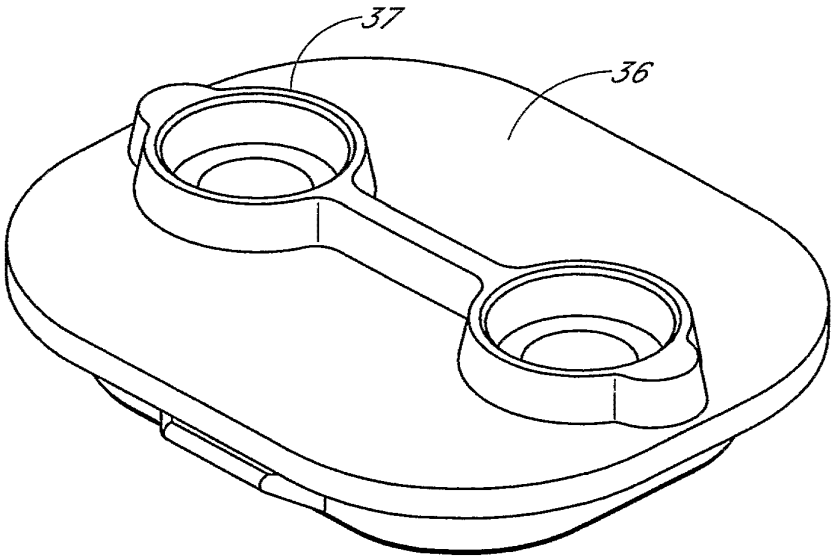


FIG. 4C

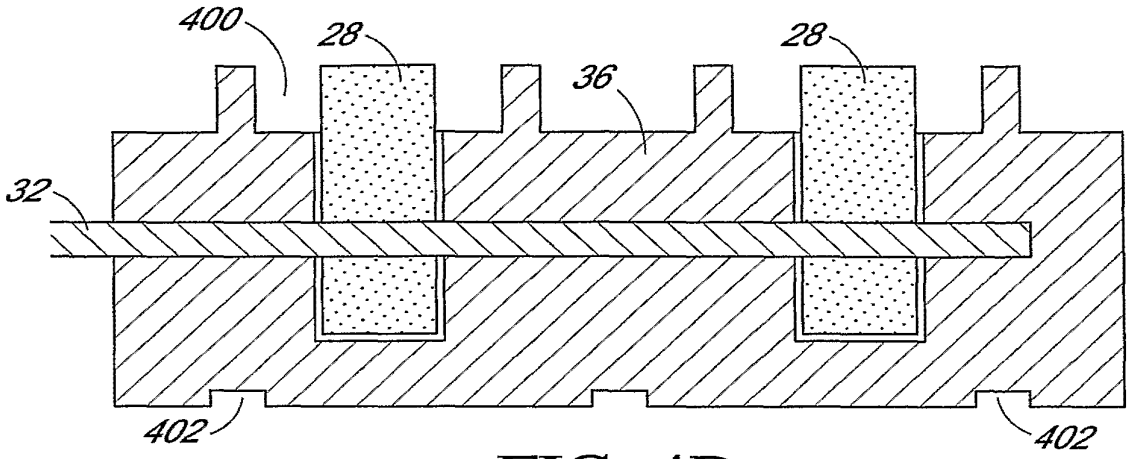


FIG. 4D

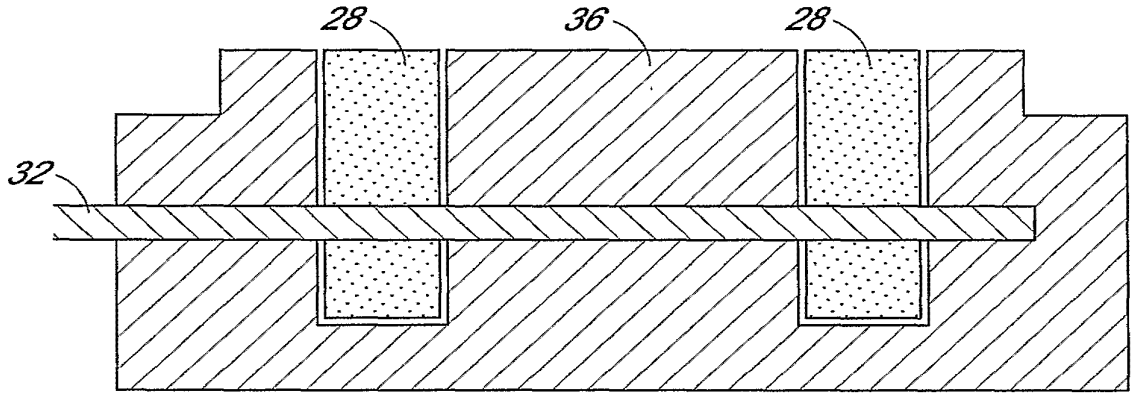


FIG. 4E

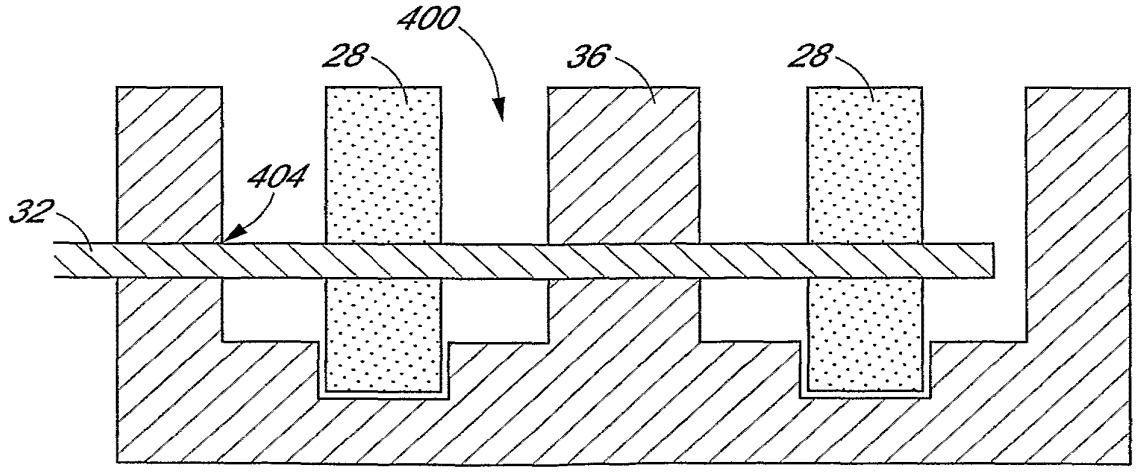


FIG. 4F

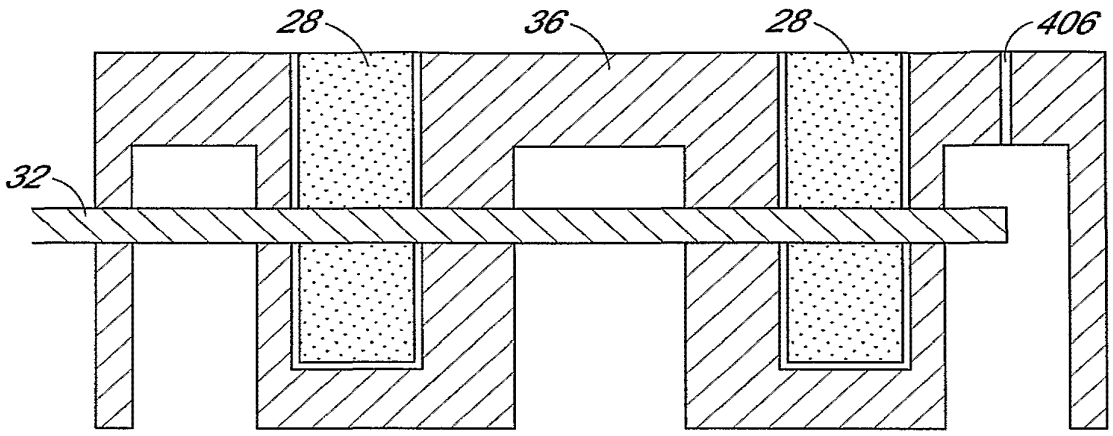


FIG. 4G

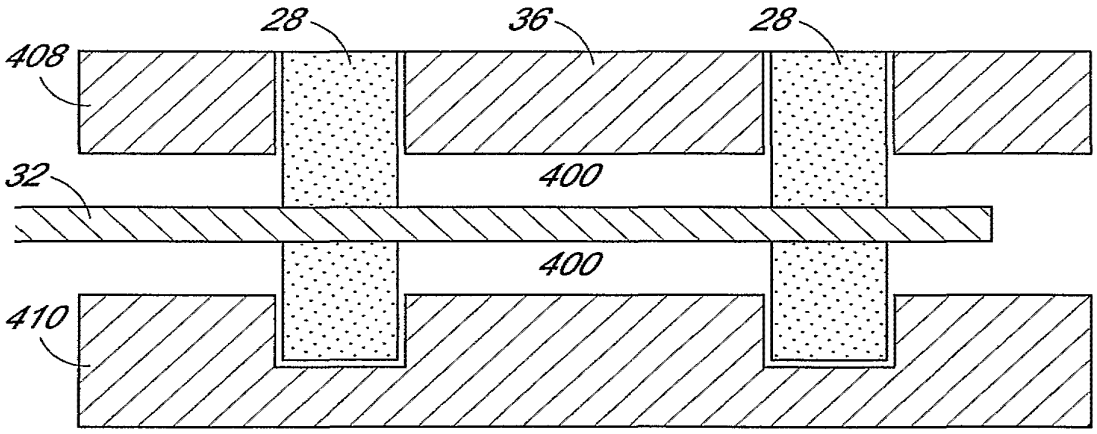


FIG. 4H

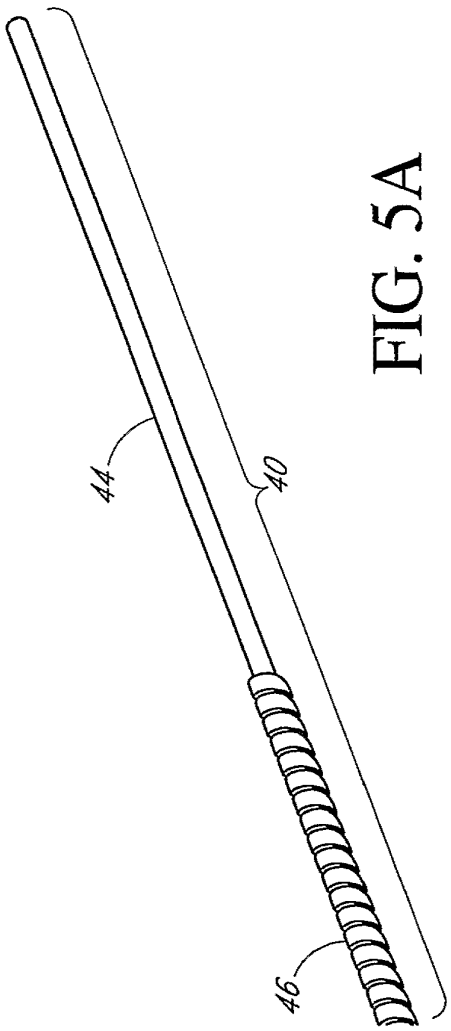


FIG. 5A

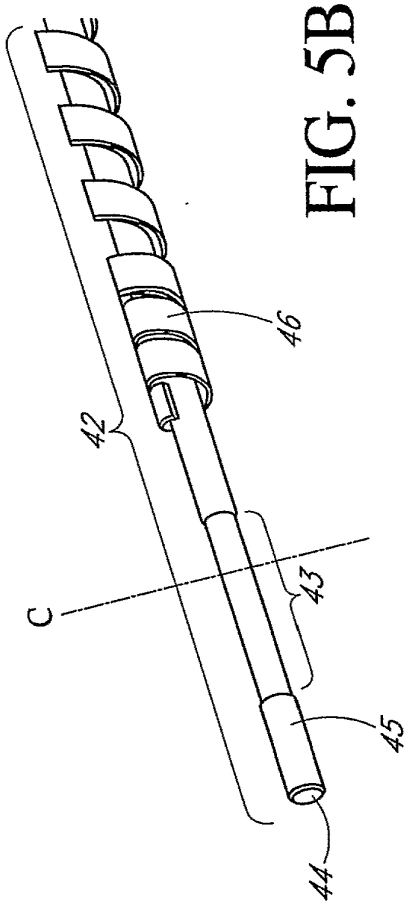


FIG. 5B

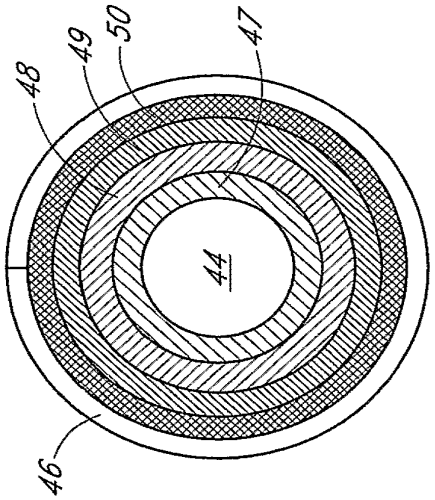


FIG. 5C

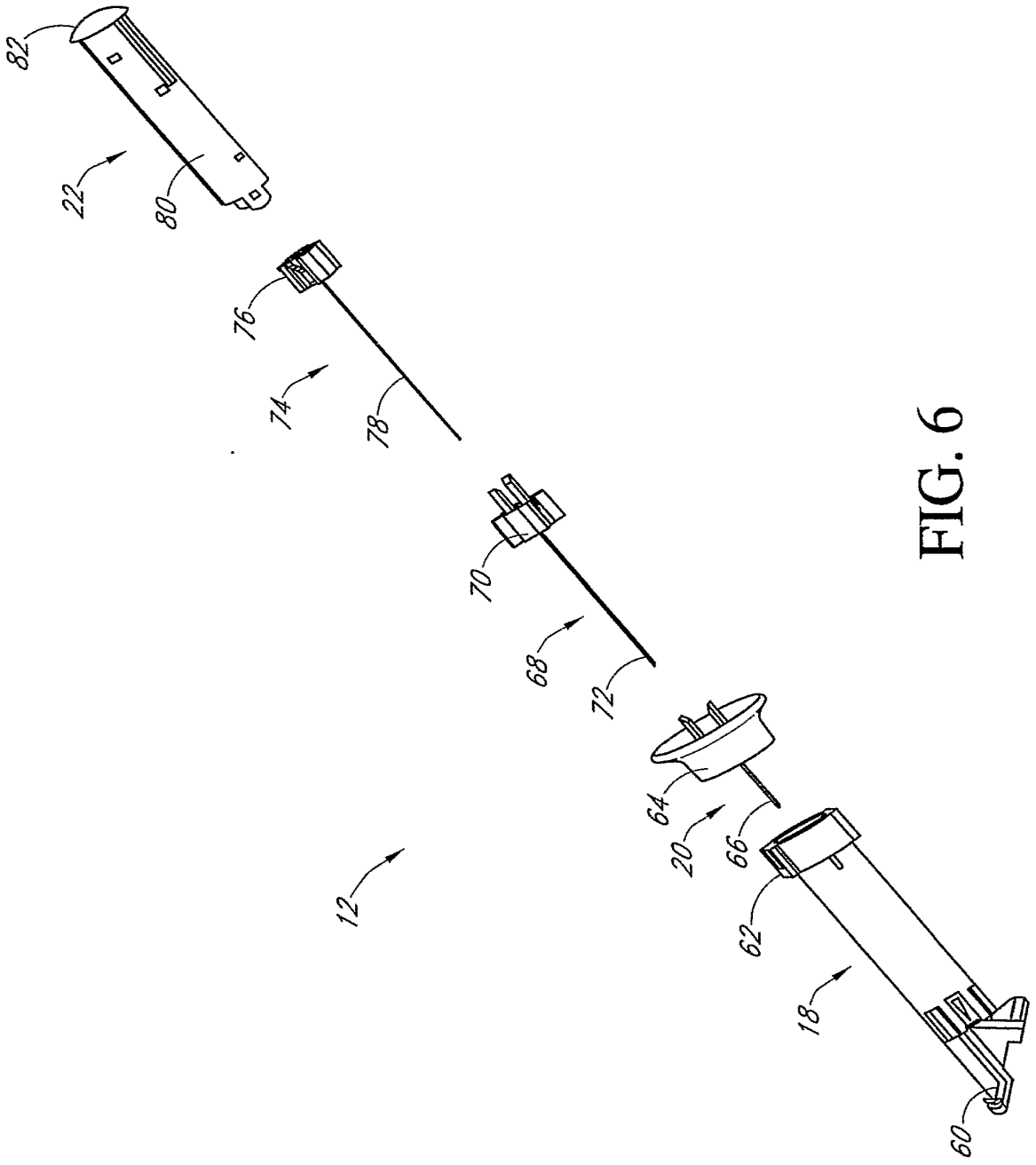


FIG. 6

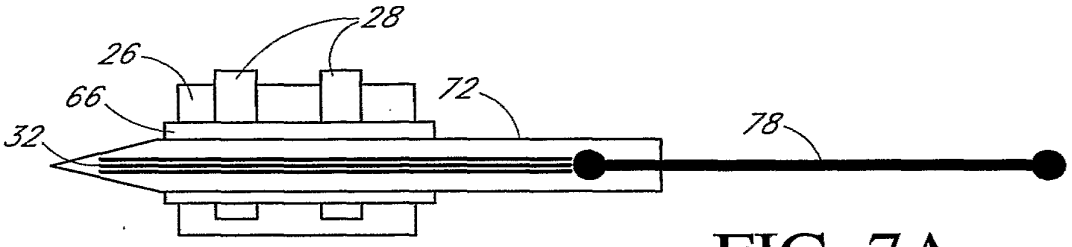


FIG. 7A

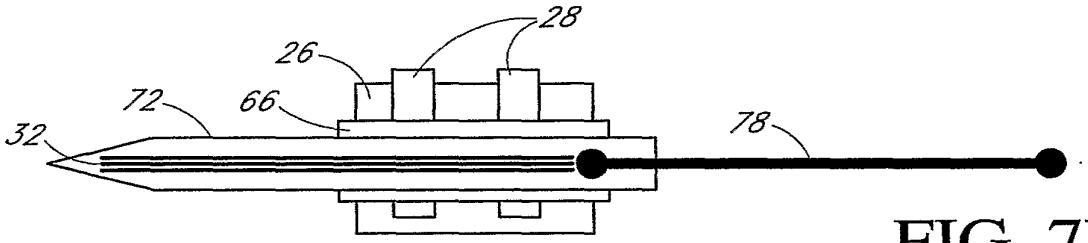


FIG. 7B

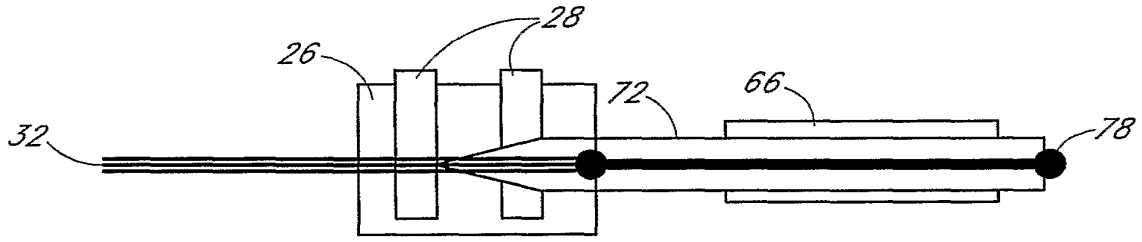


FIG. 7C

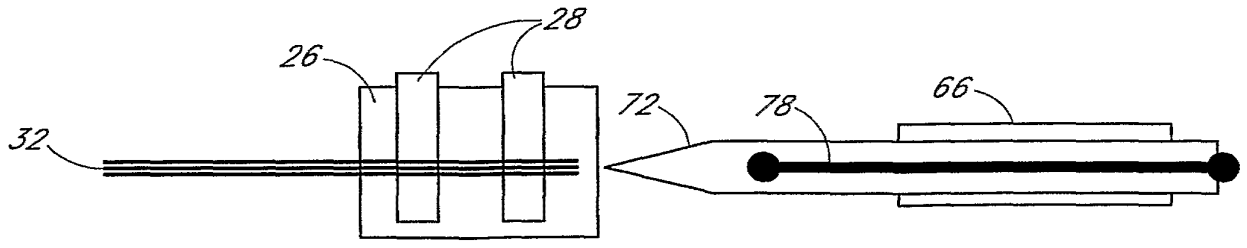


FIG. 7D

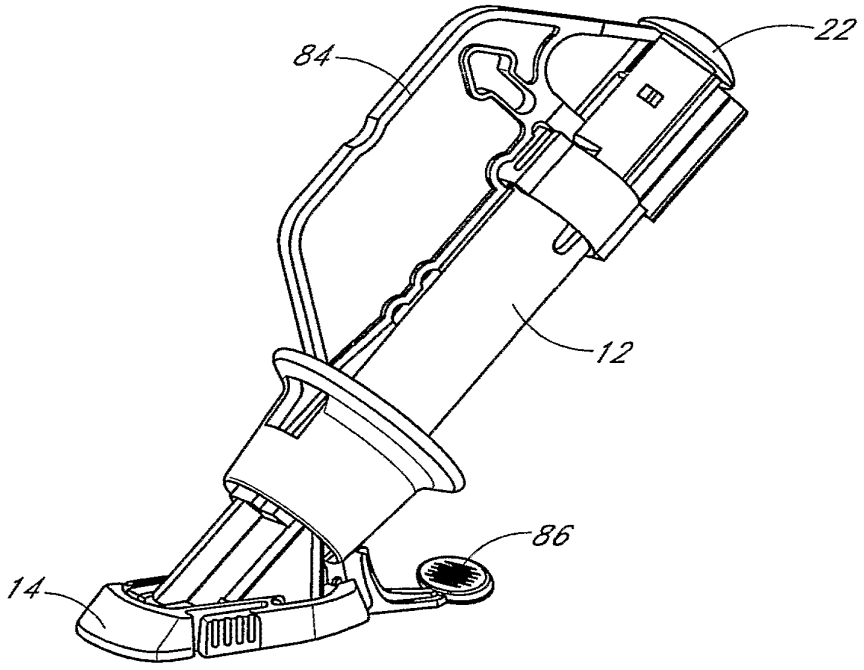


FIG. 8A

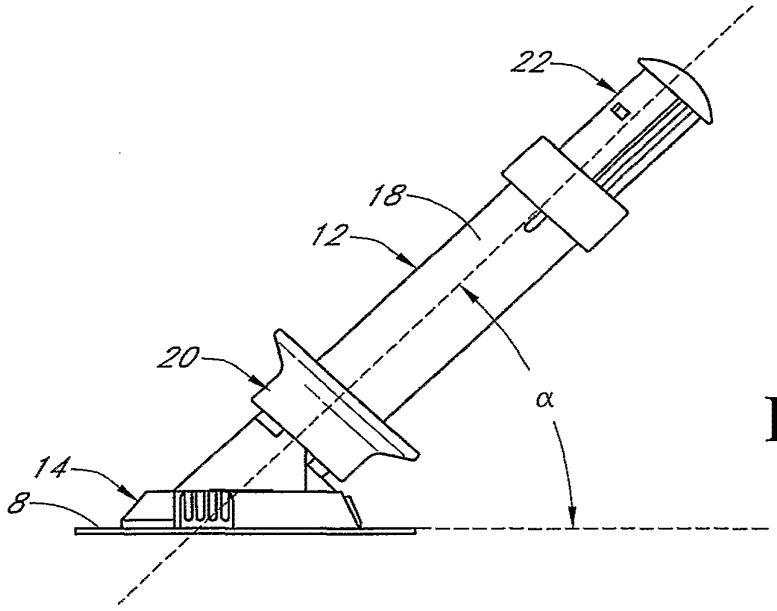


FIG. 8B

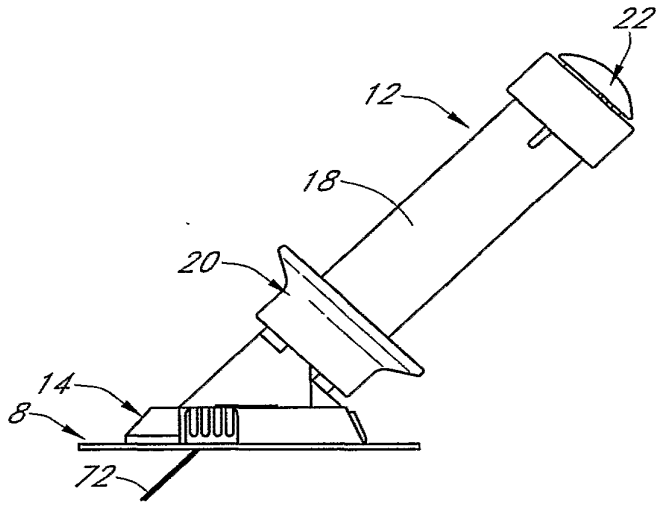


FIG. 8C

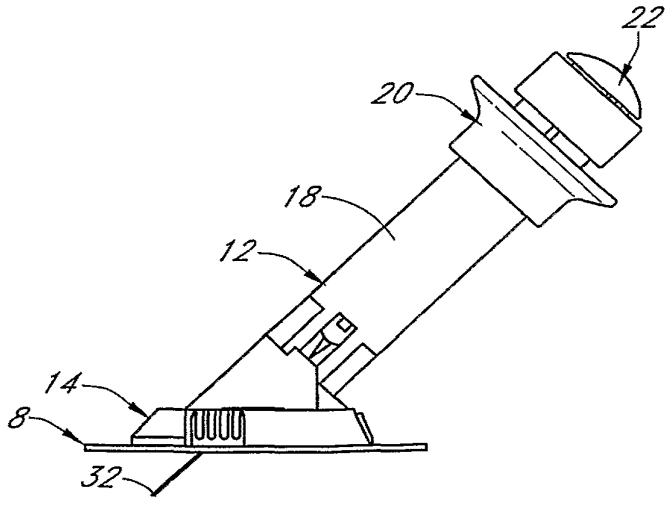


FIG. 8D

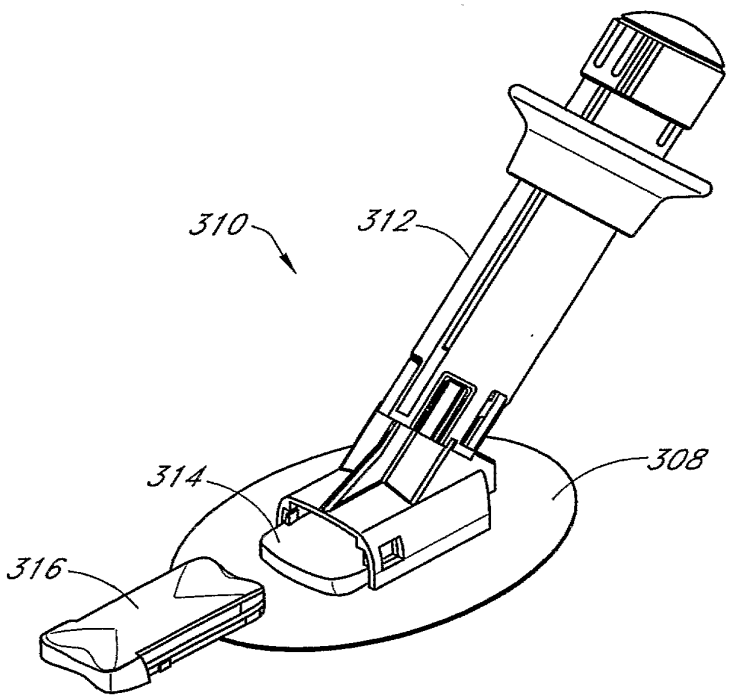


FIG. 8E

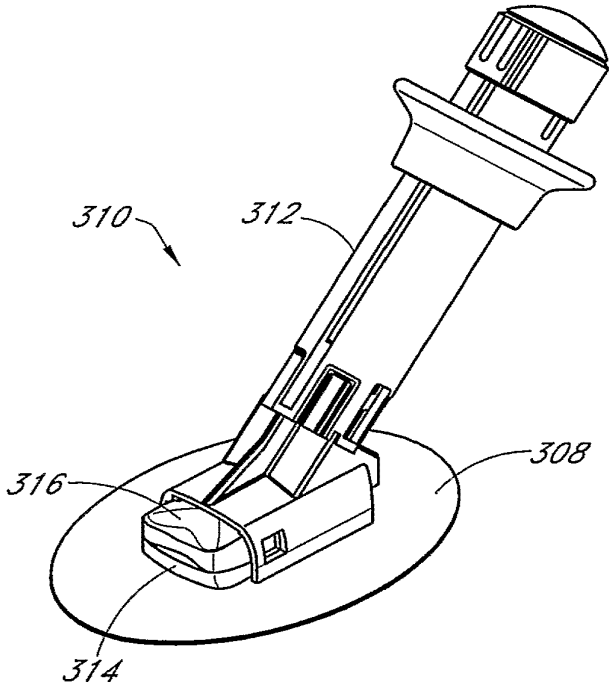


FIG. 8F

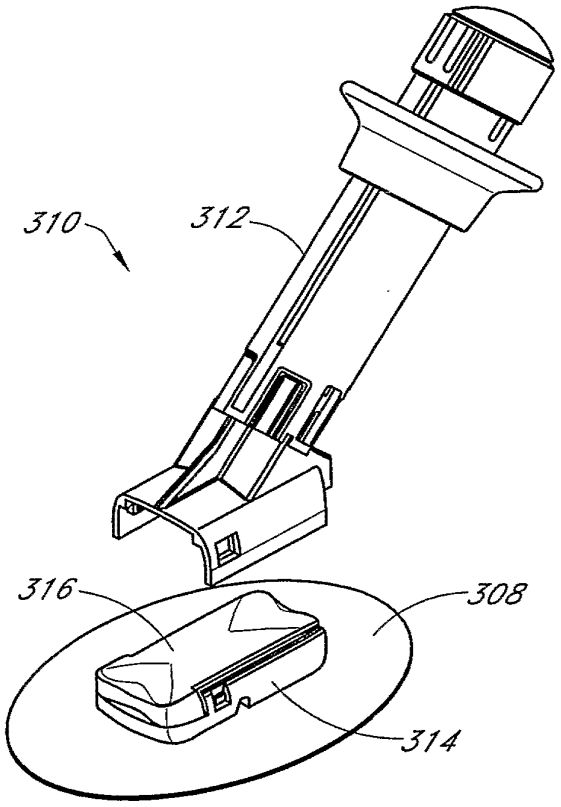


FIG. 8G

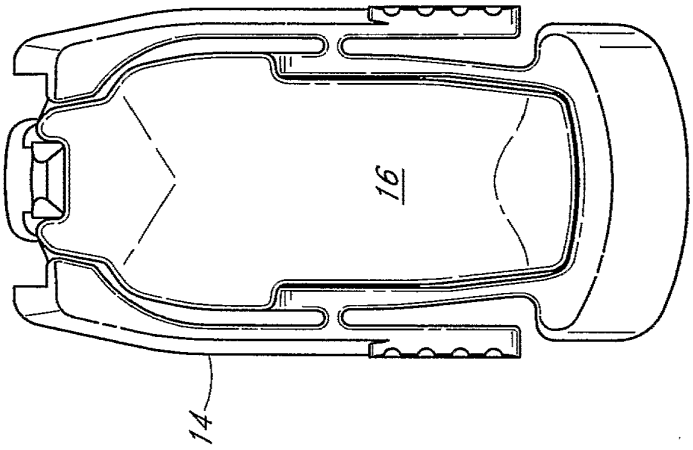


FIG. 8I

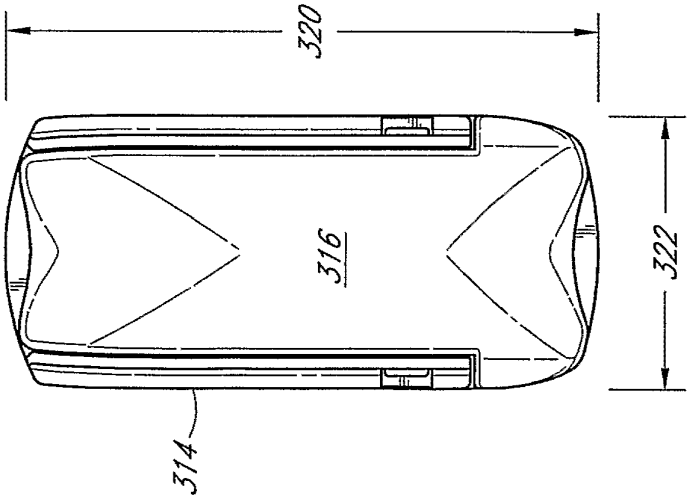


FIG. 8H

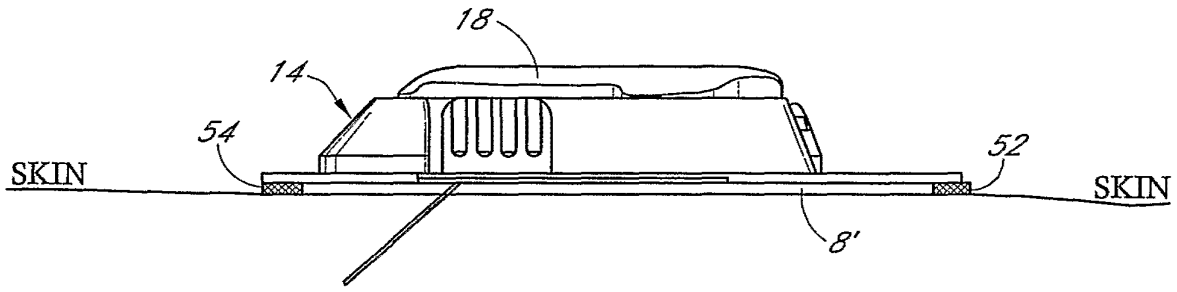


FIG. 9A

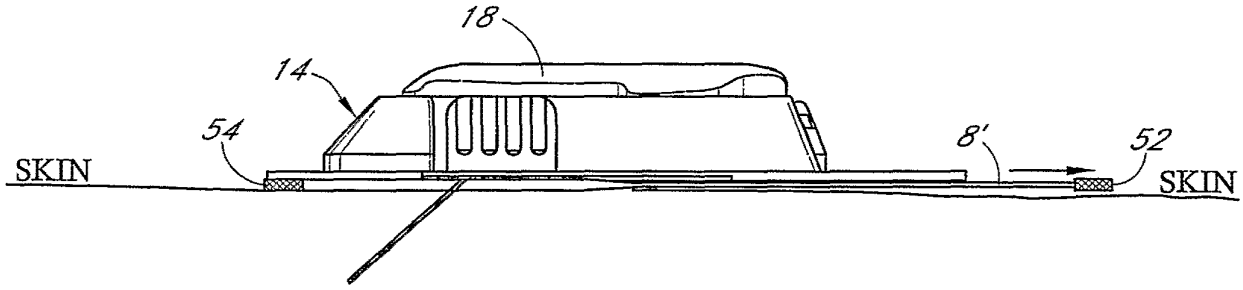


FIG. 9B

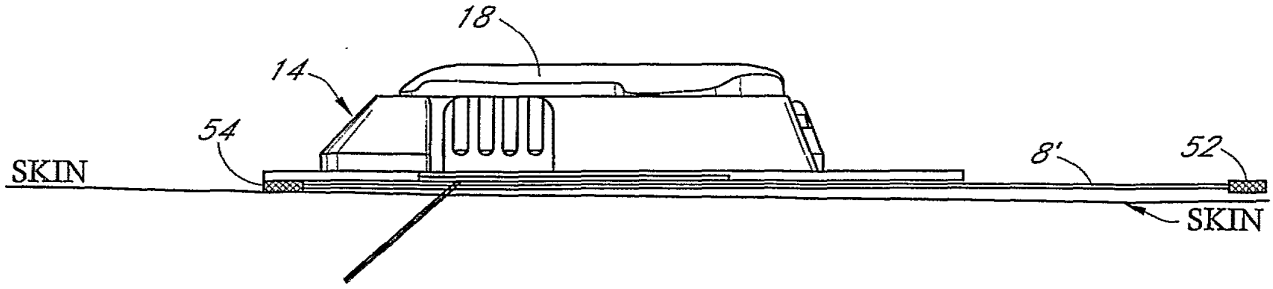


FIG. 9C

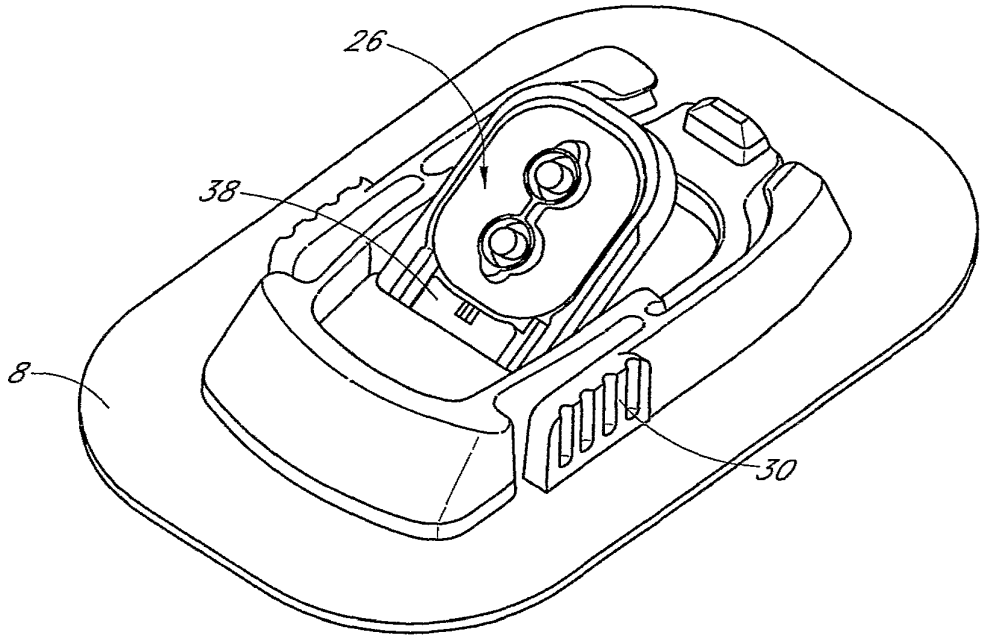


FIG. 10A

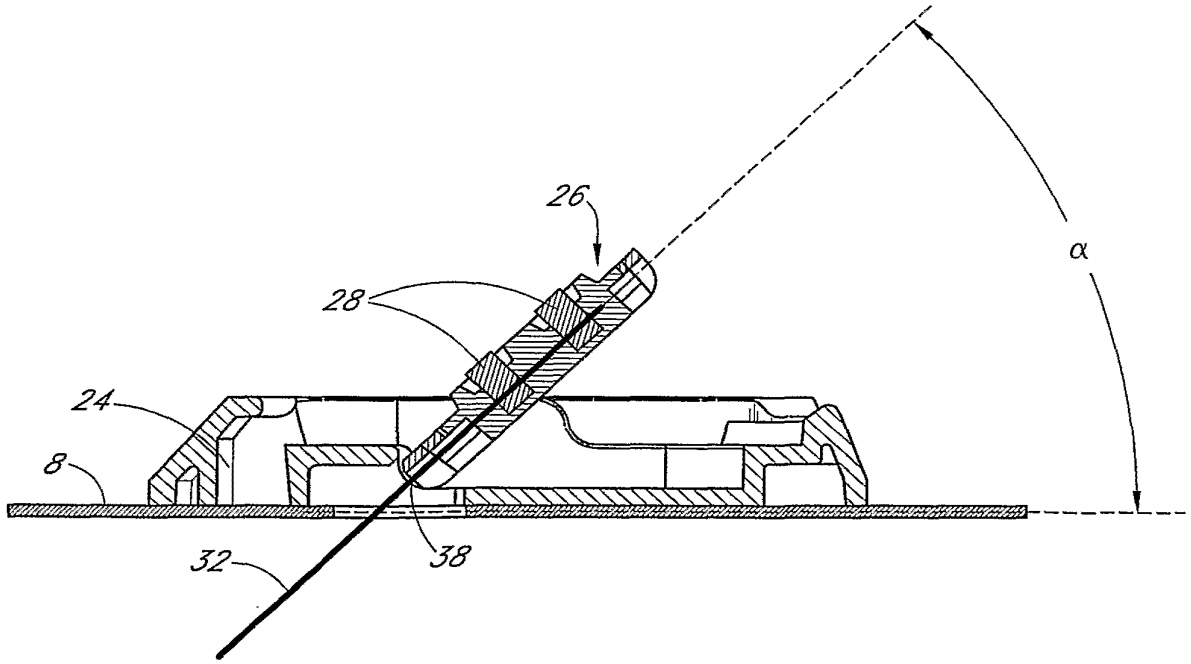


FIG. 10B

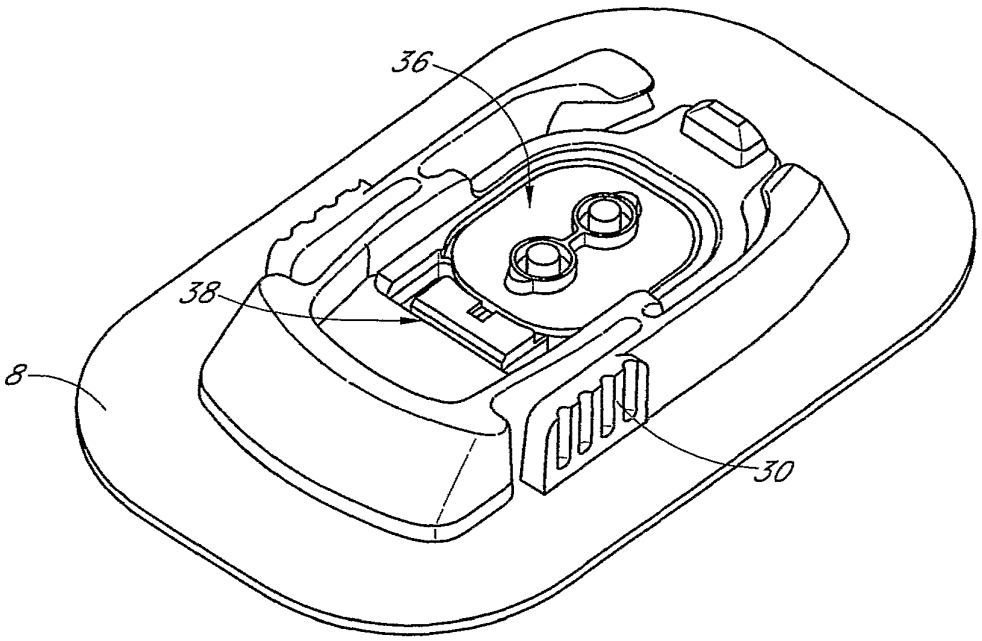


FIG. 11A

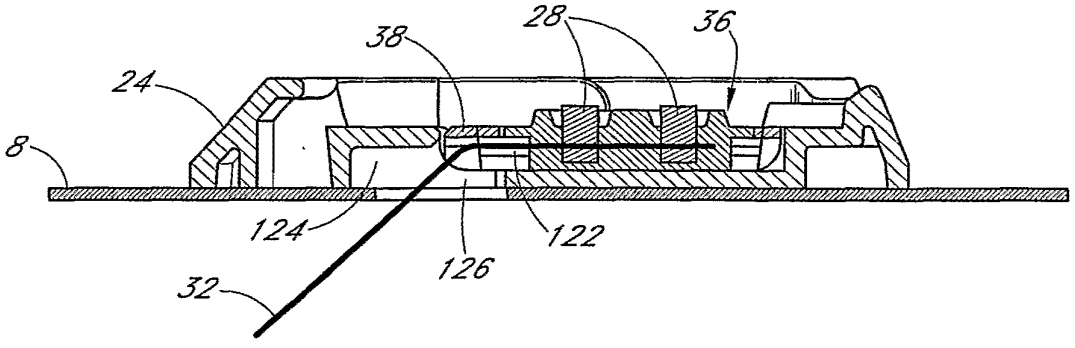


FIG. 11B

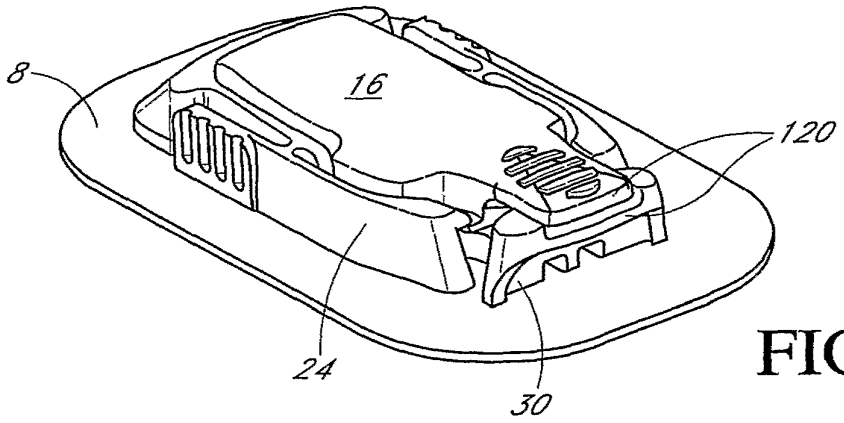


FIG. 12A

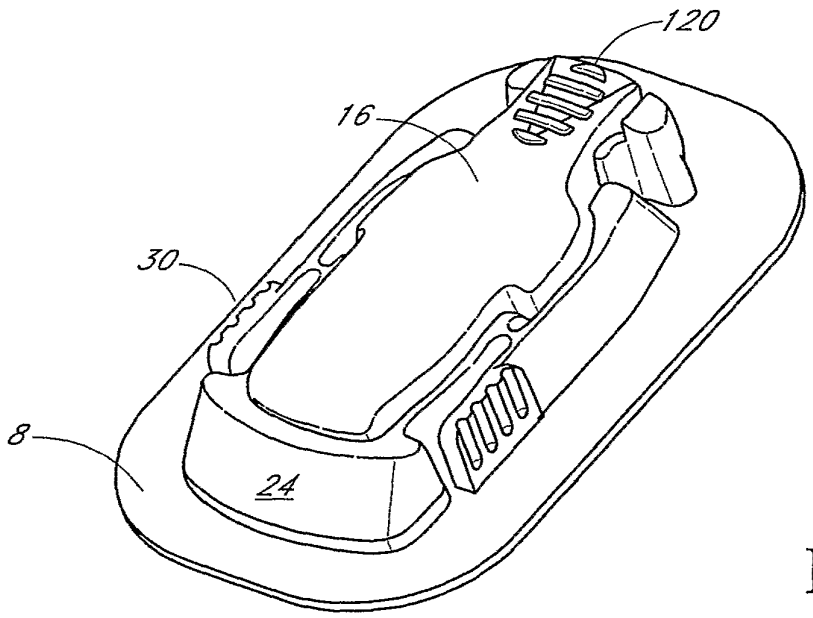


FIG. 12B

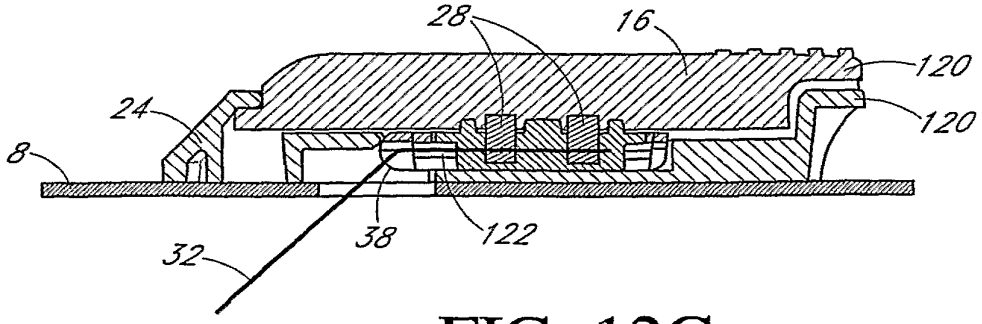


FIG. 12C

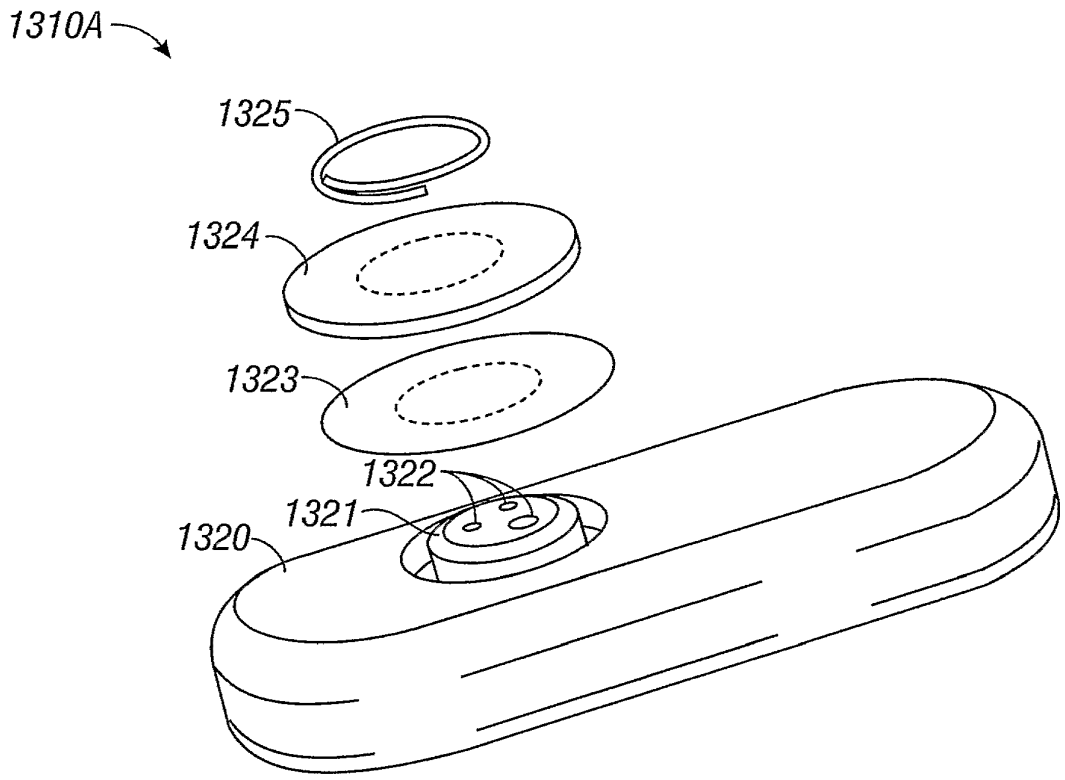


FIG. 13

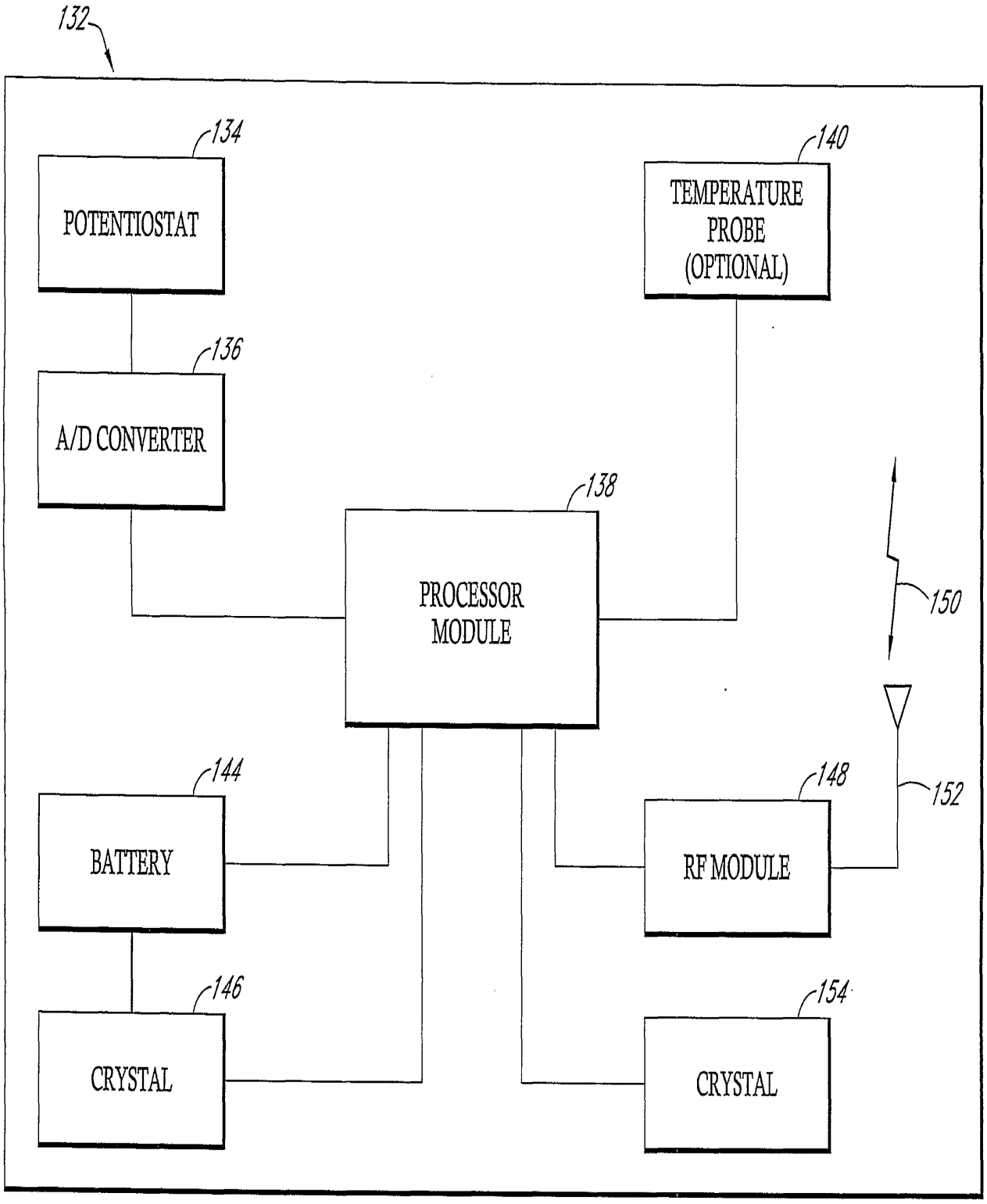

132
134
POTENTIOSTAT
136
A/D CONVERTER
138
PROCESSOR MODULE
140
TEMPERATURE PROBE (OPTIONAL)
144
BATTERY
146
CRYSTAL
148
RF MODULE
150
152
154
CRYSTAL

FIG. 14A

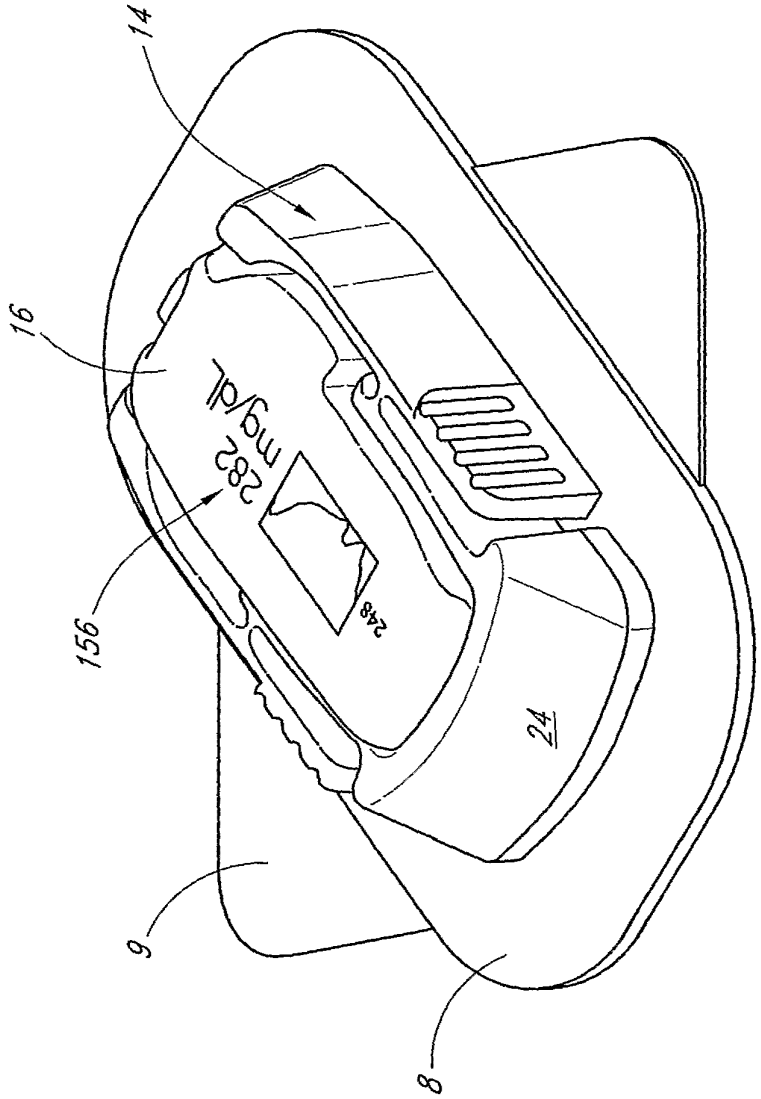


FIG. 14B

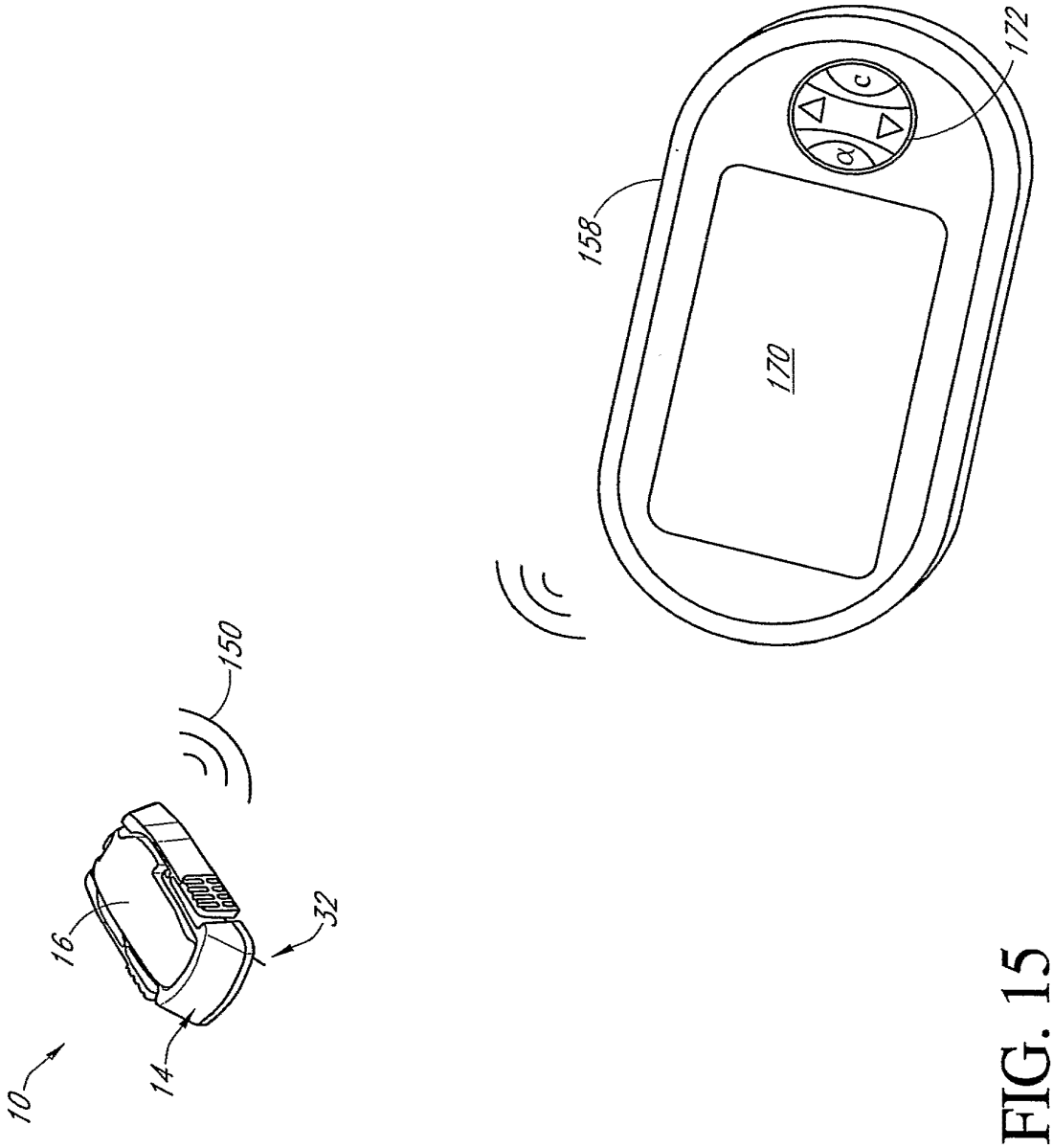


FIG. 15

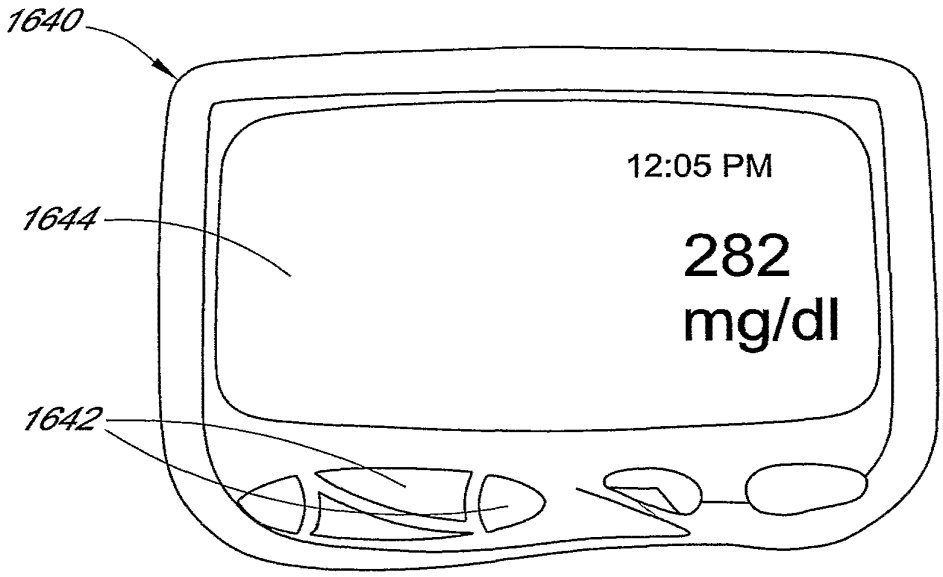


FIG. 16A

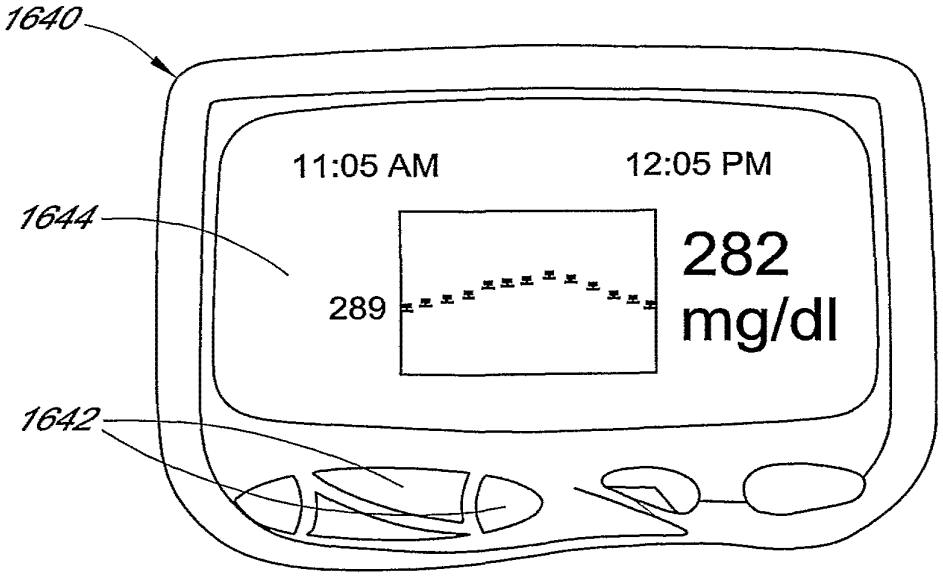


FIG. 16B

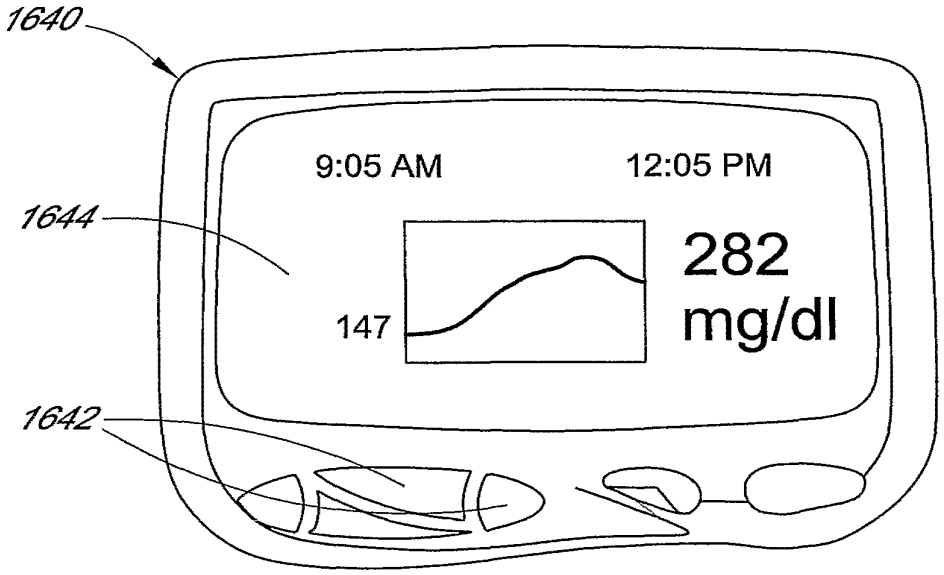


FIG. 16C

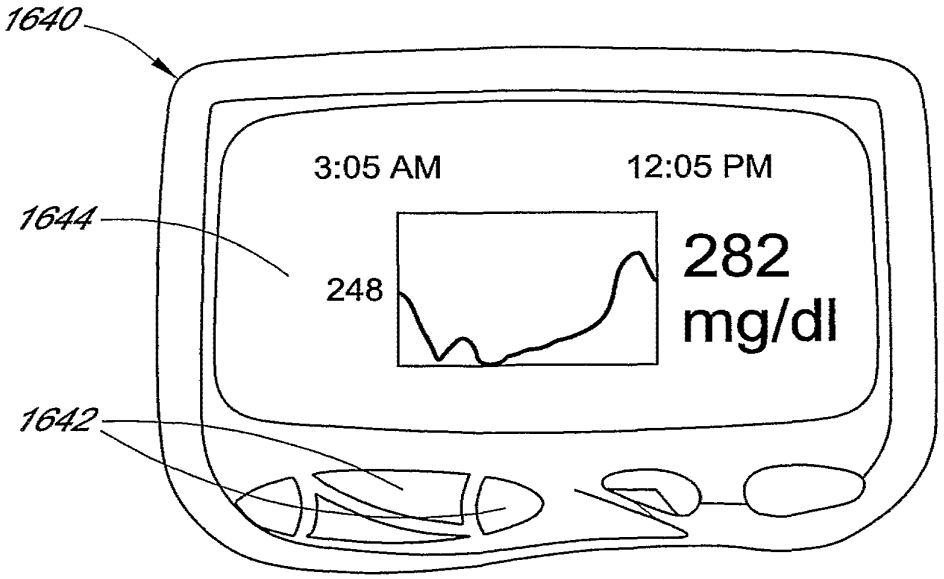


FIG. 16D

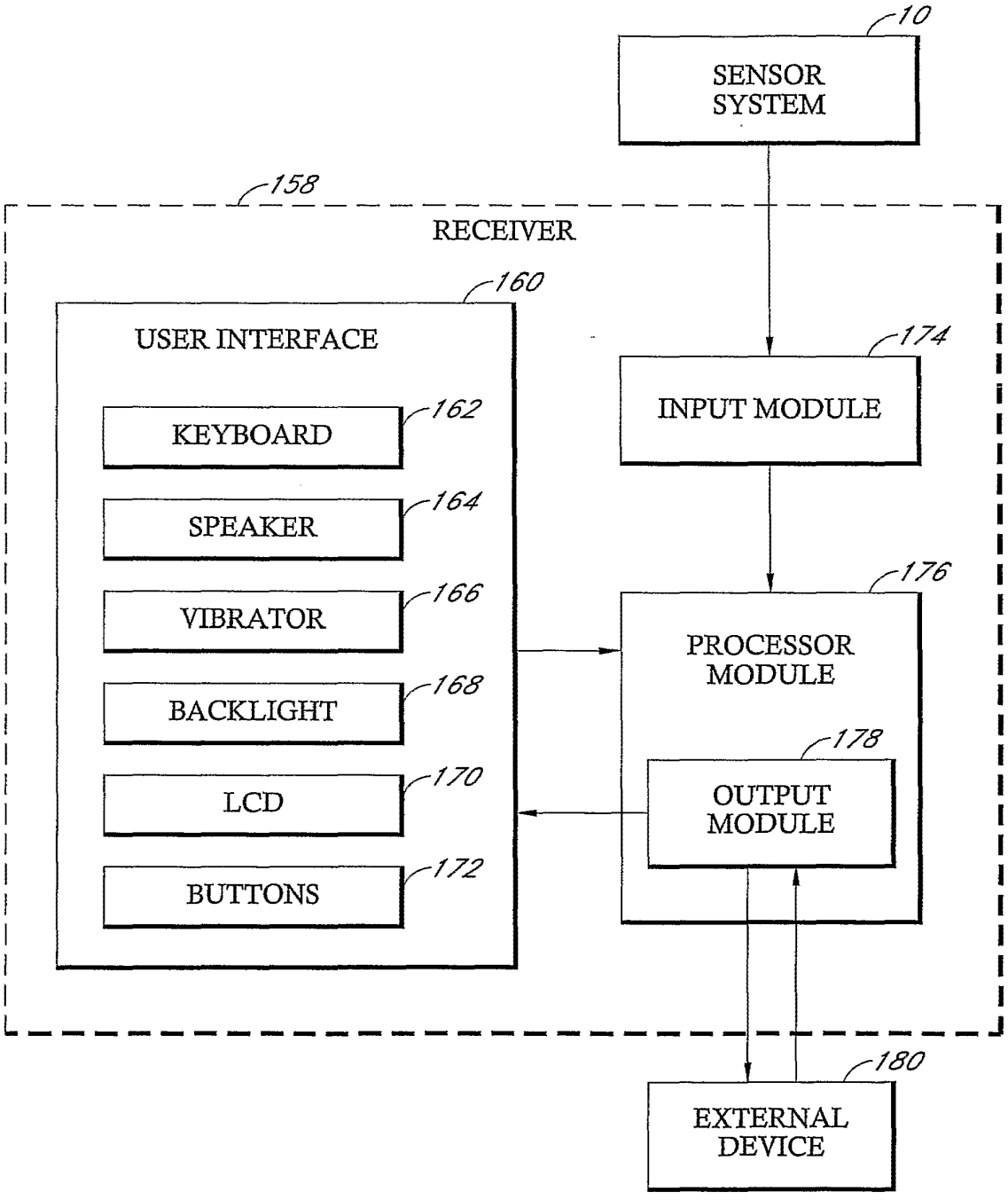

10
SENSOR SYSTEM
158
RECEIVER
160
USER INTERFACE
162
KEYBOARD
164
SPEAKER
166
VIBRATOR
168
BACKLIGHT
170
LCD
172
BUTTONS
174
INPUT MODULE
176
PROCESSOR MODULE
178
OUTPUT MODULE
180
EXTERNAL DEVICE

FIG. 17A

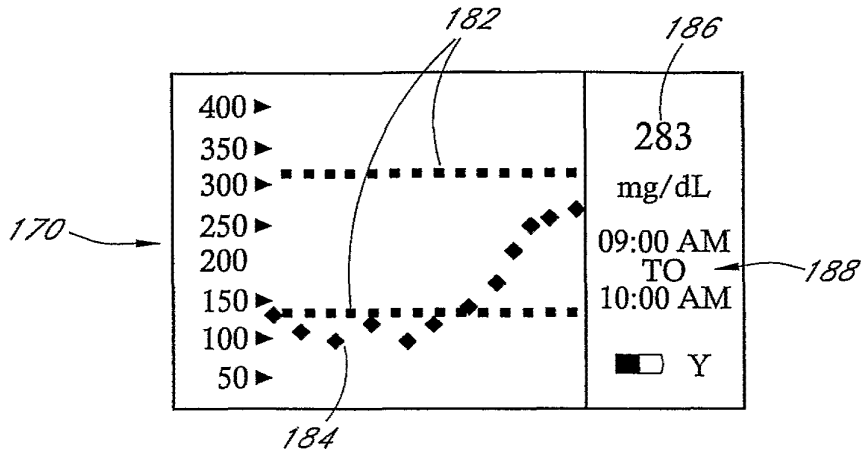


FIG. 17B

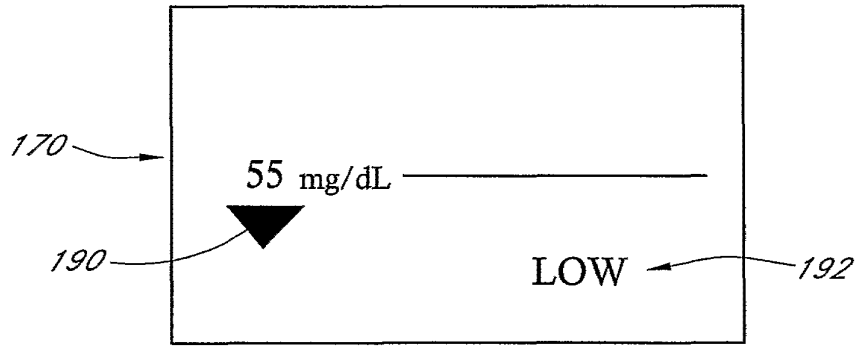


FIG. 17C

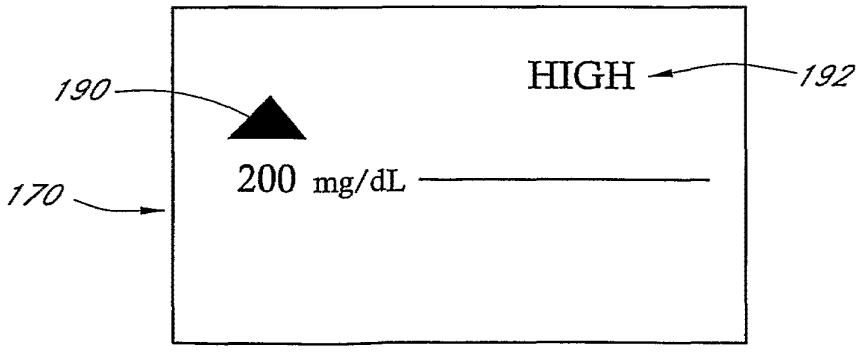


FIG. 17D

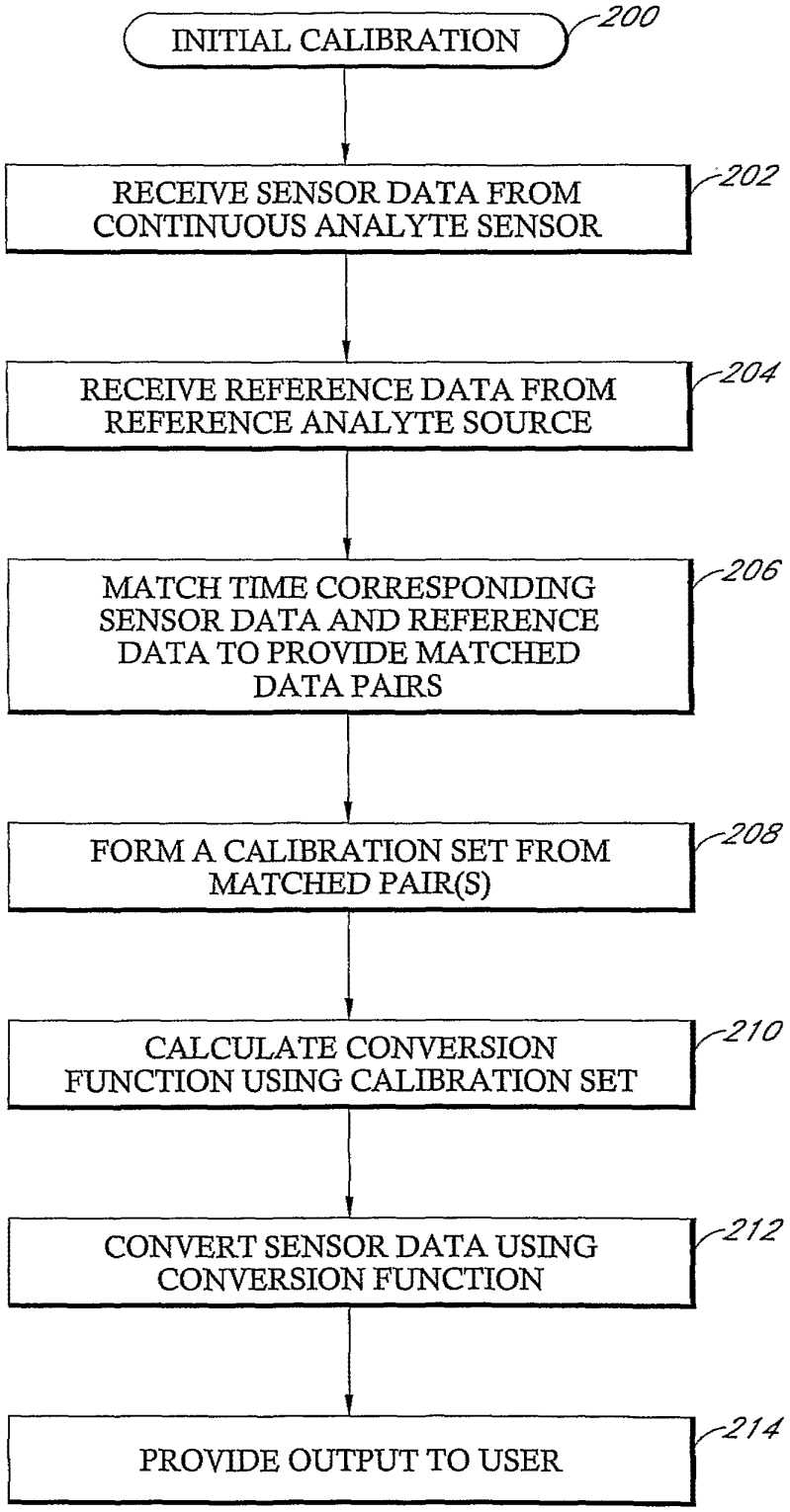

INITIAL CALIBRATION
200
RECEIVE SENSOR DATA FROM CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR
202
RECEIVE REFERENCE DATA FROM REFERENCE ANALYTE SOURCE
204
MATCH TIME CORRESPONDING SENSOR DATA AND REFERENCE DATA TO PROVIDE MATCHED DATA PAIRS
206
FORM A CALIBRATION SET FROM MATCHED PAIR(S)
208
CALCULATE CONVERSION FUNCTION USING CALIBRATION SET
210
CONVERT SENSOR DATA USING CONVERSION FUNCTION
212
PROVIDE OUTPUT TO USER
214

FIG. 18A

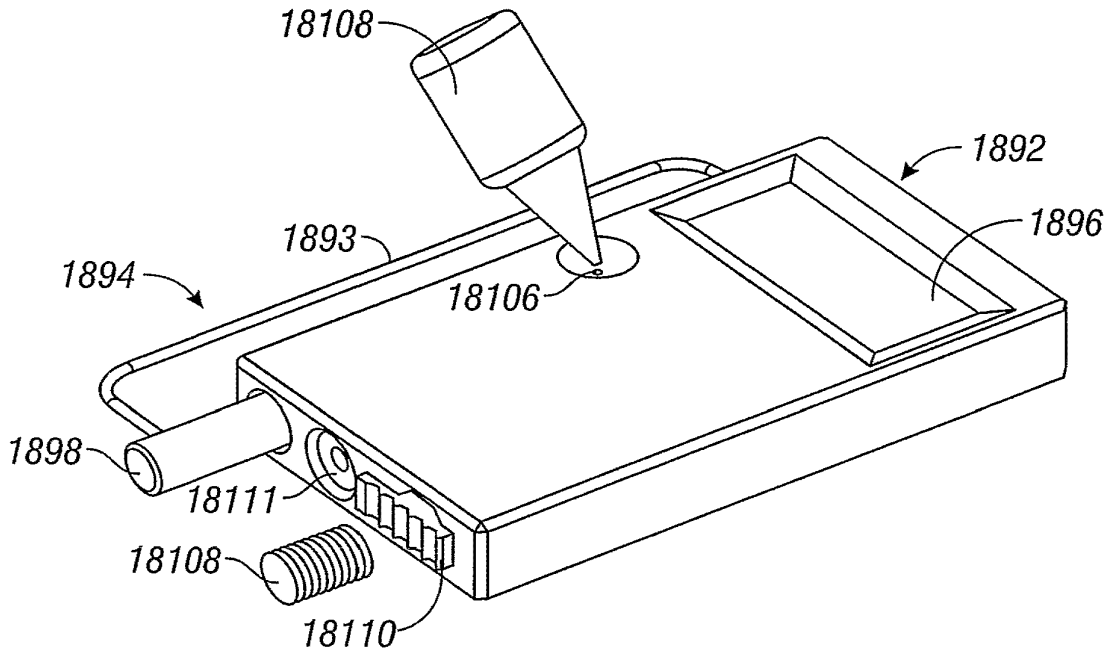


FIG. 18B

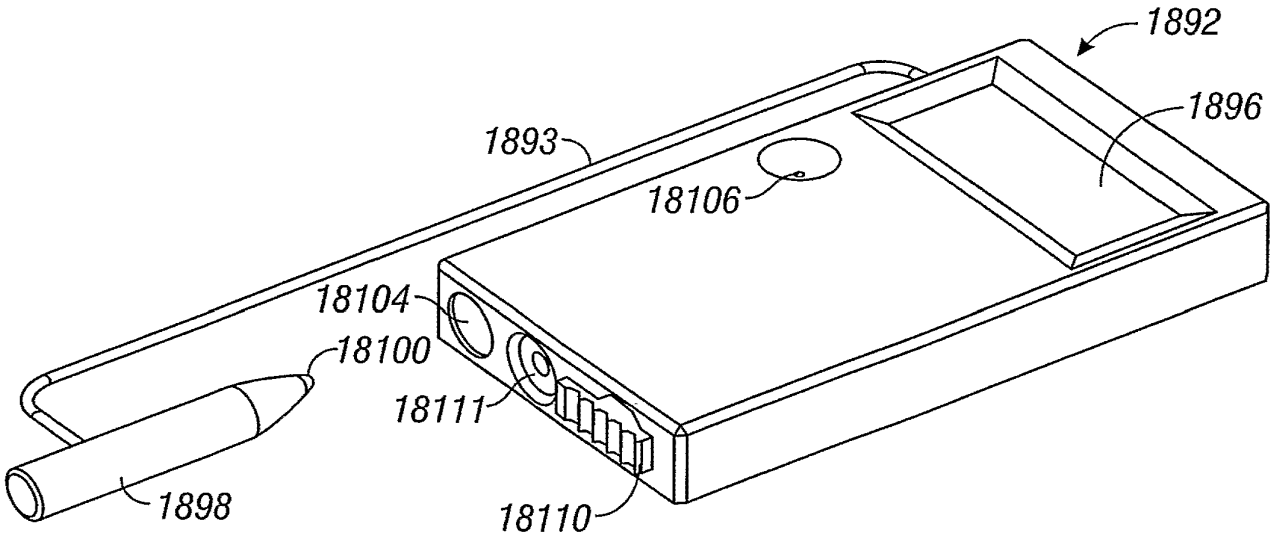


FIG. 18C

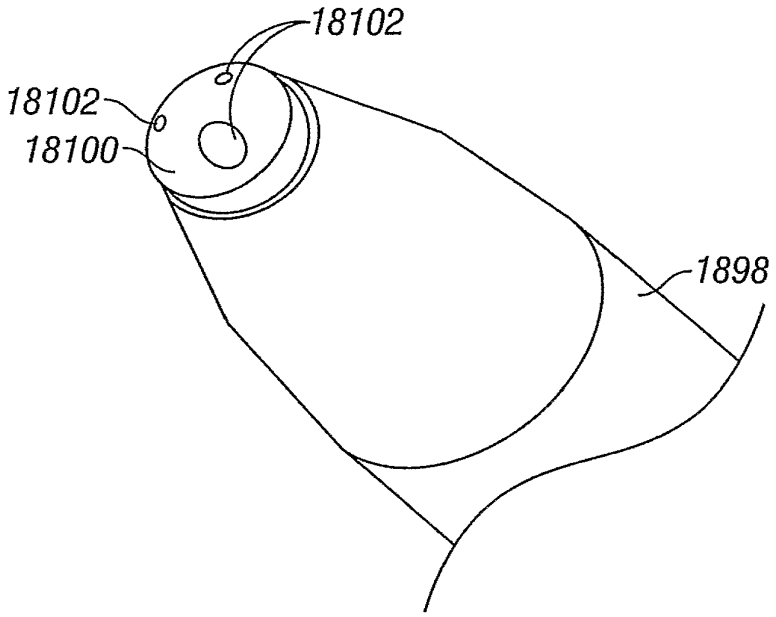


FIG. 18D

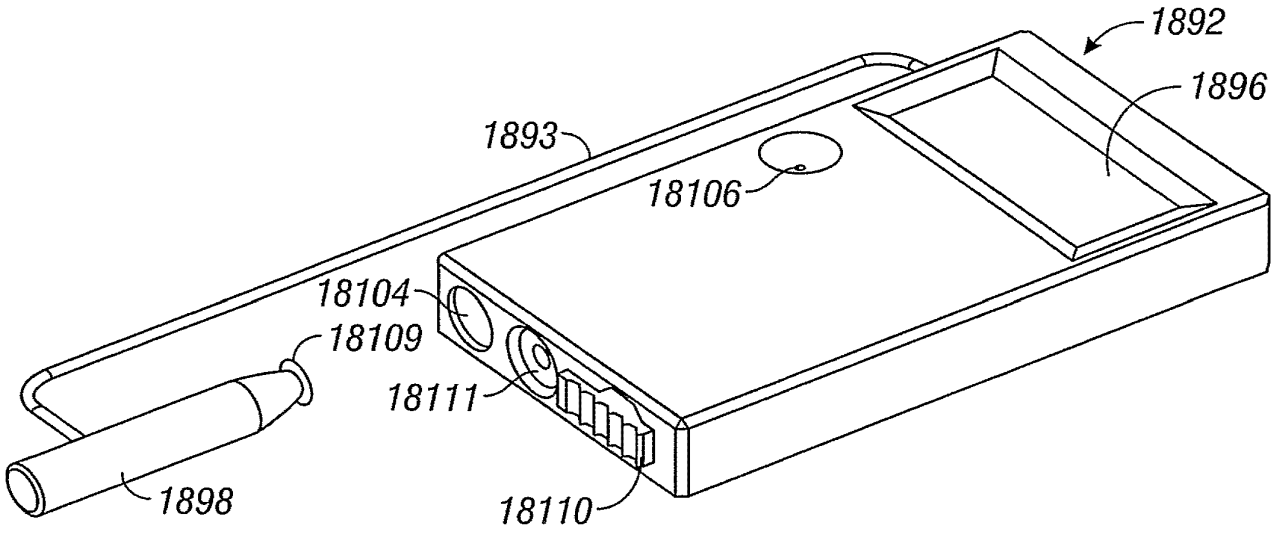


FIG. 18E

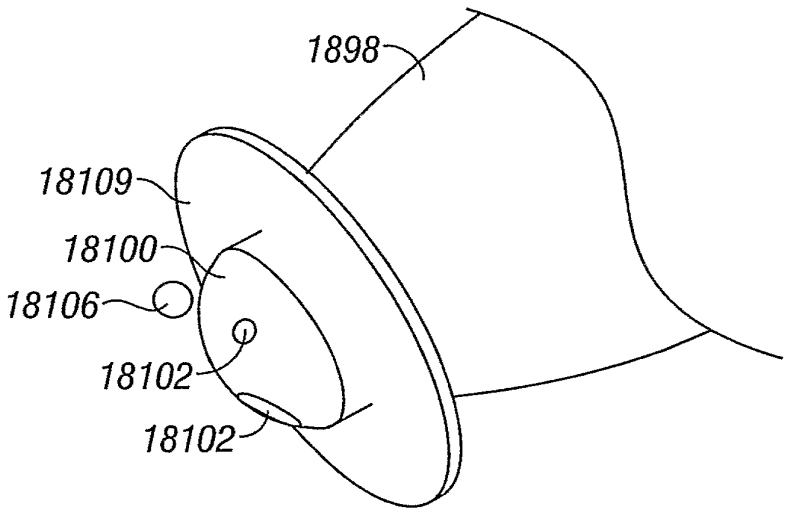


FIG. 18F

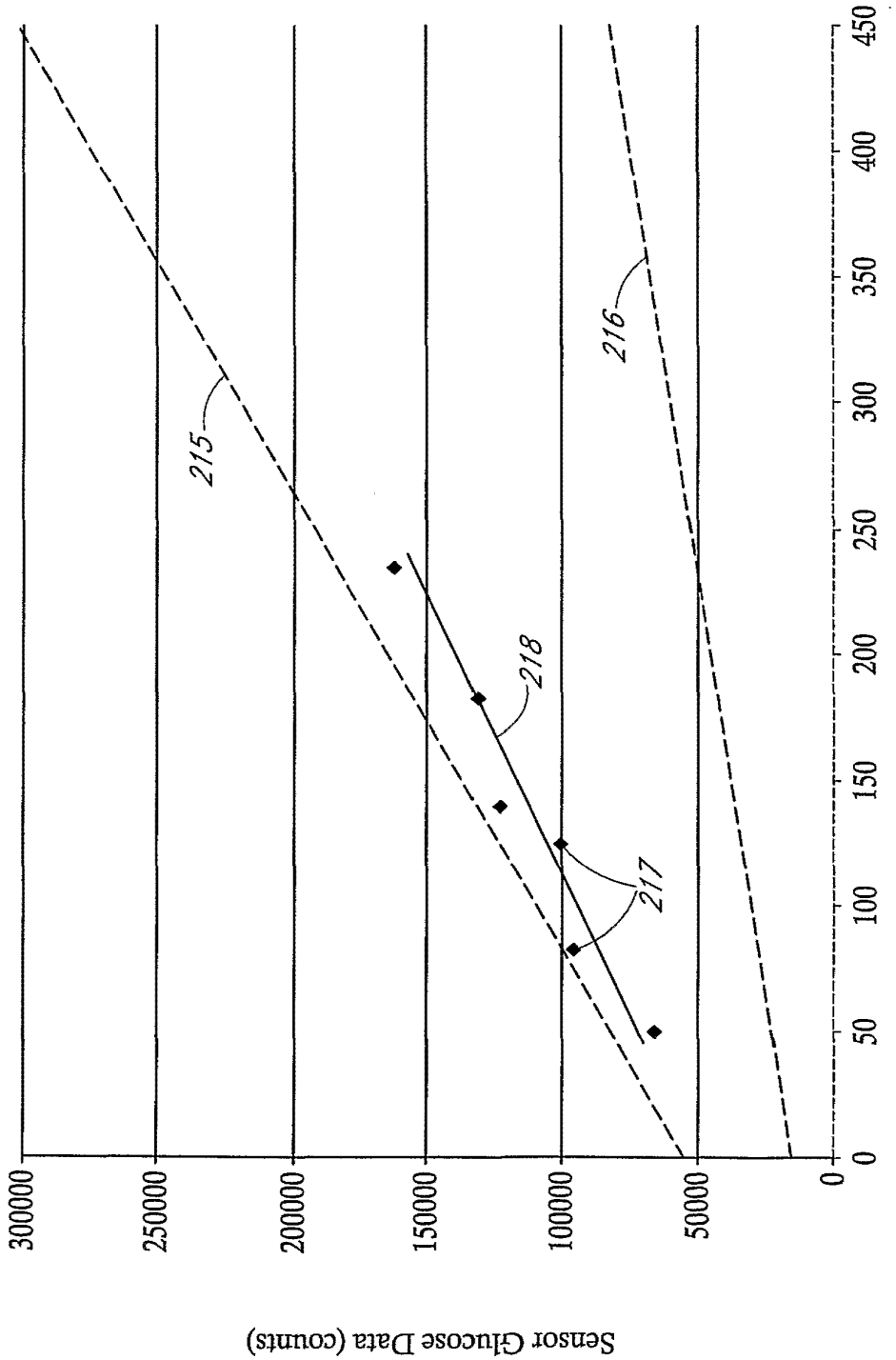

Sensor Glucose Data (counts)
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
Reference Glucose Data (mg/dL)
215
216
217
218

FIG. 18G

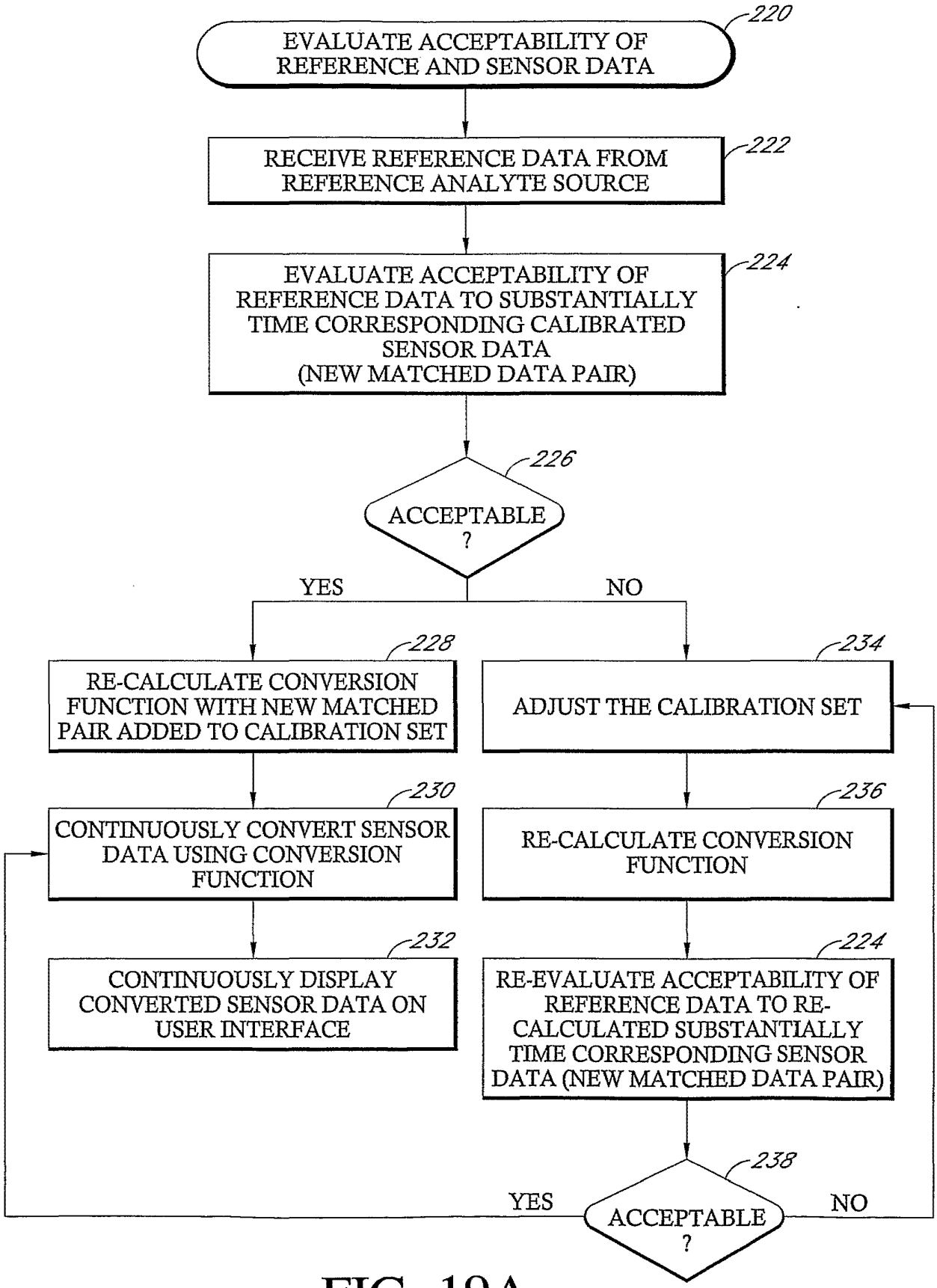

220
EVALUATE ACCEPTABILITY OF REFERENCE AND SENSOR DATA
222
RECEIVE REFERENCE DATA FROM REFERENCE ANALYTE SOURCE
224
EVALUATE ACCEPTABILITY OF REFERENCE DATA TO SUBSTANTIALLY TIME CORRESPONDING CALIBRATED SENSOR DATA (NEW MATCHED DATA PAIR)
226
ACCEPTABLE ?
YES
NO
228
RE-CALCULATE CONVERSION FUNCTION WITH NEW MATCHED PAIR ADDED TO CALIBRATION SET
230
CONTINUOUSLY CONVERT SENSOR DATA USING CONVERSION FUNCTION
232
CONTINUOUSLY DISPLAY CONVERTED SENSOR DATA ON USER INTERFACE
234
ADJUST THE CALIBRATION SET
236
RE-CALCULATE CONVERSION FUNCTION
224
RE-EVALUATE ACCEPTABILITY OF REFERENCE DATA TO RE-CALCULATED SUBSTANTIALLY TIME CORRESPONDING SENSOR DATA (NEW MATCHED DATA PAIR)
238
ACCEPTABLE ?
YES
NO

FIG. 19A

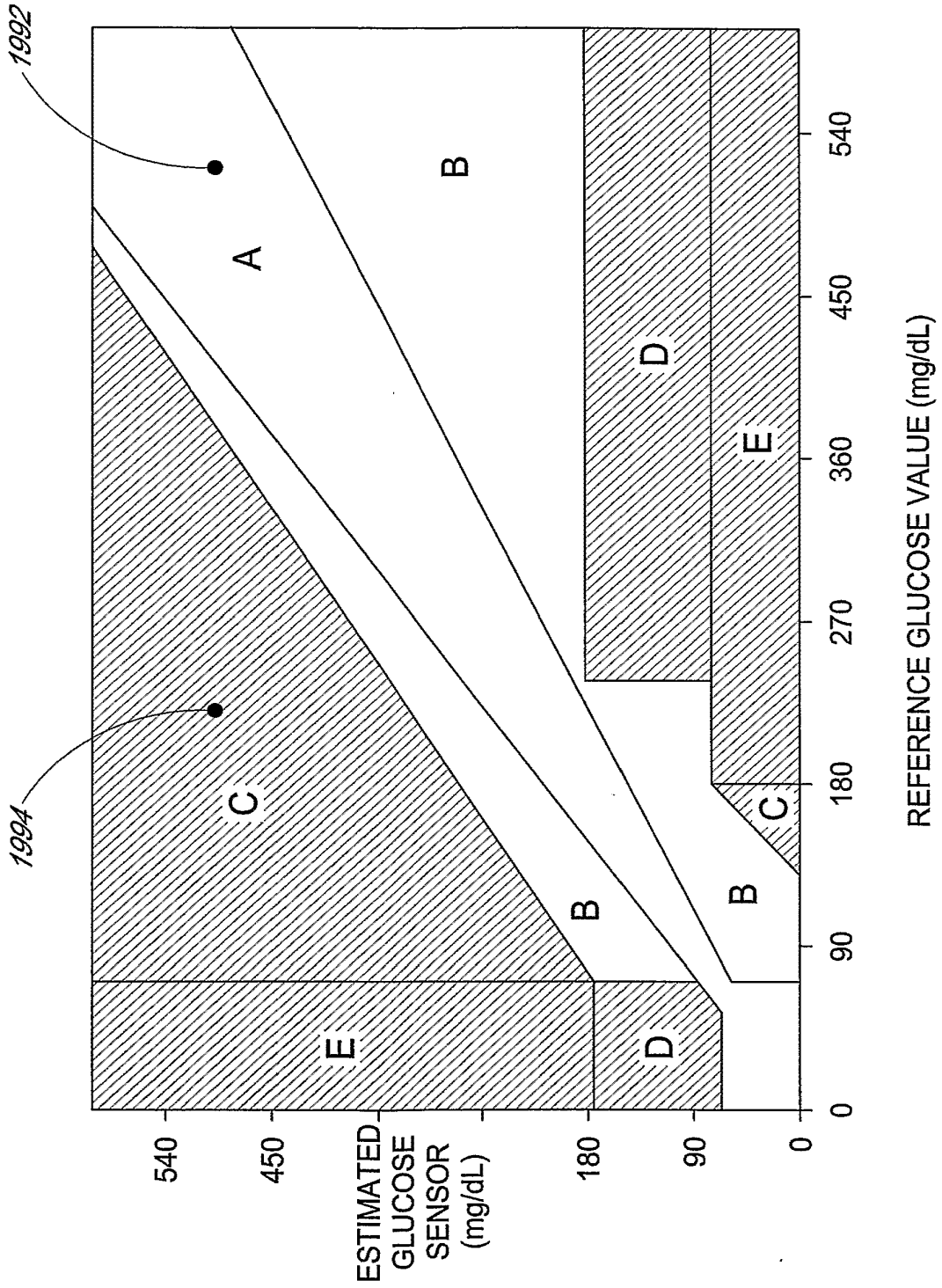

1992
1994
A
B
C
D
E
ESTIMATED GLUCOSE SENSOR (mg/dL)
0
90
180
450
540
REFERENCE GLUCOSE VALUE (mg/dL)
0
90
180
270
360
450
540

FIG. 19B

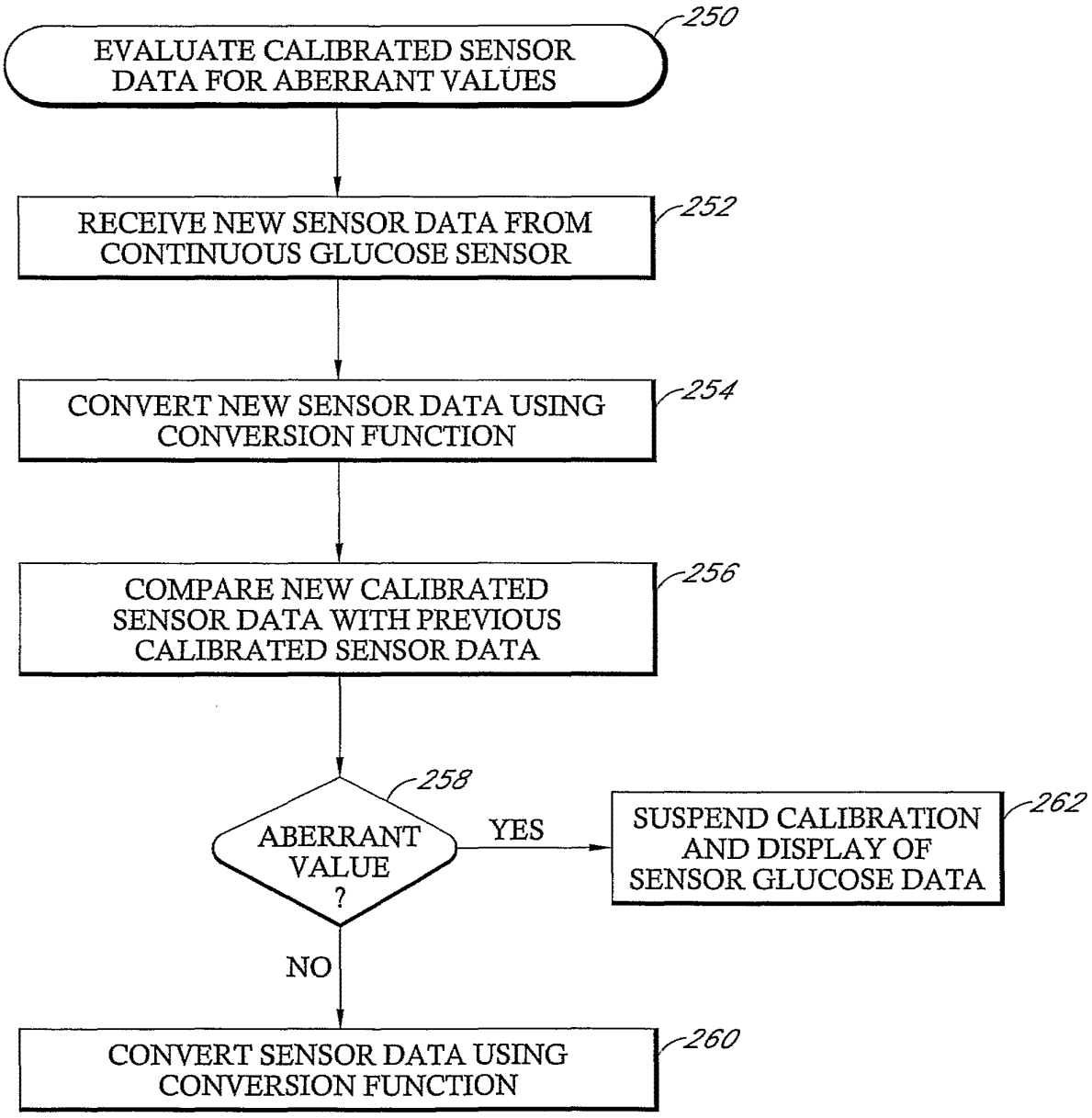

250
EVALUATE CALIBRATED SENSOR DATA FOR ABERRANT VALUES
252
RECEIVE NEW SENSOR DATA FROM CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE SENSOR
254
CONVERT NEW SENSOR DATA USING CONVERSION FUNCTION
256
COMPARE NEW CALIBRATED SENSOR DATA WITH PREVIOUS CALIBRATED SENSOR DATA
258
ABERRANT VALUE ?
YES
262
SUSPEND CALIBRATION AND DISPLAY OF SENSOR GLUCOSE DATA
NO
260
CONVERT SENSOR DATA USING CONVERSION FUNCTION

FIG. 20

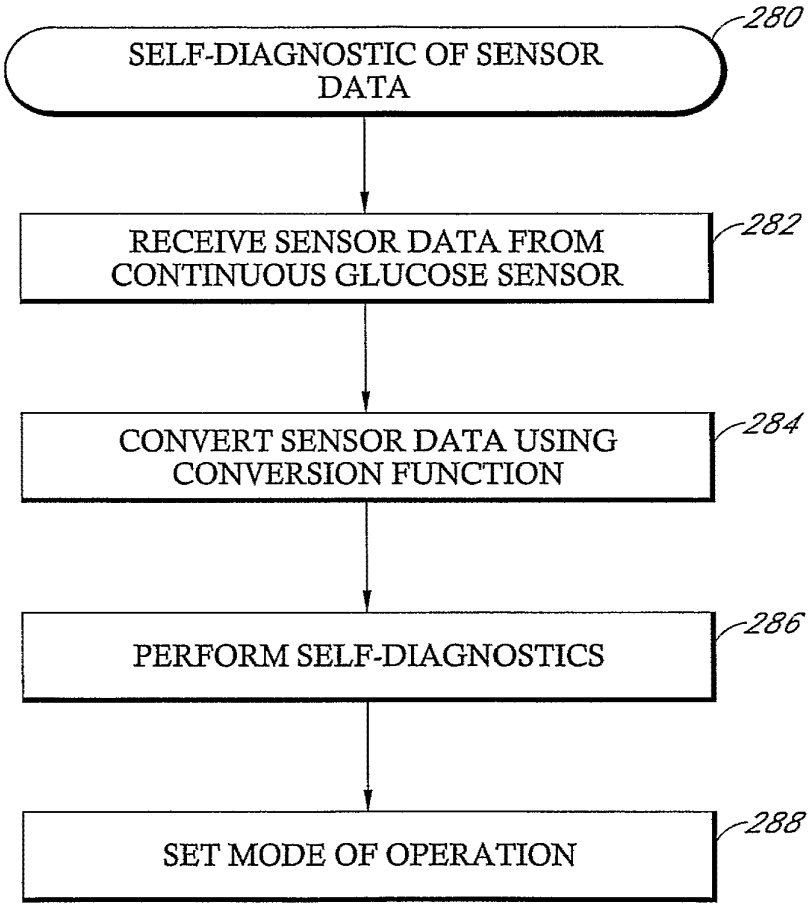

280
SELF-DIAGNOSTIC OF SENSOR DATA
282
RECEIVE SENSOR DATA FROM CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE SENSOR
284
CONVERT SENSOR DATA USING CONVERSION FUNCTION
286
PERFORM SELF-DIAGNOSTICS
288
SET MODE OF OPERATION

FIG. 21

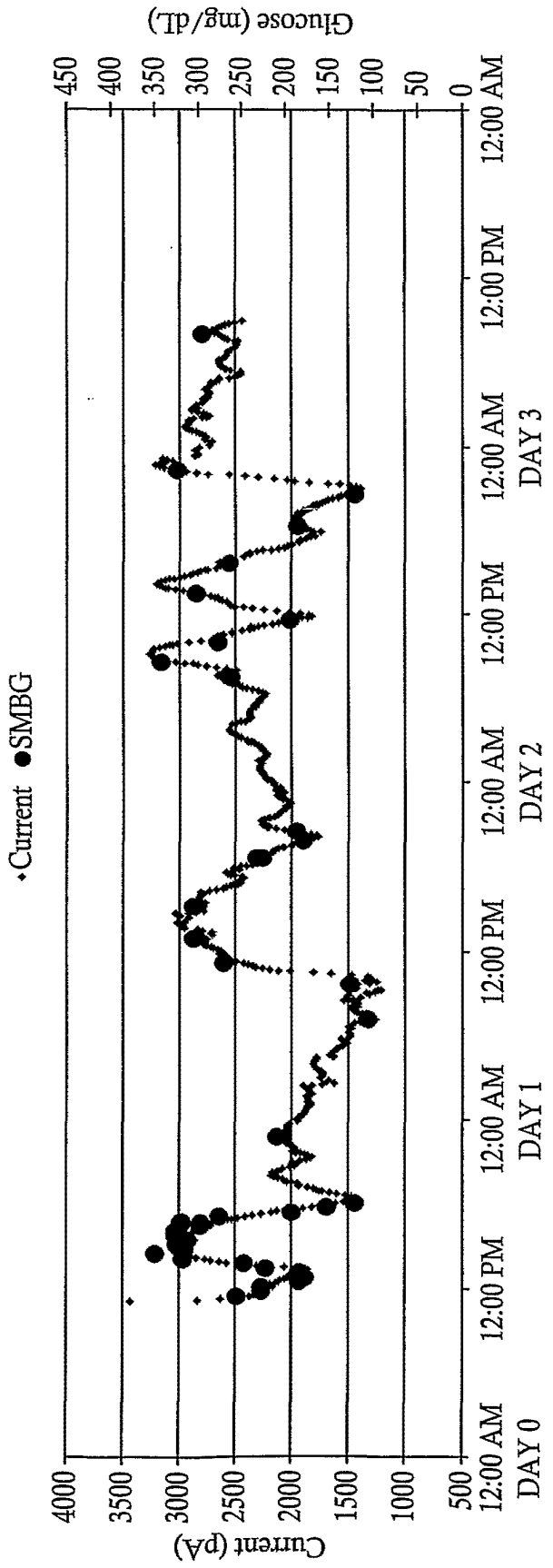

Glucose (mg/dL)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Current (pA)
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
•Current ●SMBG
12:00 AM
DAY 0
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 1
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 2
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 3
12:00 PM
12:00 AM

FIG. 22A

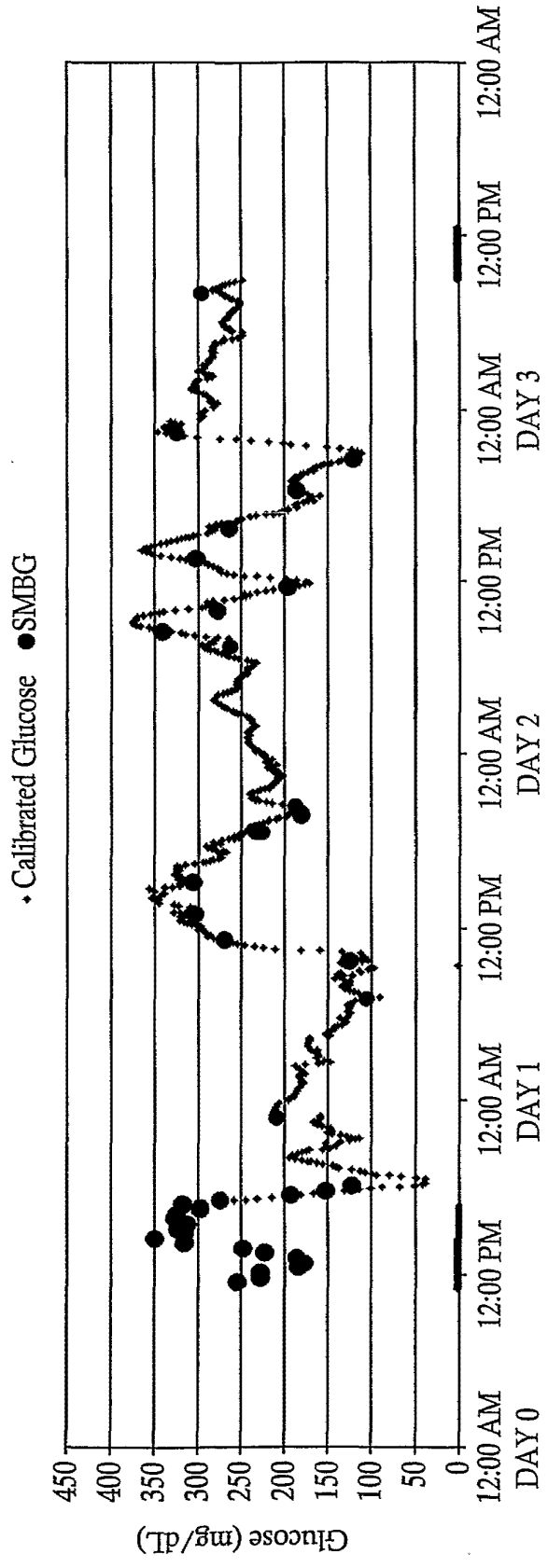

Calibrated Glucose
SMBG
Glucose (mg/dL)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
12:00 AM
DAY 0
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 1
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 2
12:00 PM
12:00 AM
DAY 3
12:00 PM
12:00 AM

FIG. 22B

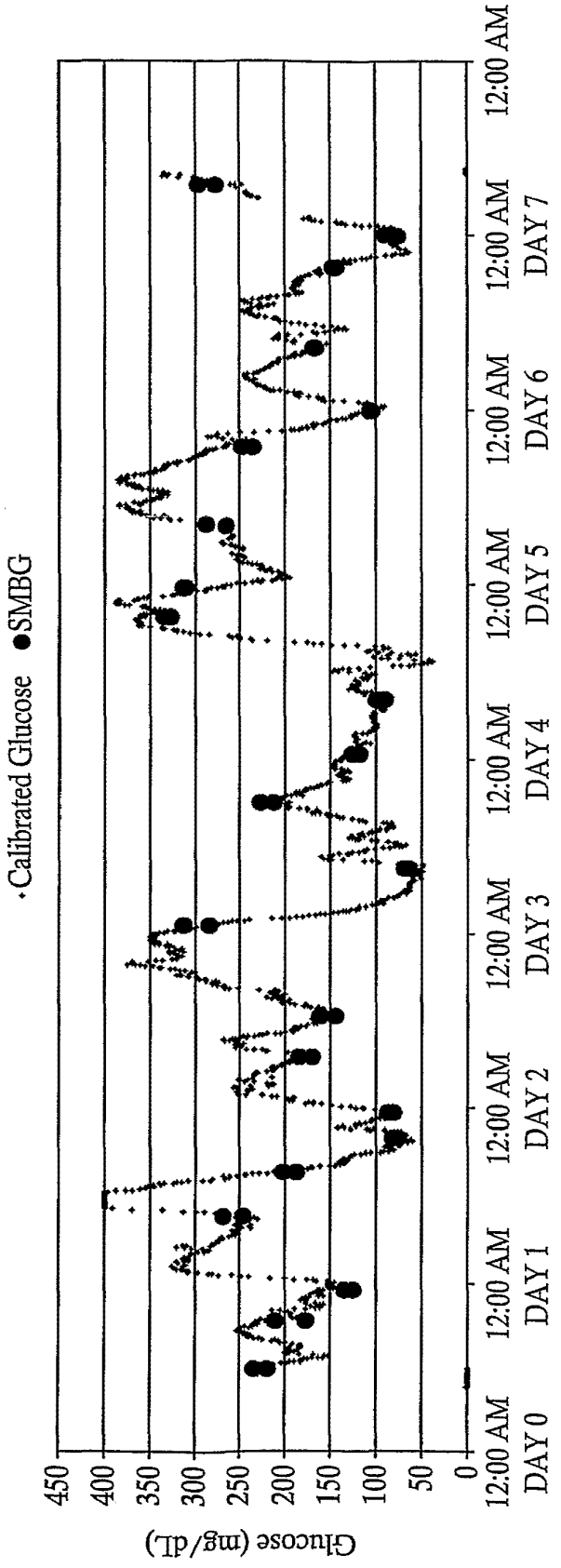

Calibrated Glucose
SMBG
Glucose (mg/dL)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
12:00 AM DAY 0
12:00 AM DAY 1
12:00 AM DAY 2
12:00 AM DAY 3
12:00 AM DAY 4
12:00 AM DAY 5
12:00 AM DAY 6
12:00 AM DAY 7
12:00 AM

FIG. 23A

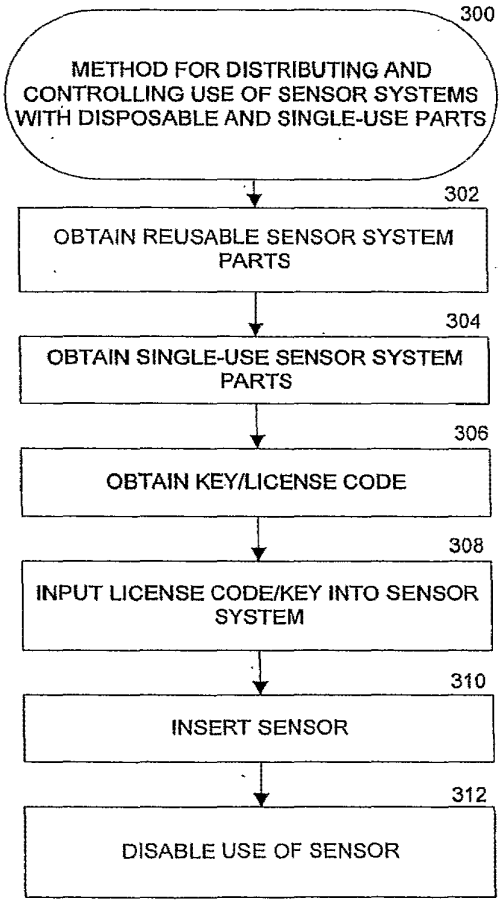

300
METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTING AND CONTROLLING USE OF SENSOR SYSTEMS WITH DISPOSABLE AND SINGLE-USE PARTS
302
OBTAIN REUSABLE SENSOR SYSTEM PARTS
304
OBTAIN SINGLE-USE SENSOR SYSTEM PARTS
306
OBTAIN KEY/LICENSE CODE
308
INPUT LICENSE CODE/KEY INTO SENSOR SYSTEM
310
INSERT SENSOR
312
DISABLE USE OF SENSOR

FIG. 23B

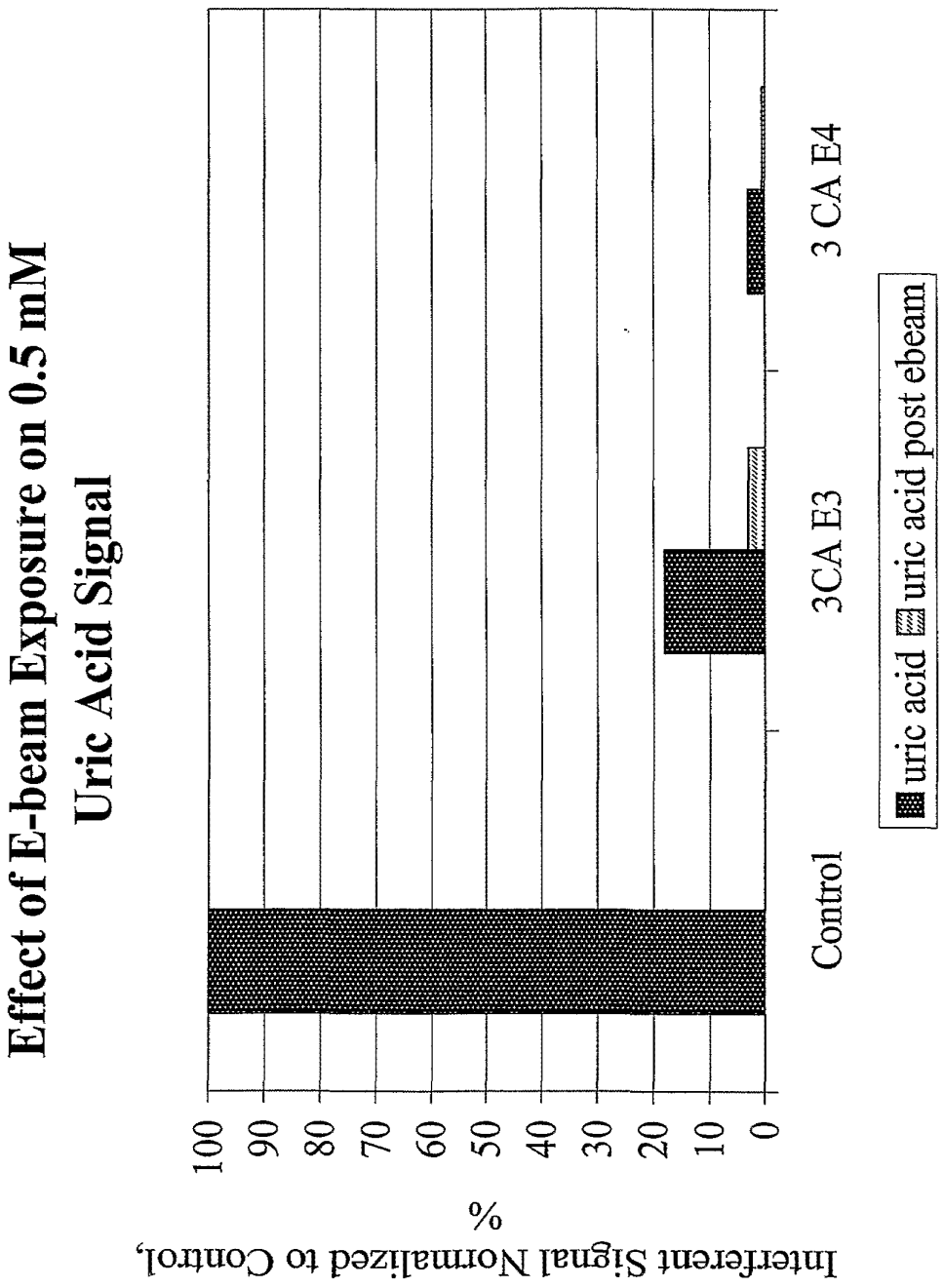

Effect of E-beam Exposure on 0.5 mM Uric Acid Signal
Interferent Signal Normalized to Control, %
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Control
3CA E3
3 CA E4
uric acid
uric acid post ebeam

FIG.24A

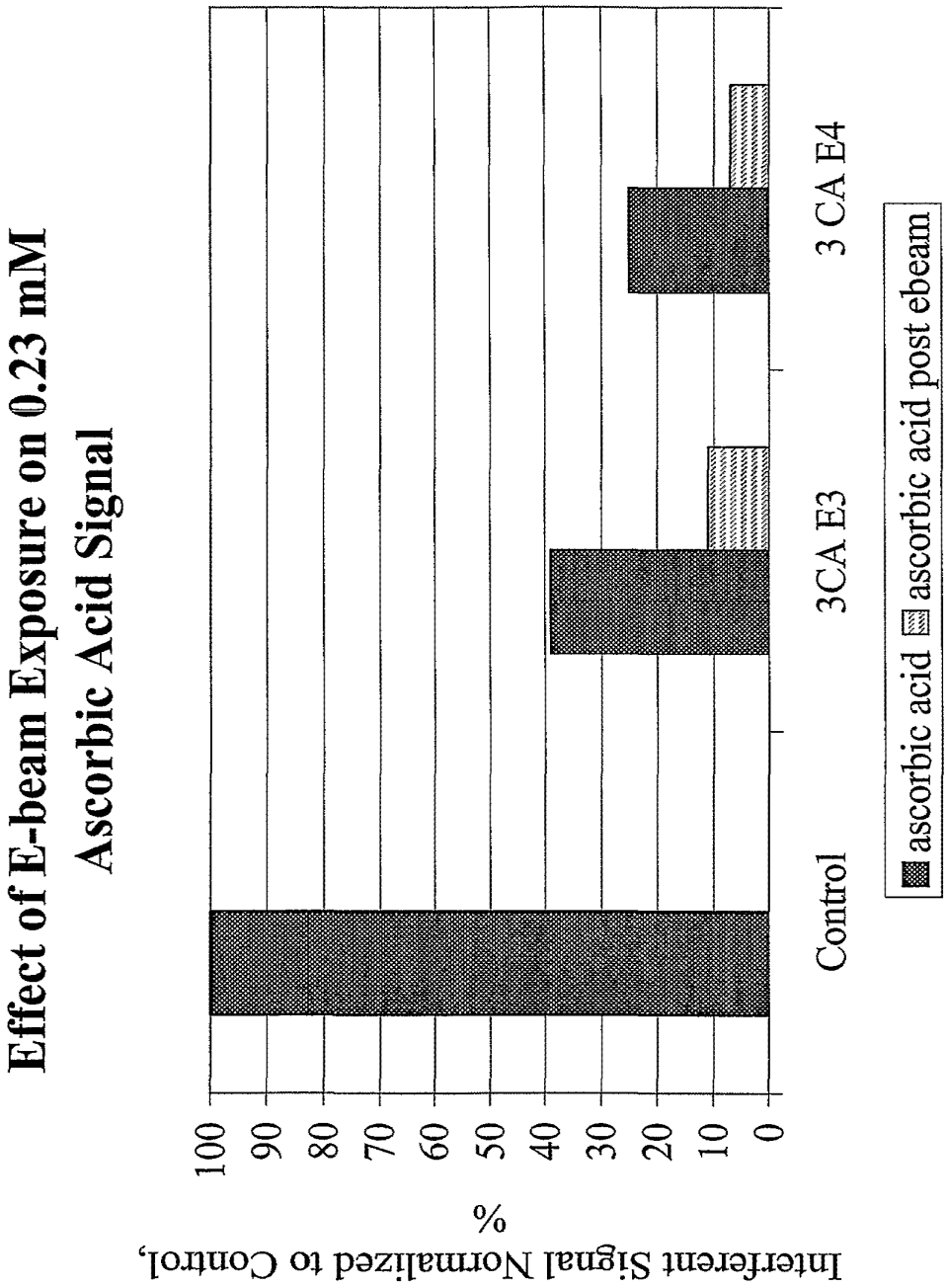

Effect of E-beam Exposure on 0.23 mM Ascorbic Acid Signal
Interferent Signal Normalized to Control, %
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Control
3CA E3
3 CA E4
ascorbic acid
ascorbic acid post ebeam

FIG. 24B

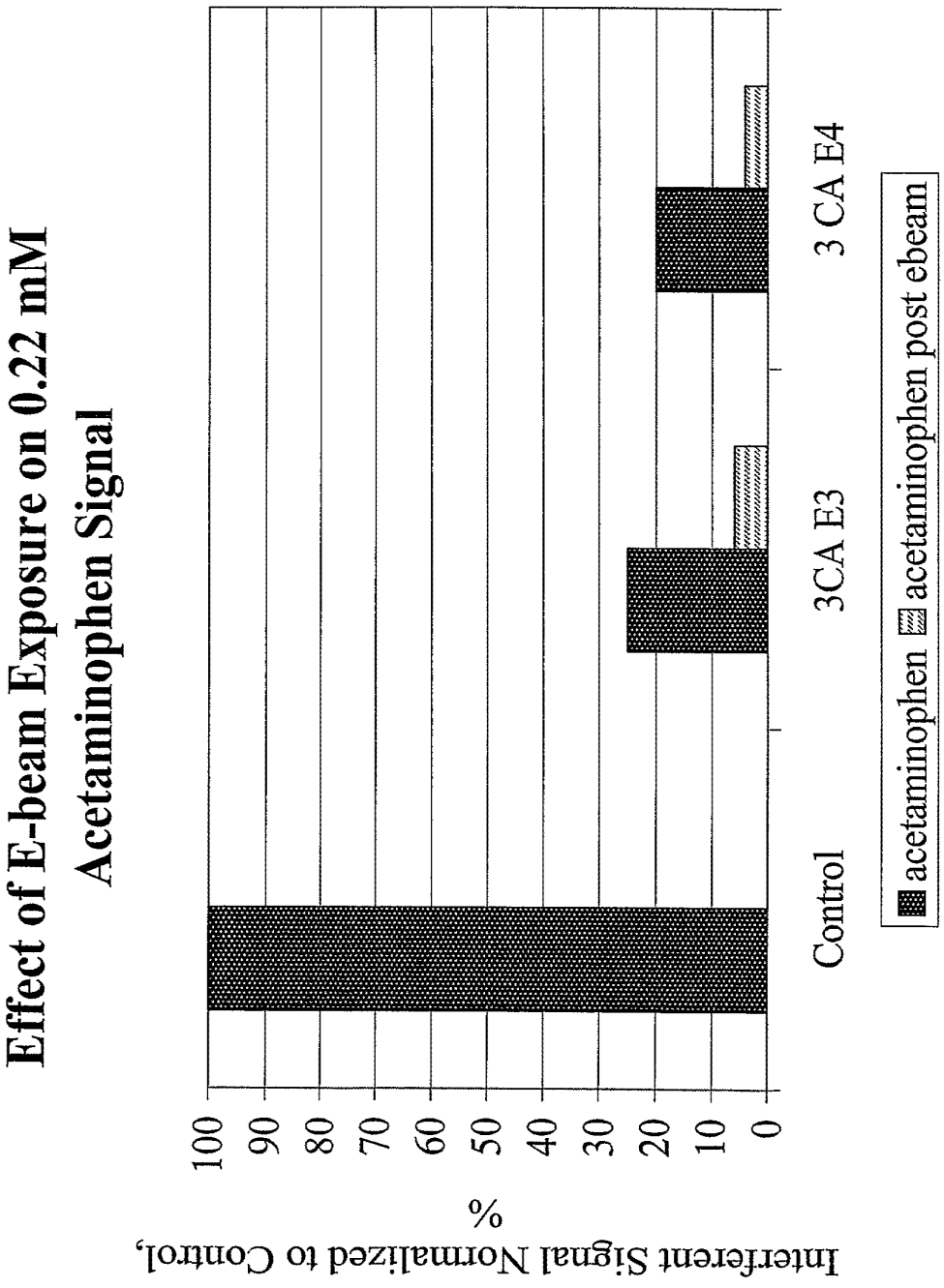

Effect of E-beam Exposure on 0.22 mM Acetaminophen Signal
Interferent Signal Normalized to Control, %
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Control
3CA E3
3 CA E4
acetaminophen
acetaminophen post ebeam

FIG. 24C

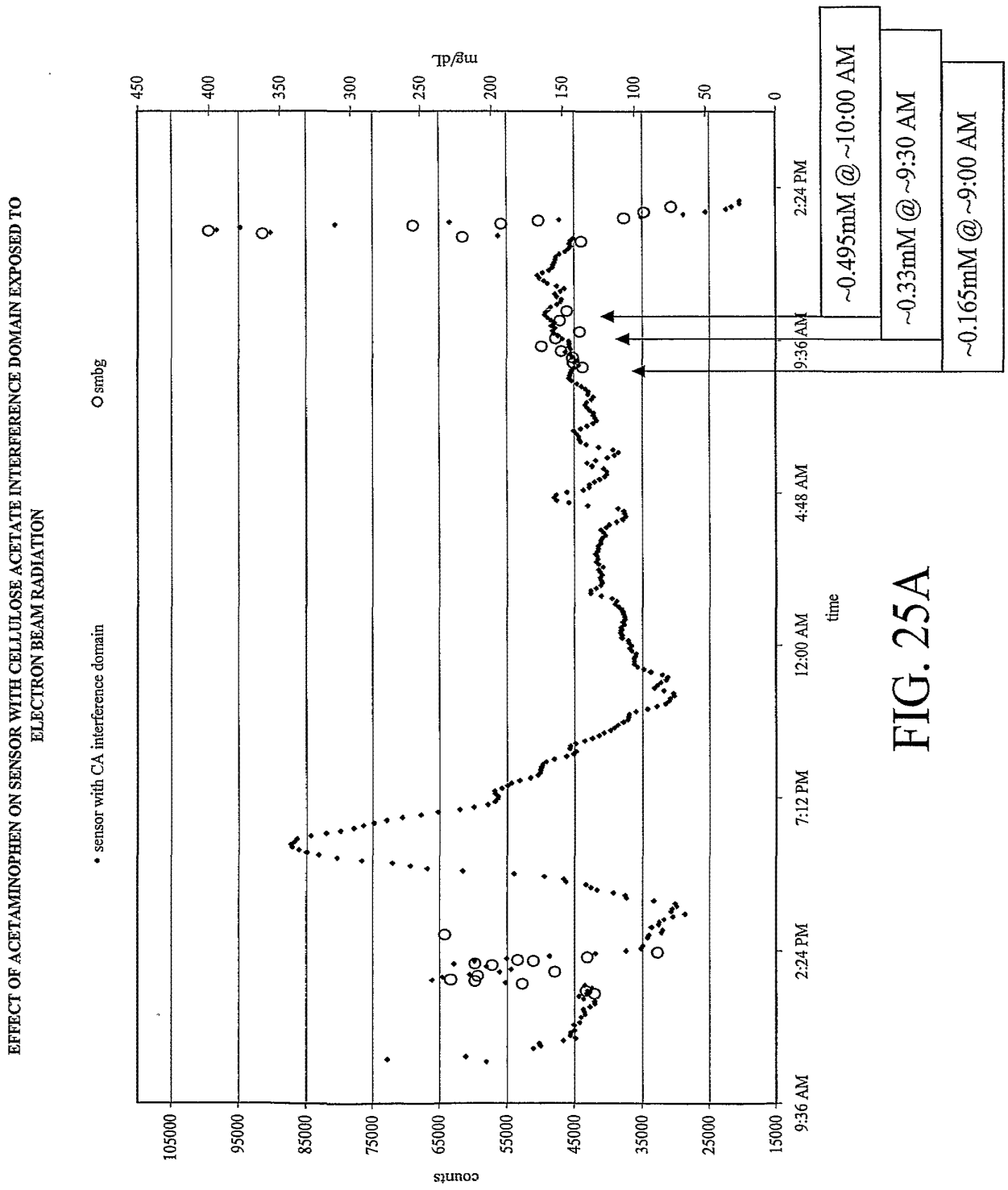

EFFECT OF ACETAMINOPHEN ON SENSOR WITH CELLULOSE ACETATE INTERFERENCE DOMAIN EXPOSED TO ELECTRON BEAM RADIATION
• sensor with CA interference domain
O smbg
counts
mg/dL
time
~0.495mM @ ~10:00 AM
~0.33mM @ ~9:30 AM
~0.165mM @ ~9:00 AM

FIG. 25A

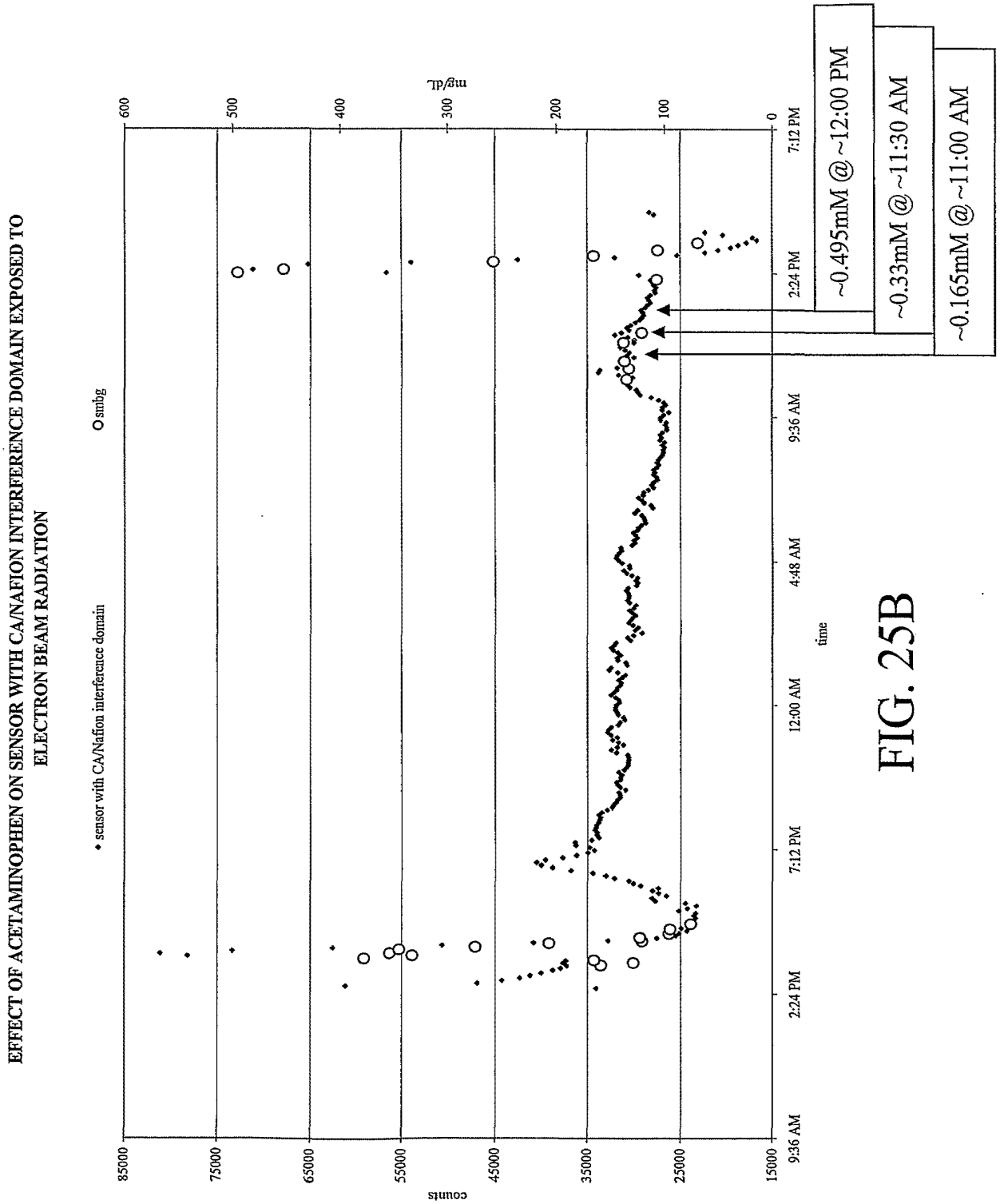

EFFECT OF ACETAMINOPHEN ON SENSOR WITH CA/NAFION INTERFERENCE DOMAIN EXPOSED TO ELECTRON BEAM RADIATION
sensor with CA/Nafion interference domain
smbg
counts
mg/dL
time
~0.495mM @ ~12:00 PM
~0.33mM @ ~11:30 AM
~0.165mM @ ~11:00 AM

FIG. 25B

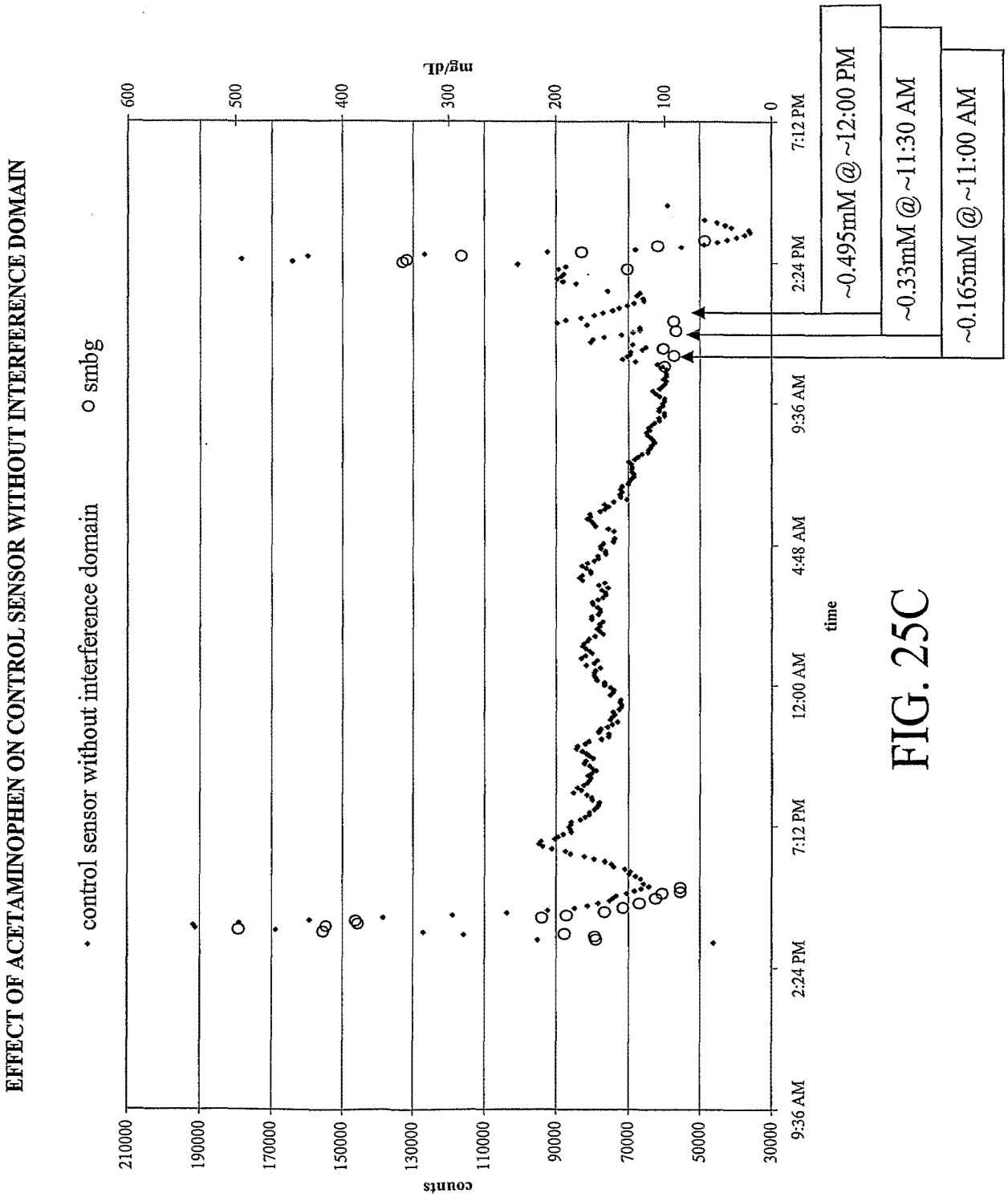

EFFECT OF ACETAMINOPHEN ON CONTROL SENSOR WITHOUT INTERFERENCE DOMAIN
• control sensor without interference domain
o smbg
counts
mg/dL
time
9:36 AM
2:24 PM
7:12 PM
12:00 AM
4:48 AM
9:36 AM
2:24 PM
7:12 PM
~0.495mM @ ~12:00 PM
~0.33mM @ ~11:30 AM
~0.165mM @ ~11:00 AM

FIG. 25C

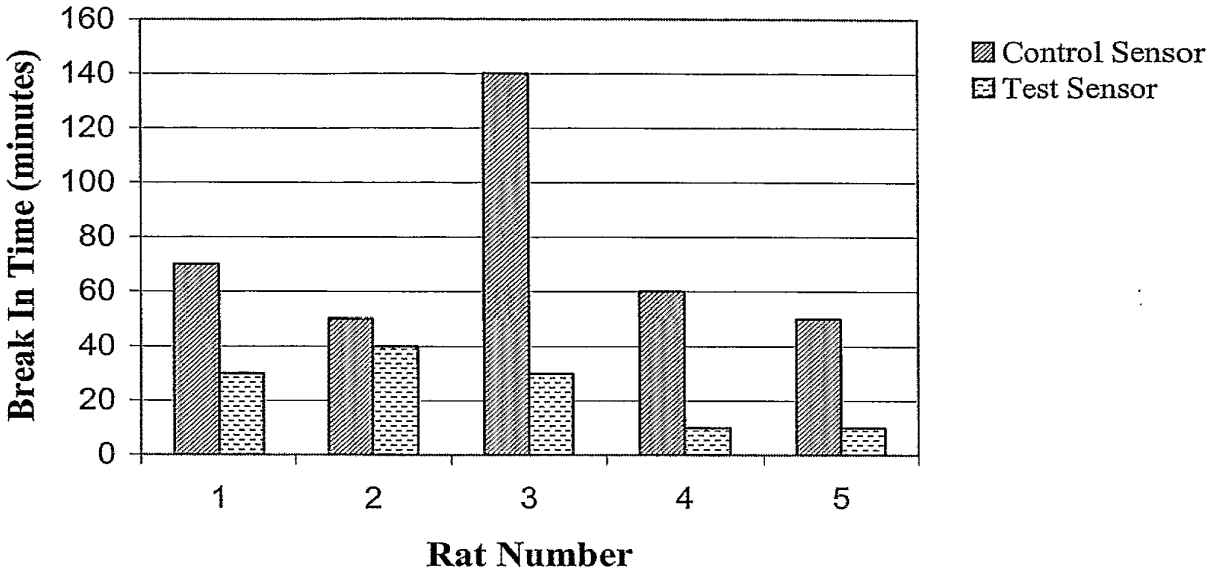


FIG.26A

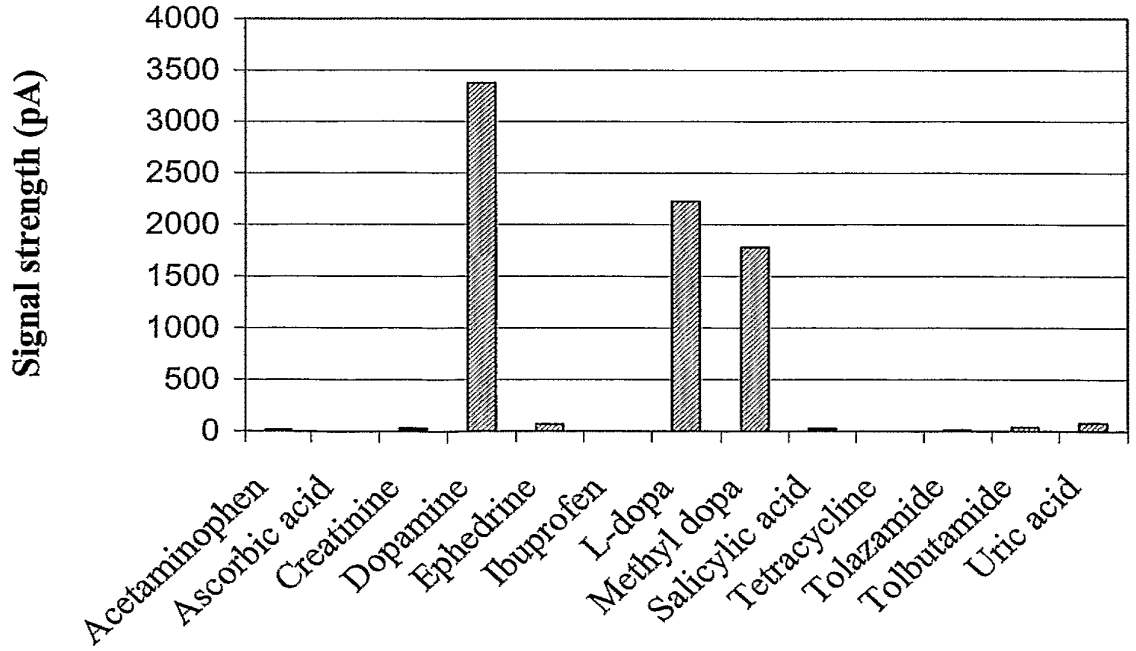


FIG. 26B

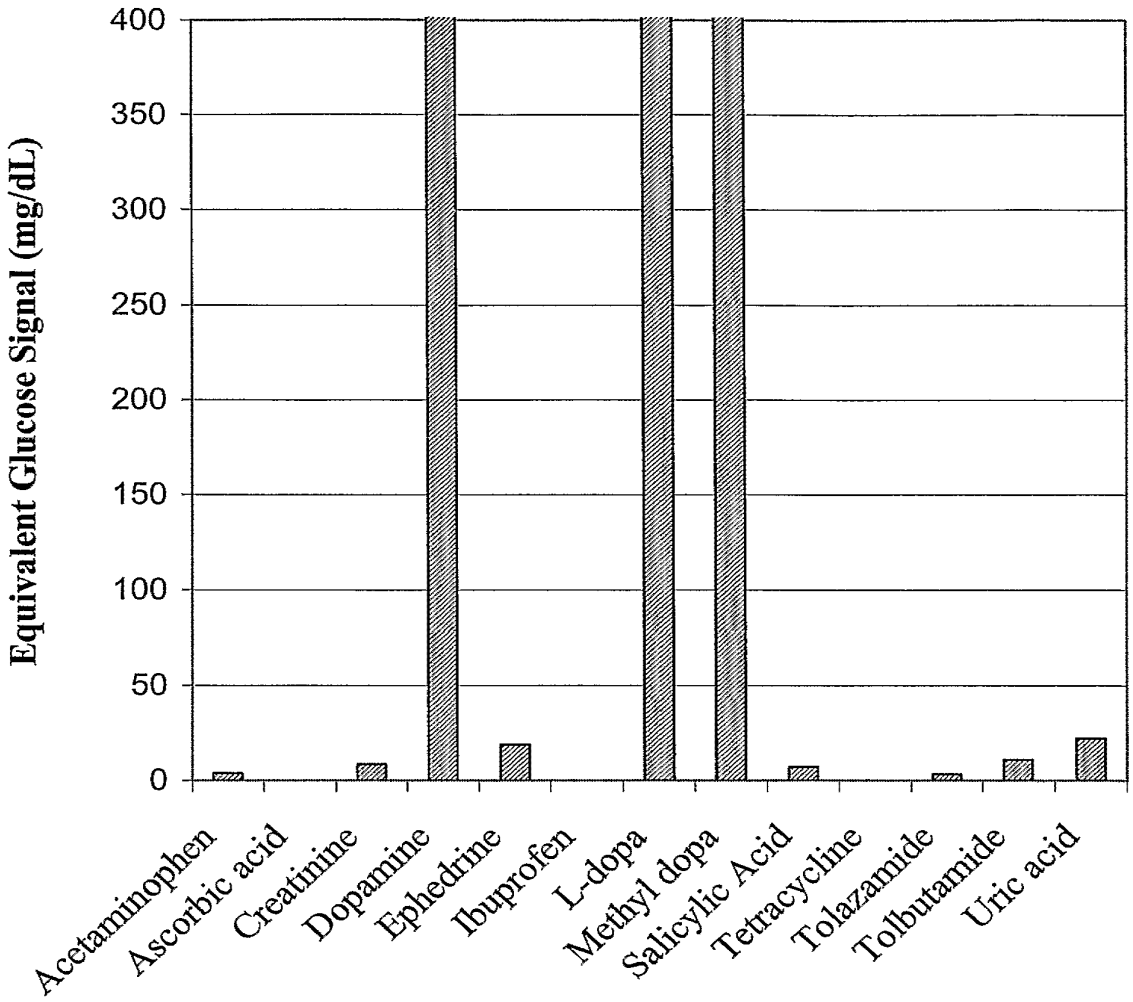

Equivalent Glucose Signal (mg/dL)
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Acetaminophen
Ascorbic acid
Creatinine
Dopamine
Ephedrine
Ibuprofen
L-dopa
Methyl dopa
Salicylic Acid
Tetracycline
Tolazamide
Tolbutamide
Uric acid

FIG. 26C

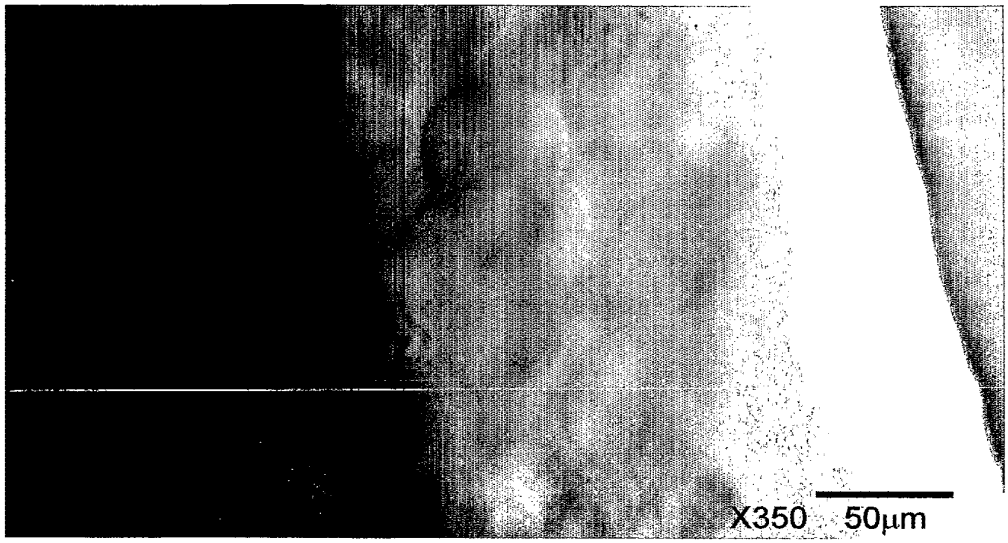


FIG. 27

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US06/06574

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: **A61B 5/00**(2006.01),**5/05**(2006.01);**C12M 1/00**(2006.01),**1/40**(2006.01),**1/42**(2006.01);**C25B 9/00**(2006.01);**G01N 27/26**(2006.01),**33/52**(2006.01),**33/49**(2006.01)

USPC: 600/345,347,365;204/403.01,403.05,403.1,415

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 600/345,347,365; 204/403.01, 403.05, 403.1, 415

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US 2006/0016700 A1 (BRISTER et al.) 26 January 2006 (26.01.2006), figs. 1-14; paragraphs 97-182, 191-222, 238-285,371-385	1,5-14, 16, 17, 20-26, 30, 31, 34-47, 49, 52-59, 71, 73, 74, 76-83, 85, 86, 95-101, 104, 106-111, 114-132 --- 2-4, 18, 19, 48, 103, 103, 112, 113, 60-70, 72, 75, 84, 87, 88-94
A	US 64989941 B1 (JACKSON) 24 December 2002 (24.12.2002), entire document	15, 27-29, 32, 33, 50, 51, 105

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
25 June 2006 (25.06.2006)

Date of mailing of the international search report
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US06/06574

C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y --- A	US 6045671 (WU et al.) 04 April 2000 (04.04.2000), col. 11, lines 1-34.	18, 19 --- 15
Y	US 6,520,326 B2 (McIVOR et al.) 18 February 2003 (18.02.2003), figure 9; col. 7, lines 42-51.	48,102,103,112,113
Y	US 4,675,346 A (LIN et al.) 23 June 1987 (23.06.1987), entire document	60-70,72,88-94
Y	US 2006/0001550 A1 (MANN et al.) 05 January 2006 (01.05.2006), figs. 2, 6, 7; paragraphs 27, 35, 36.	65
Y	US 6,498,941 B1 (JACKSON) 24 December 2002 (24.12.2002), col. 5, lines 60-65	75
Y	US 5,673,694 A (RIVERS) 07 October 1997 (07.10.1997), col. 5, lines 52-56	84, 87
Y	US 4,286,039 A (LANDA et al.) 25 August 1981 (25.08.1981), col. 4, lines 37-46.	88-94

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US06/06574

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 133-144
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Please See Continuation Sheet

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US06/06574

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable 1. because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Claims 133 recites the limitation "on-skin housing" and "on-skin housing is adhered to the skin". Claim141 recites the limitation "on-skin housing" In both cases, the human skin, being a part of the human body, is non-statuttory subject matter and cannot positvely be claimed.

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60/916,744	8 May 2007 (08.05.2007)	US
60/916,723	8 May 2007 (08.05.2007)	US
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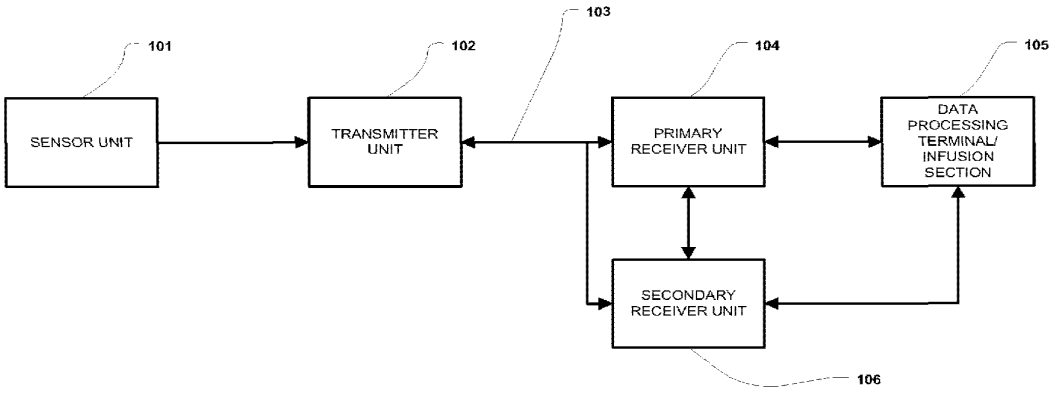
(74) Agent: **OH, Seong-Kun**; Jackson & Co., LLP, 6114 La Salle Ave., #507, Oakland, CA 94611 (US).

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Published:
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

(54) Title: ANALYTE MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS



100

FIGURE 1

(57) Abstract: Methods and systems for providing data communication in medical systems are disclosed.

WO 2008/138006 A2

ANALYTE MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS

PRIORITY

The present application claims priority to U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,776 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,773 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,761 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,744 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,723 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", and U.S. provisional application no. 60/916,677 filed May 8, 2007, entitled "Analyte Monitoring System and Methods", the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

Analyte, e.g., glucose monitoring systems including continuous and discrete monitoring systems generally include a small, lightweight battery powered and microprocessor controlled system which is configured to detect signals proportional to the corresponding measured glucose levels using an electrometer. RF signals may be used to transmit the collected data. One aspect of certain analyte monitoring systems include a transcutaneous or subcutaneous analyte sensor configuration which is, for example, at least partially positioned through the skin layer of a subject whose analyte level is to be monitored. The sensor may use a two or three-electrode (work, reference and counter electrodes) configuration driven by a controlled potential (potentiostat) analog circuit connected through a contact system.

An analyte sensor may be configured so that a portion thereof is placed under the skin of the patient so as to contact analyte of the patient, and another portion or segment of the analyte sensor may be in communication with the transmitter unit. The transmitter unit may be configured to transmit the analyte levels detected by the sensor over a wireless communication link such as an RF (radio frequency) communication link to a receiver/monitor unit. The receiver/monitor unit may

perform data analysis, among other functions, on the received analyte levels to generate information pertaining to the monitored analyte levels.

Transmission of control or command data over wireless communication link is often constrained to occur within a substantially short time duration. In turn, the time constraint in data communication imposes limits on the type and size of data that may be transmitted during the transmission time period.

In view of the foregoing, it would be desirable to have a method and apparatus for optimizing the RF communication link between two or more communication devices, for example, in a medical communication system.

SUMMARY

Devices and methods for analyte monitoring, e.g., glucose monitoring, are provided. Embodiments include transmitting information from a first location to a second, e.g., using a telemetry system such as RF telemetry. Systems herein include continuous analyte monitoring systems and discrete analyte monitoring system.

In one embodiment, a method including positioning a controller unit within a transmission range for close proximity communication, transmitting one or more predefined close proximity commands, and receiving a response packet in response to the transmitted one or more predefined close proximity commands, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

In one embodiment, a method including detecting an electrical connection with an analyte sensor, and activating a data processing device to receive one or more analyte related signals from the analyte sensor, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

In one embodiment, a method including receiving a command to initiate communication with an analyte sensor, retrieving an identification information, transmitting the retrieved identification information, and receiving a communication key associated with the transmitted identification information, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

In one embodiment, a method including detecting a data transmission, incrementing a count associated with the detected data transmission, and storing the count, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

In one embodiment, a method determining a communication status, receiving a communication related close proximity command, and modifying the communication status based on the received command, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

In one embodiment, a method including periodically receiving data including a count information related to an analyte sensor associated with the received data, and comparing the count information in each data periodically received, and when it is determined that the count information of the periodically received data is different, generating one or more signals related to the status of the analyte sensor, is disclosed, as well as devices and systems for the same.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments, the appended claims and the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a data monitoring and management system for practicing one or more embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the transmitter unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating data packet procedure including rolling data for transmission in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating data processing of the received data packet including the rolling data in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating the sensor unit and the transmitter unit of the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating data communication using close proximity commands in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating sensor insertion detection routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating sensor removal detection routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating the pairing or synchronization routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating the pairing or synchronization routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart illustrating the power supply determination in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating close proximity command for RF communication control in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating analyte sensor identification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As summarized above and as described in further detail below, in accordance with the various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a method and system for positioning a controller unit within a transmission range for close proximity communication, transmitting one or more predefined close proximity commands, and receiving a response packet in response to the transmitted one or more predefined close proximity commands.

FIG. 1 illustrates a data monitoring and management system such as, for example, analyte (e.g., glucose) monitoring system 100 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The subject invention is further described primarily with respect to a glucose monitoring system for convenience and such description is in no way intended to limit the scope of the invention. It is to be understood that the analyte monitoring system may be configured to monitor a variety of analytes, e.g., lactate, and the like.

Analytes that may be monitored include, for example, acetyl choline, amylase, bilirubin, cholesterol, chorionic gonadotropin, creatine kinase (e.g., CK-MB), creatine, DNA, fructosamine, glucose, glutamine, growth hormones, hormones, ketones, lactate, peroxide, prostate-specific antigen, prothrombin, RNA, thyroid stimulating hormone, and troponin. The concentration of drugs, such as, for example, antibiotics (e.g., gentamicin, vancomycin, and the like), digitoxin, digoxin, drugs of abuse, theophylline, and warfarin, may also be monitored. More than one analyte may be monitored by a single system, e.g. a single analyte sensor.

The analyte monitoring system 100 includes a sensor unit 101, a transmitter unit 102 coupleable to the sensor unit 101, and a primary receiver unit 104 which is configured to communicate with the transmitter unit 102 via a bi-directional communication link 103. The primary receiver unit 104 may be further configured to transmit data to a data processing terminal 105 for evaluating the data received by the primary receiver unit 104. Moreover, the data processing terminal 105 in one embodiment may be configured to receive data directly from the transmitter unit 102 via a communication link which may optionally be configured for bi-directional communication. Accordingly, transmitter unit 102 and/or receiver unit 104 may include a transceiver.

Also shown in FIG. 1 is an optional secondary receiver unit 106 which is operatively coupled to the communication link and configured to receive data transmitted from the transmitter unit 102. Moreover, as shown in the Figure, the secondary receiver unit 106 is configured to communicate with the primary receiver unit 104 as well as the data processing terminal 105. Indeed, the secondary receiver unit 106 may be configured for bi-directional wireless communication with each or one of the primary receiver unit 104 and the data processing terminal 105. As

discussed in further detail below, in one embodiment of the present invention, the secondary receiver unit 106 may be configured to include a limited number of functions and features as compared with the primary receiver unit 104. As such, the secondary receiver unit 106 may be configured substantially in a smaller compact housing or embodied in a device such as a wrist watch, pager, mobile phone, PDA, for example. Alternatively, the secondary receiver unit 106 may be configured with the same or substantially similar functionality as the primary receiver unit 104. The receiver unit may be configured to be used in conjunction with a docking cradle unit, for example for one or more of the following or other functions: placement by bedside, for re-charging, for data management, for night time monitoring, and/or bi-directional communication device.

In one aspect sensor unit 101 may include two or more sensors, each configured to communicate with transmitter unit 102. Furthermore, while only one, transmitter unit 102, communication link 103, and data processing terminal 105 are shown in the embodiment of the analyte monitoring system 100 illustrated in FIG. 1. However, it will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the analyte monitoring system 100 may include one or more sensors, multiple transmitter units 102, communication links 103, and data processing terminals 105. Moreover, within the scope of the present invention, the analyte monitoring system 100 may be a continuous monitoring system, or semi-continuous, or a discrete monitoring system. In a multi-component environment, each device is configured to be uniquely identified by each of the other devices in the system so that communication conflict is readily resolved between the various components within the analyte monitoring system 100.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the sensor unit 101 is physically positioned in or on the body of a user whose analyte level is being monitored. The sensor unit 101 may be configured to continuously sample the analyte level of the user and convert the sampled analyte level into a corresponding data signal for transmission by the transmitter unit 102. In certain embodiments, the transmitter unit 102 may be physically coupled to the sensor unit 101 so that both devices are integrated in a single housing and positioned on the user's body. The transmitter unit 102 may perform data processing such as filtering and encoding on data signals

and/or other functions, each of which corresponds to a sampled analyte level of the user, and in any event transmitter unit 102 transmits analyte information to the primary receiver unit 104 via the communication link 103.

In one embodiment, the analyte monitoring system 100 is configured as a one-way RF communication path from the transmitter unit 102 to the primary receiver unit 104. In such embodiment, the transmitter unit 102 transmits the sampled data signals received from the sensor unit 101 without acknowledgement from the primary receiver unit 104 that the transmitted sampled data signals have been received. For example, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to transmit the encoded sampled data signals at a fixed rate (e.g., at one minute intervals) after the completion of the initial power on procedure. Likewise, the primary receiver unit 104 may be configured to detect such transmitted encoded sampled data signals at predetermined time intervals. Alternatively, the analyte monitoring system 100 may be configured with a bi-directional RF (or otherwise) communication between the transmitter unit 102 and the primary receiver unit 104.

Additionally, in one aspect, the primary receiver unit 104 may include two sections. The first section is an analog interface section that is configured to communicate with the transmitter unit 102 via the communication link 103. In one embodiment, the analog interface section may include an RF receiver and an antenna for receiving and amplifying the data signals from the transmitter unit 102, which are thereafter, demodulated with a local oscillator and filtered through a band-pass filter. The second section of the primary receiver unit 104 is a data processing section which is configured to process the data signals received from the transmitter unit 102 such as by performing data decoding, error detection and correction, data clock generation, and data bit recovery.

In operation, upon completing the power-on procedure, the primary receiver unit 104 is configured to detect the presence of the transmitter unit 102 within its range based on, for example, the strength of the detected data signals received from the transmitter unit 102 and/or a predetermined transmitter identification information. Upon successful synchronization with the corresponding transmitter unit 102, the primary receiver unit 104 is configured to begin receiving from the transmitter unit 102 data signals corresponding to the user's detected analyte level. More specifically,

the primary receiver unit 104 in one embodiment is configured to perform synchronized time hopping with the corresponding synchronized transmitter unit 102 via the communication link 103 to obtain the user's detected analyte level.

Referring again to FIG. 1, the data processing terminal 105 may include a personal computer, a portable computer such as a laptop or a handheld device (e.g., personal digital assistants (PDAs)), and the like, each of which may be configured for data communication with the receiver via a wired or a wireless connection. Additionally, the data processing terminal 105 may further be connected to a data network (not shown) for storing, retrieving and updating data corresponding to the detected analyte level of the user.

Within the scope of the present invention, the data processing terminal 105 may include an infusion device such as an insulin infusion pump (external or implantable) or the like, which may be configured to administer insulin to patients, and which may be configured to communicate with the receiver unit 104 for receiving, among others, the measured analyte level. Alternatively, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to integrate or otherwise couple to an infusion device therein so that the receiver unit 104 is configured to administer insulin therapy to patients, for example, for administering and modifying basal profiles, as well as for determining appropriate boluses for administration based on, among others, the detected analyte levels received from the transmitter unit 102.

Additionally, the transmitter unit 102, the primary receiver unit 104 and the data processing terminal 105 may each be configured for bi-directional wireless communication such that each of the transmitter unit 102, the primary receiver unit 104 and the data processing terminal 105 may be configured to communicate (that is, transmit data to and receive data from) with each other via the wireless communication link 103. More specifically, the data processing terminal 105 may in one embodiment be configured to receive data directly from the transmitter unit 102 via the communication link 106, where the communication link 106, as described above, may be configured for bi-directional communication.

In this embodiment, the data processing terminal 105 which may include an insulin pump, may be configured to receive the analyte signals from the transmitter unit 102, and thus, incorporate the functions of the receiver 103 including data

processing for managing the patient's insulin therapy and analyte monitoring. In one embodiment, the communication link 103 may include one or more of an RF communication protocol, an infrared communication protocol, a Bluetooth enabled communication protocol, an 802.11x wireless communication protocol, or an equivalent wireless communication protocol which would allow secure, wireless communication of several units (for example, per HIPPA requirements) while avoiding potential data collision and interference.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the transmitter of the data monitoring and detection system shown in FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to the Figure, the transmitter unit 102 in one embodiment includes an analog interface 201 configured to communicate with the sensor unit 101 (FIG. 1), a user input 202, and a temperature detection section 203, each of which is operatively coupled to a transmitter processor 204 such as a central processing unit (CPU). As can be seen from FIG. 2, there are provided four contacts, three of which are electrodes - work electrode (W) 210, guard contact (G) 211, reference electrode (R) 212, and counter electrode (C) 213, each operatively coupled to the analog interface 201 of the transmitter unit 102 for connection to the sensor unit 101 (FIG. 1). In one embodiment, each of the work electrode (W) 210, guard contact (G) 211, reference electrode (R) 212, and counter electrode (C) 213 may be made using a conductive material that is either printed or etched or ablated, for example, such as carbon which may be printed, or a metal such as a metal foil (e.g., gold) or the like, which may be etched or ablated or otherwise processed to provide one or more electrodes. Fewer or greater electrodes and/or contact may be provided in certain embodiments.

Further shown in FIG. 2 are a transmitter serial communication section 205 and an RF transmitter 206, each of which is also operatively coupled to the transmitter processor 204. Moreover, a power supply 207 such as a battery is also provided in the transmitter unit 102 to provide the necessary power for the transmitter unit 102. Additionally, as can be seen from the Figure, clock 208 is provided to, among others, supply real time information to the transmitter processor 204.

In one embodiment, a unidirectional input path is established from the sensor unit 101 (FIG. 1) and/or manufacturing and testing equipment to the analog interface

201 of the transmitter unit 102, while a unidirectional output is established from the output of the RF transmitter 206 of the transmitter unit 102 for transmission to the primary receiver unit 104. In this manner, a data path is shown in FIG. 2 between the aforementioned unidirectional input and output via a dedicated link 209 from the analog interface 201 to serial communication section 205, thereafter to the processor 204, and then to the RF transmitter 206. As such, in one embodiment, via the data path described above, the transmitter unit 102 is configured to transmit to the primary receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1), via the communication link 103 (FIG. 1), processed and encoded data signals received from the sensor unit 101 (FIG. 1). Additionally, the unidirectional communication data path between the analog interface 201 and the RF transmitter 206 discussed above allows for the configuration of the transmitter unit 102 for operation upon completion of the manufacturing process as well as for direct communication for diagnostic and testing purposes.

As discussed above, the transmitter processor 204 is configured to transmit control signals to the various sections of the transmitter unit 102 during the operation of the transmitter unit 102. In one embodiment, the transmitter processor 204 also includes a memory (not shown) for storing data such as the identification information for the transmitter unit 102, as well as the data signals received from the sensor unit 101. The stored information may be retrieved and processed for transmission to the primary receiver unit 104 under the control of the transmitter processor 204. Furthermore, the power supply 207 may include a commercially available battery, which may be a rechargeable battery.

In certain embodiments, the transmitter unit 102 is also configured such that the power supply section 207 is capable of providing power to the transmitter for a minimum of about three months of continuous operation, e.g., after having been stored for about eighteen months such as stored in a low-power (non-operating) mode. In one embodiment, this may be achieved by the transmitter processor 204 operating in low power modes in the non-operating state, for example, drawing no more than approximately 1 μA of current. Indeed, in one embodiment, a step during the manufacturing process of the transmitter unit 102 may place the transmitter unit 102 in the lower power, non-operating state (i.e., post-manufacture sleep mode). In this manner, the shelf life of the transmitter unit 102 may be significantly improved.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 2, while the power supply unit 207 is shown as coupled to the processor 204, and as such, the processor 204 is configured to provide control of the power supply unit 207, it should be noted that within the scope of the present invention, the power supply unit 207 is configured to provide the necessary power to each of the components of the transmitter unit 102 shown in FIG. 2.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the power supply section 207 of the transmitter unit 102 in one embodiment may include a rechargeable battery unit that may be recharged by a separate power supply recharging unit (for example, provided in the receiver unit 104) so that the transmitter unit 102 may be powered for a longer period of usage time. Moreover, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured without a battery in the power supply section 207, in which case the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to receive power from an external power supply source (for example, a battery) as discussed in further detail below.

Referring yet again to FIG. 2, the temperature detection section 203 of the transmitter unit 102 is configured to monitor the temperature of the skin near the sensor insertion site. The temperature reading is used to adjust the analyte readings obtained from the analog interface 201. In certain embodiments, the RF transmitter 206 of the transmitter unit 102 may be configured for operation in the frequency band of approximately 315 MHz to approximately 322 MHz, for example, in the United States. In certain embodiments, the RF transmitter 206 of the transmitter unit 102 may be configured for operation in the frequency band of approximately 400MHz to approximately 470MHz. Further, in one embodiment, the RF transmitter 206 is configured to modulate the carrier frequency by performing Frequency Shift Keying and Manchester encoding. In one embodiment, the data transmission rate is about 19,200 symbols per second, with a minimum transmission range for communication with the primary receiver unit 104.

Referring yet again to FIG. 2, also shown is a leak detection circuit 214 coupled to the guard electrode (G) 211 and the processor 204 in the transmitter unit 102 of the data monitoring and management system 100. The leak detection circuit 214 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention may be configured to detect leakage current in the sensor unit 101 to determine whether the measured sensor data are corrupt or whether the measured data from the sensor 101 is accurate.

Describe sensor, calibration (single point), etc. Exemplary analyte systems that may be employed are described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,134,461, 6,175,752, 6,121,611, 6,560,471, 6,746,582, and elsewhere, the disclosure of each of which are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 3, the primary receiver unit 104 includes an analyte test strip, e.g., blood glucose test strip, interface 301, an RF receiver 302, an input 303, a temperature detection section 304, and a clock 305, each of which is operatively coupled to a receiver processor 307. As can be further seen from the Figure, the primary receiver unit 104 also includes a power supply 306 operatively coupled to a power conversion and monitoring section 308. Further, the power conversion and monitoring section 308 is also coupled to the receiver processor 307. Moreover, also shown are a receiver serial communication section 309, and an output 310, each operatively coupled to the receiver processor 307.

In one embodiment, the test strip interface 301 includes a glucose level testing portion to receive a manual insertion of a glucose test strip, and thereby determine and display the glucose level of the test strip on the output 310 of the primary receiver unit 104. This manual testing of glucose may be used to calibrate the sensor unit 101 or otherwise. The RF receiver 302 is configured to communicate, via the communication link 103 (FIG. 1) with the RF transmitter 206 of the transmitter unit 102, to receive encoded data signals from the transmitter unit 102 for, among others, signal mixing, demodulation, and other data processing. The input 303 of the primary receiver unit 104 is configured to allow the user to enter information into the primary receiver unit 104 as needed. In one aspect, the input 303 may include one or more keys of a keypad, a touch-sensitive screen, or a voice-activated input command unit. The temperature detection section 304 is configured to provide temperature information of the primary receiver unit 104 to the receiver processor 307, while the clock 305 provides, among others, real time information to the receiver processor 307.

Each of the various components of the primary receiver unit 104 shown in FIG. 3 is powered by the power supply 306 which, in one embodiment, includes a battery. Furthermore, the power conversion and monitoring section 308 is configured

to monitor the power usage by the various components in the primary receiver unit 104 for effective power management and to alert the user, for example, in the event of power usage which renders the primary receiver unit 104 in sub-optimal operating conditions. An example of such sub-optimal operating condition may include, for example, operating the vibration output mode (as discussed below) for a period of time thus substantially draining the power supply 306 while the processor 307 (thus, the primary receiver unit 104) is turned on. Moreover, the power conversion and monitoring section 308 may additionally be configured to include a reverse polarity protection circuit such as a field effect transistor (FET) configured as a battery activated switch.

The serial communication section 309 in the primary receiver unit 104 is configured to provide a bi-directional communication path from the testing and/or manufacturing equipment for, among others, initialization, testing, and configuration of the primary receiver unit 104. Serial communication section 104 can also be used to upload data to a computer, such as time-stamped blood glucose data. The communication link with an external device (not shown) can be made, for example, by cable, infrared (IR) or RF link. The output 310 of the primary receiver unit 104 is configured to provide, among others, a graphical user interface (GUI) such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) for displaying information. Additionally, the output 310 may also include an integrated speaker for outputting audible signals as well as to provide vibration output as commonly found in handheld electronic devices, such as mobile telephones presently available. In a further embodiment, the primary receiver unit 104 also includes an electro-luminescent lamp configured to provide backlighting to the output 310 for output visual display in dark ambient surroundings.

Referring back to FIG. 3, the primary receiver unit 104 in one embodiment may also include a storage section such as a programmable, non-volatile memory device as part of the processor 307, or provided separately in the primary receiver unit 104, operatively coupled to the processor 307. The processor 307 may be configured to synchronize with a transmitter, e.g., using Manchester decoding or the like, as well as error detection and correction upon the encoded data signals received from the transmitter unit 102 via the communication link 103.

Additional description of the RF communication between the transmitter 102 and the primary receiver 104 (or with the secondary receiver 106) that may be employed in embodiments of the subject invention is disclosed in pending application no. 11/060,365 filed February 16, 2005 entitled "Method and System for Providing Data Communication in Continuous Glucose Monitoring and Management System" the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

Referring to the Figures, in one embodiment, the transmitter 102 (FIG. 1) may be configured to generate data packets for periodic transmission to one ore more of the receiver units 104, 106, where each data packet includes in one embodiment two categories of data – urgent data and non-urgent data. For example, urgent data such as for example glucose data from the sensor and/or temperature data associated with the sensor may be packed in each data packet in addition to non-urgent data, where the non-urgent data is rolled or varied with each data packet transmission.

That is, the non-urgent data is transmitted at a timed interval so as to maintain the integrity of the analyte monitoring system without being transmitted over the RF communication link with each data transmission packet from the transmitter 102. In this manner, the non-urgent data, for example that are not time sensitive, may be periodically transmitted (and not with each data packet transmission) or broken up into predetermined number of segments and sent or transmitted over multiple packets, while the urgent data is transmitted substantially in its entirety with each data transmission.

Referring again to the Figures, upon receiving the data packets from the transmitter 102, the one or more receiver units 104, 106 may be configured to parse the received the data packet to separate the urgent data from the non-urgent data, and also, may be configured to store the urgent data and the non-urgent data, e.g., in a hierarchical manner. In accordance with the particular configuration of the data packet or the data transmission protocol, more or less data may be transmitted as part of the urgent data, or the non-urgent rolling data. That is, within the scope of the present disclosure, the specific data packet implementation such as the number of bits per packet, and the like, may vary based on, among others, the communication protocol, data transmission time window, and so on.

In an exemplary embodiment, different types of data packets may be identified accordingly. For example, identification in certain exemplary embodiments may include – (1) single sensor, one minute of data, (2) two or multiple sensors, (3) dual sensor, alternate one minute data, and (4) response packet. For single sensor one minute data packet, in one embodiment, the transmitter 102 may be configured to generate the data packet in the manner, or similar to the manner, shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Single sensor, one minute of data

Number of Bits	Data Field
8	Transmit Time
14	Sensor1 Current Data
14	Sensor1 Historic Data
8	Transmit Status
12	AUX Counter
12	AUX Thermistor 1
12	AUX Thermistor 2
8	Rolling-Data-1

As shown in Table 1 above, the transmitter data packet in one embodiment may include 8 bits of transmit time data, 14 bits of current sensor data, 14 bits of preceding sensor data, 8 bits of transmitter status data, 12 bits of auxiliary counter data, 12 bits of auxiliary thermistor 1 data, 12 bits of auxiliary thermistor 1 data and 8 bits of rolling data. In one embodiment of the present invention, the data packet generated by the transmitter for transmission over the RF communication link may include all or some of the data shown above in Table 1.

Referring back, the 14 bits of the current sensor data provides the real time or current sensor data associated with the detected analyte level, while the 14 bits of the sensor historic or preceding sensor data includes the sensor data associated with the detected analyte level one minute ago. In this manner, in the case where the receiver unit 104, 106 drops or fails to successfully receive the data packet from the transmitter 102 in the minute by minute transmission, the receiver unit 104, 106 may

be able to capture the sensor data of a prior minute transmission from a subsequent minute transmission.

Referring again to Table 1, the Auxiliary data in one embodiment may include one or more of the patient's skin temperature data, a temperature gradient data, reference data, and counter electrode voltage. The transmitter status field may include status data that is configured to indicate corrupt data for the current transmission (for example, if shown as BAD status (as opposed to GOOD status which indicates that the data in the current transmission is not corrupt)). Furthermore, the rolling data field is configured to include the non-urgent data, and in one embodiment, may be associated with the time-hop sequence number. In addition, the Transmitter Time field in one embodiment includes a protocol value that is configured to start at zero and is incremented by one with each data packet. In one aspect, the transmitter time data may be used to synchronize the data transmission window with the receiver unit 104, 106, and also, provide an index for the Rolling data field.

In a further embodiment, the transmitter data packet may be configured to provide or transmit analyte sensor data from two or more independent analyte sensors. The sensors may relate to the same or different analyte or property. In such a case, the data packet from the transmitter 102 may be configured to include 14 bits of the current sensor data from both sensors in the embodiment in which 2 sensors are employed. In this case, the data packet does not include the immediately preceding sensor data in the current data packet transmission. Instead, a second analyte sensor data is transmitted with a first analyte sensor data.

Table 2. Dual sensor data

Number of Bits	Data Field
8	Transmit Time
14	Sensor1 Current Data
14	Sensor2 Current Data
8	Transmit Status
12	AUX Counter
12	AUX Thermistor 1
12	AUX Thermistor 2
8	Rolling-Data-1

In a further embodiment, the transmitter data packet may be alternated with each transmission between two analyte sensors, for example, alternating between the data packet shown in Table 3 and Table 4 below.

Table 3. Sensor Data Packet Alternate 1

Number of Bits	Data Field
8	Transmitter Time
14	Sensor1 Current Data
14	Sensor1 Historic Data
8	Transmit Status
12	AUX Counter
12	AUX Thermistor 1
12	AUX Thermistor 2
8	Rolling-Data-1

Table 4. Sensor Data Packet Alternate 2

Number of Bits	Data Field
8	Transmitter Time
14	Sensor1 Current Data
14	Sensor2 Current Data
8	Transmit Status
12	AUX Counter
12	AUX Thermistor 1
12	AUX Thermistor 2
8	Rolling-Data-1

As shown above in reference to Tables 3 and 4, the minute by minute data packet transmission from the transmitter 102 (FIG. 1) in one embodiment may alternate between the data packet shown in Table 3 and the data packet shown in Table 4. More specifically, the transmitter 102 may be configured in one embodiment transmit the current sensor data of the first sensor and the preceding sensor data of the first sensor (Table 3), as well as the rolling data, and further, at the subsequent transmission, the transmitter 102 may be configured to transmit the current sensor data of the first and the second sensor in addition to the rolling data.

In one embodiment, the rolling data transmitted with each data packet may include a sequence of various predetermined types of data that are considered not-urgent or not time sensitive. That is, in one embodiment, the following list of data shown in Table 5 may be sequentially included in the 8 bits of transmitter data packet, and not transmitted with each data packet transmission of the transmitter (for example, with each 60 second data transmission from the transmitter 102).

Table 5. Rolling Data

Time Slot	Bits	Rolling-Data
0	8	Mode
1	8	Glucose1 Slope
2	8	Glucose2 Slope
3	8	Ref-R
4	8	Hobbs Counter, Ref-R
5	8	Hobbs Counter
6	8	Hobbs Counter
7	8	Sensor Count

As can be seen from Table 5 above, in one embodiment, a sequence of rolling data are appended or added to the transmitter data packet with each data transmission time slot. In one embodiment, there may be 256 time slots for data transmission by the transmitter 102 (FIG. 1), and where, each time slot is separately by approximately 60 second interval. For example, referring to the Table 5 above, the data packet in transmission time slot 0 (zero) may include operational mode data (Mode) as the rolling data that is appended to the transmitted data packet. At the subsequent data transmission time slot (for example, approximately 60 seconds after the initial time slot (0), the transmitted data packet may include the analyte sensor 1 calibration factor information (Glucose1 slope) as the rolling data. In this manner, with each data transmission, the rolling data may be updated over the 256 time slot cycle.

Referring again to Table 5, each rolling data field is described in further detail for various embodiments. For example, the Mode data may include information related to the different operating modes such as, but not limited to, the data packet type, the type of battery used, diagnostic routines, single sensor or multiple sensor input, type of data transmission (rf communication link or other data link such as

serial connection). Further, the Glucose1-slope data may include an 8-bit scaling factor or calibration data for first sensor (scaling factor for sensor 1 data) , while Glucose2-slope data may include an 8-bit scaling factor or calibration data for the second analyte sensor (in the embodiment including more than one analyte sensors).

In addition, the Ref-R data may include 12 bits of on-board reference resistor used to calibrate our temperature measurement in the thermister circuit (where 8 bits are transmitted in time slot 3, and the remaining 4 bits are transmitted in time slot 4), and the 20-bit Hobbs counter data may be separately transmitted in three time slots (for example, in time slot 4, time slot 5 and time slot 6) to add up to 20 bits. In one embodiment, the Hobbs counter may be configured to count each occurrence of the data transmission (for example, a packet transmission at approximately 60 second intervals) and may be incremented by a count of one (1).

In one aspect, the Hobbs counter is stored in a nonvolatile memory of the transmitter unit 102 (FIG. 1) and may be used to ascertain the power supply status information such as, for example, the estimated battery life remaining in the transmitter unit 102. That is, with each sensor replacement, the Hobbs counter is not reset, but rather, continues the count with each replacement of the sensor unit 101 to establish contact with the transmitter unit 102 such that, over an extended usage time period of the transmitter unit 102, it may be possible to determine, based on the Hobbs count information, the amount of consumed battery life in the transmitter unit 102, and also, an estimated remaining life of the battery in the transmitter unit 102.

That is, in one embodiment, the 20 bit Hobbs counter is incremented by one each time the transmitter unit 102 transmits a data packet (for example, approximately each 60 seconds), and based on the count information in the Hobbs counter, in one aspect, the battery life of the transmitter unit 102 may be estimated. In this manner, in configurations of the transmitter unit 620 (see FIG. 6) where the power supply is not a replaceable component but rather, embedded within the housing the transmitter unit 620, it is possible to estimate the remaining life of the embedded battery within the transmitter unit 620. Moreover, the Hobbs counter is configured to remain persistent in the memory device of the transmitter unit 620 such that, even when the transmitter unit power is turned off or powered down (for example, during the periodic sensor

unit replacement, RF transmission turned off period and the like), the Hobbs counter information is retained.

Referring to Table 5 above, the transmitted rolling data may also include 8 bits of sensor count information (for example, transmitted in time slot 7). The 8 bit sensor counter is incremented by one each time a new sensor unit is connected to the transmitter unit. The ASIC configuration of the transmitter unit (or a microprocessor based transmitter configuration or with discrete components) may be configured to store in a nonvolatile memory unit the sensor count information and transmit it to the primary receiver unit 104 (for example). In turn, the primary receiver unit 104 (and/or the secondary receiver unit 106) may be configured to determine whether it is receiving data from the transmitter unit that is associated with the same sensor unit (based on the sensor count information), or from a new or replaced sensor unit (which will have a sensor count incremented by one from the prior sensor count). In this manner, in one aspect, the receiver unit (primary or secondary) may be configured to prevent reuse of the same sensor unit by the user based on verifying the sensor count information associated with the data transmission received from the transmitter unit 102. In addition, in a further aspect, user notification may be associated with one or more of these parameters. Further, the receiver unit (primary or secondary) may be configured to detect when a new sensor has been inserted, and thus prevent erroneous application of one or more calibration parameters determined in conjunction with a prior sensor, that may potentially result in false or inaccurate analyte level determination based on the sensor data.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a data packet procedure including rolling data for transmission in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, in one embodiment, a counter is initialized (for example, to T = 0) (410). Thereafter the associated rolling data is retrieved from memory device, for example (420), and also, the time sensitive or urgent data is retrieved (430). In one embodiment, the retrieval of the rolling data (420) and the retrieval of the time sensitive data (430) may be retrieved at substantially the same time.

Referring back to FIG. 4, with the rolling data and the time sensitive data, for example, the data packet for transmission is generated (440), an upon transmission, the counter is incremented by one and the routine returns to retrieval of the rolling

data (420). In this manner, in one embodiment, the urgent time sensitive data as well as the non-urgent data may be incorporated in the same data packet and transmitted by the transmitter 102 (FIG. 1) to a remote device such as one or more of the receivers 104, 106. Furthermore, as discussed above, the rolling data may be updated at a predetermined time interval which is longer than the time interval for each data packet transmission from the transmitter 102 (FIG. 1).

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating data processing of the received data packet including the rolling data in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5, when the data packet is received (510) (for example, by one or more of the receivers 104, 106, in one embodiment. the received data packet is parsed so that the urgent data may be separated from the not-urgent data (stored in, for example, the rolling data field in the data packet). Thereafter the parsed data is suitably stored in an appropriate memory or storage device (530).

In the manner described above, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided method and apparatus for separating non-urgent type data (for example, data associated with calibration) from urgent type data (for example, monitored analyte related data) to be transmitted over the communication link to minimize the potential burden or constraint on the available transmission time. More specifically, in one embodiment, non-urgent data may be separated from data that is required by the communication system to be transmitted immediately, and transmitted over the communication link together while maintaining a minimum transmission time window. In one embodiment, the non-urgent data may be parsed or broken up in to a number of data segments, and transmitted over multiple data packets. The time sensitive immediate data (for example, the analyte sensor data, temperature data etc), may be transmitted over the communication link substantially in its entirety with each data packet or transmission.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating the sensor unit and the transmitter unit of the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 6, in one aspect, a transmitter unit 620 is provided in a substantially water tight and sealed housing. The transmitter unit 620 includes respective contacts (wrk, Ref, Cntr, and gnd) for respectively establishing electrical contact with one or more of the working electrode, the

reference electrode, the counter electrode and the ground terminal (or guard trace) of the sensor unit 610. Also shown in FIG. 6 is a conductivity bar/trace 611 provided on the sensor unit 610. For example, in one embodiment, the conductivity bar/trace 611 may comprise a carbon trace on a substrate layer of the sensor unit 610. In this manner, in one embodiment, when the sensor unit 610 is coupled to the transmitter unit 610, electrical contact is established, for example, via the conductivity bar/trace 611 between the contact pads or points of the transmitter unit 620 (for example, at the counter electrode contact (cntr) and the ground terminal contact (gnd) such that the transmitter unit 620 may be powered for data communication.

That is, during manufacturing of the transmitter unit 620, in one aspect, the transmitter unit 620 is configured to include a power supply such as battery 621. Further, during the initial non-use period (e.g., post manufacturing sleep mode), the transmitter unit 620 is configured such that it is not used and thus drained by the components of the transmitter unit 620. During the sleep mode, and prior to establishing electrical contact with the sensor unit 610 via the conductivity bar/trace 611, the transmitter unit 620 is provided with a low power signal from, for example, a low power voltage comparator 622, via an electronic switch 623 to maintain the low power state of, for example, the transmitter unit 620 components. Thereafter, upon connection with the sensor unit 610, and establishing electrical contact via the conductivity bar/trace 611, the embedded power supply 621 of the transmitter unit 620 is activated or powered up so that some of all of the components of the transmitter unit 620 are configured to receive the necessary power signals for operations related to, for example, data communication, processing and/or storage.

In one aspect, since the transmitter unit 620 is configured to a sealed housing without a separate replaceable battery compartment, in this manner, the power supply of the battery 621 is preserved during the post manufacturing sleep mode prior to use.

In a further aspect, the transmitter unit 620 may be disposed or positioned on a separate on-body mounting unit that may include, for example, an adhesive layer (on its bottom surface) to firmly retain the mounting unit on the skin of the user, and which is configured to receive or firmly position the transmitter unit 620 on the mounting unit during use. In one aspect, the mounting unit may be configured to at least partially retain the position of the sensor unit 610 in a transcutaneous manner so

that at least a portion of the sensor unit is in fluid contact with the analyte of the user. Example embodiments of the mounting or base unit and its cooperation or coupling with the transmitter unit are provided, for example, in US Patent No. 6,175,752, incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

In such a configuration, the power supply for the transmitter unit 620 may be provided within the housing of the mounting unit such that, the transmitter unit 620 may be configured to be powered on or activated upon placement of the transmitter unit 620 on the mounting unit and in electrical contact with the sensor unit 610. For example, the sensor unit 610 may be provided pre-configured or integrated with the mounting unit and the insertion device such that, the user may position the sensor unit 610 on the skin layer of the user using the insertion device coupled to the mounting unit. Thereafter, upon transcutaneous positioning of the sensor unit 610, the insertion device may be discarded or removed from the mounting unit, leaving behind the transcutaneously positioned sensor unit 610 and the mounting unit on the skin surface of the user.

Thereafter, when the transmitter unit 620 is positioned on, over or within the mounting unit, the battery or power supply provided within the mounting unit is configured to electrically couple to the transmitter unit 620 and/or the sensor unit 610. Given that the sensor unit 610 and the mounting unit are provided as replaceable components for replacement every 3, 5, 7 days or other predetermined time periods, the user is conveniently not burdened with verifying the status of the power supply providing power to the transmitter unit 620 during use. That is, with the power supply or battery replaced with each replacement of the sensor unit 610, a new power supply or battery will be provided with the new mounting unit for use with the transmitter unit 620.

Referring to FIG. 6 again, in one aspect, when the sensor unit 610 is removed from the transmitter unit 620 (or vice versa), the electrical contact is broken and the conductivity bar/trace 611 returns to an open circuit. In this case, the transmitter unit 620 may be configured, to detect such condition and generate a last gasp transmission sent to the primary receiver unit 104 (and/or the secondary receiver unit 106) indicating that the sensor unit 610 is disconnected from the transmitter unit 620, and that the transmitter unit 620 is entering a powered down (or low power off) state.

And the transmitter unit 620 is powered down into the sleep mode since the connection to the power supply (that is embedded within the transmitter unit 620 housing) is broken.

In this manner, in one aspect, the processor 624 of the transmitter unit 620 may be configured to generate the appropriate one or more data or signals associated with the detection of sensor unit 610 disconnection for transmission to the receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1), and also, to initiate the power down procedure of the transmitter unit 620. In one aspect, the components of the transmitter unit 620 may be configured to include application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) design with one or more state machines and one or more nonvolatile and/or volatile memory units such as, for example, EEPROMs and the like.

Referring again to FIGS. 1 and 6, in one embodiment, the communication between the transmitter unit 620 (or 102 of FIG. 1) and the primary receiver unit 104 (and/or the secondary receiver unit 106) may be based on close proximity communication where bi-directional (or uni-directional) wireless communication is established when the devices are physically located in close proximity to each other. That is, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit 620 may be configured to receive very short range commands from the primary receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1) and perform one or more specific operations based on the received commands from the receiver unit 104).

In one embodiment, to maintain secure communication between the transmitter unit and the data receiver unit, the transmitter unit ASIC may be configured to generate a unique close proximity key at power on or initialization. In one aspect, the 4 or 8 bit key may be generated based on, for example, the transmitter unit identification information, and which may be used to prevent undesirable or unintended communication. In a further aspect, the close proximity key may be generated by the receiver unit based on, for example, the transmitter identification information received by the transmitter unit during the initial synchronization or pairing procedure of the transmitter and the receiver units.

Referring again to FIGS. 1 and 6, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit ASIC configuration may include a 32KHz oscillator and a counter which may be configured to drive the state machine in the transmitter unit ASIC. The transmitter

ASIC configuration may include a plurality of close proximity communication commands including, for example, new sensor initiation, pairing with the receiver unit, and RF communication control, among others. For example, when a new sensor unit is positioned and coupled to the transmitter unit so that the transmitter unit is powered on, the transmitter unit is configured to detect or receive a command from the receiver unit positioned in close proximity to the transmitter unit. For example, the receiver unit may be positioned within a couple of inches from the on-body position of the transmitter unit, and when the user activates or initiates a command associated with the new sensor initiation from the receiver unit, the transmitter unit is configured to receive the command from the receiver and, in its response data packet, transmit, among others, its identification information back to the receiver unit.

In one embodiment, the initial sensor unit initiation command does not require the use of the close proximity key. However, other predefined or preconfigured close-proximity commands may be configured to require the use of the 8 bit key (or a key of a different number of bits). For example, in one embodiment, the receiver unit may be configured to transmit a RF on/off command to turn on/off the RF communication module or unit in the transmitter unit 102. Such RF on/off command in one embodiment includes the close proximity key as part of the transmitted command for reception by the transmitter unit.

During the period that the RF communication module or unit is turned off based on the received close proximity command, the transmitter unit does not transmit any data, including any glucose related data. In one embodiment, the glucose related data from the sensor unit which are not transmitted by the transmitter unit during the time period when the RF communication module or unit of the transmitter unit is turned off may be stored in a memory or storage unit of the transmitter unit for subsequent transmission to the receiver unit when the transmitter unit RF communication module or unit is turned back on based on the RF-on command from the receiver unit. In this manner, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit may be powered down (temporarily, for example, during air travel) without removing the transmitter unit from the on-body position.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating data communication using close proximity commands in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance

with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 7, the primary receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1) in one aspect may be configured to retrieve or generate a close proximity command (710) for transmission to the transmitter unit 102. To establish the transmission range (720), the primary receiver unit 104 may be positioned physically close to (that is, within a predetermined distance from) the transmitter unit 102. For example, the transmission range for the close proximity communication may be established at approximately one foot distance or less between the transmitter unit 102 and the primary receiver unit 104. When the transmitter unit 102 and the primary receiver unit 104 are within the transmission range, the close proximity command, upon initiation from the receiver unit 104 may be transmitted to the transmitter unit 102 (730).

Referring back to FIG. 7, in response to the transmitted close proximity command, a response data packet or other responsive communication may be received (740). In one aspect, the response data packet or other responsive communication may include identification information of the transmitter unit 102 transmitting the response data packer or other response communication to the receiver unit 104. In one aspect, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to generate a key (for example, an 8 bit key or a key of a predetermined length) based on the transmitter identification information (750), and which may be used in subsequent close proximity communication between the transmitter unit 102 and the receiver unit 104.

In one aspect, the data communication including the generated key may allow the recipient of the data communication to recognize the sender of the data communication and confirm that the sender of the data communication is the intended data sending device, and thus, including data which is desired or anticipated by the recipient of the data communication. In this manner, in one embodiment, one or more close proximity commands may be configured to include the generated key as part of the transmitted data packet. Moreover, the generated key may be based on the transmitter ID or other suitable unique information so that the receiver unit 104 may use such information for purposes of generating the unique key for the bi-directional communication between the devices.

While the description above includes generating the key based on the transmitter unit 102 identification information, within the scope of the present

disclosure, the key may be generated based on one or more other information associated with the transmitter unit 102, and/or the receiver unit combination. In a further embodiment, the key may be encrypted and stored in a memory unit or storage device in the transmitter unit 102 for transmission to the receiver unit 104.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating sensor insertion detection routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 8, connection to an analyte sensor is detected (810, based on for example, a power up procedure where the sensor conduction trace 611 (FIG. 6) is configured to establish electrical contact with a predetermined one or more contact points on the transmitter unit 102. That is, when the sensor unit 101 (for example, the electrodes of the sensor) is correspondingly connected to the contact points on the transmitter unit 102, the transmitter unit 102 is configured to close the circuit connecting its power supply (for example, the battery 621 (FIG. 6)) to the components of the transmitter unit 102 and thereby exiting the power down or low power state into active or power up state.

In this manner, as discussed above, in one aspect, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to include a power supply such as a battery 621 integrally provided within the sealed housing of the transmitter unit 102. When the transmitter unit 102 is connected or coupled to the respective electrodes of the analyte sensor that is positioned in a transcutaneous manner under the skin layer of the patient, the transmitter unit 102 is configured to wake up from its low power or sleep state (820), and power up the various components of the transmitter unit 102. In the active state, the transmitter unit 102 may be further configured to receive and process sensor signals received from the analyte sensor (FIG. 1) (830), and thereafter, transmit the processed sensor signals (840) to, for example, the receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1).

Accordingly, in one aspect, the sensor unit 610 (FIG. 6) may be provided with a conduction trace 611 which may be used to wake up or exit the transmitter unit from its post manufacturing sleep mode into an active state, by for example, establishing a closed circuit with the power supply provided within the transmitter unit 102.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating sensor removal detection routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 9, when the sensor removal is detected (910)

for example, based on detaching or removing the transmitter unit 102 that was in contact with the sensor unit 101, one or more status signal is generated (920), that includes, for example, an indication that the sensor removal state has been detected, and/or an indication that the transmitter unit 102 will enter a sleep mode or a powered down status. Thereafter, the generated status signal in one aspect is transmitted, for example, to the receiver unit 104 (930), and the transmitter unit 102 is configured to enter the power down mode or low power sleep mode (940).

In this manner, in one aspect, when the transmitter unit 102 is disconnected with an active sensor unit 101, the transmitter unit 102 is configured to notify the receiver unit 104 that the sensor unit 101 has been disconnected or otherwise, signals from the sensor unit 101 is no longer received by the transmitter unit 102. After transmitting the one or more signals to notify the receiver unit 104, the transmitter unit 102 in one embodiment is configured to enter sleep mode or low power state during which no data related to the monitored analyte level is transmitted to the receiver unit 104.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating the pairing or synchronization routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 10, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to receive a sensor initiate close proximity command (1010) from the receiver unit 104 positioned within the close transmission range. Based on the received sensor initiate command, the transmitter unit identification information may be retrieved (for example, from a nonvolatile memory) and transmitted (1020) to the receiver unit 104 or the sender of the sensor initiate command.

Referring back to FIG. 10, a communication key (1030) optionally encrypted is received in one embodiment, and thereafter, sensor related data is transmitted with the communication key on a periodic basis such as, every 60 seconds, five minutes, or any suitable predetermined time intervals.

Referring now to FIG. 11, a flowchart illustrating the pairing or synchronization routine in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention is shown. That is, in one aspect, FIG. 11 illustrates the pairing or synchronization routine from the receiver

unit 104. Referring back to FIG. 11, the sensor initiate command is transmitted to the transmitter unit 102 (1110) when the receiver unit 104 is positioned within a close transmission range. Thereafter, in one aspect, the transmitter identification information is received (1120) for example, from the transmitter unit that received the sensor initiate command. Thereafter, a communication key (optionally encrypted) may be generated and transmitted (1130) to the transmitter unit.

In the manner described above, in one embodiment, a simplified pairing or synchronization between the transmitter unit 102 and the receiver unit 104 may be established using, for example, close proximity commands between the devices. As described above, in one aspect, upon pairing or synchronization, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to periodically transmit analyte level information to the receiver unit for further processing.

FIG. 12 is a flowchart illustrating the power supply determination in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. That is, in one embodiment, using a counter, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to determine the power supply level of the transmitter unit 102 battery so as to determine a suitable time for replacement of the power supply or the transmitter unit 102 itself. Referring to FIG. 12, periodic data transmission is detected (1210), and a corresponding count in the counter is incremented for example, by one with each detected data transmission (1220). In particular, a Hobbs counter may be used in the rolling data configuration described above to provide a count that is associated with the transmitter unit data transmission occurrence.

Referring to FIG. 12, the updated or incremented count stored in the Hobbs counter is periodically transmitted in the data packet from the transmitter unit 102 to the receiver unit 104. Moreover, the incremented or updated count may be stored (1240) in a persistent nonvolatile memory unit of the transmitter unit 102. Accordingly, based on the number of data transmission occurrences, the battery power supply level may be estimated, and in turn, which may provide an indication as to when the battery (and thus the transmitter unit in the embodiment where the power supply is manufactured to be embedded within the transmitter unit housing) needs to be replaced.

Moreover, in one aspect, the incremented count in the Hobbs counter is stored in a persistent nonvolatile memory such that, the counter is not reset or otherwise restarted with each sensor unit replacement.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating close proximity command for RF communication control in the data monitoring and management system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 13, a close proximity command associated with communication status, for example is received (1310). In one aspect, the command associated with the communication status may include, for example, a communication module turn on or turn off command for, for example, turning on or turning off the associated RF communication device of the transmitter unit 102. Referring to FIG. 13, the communication status is determined (1320), and thereafter, modified based on the received command (1330).

That is, in one aspect, using one or more close proximity commands, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to control the RF communication of the transmitter unit 102 to, for example, disable or turn off the RF communication functionality for a predetermined time period. This may be particularly useful when used in air travel or other locations such as hospital settings, where RF communication devices need to be disabled. In one aspect, the close proximity command may be used to either turn on or turn off the RF communication module of the transmitter unit 102, such that, when the receiver unit 104 is positioned in close proximity to the transmitter unit 102, and the RF command is transmitted, the transmitter unit 102 is configured, in one embodiment, to either turn off or turn on the RF communication capability of the transmitter unit 102.

FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating analyte sensor identification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 14, periodically, sensor counter information is received (1410), for example included as rolling data discussed above. The received sensor counter information may be stored in one or more storage units such as a memory unit. When the sensor counter information is received, a stored sensor counter information is retrieved (1420), and the retrieved sensor counter information is compared with the received sensor counter information (1430). Based on the comparison between the retrieved sensor counter

information and the received sensor counter information, one or more signal is generated and output (1440).

That is, in one aspect, the sensor counter in the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to increment by one with each new sensor replacement. Thus, in one aspect, the sensor counter information may be associated with a particular sensor from which monitored analyte level information is generated and transmitted to the receiver unit 104. Accordingly, in one embodiment, based on the sensor counter information, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to ensure that the analyte related data is generated and received from the correct analyte sensor transmitted from the transmitter unit 102.

An analyte monitoring system in one aspect includes a data processing unit, and a control unit in wireless communication with the data processing unit, the control unit configured to transmit one or more predefined close proximity commands to the data processing unit, where the data processing unit is configured to perform one or more predefined functions in response to the received one or more predefined close proximity commands.

The data processing unit may include a close proximity receiver coupled to an antenna for receiving the one or more predefined close proximity commands from the control unit.

In one aspect, the data processing unit may be configured to transmit one or more signals related to a monitored analyte level in response to the received one or more predefined close proximity commands.

Further, the communication of the one or more predefined close proximity commands may be performed when the data processing unit and the control unit are within a predetermined distance from each other, where the predetermined distance may include a distance of less than one foot.

Also, there may be provided a memory unit, which may include an EEPROM or any other suitable type of nonvolatile or volatile memory, or combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the control unit may include an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) configuration.

The analyte sensor may be coupled to the data processing unit, where the data processing unit may receive one or more signals from the analyte sensor, and where

the control unit and the data processing unit may be in wireless communication using RF communication protocol.

A method in accordance with one embodiment includes positioning a controller unit within a transmission range for close proximity communication, transmitting one or more predefined close proximity commands, and receiving a response packet in response to the transmitted one or more predefined close proximity commands.

The method may include generating a communication key associated with the response packet, where the communication key may be generated based on at least in part, a transmitter unit identification information, and further, where the transmitter unit identification information may be included in the response packet.

The transmission range in one embodiment may include a distance of less than one foot.

The method may also include storing one or more of the predefined close proximity commands or the response packet, where storing may include storing the commands or the response packet in a nonvolatile memory device.

The method may include receiving one or more signals from the analyte sensor, and further, where the transmitting and receiving include RF communication protocol.

An analyte sensor in one embodiment includes a substrate, a plurality of electrodes provided on the substrate, at least a portion of one of the plurality of electrodes positioned in fluid contact with an analyte of a user, and a conductive trace provided on the substrate and coupled to one of the plurality of electrodes.

The conductive trace may comprise carbon.

In one aspect, the conductive trace is connected to a ground terminal.

The plurality of electrodes may include one or more of a working electrode, a reference electrode and/or a counter electrode, and where the conductive trace may be connected to the counter electrode.

In one embodiment, the plurality of electrodes may be positioned in a stacked configuration.

The conductive trace in one aspect may be configured to establish electrical contact with a power supply to provide electrical signal to one or more of the plurality of electrodes.

Additionally, the conductive trace may be connected to a ground terminal, or alternatively, the conductive trace may be connected to a guard trace.

A system for powering a data processing device in accordance with another embodiment includes an analyte sensor, including a substrate, a plurality of electrodes provided on the substrate, at least a portion of one of the plurality of electrodes positioned in fluid contact with an analyte of a user, and a conductive trace provided on the substrate and coupled to one of the plurality of electrodes, a data processing device including a contact point for electrically connecting to one of the plurality of electrodes, the data processing device further including a power supply where when the contact point is in electrical connection with the one of the plurality of electrodes, the power supply is configured to transition the data processing device from a low power state to an active power state.

The power supply in one aspect includes a battery.

The one of the plurality of electrodes may include a counter electrode of the analyte sensor.

The conductive trace and the data processing device may be coupled to a ground terminal.

The sensor may include a guard trace disposed on the substrate, and further, where the data processing device may include a guard contact point for electrically coupling to the guard trace.

The data processing device may include a data communication unit to transmit one or more signals related to the monitored analyte level received from the analyte sensor, and further, where the data communication unit may include a close proximity receiver for receiving one or more close proximity commands.

The analyte sensor may include a glucose sensor.

Additionally, the analyte sensor may be transcutaneously positioned such that at least a portion of at least one of the plurality of electrodes is in fluid contact with an analyte of a user.

A method in accordance with still another embodiment includes detecting an electrical connection with an analyte sensor, and activating a data processing device to receive one or more analyte related signals from the analyte sensor.

The method may also include processing the one or more analyte related signals for wireless transmission.

An analyte monitoring device in one embodiment includes a data transmission section, a data receiving section, and a data processing section coupled to the data receiving section, where the data receiving section is configured to receive a predefined command, and further, where the data processing section is configured to control the data transmission section to transmit one or more data in response to the received predefined command.

The data receiving section may include a close proximity receiver.

The data transmission section may include an RF transmitter.

The device may include an antenna coupled to the data transmission section and the data receiving section for wireless data communication.

The data processing section may include a state machine.

The transmitted one or more data in one embodiment may include a device identification information.

In one aspect, the transmitted one or more data may include a response data packet, where the response data packet may include one or more of a communication mode information, a device status information, a device type information, a close proximity command information, or a sensor count information.

The device may include a memory unit for storing data.

A method in another embodiment includes receiving a command to initiate communication with an analyte sensor, retrieving an identification information, transmitting the retrieved identification information, and receiving a communication key associated with the transmitted identification information.

In one aspect, the received command may include a close proximity command.

Moreover, the retrieved identification information may be wirelessly transmitted over an RF communication link.

The identification information may include a data processing device identification information, where the data processing device identification information may include a transmitter identification information.

The communication key may include an 8 bit data associated with the identification information.

The method in another aspect may include transmitting a data packet including the communication key.

The method may also include storing the communication key.

In still another aspect, the analyte sensor may include a glucose sensor.

Moreover, the method may include receiving one or more signals related to a monitored analyte level, where the analyte level may include glucose level.

A method in one embodiment includes detecting a data transmission, incrementing a count associated with the detected data transmission, and storing the count.

The count may be incremented by one.

In a further aspect, the method may include associating a power supply level information with the stored count.

Moreover, the method may also include generating a signal associated with the stored count, and/or include outputting the generated signal, where outputting the generated signal may include one or more of visually displaying the generated signal, audibly outputting the generated signal, or vibratorily outputting the generated signal.

In yet another aspect, the method may include transmitting the count with the data transmission, where the count may be transmitted periodically with the data transmission.

In still another aspect, the method may include associating a power supply status with the count.

A data processing device in another embodiment may include a counter, a data communication unit, and a data processing section coupled to the data communication unit and the counter, the data processing section configured to increment a count stored in the counter based on data transmission by the data communication unit.

In one aspect, the counter may include a nonvolatile memory unit. The counter may include an EEPROM.

The data communication unit may include an RF transceiver.

The count stored in the counter may be incremented by one with each data transmission by the data communication unit.

The device may include a power supply coupled to the data processing unit, the data communication unit and the counter, where the count stored in the counter is not erased when the power supply is disabled or in low power state.

The data processing unit may be configured to estimate the power supply life based on the stored count in the counter.

The device in a further aspect may include an output section for outputting one or more signals associated with the count information, where the output section may include one or more of a display unit, an audible output section, or a vibratory output section.

An analyte monitoring system in one embodiment includes a data processing unit including a communication module, and a control unit in wireless communication with the data processing unit, the control unit configured to receive a predefined close proximity command associated with the wireless communication status of the data processing unit to the data processing unit, where in response to the received predefined close proximity command, the data processing unit changes the operational status of the communication module.

The predefined close proximity command may include one of an RF switch on command or an RF switch off command.

The data processing unit may modify the operational status of the communication module in response to the received predefined close proximity command, where the operational status may include one of an active status and an inactive status.

Additionally, when the communication module is in the inactive status, the data processing unit may be configured to not transmit any data to the control unit.

The control unit may include an output section to output information associated with the predefined close proximity command, where the output information may include one or more of a visual display output, an audible output, or a vibratory output.

In one aspect, the output information may include an icon, a visual display, a two or three dimensional image, video, or graphics, a audible output, an alarm, or combinations thereof.

A method in accordance with another embodiment includes determining a communication status, receiving a communication related close proximity command, and modifying the communication status based on the received command, where the communication status may include one of an RF communication module in active mode, or the RF communication module in inactive mode.

Also, modifying the communication status may include switching from the active mode to the inactive mode of the RF communication module, or from the inactive mode to the active mode of the RF communication module.

Additionally, modifying the communication status may include disabling wireless data transmission based on the received command.

The wireless data transmission may be disabled for a predetermined time period.

In another aspect, the method may include receiving a further communication related close proximity command, and further modifying the communication status based on the received further command, where further modifying may include activating the wireless data transmission based on the received further command.

The method in a further aspect may include transmitting data associated with monitored analyte level of a user, and further, also may include wirelessly transmitting the data associated with the monitored analyte level for further processing.

The method may include entering inactive operational mode based on the modified communication status.

In still another aspect, the method may include storing analyte related data received from an analyte sensor during the modified communication status period.

An analyte monitoring device in one embodiment includes a counter, and a data processing section coupled to the counter, the data processing section configured to increment a count stored in the counter based on a detection of an analyte sensor.

The counter may include a nonvolatile memory unit.

The data processing section may include a communication module to transmit data related to the count.

A control device for communicating with an analyte monitoring unit in one embodiment includes a data communication section configured to periodically receive data including a count information related to an analyte sensor associated with the received data, and a processing unit coupled to the data communication section to process the received data, the processing unit further configured to compare the count information in each data periodically received, and when it is determined that the count information of the periodically received data is different, the processing unit is configured to generate one or more signals related to the status of the analyte sensor.

In one aspect, the one or more signals generated may include a command to disable the data communication section.

The one or more signals generated may be provided to a user.

The device in a further aspect may include a display unit and where the one or more signals generated is displayed on the display unit.

In yet another aspect, the one or more signals output may include one or more of a visual indicator, an audible indicator or a vibratory indicator.

A method in accordance with yet another embodiment includes detecting an analyte sensor, updating a count associated with the detected analyte sensor, and transmitting the updated count.

The method may include storing the updated count.

Additionally, the method may include detecting a further analyte sensor, further updating the count associated with the detected further analyte sensor, and transmitting the further updated count.

A method in accordance with still another embodiment includes periodically receiving data including a count information related to an analyte sensor associated with the received data, and comparing the count information in each data periodically received, and when it is determined that the count information of the periodically received data is different, generating one or more signals related to the status of the analyte sensor.

The one or more signals generated may include a command to disable data communication.

The method may also include providing the one or more signals generated to a user, and also, include outputting the one or more signals generated.

In still a further aspect, the method may include storing the count information.

The status of the analyte sensor may include a new analyte sensor detection.

Additionally, the method may include prompting a user to replace the analyte sensor.

Various other modifications and alterations in the structure and method of operation of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the present invention and that structures and methods within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An analyte monitoring system, comprising:

a data processing unit; and

a control unit in wireless communication with the data processing unit, the control unit configured to transmit one or more predefined close proximity commands to the data processing unit;

wherein the data processing unit is configured to perform one or more predefined functions in response to the received one or more predefined close proximity commands.

2. The system of claim 1 wherein the data processing unit includes a close proximity receiver coupled to an antenna for receiving the one or more predefined close proximity commands from the control unit.

3. The system of claim 1 wherein the data processing unit is configured to transmit one or more signals related to a monitored analyte level in response to the received one or more predefined close proximity commands.

4. The system of claim 3 wherein the communication of the one or more predefined close proximity commands is performed when the data processing unit and the control unit are within a predetermined distance from each other.

5. The system of claim 4 wherein the predetermined distance includes a distance of less than one foot.

6. The system of claim 1 including a memory unit.

7. The system of claim 6 wherein the memory unit includes an EEPROM.

8. The system of claim 1 wherein the control unit includes an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) configuration.

9. The system of claim 1 including an analyte sensor coupled to the data processing unit, wherein the data processing unit receives one or more signals from the analyte sensor.

10. The system of claim 9 wherein the control unit and the data processing unit are in wireless communication using RF communication protocol.

11. A method, comprising:

positioning a controller unit within a transmission range for close proximity communication;

transmitting one or more predefined close proximity commands; and

receiving a response packet in response to the transmitted one or more predefined close proximity commands.

12. The method of claim 11 including generating a communication key associated with the response packet.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the communication key is generated based on at least in part, a transmitter unit identification information.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the transmitter unit identification information is included in the response packet.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein the transmission range includes a distance of less than one foot.

16. The method of claim 11 including storing one or more of the predefined close proximity commands or the response packet.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein storing includes storing the commands or the response packet in a nonvolatile memory device.

18. The method of claim 11 including receiving one or more signals from the analyte sensor.

19. The method of claim 11 wherein the transmitting and receiving include RF communication protocol.

20. An analyte sensor, comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of electrodes provided on the substrate, at least a portion of one of the plurality of electrodes positioned in fluid contact with an analyte of a user; and

a conductive trace provided on the substrate and coupled to one of the plurality of electrodes.

21. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the conductive trace comprises carbon.

22. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the conductive trace is connected to a ground terminal.

23. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the plurality of electrodes includes a working electrode, a reference electrode and a counter electrode.

24. The sensor of claim 23 wherein the conductive trace is connected to the counter electrode.

25. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the plurality of electrodes are positioned in a stacked configuration.

26. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the conductive trace is configured to establish electrical contact with a power supply to provide electrical signal to one or more of the plurality of electrodes.

27. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the conductive trace is connected to a ground terminal.

28. The sensor of claim 20 wherein the conductive trace is connected to a guard trace.

29. A system for powering a data processing device, comprising:
an analyte sensor, including:
a substrate;
a plurality of electrodes provided on the substrate, at least a portion of one of the plurality of electrodes positioned in fluid contact with an analyte of a user; and
a conductive trace provided on the substrate and coupled to one of the plurality of electrodes; and
a data processing device including a contact point for electrically connecting to one of the plurality of electrodes, the data processing device further including a power supply wherein when the contact point is in electrical connection with the one of the plurality of electrodes, the power supply is configured to transition the data processing device from a low power state to an active power state.

30. The system of claim 29 wherein the power supply includes a battery.

31. The system of claim 29 wherein the one of the plurality of electrodes includes a counter electrode of the analyte sensor.

32. The system of claim 29 wherein the conductive trace and the data processing device are coupled to a ground terminal.

33. The system of claim 29 wherein the sensor includes a guard trace disposed on the substrate, and further, wherein the data processing device includes a guard contact point for electrically coupling to the guard trace.

34. The system of claim 29 wherein the data processing device includes a data communication unit to transmit one or more signals related to the monitored analyte level received from the analyte sensor.

35. The system of claim 34 wherein the data communication unit includes a close proximity receiver for receiving one or more close proximity commands.

36. The system of claim 29 wherein the analyte sensor includes a glucose sensor.

37. The system of claim 29 wherein the analyte sensor is transcutaneously positioned such that at least a portion of at least one of the plurality of electrodes is in fluid contact with an analyte of a user.

38. A method, comprising:

detecting an electrical connection with an analyte sensor; and

activating a data processing device to receive one or more analyte related signals from the analyte sensor.

39. The method of claim 38 including processing the one or more analyte related signals for wireless transmission.

40. An analyte monitoring device, comprising:

a data transmission section;

a data receiving section; and

a data processing section coupled to the data receiving section;

wherein the data receiving section is configured to receive a predefined command, and further, wherein the data processing section is configured to control the data transmission section to transmit one or more data in response to the received predefined command.

41. The device of claim 40 wherein the data receiving section includes a close proximity receiver.

42. The device of claim 40 wherein the data transmission section includes an RF transmitter.

43. The device of claim 40 including an antenna coupled to the data transmission section and the data receiving section for wireless data communication.

44. The device of claim 40 wherein the data processing section includes a state machine.

45. The device of claim 40 wherein the transmitted one or more data includes a device identification information.

46. The device of claim 40 wherein the transmitted one or more data includes a response data packet.

47. The device of claim 46 wherein the response data packet includes one or more of a communication mode information, a device status information, a device type information, a close proximity command information, or a sensor count information.

48. The device of claim 40 including a memory unit for storing data.

49. A method, comprising:
receiving a command to initiate communication with an analyte sensor;
retrieving an identification information;
transmitting the retrieved identification information; and
receiving a communication key associated with the transmitted identification information.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein the received command includes a close proximity command.

51. The method of claim 49 wherein the retrieved identification information is wirelessly transmitted over an RF communication link.

52. The method of claim 49 wherein the identification information includes a data processing device identification information.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein the data processing device identification information includes a transmitter identification information.

54. The method of claim 49 wherein the communication key includes an 8 bit data associated with the identification information.

55. The method of claim 49 including transmitting a data packet including the communication key.

56. The method of claim 49 including storing the communication key.

57. The method of claim 49 wherein the analyte sensor includes a glucose sensor.

58. The method of claim 49 including receiving one or more signals related to a monitored analyte level.

59. The method of claim 58 wherein the analyte level includes glucose level.

60. A method, comprising:
detecting a data transmission;
incrementing a count associated with the detected data transmission; and
storing the count.

61. The method of claim 60 wherein the count is incremented by one.

62. The method of claim 60 including associating a power supply level information with the stored count.

63. The method of claim 60 including generating a signal associated with the stored count.

64. The method of claim 63 including outputting the generated signal.

65. The method of claim 64 wherein outputting the generated signal includes one or more of visually displaying the generated signal, audibly outputting the generated signal, or vibratorily outputting the generated signal.

66. The method of claim 60 including transmitting the count with the data transmission.

67. The method of claim 66 wherein the count is transmitted periodically with the data transmission.

68. The method of claim 60 including associating a power supply status with the count.

69. A data processing device, comprising:

a counter;

a data communication unit; and

a data processing section coupled to the data communication unit and the counter, the data processing section configured to increment a count stored in the counter based on data transmission by the data communication unit.

70. The device of claim 69 wherein the counter includes a nonvolatile memory unit.

71. The device of claim 69 wherein the counter includes an EEPROM.

72. The device of claim 69 wherein the data communication unit includes an RF transceiver.

73. The device of claim 69 wherein the count stored in the counter is incremented by one with each data transmission by the data communication unit.

74. The device of claim 69 including a power supply coupled to the data processing unit, the data communication unit and the counter.

75. The device of claim 74 wherein the count stored in the counter is not erased when the power supply is disabled or in low power state.

76. The device of claim 74 wherein the data processing unit is configured to estimate the power supply life based on the stored count in the counter.

77. The device of claim 69 including an output section for outputting one or more signals associated with the count information.

78. The device of claim 77 wherein the output section includes one or more of a display unit, an audible output section, or a vibratory output section.

79. An analyte monitoring system, comprising:

a data processing unit including a communication module; and

a control unit in wireless communication with the data processing unit, the control unit configured to receive a predefined close proximity command associated with the wireless communication status of the data processing unit to the data processing unit;

wherein in response to the received predefined close proximity command, the data processing unit changes the operational status of the communication module.

80. The system of claim 79 wherein the predefined close proximity command includes one of an RF switch on command or an RF switch off command.

81. The system of claim 79 wherein the data processing unit modifies the operational status of the communication module in response to the received predefined close proximity command.

82. The system of claim 81 wherein the operational status includes one of an active status and an inactive status.

83. The system of claim 82 wherein when the communication module is in the inactive status, the data processing unit does not transmit any data to the control unit.

84. The system of claim 79 wherein the control unit includes an output section to output information associated with the predefined close proximity command.

85. The system of claim 84 wherein the output information includes one or more of a visual display output, an audible output, or a vibratory output.

86. The system of claim 84 wherein the output information includes an icon.

87. A method, comprising:
determining a communication status;
receiving a communication related close proximity command; and
modifying the communication status based on the received command.

88. The method of claim 87 wherein the communication status includes one of an RF communication module in active mode, or the RF communication module in inactive mode.

89. The method of claim 88 wherein modifying the communication status includes switching from the active mode to the inactive mode of the RF communication module, or from the inactive mode to the active mode of the RF communication module.

90. The method of claim 87 wherein modifying the communication status includes disabling wireless data transmission based on the received command.

91. The method of claim 90 wherein the wireless data transmission is disabled for a predetermined time period.

92. The method of claim 90 further including:
receiving a further communication related close proximity command; and
further modifying the communication status based on the received further command.

93. The method of claim 92 wherein further modifying includes activating the wireless data transmission based on the received further command.

94. The method of claim 88 including transmitting data associated with monitored analyte level of a user.

95. The method of claim 94 including wirelessly transmitting the data associated with the monitored analyte level for further processing.

96. The method of claim 88 including entering inactive operational mode based on the modified communication status.

97. The method of claim 88 including storing analyte related data received from an analyte sensor during the modified communication status period.

98. An analyte monitoring device, comprising:

a counter; and

a data processing section coupled to the counter, the data processing section configured to increment a count stored in the counter based on a detection of an analyte sensor.

99. The device of claim 98 wherein the counter includes a nonvolatile memory unit.

100. The device of claim 98 wherein the data processing section includes a communication module to transmit data related to the count.

101. A control device for communicating with an analyte monitoring unit, comprising:

a data communication section configured to periodically receive data including a count information related to an analyte sensor associated with the received data; and

a processing unit coupled to the data communication section to process the received data, the processing unit further configured to compare the count information in each data periodically received, and when it is determined that the count information of the periodically received data is different, the processing unit is configured to generate one or more signals related to the status of the analyte sensor.

102. The device of claim 101 wherein the one or more signals generated include a command to disable the data communication section.

103. The device of claim 101 wherein the one or more signals generated is provided to a user.

104. The device of claim 103 including a display unit and wherein the one or more signals generated is displayed on the display unit.

105. The device of claim 103 wherein the one or more signals output includes one or more of a visual indicator, an audible indicator or a vibratory indicator.

106. A method, comprising:
detecting an analyte sensor;
updating a count associated with the detected analyte sensor; and
transmitting the updated count.

107. The method of claim 106 including storing the updated count.

108. The method of claim 106 including:
detecting a further analyte sensor;
further updating the count associated with the detected further analyte sensor; and
transmitting the further updated count.

109. A method, comprising:
periodically receiving data including a count information related to an analyte sensor associated with the received data; and
comparing the count information in each data periodically received, and when it is determined that the count information of the periodically received data is different, generating one or more signals related to the status of the analyte sensor.

110. The method of claim 109 wherein the one or more signals generated includes a command to disable data communication.

111. The method of claim 109 including providing the one or more signals generated to a user.

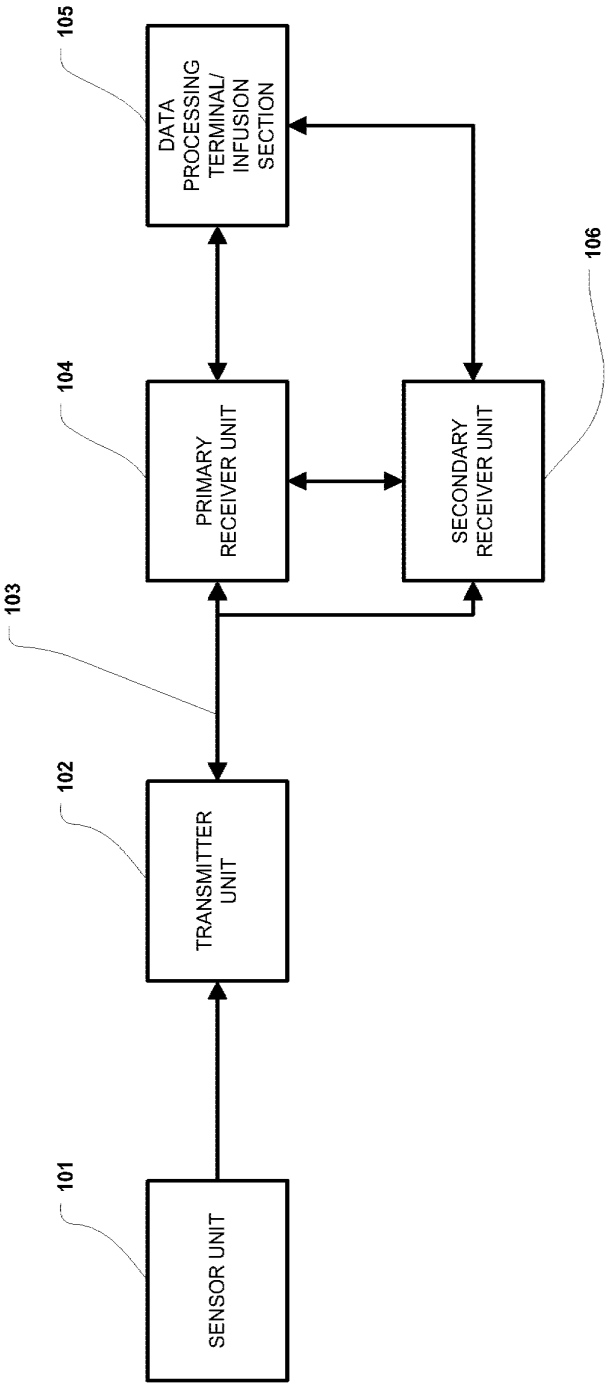
112. The method of claim 111 including outputting the one or more signals generated.

113. The method of claim 109 including storing the count information.

114. The method of claim 109 wherein the status of the analyte sensor includes a new analyte sensor detection.

5

115. The method of claim 109 including prompting a user to replace the analyte sensor.


105
DATA PROCESSING TERMINAL/ INFUSION SECTION
106
104
PRIMARY RECEIVER UNIT
SECONDARY RECEIVER UNIT
103
102
TRANSMITTER UNIT
101
SENSOR UNIT

100

FIGURE 1

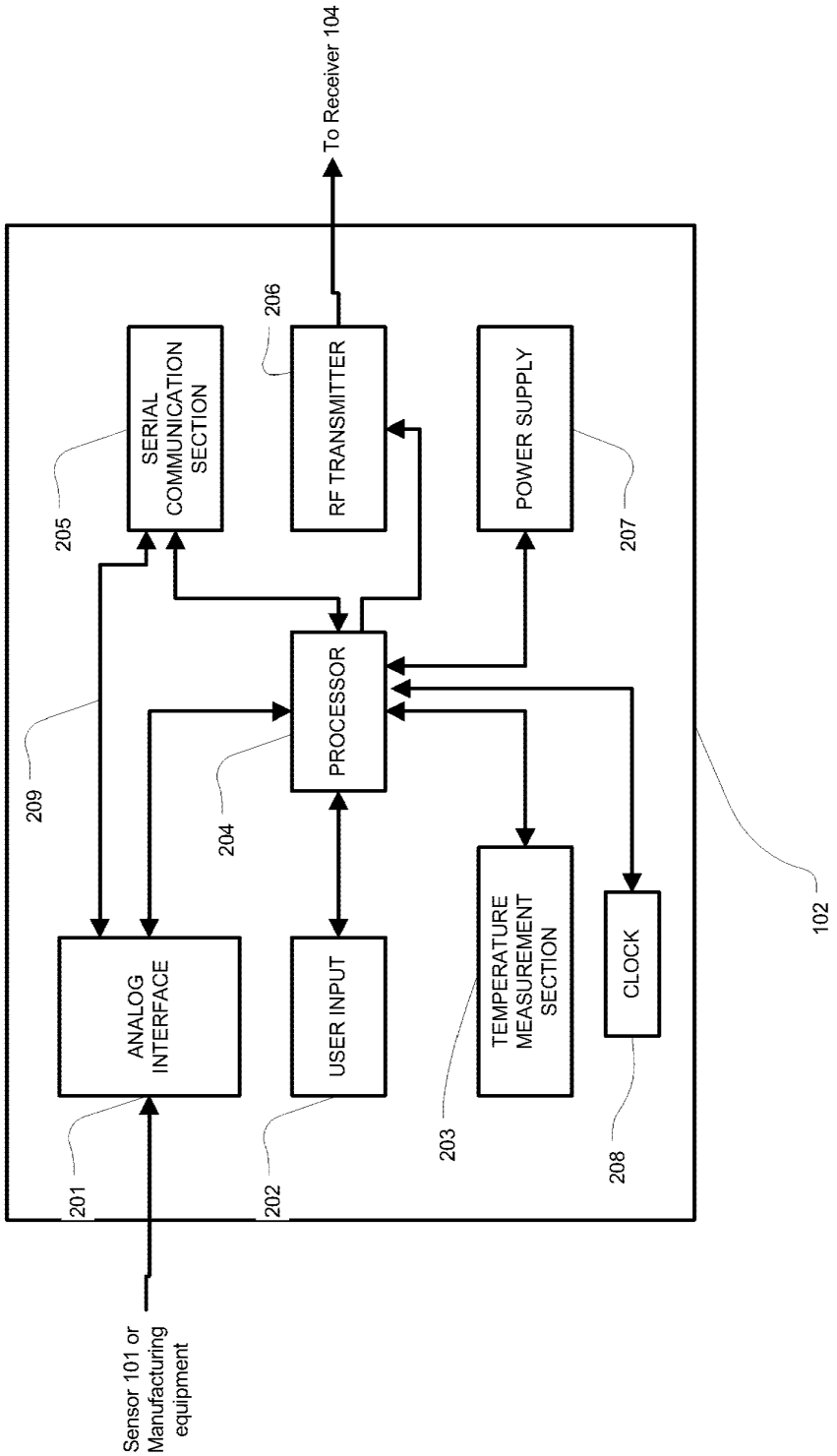

To Receiver 104
206
SERIAL COMMUNICATION SECTION
RF TRANSMITTER
POWER SUPPLY
205
207
PROCESSOR
209
204
ANALOG INTERFACE
USER INPUT
TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT SECTION
CLOCK
102
201
202
203
208
Sensor 101 or Manufacturing equipment

FIGURE 2

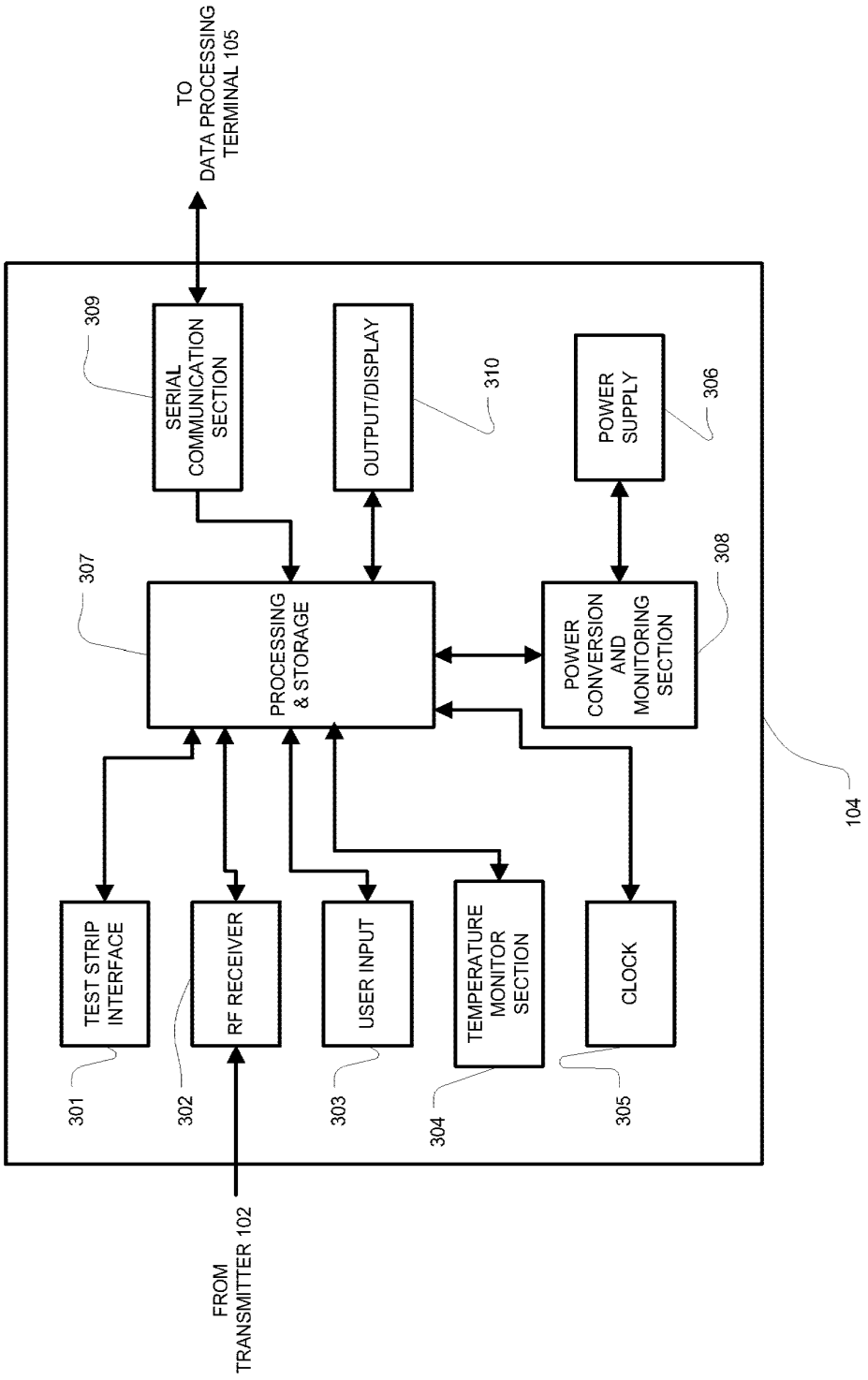

TO
DATA PROCESSING
TERMINAL 105
SERIAL
COMMUNICATION
SECTION
309
OUTPUT/DISPLAY
310
POWER
SUPPLY
306
PROCESSING
& STORAGE
307
POWER
CONVERSION
AND
MONITORING
SECTION
308
104
TEST STRIP
INTERFACE
301
RF RECEIVER
302
USER INPUT
303
TEMPERATURE
MONITOR
SECTION
304
CLOCK
305
FROM
TRANSMITTER 102

FIGURE 3

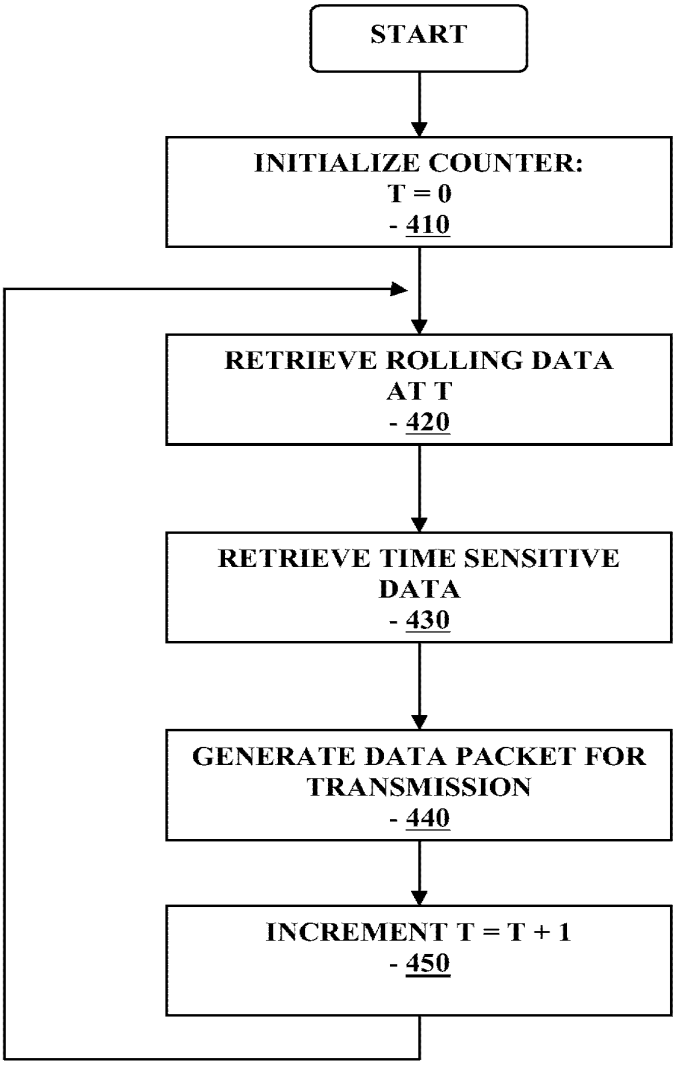

START
INITIALIZE COUNTER:
T = 0
- 410
RETRIEVE ROLLING DATA
AT T
- 420
RETRIEVE TIME SENSITIVE
DATA
- 430
GENERATE DATA PACKET FOR
TRANSMISSION
- 440
INCREMENT T = T + 1
- 450

FIGURE 4

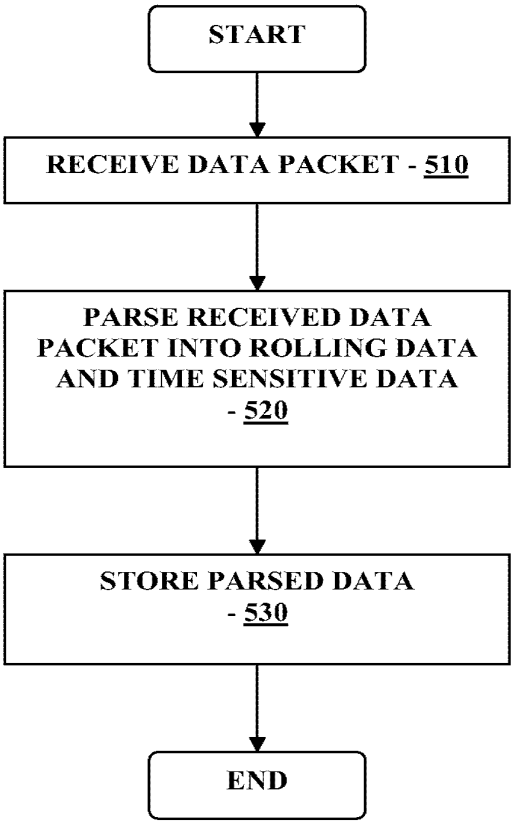

START
RECEIVE DATA PACKET - 510
PARSE RECEIVED DATA PACKET INTO ROLLING DATA AND TIME SENSITIVE DATA - 520
STORE PARSED DATA - 530
END

FIGURE 5

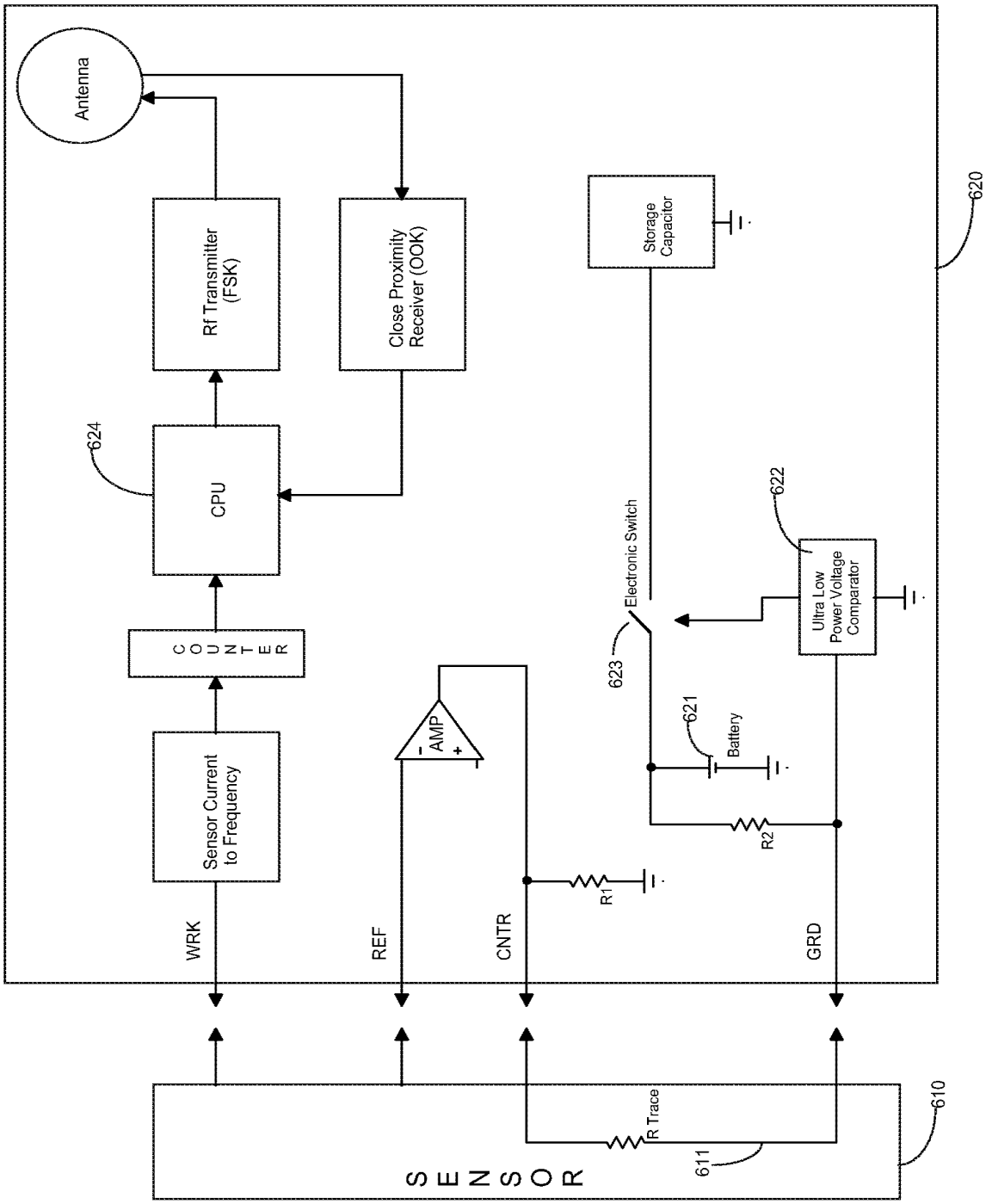

Antenna
Rf Transmitter (FSK)
Close Proximity Receiver (OOK)
Storage Capacitor
620
624
CPU
622
Ultra Low Power Voltage Comparator
Electronic Switch
623
621
Battery
COUNTER
AMP
Sensor Current to Frequency
R2
R1
WRK
REF
CNTR
GRD
R Trace
611
610
SENSOR

FIGURE 6

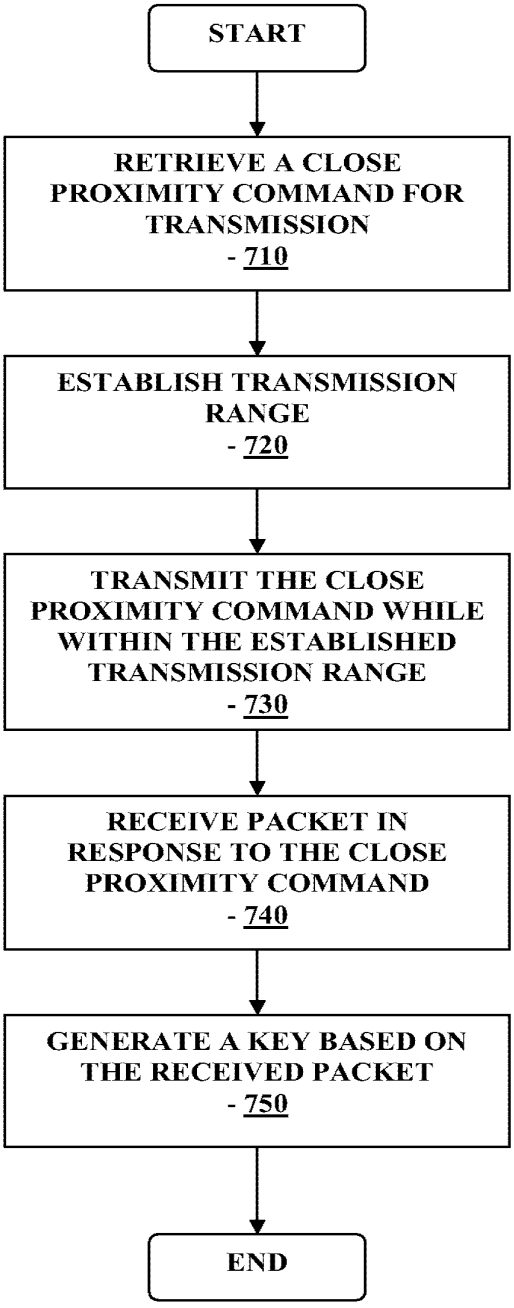

START
RETRIEVE A CLOSE PROXIMITY COMMAND FOR TRANSMISSION - 710
ESTABLISH TRANSMISSION RANGE - 720
TRANSMIT THE CLOSE PROXIMITY COMMAND WHILE WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED TRANSMISSION RANGE - 730
RECEIVE PACKET IN RESPONSE TO THE CLOSE PROXIMITY COMMAND - 740
GENERATE A KEY BASED ON THE RECEIVED PACKET - 750
END

FIGURE 7

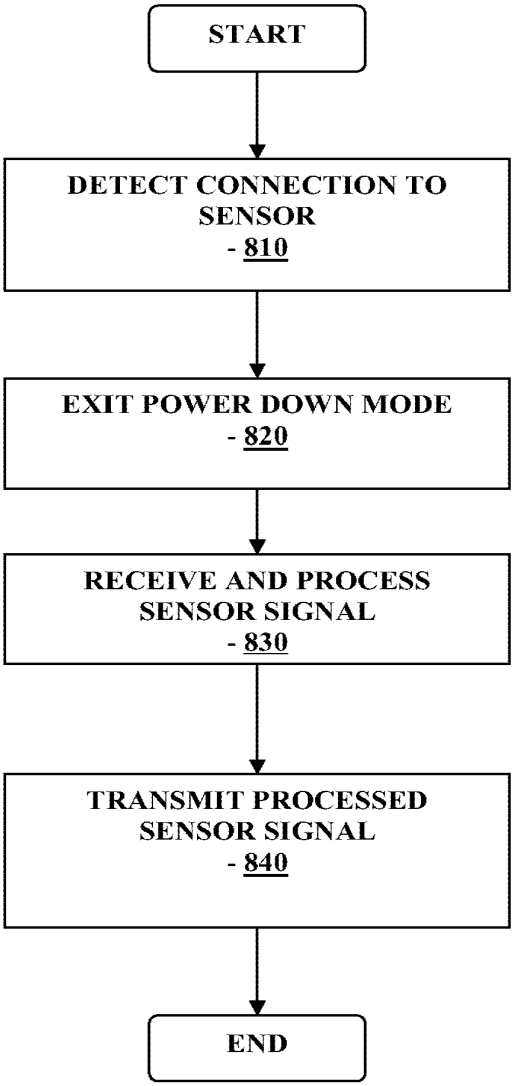

START
DETECT CONNECTION TO SENSOR - 810
EXIT POWER DOWN MODE - 820
RECEIVE AND PROCESS SENSOR SIGNAL - 830
TRANSMIT PROCESSED SENSOR SIGNAL - 840
END

FIGURE 8

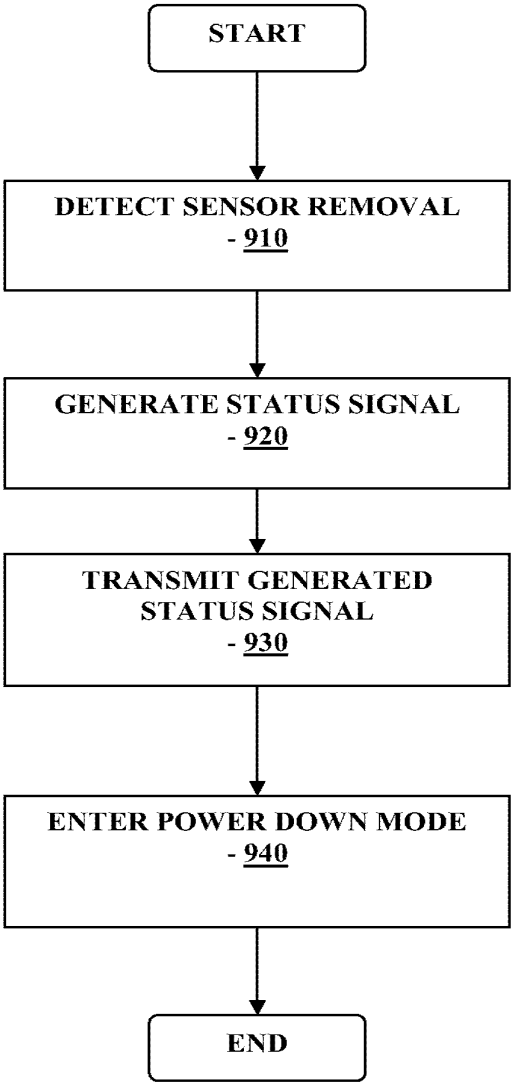

START
DETECT SENSOR REMOVAL
- 910
GENERATE STATUS SIGNAL
- 920
TRANSMIT GENERATED
STATUS SIGNAL
- 930
ENTER POWER DOWN MODE
- 940
END

FIGURE 9

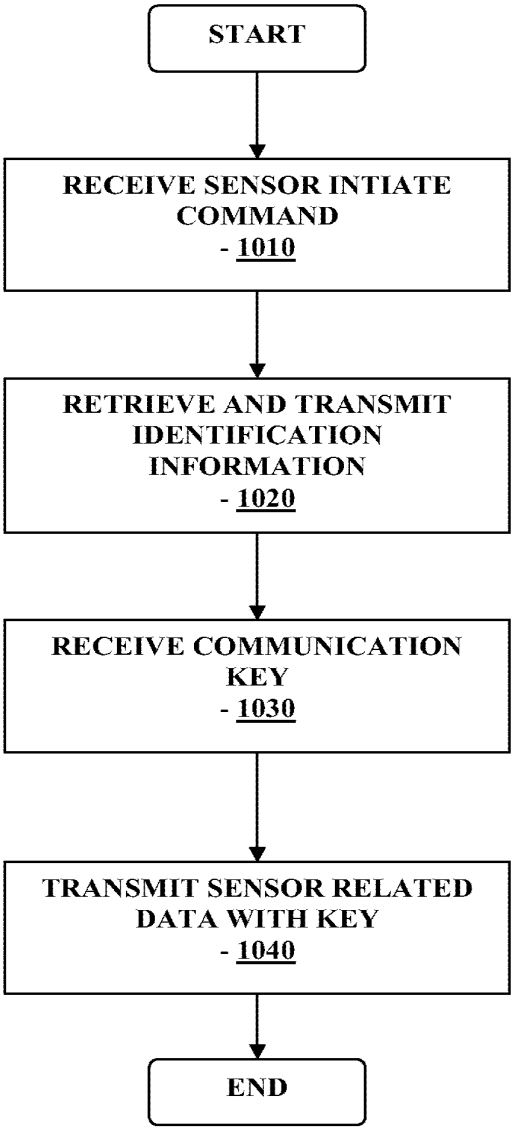

START
RECEIVE SENSOR INTIATE COMMAND - 1010
RETRIEVE AND TRANSMIT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION - 1020
RECEIVE COMMUNICATION KEY - 1030
TRANSMIT SENSOR RELATED DATA WITH KEY - 1040
END

FIGURE 10

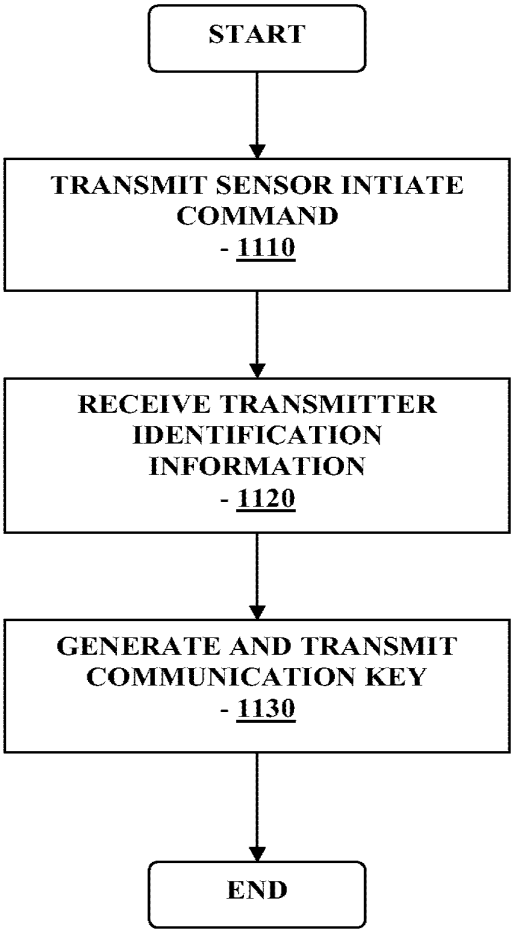

START
TRANSMIT SENSOR INTIATE COMMAND - 1110
RECEIVE TRANSMITTER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION - 1120
GENERATE AND TRANSMIT COMMUNICATION KEY - 1130
END

FIGURE 11

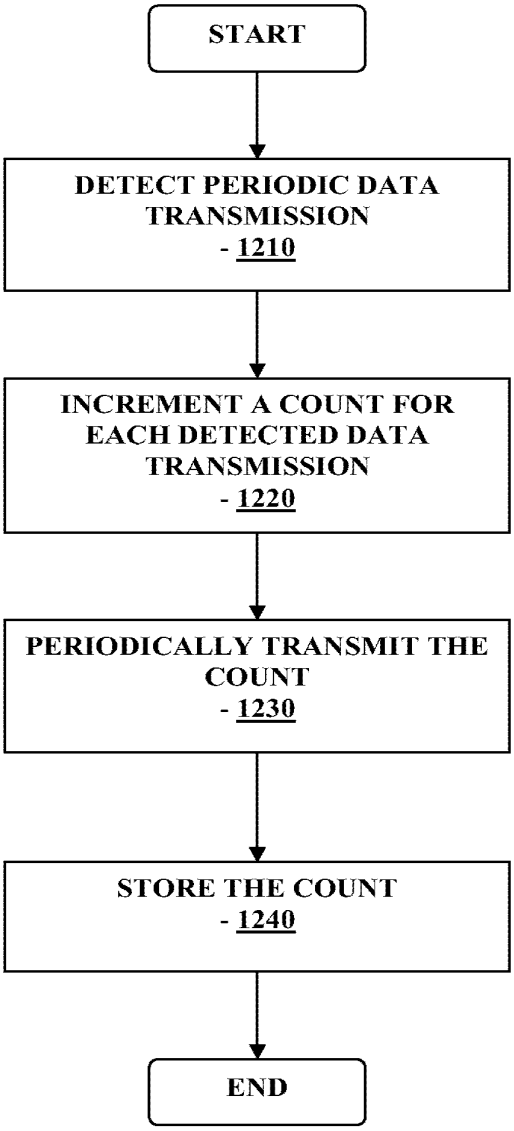

START
DETECT PERIODIC DATA TRANSMISSION - 1210
INCREMENT A COUNT FOR EACH DETECTED DATA TRANSMISSION - 1220
PERIODICALLY TRANSMIT THE COUNT - 1230
STORE THE COUNT - 1240
END

FIGURE 12

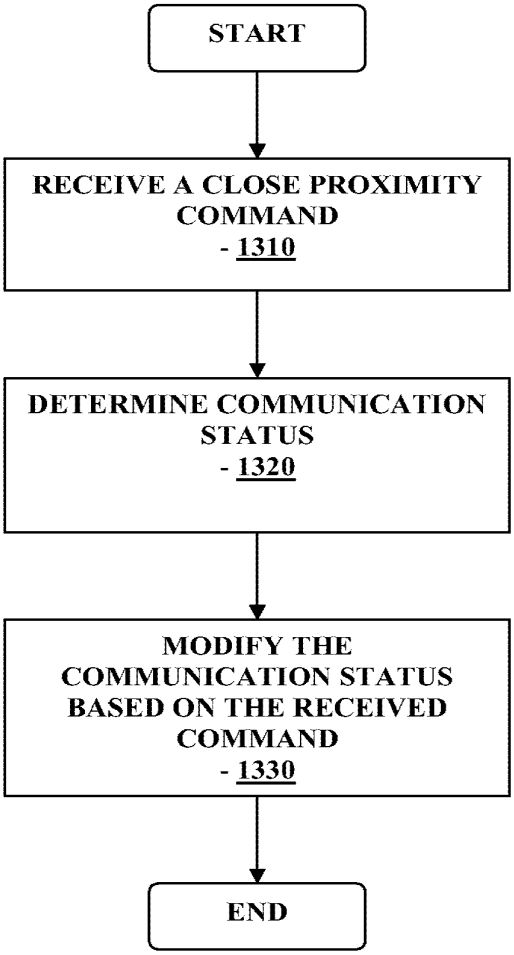

START
RECEIVE A CLOSE PROXIMITY COMMAND - 1310
DETERMINE COMMUNICATION STATUS - 1320
MODIFY THE COMMUNICATION STATUS BASED ON THE RECEIVED COMMAND - 1330
END

FIGURE 13

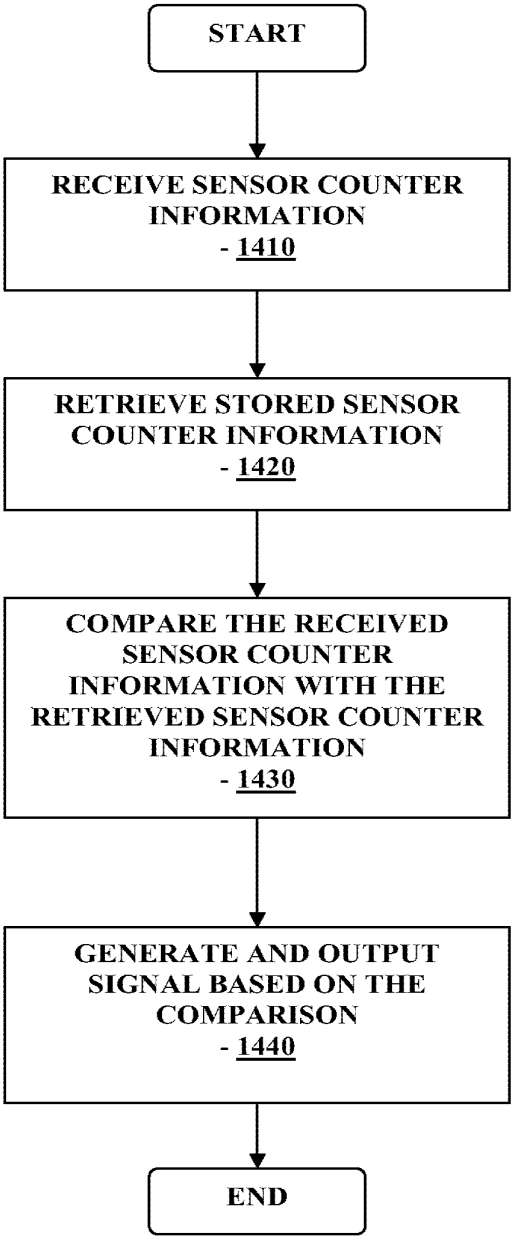

START
RECEIVE SENSOR COUNTER INFORMATION - 1410
RETRIEVE STORED SENSOR COUNTER INFORMATION - 1420
COMPARE THE RECEIVED SENSOR COUNTER INFORMATION WITH THE RETRIEVED SENSOR COUNTER INFORMATION - 1430
GENERATE AND OUTPUT SIGNAL BASED ON THE COMPARISON - 1440
END

FIGURE 14

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(use as many sheets as necessary)

Sheet	1	of	4

Complete if Known	
Application Number	17/221,154
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	3791
Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				Application Number	17/221,154
				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	3791
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Sheet	2	of	4	Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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	39				
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Examiner Initials	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	T[6]
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OTHER PRIOR ART - NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials'	Cite No.[1]	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.			T[2]
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	54	Biosensors: Fundamentals and Applications, Turner et al., Eds., 1987, pgs. 1-786.			
	55	Bluetooth Core Specification 4.0, June 30, 2010, Master Table of Contents & Compliance Requirements, pgs. 1-89.			
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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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				Art Unit	3791
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Sheet	3	of	4	Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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Substitute for form 1449A/PTO				*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				Application Number	17/221,154
				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	3791
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Sheet	4	of	4	Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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EFS ID:	44158967
Application Number:	17221154
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5985
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Customer Number:	95508
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Filer Authorized By:	Glen Liu
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11
Receipt Date:	29-OCT-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	14:22:54
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	9591USC17_A0130_0113_C11_IDS_Transmittal.pdf	91453 e25774e6287b846993d1af944b986783702f30f7	no	4

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Docket Nos.: A0130.0113.C11
(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Phillip Yee et al.

Application No.: 17/221,154 | Confirmation No.: 5985

Filed: April 2, 2021 | Art Unit: 3791

For: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR | Examiner: Christian Yongkyun Jang

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (IDS)

EFS Web
Commissioner for Patents

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.56, 1.97 and 1.98, the attention of the Patent and Trademark Office is hereby directed to the references listed on the attached PTO/SB/08. It is respectfully requested that the information be expressly considered during the prosecution of this application, and that the references be made of record therein and appear among the "References Cited" on any patent to issue therefrom.

Timing of Filing of the Information Disclosure Statement:

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Materiality:

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It is submitted that the Information Disclosure Statement is in compliance with 37 CFR 1.98 and the Examiner is respectfully requested to consider the listed references.

Dated: October 29, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

Electronic signature: /Glen Liu/
Glen Liu
Registration No.: 75,058
ONE LLP
4000 MacArthur Boulevard
East Tower, Suite 500
(949) 502-2870
Attorney for Applicants

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
* 17/221,154 *	17/221,154	Yee et al.	
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	JANG, CHRISTIAN YONGKYUN	3791	

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TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	☑ APPROVED	☐ DISAPPROVED
Date Filed: **03 November 2021**	**This patent is subject to a Terminal Disclaimer**	

Approved/Disapproved by:

3/Tds all approved.
/LAWANA R HIXON/

Technology Center: OPLC

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In re Application of: Phillip Yee, et al.

Application No.: 17/221,154

Filed: April 2, 2021

For: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

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2. ☑ The undersigned is an attorney or agent of record. Reg. No. 75,058

/Glen Liu/ — Signature
November 3, 2021 — Date

Glen Liu — Typed or printed name

Agent — Title
949-432-4443 — Telephone Number

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5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

PTO/AIA/26 (04-14)
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TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A "PRIOR" PATENT	Docket Number (Optional) A0130.0113.C11

In re Application of: Phillip Yee, et al.

Application No.: 17/221,154

Filed: April 2, 2021

For: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

The applicant, ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., owner of 100 percent interest in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of **prior patent** No. 11,006,870 as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. The applicant hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and the **prior patent** are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the applicant does not disclaim the terminal part of the term of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of the **prior patent**, "as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer," in the event that said **prior patent** later:

expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee;
is held unenforceable;
is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction;
is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321;
has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate;
is reissued; or
is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer.

Check either box 1 or 2 below, if appropriate.

1. ☐ The undersigned is the applicant. If the applicant is an assignee, the undersigned is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statements made are punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

2. ☑ The undersigned is an attorney or agent of record. Reg. No. 75,058

/Glen Liu/ — Signature
November 3, 2021 — Date

Glen Liu — Typed or printed name

Agent — Title
949-432-4443 — Telephone Number

☑ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) included.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.321. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
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3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
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TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A PROVISIONAL DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A PENDING "REFERENCE" APPLICATION	Docket Number (Optional) A0130.0113.C11

In re Application of: Phillip Yee, et al.

Application No.: 17/221,154

Filed: April 2, 2021

For: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

The applicant, ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., owner of 100 percent interest in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on pending **reference** Application Number 17/221,169, filed, April 2, 2021, as the term of any patent granted on said **reference** application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending **reference** application. The applicant hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and any patent granted on the **reference** application are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the applicant does not disclaim the terminal part of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on said **reference** application, "as the term of any patent granted on said **reference** application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending **reference** application," in the event that: any such patent granted on the pending **reference** application expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee, is held unenforceable, is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321, has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate, is reissued, or is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to its grant.

Check either box 1 or 2 below, if appropriate.

1. ☐ The undersigned is the applicant. If the applicant is an assignee, the undersigned is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statements made are punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

2. ☑ The undersigned is an attorney or agent of record. Reg. No. 75,058

/Glen Liu/	November 3, 2021
Signature	Date
Glen Liu	
Typed or printed name	
Attorney of Record	949-432-9993
Title	Telephone Number

☑ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) is included.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

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1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44190479
Application Number:	17221154
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5985
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Customer Number:	95508
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Filer Authorized By:	Glen Liu
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11
Receipt Date:	03-NOV-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	13:10:41
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$510
RAM confirmation Number	E2021A3D10572737
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73	A0130_0113_C11_373Form.pdf	98431 39d38c9c3e4dbd1ac66136bbcbdb77d48b54c418	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Power of Attorney	Abbott_US_POA.pdf	195275 0f313a77b2b660f04e3b7ddc795affde7278b9e0	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Terminal Disclaimer Filed	9591USC17_A0130_0113_C11_Terminal_Disclaimer_Patent1.pdf	162086 e4bd0e37a0980bd54eb6a76221b542b0d207c2b7	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Terminal Disclaimer Filed	9591USC17_A0130_0113_C11_Terminal_Disclaimer_Patent2.pdf	159996 b69789a6d42f66c0f733801dc225b0b425863b0b	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Terminal Disclaimer Filed	9591USC17_A0130_0113_C11_Terminal_Disclaimer_Patent_Application.pdf	261822 bd6c373b956258b854583ebacb8ccf5000115908	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37566 df9f1f64b6b48dc7242e00add9dcdbdcbad5303d	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					

Total Files Size (in bytes):	915176

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

POWER OF ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE BEFORE THE USPTO
By Assignee

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., assignee of the application(s) for United States Letters Patent identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c), does revoke all powers of attorney previously given and hereby appoints as its attorneys and/or agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and in countries other than the United States, and to do all things necessary or appropriate therefor before any competent International Authorities in connection with any international patent application(s) corresponding to the above-identified application, all of the registered practitioners identified by Customer Number **95508**.

ONE LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.,
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949)-502-2870

The undersigned, also hereby authorizes and empowers all of the registered practitioners associated with Customer Number 95508 to sign statements under 37 CFR 3.73(b) on behalf of the undersigned to establish the undersigned's right to take actions in applications for United States Letters Patent.

Please change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) to the address associated with Customer Number 95508.

The individual whose signature is supplied below is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Full Name of Assignee: ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC.	
Post Office Address: 1420 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502	
Signature of Declarant or Assignee:	Date: 12-30-15
Full Name of Declarant: Susan Tall If Other Than Assignee:	
Title of Declarant: Senior Counsel, Patents & Trademarks	
Address of Declarant: 1420 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502	

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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

Applicant/Patent Owner: Phillip Yee, et al.

Application No./Patent No.: 17/221,154 Filed/Issue Date: 04/02/2021

Titled: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., a CORPORATION

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

states that, for the patent application/patent identified above, it is (choose **one** of options 1, 2, 3 or 4 below):

1. ☑ The assignee of the entire right, title, and interest.

2. ☐ An assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest (check applicable box):

   ☐ The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____%. Additional Statement(s) by the owners holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for 100% of the ownership interest.

   ☐ There are unspecified percentages of ownership. The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

3. ☐ The assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made). The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title, and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

4. ☐ The recipient, via a court proceeding or the like (*e.g.*, bankruptcy, probate), of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete transfer of ownership interest was made). The certified document(s) showing the transfer is attached.

The interest identified in option 1, 2 or 3 above (not option 4) is evidenced by either (choose **one** of options A or B below):

A. ☑ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 055807, Frame 0421, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

B. ☐ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

   1. From: _____ To: _____

      The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

      Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

   2. From: _____ To: _____

      The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

      Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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PTO/AIA/96 (08-12)
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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

4. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

5. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

6. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☐ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☑ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (i.e., a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

/Glen Liu/	11/3/2021
Signature	Date
Glen Liu	75,058
Printed or Typed Name	Title or Registration Number

Privacy Act Statement

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	17221154
Filing Date:	02-Apr-2021
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
STATUTORY OR TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	1814	3	170	510
		Total in USD ($)		**510**

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11

CONFIRMATION NO. 5985

95508
One LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660

POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER

OC000000129626101

Date Mailed: 11/08/2021

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 11/03/2021.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at **(571) 272-4000** or **(571) 272-4200** or **1-888-786-0101**.

/zabraha/

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	Examiner CHRISTIAN JANG	Art Unit 3791	Page 1 of 1

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Examiner Name	To be assigned
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Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

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First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket No:	

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Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

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Sheet	9	of	23

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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	Complete if Known
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Sheet	19	of	23

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
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				Application Number	To be assigned
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				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
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Examiner Name	To be assigned

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Application Number	17/221,154
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	3791
Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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Examiner Signature	/CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021)	Date Considered	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Sheet 2 of 4

Complete if Known	
Application Number	17/221,154
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	3791
Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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Complete if Known

Application Number	17/221,154
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	3791
Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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Complete if Known	
Application Number	17/221,154
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	3791
Examiner Name	Christian Yongkyun Jang
Attorney Docket Number	A0130.0113.C11

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				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	To be assigned
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	To be assigned
Sheet	1	of	14	Attorney Docket Number	

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS				
Examiner Initials	Cite No.[1]	U.S. Patent Document Number-Kind Code[2] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document
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Sheet 2 of 14

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

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Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

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	82	4,757,022	07-12-1988	Shults et al.
	83	4,758,323	07-19-1988	Davis et al.
	84	4,759,371	07-26-1988	Franetzki
	85	4,759,828	07-26-1988	Young et al.
	86	4,764,416	08-16-1988	Ueyama et al.
	87	4,776,944	10-11-1988	Janata et al.
	88	4,781,798	11-01-1988	Gough

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Substitute for form 1449A/PTO				*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				Application Number	To be assigned
				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	To be assigned
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	To be assigned
Sheet	4	of	14	Attorney Docket Number	

	89	4,784,736	11-15-1988	Lonsdale et al.
	90	4,795,707	01-03-1989	Niiyama et al.
	91	4,796,634	01-10-1989	Huntsman et al.
	92	4,805,624	02-21-1989	Yao et al.
	93	4,813,424	03-21-1989	Wilkins
	94	4,815,469	03-28-1989	Cohen et al.
	95	4,820,399	04-11-1989	Senda et al.
	96	4,822,337	04-18-1989	Newhouse et al.
	97	4,830,959	05-16-1989	McNeil et al.
	98	4,832,797	05-23-1989	Vadgama et al.
	99	RE 32,947	06-13-1989	Dormer et al.
	100	4,840,893	06-20-1989	Hill et al.
	101	4,848,351	07-18-1989	Finch
	102	4,871,351	10-03-1989	Feingold
	103	4,871,440	10-03-1989	Nagata et al.
	104	4,874,500	10-17-1989	Madou et al.
	105	4,890,620	01-02-1990	Gough
	106	4,894,137	01-16-1990	Takizawa et al.
	107	4,897,162	01-30-1990	Lewandowski et al.
	108	4,897,173	01-30-1990	Nankai et al.
	109	4,909,908	03-20-1990	Ross et al.
	110	4,911,794	03-27-1990	Parce et al.
	111	4,917,800	04-17-1990	Lonsdale et al.
	112	4,919,141	04-24-1990	Zier et al.
	113	4,919,767	04-24-1990	Vadgama et al.
	114	4,923,586	05-08-1990	Katayama et al.
	115	4,927,516	05-22-1990	Yamaguchi et al.
	116	4,934,369	06-19-1990	Maxwell
	117	4,935,105	06-19-1990	Churchouse
	118	4,935,345	06-19-1990	Guibeau et al.
	119	4,938,860	07-03-1990	Wogoman

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Sheet	5	of	14

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

	120	4,944,299	07-31-1990	Silvian
	121	4,950,378	08-21-1990	Nagara
	122	4,953,552	09-04-1990	DeMarzo
	123	4,954,129	09-04-1990	Giuliani et al.
	124	4,969,468	11-13-1990	Byers et al.
	125	4,970,145	11-13-1990	Bennetto et al.
	126	4,974,929	12-04-1990	Curry
	127	4,986,271	01-22-1991	Wilkins
	128	4,994,167	02-19-1991	Shults et al.
	129	5,001,054	03-19-1991	Wagner
	130	5,035,860	07-30-1991	Kleingeld et al.
	131	5,036,860	08-06-1991	Leigh et al.
	132	5,050,612	09-24-1991	Matsumura
	133	5,058,592	10-22-1991	Whisler
	134	5,070,535	12-03-1991	Hochmair et al.
	135	5,082,550	01-21-1992	Rishpon et al.
	136	5,082,786	01-21-1992	Nakamoto
	137	5,089,112	02-18-1992	Skotheim et al.
	138	5,095,904	03-17-1992	Seligman et al.
	139	5,101,814	04-07-1992	Palti
	140	5,108,564	04-28-1992	Szuminsky et al.
	141	5,109,850	05-05-1992	Blanco et al.
	142	5,120,420	06-09-1992	Nankai et al.
	143	5,126,034	06-30-1992	Carter et al.
	144	5,133,856	07-28-1992	Yamaguchi et al.
	145	5,135,003	08-04-1992	Souma
	146	5,141,868	08-25-1992	Shanks et al.
	147	5,161,532	11-10-1992	Joseph
	148	5,165,407	11-24-1992	Wilson et al.
	149	5,174,291	12-29-1992	Schoonen et al.
	150	5,190,041	03-02-1993	Palti

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Sheet 6 of 14

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

	151	5,192,416	03-09-1993	Wang et al.
	152	5,198,367	03-30-1993	Aizawa et al.
	153	5,202,261	04-13-1993	Musho et al.
	154	5,205,920	04-27-1993	Oyama et al.
	155	5,208,154	05-04-1993	Weaver et al.
	156	5,209,229	05-11-1993	Gilli
	157	5,217,595	06-08-1993	Smith et al.
	158	5,229,282	07-20-1993	Yoshioka et al.
	159	5,250,439	10-05-1993	Musho et al.
	160	5,262,035	11-16-1993	Gregg et al.
	161	5,262,305	11-16-1993	Heller et al.
	162	5,264,103	11-23-1993	Yoshioka et al.
	163	5,264,104	11-23-1993	Gregg et al.
	164	5,264,106	11-23-1993	McAleer et al.
	165	5,271,815	12-21-1993	Wong
	166	5,279,294	01-18-1994	Anderson
	167	5,284,156	02-08-1994	Schramm et al.
	168	5,286,362	02-15-1994	Hoenes et al.
	169	5,286,364	02-15-1994	Yacynych et al.
	170	5,288,636	02-22-1994	Pollmann et al.
	171	5,293,546	03-08-1994	Tadros et al.
	172	5,320,098	06-14-1994	Davidson
	173	5,320,725	06-14-1994	Gregg et al.
	174	5,322,063	06-21-1994	Allen et al.
	175	5,337,747	08-16-1994	Neftel
	176	5,352,348	10-04-1994	Young et al.
	177	5,356,786	10-18-1994	Heller et al.
	178	5,368,028	11-29-1994	Palti
	179	5,372,133	12-13-1994	Hogen Esch
	180	5,376,251	12-27-1994	Kaneko et al.
	181	5,378,628	01-03-1995	Gratzel et al.

Examiner Signature	/CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021)	Date Considered	

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Sheet | 7 | of | 14

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Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

	182	5,387,327	02-07-1995	Khan
	183	5,390,671	02-21-1995	Lord et al.
	184	5,391,250	02-21-1995	Cheney II et al.
	185	5,395,504	03-07-1995	Saurer et al.
	186	5,400,782	03-28-1995	Beaubiah
	187	5,411,647	05-02-1995	Johnson, et al.
	188	5,431,160	07-11-1995	Wilkins
	189	5,437,999	08-01-1995	Diebold et al.
	190	5,469,846	11-28-1995	Khan
	191	5,491,474	02-13-1996	Suni et al.
	192	5,494,562	02-27-1996	Maley et al.
	193	5,496,453	03-05-1996	Uenoyama et al.
	194	5,497,772	03-12-1996	Schulman et al.
	195	5,527,288	06-18-1996	Gross et al.
	196	5,531,878	07-02-1996	Vadgama et al.
	197	5,545,191	08-13-1996	Mann et al.
	198	5,560,357	10-01-1996	Faupei et al.
	199	5,562,713	10-08-1996	Silvian
	200	5,565,085	10-15-1996	Ikeda et al.
	201	5,567,302	10-22-1996	Song et al.
	202	5,568,806	10-29-1996	Cheney II et al.
	203	5,569,186	10-29-1996	Lord et al.
	204	5,582,184	12-10-1996	Erickson et al.
	205	5,582,697	12-10-1996	Ikeda et al.
	206	5,582,698	12-10-1996	Flaherty et al.
	207	5,586,553	12-24-1996	Halli et al.
	208	5,589,326	12-31-1996	Deng et al.
	209	5,593,852	01-14-1997	Heller et al.
	210	5,596,150	01-21-1997	Arndt et al.
	211	5,617,851	04-18-1997	Lipkovker
	212	5,628,890	05-13-1997	Carter et al.

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Sheet 8 of 14

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

	213	5,651,869	07-29-1997	Yoshioka et al.
	214	5,660,163	08-26-1997	Schulman et al.
	215	5,665,222	09-09-1997	Heller et al.
	216	5,670,031	09-23-1997	Hintsche et al.
	217	5,680,858	10-28-1997	Hansen et al.
	218	5,682,233	10-28-1997	Brinda
	219	5,695,623	12-09-1997	Michel et al.
	220	5,708,247	01-13-1998	McAleer et al.
	221	5,711,297	01-27-1998	Iliff et al.
	222	5,711,861	01-27-1998	Ward et al.
	223	5,711,862	01-27-1998	Sakoda et al.
	224	5,741,211	04-21-1998	Renirie et al.
	225	5,771,001	06-23-1998	Cobb
	226	5,791,344	08-11-1998	Schulman et al.
	227	5,800,420	09-01-1998	Gross et al.
	228	5,807,375	09-15-1998	Gross et al.
	229	5,820,551	10-13-1998	Hill et al.
	230	5,820,622	10-13-1998	Gross et al.
	231	5,822,715	10-13-1998	Worthington et al.
	232	5,827,184	10-27-1998	Netherly et al.
	233	5,840,020	11-24-1998	Heinonen et al.
	234	5,842,983	12-01-1998	Abel et al.
	235	5,885,211	03-23-1999	Eppstein et al.
	236	5,899,855	05-04-1999	Brown
	237	5,954,643	09-21-1999	Van Antwerp
	238	5,954,685	09-21-1999	Tierny
	239	5,957,854	09-28-1999	Besson, et al.
	240	5,964,993	10-12-1999	Blubaugh Jr. et al.
	241	5,971,922	10-26-1999	Arita et al.
	242	5,972,199	10-26-1999	Heller et al.
	243	6,001,067	12-14-1999	Shults et al.

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Sheet 9 of 14

Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket Number	

	244	6,024,699	02-15-2000	Surwit et al.
	245	6,093,172	07-25-2000	Funderburk et al.
	246	6,102,896	08-15-2000	Roser
	247	6,103,033	08-15-2000	Say et al.
	248	6,120,676	09-19-2000	Heller et al.
	249	6,122,351	09-19-2000	Schlueter Jr. et al.
	250	6,134,461	10-17-2000	Say et al.
	251	6,143,164	11-07-2000	Heller et al.
	252	6,175,752 B1	01-16-2001	Say et al.
	253	6,192,891 B1	02-27-2001	Gravel et al.
	254	6,338,790 B1	01-15-2002	Feldman et al.
	255	6,368,141 B1	04-09-2002	Van Antwerp et al.
	256	6,368,274 B1	04-09-2002	Van Antwerp et al.
	257	6,409,740 B1	06-25-2002	Kuhr et al.
	258	6,695,860 B1	02-24-2004	Ward et al.
	259	6,699,188 B2	03-02-2004	Wessel
	260	6,746,582 B2	06-08-2004	Heller et al.
	261	6,770,030 B1	08-03-2004	Schaupp et al.
	262	6,936,006 B2	08-30-2005	Sabra
	263	7,228,162 B2	06-05-2007	Ward et al.
	264	7,381,184 B2	06-03-2008	Funderburk et al.
	265	7,407,493 B2	08-05-2008	Cane
	266	7,699,807 B2	04-20-2010	Faust et al.
	267	7,850,652 B2	12-14-2010	Liniger et al.
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Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
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				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	To be assigned
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	To be assigned
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First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

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Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket No:	

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First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
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Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
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First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
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Complete if Known	
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket No:	

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No.	Document Number Number-Kind Code	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
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Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

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Sheet	19	of	23

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Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned
Attorney Docket No:	

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				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
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Examiner Signature	/CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021)	Date Considered	

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Examiner Signature	/CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021)	Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicants unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds of U.S. Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 USC 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS, SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, Mail Stop Amendment, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /CJ/

PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
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Substitute for form 1449A/PTO				*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				Application Number	To be assigned
				Filing Date	April 2, 2021
				First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
				Art Unit	To be assigned
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Examiner Name	To be assigned
Sheet	3	of	3	Attorney Docket Number	To be assigned

	38	WONG, KL, "Planar Antennas for Wireless Communications," 2003, Chapter 1, Introduction and Overview, pgs. 4-17, 38-45, and 218-221.	
	39		
	40		

OFFICE ACTIONS/SEARCH REPORTS

Examiner Initials'	Cite No.[1]	Country	Description	Date of Issuance MM-DD-YYY	T[2]
	41	EP	10739015.5 Extended Search Report	05-10-2013	
	42	EP	19151577.4 Extended Search Report	08-16-2019	
	43	EP	17201183.5 Extended Search Report	05-07-2018	
	44	EP	20177703.4 Extended Search Report	09-25-2020	
	45	EP	20177712.5 Extended Search Report	09-30-2020	
	46				
	47				

Examiner Signature	/CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021)	Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicants unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds of U.S. Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 USC 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS, SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, Mail Stop Amendment, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /CJ/

Bibliographic Data

Application No: 17/221,154

Foreign Priority claimed: ○ Yes ◉ No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: /CHRISTIAN JANG/ Examiner's Signature | Initials

Title: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
04/02/2021	600	3791	A0130.0113.C11
RULE			

APPLICANTS

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., Alameda, CA,

INVENTORS

Phillip Yee, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

Christopher A. Thomas, San Leandro, CA, UNITED STATES

Udo Hoss, Castro Valley, CA, UNITED STATES

Lei He, Moraga, CA, UNITED STATES

Michael R. Love, Pleasanton, CA, UNITED STATES

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a CON of 17009647 09/01/2020 PAT 11006870

17009647 is a CON of 16736728 01/07/2020 PAT 10786190

16736728 is a CON of 15994129 05/31/2018ABN

15994129 is a CON of 15475647 03/31/2017 PAT 9993188

15475647 is a CON of 15192531 06/24/2016 PAT 9636068

15192531 is a CON of 12698129 02/01/2010 PAT 9402544

12698129 has PRO of 61149639 02/03/2009

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN LICENSE GRANTED**

04/09/2021

STATE OR COUNTRY

UNITED STATES

ADDRESS

One LLP

4000 MacArthur Blvd.
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660
UNITED STATES

FILING FEE RECEIVED

$7,160

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	**Application No.** 17/221,154	**Applicant(s)** Yee et al.		
	Examiner CHRISTIAN JANG	**Art Unit** 3791	**AIA (First Inventor to File) Status** No	**Page** 1 of 1

All Participants (applicant, applicants representative, PTO personnel)	**Title**	**Type**
CHRISTIAN JANG	Primary Examiner	Telephonic
Glen Liu	Examiner	

Date of Interview: 02 November 2021

Issues Discussed:

Other

The examiner requested terminal disclaimers be filed against co-pending application 17/221,169 as well as patents 11,006,870 and 11,006,871. In addition, the examiner proposed making certain examiner amendments which were accepted by the applicant.

/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	

Applicant is reminded that a complete written statement as to the substance of the interview must be made of record in the application file. It is the applicants responsibility to provide the written statement, unless the interview was initiated by the Examiner and the Examiner has indicated that a written summary will be provided. See MPEP 713.04
Please further see:
MPEP 713.04
Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews, paragraph (b)
37 CFR § 1.2 Business to be transacted in writing

Applicant recordation instructions: It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

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93508 7990 11/12/2021

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4000 MacArthur Blvd.
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(Typed or printed name)

(Signature)

(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11	5985

TITLE OF INVENTION: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	02/14/2022

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
JANG, CHRISTIAN YONGEYUN	3791	600-347000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.

☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-09 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 ONE LLP
2
3

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC.

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Alameda, CA

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ☐ Individual ☒ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ☒ Issue Fee ☐ Publication Fee (if required) ☐ Advance Order - # of Copies

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☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No.

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature /Glen Liu/ Date November 12, 2021

Typed or printed name Glen Liu Registration No. 75,058

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	17/221,154	Yee et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CHRISTIAN JANG	3791

CPC						
Symbol					Type	Version
A61B	/	5	/	14865	F	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	0022	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	02055	I	2013-01-01
G06K	/	7	/	10366	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	14532	I	2013-01-01
A61M	/	5	/	158	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	002	I	2013-01-01
C12Q	/	1	/	006	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	12	I	2013-01-01
C12Q	/	1	/	001	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	6849	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	0004	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	0024	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	6898	I	2013-01-01
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A61B	/	5	/	7425	I	2013-01-01
A61M	/	5	/	1723	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	14503	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	742	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	7405	I	2013-01-01
A61B	/	5	/	7455	I	2013-01-01
A61M	/	5	/	3286	A	2013-01-01
A61B	/	2560	/	0214	A	2013-01-01
A61B	/	2560	/	0412	A	2013-01-01
A61B	/	2560	/	0475	A	2013-01-01
A61B	/	2560	/	0487	A	2013-01-01
A61B	/	2562	/	0295	A	2013-01-01
A61M	/	2005	/	1726	A	2013-01-01
A61M	/	2205	/	33	A	2013-01-01
A61M	/	2205	/	3584	A	2013-01-01
A61M	/	2205	/	502	A	2013-01-01

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	30	
/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	03 November 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	22

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20211102

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	17/221,154	Yee et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	CHRISTIAN JANG	3791

CPC							
Symbol						**Type**	**Version**
A61M	/	2230	/	201		A	2013-01-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol						**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/						

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	30	
/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	03 November 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	22

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20211102

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	17/221,154	Yee et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	CHRISTIAN JANG	3791

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
A61B	/	5	/	00

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	30	
/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	03 November 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	22

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	17/221,154	Yee et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	CHRISTIAN JANG	3791

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☑ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	21	10	30	19	39	28	48								
2	22	11	31	20	40	29	49								
3	23	12	32	21	41	30	50								
4	24	13	33	22	42										
5	25	14	34	23	43										
6	26	15	35	24	44										
7	27	16	36	25	45										
8	28	18	37	26	46										
9	29	17	38	27	47										

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	30	
/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	03 November 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	22

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20211102

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44273982
Application Number:	17221154
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5985
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Customer Number:	95508
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Filer Authorized By:	Glen Liu
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11
Receipt Date:	12-NOV-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	17:55:57
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1200
RAM confirmation Number	E2021ABH56120238
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	9591USC17_A0130_0113_C11_Issue_Fee_Transmittal.pdf	330344 bb1f462d52c30f1659aa918c2743a7a67424411d	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37391 f67319f231e12c9d33eadbc928350302110af94f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	367735		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

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95508 7590 11/12/2021

One LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660

EXAMINER
JANG, CHRISTIAN YONGKYUN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3791	

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2021

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11	5985

TITLE OF INVENTION: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	02/14/2022

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

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I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

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III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Maintenance fees are due in utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due. More information is available at www.uspto.gov/PatentMaintenanceFees.

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

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P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

95508 7590 11/12/2021

One LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11	5985

TITLE OF INVENTION: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	02/14/2022

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
JANG, CHRISTIAN YONGKYUN	3791	600-347000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

❑ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.

❑ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-09 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ❑ Individual ❑ Corporation or other private group entity ❑ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ❑ Issue Fee ❑ Publication Fee (if required) ❑ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Method of Payment: *(Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above)*

❑ Electronic Payment via EFS-Web ❑ Enclosed check ❑ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

❑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

❑ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

❑ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

❑ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

Typed or printed name _____ Registration No. _____

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11	5985

95508 7590 11/12/2021

One LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660

EXAMINER	
JANG, CHRISTIAN YONGKYUN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
3791	

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2021

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 17/221,154	Applicant(s) Yee et al.	
	Examiner CHRISTIAN JANG	Art Unit 3791	AIA (FITF) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☑ This communication is responsive to terminal disclaimers filed 11/3/21.
   ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

3. ☑ The allowed claim(s) is/are 21-50 . As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see **http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp** or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   Certified copies:

   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * Certified copies not received: _____ .

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____ .

   Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).

6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

1. ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☑ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date _____.
3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material _____.
4. ☑ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date. _____.
5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/CHRISTIAN JANG/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791

DETAILED ACTION

The terminal disclaimer filed on 11/03/21 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of **17/221,169, USP 11,006,870 and 11,006871** have been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in an interview with Glen Liu on 11/2/21.

The application has been amended as follows:

As to claim 21, lines 16-22 has been entirely replaced with the following:

--wherein the sharp extends through the opening of the top surface and the opening of the bottom surface along the longitudinal axis when the on-body unit is in a first position,

wherein the inserter is configured to advance the on-body unit and the sharp in a linear direction from the first position to a second position such that the sharp pierces skin of a user and the housing of the on-body unit is secured to the skin of the user in the second position,--

Reasons for Allowance

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

While Brister (US 2006/0016700) teaches the bulk of the claimed limitations, it fails to teach a housing comprising a top surface and a bottom surface, the top surface comprising a first opening and the bottom surface comprising a second opening and wherein a longitudinal axis extends through the first and second openings, and an inserter with a sharp extends through the first opening and the second opening along the longitudinal axis, and the inserter is configured to advance the on-body unit and the sharp from a first position to a second position such that the sharp pierces skin of a user and the housing of the on-body unit is secured to the skin in the second position.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTIAN JANG whose telephone number is (571)270-3820. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday (7-3:30 EST).

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is

encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jacqueline Cheng can be reached on 571-272-5596. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of published or unpublished applications may be obtained from Patent Center. Unpublished application information in Patent Center is available to registered users. To file and manage patent submissions in Patent Center, visit: https://patentcenter.uspto.gov. Visit https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/patent-center for more information about Patent Center and https://www.uspto.gov/patents/docx for information about filing in DOCX format. For additional questions, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CHRISTIAN JANG
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3791

/CHRISTIAN JANG/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791
11/3/21

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	17/221,154	Yee et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CHRISTIAN JANG	3791

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(A61B5/14865 or A61B5/0004 or A61B5/002 or A61B5/0022 or A61B5/14503 or A61B5/14532 or A61B5/6849 or A61B5/6898 or A61B5/7425 or C12Q1/006 or G06K7/10366 or H04L67/12 or A61B2560/0412 or A61B2560/0487)	11/03/2021	cj

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
search	11/03/2021	cj

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner
search	claim language	11/03/2021	cj

/CHRISTIAN JANG/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3791	

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
L1	1	12/698129.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2015/09/30 09:30 AM
L2	140	600/345,347,365.ccls. and shuttle	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2015/09/30 09:31 AM
L3	1	(US-20080064941-$).did.	(US-PGPUB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2015/09/30 01:49 PM
L4	1	(US-20080064941-$).did. and (introducer same spring same shuttle)	(US-PGPUB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2015/09/30 01:49 PM
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		US-20070038044-$ | US-20070173741-$ | US-20070244368-$ | US-20070249922-$ | US-20080004512-$ | US-20080027474-$ | US-20080033318-$ | US-20080064941-$ | US-20080065646-$ | US-20080086044-$ | US-20080112848-$ | US-20080133702-$ | US-20080188731-$ | US-20080269673-$ | US-20080275313-$ | US-20080283396-$ | US-20090069658-$ | US-20090102678-$ | US-20090212766-$ | US-5120420-$ | US-5582184-$ | US-5582697-$ | US-5582698-$ | US-5586553-$ | US-5589326-$ | US-5593852-$ | US-5596150-$ | US-5617851-$ | US-5628890-$ | US-5651869-$ | US-5660163-$ | US-5665222-$ | US-5670031-$ | US-5680858-$ | US-5682233-$ | US-5695623-$ | US-5708247-$ | US-5711297-$ | US-5711861-$ | US-5711862-$ | US-5741211-$ | US-5771001-$ | US-5791344-$ | US-5800420-$ | US-5807375-$ | US-5820551-$ | US-5820622-$ | US-5822715-$ | US-5827184-$ | US-5840020-$ | US-5842983-$ | US-5885211-$ | US-5899855-$ | US-5954643-$ | US-5954685-$ | US-5957854-$ | US-5964993-$ | US-5971922-$ | US-					

		5972199-$ | US- 6001067-$ | US- 6024699-$ | US- 6093172-$ | US- 6103033-$ | US- 6120676-$ | US- 6122351-$ | US- 6134461-$ | US- 6143164-$ | US- 6175752-$ | US- 6338790-$ | US- 6368141-$ | US- 6368274-$ | US- 6409740-$ | US- 6695860-$ | US- 6699188-$ | US- 6746582-$ | US- 6770030-$ | US- 6936006-$ | US- 7381184-$).DID.					
L31	120	(US-3123790-$ | US- 3522807-$ | US- 3581062-$ | US- 3670727-$ | US- 3949388-$ | US- 4036749-$ | US- 4120292-$ | US- 4245634-$ | US- 4294258-$ | US- 4327725-$ | US- 4344438-$ | US- 4349728-$ | US- 4373527-$ | US- 4425920-$ | US- 4478976-$ | US- 4494950-$ | US- 4509531-$ | US- 4527240-$ | US- 4619793-$ | US- 4627842-$ | US- 4685466-$ | US- 4698057-$ | US- 4711247-$ | US- 4729672-$ | US- 4749985-$ | US- 4755173-$ | US- 4777953-$ | US- 4779618-$ | US- 4854322-$ | US- 4895147-$ | US- 4921199-$ | US- 4925268-$ | US- 4988341-$ | US- 4995402-$ | US- 5000180-$ | US- 5013161-$ | US- 5019974-$ | US- 5035860-$ | US-	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:28 AM

		5047044-$ | US- 5055171-$ | US- 5106365-$ | US- 5108889-$ | US- 5122925-$ | US- 5140985-$ | US- 5234835-$ | US- 5238729-$ | US- 5246867-$ | US- 5264105-$ | US- 5285792-$ | US- 5293877-$ | US- 5299571-$ | US- 5340722-$ | US- 5342789-$ | US- 5360404-$ | US- 5372427-$ | US- 5379238-$ | US- 5408999-$ | US- 5425361-$ | US- 5431921-$ | US- 5462645-$ | US- 5472317-$ | US- 5489414-$ | US- 5507288-$ | US- 5509410-$ | US- 5514718-$ | US- 5549568-$ | US- 5551427-$ | US- 5575563-$ | US- 5584813-$ | US- 5601435-$ | US- 5609575-$ | US- 5628310-$ | US- 5632557-$ | US- 5653239-$ | US- 5711001-$ | US- 5733044-$ | US- 5735285-$ | US- 5749656-$ | US- 5766131-$ | US- 5772586-$ | US- 5779665-$ | US- 5814020-$ | US- 5851197-$ | US- 5858001-$ | US- 5865804-$ | US- 5924979-$ | US- 5925021-$ | US- 5931814-$ | US- 5948006-$ | US- 5951521-$ | US- 5961451-$ | US- 5965380-$ | US- 5987353-$ | US- 5993411-$ | US- 5995860-$ | US- 5997501-$ | US-					

		6004278-$ | US- 6022368-$ | US- 6026321-$ | US- 6027459-$ | US- 6049727-$ | US- 6056718-$ | US- 6068399-$ | US- 6083710-$ | US- 6088608-$ | US- 6091975-$ | US- 6091976-$ | US- 6117290-$ | US- 6119028-$ | US- 6121009-$ | US- 6121611-$ | US- 6159147-$ | US- 6162611-$ | US- 6175752-$ | US- 6186982-$ | US- 6200265-$ | US- 6212416-$ | US- 6219574-$ | US- 6248067-$ | US- 6254536-$).DID.					
L32	119	(US-6572566-$ | US- 6576101-$ | US- 6577899-$ | US- 6579690-$ | US- 6585644-$ | US- 6589229-$ | US- 6591125-$ | US- 6595919-$ | US- 6605200-$ | US- 6605201-$ | US- 6607509-$ | US- 6610012-$ | US- 6633772-$ | US- 6635014-$ | US- 6648821-$ | US- 6654625-$ | US- 6659948-$ | US- 6668196-$ | US- 6676290-$ | US- 6687546-$ | US- 6689056-$ | US- 6694191-$ | US- 6702857-$ | US- 6733446-$ | US- 6740075-$ | US- 6741877-$ | US- 6758810-$ | US- 6790178-$ | US- 6809653-$ | US- 6810290-$ | US- 6811533-$ | US- 6811534-$ | US- 6813519-$ | US- 6830551-$ | US-	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:29 AM

		6837858-$ | US- 6849052-$ | US- 6854882-$ | US- 6862465-$ | US- 6873268-$ | US- 6881551-$ | US- 6892085-$ | US- 6895265-$ | US- 6931327-$ | US- 6932894-$ | US- 6942518-$ | US- 6950708-$ | US- 6958705-$ | US- 6959211-$ | US- 6968294-$ | US- 6971274-$ | US- 6971999-$ | US- 6974437-$ | US- 6990366-$ | US- 6997907-$ | US- 6998247-$ | US- 7003336-$ | US- 7003340-$ | US- 7003341-$ | US- 7024245-$ | US- 7025743-$ | US- 7041068-$ | US- 7041468-$ | US- 7052483-$ | US- 7056302-$ | US- 7074307-$ | US- 7081195-$ | US- 7097637-$ | US- 7098803-$ | US- 7108778-$ | US- 7110803-$ | US- 7113821-$ | US- 7134999-$ | US- 7136689-$ | US- 7171274-$ | US- 7190988-$ | US- 7192450-$ | US- 7198606-$ | US- 7207974-$ | US- 7226978-$ | US- 7276029-$ | US- 7278983-$ | US- 7297151-$ | US- 7299082-$ | US- 7310544-$ | US- 7318816-$ | US- 7324012-$ | US- 7329239-$ | US- 7335294-$ | US- 7340309-$ | US- 7354420-$ | US- 7364592-$ | US- 7366556-$ | US-					

		7379765-$ | US- 7402153-$ | US- 7416541-$ | US- 7424318-$ | US- 7455663-$ | US- 7460898-$ | US- 7467003-$ | US- 7471972-$ | US- 7494465-$ | US- 7497827-$ | US- 7519408-$ | US- 7583990-$ | US- 7591801-$ | US- 7599726-$ | US- 7604592-$ | US- 7613491-$ | US- 7615007-$ | US- 7632228-$ | US- 7637868-$ | US- 7640048-$ | US- 7651596-$ | US- 7654956-$ | US- 7657297-$ | US- 7666149-$ | US- 7697967-$ | US- 7711402-$ | US- 7713574-$).DID.					
L33	6	(US-7715893-$ | US- 7727147-$ | US- 7731657-$ | US- 7736344-$ | US- 7763042-$ | US- 7822454-$).DID.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:30 AM
L34	128	(US-20010056262-$ | US-20020013538-$ | US-20020019022-$ | US-20020019606-$ | US-20020022855-$ | US-20020023852-$ | US-20020042090-$ | US-20020055711-$ | US-20020082487-$ | US-20020103499-$ | US-20020106709-$ | US-20020119711-$ | US-20020128594-$ | US-20020154050-$ | US-20020161288-$ | US-20020165462-$ | US-20020169369-$ | US-20020198444-$ | US-20030023317-$ | US-20030023461-$ | US-20030032867-$ | US-20030032874-$ | US-20030042137-$ | US-20030060753-$ |	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:30 AM

		US-20030065308-$ | US-20030069510-$ | US-20030078481-$ | US-20030097092-$ | US-20030100040-$ | US-20030109775-$ | US-20030134347-$ | US-20030135333-$ | US-20030144581-$ | US-20030144608-$ | US-20030168338-$ | US-20030176933-$ | US-20030187338-$ | US-20030199790-$ | US-20030199910-$ | US-20030212379-$ | US-20030217966-$ | US-20030225361-$ | US-20040010207-$ | US-20040011671-$ | US-20040040840-$ | US-20040045879-$ | US-20040054263-$ | US-20040064068-$ | US-20040096959-$ | US-20040106858-$ | US-20040106859-$ | US-20040116847-$ | US-20040116866-$ | US-20040122353-$ | US-20040122489-$ | US-20040133164-$ | US-20040135684-$ | US-20040138544-$ | US-20040138588-$ | US-20040138688-$ | US-20040147996-$ | US-20040152622-$ | US-20040167801-$ | US-20040171910-$ | US-20040171921-$ | US-20040176672-$ | US-20040186362-$ | US-20040186365-$ | US-20040193090-$ | US-20040199059-$ | US-20040204687-$ | US-20040223985-$ | US-20040225338-$ | US-20040236200-$ | US-20040236251-$ | US-20040254433-$ | US-20040254434-$ | US-20040267300-$ | US-20050003470-$ | US-20050004494-$ | US-20050010269-$ | US-20050027177-$ |					

		US-20050027180-$ | US-20050031689-$ | US-20050043598-$ | US-20050070819-$ | US-20050085872-$ | US-20050090607-$ | US-20050106713-$ | US-20050112169-$ | US-20050114068-$ | US-20050121322-$ | US-20050131346-$ | US-20050143635-$ | US-20050154410-$ | US-20050165404-$ | US-20050173245-$ | US-20050176136-$ | US-20050182306-$ | US-20050187720-$ | US-20050192557-$ | US-20050195930-$ | US-20050197554-$ | US-20050199494-$ | US-20050203360-$ | US-20050222518-$ | US-20050236277-$ | US-20050239154-$ | US-20050239156-$ | US-20050241957-$ | US-20050245795-$ | US-20050245799-$ | US-20050245844-$ | US-20050277164-$ | US-20050287620-$ | US-20060001538-$ | US-20060004303-$ | US-20060010098-$ | US-20060015020-$ | US-20060015024-$ | US-20060016700-$ | US-20060019327-$ | US-20060020186-$ | US-20060020187-$ | US-20060020188-$ | US-20060020189-$ | US-20060020190-$ | US-20060020191-$).DID.					
L35	17	(US-20060173444-$ | US-20060189863-$ | US-20060195029-$ | US-20060200970-$ | US-20060222566-$ | US-20060224171-$ | US-20060226985-$ | US-20060247508-$ | US-20060258929-$ | US-20060276724-$ | US-20070016381-$ |	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:30 AM

		US-20070060814-$ | US-20070073129-$ | US-20070078320-$ | US-20070078321-$ | US-20070078322-$ | US-20070106135-$).DID.					
L36	35	(US-20070110124-$ | US-20070123819-$ | US-20070149875-$ | US-20070156094-$ | US-20070163880-$ | US-20070173706-$ | US-20070191701-$ | US-20070203407-$ | US-20070203966-$ | US-20070213611-$ | US-20070235331-$ | US-20070244398-$ | US-20070255302-$ | US-20080004573-$ | US-20080009692-$ | US-20080009805-$ | US-20080017522-$ | US-20080021666-$ | US-20080029391-$ | US-20080033254-$ | US-20080033268-$ | US-20080039702-$ | US-20080045824-$ | US-20080064937-$ | US-20080071156-$ | US-20080083617-$ | US-20080086042-$ | US-20080086273-$ | US-20080097246-$ | US-20080108942-$ | US-20080114280-$ | US-20080119707-$ | US-20080154205-$ | US-20080167578-$ | US-20080183061-$).DID.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:31 AM
L37	114	(US-20080183399-$ | US-20080189051-$ | US-20080194935-$ | US-20080194936-$ | US-20080194937-$ | US-20080194938-$ | US-20080195049-$ | US-20080195232-$ | US-20080195967-$ | US-20080197024-$ | US-20080200788-$ | US-20080200789-$ | US-20080200791-$ | US-20080200897-$ |	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:32 AM

		US-20080208025-$ | US-20080214915-$ | US-20080214918-$ | US-20080228051-$ | US-20080228054-$ | US-20080242961-$ | US-20080262469-$ | US-20080283396-$ | US-20080287764-$ | US-20080287765-$ | US-20080287766-$ | US-20080294096-$ | US-20080296155-$ | US-20080300476-$ | US-20080306368-$ | US-20080306434-$ | US-20080306435-$ | US-20080306444-$ | US-20090005659-$ | US-20090012377-$ | US-20090012379-$ | US-20090018424-$ | US-20090030294-$ | US-20090036758-$ | US-20090036763-$ | US-20090036915-$ | US-20090043181-$ | US-20090043182-$ | US-20090043525-$ | US-20090043541-$ | US-20090043542-$ | US-20090045055-$ | US-20090054866-$ | US-20090062633-$ | US-20090062635-$ | US-20090069750-$ | US-20090076356-$ | US-20090076359-$ | US-20090076360-$ | US-20090076361-$ | US-20090082693-$ | US-20090088614-$ | US-20090088787-$ | US-20090099436-$ | US-20090105569-$ | US-20090124877-$ | US-20090124878-$ | US-20090124879-$ | US-20090124964-$ | US-20090124979-$ | US-20090131768-$ | US-20090131769-$ | US-20090131776-$ | US-20090131777-$ | US-20090131860-$ | US-20090137886-$ | US-20090137887-$ | US-20090143659-$ |				

		US-20090143660-$ | US-20090156919-$ | US-20090156924-$ | US-20090163790-$ | US-20090163791-$ | US-20090171182-$ | US-20090178459-$ | US-20090182217-$ | US-20090192366-$ | US-20090192380-$ | US-20090192722-$ | US-20090192724-$ | US-20090192745-$ | US-20090192751-$ | US-20090198215-$ | US-20090203981-$ | US-20090204341-$ | US-20090216103-$ | US-20090240120-$ | US-20090240128-$ | US-20090240193-$ | US-20090242399-$ | US-20090242425-$ | US-20090247855-$ | US-20090247856-$ | US-20090259118-$ | US-20090270765-$ | US-20090287073-$ | US-20090287074-$ | US-20090292184-$ | US-20090292185-$ | US-20090299155-$ | US-20090299156-$ | US-20090299162-$ | US-20090299167-$ | US-20090299276-$ | US-20100004597-$ | US-20100010324-$ | US-20100010331-$ | US-20100010332-$ | US-20100016687-$ | US-20100016698-$).DID.					
L38	139	(US-20100022855-$ | US-20100030038-$ | US-20100030053-$ | US-20100030484-$ | US-20100030485-$ | US-20100036215-$ | US-20100036216-$ | US-20100036222-$ | US-20100036223-$ | US-20100036225-$ | US-20100041971-$ | US-20100045465-$ | US-20100049014-$ | US-20100049024-$ | US-20100063373-$ |	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/12/28 08:32 AM

		US-20100069728-$ | US-20100076283-$ | US-20100081908-$ | US-20100081910-$ | US-20100087724-$ | US-20100096259-$ | US-20100099970-$ | US-20100099971-$ | US-20100100113-$ | US-20100113897-$ | US-20100119693-$ | US-20100121169-$ | US-20100174157-$ | US-20100174158-$ | US-20100174163-$ | US-20100174164-$ | US-20100174165-$ | US-20100174166-$ | US-20100174167-$ | US-20100174168-$ | US-20100179401-$ | US-20100179402-$ | US-20100179404-$ | US-20100179408-$ | US-20100179409-$ | US-20100185065-$ | US-20100185069-$ | US-20100185070-$ | US-20100185071-$ | US-20100185072-$ | US-20100185075-$ | US-20100191082-$ | US-20100198033-$ | US-20100198034-$ | US-20100198035-$ | US-20100198036-$ | US-20100204653-$ | US-20100212583-$ | US-20100214104-$ | US-20100217105-$ | US-20100217557-$ | US-20100223013-$ | US-20100223022-$ | US-20100223023-$ | US-20100228109-$ | US-20100228497-$ | US-20100240975-$ | US-20100240976-$ | US-20100261987-$ | US-20100262201-$ | US-20100274107-$ | US-20100280341-$ | US-20100298684-$ | US-20100324392-$ | US-20100324403-$ | US-20100331642-$ | US-20100331644-$ | US-20100331648-$ |				

		US-20100331653-$ | US-20100331656-$ | US-20100331657-$ | US-20110004085-$ | US-20110009727-$ | US-20110024043-$ | US-20110024307-$ | US-20110027127-$ | US-20110027453-$ | US-20110027458-$ | US-20110028815-$ | US-20110028816-$ | US-20110040256-$ | US-20110040263-$ | US-20110046467-$ | US-20110054275-$ | US-20110060196-$ | US-20110073475-$ | US-20110077490-$ | US-20110082484-$ | US-20110106126-$ | US-20110118579-$ | US-20110118580-$ | US-20110124992-$ | US-20110124997-$ | US-20110125410-$ | US-20110130970-$ | US-20110130971-$ | US-20110130998-$ | US-20110137257-$ | US-20110144465-$ | US-20110178378-$ | US-20110178461-$ | US-20110184258-$ | US-20110190603-$ | US-20110190614-$ | US-20110191044-$ | US-20110201910-$ | US-20110201911-$ | US-20110218414-$ | US-20110231107-$ | US-20110231140-$ | US-20110231141-$ | US-20110231142-$ | US-20110253533-$ | US-20110257895-$ | US-20110263958-$ | US-20110270062-$ | US-20110270158-$ | US-20110275919-$ | US-20110288574-$ | US-20110290645-$ | US-20110313543-$ | US-20110319729-$ | US-20110319733-$ | US-20110319738-$ | US-20110319739-$ | US-20110320130-$ |					

		US-20120010642-$ | US-20120035445-$ | US-20120040101-$ | US-20120046534-$ | US-20120078071-$ | US-20120108934-$ | US-20120108983-$ | US-20120143135-$).DID.					
L39	17	("20060036145"|"20130150691"|"20080031941"|"5527288"|"6102896"|"7407493"|"7699807"|"7850652"|"7896844"|"7955297"|"7985203"|"8172805"|"8262618"|"8409145"|"8870822"|"8880138"|"9295786").PN.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:30 AM
L41	2	12/698129.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:36 AM
L43	2	15/192531.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:36 AM
L44	4	(12/698129 or 15/192531).app. and notch	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:40 AM
L45	0	(12/698129 or 15/192531).app. and notch.clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:40 AM
L46	703	(600/345,345,347.ccls. or a61b5/14532.cpc.) and sensor same notch	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:43 AM
L47	37	(600/345,345,347.ccls. or a61b5/14532.cpc.) and sensor same notch same bend$4	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:47 AM
L48	1	15/475647.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/01/02 11:48 AM
L50	178925	(A61B5/14865 or A61B5/6898 or A61M5/158 or A61B5/742 or G06K7/10366 or A61B5/14532 or A61B5/0024 or A61B5/02055 or A61B5/002 or	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 07:51 AM

		A61B5/72 or A61B5/7425 or A61M5/1723 or A61B5/7405 or A61B5/7455 or A61B5/6849 or A61B5/0004 or A61B5/0022 or A61B5/14503 or A61B2562/0295 or A61M2230/201 or A61M2205/502 or A61M5/3286 or A61B2560/0487 or A61M2005/1726 or A61M2205/33 or A61M2205/3584 or A61B2560/0214 or A61B2560/0412 or A61B2560/0475).cpc.					
L51	190	("0000106"|"0000522"|"0000683"|"0064453"|"1991015993"|"1992013271"|"1994020602"|"1996025089"|"1996039977"|"1998035053"|"1998056293"|"1999033504"|"1999056613"|"2000049940"|"2000059370"|"2000078992"|"20010052935"|"20010054753"|"20010056262"|"20020013538"|"20020016905"|"20020019022"|"20020019606"|"20020022855"|"20020023852"|"20020042090"|"20020050534"|"20020055711"|"20020058537"|"20020082487"|"20020103499"|"20020106709"|"20020119711"|"20020128594"|"20020154050"|"20020161288"|"20020165462"|"20020169369"|"20020198444"|"20030023317"|"20030023461"|"20030028784"|"20030032867"|"20030032874"|"20030042137"|"20030060753"|"20030065308"|"20030069510"|"20030076893"|"20030078481"|"20030082091"|"20030097092"|"20030100040"|"20030109775"|"20030134347"|"20030135333"|"20030144581"|"20030144	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 07:52 AM

		608"|"20030168338"|"2 0030176933"|"2003018 7338"|"20030199790"|" 20030199910"|"200302 12379"|"20030217966"| "20030225361"|"20040 010207"|"20040011671 "|"20040028337"|"2004 0040840"|"2004004587 9"|"20040054263"|"200 40060436"|"200400614 20"|"20040064068"|"20 040096959"|"20040098 684"|"20040106858"|"2 0040106859"|"2004011 2602"|"20040116847"|" 20040116866"|"200401 22353"|"20040122489"| "20040133164"|"20040 135684"|"20040138544 "|"20040138588"|"2004 0138688"|"2004014799 6"|"20040152622"|"200 40167801"|"200401719 10"|"20040171921"|"20 040176672"|"20040186 362"|"20040186365"|"2 0040193090"|"2004019 9059"|"20040204687"|" 20040223985"|"200402 25338"|"20040236200"| "20040236251"|"20040 254433"|"20040254434 "|"20040267300"|"2005 0000222"|"2005000347 0"|"20050004494"|"200 50010269"|"200500271 77"|"20050027180"|"20 050031689"|"20050043 598"|"20050070819"|"2 0050084534"|"2005008 5872"|"20050089103"|" 20050090607"|"200501 06713"|"20050112169"| "20050114068"|"20050 121322"|"20050131346 "|"20050143635"|"2005 0154410"|"2005016540 4"|"20050173245"|"200 50176136"|"200501823 06"|"20050187720"|"20 050192557"|"20050195 930"|"20050197554"|"2 0050199494"|"2005020 3360"|"20050222518"|" 20050236277"|"200502 39154"|"20050239156"| "20050241957"|"20050						

		245795"|"20050245799"|"20050245844"|"20050277164"|"20050283114"|"20050287620"|"20060001538"|"20060004303"|"20060010098"|"20060015020"|"20060015024"|"20060016700"|"20060019327"|"20060020186"|"20060020187"|"20060020188"|"20060020189"|"20060020190"|"20060020191"|"20060020192"|"20060024671"|"20060036140"|"20060036141"|"20060036142"|"20060036143"|"20060036144"|"20060036145"|"20060042811"|"20060047220"|"20060081469"|"20060108809"|"20060129173"|"20060155210"|"20060166629"|"20060173444"|"20060189863"|"20060195029"|"20060200970"|"20060222566"|"20060224171"|"20060226985"|"20060247508"|"20060258929"|"20060276724"|"20070016381"|"20070060814"|"20070073129"|"20070078320"|"20070078321"|"20070078322"|"20070089738"|"20070106135"|"20070110124"|"20070123819"|"20070149875"|"20070156094"|"20070163880"|"20070173706"|"20070191701"|"20070203407").PN.					
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		7"|"20080154205"|"200 80167578"|"200801830 61"|"20080183399"|"20 080189051"|"20080194 935"|"20080194936"|"2 0080194937"|"2008019 4938"|"20080195049"|" 20080195232"|"200801 95967"|"20080197024"| "20080200788"|"20080 200789"|"20080200791 "|"20080200897"|"2008 0208025"|"2008021491 5"|"20080214918"|"200 80228051"|"200802280 54"|"20080242961"|"20 080262469"|"20080283 396"|"20080287764"|"2 0080287765"|"2008028 7766"|"20080294096"|" 20080296155"|"200803 00476"|"20080306368"| "20080306434"|"20080 306435"|"20080306444 "|"20090005659"|"2009 0012377"|"2009001237 9"|"20090018424"|"200 90030294"|"200900367 58"|"20090036763"|"20 090036915"|"20090043 181"|"20090043182"|"2 0090043525"|"2009004 3541"|"20090043542"|" 20090045055"|"200900 54866"|"20090062633"| "20090062635"|"20090 069750"|"20090076356 "|"20090076359"|"2009 0076360"|"2009007636 1"|"20090082693"|"200 90088614"|"200900887 87"|"20090099436"|"20 090105569"|"20090124 877"|"20090124878"|"2 0090124879"|"2009012 4964"|"20090124979"|" 20090131768"|"200901 31769"|"20090131776"| "20090131777"|"20090 131860"|"20090137886 "|"20090137887"|"2009 0143659"|"2009014366 0"|"20090156919"|"200 90156924"|"200901637 90"|"20090163791"|"20 090171182"|"20090178 459"|"20090182217"|"2 0090192366"|"2009019					

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		046534"|"20120078071"|"20120108934"|"20120108983"|"2012014313 5"|"3123790"|"3522807"|"3581062"|"3670727"|"3949388"|"4036749"|"4120292"|"4245634"|"4294258"|"4327725"|"4344438"|"4349728"|"4373527"|"4425920"|"4478976"|"4494950"|"4509531"|"4527240"|"4619793"|"4627842"|"4685466"|"4698057"|"4711247"|"4729672"|"4749985"|"4755173"|"4777953"|"4779618"|"4854322"|"4895147"|"4921199"|"4925268"|"4988341"|"4995402"|"5000180"|"5013161"|"5019974"|"5035860"|"5047044"|"5055171"|"5106365"|"5108889"|"5122925"|"5140985"|"5234835"|"5238729"|"5246867"|"5264105"|"5285792"|"5293877"|"5299571"|"5340722"|"5342789"|"5360404"|"5372427"|"5379238"|"5408999"|"5425361"|"5431921"|"5462645"|"5472317"|"5489414"|"5507288"|"5509410"|"5514718"|"5549568"|"5551427"|"5575563"|"5584813"|"5601435"|"5609575"|"5628310"|"5632557"|"5653239"|"5711001"|"5733044"|"5735285"|"5749656"|"5766131"|"5772586"|"5779665"|"5814020"|"5851197"|"5858001"|"5865804"|"5924979"|"5925021"|"5931814"|"5948006"|"5951521"|"5961451"|"5965380"|"5987353"|"5993411"|"5995860"|"5997501"|"6004278"|"6022368"|"6026321"|"6027459"|"6049727"|"6056718"|"6068399"|"6083710"|"6088608"|"6091975"|"6091976"|"6117290"|"6119028"|"6121009"|"6121611"|"6159147"|"6162611"|"6175752"|"6186982"|"6200265"|"62124					

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		78983"|"7297151"|"729 9082"|"7310544"|"7318 816"|"7324012"|"73292 39"|"7335294"|"734030 9"|"7354420"|"7364592" |"7366556"|"7379765"|" 7402153"|"7416541"|"7 424318"|"7455663"|"74 60898"|"7467003"|"747 1972"|"7494465"|"7497 827"|"7519408"|"75839 90"|"7591801"|"759972 6"|"7604592"|"7613491" |"7615007"|"7632228"|" 7637868"|"7640048"|"7 651596"|"7654956"|"76 57297"|"7666149"|"769 7967"|"7711402"|"7713 574"|"7715893"|"77271 47"|"7731657"|"773634 4"|"7763042"|"7822454").PN.					
L55	943	((("ABBOTT") near3 ("DIABETES") near3 ("CARE") near3 ("INC"))).AS,AANM.	(USPAT)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 07:52 AM
L56	2439	((("YEE") near3 ("Phillip")) OR (("THOMAS") near3 ("Christopher")) OR (("HOSS") near3 ("Udo")) OR (("HE") near3 ("Lei")) OR (("LOVE") near3 ("Michael"))).INV.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 07:52 AM
L57	0	16/736728.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 07:57 AM
L58	365	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and (inserter or applicator) same cap	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 07:59 AM
L59	7	(12/698129 or 15/192531 or 15/475647 or 15/994129 or 16/736728).app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	OFF	OFF	2020/03/26 08:00 AM
L60	49	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and (inserter or applicator) same cap and cap with thread$4	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:03 AM
L61	49	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and (inserter or	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:08 AM

		applicator) same housing same sterile	IBM_TDB)				
L62	145	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and cap with thread$4	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:10 AM
L63	8	dexcom and (inserter or applicator) same thread$4	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:17 AM
L64	712	dexcom and (inserter or applicator)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:18 AM
L65	287	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and needle with sterile	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:38 AM
L66	7	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and needle same desiccant	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:48 AM
L67	28	(a61b5/14532.cpc. or 600/345,347,365.ccls.) and desiccant same (silica and pellet)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 08:54 AM
L68	1909	(600/345,345,347.ccls. or a61b5/14532.cpc.) and thread$4	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/03/26 09:25 AM
L69	1	17/009647.app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:03 PM
L70	237	("0000106" OR "0000522" OR "0000683" OR "0064453" OR "1991015993" OR "1992013271" OR "1994020602" OR "1996025089" OR "1996039977" OR "1998035053" OR "1998056293" OR "1999033504" OR "1999056613" OR "2000049940" OR "2000059370" OR "2000078992" OR "20010052935" OR "20010054753" OR "20010056262" OR "20020013538" OR "20020016905" OR "20020019022" OR "20020019606" OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:04 PM

		"20020022855" OR "20020023852" OR "20020042090" OR "20020050534" OR "20020055711" OR "20020058537" OR "20020082487" OR "20020103499" OR "20020106709" OR "20020119711" OR "20020128594" OR "20020154050" OR "20020161288" OR "20020165462" OR "20020169369" OR "20020198444" OR "20030023317" OR "20030023461" OR "20030028784" OR "20030032867" OR "20030032874" OR "20030042137" OR "20030060753" OR "20030065308" OR "20030069510" OR "20030076893" OR "20030078481" OR "20030082091" OR "20030097092" OR "20030100040" OR "20030109775" OR "20030134347" OR "20030135333" OR "20030144581" OR "20030144608" OR "20030168338" OR "20030176933" OR "20030187338" OR "20030199790" OR "20030199910" OR "20030212379" OR "20030217966" OR "20030225361" OR "20040010207" OR "20040011671" OR "20040028337" OR "20040040840" OR "20040045879" OR "20040054263" OR "20040060436" OR "20040061420" OR "20040064068" OR "20040096959" OR "20040098684" OR "20040106858" OR "20040106859" OR "20040112602" OR "20040116847" OR					

		"20040116866" OR "20040122353" OR "20040122489" OR "20040133164" OR "20040135684" OR "20040138544" OR "20040138588" OR "20040138688" OR "20040147996" OR "20040152622" OR "20040167801" OR "20040171910" OR "20040171921" OR "20040176672" OR "20040186362" OR "20040186365" OR "20040193090" OR "20040199059" OR "20040204687" OR "20040223985" OR "20040225338" OR "20040236200" OR "20040236251" OR "20040254433" OR "20040254434" OR "20040267300" OR "20050000222" OR "20050003470" OR "20050004494" OR "20050010269" OR "20050027177" OR "20050027180" OR "20050031689" OR "20050043598" OR "20050070819" OR "20050084534" OR "20050085872" OR "20050089103" OR "20050090607" OR "20050106713" OR "20050112169" OR "20050114068" OR "20050121322" OR "20050131346" OR "20050143635" OR "20050154410" OR "20050165404" OR "20050173245" OR "20050176136" OR "20050182306" OR "20050187720" OR "20050192557" OR "20050195930" OR "20050197554" OR "20050199494" OR "20050203360" OR "20050222518" OR "20050236277" OR					

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		"20080294096" OR "20080296155" OR "20080300476" OR "20080306368" OR "20080306434" OR "20080306435" OR "20080306444" OR "20090005659" OR "20090012377" OR "20090012379" OR "20090018424" OR "20090030294" OR "20090036758" OR "20090036763" OR "20090036915" OR "20090043181" OR "20090043182" OR "20090043525" OR "20090043541" OR "20090043542" OR "20090045055" OR "20090054866" OR "20090062633" OR "20090062635" OR "20090069750" OR "20090076356" OR "20090076359" OR "20090076360" OR "20090076361" OR "20090082693" OR "20090088614" OR "20090088787" OR "20090099436" OR "20090105569" OR "20090124877" OR "20090124878" OR "20090124879" OR "20090124964" OR "20090124979" OR "20090131768" OR "20090131769" OR "20090131776" OR "20090131777" OR "20090131860" OR "20090137886" OR "20090137887" OR "20090143659" OR "20090143660" OR "20090156919" OR "20090156924" OR "20090163790" OR "20090163791" OR "20090171182" OR "20090178459" OR "20090182217" OR "20090192366" OR "20090192380" OR "20090192722" OR					

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		"3670727" OR "3949388" OR "4036749" OR "4120292" OR "4245634" OR "4294258" OR "4327725" OR "4344438" OR "4349728" OR "4373527" OR "4425920" OR "4478976" OR "4494950").pn.					
L72	250	("4509531" OR "4527240" OR "4619793" OR "4627842" OR "4685466" OR "4698057" OR "4711247" OR "4729672" OR "4749985" OR "4755173" OR "4777953" OR "4779618" OR "4854322" OR "4895147" OR "4921199" OR "4925268" OR "4988341" OR "4995402" OR "5000180" OR "5013161" OR "5019974" OR "5035860" OR "5047044" OR "5055171" OR "5106365" OR "5108889" OR "5122925" OR "5140985" OR "5234835" OR "5238729" OR "5246867" OR "5264105" OR "5285792" OR "5293877" OR "5299571" OR "5340722" OR "5342789" OR "5360404" OR "5372427" OR "5379238" OR "5408999" OR "5425361" OR "5431921" OR "5462645" OR "5472317" OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:04 PM

		"5489414" OR "5507288" OR "5509410" OR "5514718" OR "5549568" OR "5551427" OR "5575563" OR "5584813" OR "5601435" OR "5609575" OR "5628310" OR "5632557" OR "5653239" OR "5711001" OR "5733044" OR "5735285" OR "5749656" OR "5766131" OR "5772586" OR "5779665" OR "5814020" OR "5851197" OR "5858001" OR "5865804" OR "5924979" OR "5925021" OR "5931814" OR "5948006" OR "5951521" OR "5961451" OR "5965380" OR "5987353" OR "5993411" OR "5995860" OR "5997501" OR "6004278" OR "6022368" OR "6026321" OR "6027459" OR "6049727" OR "6056718" OR "6068399" OR "6083710" OR "6088608" OR "6091975" OR "6091976" OR "6117290" OR "6119028" OR "6121009" OR "6121611" OR "6159147" OR "6162611" OR "6175752" OR "6186982" OR "6200265" OR "6212416" OR "6219574" OR "6248067" OR					

		"6254536" OR "6254586" OR "6275717" OR "6283761" OR "6283982" OR "6284478" OR "6293925" OR "6295506" OR "6306104" OR "6309884" OR "6329161" OR "6331244" OR "6348640" OR "6359444" OR "6360888" OR "6366794" OR "6377828" OR "6379301" OR "6418332" OR "6424847" OR "6427088" OR "6437679" OR "6440068" OR "6478736" OR "6482176" OR "6484045" OR "6484046" OR "6514718" OR "6520326" OR "6522927" OR "6551494" OR "6554798" OR "6558320" OR "6558321" OR "6560471" OR "6561978" OR "6562001" OR "6564105" OR "6565509" OR "6571128" OR "6572566" OR "6576101" OR "6577899" OR "6579690" OR "6585644" OR "6589229" OR "6591125" OR "6595919" OR "6605200" OR "6605201" OR "6607509" OR "6610012" OR "6633772" OR "6635014" OR "6648821" OR "6654625" OR "6659948" OR "6668196" OR					

		"6676290" OR "6687546" OR "6689056" OR "6694191" OR "6702857" OR "6733446" OR "6740075" OR "6741877" OR "6758810" OR "6790178" OR "6809653" OR "6810290" OR "6811533" OR "6811534" OR "6813519" OR "6830551" OR "6837858" OR "6849052" OR "6854882" OR "6862465" OR "6873268" OR "6881551" OR "6892085" OR "6895265" OR "6931327" OR "6932894" OR "6942518" OR "6950708" OR "6958705" OR "6959211" OR "6968294" OR "6971274" OR "6971999" OR "6974437" OR "6990366" OR "6997907" OR "6998247" OR "7003336" OR "7003340" OR "7003341" OR "7024245" OR "7025743" OR "7041068" OR "7041468" OR "7052483" OR "7056302" OR "7074307" OR "7081195" OR "7097637" OR "7098803" OR "7108778" OR "7110803" OR "7113821" OR "7134999" OR "7136689" OR "7171274" OR "7190988" OR "7192450" OR					

		"7198606" OR "7207974" OR "7226978" OR "7276029" OR "7278983" OR "7297151" OR "7299082" OR "7310544" OR "7318816" OR "7324012" OR "7329239" OR "7335294" OR "7340309" OR "7354420" OR "7364592" OR "7366556" OR "7379765" OR "7402153" OR "7416541" OR "7424318" OR "7455663" OR "7460898" OR "7467003" OR "7471972" OR "7494465" OR "7497827" OR "7519408" OR "7583990" OR "7591801" OR "7599726" OR "7604592").pn.					
L73	18	("7613491" OR "7615007" OR "7632228" OR "7637868" OR "7640048" OR "7651596" OR "7654956" OR "7657297" OR "7666149" OR "7697967" OR "7711402" OR "7713574" OR "7715893" OR "7727147" OR "7731657" OR "7736344" OR "7763042" OR "7822454").pn.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:04 PM
L74	978	((("ABBOTT") near3 ("DIABETES") near3 ("CARE") near3 ("INC"))).AS,AANM.	(USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:04 PM
L75	2692	((("YEE") near3 ("Phillip")) OR (("THOMAS") near3 ("Christopher")) OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:04 PM

		(("HOSS") near3 ("Udo")) OR (("HE") near3 ("Lei")) OR (("LOVE") near3 ("Michael"))).INV.					
L76	2	(on-body unit AND housing AND longitudinal axis AND sensor electronics AND Bluetooth AND sharp AND inserter).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:05 PM
L77	9	(12/698129 OR 15/192531 OR 15/475647 OR 15/994129 OR 16/736728).app.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 03:05 PM
L78	91596	(A61B5/14865 OR C12Q1/006 OR C12Q1/001 OR H04L67/12 OR A61B5/02055 OR G06K7/10366 OR A61B5/14532 OR A61M5/158 OR A61B5/002 OR A61B5/6849 OR A61B5/0004 OR A61B5/0024 OR A61B5/6898 OR A61B5/72 OR A61B5/7425 OR A61M5/1723 OR A61B5/14503 OR A61B5/742 OR A61B5/7405 OR A61B5/7455 OR A61B5/0022 OR A61M2230/201 OR A61M5/3286 OR A61B2560/0214 OR A61B2560/0412 OR A61B2560/0475 OR A61B2560/0487 OR A61B2562/0295 OR A61M2005/1726 OR A61M2205/33 OR A61M2205/3584 OR A61M2205/502).cpc.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/12/29 06:56 PM
L79	1	17/221169.app. AND millimeters	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2021/11/02 02:26 PM
L80	5	abbott AND drift correction.clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2021/11/02 03:03 PM
L81	237	("0000106" OR "0000522" OR "0000683" OR "0002011" OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2021/11/03 01:24 PM

		"0060350" OR "0064453" OR "0074753" OR "10305016" OR "11225359" OR "1413245" OR "1448489" OR "1568309" OR "1666091" OR "1681992" OR "1703697" OR "1704893" OR "1725163" OR "1897487" OR "1897488" OR "1897492" OR "1956371" OR "1971396" OR "1991015993" OR "1992013271" OR "1994020602" OR "1996025089" OR "1996039977" OR "1998035053" OR "1998056293" OR "1999033504" OR "1999056613" OR "2000049940" OR "2000059370" OR "2000078992" OR "20010016682" OR "20010037060" OR "20010037366" OR "20010047127" OR "20010052935" OR "20010054753" OR "20010056262" OR "20020013522" OR "20020013538" OR "20020016905" OR "20020019022" OR "20020019584" OR "20020019606" OR "20020022855" OR "20020023852" OR "20020039026" OR "20020042090" OR "20020045808" OR "20020049482" OR "20020050250" OR "20020050534" OR "20020055711" OR "20020058537" OR "20020065454" OR "20020072784" OR "20020074162" OR "20020082487" OR "20020084196" OR					

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		"20060020300" OR "20060021031" OR "20060024671" OR "20060025662" OR "20060025663" OR "20060026741" OR "20060029177" OR "20060031094" OR "20060032653" OR "20060036140" OR "20060036141" OR "20060036142" OR "20060036143" OR "20060036144" OR "20060036145" OR "20060040793" OR "20060042080" OR "20060042811" OR "20060047220" OR "20060049359" OR "20060058588" OR "20060064035" OR "20060064397" OR "20060072035" OR "20060079114" OR "20060081469" OR "20060091006" OR "20060108809" OR "20060118947" OR "20060124099" OR "20060129173" OR "20060129733" OR "20060142651" OR "20060154642" OR "20060155180" OR "20060155210" OR "20060161664" OR "20060166629" OR "20060173260" OR "20060173406" OR "20060173444" OR "20060183984" OR "20060183985" OR "20060189863" OR "20060193375" OR "20060195029" OR "20060200970" OR "20060200981" OR "20060200982" OR "20060202805" OR "20060202859" OR "20060220839" OR "20060222566" OR "20060224109" OR "20060224141" OR "20060224171" OR "20060226985" OR "20060229512" OR					

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		"5431921" OR "5462051" OR "5462645" OR "5472317" OR "5489414" OR "5499243" OR "5507288" OR "5509410" OR "5514718" OR "5532686").pn.					
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PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
N11	0	(inserter and introducer mechanism and power source and shuttle and spring and automatically retracting and force and skin surface).clm.	(USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/03/21 07:52 AM
N14	0	(sheath and handle and spring and sharp support and advancement and automatically retract and force applied and handle).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2016/11/28 01:58 PM
N49	0	(analyte sensor and proximal section and electrodes and intermediate section and laterally displaced and notch and proximal section and plane different).clm.	(USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2018/02/05 09:47 AM
N50	1	(sensor insertion assembly AND analyte sensor AND sharp coupled AND plurality AND threads AND cap AND interior space).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/07/06 08:20 AM
N51	1	(sensor insertion assembly AND analyte sensor AND sharp coupled AND cap AND interior space AND upwardly extending	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/07/06 08:20 AM

		boss).clm.					
N52	1	(sensor insertion assembly AND analyte sensor AND sharp coupled AND cap AND interior space AND aperture AND sharp).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2020/07/06 08:21 AM
N53	4	(insertion assembly AND on-body unit AND housing AND top surface AND bottom surface AND opening AND longitudinal axis AND interior AND advance AND first position AND second position AND advancement AND automatically retract).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	ADJ	ON	ON	2021/11/03 08:00 PM

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	17221154
Filing Date:	02-Apr-2021
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
UTILITY APPL ISSUE FEE	1501	1	1200	1200

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**1200**

PTO/SB/08 (09-08)
Approved for use through 10/31/2028. OMB 0651-0031
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Substitute for form 1449/PTO

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Use as many sheets as necessary)

	Complete if Known
Application Number	To be assigned
Filing Date	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Phillip Yee
Art Unit	To be assigned
Examiner Name	To be assigned

Sheet	14	of	23	Attorney Docket No:

Change(s) applied to document, /N.W.S./ 11/16/2021

US PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.	Document Number Number-Kind Code	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		US-2009/0036915	~~02-05-2010~~	Karbowniczek, et al. 02/2009	
		US-2009/0043181	02-12-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0043182	02-12-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0043525	02-12-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0043541	02-12-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0043542	02-12-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0045055	02-19-2009	Rhodes, et al.	
		US-2009/0054866	02-26-2009	Teisen-Simony, et al.	
		US-2009/0062633	03-05-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0062635	03-05-2009	Brauker, et al.	
		US-2009/0069750	03-12-2009	Schraga	
		US-2009/0076356	03-19-2009	Simpson, et al.	
		US-2009/0076359	03-19-2009	Peyser	
		US-2009/0076360	03-19-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0076361	03-19-2009	Kamath, et al.	
		US-2009/0082693	03-26-2009	Stafford	
		US-2009/0088614	04-02-2009	Taub	
		US-2009/0088787	04-02-2009	Koike, et al.	
		US-2009/0099436	04-16-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0105569	04-23-2009	Stafford	
		US-2009/0124877	05-14-2009	Shariati, et al.	
		US-2009/0124878	05-14-2009	Goode, et al.	
		US-2009/0124879	05-14-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0124964	05-14-2009	Leach, et al.	
		US-2009/0124979	05-14-2009	Raymond et al.	
		US-2009/0131768	05-21-2009	Simpson, et al.	
		US-2009/0131769	05-21-2009	Leach, et al.	
		US-2009/0131776	05-21-2009	Simpson, et al.	
		US-2009/0131777	05-21-2009	Simpson, et al.	
		US-2009/0137886	05-28-2009	Shariati, et al.	
		US-2009/0137887	05-28-2009	Shariati, et al.	
		US-2009/0143659	06-04-2009	Li, et al.	
		US-2009/0143660	06-04-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0156919	06-18-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0156924	06-18-2009	Shariati, et al.	
		US-2009/0163790	06-25-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0163791	06-25-2009	Brister, et al.	
		US-2009/0171182	07-02-2009	Stafford	
		US-2009/0178459	07-16-2009	Li, et al.	
		US-2009/0182217	07-16-2009	Li, et al.	

EXAMINER /CHRISTIAN JANG/ (11/03/2021) **DATE CONSIDERED**

Substitute Disclosure Statement Form (PTO-1449)
* EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. 1 Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional) 2 Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /CJ/

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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/221,154	12/21/2021	11202591	A0130.0113.C11	5985

95508 7590 12/01/2021

One LLP
23 Corporate Plaza
Suite 150
Newport Beach, CA 92660

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 0 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site http://pair.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., Alameda, CA;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit SelectUSA.gov.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44417019
Application Number:	17221154
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5985
Title of Invention:	ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Phillip Yee
Customer Number:	95508
Filer:	Glen Liu/Alana Fredericks
Filer Authorized By:	Glen Liu
Attorney Docket Number:	A0130.0113.C11
Receipt Date:	02-DEC-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	11:50:17
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73	A0130_0113_C11_373Form.pdf	92430 734746cbc29b29c5dafd42a340da6b85264d9bb6	no	3

Warnings:

Information:					
2	Power of Attorney	ADC_US_POA_183890.pdf	283502 6cd8a3e4f388b02a6fc1f4299921e8dd2621202f	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	375932	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

POWER OF ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE BEFORE THE USPTO
By Assignee

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., assignee of the application(s) for United States Letters Patent identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) or (c), does revoke all powers of attorney previously given and hereby appoints as its attorneys and/or agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and in countries other than the United States, and to do all things necessary or appropriate therefor before any competent International Authorities in connection with any international patent application(s) corresponding to the above-identified application, all of the registered practitioners identified by Customer Number **183890**.

ONE LLP
4000 MacArthur Blvd.,
East Tower, Suite 500
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949)-502-2870

The undersigned, also hereby authorizes and empowers all of the registered practitioners associated with Customer Number 183890 to sign statements under 37 CFR 3.73(b) or (c) on behalf of the undersigned to establish the undersigned's right to take actions in applications for United States Letters Patent.

Please change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) or (c) to the address associated with Customer Number 183890.

The individual whose signature is supplied below is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Full Name of Assignee: ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC.	
Post Office Address: 1420 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502	
Signature of Declarant or Assignee:	Date: 11/11/2021
Full Name of Declarant: Paul D. Yasger If Other Than Assignee:	
Title of Declarant: Assistant Secretary	
Address of Declarant: 1420 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502	

PTO/AIA/96 (08-12)
Approved for use through 01/31/2013. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

Applicant/Patent Owner: Phillip Yee, et al.

Application No./Patent No.: 17/221,154 Filed/Issue Date: 04/02/2021

Titled: ANALYTE SENSOR AND APPARATUS FOR INSERTION OF THE SENSOR

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC., a CORPORATION

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

states that, for the patent application/patent identified above, it is (choose **one** of options 1, 2, 3 or 4 below):

1. ☑ The assignee of the entire right, title, and interest.

2. ☐ An assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest (check applicable box):

   ☐ The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____%. Additional Statement(s) by the owners holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for 100% of the ownership interest.

   ☐ There are unspecified percentages of ownership. The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

3. ☐ The assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made). The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title, and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

4. ☐ The recipient, via a court proceeding or the like (*e.g.*, bankruptcy, probate), of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete transfer of ownership interest was made). The certified document(s) showing the transfer is attached.

The interest identified in option 1, 2 or 3 above (not option 4) is evidenced by either (choose **one** of options A or B below):

A. ☑ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 055807, Frame 0421, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

B. ☐ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

   1. From: _____ To: _____

      The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

      Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

   2. From: _____ To: _____

      The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

      Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

PTO/AIA/96 (08-12)
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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

4. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

5. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

6. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☐ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☑ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (i.e., a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

/Glen Liu/	12/2/2021
Signature	Date
Glen Liu	75,058
Printed or Typed Name	Title or Registration Number

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11

CONFIRMATION NO. 5985

183890
One LLP - ADC
23 Corporate Plaza
Suite 150
Newport Beach, CA 92660

POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER

OC000000130307343

Date Mailed: 12/09/2021

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 12/02/2021.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at **(571) 272-4000** or **(571) 272-4200** or **1-888-786-0101**.

/ttran/

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United States Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
17/221,154	04/02/2021	Phillip Yee	A0130.0113.C11

CONFIRMATION NO. 5985

POWER OF ATTORNEY NOTICE

95508
One LLP
23 Corporate Plaza
Suite 150
Newport Beach, CA 92660

OC000000130307325

Date Mailed: 12/09/2021

NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 12/02/2021.

- The Power of Attorney to you in this application has been revoked by the assignee who has intervened as provided by 37 CFR 3.71. Future correspondence will be mailed to the new address of record(37 CFR 1.33).

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at **(571) 272-4000** or **(571) 272-4200** or **1-888-786-0101**.

/ttran/