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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD OF QUALITY ANALYSIS IN ACQUISITION OF AMBULATORY ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY DEVICE DATA**

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USPC **600/509**

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USPC 600/508–525, 300, 301
See application file for complete search history.

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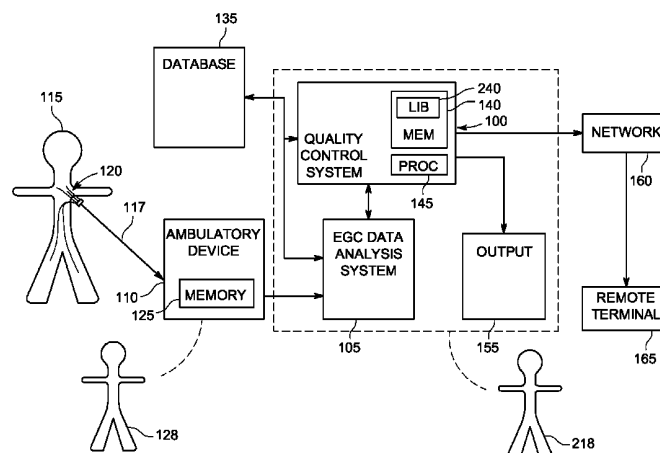
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A quality control system in combination with an ECG data analysis system to analyze ECG data acquired by an ambulatory electrocardiography device via a cable having a plurality of leads connected to a subject is provided. The quality control system includes a memory having programmable instructions for execution by a processor to perform the steps of calculating a trend of a quality score in the ECG data dependent on a noise content in the ECG data; and calculating a probability that one of a hardware and the Hookup personal, each associated with collecting the ECG data from the subject, is a substantial cause of the quality score for the ECG data. The probability can be calculated based on a comparison the trend of the quality score associated with the Hookup personnel versus the trend of the quality score of the hardware employed in acquiring the ECG data.

19 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



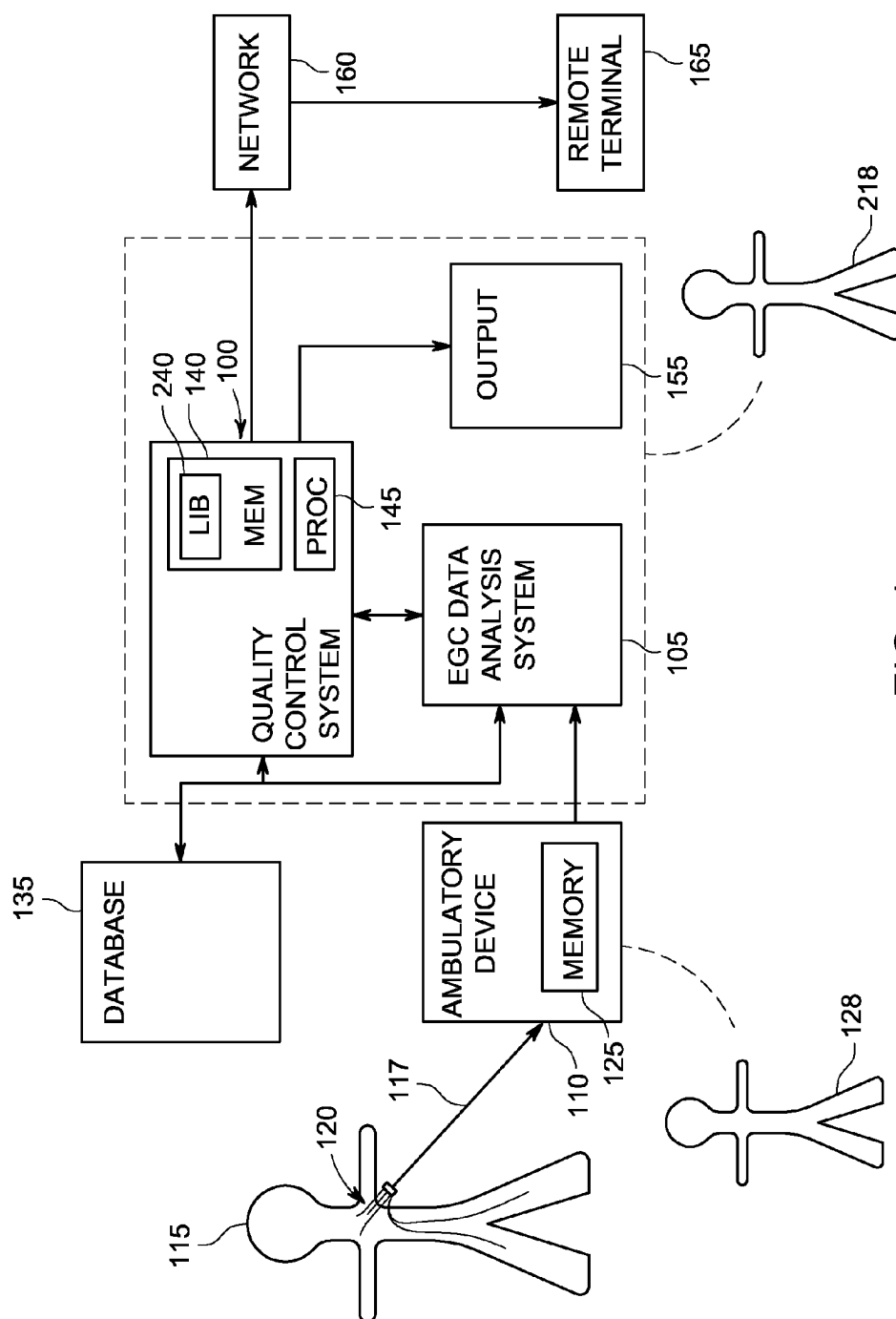


FIG. 1

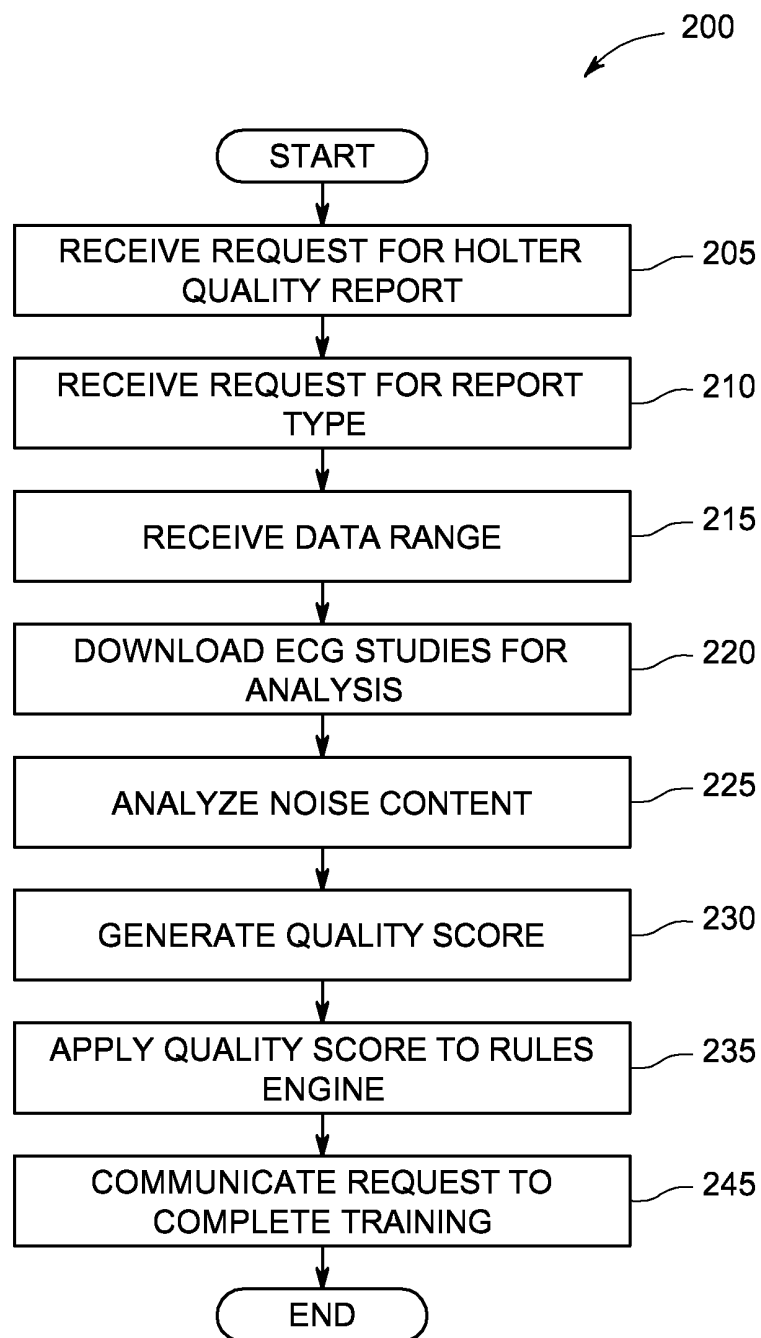


FIG. 2

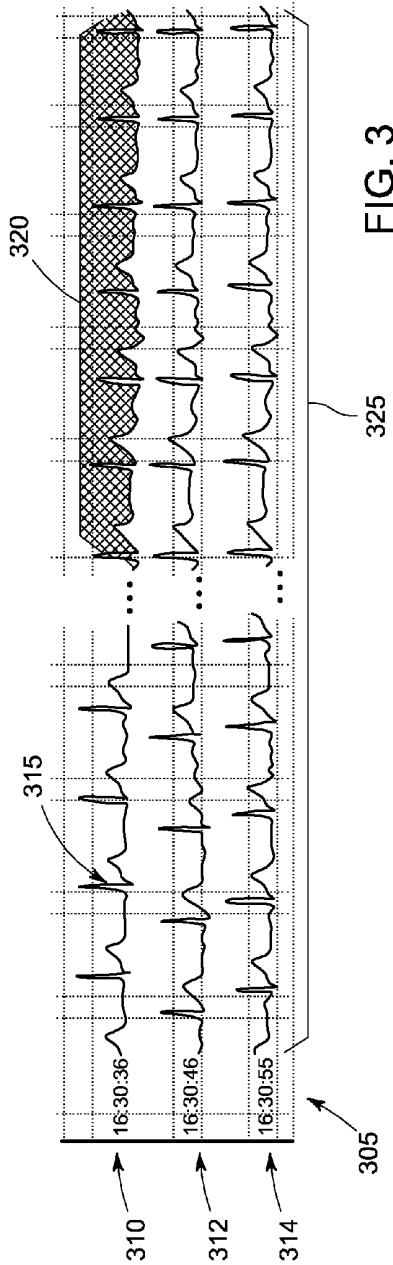


FIG. 3

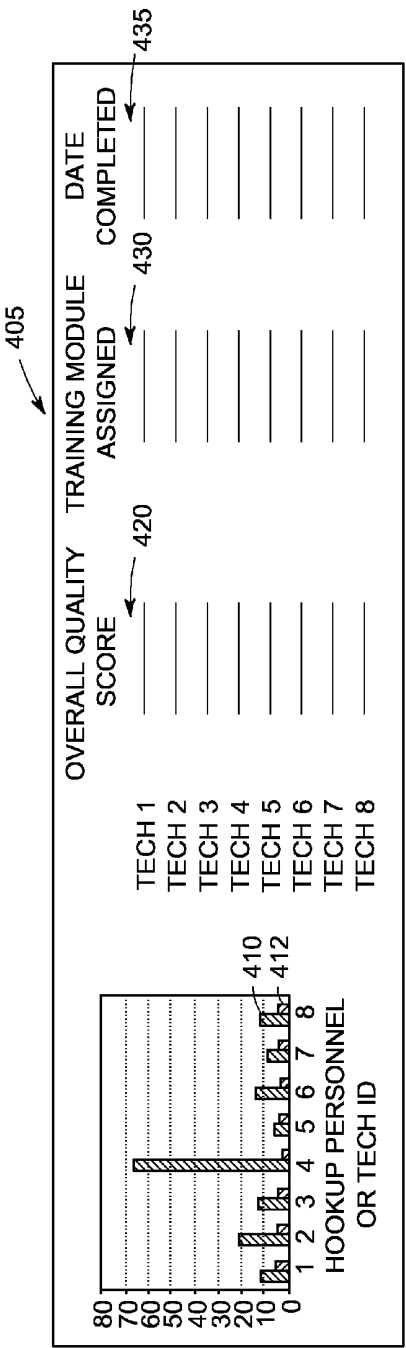


FIG. 4

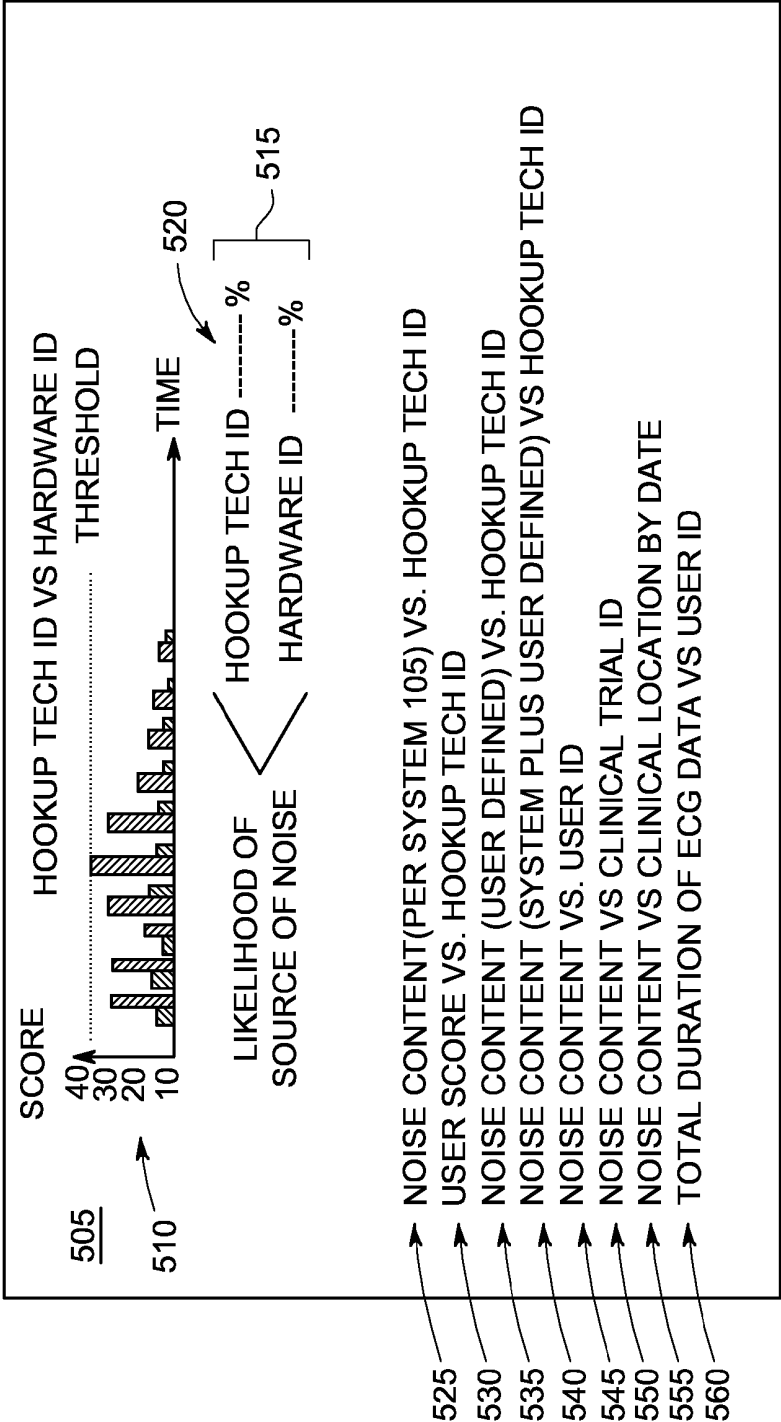


FIG. 5

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SYSTEM AND METHOD OF QUALITY ANALYSIS IN ACQUISITION OF AMBULATORY ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY DEVICE DATA

FIELD OF USE

The subject matter generally relates to a system and method of analysis of noise content in an acquired electrocardiogram (ECG) by an ECG data analysis system.

BACKGROUND

An ambulatory electrocardiography device (including a "Holter" or "Holter recorder" or monitor) is a device known in the portable acquisition of electrocardiograms (ECGs). The ECG data can later be downloaded from the device to an ECG data analysis system for analysis to identify cardiac arrhythmias or other cardiac abnormalities. Poor preparation of the patient or improper placement of the device leads to the patient can result in excessive noise content, and consequent low quality ECG data. Needless to say, ECG data having excessive noise content can be more expensive, difficult and time consuming to analyze.

In use of the above-described ambulatory electrocardiography device, one drawback is that often the hookup personnel or hookup placement technician or hookup tech that connects the ambulatory electrocardiography device to the subject or patient may not be the same as the user that analyzes the data. As a result, the hookup personnel that prepares the patient and places the device leads does not readily know whether poor placement led to poor quality ECG data for analysis.

BRIEF SUMMARY

There is a need and desire for a quality control system and method that provides feedback to the hookup personnel responsible so as to improve the preparation of the patient and placement of the device leads to acquire ECG data from the patient. The system should automate the method such that the feedback is provided in a consistent and timely manner. The above-mentioned drawbacks and needs are addressed by the embodiments described herein in the following description.

According to one embodiment of the subject matter described herein, a quality control system in combination with an ECG data analysis system to analyze ECG data acquired by an ambulatory electrocardiography device via a cable having a plurality of leads connected to a subject is provided. The quality control system includes a memory or non-transitory medium having programmable instructions for execution by a processor to perform the steps of calculating a trend of a quality score in the ECG data dependent on a noise content in the ECG data; and calculating a probability that one of a hardware and the hookup personnel, each associated with collecting the ECG data from the subject, is a substantial cause of the quality score for the ECG data. The probability can be calculated based on a comparison the trend of the quality score associated with the hookup personnel versus the trend of the quality score of the hardware employed in acquiring the ECG data.

According to another embodiment of the subject matter described herein, a quality control system in combination with an ECG data analysis system to analyze ECG data acquired by an ambulatory electrocardiography device via a cable having a plurality of leads connected to a subject is provided. The improvement includes the quality control sys-

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tem creates a display of a probability that a unique hookup personnel versus a hardware is a source of noise detected in an acquired ECG data of the subject.

Systems and methods of varying scope are described herein. In addition to the embodiments described in this summary, further embodiment may become apparent by reference to the drawings and with reference to the detailed description that follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a system that can be employed in combination with an ECG data analysis system in accordance to the subject matter described herein.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a method of operating the system of FIG. 1 in accordance to the subject matter described herein.

FIG. 3 shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a first display generated with the system and method in accordance to the subject matter described herein.

FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic diagram of an embodiment of another display generated by the system and method in accordance to the subject matter described herein.

FIG. 5 illustrates a schematic diagram of an embodiment of another display generated by the system and method in accordance to the subject matter described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments, which may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the embodiments, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that logical, mechanical, electrical and other changes may be made without departing from the scope of the embodiments. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense.

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a quality control system 100 of the subject matter described herein employed in combination with an ECG data analysis system 105 analyzing electrocardiogram ECG data acquired with an ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 placed on a subject 115.

The ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 can include or be a Holter recorder or monitor or similar functioning device having a cable 117 with multiple leads 120 placed in a known manner on the subject 115 to acquire the ECG data. Typically, the ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 is configured to be portable in the acquisition of the ECG data from the subject 115 over a defined time period (e.g., 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, etc.). An example embodiment of the ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 can be a SEER 12 digital recorder as manufactured by GE Healthcare, a division of the General Electric Company. The ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 can include a memory or computer readable storage medium 125 operable to store the acquired ECG data, as well as the subject's demographic data and hookup personnel 128 identification, for later download to a database 135 or directly to the ECG data analysis system 105. The ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 can also include pacemaker detection.

The ECG data analysis system 105 can be generally configured to receive the ECG data from the ambulatory electrocardiography device 110 for analysis and illustration. One exemplary embodiment of the ECG data analysis system 105

can be a MARS ECG data analysis system as manufactured by GE Healthcare, a division of the General Electric Company that is operable to mark or flag (but not quantify) a location of ECG data automatically identified by the ECG data analysis system to substantially include noise. The ECG data analysis system **105** can include a suite of diagnostic tools (e.g., QT interval measurement, atrial fibrillation detection, etc.) to analyze the ECG data received from the ambulatory electrocardiography device **110**. The ECG data analysis system **105** can be configured to also store the received ECG data for ready access. In addition to receiving ECG data from the ambulatory electrocardiography device **110**, the ECG data analysis system **105** can also be configured to receive the ECG from various sources (e.g., cardiology information system (CIS) storing legacy ECG data at the database **135**).

The quality control system **100** of the subject matter described herein can independent of or integrated with the ECG data analysis system **105** (as shown in dashed line). The quality control system **100** can generally include a memory **140** (e.g., computer readable or non-transitory medium such as a hard drive, CD, DVD, flash drive, etc.) operable to store program instructions for execution by a processor **145**.

The quality control system **100** can also include an input **150** and an output **155**. The input **150** can include a computer interface with a touchscreen, mouse, keyboard, etc. independent of or integrated with the ECG data analysis system. The output **155** can include a display monitor, LEDs, speaker, printer, etc. that can be independent of or integrated with the ECG data analysis system **105**. The quality control system **100** can also be in communication via a network (e.g., intranet, LAN, WAN, VPN or the Internet, etc.) **160** to a remote terminal **165**.

Having generally provided the above-description of a construction of the embodiment the quality control system **100** of the subject matter described herein in combination with the ECG data analysis system **105** and ambulatory electrocardiography device **110**, the following is a general description of a method **200** of operation of the quality control system **100** as shown in FIG. 2. It should be understood that the sequence or succession of the acts or steps of the method **200** as described in the foregoing description can vary. Also, it should be understood that the method **200** may not require each act or step in the foregoing description, or may include additional acts or steps not disclosed herein. One or more of following steps and acts of the method **200** can also be in the form of computer-readable program instructions stored on the computer readable or non-transitory medium or memory (e.g., hard drive of a computer, CD, DVD, flash drive, etc.) **140** for execution by the processor **145** of a computer programmable device or independent thereof.

Assume at the start of the method **200** that the quality control system **100** includes the memory **140** that stores a plurality of training modules to educate the Hookup technician on various techniques or protocol to properly place device leads **120** on the subject **115** so as to obtain quality ECG data. Each of the training modules can be associated with the quality score for the placement of the device leads **120** as generated and output from the quality control system **100**.

The method **200** can include step **205** of receiving a request for a quality report. Step **210** can include communicating a prompt and receiving a request for a type of quality report (e.g., quality of acquired ECG data versus a hookup personnel **128** or hardware (e.g., ambulatory electrocardiography device **110**, cable **117**, leads **120**) employed in acquisition of the ECG data)). It should be understood that the hookup

personnel or hookup placement technician or hookup tech **128** can be a trained professional or the subject **115** or another individual that placed the leads for acquisition of the ECG data from the subject **115**.

Step **215** can include receiving data from a user **218** of the quality control system **100** (the user **218** distinguished and independent of the hookup personnel **128**) directed to an identification of the hookup personnel **128** of interest for the quality report, an ambulatory electrocardiography device **110** identification or serial number, a device cable **117** (i.e., bundle of leads to a common connector leading to the ambulatory electrocardiography device) serial number, a device lead **120** identifier, a date of device ECG data acquisition being analyzed, an identification number for the ECG data set (e.g., case study identification number) being analyzed, an identification of the clinic where the device acquired ECG data was acquired. The input data received at the quality control system **100** can further define the limits of the analysis for the quality report, including a time period or range of dates of interest for the ECG data for analysis by the quality control system **100** in combination with the ECG data analysis system **105**, a measure of minutes of noise before the device ECG data to be analyzed, a measure of the minutes of noise after the device ECG data to be analyzed, a measure of time of duration of device ECG data to be analyzed (can be from one or more placements of device leads for a particular hookup personnel **128**), a number of device ECG data acquisitions performed by particular hookup personnel **128**, etc.

Step **220** can include downloading or retrieving the ECG data for analysis. It is assumed for sake of example that the ECG data can be received from the ambulatory electrocardiography device **110**, or from a computer readable storage medium containing the ECG data from the ambulatory electrocardiography device **110** or the database **135**. For example, the ECG data can be received from the database **135** based on the received range of dates of interest in Step **215**.

Step **225** can include conducting signal analysis to calculate a noise content of the ECG data. One embodiment of the ECG data analysis system **105** can calculate a percentage of noise content in the acquired ECG data based on predetermined thresholds programmed (e.g., pass through high or low band pass filters that removes data to be ignored) into the ECG data analysis system **105**. After passing through the band pass filters, a substantially flat ECG waveform (almost all ECG data ignored) can be equated to a threshold percent (e.g., one hundred percent) noise content in the ECG data. The quality control system **100** can calculate and mark the region of the ECG data (e.g., time period) that consists substantially of noise content. The quality control system **100** can then measure the noise content of the ECG data based on a total time period (e.g., minutes or hours of noise) of acquired ECG data analyzed to be substantially noise content (e.g., almost all ECG data ignored). The quality control system **100** can also receive instructions from the user **218** (e.g., ECG analysis technician or user) that designates or marks the regions in the acquired time period of ECG data to be ignored as substantially noise content, independent of or supplement to automatic calculation of noise content described above. Per the instructions from the user **218**, the quality control system **100** can designate or modify automatically calculated regions of noise content such that that all the ECG data in the designated region per the user's instructions can be ignored as substantially noise content.

Step **230** can include generating a quality score for one or more hookup personnel or placement technicians **128** associated with the ECG data for analysis. Step **230** can include generating a prompt at the output **155** to request a subjective

placement score to be assigned by a user **218** (e.g., clinician analyzing the acquired ECG data) representative of a quality of the placement of the device leads **120** on the subject **115**. In particular, the requesting step can include generating a graphic prompt to the user **218** via the input **150** and output **155** to receive a user input score (e.g., "User Input Quality Score" or "User Score" on scale of 1 to 10) received from the user **218** for quality of placement of the device leads **120** based on the visual display of the acquired ECG data at the output **155**.

Step **230** can also include applying the measure of the noise content to an algorithm in calculating an overall score of the quality of placement of the leads on the subject **115**. The algorithm can further include a variable for the value of the "User Input Quality Score" or "User Score" received from the user **218** in response to the prompt described above, such that:

$$\text{Overall Quality Score (Q)} = (A) * \text{Amount Noise Content} / \text{Amount of ECG data} + (B) * \text{User Input Quality Score}$$

Or

$$\text{Overall Quality Score (Q)} = (A) * (\text{Amount of ECG data} - \text{Amount of Noise Content}) / \text{Amount of ECG data} + (B) * \text{User Input Quality Score}$$

where variables (A) and (B) can be empirical weights applied to the algorithm either predetermined by the manufacturer or received from the user **218** of the quality control system **100**.

A measure of the amount of noise content and the amount of ECG data can be in amount of bytes of data, or time period of one-hundred noise content and time period of ECG data. The step **230** can include the quality control system **100** automatically calculating the noise content and/or the overall quality score in response to receiving the input values for the variables of the algorithm of the overall score. Alternatively, the overall quality score can simply be a correlation of the time period of noise content described in step to a scale (e.g., 1 to 10).

Step **230** can include applying the quality score generated in step **225** to a rules engine represented by computer readable program instructions in the memory **140** for execution by the processor **145** to determine if any and which of a plurality of training modules to be completed by the hookup personnel **128**. Step **230** can include comparing the overall quality score (Q) to a predetermined threshold to evaluate automatic triggering of a training request for the clinician associated with placement clinician that placed the device leads **120** in the acquisition of the subject ECG data.

If the overall score exceeds the threshold, step **235** can include automatically generating a request for the hookup personnel **128** to complete one or more selected training modules for proper placement of device leads **120** in acquisition of ECG data. The request can be in the form of an electronic message (e.g., email, text, phone message, etc.) to the placement clinician. Step **235** can include automatically searching and identifying one training module from a library or plurality of different training modules **240** for communication to the placement clinician based on the quality score generated in step **230**. The training modules can include presentation slides, videos, audio snippets, etc. or combination thereof operable to educate the hookup personnel **128** in the proper protocol for placement of device leads **120** on the subject **115**. The quality control system **100** can automatically select one training module from the library of modules **240** based on the overall score calculated in the steps described above. Step **245** can include automatically communicating the assignment or request for the hookup personnel

or placement technician or hookup tech **128** to complete training of the selected one or more training modules in the library of modules **240**.

FIG. **3** shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a display **305** of the analysis for the noise content over a total duration time of three sets or case studies **310**, **312**, **314** of acquired device ECG data **315**, acquired for three device leads **120** (see FIG. **1**). The region **320** of the acquired device ECG data calculated or designated to be noise content can be visually illustrated with graphic cross-hatch lines or other visual graphic (e.g., color, frame, etc.) for illustration at the output **155**. The measured value of the noise content can be equated in a measured time period of the noise content multiplied by the number of device leads (i.e., 8 hours×1 lead=8 lead-hours) placed by the hookup personnel **128** in acquisition of the device ECG data under analysis, and the total duration of device ECG data can be equated to a time period or duration **325** of acquired device ECG data under analysis by a number of leads placed by the hookup personnel **128** in the acquisition of the device ECG data (i.e., total duration=24 hours×3 leads=72 lead hours).

FIG. **4** shows a schematic diagram of an embodiment of a display **405** for illustration at the output **155**. The display **405** can include graphic illustrations (e.g., bar graph) **410**, **412** that illustrates a measure of percentage noise content in the acquired device ECG data and the User Score or a user input quality score for each of a plurality of hookup personnel **128**, respectively. The display **405** can further include a graphic illustration (e.g., numeric value) **420** of an overall quality score for each of the hookup personnel **128**, as described above. The display **405** can further include other graphic illustrations, including the user input quality score versus hookup personnel **128**, noise content versus device serial number, noise content versus device cable support serial number, noise content versus device lead, noise content removed versus hookup personnel **128** identification or user **218** identification, noise content versus time for each hookup personnel **128**, average analysis time versus user **218** identification, completed quality analyses performed versus user **218** identification, requests **430** for device placement training modules to be completed for each hookup personnel **128** including a type of device placement training modules to be completed, date of completion **435** of device training modules, etc.

FIG. **5** shows an embodiment of another display **505** generated by the quality control system **100** and method in accordance to the subject matter described herein. The display **505** can include a graphic illustration **510** of a change or trend in score of the hookup personnel **128** having a unique identifier (ID) or group over time relative to a trend in score a hardware (e.g., unique identifier (ID) of recording device, cable, lead, etc. or group thereof) over time. The display **505** can further include a graphic display **515** of a likelihood or a probability of the source of noise in the acquired ECG data is due to the hookup personnel ID versus the hardware ID used by the hookup personnel **128** in acquisition of the ECG data, the likelihood or probability calculated based on the trend in scores. The graphic display **515** of the likelihood can include a graphic illustration **520** of a percentage probability, or a color or graphic highlight of one of the unique identifier of the hookup personnel **128** or the unique identifier of the hardware have the increased likelihood of being the source of noise relative to the other. Based on this display **505**, a user **218** can identify whether training of the hookup personnel **128** or replacement/maintenance of the hardware will most likely or have the greatest probability to reduce the noise attenuation in future acquisition of ECG data by the hookup personnel **128**.

or hardware. Similar the graphic illustration **510**, the display **505** can further include a graphic illustration **525** of a trend in noise content (as identified by the ECG data analysis system **105**) versus (vs.) the hookup personnel ID, a graphic illustration **530** of a trend in user quality score (as received from the user **218**) vs. hookup personnel ID, graphic illustration **535** of a trend in noise content (as received from the user **218**) vs. hookup personnel ID, a graphic illustration **540** of a trend in noise content (as calculated by ECG data analysis system **105** plus per instructions from the user **218**) vs. hookup personnel ID, graphic illustration **545** of noise content vs. user ID, graphic illustration **550** of noise content vs. a clinical trial ID, graphic illustration **555** of noise content vs. clinic location with or without by date, and a graphic illustration **560** of total duration of ECG analysis time per each case study vs. user ID. The above-described graphic illustrations **510** through **560** can be illustrated as trends over time or per unique case studies in combination for comparison with one or more other graphic illustrations **510** (similar to graphic illustration **510**) on the display **505** per user instructions or preprogrammed to the quality control system **100**.

Technical effects of the above-described embodiments of the quality control system **100** and method **200** can include providing a display of a trend of noise content and/or quality score associated with the hookup personnel **128** and/or the hardware employed in the acquisition of ECG data over time. Another technical effect of the quality control system **100** and method **200** can include providing a likelihood or probability that the hookup personnel versus the hardware is the source of the noise content in the ECG data, based on the trend of noise content or quality score. If the quality control system **100** indicates that the hookup personnel **128** has the increased probability of being the source of the noise content, then the quality control system **100** can automatically assign training to be completed by the hookup personnel **128** directed to proper protocol in employing hardware in the acquisition of ECG data. If the quality control system **100** calculates that the hardware has the increased probability of being the source of the noise content, then the quality control system **100** can alert the user **218** of the need to replace or provide maintenance to the hardware.

This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the invention. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal languages of the claims.

We claim:

1. A quality control system in combination with an ECG data analysis system to analyze ECG data acquired by a hardware that includes an ambulatory electrocardiography device via a cable having a plurality of leads connected to a subject, comprising:

- a non-transitory medium having a plurality of program-mable instructions for execution by a processor to perform the steps of:
 - calculating a trend of a quality score in the ECG data acquired from the subject dependent on a noise content in the ECG data; and
 - calculating a probability that one of a hardware and the Hookup personnel, each associated with collecting the ECG data from the subject, is a substantial cause of the quality score for the ECG data, wherein the

probability is calculated based on a comparison the trend of the quality score associated with the Hookup personnel versus the trend of the quality score of the hardware employed in acquiring the ECG data.

2. The quality control system of claim **1**, wherein the quality score equals a percentage noise content in the acquired ECU data associated with one of:

- a unique identifier of the Hookup personnel that connected the ambulatory electrocardiography device to the subject, a unique identifier of the ambulatory electrocardiography device connected to the subject, a unique identifier of one of the plurality of leads connected to the subject, and the cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

3. The quality control system of claim **2**, wherein the hardware is one of the plurality of leads, the ambulatory electrocardiography device, and the cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device employed in collected the ECG data from the subject.

4. The quality control system of claim **1** wherein the quality control system can calculate and create for display a quantification of the noise content in the ECG data acquired via each of the plurality of leads connected to the subject.

5. The quality control system of claim **4**, wherein the quality control system further includes a library having a plurality of unique training modules directed to training in collecting of ECG data with the ambulatory electrocardiography device, and wherein in response to the probability that the source of noise is increased for the Hookup personnel relative to the hardware, the quality control system communicates an assignment to the Hookup personnel to complete one of the plurality of training modules in the library.

6. The quality control system of claim **1**, wherein the quality score calculated by the quality control system includes a user quality score received from a user directed to one of the unique identifier of the Hookup personnel, a unique identifier of the ambulatory electrocardiography device, a unique identifier of one of the plurality of leads, and a unique identifier of a cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

7. The quality control system of claim **6**, wherein the quality control system automatically assigns one of a plurality of training modules over a remainder of the plurality of training modules based on one of the noise content calculated by the quality control system and the quality score calculated the quality control system.

8. The quality control system of claim **6**, wherein the ECG data analysis system receives the ECG data via one of wireless or Bluetooth communication medium.

9. The quality control system of claim **1**, wherein in response to the probability that the source of noise is increased for the Hookup personnel relative to the hardware, the quality control system communicates an assignment to the Hookup personnel to complete a training directed to proper protocol in collecting of ECG data with the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

10. A quality control system in combination with an ECG data analysis system to analyze ECG data acquired by a hardware that includes an ambulatory electrocardiography device via a cable having a plurality of leads connected to a subject, the improvement comprising: the quality control system creates a display of a probability that a unique hookup personnel versus the hardware is a source of noise detected in an acquired ECG data of the subject.

11. The quality control system of claim 10 wherein the ECG data acquisition includes a memory having a plurality of programmable instructions for execution by a processor to perform the steps of:

calculating a trend of a quality score in the ECG data associated with the Hookup personnel that connected the ambulatory electrocardiography device to the subject; and

calculating a trend of a quality score of the hardware associated with collecting the ECG data from the subject, wherein the probability is calculated based on a comparison the trend of the quality score associated with the Hookup personnel versus the trend of the quality score of the hardware, wherein the hardware is one of the plurality of leads, the ambulatory electrocardiography device, or the cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

12. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality control system calculates and creates for display a quantification of the noise content in the ECG data acquired via each of the plurality of leads connected to the subject.

13. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality score calculated by the quality control system includes a user quality score received from a user directed to one of the unique identifier of the Hookup personnel, a unique identifier of the ambulatory electrocardiography device, a unique identifier of one of the plurality of leads, and a unique identifier of a cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

14. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein in response to the probability that the source of noise is increased for the Hookup personnel relative to the hardware, the quality control system communicates an assignment to the Hookup personnel to complete a training directed to

proper protocol in collecting of ECG data with the ambulatory electrocardiography device.

15. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality control system further includes a library having a plurality of unique training modules directed to training in collecting of ECG data with a ambulatory electrocardiography device, and wherein in response to the probability that the source of noise is increased for the Hookup personnel relative to the hardware, the quality control system communicates an assignment to the Hookup personnel to complete one of the plurality of training modules in the library.

16. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality control system further includes a library having a plurality of unique training modules directed to training in collecting of ECG data with an ambulatory electrocardiography device, and wherein in response to the probability that the source of noise is increased for the Hookup personnel relative to the hardware, the system communicates an assignment to the Hookup personnel to complete one of the plurality of training modules in the library.

17. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality control system receives the ECG data via one of wireless or Bluetooth communication medium.

18. The quality control system of claim 11, wherein the quality control system quantifies the noise content by passing the ECG data through a band pass filter and designating the duration of time as noise content where a remainder of the ECG data falls below a minimum threshold.

19. The quality control system of claim 10, wherein the hardware is one of the plurality of leads, the ambulatory electrocardiography device, and the cable connecting the plurality of leads to the ambulatory electrocardiography device employed in collected the ECG data from the subject.

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专利名称(译)	获取动态心电图设备数据的质量分析系统和方法		
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摘要(译)

一种质量控制系统与ECG数据分析系统相结合，用于分析由动态心电图装置通过具有连接到受试者的多个引线的电缆获取的ECG数据。质量控制系统包括具有可编程指令的存储器，用于由处理器执行以执行根据ECG数据中的噪声内容计算ECG数据中的质量分数的趋势的步骤；并且计算硬件和Hookup个体之一（每个与从受试者收集ECG数据相关联）的概率是ECG数据的质量分数的实质原因。可以基于与Hookup人员相关联的质量得分的趋势与在获取ECG数据中采用的硬件的质量得分的趋势的比较来计算概率。

