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(54) **Dual band telemetry system**

Zweibandtelemetriesystem

Système de télémétrie à deux bandes

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(73) Proprietor: **GE Marquette Medical Systems, Inc.**
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin 53223 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **Brinsfield, James W.**
Mequon,
Wisconsin 53097 (US)

- **Steinike, Michael F.**
Grafton,
Wisconsin 53024 (US)
- **Wells, Jeffrey S.**
Jackson,
Wisconsin 53037 (US)

(74) Representative: **Goode, Ian Roy**
London Patent Operation
General Electric International, Inc.
15 John Adam Street
London WC2N 6LU (GB)

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EP-A- 0 780 993 US-A- 4 958 645
US-A- 5 784 418

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Description

[0001] EP 0 780 993 describes a radiotelephone transceiver that is operative over more than one frequency range.

[0002] Accordingly, the present invention provides a dual band telemetry system that is capable of receiving both UHF and L-band signals in accordance with appended claim 1. The architecture of the system permits the detection and processing of L-band and UHF signals with a common receiver and antenna system, thereby eliminating costly, redundant infrastructure that would otherwise be required.

[0003] The system includes an antenna system having a first antenna tuned to receive a signal having a frequency in a first frequency band, a second antenna tuned to receive a signal having a frequency in a second frequency band, a down converter for producing a frequency translation signal, and a mixer coupled to the second antenna and the down converter. The mixer combines the signal received by the second antenna with the frequency translation signal to produce a signal having a frequency in the first frequency band. In other words, the mixer converts the signal received by the second antenna to a signal in the first frequency band. A combiner coupled to the mixer and the first antenna combines the signal generated by the mixer with the signal received by the first antenna. The combined signals are then delivered to a receiver station or subsystem designed to receive signals in the first frequency band.

[0004] One advantage of the present invention is that it eliminates the need to provide a receiver subsystem capable of processing signals in the second frequency band.

The signal received by the second antenna is converted to a signal in the first frequency band and, thus, may be processed by the same receiver subsystem that processes signals from the first antenna.

[0005] The dual band telemetry system of the present invention is designed to operate with RF signals. In particular, the first antenna is designed to receive UHF signals and the second antenna is designed to receive L-band signals. The first antenna is designed to receive signals in a particular channel within the UHF band and the signals from the second antenna are converted to a second channel in the UHF band before detection at the receiver station.

[0006] The present invention relates to systems and devices for monitoring patients in a healthcare facility and particularly to patient monitoring systems that allow the patient to ambulate through a care unit in the facility.

[0007] Most patient monitoring systems that permit patients to ambulate through a care unit use telemetry-based communication schemes. In one common form, the patient wears a telemetry transmitter attached to the patient using ECG electrodes. The telemetry transmitter acquires an ECG signal, conducts a nominal amount of filtering on the ECG signal, and transmits a telemetry

data signal to an antenna array, typically located in the ceiling of the care unit. The telemetry signal is conducted through the antenna array to a telemetry receiver, which in turn, is connected to a central station that analyzes and displays the ECG information for viewing and evaluation by the clinicians staffing the care units.

[0008] Existing medical telemetry systems are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") and are required to use VHF (very high frequency) and UHF (ultra high frequency) radio-frequency ("RF") bands for their wireless data links. Presently, it is necessary to install two separate telemetry infrastructures or systems to utilize both of these bands. Of course, installing two systems increases the cost of patient monitoring. Proposed changes in FCC regulations will provide a new band (the L-band) in the RF spectrum for medical telemetry systems. While the addition of the new band will provide new capacity for telemetry systems and help reduce interference with other RF signals, operating in the new band with current technology would require an additional and separate telemetry infrastructure. However, if L-band telemetry systems could be implemented without additional infrastructure, significant cost savings could be realized.

[0009] US 5,784,418 describes a dual band digital broadcast receiver that is useful in connection with coded orthogonal frequency division multiplex (COFDM) modulation.

[0010] The down converter is designed so that the frequency of the translation signal may be selected so that the converted signal produced by the mixer falls within the second channel in the first frequency. The frequency of the second channel depends on factors such as avoiding interference with other RF signals including the signal from the first antenna and local UHF signals from television broadcasts. To set an appropriate frequency for the translation signal, the down converter uses an oscillator, a synthesizer, and a filter coupled in a series loop (i.e., the components form a phase-lock loop). The synthesizer is programmed through a microprocessor that can receive input from a technician, administrator, or similar person to adjust the frequency. The synthesizer derives its frequency reference from a temperature controlled oscillator to compensate for temperature changes.

[0011] The antenna system is designed to work with telemetry transmitters worn by patients in a care unit, a receiver subsystem, and a central station. The transmitters acquire patient data and transmit that data at a predetermined frequency. In its simplest form, the system operates with one telemetry transmitter that operates in the first frequency band and a second transmitter that operates in the second frequency band. The signals sent by the telemetry transmitters are received by the first and second antennas and the signal from the second antenna is converted as described above. The signal from the first antenna and the converted signal are then relayed to the receiver subsystem which in turn delivers the signals to a central station. The patient data is collected and ana-

lyzed at the central station.

[0012] As is apparent from the above, it is an advantage of the present invention to provide a multiple band telemetry system that requires only one receiver subsystem and central station. Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent by consideration of the detailed description and accompanying drawings.

[0013] In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a dual band telemetry system embodying the invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a converter and control unit that may be used in the telemetry system of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of a filter suitable for use in a synthesizer local oscillator of the present invention.

[0014] Before one embodiment of the invention is explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of the construction and the arrangements of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings, but only by the appended claims. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or being carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

[0015] FIG. 1 illustrates a dual band telemetry system 10 embodying the invention. As is commonly known in the art, the system 10 includes a central station 12. The central station 12 includes a processing unit or processor 14, which, in its most common form is a computer. The processor 14 is coupled to a display 16 and speaker 18 and may receive input from a keyboard 20, a microphone 22, or a mouse 24. The central station 12 is connected to a receiver subsystem 30 through a communication link 32. The receiver subsystem 30 includes a series of I/O ports 34 connected to a plurality of antennas 40 (only one of which is shown) spaced about the care unit to form an antenna array. While the number of antennas 40 may vary in any particular application, typically, each antenna 40 is identical.

[0016] The antenna 40 includes a converter and control circuit 42. The converter and control circuit 42 is coupled to a first RF antenna 44 tuned to receive signals having a frequency within a first frequency band and a second antenna 46 tuned to receive signals having a frequency in a second frequency band. The antenna unit 40 also includes an antenna transmitter circuit 50 connected to a transmitter antenna 52. The antenna transmitter 50 generates an RF signal which may be used to transmit commands and information from the central station 12 to the telemetry transmitters discussed below.

[0017] The dual band telemetry system 10 includes a plurality of telemetry transmitters 60. The telemetry transmitters 60 may be one of two types. A first type 62 is designed to operate in a first frequency band (such as UHF) and a second type 64 is designed to operate in a second frequency band (such as L-band). As is known to those of ordinary skill in the art, the UHF telemetry band generally covers frequencies of about 470 MHz to about 668 MHz. The L-band generally covers signals having frequencies of about 1 GHz to about 2 GHz and, more particularly, about 1.4 GHz.

[0018] In use, each telemetry transmitter 60 is connected to a patient (not shown) via electrodes or connections suitable for measuring patient parameters (such as ECG electrodes). Once a telemetry transmitter 60 is connected to a patient, the patient's condition may be monitored. Due to the wireless nature of the telemetry transmitters, the patient's ability to ambulate throughout the care unit is unhindered by the transmitter. Each telemetry transmitter 60 (regardless of type) includes a transmitter circuit 66 connected to a transmitting antenna 68. The transmitter circuit 68 generates an RF carrier signal for transmitting patient and other data to the antenna unit 40. As noted previously, the frequency of the carrier signal is dependent on the type of telemetry transmitter used: type 62 (UHF) or type 64 (L-band).

[0019] Each telemetry transmitter also includes a receiver circuit 70 connected to a receiving antenna 72, a speaker 74, and a microphone 76. The receiver circuit 70 includes support circuitry, power inputs, and common connections, as those of ordinary skill in the art would understand. The receiver circuit 70 also has a microprocessor input (not shown) connected to a microprocessor (not shown) of the telemetry transmitter. The microprocessor receives all physiological data and routes that data to the transmitter circuit 66. The microprocessor also processes the commands received by the receiver circuit 70 from the transmitter circuit 50 of the antenna 40.

[0020] One important feature of the system 10 is the converter and control circuit 42 of the antenna 40. As best seen by reference to FIG. 2, the converter and control circuit 42 is designed such that both L-band and UHF signals may be processed by the receiver substation 30 and central station 12. The control circuit 42 receives signals from the UHF antenna 44. UHF antenna 44 receives signals from the UHF telemetry transmitter 62 in an available UHF channel. By way of example, one UHF channel is channel 37 and this channel resides in the 6 MHz frequency band from 608 MHz to 614 MHz.

[0021] The control circuit 42 also receives signals from L-band antenna 46. L-band antenna 46 receives signals from the L-band telemetry transmitter 64 in an available L-band channel. The signal from the L-band antenna 46 is filtered by an L-band band pass filter 80 which removes signals outside of the L-band frequency range. The band-pass filter 80 also attenuates signals from a voltage-controlled oscillator (discussed below) to minimize emission of the voltage-controlled oscillator at the antenna 46. The

L-band signals are delivered to a mixer 82, such as a JMS-5 mixer from Mini Circuits. The mixer 82 mixes the L-band signal with a frequency translation signal from a local oscillator 85 to produce a UHF band signal. The frequency translation signal is formed such that the UHF band signal generated by the mixer 82 resides in a different channel than the UHF signal received by the UHF antenna 44. Thus, in the case where the UHF antenna operates in channel 37, the signal generated by the mixer 82 would reside in a different channel, for example, channel 40.

[0022] The local oscillator 85 includes a synthesizer 90, such as the LMX2316 from National Semiconductor. The synthesizer is coupled in a series loop with a loop filter 92 and a voltage controlled oscillator 94. A loop filter suitable for use in the present invention is shown in FIG. 3. The voltage-controlled oscillator 94 may be one of several oscillators commercially available including those from Vari-L Company.

[0023] The synthesizer 90 is programmed by a micro-processor 96, which may be a commercially available processor such as a Microchip PIC16C620. The micro-processor 96 receives input through a port 98 such as a serial port. Information and commands delivered through the serial port 98 permit adjustment of the synthesizer frequency. The synthesizer 90 also receives input from a temperature controlled oscillator 100. The oscillator 100 provides the frequency reference for the synthesizer 90. The temperature controlled oscillator 100 may be implemented with commercially available oscillators such as an Oscillatek OSC-1B2 TCXO.

[0024] The output of the synthesizer 90 is delivered to the loop filter 92 which attenuates any reference spurs generated by the synthesizer 90, filters the noise in the loop, and controls the stability of the phase-lock loop. The voltage-controlled oscillator 94 oscillates at a frequency appropriate to achieve the desired translation frequency of the L-band signal so that it is down converted. The oscillation frequency of the voltage controlled oscillator 94 is set by the DC voltage received from the loop filter 92. The voltage-controlled oscillator produces a frequency translation signal that is delivered to the mixer 82. The frequency translation signal and the L-band signal from the antenna 46 are mixed in the mixer 82 and the resulting UHF signal is delivered to a band pass filter 120 which removes signals outside of the UHF frequency band. The filtered UHF signal is then delivered to a combiner 122, which may be a commercially available combiner such as a Mini Circuits JPS-2-900.

[0025] The combiner 122 also receives the UHF signal from the UHF antenna 44 as filtered by a band pass filter 124, which removes signals outside of the channel to which the antenna 44 is tuned. The combiner combines the UHF signals from the antenna 44 and mixer 82 and delivers them to an amplifier 126. After being amplified, the combined signals are filtered by a low pass filter 128, which removes harmonics of the two signals. The combined signals are output along a transmission line 129 to

RF output node 130 (which also may serve as a DC input node) and are delivered to the receiver subsystem as described above.

[0026] As can be seen from the above, the present invention provides a dual band telemetry system for collecting information from telemetry transmitters worn by patients.

10 Claims

1. A dual band telemetry system (10) comprising:

a first antenna (44) tuned to receive a signal having a frequency in a first RF band;
a second antenna (46) tuned to receive a signal having a frequency in a second RF band;
a down converter (85) for producing a frequency translation signal;

a mixer (82) coupled to the second antenna (46) and to the down converter such that the mixer uses the signal received by the second antenna and the frequency translation signal to produce a signal having a frequency in the first RF band; and

a combiner (122) for combining the signal generated by the mixer (82) with the signal received by the first antenna; wherein:

the frequency translation signal is formed such that the signal generated by the mixer (82) resides in a different channel than the signal received by the first antenna (44).

2. A dual band telemetry system (10) as set forth in claim 1, comprising:

a first telemetry transmitter (62) for acquiring patient data and transmitting the patient data in a first signal having a frequency in a first RF band;
a second telemetry transmitter (64) for acquiring patient data and transmitting the patient data in a second signal having a frequency in a second RF band;

an antenna array (40) for receiving the first and second signals from the first and second telemetry transmitters,

wherein the antenna array includes the first antenna (44), the second antenna (46), the down converter (85), the mixer (82), and the combiner (122).

3. A dual band telemetry system as set forth in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the first RF band is the UHF band and the second RF band is the L-band.

4. A dual band telemetry system as set forth in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the down converter further com-

prises:

an oscillator (94);
a synthesizer (90); and
a filter (92), the oscillator, the synthesizer, and
the filter coupled in a series loop, the synthesizer
coupled to a temperature controlled oscillator
(100) and a processor (96) having an input.

5. A dual band telemetry system set forth in claim 1 or
claim 2, further comprising:

a first band pass filter (124) coupled between
the first antenna and the combiner and for block-
ing signals having frequencies outside a prede-
termined channel in the first RF band;
a second band pass filter (80) coupled between
the second antenna and the mixer and for block-
ing signals having frequencies outside the sec-
ond RF band; and
a third band pass filter (120) coupled between
the mixer and the combiner and for blocking sig-
nals outside the first RF band.

6. A dual band telemetry system as set forth in claim
5, further comprising:

a transmission line (129) coupled to the combin-
er (122) and for carrying signals in the first RF
band.

7. A dual band telemetry system as set forth in claim
5, further comprising:

an amplifier (126) coupled to the combiner; and
a low-pass filter (128) coupled to the amplifier.

8. A method of monitoring patients in a care unit, the
method comprising:

acquiring a first patient data signal from a first
transmitter (62) that operates in a first frequency
band;
acquiring a second patient data signal from a
second transmitter (64) that operates in a sec-
ond frequency band;
converting the second patient data signal from
the second transmitter to a third data signal in
the first frequency band;
combining the first and third data signals; and
delivering the combined first and third data sig-
nals to a receiver (30);

wherein:

the third data signal is formed in a different chan-
nel than the first patient data signal in the first
frequency band.

Patentansprüche

1. Dualband-Telemetriesystem (10), zu dem gehören:

eine erste Antenne (44), die abgestimmt ist, um
ein Signal mit einer Frequenz in einem ersten
HF-Band zu empfangen;
eine zweite Antenne (46), die abgestimmt ist,
um ein Signal mit einer Frequenz in einem zwei-
ten HF-Band zu empfangen;
ein Abwärtsumsetzer (85) zur Erzeugung eines
Frequenzumsetzungssignals;
ein Mischer (82), der mit der zweiten Antenne
(46) und dem Abwärtsumsetzer verbunden ist,
so dass der Mischer das von der zweiten Anten-
ne empfangene Signal und das Frequenzum-
setzungssignal verwendet, um ein Signal mit ei-
ner Frequenz in dem ersten HF-Band zu erzeu-
gen; und
ein Kombinator (122) zum Zusammenführen
des durch den Mischer (82) erzeugten Signals
mit dem von der ersten Antenne empfangenen
Signal; wobei:

das Frequenzumsetzungssignal so gebil-
det ist, dass das durch den Mischer (82) er-
zeugte Signal sich in einem anderen Kanal
befindet als das von der ersten Antenne
empfangene Signal (44).

2. Dualband-Telemetriesystem (10) nach Anspruch 1,
zu dem gehören:

ein erster Telemetriesender (62), um Patienten-
daten zu akquirieren und um die Patientendaten
in einem ersten Signal zu senden, das eine Fre-
quenz in einem ersten HF-Band aufweist;
ein zweiter Telemetriesender (64), um Patien-
tendaten zu akquirieren und um die Patienten-
daten in einem zweiten Signal zu senden, das
eine Frequenz in einem zweiten HF-Band auf-
weist;
ein Antennenfeld (40), um die von dem ersten
und zweiten Telemetriesender stammenden er-
sten und zweiten Signale aufzunehmen,

wobei das Antennenfeld die erste Antenne (44), die
zweite Antenne (46), den Abwärtsumsetzer (85),
den Mischer (82) und den Kombinator (122) enthält.

3. Dualband-Telemetriesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder
Anspruch 2, wobei das erste HF-Band das UHF-
Band ist, und das zweite HF-Band das L-Band ist.

4. Dualband-Telemetriesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder
Anspruch 2, wobei der Abwärtsumsetzer ferner ent-
hält:

einen Oszillator (94);
einen Frequenzgenerator (90); und
ein Filter (92), wobei der Oszillator, der Frequenzgenerator und das Filter in einer Reihenschleife verbunden sind, wobei der Frequenzgenerator mit einem temperaturgesteuerten Oszillator (100) und einem Prozessor (96) verbunden ist, der einen Eingang aufweist.

und dritten Datensignals zu einem Empfänger (30);

wobei:

das dritte Datensignal in einem anderen Kanal gebildet wird als das in dem ersten Frequenzband liegende erste Patientendatensignal.

5. Dualband-Telemetriesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, zu dem ferner gehören:

ein erstes Bandpassfilter (124), das zwischen die erste Antenne und den Kombinator geschaltet ist und dazu dient, Signale zu sperren, die Frequenzen außerhalb eines vorbestimmten Kanals in dem ersten HF-Band aufweisen;
ein zweites Bandpassfilter (80), das zwischen die zweite Antenne und den Mischer geschaltet ist und dazu dient, Signale zu sperren, die Frequenzen außerhalb des zweiten HF-Bands aufweisen; und
ein drittes Bandpassfilter (120), das zwischen den Mischer und den Kombinator geschaltet ist und dazu dient, Signale außerhalb des ersten HF-Bands zu sperren.

6. Dualband-Telemetriesystem nach Anspruch 5, zu dem ferner gehört:

eine mit dem Kombinator (122) verbundene Übertragungsleitung (129), die dazu dient, Signale in dem ersten HF-Band zu übertragen.

7. Dualband-Telemetriesystem nach Anspruch 5, zu dem ferner gehören:

ein mit dem Kombinator verbundener Verstärker (126); und
ein mit dem Verstärker verbundenes Tiefpassfilter (128).

8. Verfahren zur medizinischen Überwachung von Patienten in einer Gesundheitseinrichtung, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte aufweist:

Akquirieren eines ersten Patientendatensignals von einem ersten Sender (62), der in einem ersten Frequenzband arbeitet;
Akquirieren eines zweiten Patientendatensignals von einem zweiten Sender (64), der in einem zweiten Frequenzband arbeitet;
Umwandeln des zweiten Patientendatensignals von dem zweiten Sender in ein drittes Datensignal in dem ersten Frequenzband;
Zusammenführen des ersten und dritten Datensignals; und
Übermitteln des zusammengeführten ersten

Revendications

1. Système (10) de télémétrie bi-bande comprenant :

une première antenne (44) accordée pour recevoir un signal ayant une fréquence dans une première bande de RF ;
une deuxième antenne (46) accordée pour recevoir un signal ayant une fréquence dans une deuxième bande de RF ;
un convertisseur abaisseur (85) destiné à produire un signal de transposition de fréquence ;
un mélangeur (82) couplé à la deuxième antenne (46) et au convertisseur abaisseur de telle sorte que le mélangeur utilise le signal reçu par la deuxième antenne et le signal de transposition de fréquence pour produire un signal ayant une fréquence dans la première bande de RF ;
et
un combinateur (122) pour combiner le signal généré par le mélangeur (82) avec le signal reçu par la première antenne ; dans lequel :

le signal de transposition de fréquence est formé de telle sorte que le signal généré par le mélangeur (82) se trouve dans un canal différent que celui du signal reçu par la première antenne (44).

2. Système (10) de télémétrie bi-bande selon la revendication 1, comprenant :

un premier émetteur (62) de télémétrie pour acquérir des données d'un patient et pour transmettre les données d'un patient dans un premier signal ayant une fréquence dans une première bande RF ;
un deuxième émetteur (64) de télémétrie pour acquérir des données d'un patient et pour transmettre les données d'un patient dans un deuxième signal ayant une fréquence dans une deuxième bande RF.
un réseau (40) d'antenne pour recevoir le premier signal et le deuxième signal du premier émetteur de télémétrie et du deuxième émetteur de télémétrie.

dans lequel le réseau d'antenne comprend la pre-

mière antenne (44), la deuxième antenne (46), le convertisseur abaisseur (85), le mélangeur (82) et le combinateur (122).

3. Système de télémétrie bi-bande selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, **caractérisé en ce que** la première bande RF est la bande UHF et dans lequel la deuxième bande RF est la bande L. 5
4. Système de télémétrie à double bande selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, **caractérisé en ce que** le convertisseur abaisseur comprend en outre : 10
- un oscillateur (94) ; 15
 - un synthétiseur (90) ; et
 - un filtre (92), l'oscillateur, le synthétiseur, et le filtre couplé dans une boucle en série, le synthétiseur couplé à un oscillateur (100) à température régulée et un processeur (96) ayant un dispositif d'entrée. 20
5. Système de télémétrie bi-bande selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, comprenant en outre : 25
- un premier filtre passe-bande (124) couplé entre la première antenne et le combinateur et destiné à bloquer des signaux ayant des fréquences en dehors d'un canal prédéterminé dans la première bande RF ; 30
 - un deuxième filtre passe bande (80) couplé entre la deuxième antenne et le mélangeur et destiné à bloquer des signaux ayant des fréquences en dehors de la deuxième bande RF ; et
 - un troisième filtre passe bande (120) couplé entre le mélangeur et le combinateur et destiné à bloquer des signaux en dehors de la première bande RF. 35
6. Système de télémétrie bi-bande selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre : 40
- une ligne (129) d'alimentation d'antenne couplée au combinateur (122) et destiné à transporter des signaux dans la première bande de RF. 45
7. Système de télémétrie bi-bande selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre : 50
- un amplificateur (126) couplé au combinateur ; et
 - un filtre passe-bas (128) couplé à l'amplificateur. 55
8. Procédé de surveillance de patients dans une unité de soins, le procédé comprenant les étapes suivantes:

acquérir un premier signal de données d'un patient en provenance d'un premier émetteur (62) qui fonctionne dans une première bande de fréquence ;

acquérir un deuxième signal de données d'un patient en provenance d'un deuxième émetteur (64) qui fonctionne dans une deuxième bande de fréquence ;

convertir le deuxième signal de données d'un patient en provenance du deuxième émetteur vers un troisième signal de données dans la première bande de fréquence ;

combinaison des premier et troisième signaux de données ; et

fournir les premier et troisième signaux de données combinés vers un récepteur (30) ;

dans lequel :

le troisième signal de données est formé dans un canal différent de celui du premier signal de données d'un patient dans la première bande de fréquence.

FIG. 1

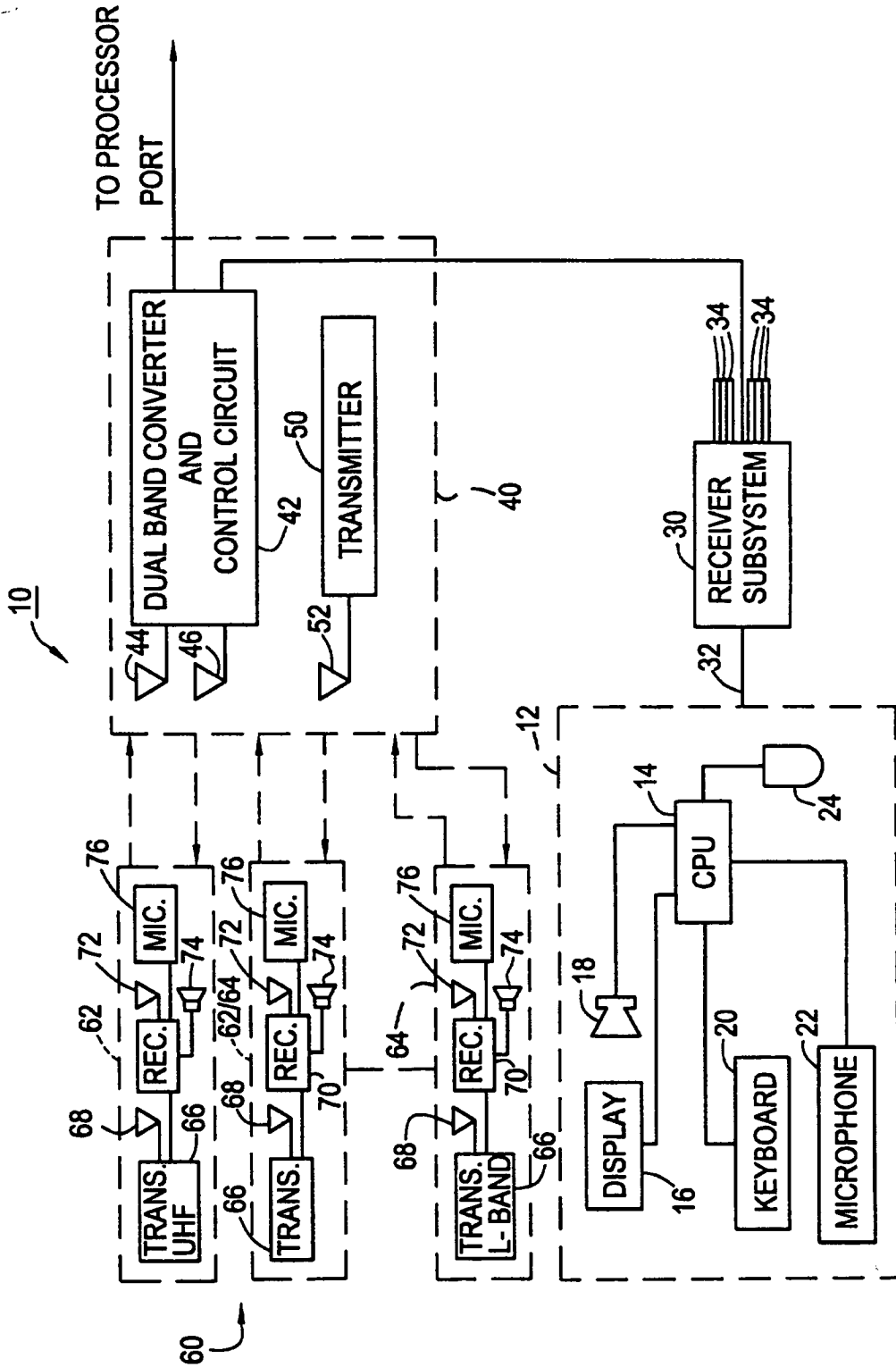


FIG. 2

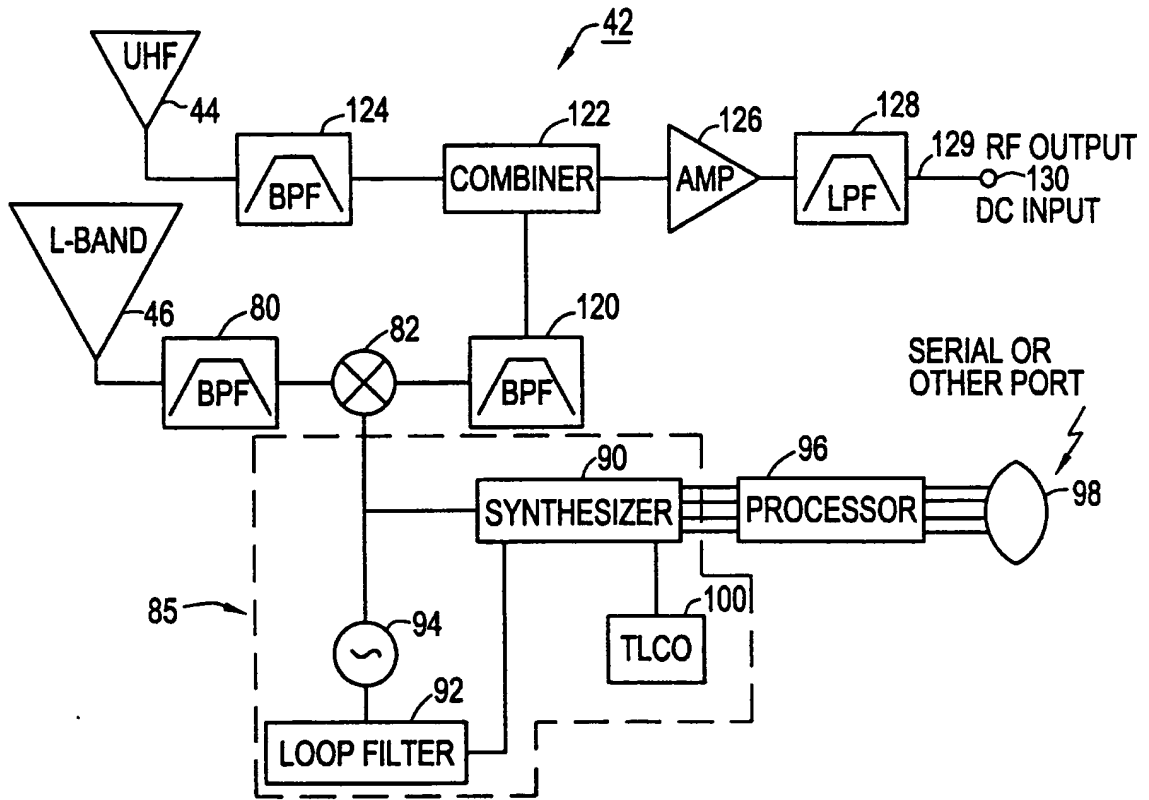
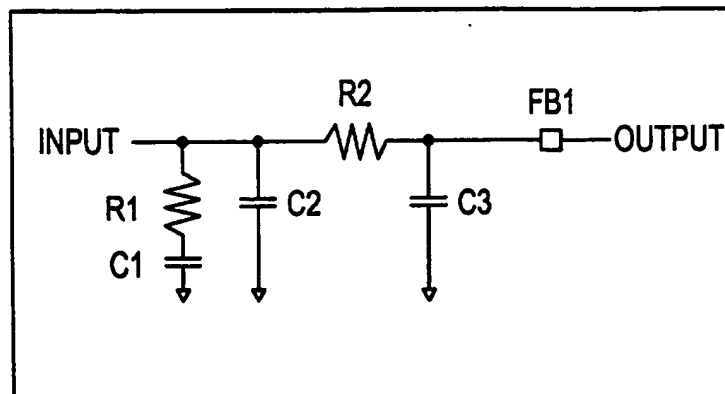


FIG. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- EP 0780993 A [0001]
- US 5784418 A [0009]

专利名称(译)	双频遥测系统		
公开(公告)号	EP1113583B1	公开(公告)日	2007-12-26
申请号	EP2000311534	申请日	2000-12-21
申请(专利权)人(译)	GE MARQUETTE医疗系统, INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	GE MARQUETTE医疗系统, INC.		
[标]发明人	BRINSFIELD JAMES W STEINIKE MICHAEL F WELLS JEFFREY S		
发明人	BRINSFIELD, JAMES W. STEINIKE, MICHAEL F. WELLS, JEFFREY S.		
IPC分类号	H04B1/40 H04B1/28 H04B1/00 A61B5/00 G08C15/04 G06F15/00 H04B1/16 H04B1/18 H04B1/26 H04L27/16 H04Q9/00		
CPC分类号	H04B1/406 A61B5/0006 A61B5/0015 H04B1/005		
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摘要(译)

双频遥测系统，用于监视医疗机构护理单元中的患者。该系统包括天线系统，其具有被调谐以接收第一频带中的信号的第一天线（44），被调谐以接收第二频带中的信号的第二天线（46），用于产生第二频带的下转换器（85）。频率转换信号和耦合到第二天线的混频器（82）。混频器（82）将由第二天线接收的信号与频率转换信号组合，以产生具有第一频带中的频率的信号。耦合到混频器和第一天线的组合器（122）将混频器产生的信号与第一天线接收的信号组合。组合的信号最终被传送到中心站（12）以进行处理。

