



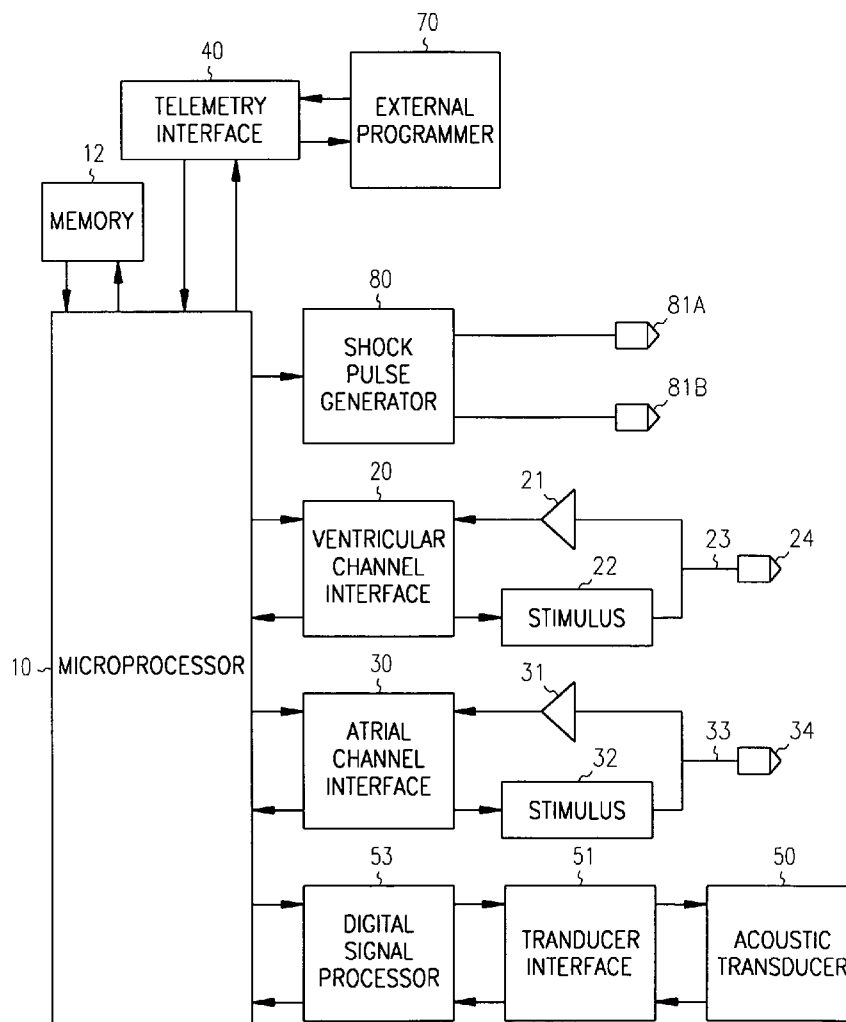
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0240236 A1**
Daum et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 27, 2005**(54) **IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE WITH
VOICE RESPONDING AND RECORDING
CAPACITY****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 10/215,237, filed on
Aug. 8, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,865,424, which is a
continuation of application No. 09/473,466, filed on
Dec. 28, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,453,201, which is a
continuation-in-part of application No. 09/421,746,
filed on Oct. 20, 1999, now abandoned.(75) Inventors: **Douglas R. Daum**, Lauderdale, MN
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MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0938 (US)(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61N 1/362**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **607/27**(57) **ABSTRACT**

An implantable medical device such as a cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardioverter/defibrillator with the capability of receiving communications in the form of speech spoken by the patient. An acoustic transducer is incorporated within the device which along with associated filtering circuitry enables the voice communication to be used to affect the operation of the device or recorded for later playback.

(73) Assignee: **Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc.**(21) Appl. No.: **11/071,984**(22) Filed: **Mar. 4, 2005**

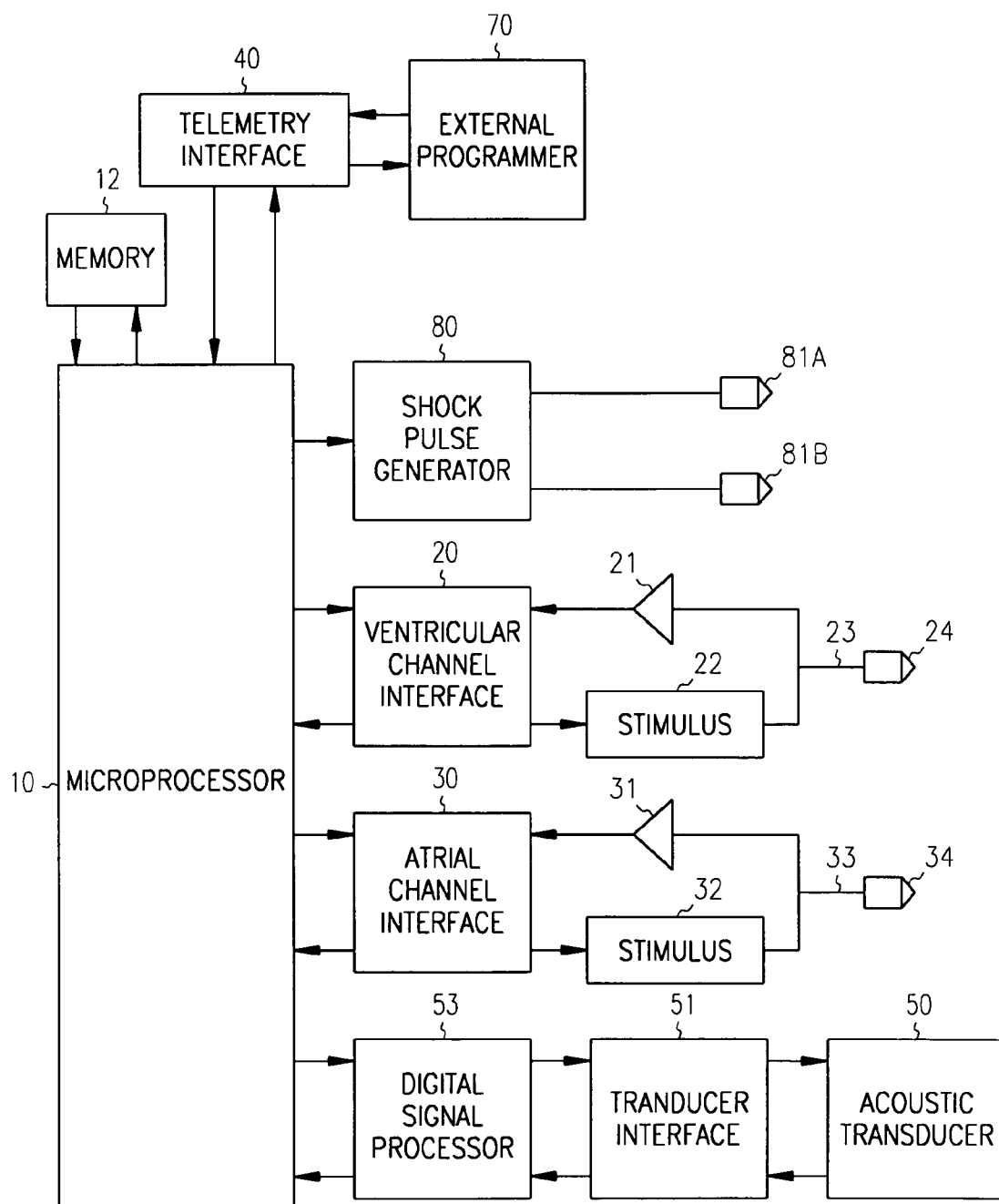


FIG. 1

IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE WITH VOICE RESPONDING AND RECORDING CAPACITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent Ser. No. 10/215,237, filed on Aug. 8, 2002, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/473,466, filed on Dec. 28, 1999, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,453,201, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/421,746, filed on Oct. 20, 1999, now abandoned, which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention pertains to implantable medical devices and to methods and systems for operating same. In particular, the invention relates to means for communicating with such devices.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Modern pacemakers typically have the capability to communicate data via a radio-frequency link with an external programming device. Such data is transmitted to the pacemaker in order to program its mode of operation as well as define other operating parameters. Data transmitted from the pacemaker can be used to verify the operating parameters as well as relay information regarding the condition of both the pacemaker and the patient. Pacemaker patients are monitored at regular intervals as part of routine patient care and to check the condition of the device. Among the data which may typically be telemetered from the pacemaker are its programming parameters and an electrogram representing the electrical activity of the heart as sensed by the pacemaker. Pacemakers have also been developed which monitor certain parameters over time while the device is functioning in the patient. Data representing these parameters can be stored in memory for later retrieval using an external programmer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] It would be desirable in certain situations to be able to communicate with an implantable medical device such as a pacemaker without the need for an external programming device or any kind of equipment such as a radio transmitter/receiver. This would enable a patient, for example, to alter the operation of the device by such communication at any time or place as the need arises. Furthermore, the data recording capabilities of the implantable medical device could be activated by the patient whenever subjective symptoms are noted. The recorded data could then be retrieved later and analyzed for correlation with the symptoms experienced by the patient.

[0005] Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention is an implantable medical device, such as a cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardioverter/defibrillator, having incorporated therein a system enabling voice communication with the device so that the device responds to voice commands. The system includes an acoustic transducer and processing circuitry for sensing a patient's voice and deriving messages from words spoken by the patient, which messages may then alter the operation of the device. When a patient in whom the device is implanted speaks, the

vibrating chords of the larynx cause acoustical energy to be radiated into the thorax where the acoustic transducer converts the energy into electrical audio signals. The audio signals can be analyzed with speech recognition circuitry to recognize certain words that correspond to system messages which are then employed to affect the operation of the device. In certain embodiments of the device, the patient's spoken commands can be used to alter the operating mode of a pacemaker, change operating parameters, or initiate recording of physiological data for later retrieval. Such recorded data can include, for example, electrograms, recordings of the patient's voice, heart sounds, respiratory patterns, or indications of physical activity.

[0006] In another embodiment, the invention is an implantable medical device, such as a cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardioverter/defibrillator, having incorporated therein a system enabling voice recording by the device, with the voice recording activated by either an external or internal signal. In the case of externally activated voice recording, the external signal may be, e.g., a voice, tactile, or magnetic signal imparted to the device by the patient or physician. An internal signal may be generated by the device upon sensing a particular physiological condition via its sensing channels, where the particular condition would typically be defined as one where it would be useful to have the subjective impressions of the patient while the condition is present, such as during an arrhythmic episode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. 1 is a system diagram of an implantable medical device incorporating the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] This application hereby incorporates by reference U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/306,605, filed on May 6, 1999, in its entirety.

[0009] In the description that follows, a microprocessor-based pacemaker will be referred to as incorporating the present invention. It should be appreciated, however, the invention could also be incorporated into a pacemaker controlled by custom logic circuitry either in addition to or instead of a programmed microprocessor. The term "circuitry" as used herein should therefore be taken to mean either custom circuitry or a microprocessor executing programmed instructions contained in a processor-readable storage medium along with associated circuit elements.

[0010] FIG. 1 shows a system diagram of an implantable medical device, in this case is a microprocessor-based pacemaker with defibrillation and/or antitachycardia pacing capability, that incorporates the present invention. A microprocessor 10 communicates with a system memory 12 via a bidirectional system bus. Memory 12 may typically comprise a ROM for program storage and a RAM for data storage. The overall operation of the device is controlled by a system program running from the memory 12. The microprocessor also has a port for communicating with the telemetry interface 40 which in turn receives programming data from and transmits telemetry data to an external programmer 70 by a radio link. The pacemaker has atrial sensing and pacing channels comprising electrode 34, lead 33, sensing amplifier 31, pulse generator 32, and an atrial channel interface 30 which communicates bidirectionally

with a port of microprocessor 10. The ventricular sensing and pacing channels similarly comprise electrode 24, lead 23, sensing amplifier 21, pulse generator 22, and a ventricular channel interface 20. For each channel, the same lead and electrode are used for both sensing and pacing. The channel interface includes sampling circuitry and an analog-to-digital converter for digitizing sensing signal outputs from the sensing amplifiers and registers which can be written to by the microprocessor in order to control pacing. A shock pulse generator 80 can also be interfaced to the microprocessor for delivering cardioversion or defibrillation pulses to the heart via a separate pair of electrodes 81a and 81b. Power for the device is provided by a battery.

[0011] An acoustic transducer 50 communicates with the microprocessor via a transducer interface 51. The transducer 50 may be an accelerometer or other piezo-resistive device capable of transducing acoustical energy from the patient's body into electrical signals. When the implantable medical device is implanted into a patient, the transducer 50 is capable of producing audio signals corresponding to the patient's voice, as acoustical energy produced by the patient's larynx is radiated into the thorax as well as into the air. The transducer interface 51 includes sampling circuitry for sampling the acoustic transducer output, an analog-to-digital converter for digitizing the samples, and circuitry for interfacing to a digital signal processor 53. Filtering of the transducer signals may also be performed by analog filters in the transducer interface 51 prior to digitization to reduce aliasing effects.

[0012] The digital signal processor interfaces to the microprocessor via the system bus and may incorporate speech recognition circuitry for extracting speech information from the digitized transducer signals. Such speech information may constitute specific groups of words that can be decoded into messages recognized by the system program. When such words are spoken by the patient, the messages cause the system program to alter the operation of the pacemaker. In different embodiments, a message derived from the speech information may cause the system program to alter the operation of the pacemaker by, for example, changing its operating mode, changing the operating parameters such as minimum heart rate, or causing the pacemaker to begin storage of sampled data in a storage medium such as the system memory 12.

[0013] Examples of such data storage include samples of the acoustic transducer output which therefore constitute recordings of the patient's voice or heart sounds, and samples of the sensing channel outputs thus forming a cardiac electrogram. Time stamps may also be applied to the recordings as they are made. Other types of data as recorded by other physiologic sensors incorporated into the device could also be recorded. The recordings can be later retrieved by transmission via the telemetry interface to an external programming device. Such recordings of physiological or voice data can then be correlated with symptoms experienced by the patient. This may be very useful to a treating physician in getting an accurate history of a cardiac event experienced by the patient, especially for those patients who are not able to adequately describe a cardiac event at much later clinical visit.

[0014] In another embodiment, voice recording is initiated upon receipt by the device of either an externally derived

signal or an internal signal generated by the device itself. Examples of such external signals that could be used by particular embodiments are voice commands sensed and interpreted by the device as described above, operation of a magnetically-actuated reed switch with a magnet placed in proximity to the device (as is done to initiate a programming mode in conventional pacemakers), or manual operation of a tactilely actuated switch by a user. In the case of a tactilely actuated switch, the tactile sensor actuating the switch could be, for example, a button placed on the outside of the implanted device which a user could access by pressing on the overlying skin, or a vibration sensor or accelerometer such as acoustic transducer 50 where acoustic signals generated by tactile stimuli applied to the device (e.g., by manually tapping) are interpreted as commands to activate voice recording. In another embodiment, voice recording could be activated when an internal signal is generated by the device when a condition corresponding to the onset of a physiologic or cardiac event is sensed by the device. In other embodiments, such externally and internally generated signals can be used to trigger other types of diagnostic storage including, e.g., recording of time stamps, cardiac electrograms, activity sensor outputs, and heart sound sensors, as well as to affect the operation of the device such as adjusting the pacing rate within predefined limits or turning on or off sensor dependent rate-responsive features.

[0015] In order to derive speech information from the acoustic transducer output corresponding to the patient's voice or to produce intelligible voice recordings for later playback, the acoustic transducer output must be sampled at some minimum rate. As both processor overhead and the memory requirements of the system increase with the sample rate, it is desirable to sample near this minimum rate. Although human hearing is capable of detecting audio frequencies up to 20 KHz, only a fraction of that bandwidth is needed to transmit normal speech. Phone lines in the U.S., for example, restrict the bandwidth of transmitted audio signals to below 4 KHz in order to prevent aliasing distortion when the signals are digitized. A level 0 digital signal used for transmitting a single voice channel over phone lines in the U.S., for example, is a pulse code modulated signal consisting of an analog voice signal sampled with 8 bits of quantization at a rate of 8000 samples per second. It has been found that intelligible speech can still result if an audio signal is bandlimited to at least as low as 2 KHz, which implies a minimum sampling rate of 4000 samples per second. At 4000 samples per second, a memory requirement of 80 Kilobytes would be needed for a 20 second recording. This FIGURE can be reduced still further using various data compression techniques.

[0016] The implantable medical device as described thus enables a patient to affect the operation of the device with voice commands. In order to prevent inadvertent commands being issued to the device and restrict access to its voice control feature, the system could be programmed to ignore all messages derived from transduced speech unless a specific password is first spoken. Another password could be used to cause further speech to be ignored. Alternatively, the voice control feature could be rendered inactive until a specific input signal is received which could be, for example, operation of a reed switch by a magnetic field similar to the way external programmers typically communicate with pacemakers, or operation of a tactile sensor incorporated into the device.

[0017] Although the invention has been described in conjunction with the foregoing specific embodiment, many alternatives, variations, and modifications will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Such alternatives, variations, and modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the following appended claims.

1. (canceled)
2. A system comprising:
 - an external device; and
 - an implantable medical device (IMD) comprising:
 - an acoustic transducer configured for receiving acoustic energy from within a patient's body and generating electrical audio signals in accordance therewith;
 - sampling circuitry and an analog-to-digital converter for producing digitized samples of a signal received from the acoustic transducer;
 - circuitry for recording of a plurality of samples of the digitized acoustic signals including voice sounds in a storage medium; and
 - a communication circuit operable to communicate with the external device, the communication circuit for communicating the recorded samples to the external device.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the communication circuit includes a radio frequency (RF) link.
4. The system of claim 2, further including a computer data bus in communication with the external device, the external device is operable to transfer data over the computer data bus.
5. The system of claim 2, wherein the IMD further includes:
 - a sensing channel for sensing electrical activity of the patient's heart in whom the device is implanted;
 - circuitry for producing digitized samples of the sensed electrical activity;
 - circuitry for recording of a plurality of samples of the digitized electrical activity signals in a storage medium; and
 - circuitry for recording at least one timestamp of when the acoustic signals were recorded and of when the electrical activity signals were recorded, wherein the communication circuit is operable to communicate the recorded samples of electrical activity and time stamp to the external device.
6. The system of claim 2, wherein the digitized acoustic signals further include heart sounds.
7. The system of claim 2, wherein the digitized acoustic signals further include respiratory sounds.
8. The system of claim 2, wherein the IMD further includes:
 - a sensor for sensing patient activity, the sensor output providing electrical signals related to patient activity;
 - circuitry for recording a plurality of samples of the patient activity signals in a storage medium; and
 - circuitry for recording at least one timestamp of when the acoustic signals were recorded and of when the patient

activity signals were recorded, wherein the communication circuit is operable to communicate the recorded samples of patient activity and time stamp to the external device.

9. The system of claim 2, further including a filter circuit coupled to the acoustic transducer circuit, wherein the filter circuit is operable to band limit the electrical audio signals to 2000 kilohertz (kHz) or less.

10. A method comprising:

producing digitized samples of acoustic energy received within a patient's body, wherein the acoustic energy includes energy corresponding to the patient's speech;

recording the digitized samples in a storage medium using an IMD;

transmitting the digitized samples to an external device; and

correlating the digitized samples of acoustic energy with other types of physiological data.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein recording the digitized samples in a storage medium further includes recording at least one timestamp and wherein correlating the samples with the other data further includes correlating using the timestamp.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the acoustic energy further includes heart sounds.

13. The method of claim 10, further including:

producing digitized samples of electrical activity of the patient's heart using a sensing channel of the IMD; and

transmitting the digitized samples to the external device, and wherein correlating the digitized samples with other physiologic data includes correlating the samples with the sensed electrical activity.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein correlating the digitized samples with other physiologic data includes correlating the samples with respiratory patterns of the patient.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein correlating the digitized samples with other physiologic data includes correlating the samples with recorded output of a patient activity sensor.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein correlating the digitized samples with the other physiologic data further includes displaying information from the digitized samples and the other physiologic data on the external device.

17. A method comprising:

producing digitized samples of acoustic energy received within a patient's body using an IMD, wherein the acoustic energy includes energy corresponding to the patient's speech;

recording the digitized samples in a storage medium using data compression; and

transmitting the compressed digitized samples to an external device.

18. The method of claim 17, further including transmitting the compressed digitized samples from the external device using a computer data bus.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the acoustic energy further includes heart sounds.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the acoustic energy further includes respiratory sounds.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein recording the digitized samples further includes activating the recording when a selected message is received through the acoustic energy.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein recording the digitized samples further includes activating the recording when detecting a physiologic event.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the physiologic event includes cardiac arrhythmia.

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