

**PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE
CONNECTIVITY**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 14/033,315, filed September 20, 2013, entitled “PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY,” which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/703,729 filed September 20, 2012, entitled “Patient Monitor with Mobile Computing Device Connectivity,” the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] The present disclosure relates in general to noninvasive patient monitoring systems, including oximeters and co-oximeters, and their accessories such as sensors or cables. In particular, this disclosure relates to patient monitors capable of connectivity to a mobile computing device.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] Oximetry utilizes a noninvasive optical sensor to measure physiological parameters of a patient. In general, the sensor has light emitting diodes (LEDs) that transmit optical radiation into a tissue site and a detector that responds to the intensity of the optical radiation after absorption (e.g., by transmission or transreflectance) by, for example, pulsatile arterial blood flowing within the tissue site. Based on this response, a processor determines measurements for oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate, plethysmograph waveforms, perfusion quality index (e.g., an index that quantifies perfusion), assessments of other blood constituents, parameters or analytes, including for example, a percent value for arterial carbon monoxide saturation (HbCO), a percent value for methemoglobin saturation (a brownish-red form of hemoglobin that cannot function as an oxygen carrier) (HbMet), total hemoglobin (HbT), fractional SpO₂ (SpaO₂) or the like. Additionally, caregivers often desire

knowledge of HbO₂, Hb, blood glucose (HbGu), water, the presence or absence of therapeutic drugs (aspirin, Dapson, nitrates, or the like) or abusive/recreational drugs (methamphetamine, alcohol, steroids, or the like), concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxygen (O₂), oxygen concentration, pH levels, bilirubin, perfusion quality, albumin, cyanmethemoglobin, and sulfhemoglobin (HbSulf), signal quality or the like. It is noted that “oximetry” as used herein encompasses its broad ordinary meaning known to one of skill in the art, which includes at least those noninvasive procedures for measuring parameters of circulating blood through spectroscopy. Moreover, “plethysmograph” as used herein (commonly referred to as “photoplethysmograph”), encompasses its broad ordinary meaning known to one of skill in the art, which includes at least data representative of a change in the absorption of particular wavelengths of light as a function of the changes in body tissue resulting from pulsing blood.

[0004] Oximeters capable of reading many of the foregoing parameters during noise due to patient movement, electromagnetic interference, and ambient light are available from Masimo Corporation (Masimo) of Irvine, California. Moreover, portable and other oximeters are disclosed in at least U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,770,028, 6,658,276, 6,157,850, 6,002,952, and 5,769,785, incorporated by reference herein, and others patent publications such as those listed at <http://www.masimo.com/patents.htm>. Such noise filtering oximeters have gained rapid acceptance in a wide variety of medical applications, including surgical wards, intensive care and neonatal units, general wards, home care, physical training, and virtually all types of monitoring scenarios. Some blood parameter monitors including oximeters are the standard of care in certain critical environments like surgery and neonatal care.

SUMMARY

[0005] Mobility and ease of use are key factors in the health care industry because they correlate to efficient, rapid patient care as well as enable patients to participate in their own care. Therefore, the present disclosure provides physiological monitoring devices which are compatible with handheld monitors such as common mobile computing devices for ease of use and portability.

[0006] This disclosure describes embodiments of a mobile physiological sensor that can be conveniently used in conjunction with existing mobile devices of users in a

variety of contexts. In certain embodiments, a physiological monitoring system can be designed to include a sensor and cable assembly with a processing board or card, and the system can be connectable to a mobile computing device, such as a smartphone, such that display of the monitored physiological data can occur on the computing device. The board or card can communicate the data for display with the mobile computing device wirelessly or through a physical and electrical connection with the cable assembly. In some embodiments, the board or card can include one or more signal processors and associated memory, I/O, and the like to provide monitored physiological data to applications executing on traditional smartphone processing environments, such that board or card handles advanced signal processing and the smartphone displays parameter data. In an embodiment, the board is housed in a portion of the cable such that it is not directly coupled to the sensor or the smartphone connector. This configuration has the advantage of mechanically isolating the board so that it does not encumber the sensor or the smart phone connection. As a result, the physiological monitoring system can be more portable than existing monitoring systems, thereby facilitating enhanced patient care for more patients.

[0007] For example, such a system can be sent home with a patient to gather physiological measurement data outside the hospital setting. In addition, portable physiological monitoring equipment as disclosed herein can facilitate the gathering of physiological measurement data in a variety of other contexts, such as sports or extreme sports, military training and combat, aviation, health awareness, high-altitude activities, monitoring of professionals in dangerous conditions, screening for medical conditions such as congenital heart defects, field hospitals, and mobile medical clinics, to name a few.

[0008] Physiological monitoring systems such as are described herein enable oximeter use outside of the traditional hospital setting. This is beneficial for more comprehensive patient care. For instance, prior to a surgical procedure during which a patient will be sedated, such as by general anesthesia, a physician can be concerned about the patient's proclivity toward apnea. A portable oximetry sensor compatible with the patient's smartphone can be sent home with the patient prior to the procedure, and the sensor can be worn overnight. Data collected from the sensor can be passed to the smartphone and made available to the doctor, such as by uploading to the internet or being downloadable from the

device, to identify a risk of hypoxemia. This example illustrates one of the many benefits of a portable oximetry system compatible with a common mobile computing device.

[0009] For purposes of summarizing the disclosure, certain aspects, advantages and novel features of the inventions have been described herein. It is to be understood that not necessarily all such advantages can be achieved in accordance with any particular embodiment of the inventions disclosed herein. Thus, the inventions disclosed herein can be embodied or carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or group of advantages as taught herein without necessarily achieving other advantages as can be taught or suggested herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] Throughout the drawings, reference numbers can be re-used to indicate correspondence between referenced elements. The drawings are provided to illustrate embodiments of the inventions described herein and not to limit the scope thereof.

[0011] FIG. 1A illustrates an embodiment of a physiological monitoring system.

[0012] FIG. 1B illustrates another embodiment of a physiological monitoring system.

[0013] FIG. 1C illustrates an exploded view of one embodiment of the cable components of FIG. 1A.

[0014] FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of a mobile physiological monitoring system.

[0015] FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of a computing environment in which a mobile patient monitoring device can communicate with various computing devices and services over a network.

[0016] FIGS. 4A-4D illustrate various embodiments of software applications for display and management of physiological monitoring data.

[0017] FIGS. 5A- 5C illustrate various embodiments of mobile physiological sensors assemblies.

[0018] FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of a pre-anesthesia monitoring process.

[0019] FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a continuum of care process.

[0020] FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a mobile physiological data monitoring process.

[0021] FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of a user-guided monitoring process.

[0022] FIG. 10 illustrates an embodiment of a data-logging process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Example Mobile Physiological Monitoring Systems

[0023] FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C illustrate embodiments of a physiological monitoring system 100. The physiological monitoring system 100 shown in **FIG. 1A** includes a sensor 110, first cable 120, processing module 130, second cable 140, connection port 150, and a mobile computing device, illustrated here as smartphone 160. Although specific reference can be made to smartphones in this disclosure, any mobile computing device compatible with the physiological sensor system can be used. A compatible mobile computing device can be one of a wide range of mobile devices such as a mobile communications device (such as a smartphone), laptop, tablet computer, netbook, PDA, media player, mobile game console, wristwatch, wearable computing device, or other microprocessor based device configured to interface with a physiological sensor. Some embodiments of the mobile computing device can be used with the system for display of data and/or storage of data. Cables 120, 140 used with the device can be flex cables or other cables, including cables having triboelectric properties.

[0024] As illustrated, the sensor 110 can be a pulse oximeter capable of being secured to a digit such as a finger, for example the Masimo rainbow® pulse oximeter. However, this is for illustrative purposes only, and the sensor 110 can be any physiological sensor. In some embodiments, other varieties of pulse oximeters can be used, for example adhesive sensors, combination reusable/disposable sensors, soft and/or flexible wrap sensors, infant or pediatric sensors, multisite sensors, or sensors shaped for measurement at a tissue site such as an ear. In other embodiments, the sensor 110 can be any of a variety of sensors, such as a pulse oximeter, a brain function monitor such as an electroencephalograph (“EEG”), a gas monitor such as a capnometer or capnograph, an acoustic respiratory sensor, a heart function monitor such as an electrocardiograph (“ECG”), blood alcohol level sensors, temperature sensors, respiratory inductive plethysmography bands, bioelectric sensors,

electronic fetal monitors, or the like. The sensor 110 can be reusable in some embodiments, can be disposable in some embodiments, and in other embodiments the sensor 110 can have both reusable and disposable components. In some embodiments, the sensor can be available in different sizes.

[0025] As illustrated in **FIG. 1B**, in an embodiment, cable 120 can include a port 170 at the sensor-facing end of the cable 120, and a disposable, connectable sensor 180 may be attached to the cable 120. In some embodiments, the connectable sensor 180 can be reusable, or can be partially reusable and partially disposable. A sensor connection mechanism 172 can be configured to receive, or otherwise connect to, connectable sensors of different types, such as any of the physiological sensors discussed above. Although connection port 150 is illustrated as being configured for physical and electrical connection to a mobile device, in some embodiments, the connection port may be a wireless connection port configured to wirelessly transmit filtered physiological parameter data to the mobile device or another computing device.

[0026] In various oximeter embodiments, the sensor 110 provides data in the form of an output signal indicative of an amount of attenuation of predetermined wavelengths (ranges of wavelengths) of light by body tissues, such as, for example, a digit, portions of the nose or ear, a foot, or the like. The predetermined wavelengths often correspond to specific physiological parameter data desired, including for example, blood oxygen information such as oxygen content (“SpOC”), oxygen saturation (“SpO2”), blood glucose, total hemoglobin (“SbHb”), methemoglobin (SbMet”), carboxyhemoglobin (“SpCO”), bulk tissue property measurements, water content, pH, blood pressure, respiration related information, cardiac information, indications of perfusion (“PI”), pleth variability indices (“PVI”), or the like. In some embodiments, sensor data can provide information regarding physiological parameters such as EEG, ECG, acoustic respiration rate (“RRa”), end-tidal carbon dioxide (“EtCO₂”), return of spontaneous circulation (“ROSC”), or the like.

[0027] The sensor data can be corrupted by noise due to patient movement, electromagnetic interference, or ambient light. Therefore, the sensor data is transmitted from sensor 110 along the first cable 120 to the processing module 130, which can apply noise filtering and signal processing techniques described below to provide output data for display on the smartphone 160. Such complex processing techniques can exceed the processing

capabilities of the smartphone 160, and therefore the processing module 130 drives operation of the sensor 110 and handles signal processing and transmits the processed sensor parameter data as output measurement data. Smartphone 160 can be coupled to the processing module 130 by a second cable 140 and connection port 150, in some embodiments, and in other embodiments can be configured to wirelessly transmit the parameter data to the smartphone 160 or another computing device.

[0028] Smartphone 160 can include a display screen such as an LED or LCD screen, and can include touch sensitive technologies in combination with the display screen. Smartphone 160 can include software configured to display some or all of the output measurement data on the display screen. The data display can include numerical or graphical representations of blood oxygen saturation, heart rate, and/or a plethysmographic waveform, and some embodiments can simultaneously display numerical and graphical data representations.

[0029] The smartphone 160 can include software such as an application configured to manage output measurement data from the processing module 130. The application functionality can include trend analysis, current measurement information, alarms associated with above/below threshold readings, reminders to take measurement data at certain times or cycles, display customization, iconic data such as hearts beating, color coordination, bar graphs, gas bars, charts, graphs, or the like, all usable by a caregiver or smartphone user to enable helpful and directed medical monitoring of specified physiological parameters. The smartphone 160 can also include network connection capabilities such as one or more of a cellular network, satellite network, Bluetooth, ZigBee, wireless network connection such as Wi-Fi, and a wired network connection.

[0030] In some embodiments, software capable of analyzing the output measurement data received from the processing module 130 and making the data available in an appropriate manner for health management is installed on the smartphone 160. In some embodiments, the smartphone 160 includes software which allows a user to view the data in a multitude of ways. For example, in some embodiments a user can be able to view the raw data received from the sensor 110. In other embodiments, a user can be able to select from a plurality of graphical representations of the data (e.g., bar graphs, charts, etc). In other embodiments, the user can be able to manipulate the data to visualize trends in the data. The

smartphone 160 can also be able to alert the user and/or a physician or other care provider to an abnormal data reading. For example, an abnormally low or high blood oxygen saturation reading can cause the smartphone 160 to buzz, vibrate or otherwise notify the user of an abnormal reading, or to transmit a notification to a physician via a network.

[0031] The smartphone 160 can have the capability of sending physiological data to a computer (e.g., a home computer) on which the user manages his health data. The data can also be sent to a physician or pharmacist for their expertise and feedback. The smartphone 160 and the computing device to which data is being sent can be connected directly or via a network such as a LAN, WAN or the Internet. The connection can be wired or wireless. Other connection configurations are also possible.

[0032] The system 100 as illustrated in **FIG. 1C** shows an exploded view of the processing module 130 and the connection port 150 to reveal the components thereof. The processing module 130 drives operation of the sensor 110 and receives raw detected signals from the sensor 110. The processing module 130 processes the raw detected signals to determine a physiological measurement. The processing module 130, in some embodiments, employs advanced signal processing techniques, including parallel engines and adaptive filters, to allow accurate monitoring of arterial oxygen saturation and pulse rate even during the most challenging conditions. In some embodiments, the processing module 130 can employ Signal Extraction Technology, or Masimo SET®, using parallel signal processing engines to separate the arterial signal from sources of noise (including the venous signal) to measure SpO₂ and pulse rate accurately, even during motion. The processing module 130 can filter raw physiological sensor data input from the sensor 110, and the processing module 130 can provide filtered physiological parameter data to the mobile computing device for display or storage.

[0033] One drawback of implementing physiological measurement technology on mobile computing devices is the processing overhead typically required for recognizing parameters from data input by the sensor by filtering such raw physiological measurement data. Processing overhead measures the total amount of work the central processing unit (CPU) of the device can perform and the percentage of that total capacity which is used by individual computing tasks, such as filtering raw physiological measurement data. In total, these tasks must require less than the processor's overall capacity. Moreover, complicated

software required to process raw signals and determine physiological measurements can be stored in the processing module 130 in a separate memory unit separate from the mobile device. This frees up memory available to the mobile device.

[0034] The current generation of mobile processors is not well adapted to deal with the complexity and corresponding processing overhead of filtering raw physiological measurement data, especially in conjunction with the many other common high performance uses of mobile devices. As an example, the mobile device processor may be used to run a mobile physiological monitoring application concurrently with receiving sensor data, among other applications selected by the user. Many common mobile applications such as maps, games, email clients, web browsers, etc., are typically open on a user's smartphone. During physiological monitoring, a substantially constant stream of data can be sent from the sensor to the mobile device. Accordingly, if the mobile CPU is required to filter the raw data, device performance can be impaired and the user can experience significant latency in the use of other applications. If the data filtering overhead exceeds the overall processing capacity of the CPU then the mobile device would be incapable of processing the data, and the user can experience serious technical problems as a result.

[0035] Overload of the CPU can significantly increase system power consumption. To mitigate the possibility of CPU overload, a larger processor can be provided. However, increasing the size of the mobile processor core or cache would deliver performance increases only up to a certain level, beyond which heat dissipation issues would make any further increase in core and cache size impractical. Additionally, overall processing capacity is further limited by the smaller size of many mobile devices, which limits the number of processors that can be included in the device. Because mobile computing devices are generally battery-powered, high performance uses also shortens battery life.

[0036] By providing a separate processing module 130 to mediate the data flow from the sensor 110 to the mobile device 160, the complex signal processing required for generating recognizable physiological parameters from raw sensor data can be handled by the processing module 130 and not the mobile CPU. Moving the signal processing calculations away from the mobile CPU frees it up for important core tasks as well as processing of mobile applications. Further, optimizing the mobile CPU can directly correlate

with increased battery life, even considering the power draw of the processing module 130 on the mobile device battery. Accordingly, incorporation of a processing module 130 into a mobile sensor cable can be beneficial for conserving processing of the mobile CPU and for reducing battery demands across the system 100.

[0037] Coupled to cable 120 is an information element 133. The information element 133 could be provided through an active circuit such as a transistor network, memory chip, EEPROM (*e*lectronically *e*rasable *p*rogrammable *r*ead-*only* *m*emory), EPROM (*e*rasable *p*rogrammable *r*ead-*only* *m*emory), or other identification device, such as multi-contact single wire memory devices or other devices, or the like.

[0038] The processing module 130 includes a lower shell 131, an enclosure with bend relief 132, processing board 134, and an upper shell 135. The enclosure 132, upper shell 135, and lower shell 131 surround the processing board 134 and can protect the sensitive circuitry of the board 134 from damage. In such an embodiment, processing board 134 is the portion of the module 130 that communicates with the first cable 120 and sensor 110, as well as with the second cable 140 and mobile computing device. In an embodiment, the board 134 can access information stored on the information element 133 of the first cable 120.

[0039] In an embodiment, the processing module 130 is located in a middle portion of the cable, away from either the sensor 110 or the connection port 150. The processing module 130 can be located a first distance from, and mechanically isolated from, the sensor, so as not to interfere with the placement of the sensor on a measurement site of a user's body. This placement prevents the sensor from being encumbered by the processing module 130 and interfering with placement and use of the sensor. Thus, the sensor is also kept relatively lightweight for ease of use. The processing module 130 can be located a first distance from, and mechanically isolated from, the connection port 150, so as not to interfere with the ability of the connection port 150 to secure to a user's mobile device. This allows the connection port 150 to be unencumbered by the bulk and weight of the processing module 130 which could interfere with the connection to the user's mobile device. In some embodiments, the second distance can be smaller than the first distance, placing the processing module 130 closer to the connection port 150 than to the sensor 110. This prevents the weight of the processing module 130 from interfering with or pulling on the

sensor 110. In an embodiment, the components of the processing module 130 are constructed from lightweight materials in order to avoid pulling the sensor 110 off of a user or disconnecting the connection port 150 from a mobile device.

[0040] The processing module 130 and sensor 110 draw power for operation from the mobile computing device for operation. This frees the processing module 130 from needing a separate power source. Also, although a display screen can be included on the processing module 130, no separate display screen is necessary as the measurements are displayed on the user's mobile device.

[0041] The enclosure 132 can have a bend relief portion 138 on either side. The bend relief portions 138 may enhance the electrical and mechanical integrity and overall performance of the cable assembly by providing a gradual transition from the flexible cables to substantially rigid connection points with the processing board 134 contained within the enclosure. The bend relief portions 138 can prevent mechanical force, such as an axial load or flexing, that is applied to the exterior of either cable 120,140 from being transferred to the electrical terminations with the processing board 134. The bend relief portions 138 can be premolded and formed with the body of the enclosure, and in some embodiments a crimp ring may be secured around the cable within each bend relief.

[0042] The enclosure 132 can be formed, in some embodiments, by a flexible plastic or rubber material. Suitable materials can include thermoplastic rubbers such as Santoprene®. The upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be formed from a hard plastic material. Suitable materials can include thermoplastic polymers. For example, in an embodiment the upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be formed from a blend of two or more of polycarbonate (PC), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), or another polyester, such as Bayer Makroblend® UT5207. In another embodiment, the upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be formed from a resin, for example a blend of semi-crystalline polyester (typically PET or PBT) and PC, such as XENOY™ Resin 6620U. The material for the upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be selected for having desirable impact resistance, toughness, and heat resistance. The upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be formed from the same or different materials.

[0043] The body portion of the enclosure 132 can be formed as a gasket which can seal between the upper shell 135 and lower shell 131 and form a substantially water-tight

seal, in order to protect the processing board 134 from moisture. In some embodiments, the upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be formed to fit together with the enclosure 132 in a substantially water-tight manner. In an embodiment, the upper and lower shells 135, 131 can be sealed to the enclosure 132 using epoxy around the perimeter of each shell, and/or on mounting posts located on the shell or the enclosure. In some embodiments, the cable entry areas of each bend relief portion 138 of the enclosure 132 can also be filled with epoxy to form a substantially sealed enclosure for the processing board 134.

[0044] The cables 120, 140 can be constructed with a Kevlar fiber core for strength and durability, in some embodiments. The Kevlar fiber core can be bundled in the center of a plurality of signal lines, for example five signal lines. The signal lines can be tinned copper jacketed with polypropylene (PP). The bundle of signal lines can be encased in a braided outer shield, for example a tinned copper outer shield with approximately 95% minimum coverage of the bundled signal lines. The outer shield may be encased, in turn, by a multi-layer Teflon film or wrap, in some embodiments, to form a low-friction separator and barrier from an outer jacket. The cables 120, 140 can be further protected by a medical grade PVC outer jacket, or an outer jacket constructed from another biocompatible, flexible plastic or rubber material. Other configurations for the cables 120, 140 are possible. The cables can be designed to have a minimum pull strength of 75 kg, or approximately 75 kg, in some embodiments.

[0045] As illustrated, some embodiments can optionally include a second processing board 136. For example, the first processing board 134 can be a digital processing board and the second processing board 136 can be an analog processing board. The analog and digital processing boards may perform separate processing functions. In some embodiments, wires from the first cable 120 can be connected to the analog processing board 136, and wires from the second cable 140 can be connected to the digital processing board 136. In some embodiments, the digital processing board can be in communication with the first information element 133. The first information element 133 can be an EPROM or EEPROM device. The analog processing board can be in communication with a second information element 137 coupled to cable 120. The second information element 127 can be a resistor, in some embodiments, for example an ArCal or ProCal resistor. A resistance value

of the resistor can be indicative of a wavelength of light used in an oximetry sensor 110 coupled to the cable 120, and the resistor can be coupled in parallel with the sensor.

[0046] In one embodiment, the processing board or boards can include one of many OEM boards commercially available from Masimo which process incoming intensity signals responsive to an amount of attenuation of light in pulsing patient blood and which determine output measurements for a wide variety of physiological parameters from the processing. The processing board 134 can include the MS-2040 OEM board available from Masimo, which can measure Masimo optical SET measurements such as oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate, perfusion index (PI), signal quality (SIQ), optionally pleth variability index (PVI), and the like. The physiological monitoring system 100 can also include, in addition to or instead of the MS-2040 OEM board, other processing boards available from Masimo. For example, the physiological monitoring system 100 can include the MX-5 board available from Masimo, which has variable power consumption based on which parameters are being acquired and displayed. The MX-5 board can measure the Masimo SET parameters described above plus optional rainbow® parameters including: hemoglobin (SpHb), oxygen content (SpOC), carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO), methemoglobin (SpMet), and acoustic respiration rate (RRa) (among possibly others). The addition of the acoustic respiration rate can result in the display of the physiological monitoring system 100 outputting a second waveform (e.g., an acoustic respiration waveform).

[0047] The board 134 can include a signal processing system. Embodiments of the signal processing system can employ a noise filtering system configured to filter the data obtained during pulse oximetry measurements using red and infrared light, as such data is often contaminated due to motion. Identification and removal of these motion artifacts is often a prerequisite to any signal processing used to obtain blood oxygen saturation, pulse rate, or other physiological data. The signal processing system can provide the desired parameters as outputs for a display. Outputs for display are, for example, blood oxygen saturation, heart rate, and a clean plethysmographic waveform. Complex operations such as noise filtering and signal processing can require specialized processing or significant computational overhead, such that a typical user mobile device can not have sufficient processing power. Accordingly, the processing module 130 can perform signal processing

on raw data received from the sensor and can provide physiological parameters as an output to a display and/or storage device.

[0048] The connection port 150 includes shell 151, bend relief 152, connector 153, and cap 154. Bend relief 152 is an important feature of a medical cable assembly for both the electrical and mechanical integrity and performance of the second cable 140. The connection port 150 is typically rigid, and the bend relief 152 provides a transition from the stiffness of the connection port 150 to the flexibility of the second cable 140. Preferably, bend relief 152 will prevent mechanical force applied to the exterior of the cable from being transferred to the electrical terminations within the connector, which could lead to failure.

[0049] Shell 151 generally encloses connector 153 and can be matable with cap 154 to provide added protection for the connector 153. Connector 153 can be shaped to physically and electrically connect with a specific device. Connection port 150 can be one of many different types of ports. For example, connection port 150 can be a device-specific port such as an iPhone port or another smartphone port, a USB port, an Ethernet port for connection to a wired network, a serial port (e.g., RS232), a video out port which allows projection of the device screen on a larger display, combinations of the same, or the like. Further, the connection port 150 can be equipped with one or more wireless interfaces (such as WiFi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, or the like).

[0050] **FIG. 2** illustrates a block diagram of an example physiological monitoring system 200. As illustrated, the system 200 includes a cable 230 and a mobile device 220. The cable 230 includes a sensor 202, which can be any of the physiological sensors described above with respect to FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C, and a signal processing module 210. The mobile device 220 can provide power 206 to the signal processing module 210 and the sensor 202. The sensor 210 can transmit raw data 204 to the signal processing module 210, and the signal processing module can convert the raw data 204 into data representing physiological parameters 226 for transmission to the mobile device 220.

[0051] The mobile device 220 can be any of the portable computing devices discussed above, such as a smartphone, laptop, tablet, or the like. The mobile device 220 can include a display 222 for display of the parameters, for example in a user interface and/or software application, as discussed in more detail below. The display 222 can include a display screen such as an LED or LCD screen, and can include touch sensitive technologies

in combination with the display screen. The mobile device 220 can also include storage 224, which can be configured for storage of parameters 226 and parameter history data and/or software applications for managing the data and sensor 110. In some embodiments, the storage 224 can be physical storage of the device 220, and in some embodiments the storage 224 can be remote storage, such as on a server or servers of a data hosting service. The mobile device 220 can also include a network connectivity feature 228 such as Bluetooth, satellite network capability, mobile communications capability, Wi-Fi, or the like. In some embodiments the mobile device 220 can also include a data transfer port.

[0052] The signal processing module 210 can be configured to receive raw sensor data 204 from the sensor 202, and to process the raw data 204 into identifiable parameters 226 for display and/or storage by the mobile device 220. In some embodiments, the mobile device 220 can not have sufficient processing power to handle the conversion of raw data 204 to identifiable parameters 226. For example, in the context of pulse oximetry, the signal processing module 210 can use adaptive filter technology to separate an arterial signal, detected by a pulse oximeter sensor, from the non-arterial noise (e.g. venous blood movement during motion). During routine patient motions (shivering, waving, tapping, etc.), the resulting noise can be quite substantial and can easily overwhelm a conventional ratio based oximetry system. This can provide accurate blood oxygenation measurements even during patient motion, low perfusion, intense ambient light, and electrocautery interference. Accordingly, false alarms can be substantially eliminated without sacrificing true alarms.

[0053] The signal processing module 210 can include a noise filter engine 212. In some embodiments, the noise filter engine 212 can perform a discrete saturation transform process to substantially remove noise from the raw sensor data 204. The discrete saturation transform process outputs a maximum power as an SpO₂ percentage. For example, the discrete saturation transform process can build a noise reference signal from incoming red and infrared signals of a pulse oximeter sensor, in some embodiments, for each percent SpO₂, from 1 to 100 percent. The noise reference signal can be passed through an adaptive filter which can cancel correlated frequencies between the reference signal and the incoming infrared signal. If the frequencies between the two inputs are all similar, the entire signal can be canceled, and a low energy output occurs. If the frequencies between the two inputs are dissimilar, a minimal amount of signal cancels and a high-energy output can be obtained.

The energy output from the adaptive filter can be measured and plotted for all possible saturations from 1 to 100 percent, for example in 0.5 percent increments every 0.4 seconds, in some embodiments. During measurements in which the user exhibits no motion, a discrete cosine transfer algorithm can generate one energy output peak, and several output peaks can be generated during motion. Because arterial blood has the highest oxygen saturation, a peak picker process can select the highest saturation peak as the percent SpO₂.

[0054] In some embodiments, the noise filter engine 212 can employ a plurality of adaptive filter processes in parallel to separate the physiological signal from the noise, and can leverage the unique strengths of each adaptive filter processes to obtain accurate readings through various patient conditions. For example, in one embodiment of pulse oximetry measurements, parallel adaptive filters can include a discrete saturation transform, sinusoidal saturation transform, and fast saturation transform, as well as possibly others. A sinusoidal saturation transform can be a time domain transform that defines a window around a derived pulse rate estimate, subtracts a preselected set of frequencies to find a minima, and can use the minima to determine the location of the maximum power and thus the true pulse rate. A fast saturation transform may include, in some embodiments, a spectral or Fourier transform, a spectral analysis, and identification of physiological parameters through frequency, magnitude, or other aspects of the spectral analysis. In one embodiment, demodulation and decimation of the raw sensor data 204 may occur prior to the fast saturation transform.

[0055] The noise filter engine 212 can optionally include an arbitration module 214 in embodiments where multiple calculation engines are used. In some embodiments, the arbitration module 214 may be a confidence-based arbitrator. The arbitration module 214 can include instructions to compare the output of each adaptive filter process in order to generate a final determination of the denoised physiological signal. The arbitration module 214 can also arbitrate physiological measurements based on any number of parameters, for example a highest confidence level or whether a threshold confidence level was reached. Furthermore, the arbitration module 214 can arbitrate based on expected values, previous values, averages or the like. Post processor 216 can apply additional signal conditioning techniques to the output of the arbitration module 214 in order to output parameter data 226 to the mobile device 220.

II. Example Computing Environment

[0056] FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of a computing environment 300 in which a mobile patient monitoring device 330 can communicate with various computing devices and services over a network 305. Although various devices and services are illustrated, in some embodiments the mobile patient monitoring device 330 can be configured to communicate with a subset of the illustrated devices and services, and in some embodiments can be configured to communicate with only one of the illustrated devices and services.

[0057] In an embodiment, the mobile patient monitoring device 330 can communicate over a network 305 with calibration service 310 over the network 305. The example network 305 shown can be a local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), the Internet, an intranet, cellular communications network, satellite communications network, or combinations of the same or the like. The calibration service 310 can accumulate and aggregate received physiological measurement data as calibration data 314 to generate more accurate parameter values. Calibration data for physiological sensors such as pulse oximeters is typically calculated over a patient sample from a clinical study. The clinically generated calibration data can be supplemented, in some embodiments, by the calibration data 314 gathered from physiological sensors 330. Advantageously, gathering measurement data from a number of mobile physiological sensors 330 can expand such a data set significantly and lead to higher accuracies and/or new discoveries regarding parameter measurement. The calibration data 314 can be stored anonymously or in other manners which are compliant with privacy laws regarding medical data. In some embodiments, non-identifying demographic information can advantageously be associated with the calibration data 314.

[0058] The calibration service 310 can include a calibration module 312 configured with instructions to calculate a best fit function for the population data 316 within the calibration data 314. The best fit function can be used to generate a calibration curve associating sensor reading values with parameter values. The best fit function can be transmitted to connected patient devices 330 in order to associate sensor readings with more accurate parameter values. Specifically, false positives can be reduced, variances in SpO₂ can be detected and filtered, and/or measurement confidence can be evaluated, among other

advantages. Calibration data 314 can also include individual data 318, for example individual variations from the expected sensor reading to parameter value relationship defined by the best fit function. Methods of using a single sensor to improve calibration data which can be implemented by the disclosed systems are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 13/733,782, titled “AUTOMATED CCHD SCREENING AND DETECTION,” filed January 3, 2013, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0059] In an embodiment, the mobile patient monitoring devices 330 can communicate with home/mobile clinician devices 320 over the network 305. Any type of clinician computing device 330 can communicate with mobile patient monitoring device 330 including, for example, laptops, desktops, servers, work stations, tablets, wireless handheld devices such as cell phones, smart phones, personal digital assistants and wireless pagers, combinations of the same or the like. Alternatively or additionally, the mobile patient monitoring devices 330 can communicate with patient databases of hospitals and other care facilities 225 over the network 305. The mobile patient monitoring device 330 can output parameter data, trend data and/or alarms to the home/mobile clinician devices 320 and/or hospitals and other care facilities 225.

III. Example Software Applications

[0060] FIGS. 4A-4D illustrate various embodiments of applications for display and management of physiological monitoring data. Such applications can be available for download or installation on a user device from a provider of the physiological sensors described herein, for example from the provider’s web site, or through a mobile store application. In an embodiment, a mobile physiological monitoring software application can be initialized when a user connects a sensor cable to their mobile device. The user interface examples illustrated in FIGS. 4A- 4D are provided to illustrate and not to limit the capabilities of such applications.

[0061] Some embodiments of the software application can be used with the smartphone 160 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C, though any mobile user device can be used in other embodiments. As illustrated in **FIG. 4A**, smartphone 160 includes a display 410, which can be used to generate a user interface for the software application. The application can include a plurality of display portions in which a plurality of physiological parameters

can be displayed, such as SpO₂ display 420, heart rate display 430, perfusion index display 450, or plethysmographic waveform display 450. Any combination of the physiological parameters disclosed herein can be displayed on the smartphone 160. The configuration of these various display portions is meant for illustrative purposes, and one skilled in the art would appreciate that the parameter displays could be rearranged relative to one another, displayed alone, or the user interface could be modified to include other parameter display portions. Another example of a variety of display portions is illustrated in **FIG. 4B**. Further, although some of the parameter display portions employ numerical representations of the physiological data, some embodiments can employ graphical representations, for example a beating heart can indicate heart rate.

[0062] The user interface can also include an options display portion 460 which allows the user to interact with his physiological monitoring data in a variety of ways. For example, the user can choose to view trends in the data, as illustrated in **FIG. 4C**, or to change the manner in which the data is represented such as by viewing a histogram or other graph. The user can be also able to view the history of his physiological measurement data. In some embodiments, history or trend data can be displayed with a start date and/or time and an end date and/or time, and the user can be able to adjust the window of data displayed. For example, on a touch sensitive interface the user can narrow or expand a window of trend data using a pinch gesture with two fingers. The user can also be able to export a selected amount of trend or history data, such as by electronic mail, through a medical service, or as a spreadsheet, to name a few examples. A settings option can be displayed which would allow the user to modify other aspects of the program, and can also enable the user to set alarms or reminders to take future measurements.

[0063] Turning to **FIG. 4D**, an example instruction user interface is shown which can be presented to a user upon initialization of the application. The instruction interface can include graphical and numbered steps to guide the user through set up of the sensor, and can include a user selectable option to start tracking physiological parameter measurements.

[0064] In certain embodiments, the application can be downloadable from a computer network at a cost, by subscription, pay-per-use, or the like. Other embodiments can advantageously incorporated caregiver-specific applications which include reminders for timed measurements or protocols. For example, a caregiver for a pre-surgical patient can

desire measurement data for a certain minimum time per minimum period (20 min per every hour) or the like to have sufficient data to make diagnosis or decisions for treatment. A caregiver-specific application can be advantageously programmed to accomplish such a protocol. Moreover, signal quality or confidence indicators such as perfusion index (“PI”) or signal IQ (“SIQ”) can be used to ensure data meets certain minimum confidence and/or signal-to-noise limitations. Thus, the application can implement the protocol and extend or add measurement intervals to ensure minimum signal quality standards are met. Other caregiver-specific applications can provide animated or textual instructions, links to online information regarding certain monitoring situations, ailments, or other useful patient research.

[0065] In an embodiment, data acquired through the application can be uploaded to caregiver or device provider systems to increase the population data and used to improve signal processing. In a preferred embodiment, issues of privacy and compliance with governmental regulations are strictly enforced through the application logic. In some embodiments, non-identifying demographic information can advantageously be associated with such data. Moreover, password and/or additional authentication requirements can be required to access stored data in the application, such as, for example, fingerprint technologies, facial recognition technologies employing the smartphone’s camera, voice recognition technologies employing the smartphone’s audio transducer, or the like can further assist in meeting privacy concerns.

IV. Overview of Compatible Sensor Embodiments

[0066] As illustrated in **FIG. 5A**, a physiological sensor 520 can be an electroencephalograph (“EEG”) configured for measurement of electrical activity along the scalp. Such mobile EEG systems can be used, for example, in detecting and monitoring epileptic activity. EEG systems can also be used for diagnosis and management of sleep disorders or for studies of sleep. Electroencephalography is used extensively in neuroscience, cognitive science, cognitive psychology, neurolinguistics and psychophysiological research. In many of these contexts, a sensor 520 compatible with a common mobile computing device of a user would provide advantages such as convenience and affordability. In some embodiments, the sensor 520 can be SEDLine®, available from

Masimo. SEDLine® brain function monitoring can use four channels of information, in some embodiments, to monitor both sides of the brain's electrical activity.

[0067] Turning to **FIG. 5B**, a capnometer or capnograph 530 can be configured for mobile physiological parameter measurement. Such sensors 530 can be designed for the measurement of CO₂, N₂O, and anesthetic agents, among others. Capnography can be useful for metabolic measurements and nutritional assessment, and accordingly a mobile sensor 530 can provide increased accessibility for such uses.

[0068] An acoustic respiratory monitor 540, as shown in **FIG. 5C**, can also be configured for mobile physiological parameter measurement. An acoustic respiratory monitor 540 can measure respiration rate using an adhesive sensor with an integrated acoustic transducer that can be comfortably applied to the patient's neck. Continuous monitoring of respiration rate can be important for post-surgical patients receiving patient-controlled analgesia for pain management, as the sedation can induce respiratory depression and place patients at considerable risk of serious injury or death. Accordingly, a mobile respiratory monitor 540 can be desirable for convenient and continuous monitoring of such patients, among other reasons.

V. Overview of Example Mobile Physiological Monitoring Processes

[0069] **FIG. 6** illustrates an embodiment of a pre-anesthesia monitoring process 600. The process can be implemented by the physiological monitoring system 100 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C, in some embodiments.

[0070] The process 600 can begin at block 605 in which a care provider recommends a medical procedure requiring anesthesia for a patient. Certain medical conditions can present safety concerns for the patient during anesthesia, so at block 610 the patient can be provided with a portable monitoring system including a sensor connectable to one of the patient's personal mobile computing devices. In some embodiments the patient can be provided with multiple sensors and/or a software application for collection and management of physiological data.

[0071] At block 615, the portable monitoring system can collect and store physiological data from the patient. Optionally, at block 620, the collected data is analyzed for risk factors indicating a medical condition with implications for anesthesia, such as

obstructive sleep apnea. At block 625, the collected data and/or analysis of the data is provided to the patient's physician or another care provider. In some embodiments, a physician can conduct the analysis after receiving the patient's data.

[0072] At decision block 630, a determination is made regarding whether the data analysis indicates that sleep apnea or another medical condition impacting the safety of anesthesia is present. If such a condition is present in the data, then the process 600 moves to block 645 in which the anesthesiologist is alerted. At step 650, a patient treatment strategy is developed that addresses the possible complications of the patient undergoing anesthesia with the detected condition. If no safety-impairing medical condition is present in the data, then the process 600 moves to block 640 in which the patient's physician can elect to proceed with the recommended medical procedure and anesthesia.

[0073] **FIG. 7** illustrates an embodiment of a continuum of care process 700. The process 700 can be implemented, in some embodiments, by the computing environment 300 of FIG. 3. In an embodiment, the process 600 can be implemented at least in part by the network 305 to facilitate continued patient monitoring when a patient leaves a hospital or other facility.

[0074] At block 705, monitoring data of a patient is received at a clinical facility, for example by a networked medical service which can receive and store patient monitoring data, among other features. Once the patient is discharged, at block 710 the patient can be outfitted with a portable monitoring system. The portable monitoring system can monitor the same parameters as a device used to monitor the patient in the clinical facility. In addition, the portable monitoring system may, for instance, be any of the sensors and processing cable components, or variations thereof, described herein.

[0075] When a patient is discharged, there is typically a period of time where the patient is not being monitored once the patient leaves the facility. However, the continuum of care process 700 employing mobile physiological sensors can facilitate continued monitoring of the patient, for example during travel between the facility and the patient's residence or when the patient arrives at home, by receiving monitoring data from the patient via a cellular or satellite network at block 715. An activity level of the patient, for example resting or walking, can be monitored at block 620 in order to set the appropriate thresholds for determining when physiological parameters indicating an alarm condition are

occurring at block 725. The patient's activity level can be monitored by the device, in some embodiments, or can be input by the patient or a care giver.

[0076] Periodically, the mobile physiological sensor system can recheck the patient's activity level at block 730 to determine whether the activity level has changed. If the patient's activity level has changed, then the process 700 loops back to block 725 to adjust alarm settings for the patient's physiological data based on the activity level. If the patient's activity level has not changed, then the process 700 can move to block 735 in which it is determined whether an alarm condition is occurring based on the patient's physiological parameters and the alarm settings. A software application installed on the patient's mobile device can be configured to detect the alarm condition. If an alarm condition is not occurring, then the process 700 loops back to block 715 in which the mobile physiological sensor continues to perform physiological measurements and transmit the measurements to the mobile device through a signal conditioning processor. If an alarm condition is detected at block 735, then the patient's mobile device can pass a notification to a care provider via a network connection. Accordingly, the mobile physiological sensor system can facilitate a continuum of care for a patient and continuous monitoring even when a patient has left a clinical facility.

[0077] **FIG. 8** illustrates an embodiment of a mobile physiological data monitoring process 800. The process can be implemented, in some embodiments, by the physiological monitoring system 100 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C, or the physiological monitoring system 200 of FIG. 2.

[0078] At block 805, a portable user monitoring system is provided including physiological sensor, processing module, and device connection port. The physiological sensor can be any of the sensor examples discussed herein. The processing module can be the processing module 130 described in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1C or the signal processing module 210 of FIG. 2. The processing module can implement Masimo SET technology, in some embodiments. The device connection port can be configured for use with a standard personal computing device, such as a smartphone, and can be connected to the processing module physically via a cable or wirelessly.

[0079] At block 810, the user's mobile computing device, while connected to the portable patient monitoring system, provides power to the sensor and processing module.

Accordingly, the sensor and processing module can be configured in some embodiments so as to draw only minimal power from the mobile computing device, as such devices are typically powered by batteries.

[0080] At block 815, the processing module receives raw physiological sensor data from the sensor. The processing module performs signal conditioning on the raw data at block 820, for example any of the signal conditioning techniques described herein, to remove noise from the raw data and obtain physiological parameter data. At block 825, the processing module outputs the physiological parameter data to the user's mobile computing device for display and/or storage on the device. Accordingly, a user can conveniently conduct physiological measurements and be presented with physiological data on their mobile device in a wide variety of contexts.

[0081] **FIG. 9** illustrates an embodiment of a user-guided monitoring process 900, which can be carried out by a user on their personal computing device without the need for physician or caregiver aid. The process 900 can be carried out by a mobile physiological monitoring application, as discussed above, in conjunction with a mobile physiological sensor. The physiological sensor can be any of the sensor examples discussed herein.

[0082] At block 905, the user is instructed to insert the connection port of a cable including a physiological sensor and a processor into a corresponding port on their mobile computing device, and at block 910 the user is instructed to place the sensor at a measurement site. In some embodiments, these blocks can be implemented by an instruction user interface such as is depicted in FIG. 4D and discussed above.

[0083] At block 915, the mobile device receives measurement data, which can be raw sensor data that has been processed by a processing module prior to being sent to the mobile device. At block 920, the mobile physiological monitoring application can determine based on the measurement data whether an error is occurring. If it is determined that an error is not occurring, then the mobile device can continue to receive measurement data at block 915. If it is determined that an error is occurring, then the mobile physiological monitoring application can determine a potential or likely error source at block 925.

[0084] Based on the determined error source, the mobile physiological monitoring application may, at block 930, display a message to aid the user to aid in resolution of the error. Example messages include "Ensure cable is connected," "Sensor not

working.” “Place sensor on properly,” “Searching for pulse,” “Interference detected, see manual,” “Low perfusion, see manual,” “Too much surrounding light,” “Low signal quality, see manual,” and “Connecting, please wait,” among others. In some embodiments an audible or visual indication can also be provided to alert the user to the presence of the error. At block 935, the mobile physiological monitoring application can determine whether the user has resolved the error. The mobile physiological monitoring application can repeat this action at predetermined intervals until the error is resolved or the application is terminated by the user, in some embodiments. In other embodiments, the mobile physiological monitoring application can determine whether the error has been resolved based on a change in received measurement data values. If, after a predetermined threshold of time, the error is not resolved, then the process 900 ends. If the error is resolved, the process 900 loops back to block 915, and the mobile device can continue to receive measurement data.

[0085] FIG. 10 illustrates an embodiment of a data-logging process 1000. The data-logging process 1000 can run continuously or periodically during operation of a mobile physiological monitoring application, as discussed above.

[0086] At block 1005, the mobile physiological monitoring application can receive measurement data, which can be raw sensor data that has been processed by a processing module prior to being sent to a mobile device. This data is stored, at block 101, in a user history, for example in storage of the mobile device or in a networked data storage service. At block 1015, the mobile physiological monitoring application determines that a user has requested to be presented with history data, and accordingly outputs at least some of the stored data for display to the user at block 1020. In some embodiments, the user can specify a desired range of stored history data when making the request. In other embodiments, the device can output a predetermined range of the history data, for example based on a recent time window of the data or patterns in the data.

[0087] At block 1025, the mobile physiological monitoring application can dynamically adjust the amount of displayed data based on user input. This step can be optional based on whether a user provides input regarding adjusting the data. In some embodiments, the user can be able to specify particular physiological parameters to add or remove from the display. In an embodiment implemented on a touch-sensitive display, a user can use a two-finger pinching gesture to change the range of the time window of the

data, or can use a swiping motion to move forwards or backwards through the data. Such adjustments can be implemented using other user interface elements on non-touch sensitive displays. A user can also be able to select from a variety of possible representations of the data, such as a chart, graph, plot, or other graphical representation as well as numerical representations such as spreadsheets, in some embodiments.

[0088] At block 1030, the mobile physiological monitoring application can receive a user request to export the stored history data. If no such request is received, then the mobile physiological monitoring application can loop back to block 1005 and continue to receive physiological measurement data. If the user requests to export the data, then at block 1035 the mobile physiological monitoring application can export a subset of the stored history data according to user format specification. For example, the user can specify a time and/or date range of data to export, can select a format (such as a spreadsheet or a graph), and can select an exporting means such as email or direct transmission to a physician or networked medical service.

[0089] At block 1040, the user can be presented with an option to delete the stored history data. In some embodiments, the user can be asked whether to delete data that has been exported. If the user does not want to delete the data, then the mobile physiological monitoring application can loop back to block 1005 and continue to receive physiological measurement data. If the user requests to delete the data, then the mobile physiological monitoring application can clear stored history data according to user instructions, and can then loop back to block 1005 and continue to receive physiological measurement data.

VI. Terminology

[0090] Although many of the examples discussed herein are in the context of pulse oximetry, this is for illustrative purposes only. The sensors, signal conditioning techniques, and mobile applications discussed herein can be adapted for other physiological parameters or for multiple physiological parameters.

[0091] Many other variations than those described herein will be apparent from this disclosure. For example, depending on the embodiment, certain acts, events, or functions of any of the algorithms described herein can be performed in a different sequence, can be added, merged, or left out all together (e.g., not all described acts or events are

necessary for the practice of the algorithms). Moreover, in certain embodiments, acts or events can be performed concurrently, e.g., through multi-threaded processing, interrupt processing, or multiple processors or processor cores or on other parallel architectures, rather than sequentially. In addition, different tasks or processes can be performed by different machines and/or computing systems that can function together.

[0092] The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, and algorithm steps described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. The described functionality can be implemented in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the disclosure.

[0093] The various illustrative logical blocks and modules described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be implemented or performed by a machine, such as a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or other programmable logic device, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A general purpose processor can be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor can be a controller, microcontroller, or state machine, combinations of the same, or the like. A processor can also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration. Although described herein primarily with respect to digital technology, a processor can also include primarily analog components. For example, any of the signal processing algorithms described herein can be implemented in analog circuitry. A computing environment can include any type of computer system, including, but not limited to, a computer system based on a microprocessor, a mainframe computer, a digital signal processor, a portable computing

device, a personal organizer, a device controller, and a computational engine within an appliance, to name a few.

[0094] The steps of a method, process, or algorithm described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein can be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. A software module can reside in RAM memory, flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, media, or physical computer storage known in the art. An exemplary storage medium can be coupled to the processor such that the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium can be integral to the processor. The processor and the storage medium can reside in an ASIC. The ASIC can reside in a user terminal. In the alternative, the processor and the storage medium can reside as discrete components in a user terminal.

[0095] Conditional language used herein, such as, among others, "can," "might," "may," "e.g.," and the like, unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements and/or states. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or states are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without author input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or states are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment. The terms "comprising," "including," "having," and the like are synonymous and are used inclusively, in an open-ended fashion, and do not exclude additional elements, features, acts, operations, and so forth. Also, the term "or" is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used, for example, to connect a list of elements, the term "or" means one, some, or all of the elements in the list.

[0096] While the above detailed description has shown, described, and pointed out novel features as applied to various embodiments, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices or algorithms illustrated can be made without departing from the spirit of the disclosure. As will be

recognized, certain embodiments of the inventions described herein can be embodied within a form that does not provide all of the features and benefits set forth herein, as some features can be used or practiced separately from others.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A physiological monitoring system comprising:
 - a sensor configured to monitor one or more physiological parameters of a patient;
 - a mobile computing device comprising a display; and
 - a cable including a processing board configured to establish an electrical signal connection between the sensor and the mobile computing device, wherein the processing board receives raw data representing the monitored one or more physiological parameters and performs signal processing to provide filtered parameter data to the mobile computing device.

ABSTRACT

Systems and method for monitoring patient physiological data are presented herein. In one embodiment, a physiological sensor and a mobile computing device can be connected via a cable or cables, and a processing board can be connected between the sensor and the mobile computing device to conduct advanced signal processing on the data received from the sensor before the data is transmitted for display on the mobile computing device.

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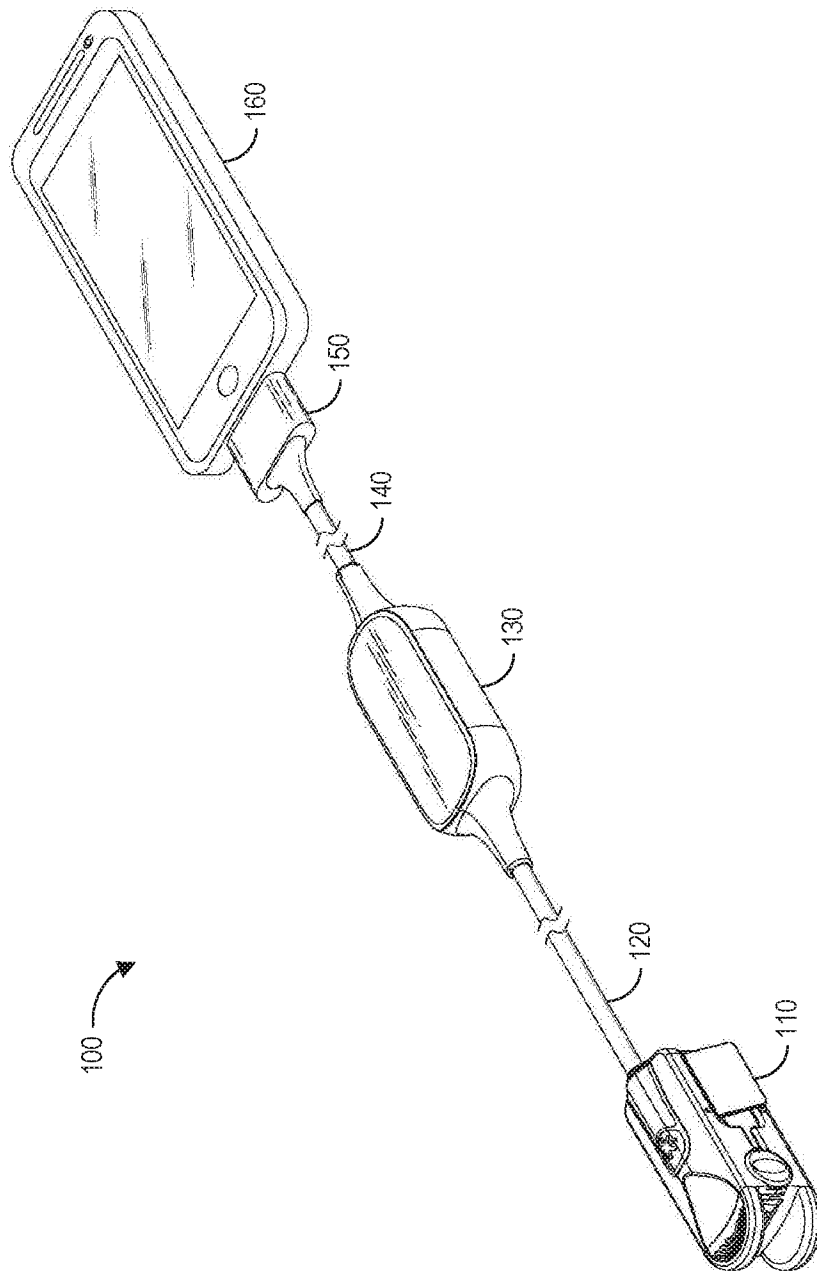


FIG. 1A

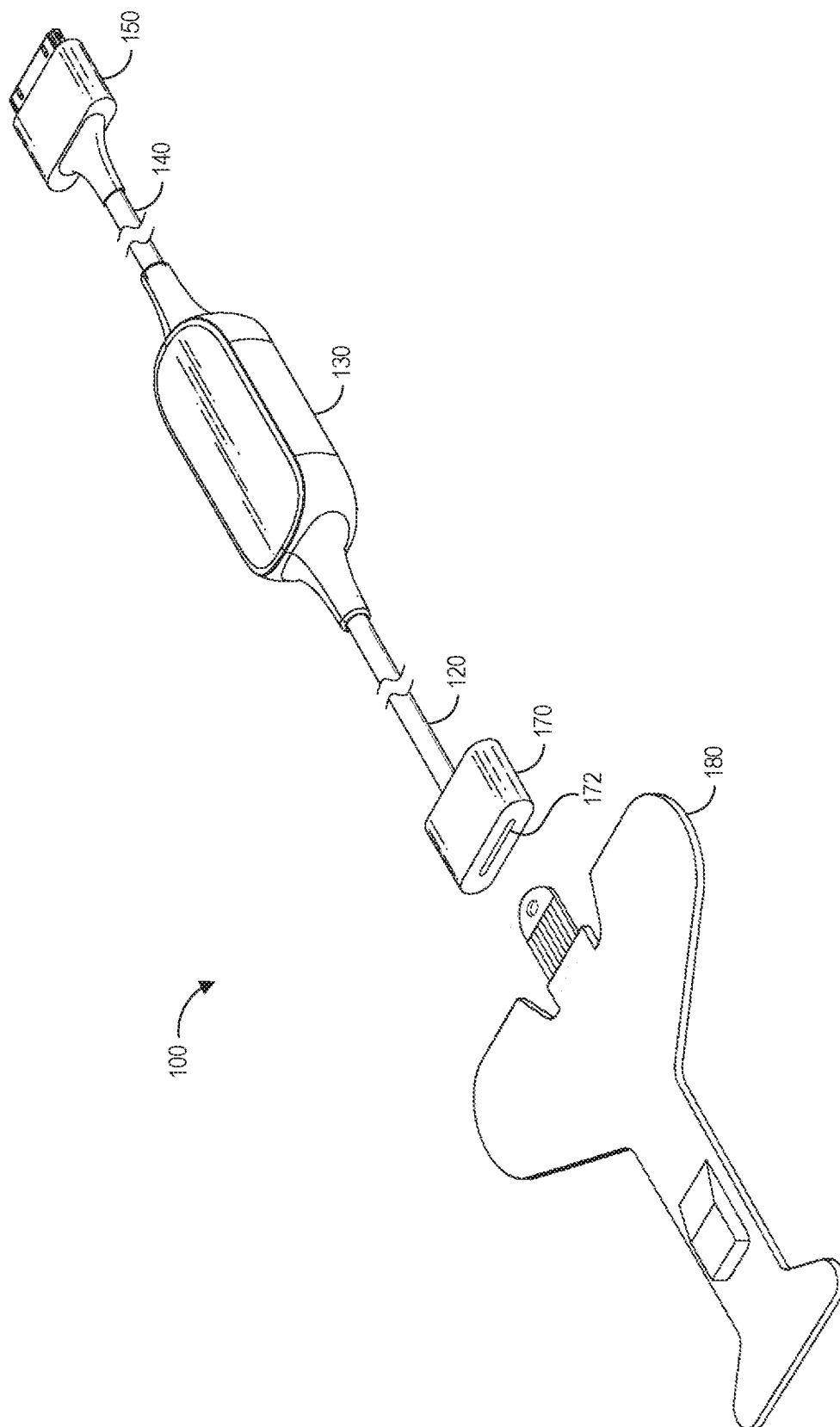


FIG. 1B

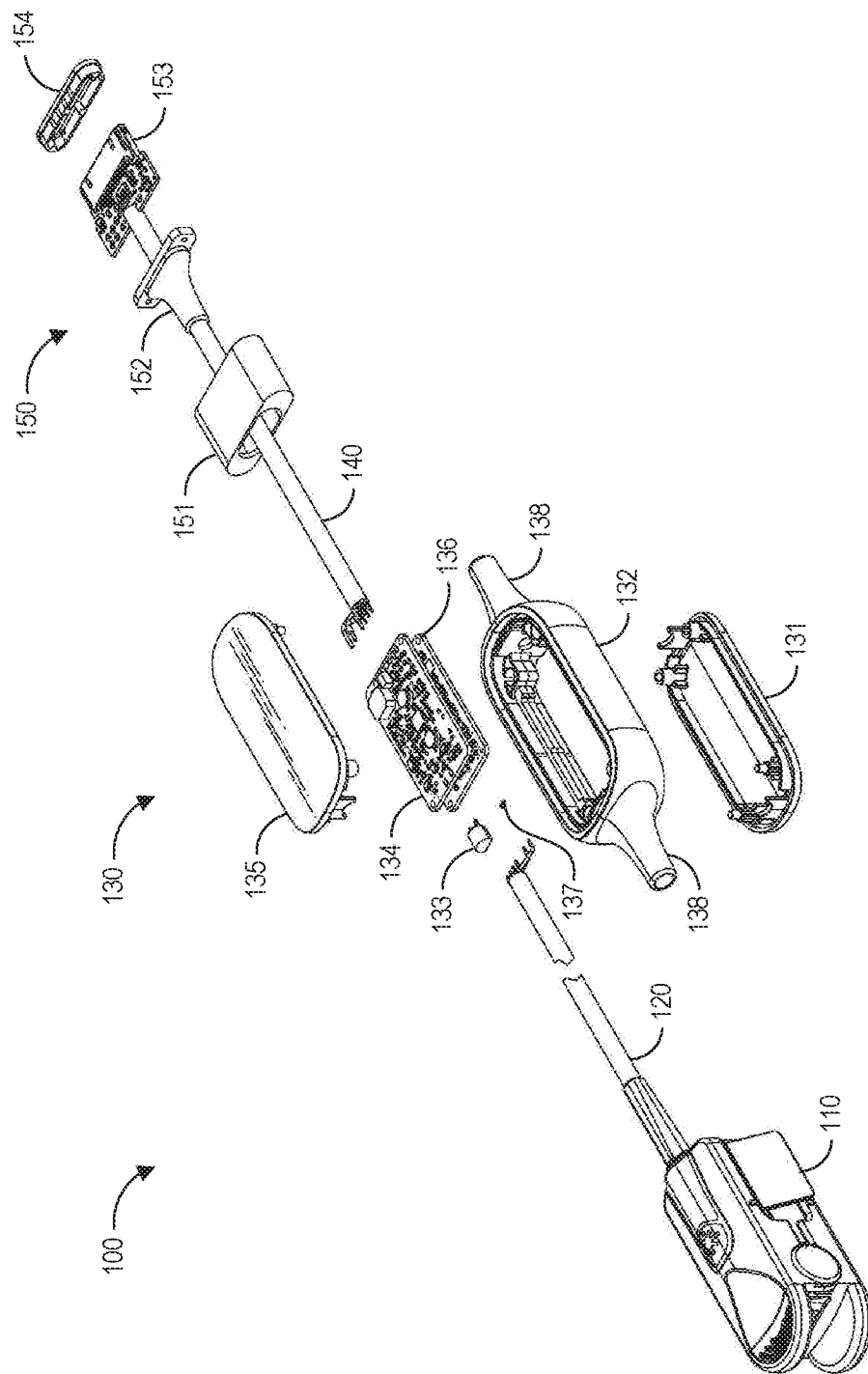


FIG. 1C

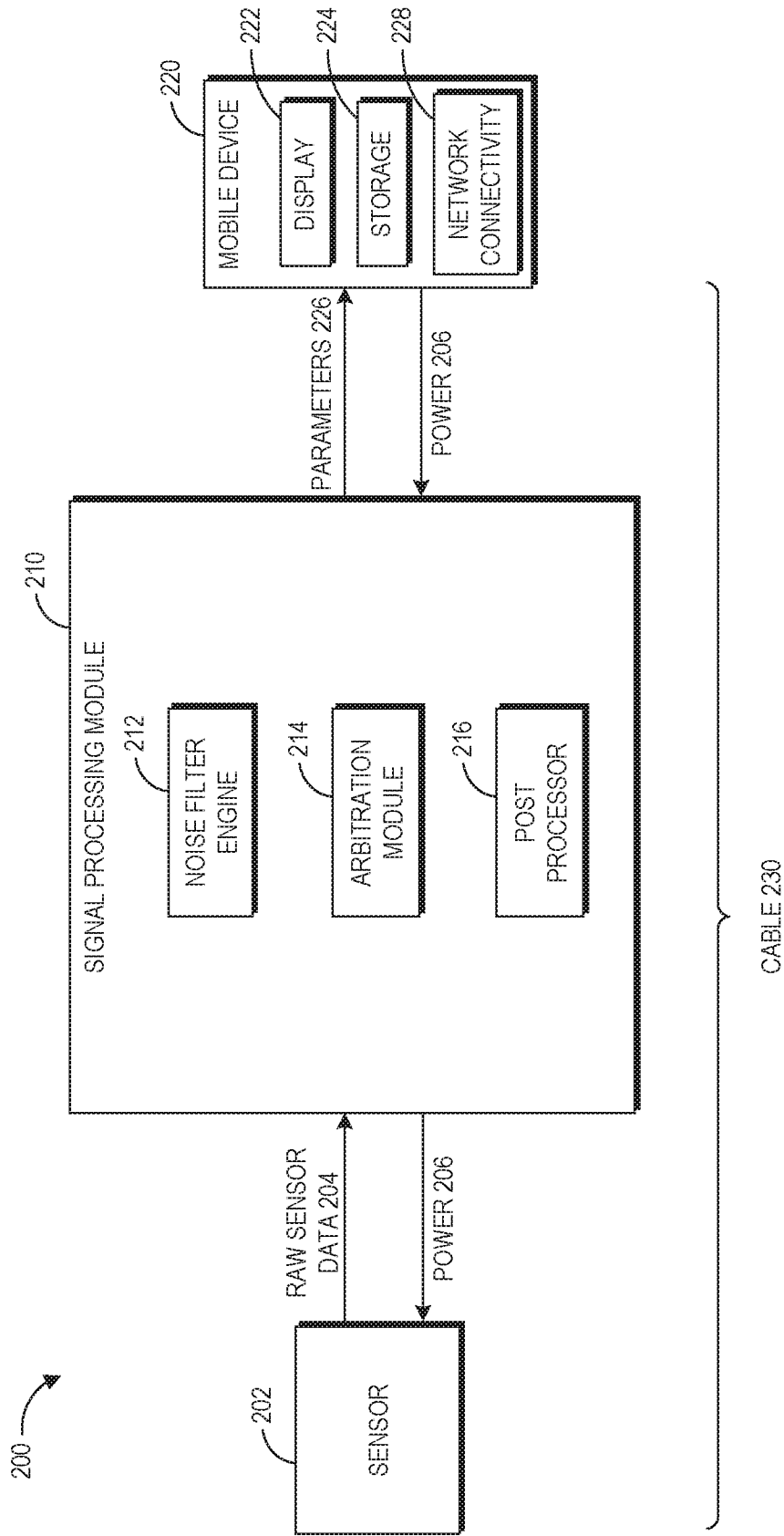


FIG. 2

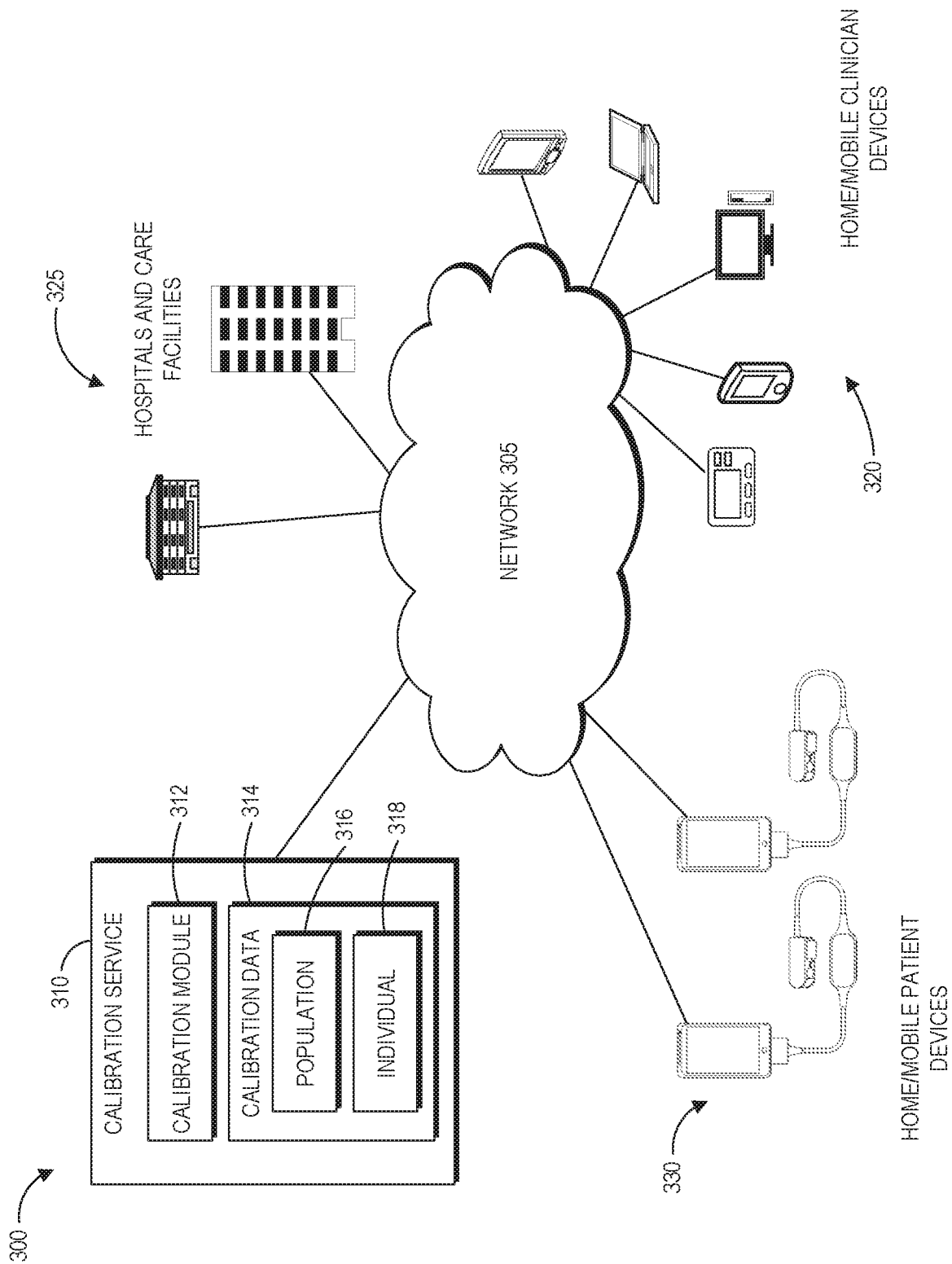


FIG. 3

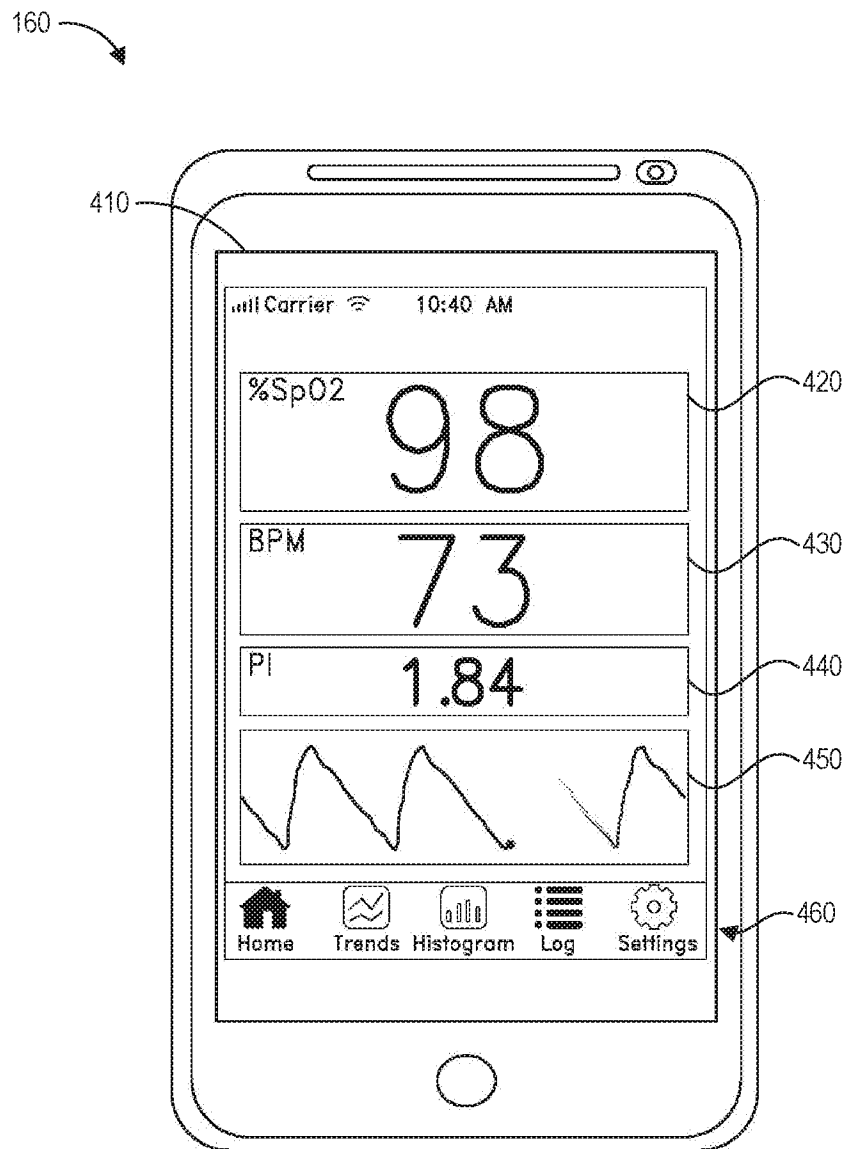
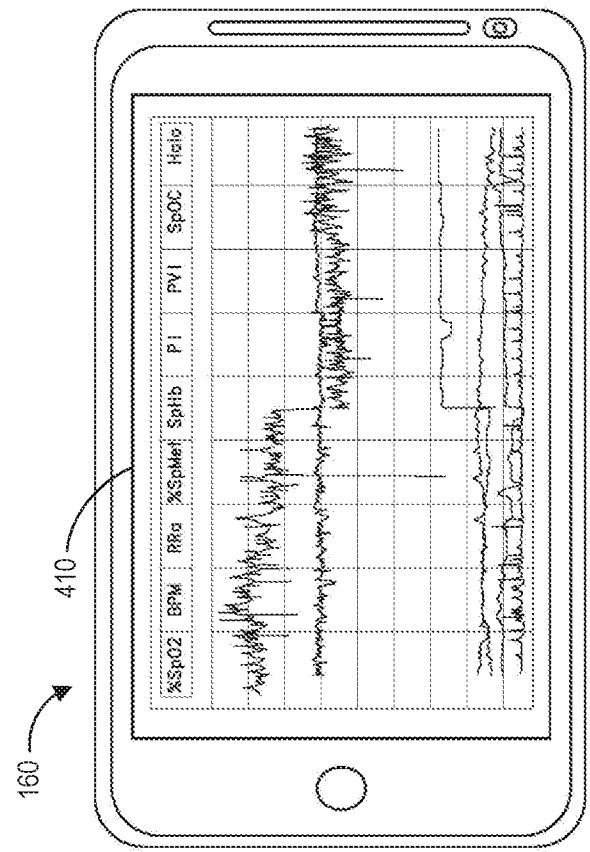
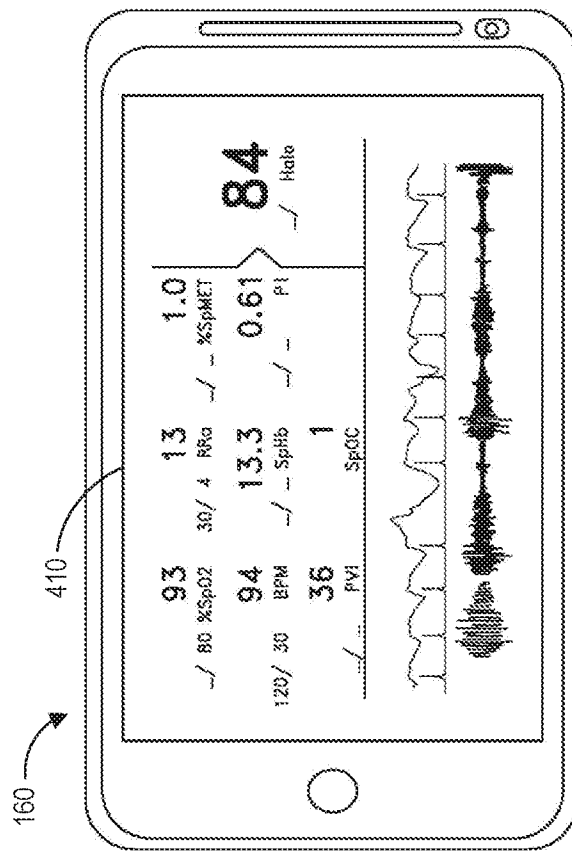


FIG. 4A



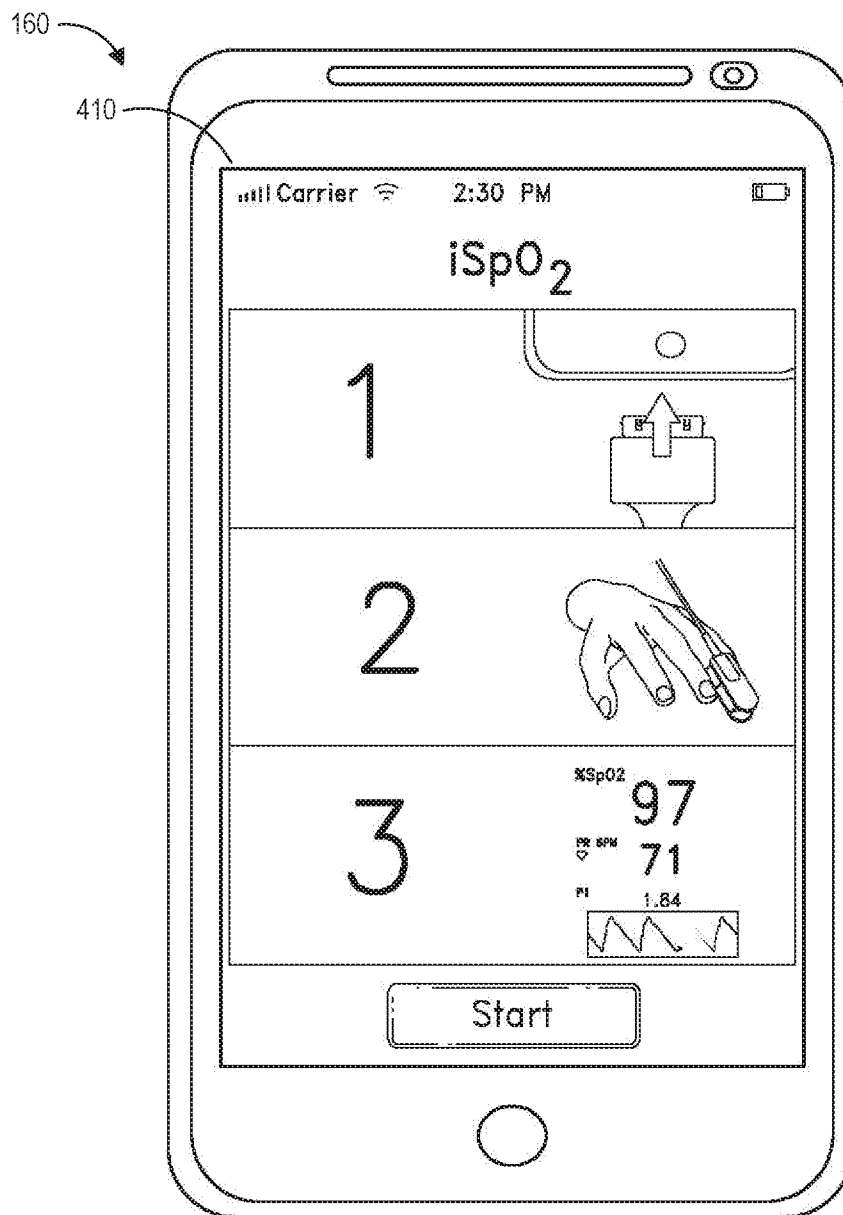


FIG. 4D

520

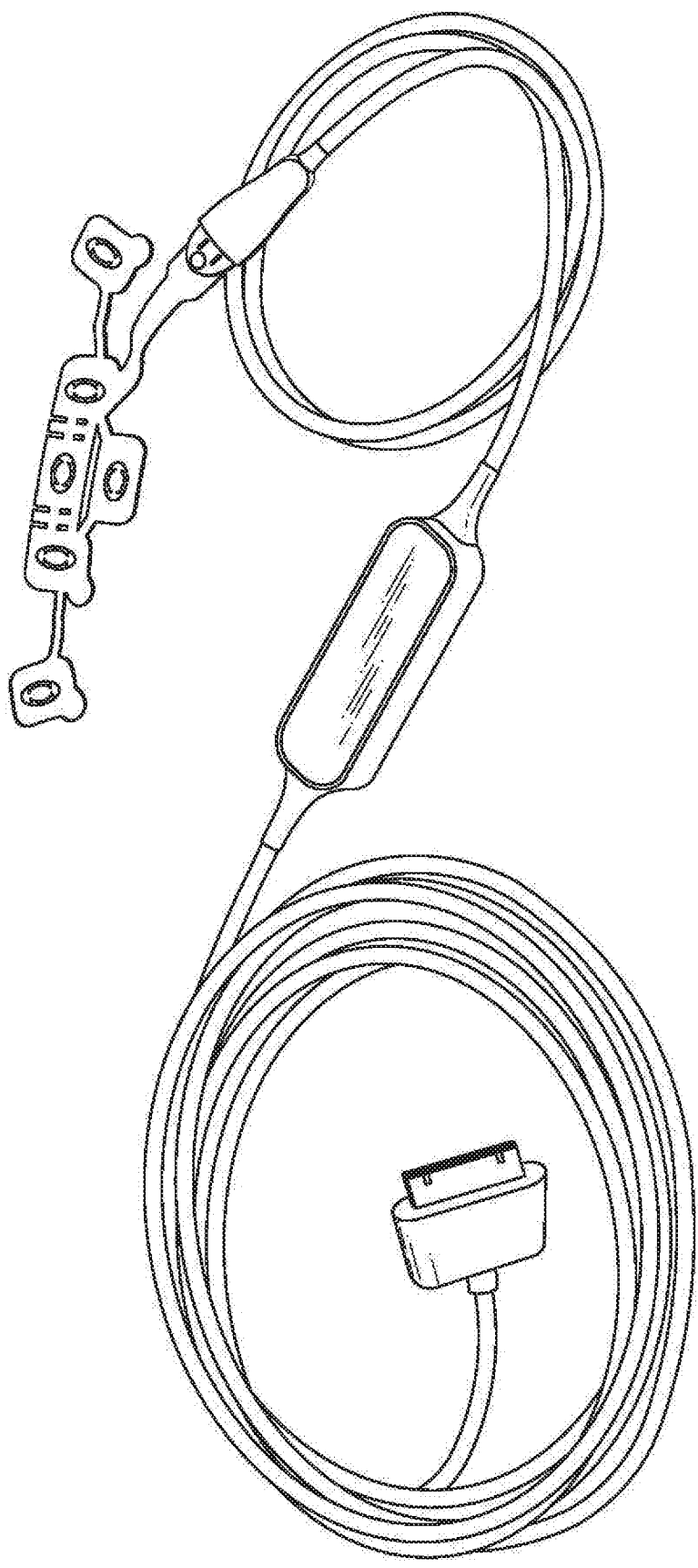


FIG. 5A

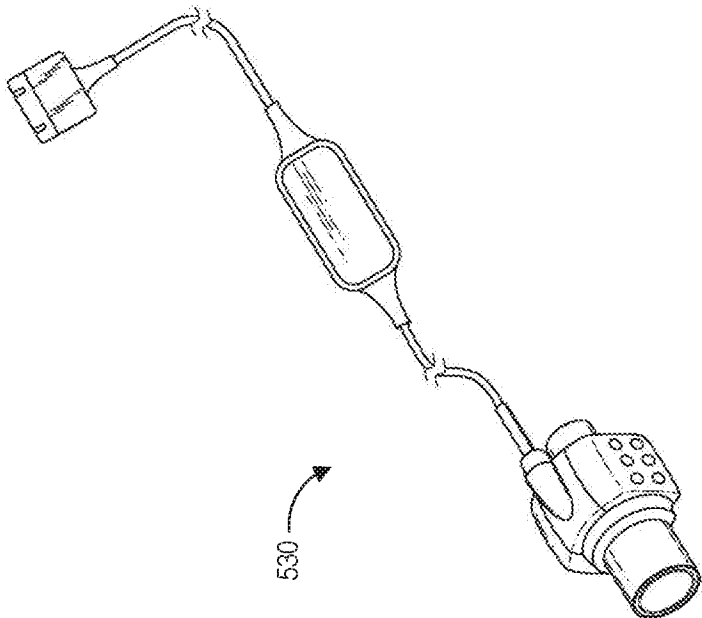


FIG. 5B

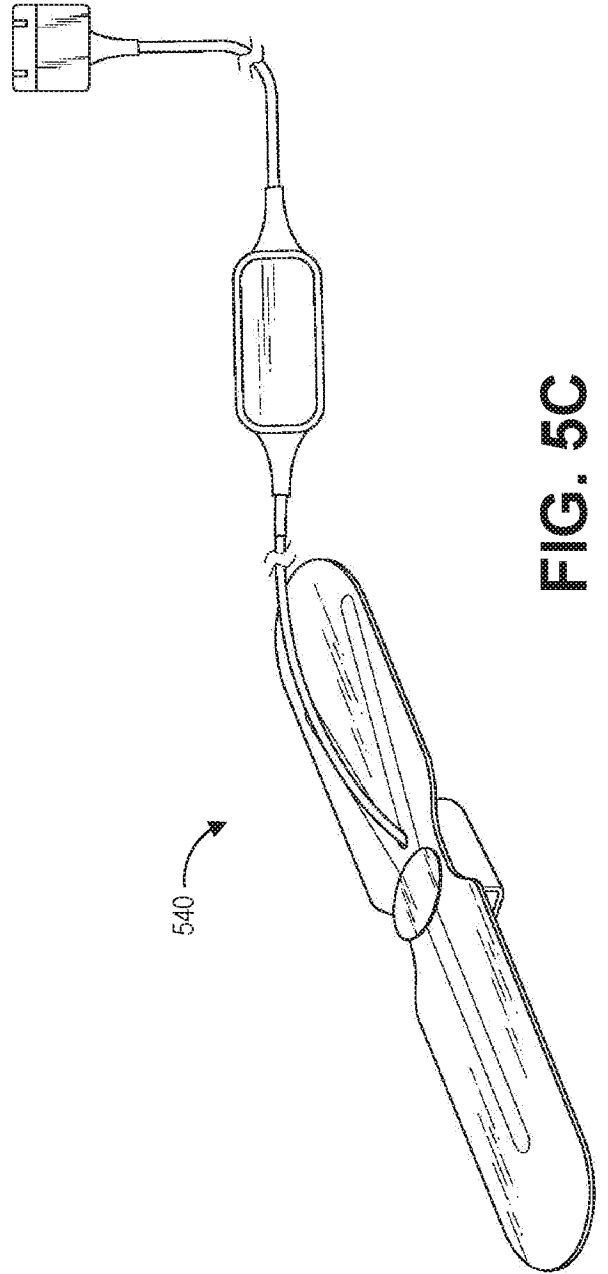


FIG. 5C

PRE-ANESTHESIA MONITORING PROCESS

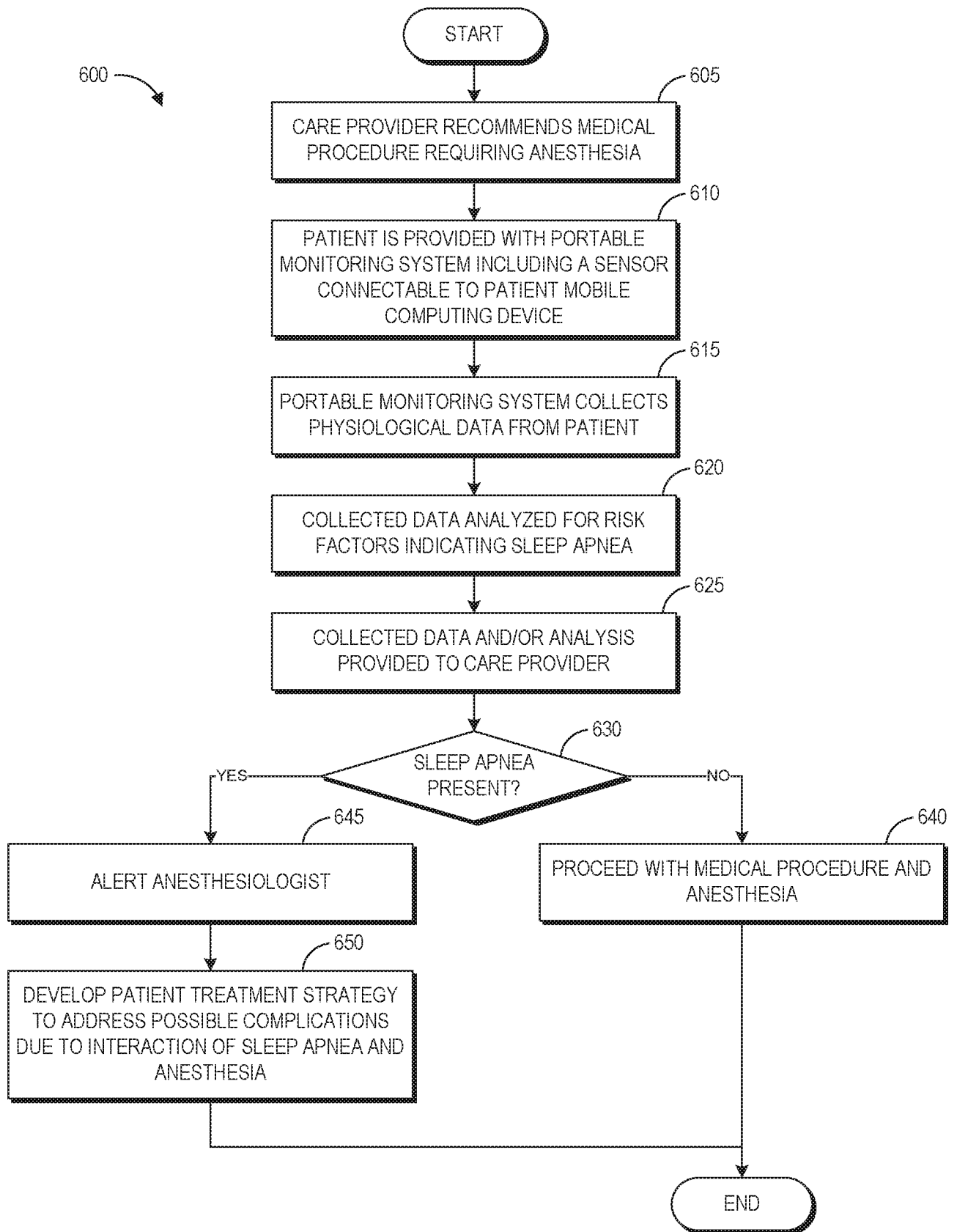


FIG. 6

CONTINUUM OF CARE PROCESS

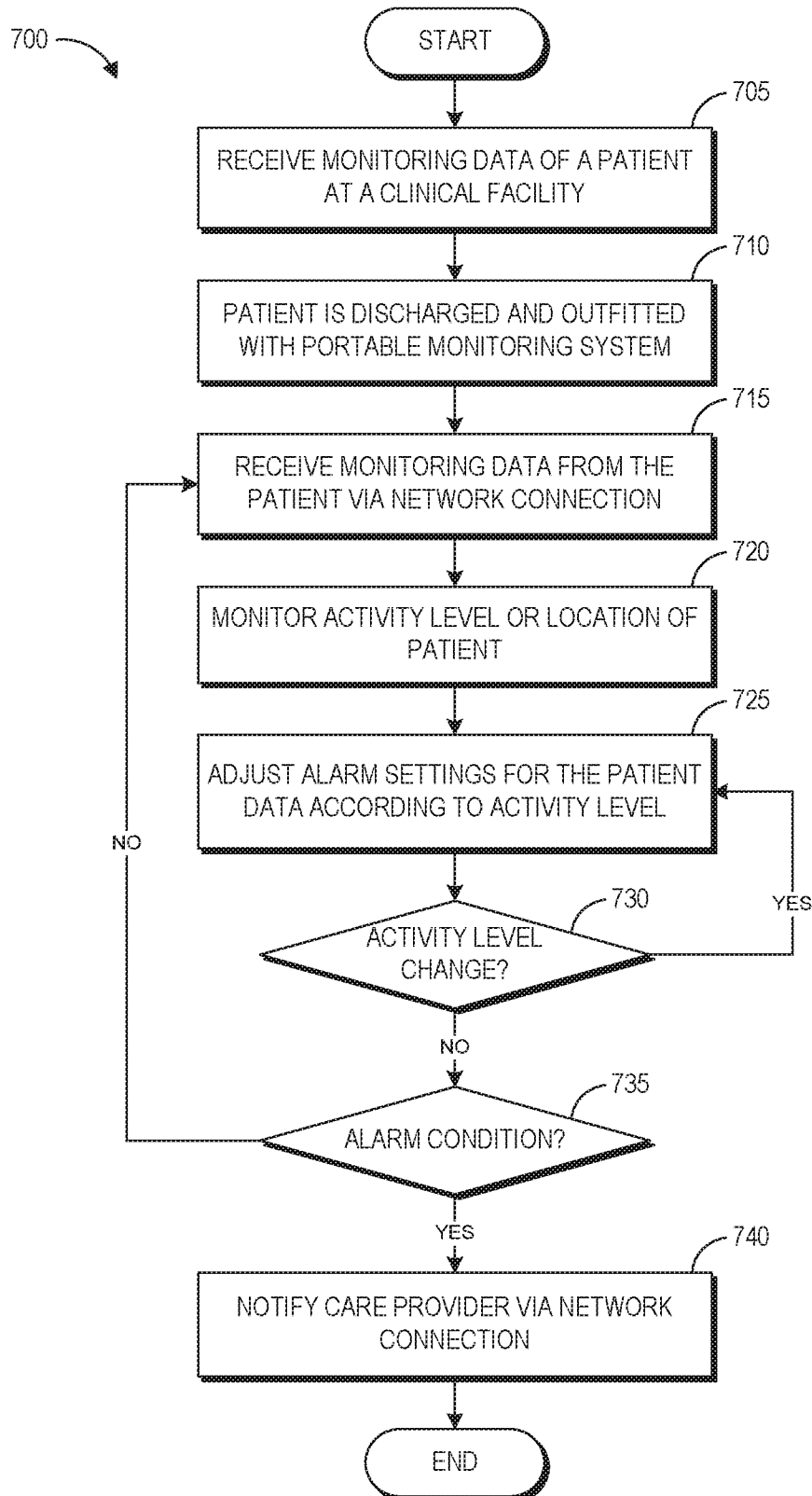


FIG. 7

MOBILE PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA MONITORING

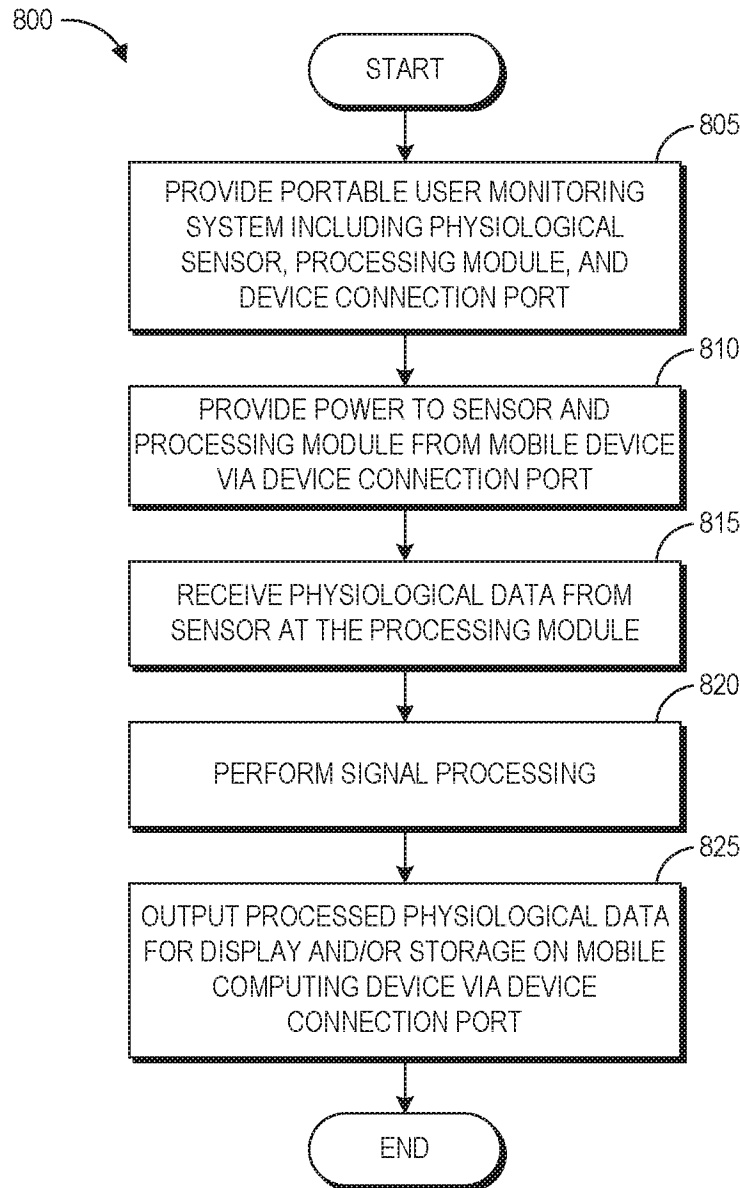


FIG. 8

USER-GUIDED MONITORING PROCESS

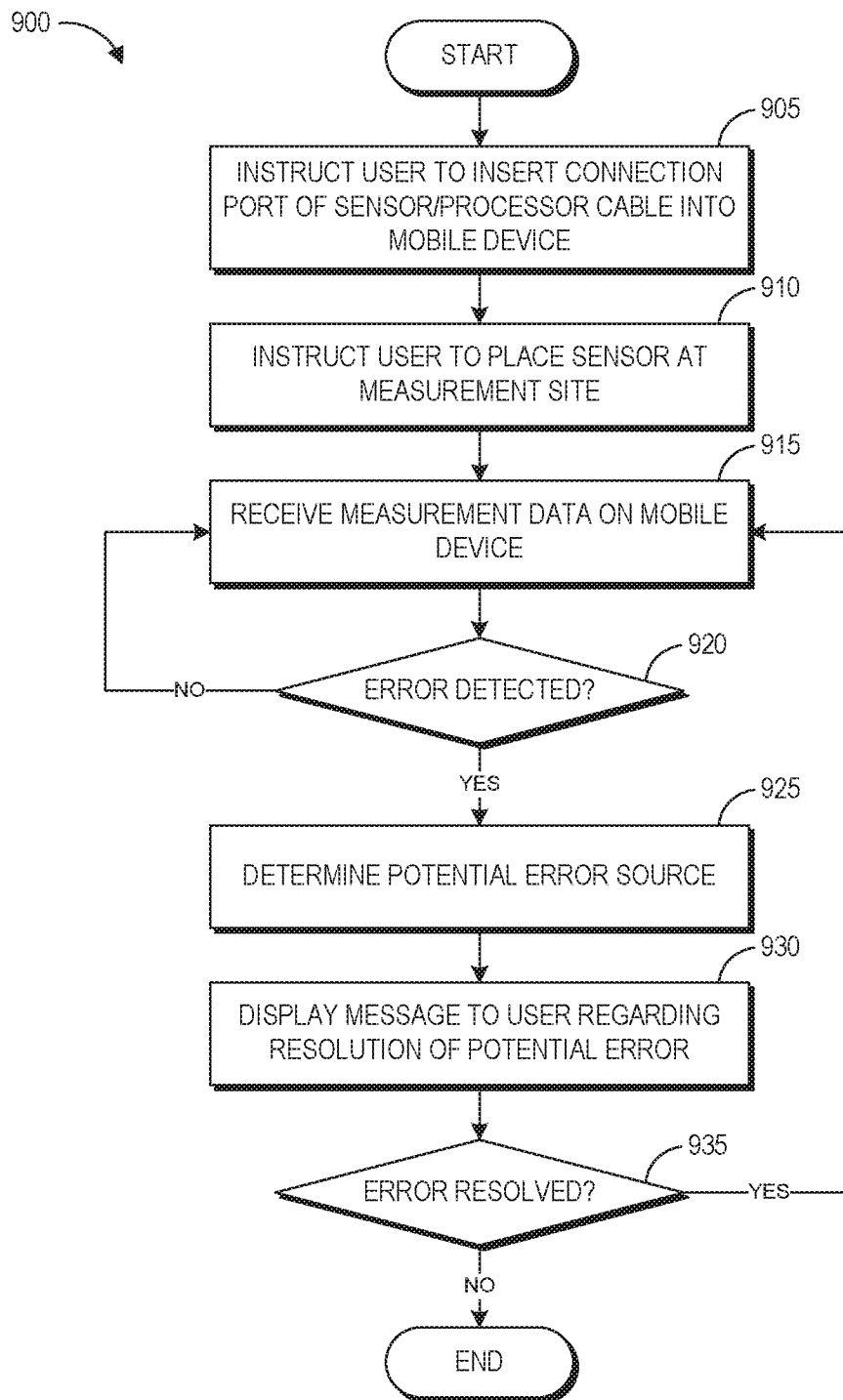


FIG. 9

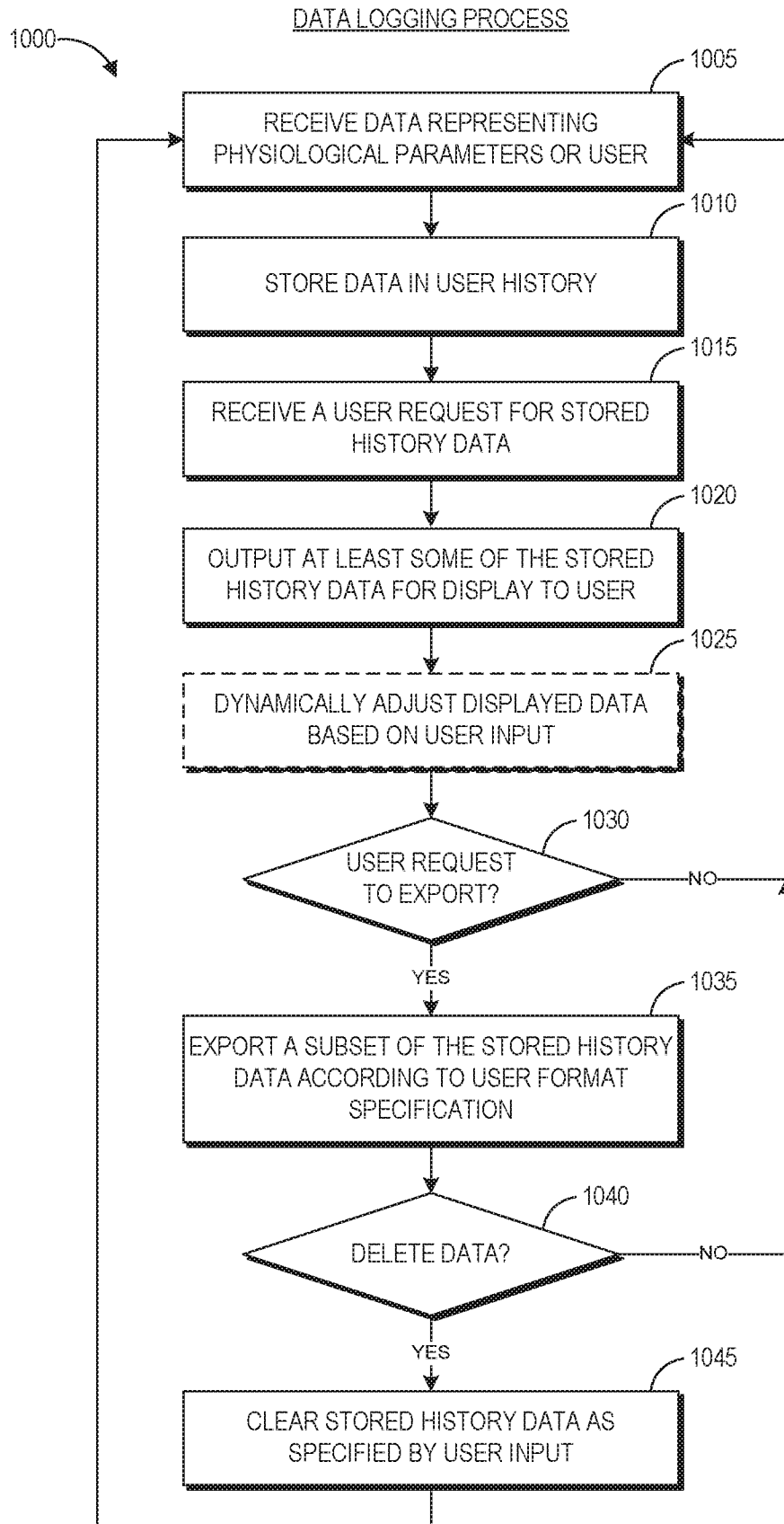


FIG. 10

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		
The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76. This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.			

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐	Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)
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Inventor	3	Remove		
Legal Name				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Benjamin	C.	Triman	
Residence Information (Select One) ☒ US Residency ☐ Non US Residency ☐ Active US Military Service				

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number		MAS.925C1	
		Application Number			
Title of Invention		PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY			
City	Rancho Santa Margarita	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence	CA
Mailing Address of Inventor:					
Address 1		48 Ballantree			
Address 2					
City	Rancho Santa Margarita	State/Province	CA		
Postal Code	92688	Country i	CA		
All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.					Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).			
☐ An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.			
Customer Number	64735		
Email Address	efiling@knobbe.com	Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		
Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1	Small Entity Status Claimed	☐
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	15	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	1A

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)	
☐	Request Not to Publish. I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

MASIMO 2045

Apple v. Masimo

IPR2024-00294

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32). Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.			
Please Select One:	☒ Customer Number	☐ US Patent Practitioner	☐ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	64735		

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78. When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.			
Prior Application Status	Pending	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	14/033315	2013-09-20
Prior Application Status	Expired	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14/033315	Claims benefit of provisional	61/703729	2012-09-20
Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.			Add

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX) ⁱ the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

			Remove
Application Number	Country ⁱ	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code ^j (if applicable)
Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.			Add

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013. NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant	1	Remove
------------------	---	------------------------

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

[Clear](#)

☒ Assignee	Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	Joint Inventor
---	--	----------------

Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest
---	--

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	MASIMO CORPORATION
-------------------	--------------------

Mailing Address Information For Applicant:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City	Irvine	State/Province	
Country		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. [Add](#)

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

Assignee 1				
Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.				
Remove				
If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:				
Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Country ⁱ		Postal Code		
Phone Number		Fax Number		
Email Address				
Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add				

Signature:					Remove
NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).					
This Application Data Sheet must be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a juristic entity (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, all joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of all joint inventor-applicants.					
See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.					
Signature	/Lauren Hockett/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-01-25
First Name	Lauren	Last Name	Hockett	Registration Number	72865
Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add					

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	MAS.925C1
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITOR WITH MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE CONNECTIVITY		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. 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 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet 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.**

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 the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.
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 inspections 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.