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(54) **PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETER SYSTEM**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/323; 340/511; 340/573.1**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **600/300, 600/322, 323, 326; 340/511, 573.1**
See application file for complete search history.

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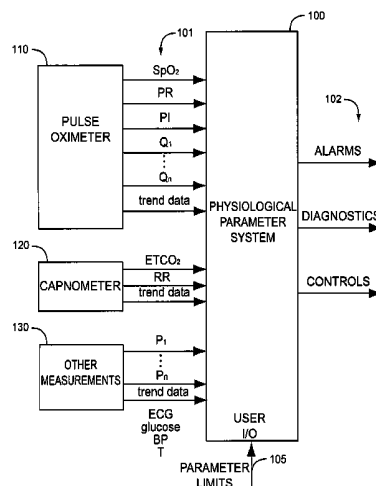
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A physiological parameter system has one or more parameter inputs responsive to one or more physiological sensors. The physiological parameter system may also have quality indicators relating to confidence in the parameter inputs. A processor is adapted to combine the parameter inputs, quality indicators and predetermined limits for the parameters inputs and quality indicators so as to generate alarm outputs or control outputs or both.

15 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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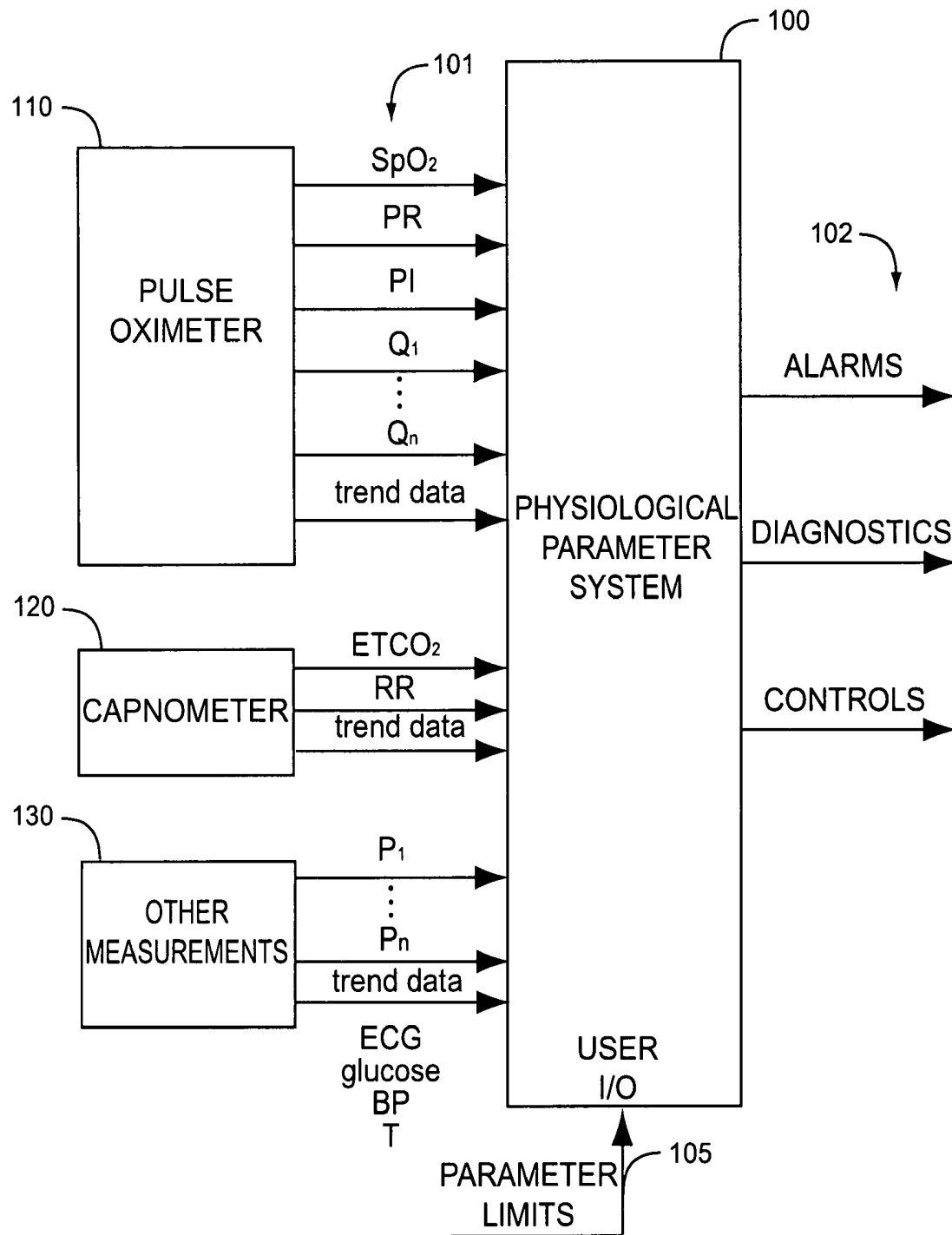


FIG. 1

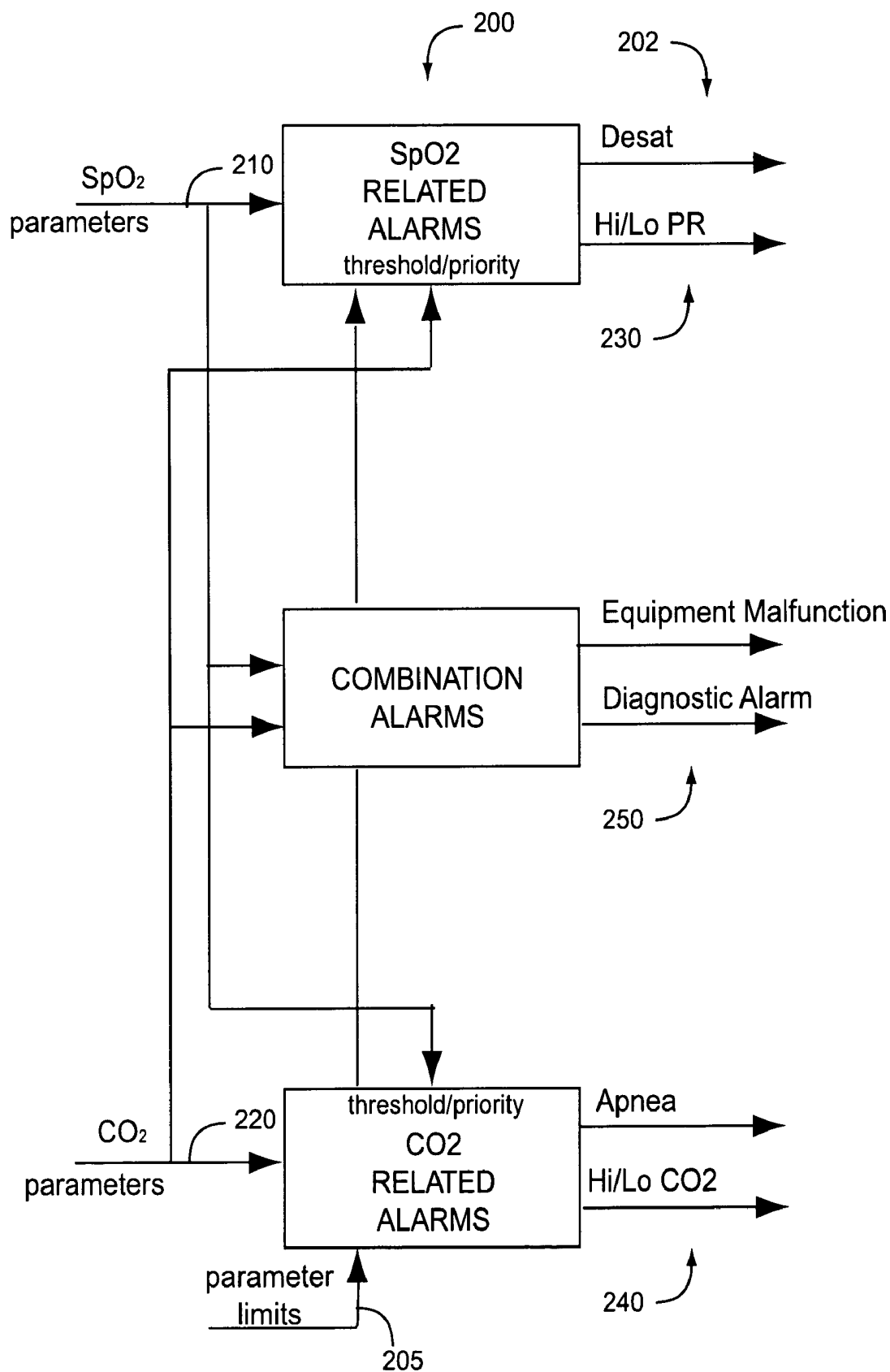


FIG. 2

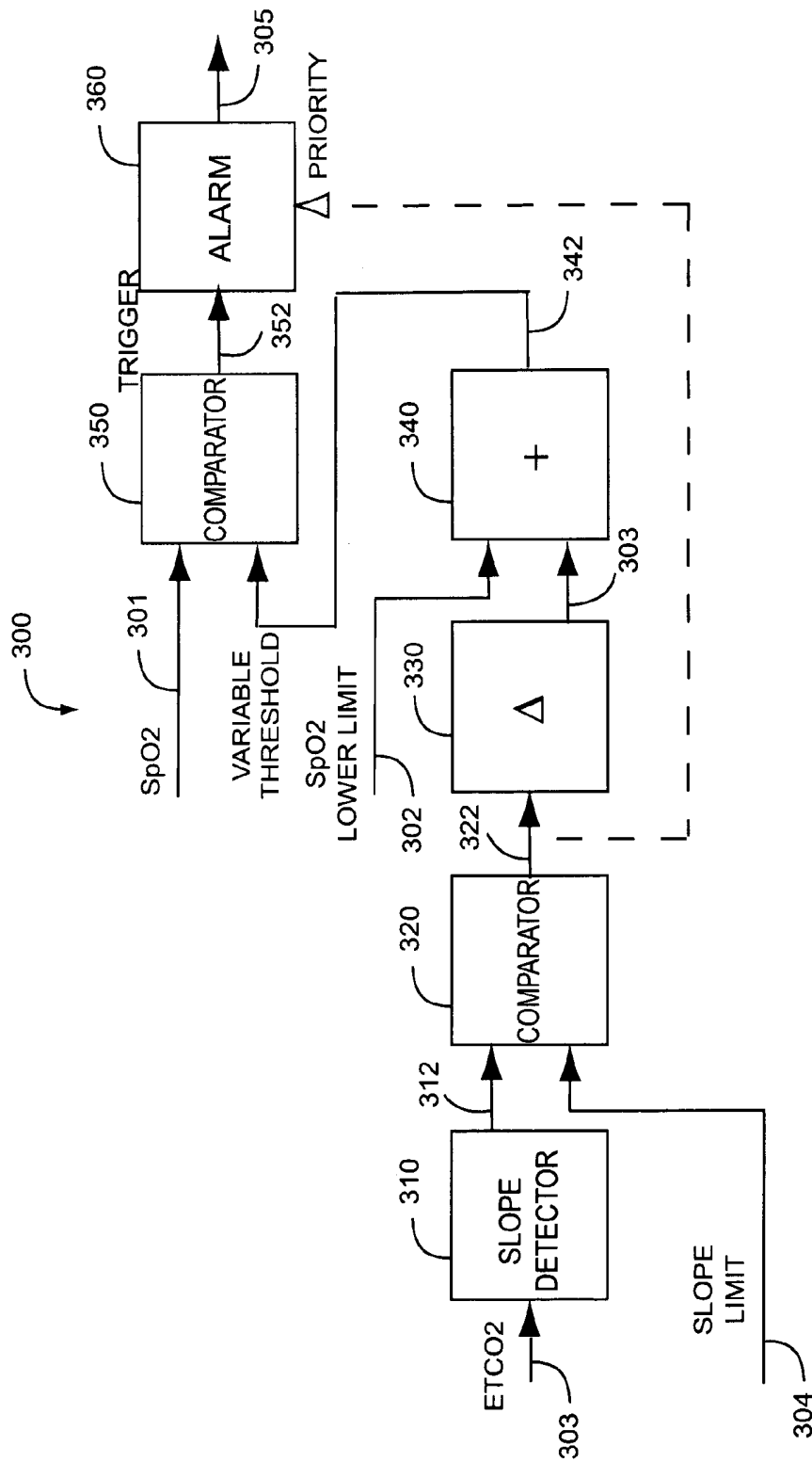


FIG. 3

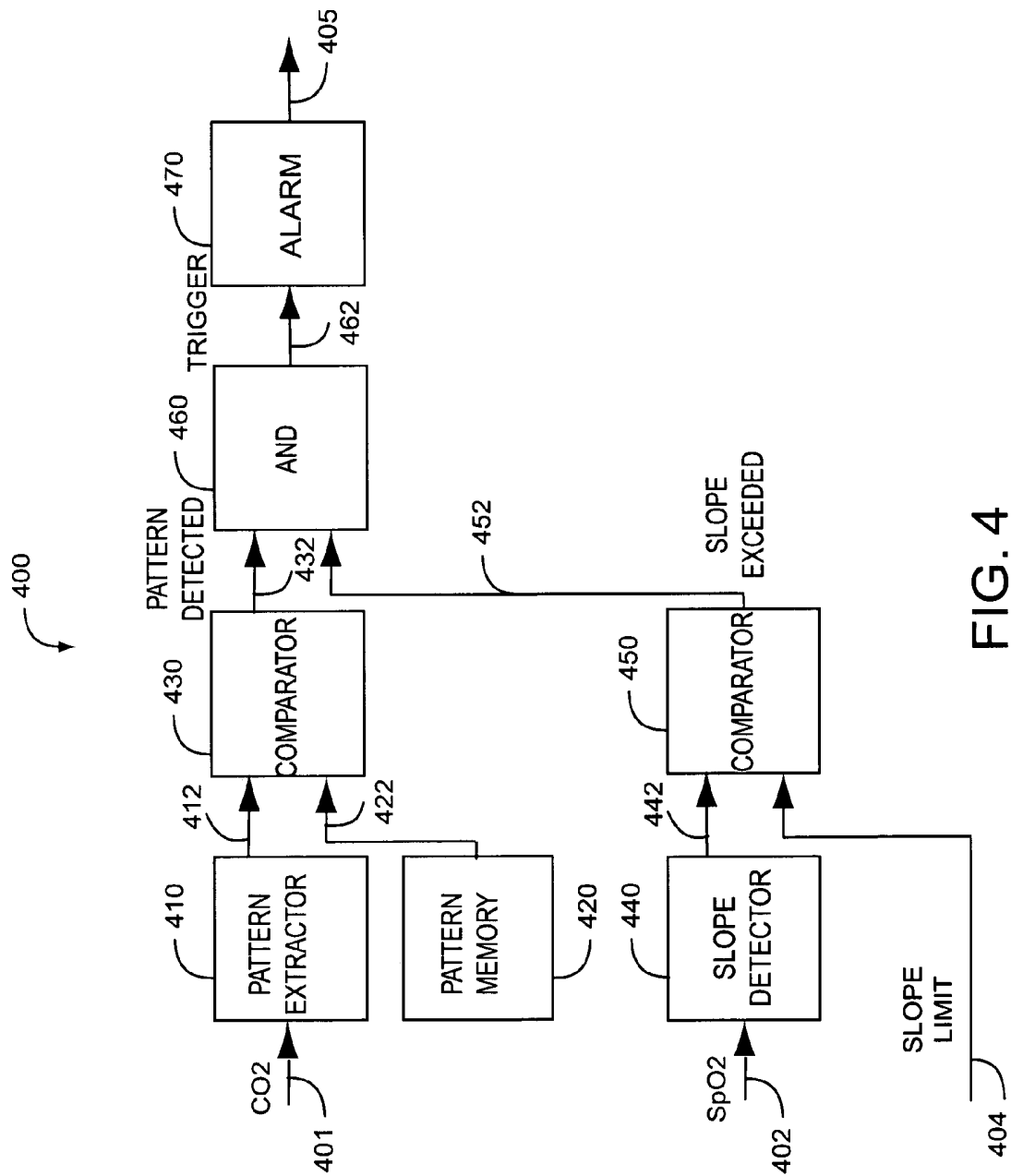


FIG. 4

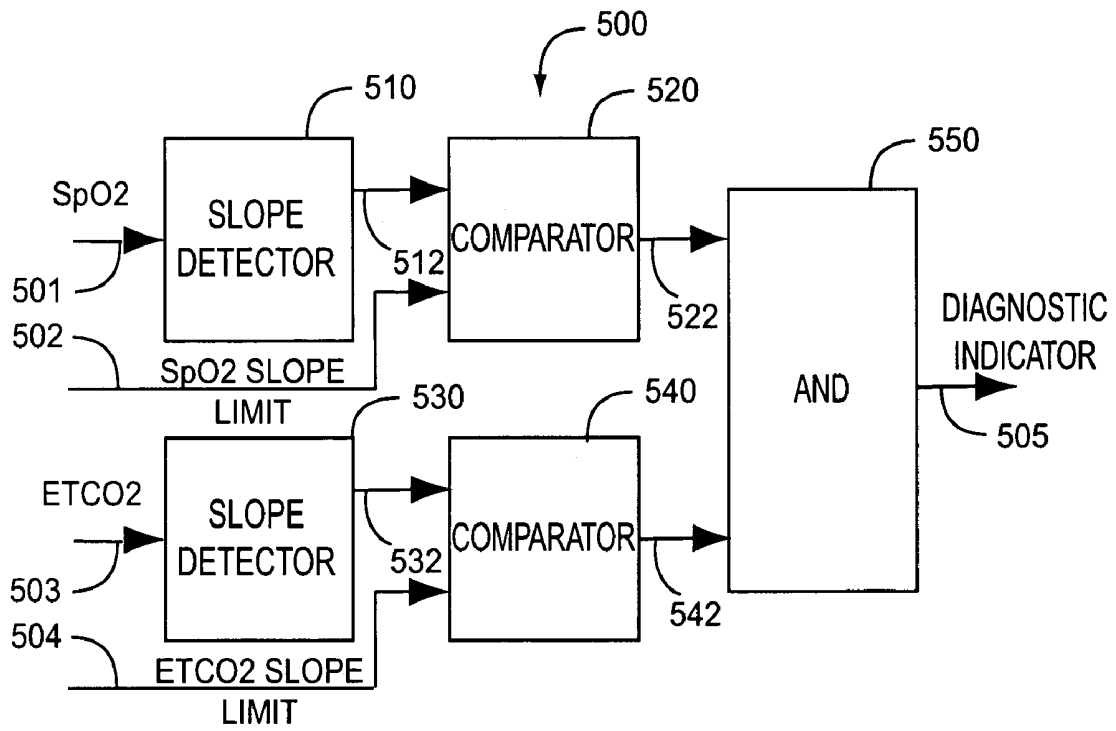


FIG. 5

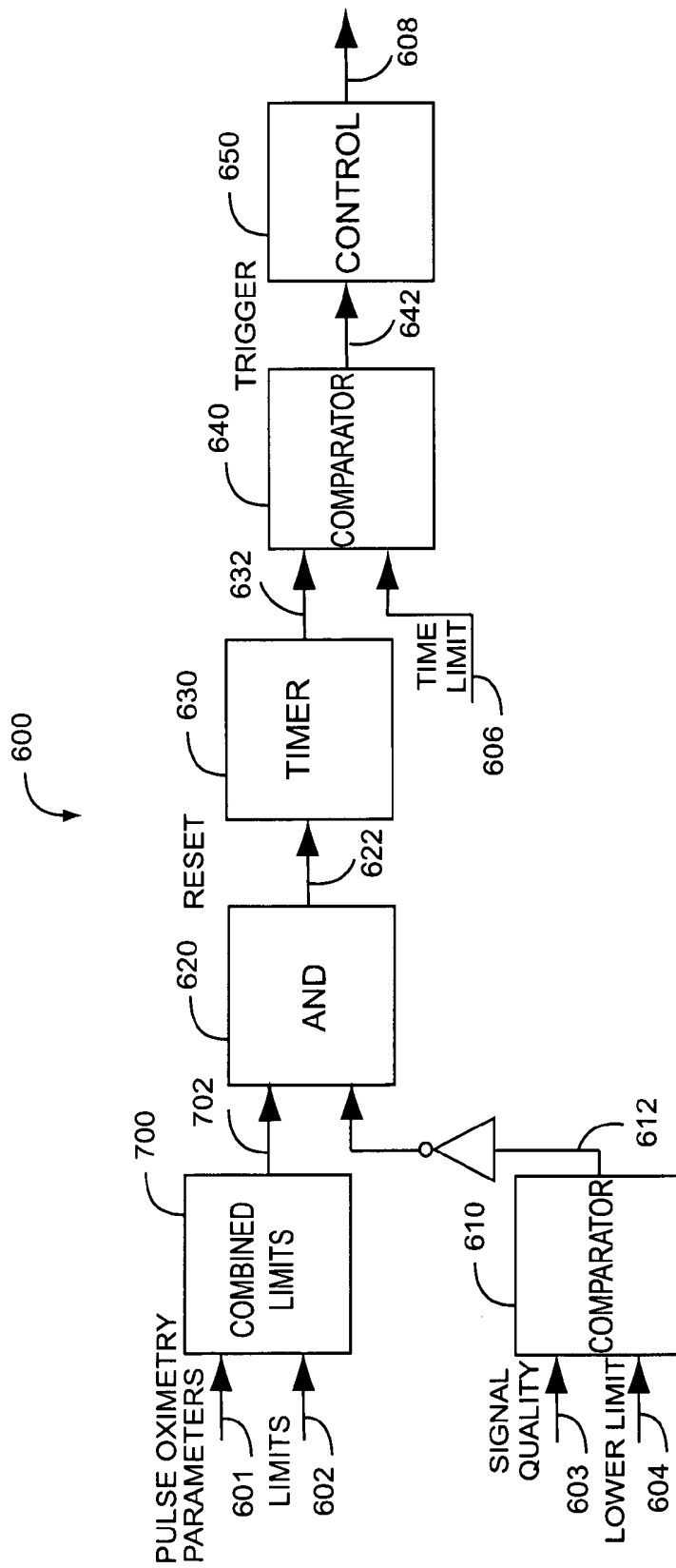


FIG. 6A

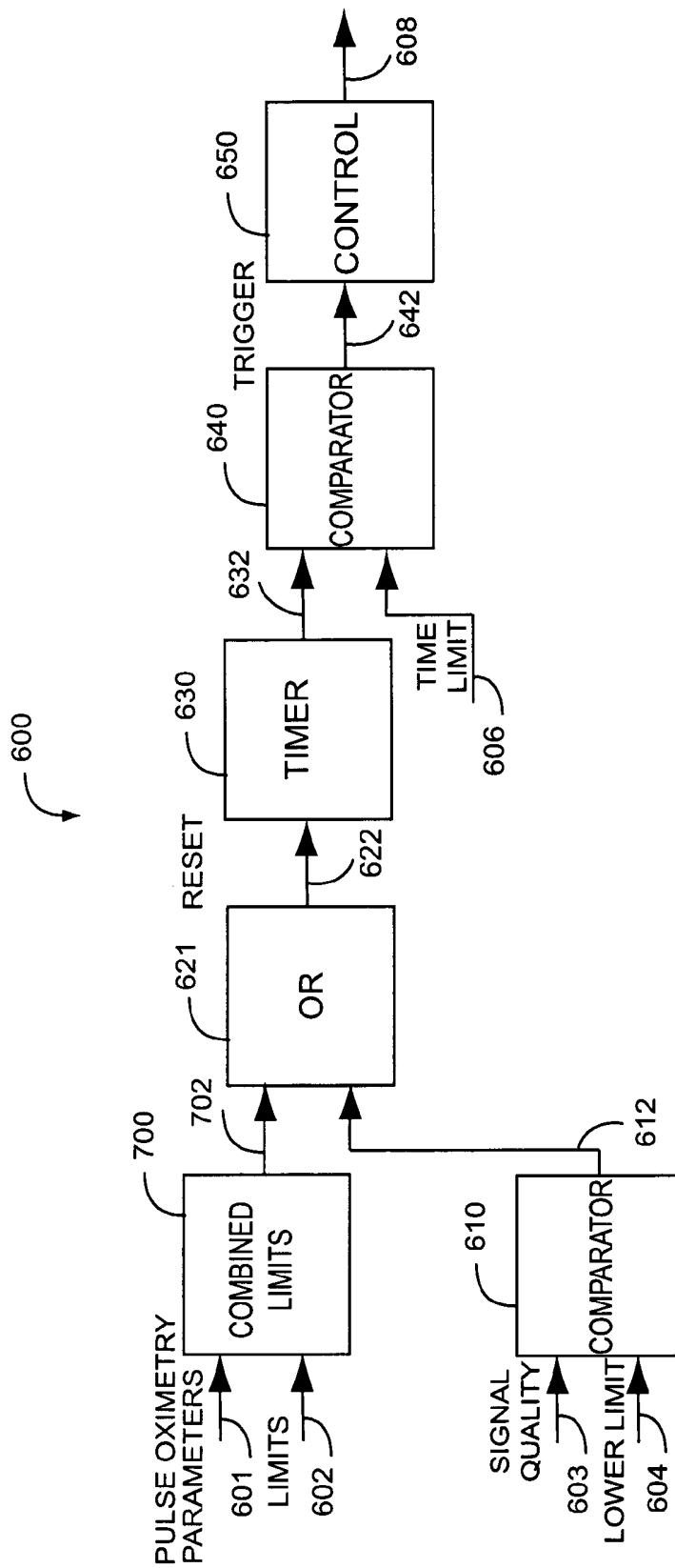


FIG. 6B

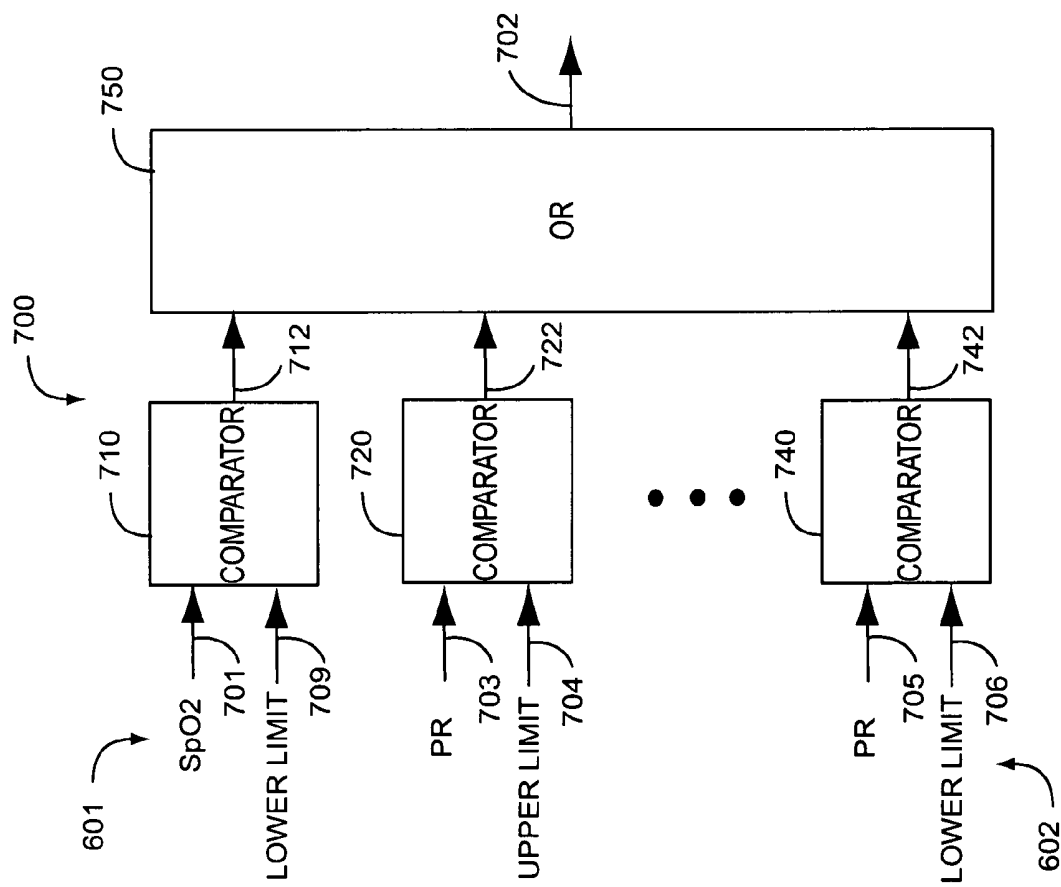


FIG. 7

PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETER SYSTEM**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application relates to and claims the benefit of prior U.S. Provisional Applications No. 60/551,165 titled Combined Physiological Parameter Monitor, filed Mar. 08, 2004 and No. 60/600,640 titled Physiological Parameter Controller, filed Aug. 11, 2004, both prior applications incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pulse oximetry is a widely accepted noninvasive procedure for measuring the oxygen saturation level of arterial blood, an indicator of a person's oxygen supply. Early detection of a low blood oxygen level is critical in the medical field, for example in critical care and surgical applications, because an insufficient supply of oxygen can result in brain damage and death in a matter of minutes. A typical pulse oximetry system utilizes a sensor applied to a patient's finger. The sensor has an emitter configured with both red and infrared LEDs that project light through the finger to a detector so as to determine the ratio of oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin light absorption. In particular, the detector generates first and second intensity signals responsive to the red and IR wavelengths emitted by the LEDs after absorption by constituents of pulsatile blood flowing within a fleshy medium, such as a finger tip. A pulse oximetry sensor is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,088,607 titled Low Noise Optical Probe, which is assigned to Masimo Corporation, Irvine, Calif. and incorporated by reference herein.

Capnography comprises the continuous analysis and recording of carbon dioxide concentrations in the respiratory gases of patients. The device used to measure the CO₂ concentrations is referred to as a capnometer. CO₂ monitoring can be performed on both intubated and non-intubated patients. With non-intubated patients, a nasal cannula is used. Capnography helps to identify situations that can lead to hypoxia if uncorrected. Moreover, it also helps in the swift differential diagnosis of hypoxia before hypoxia can lead to irreversible brain damage. Pulse oximetry is a direct monitor of the oxygenation status of a patient. Capnography, on the other hand, is an indirect monitor that helps in the differential diagnosis of hypoxia so as to enable remedial measures to be taken expeditiously before hypoxia results in an irreversible brain damage.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Multiple physiological parameters, combined, provide a more powerful patient condition assessment tool than when any physiological parameter is used by itself. For example, a combination of parameters can provide greater confidence if an alarm condition is occurring. More importantly, such a combination can be used to give an early warning of a slowly deteriorating patient condition as compared to any single parameter threshold, which may not indicate such a condition for many minutes. Conditions such as hypovolemia, hypotension, and airway obstruction may develop slowly over time. A physiological parameter system that combines multiple parameters so as to provide an early warning could have a major effect on the morbidity and mortality outcome in such cases.

Further, a greater emphasis has been put on decreasing the pain level of patients on the ward. Accordingly, patients are

often given an IV setup that enables the patient to increase the level of analgesia at will. In certain situations, however, the patient's input must be ignored so as to avoid over medication. Complications from over sedation may include hypotension, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypoventilation and apnea. A physiological parameter system that uses pulse oximetry monitoring of SpO₂ and pulse rate in conjunction with patient controlled analgesia (PCA) can aid in patient safety. Utilization of conventional pulse oximetry in conjunction with PCA, however, can result in the patient being erroneously denied pain medication. Conventional monitors are susceptible to patient motion, which is likely to increase with rising pain. Further, conventional monitors do not provide an indication of output reliability.

Advanced pulse oximetry is motion tolerant and also provides one or more indications of signal quality or data confidence. These indicators can be used as arbitrators in decision algorithms for adjusting the PCA administration and sedation monitoring. Further, advanced pulse oximetry can provide parameters in addition to oxygen saturation and pulse rate, such as perfusion index (PI). For example, hypotension can be assessed by changes in PI, which may be associated with changes in pulse rate. Motion tolerant pulse oximetry is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,699,194 titled Signal Processing Apparatus and Method; signal quality and data confidence indicators are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,684,090 titled Pulse Oximetry Data Confidence Indicator, both of which are assigned to Masimo Corporation, Irvine, Calif. and incorporated by reference herein.

One aspect of a physiological parameter system is a first parameter input responsive to a first physiological sensor and a second parameter input responsive to a second physiological sensor. A processor is adapted to combine the parameters and predetermined limits for the parameters so as to generate an alarm output.

Another aspect of a physiological parameter system is a parameter input responsive to a physiological sensor and a quality indicator input relating to confidence in the parameter input. A processor is adapted to combine the parameter input, the quality indicator input and predetermined limits for the parameter input and the quality indicator input so as to generate a control output.

A physiological parameter method comprises the steps of inputting a parameter responsive to a physiological sensor and inputting a quality indicator related to data confidence for the parameter. A control signal is output from the combination of the parameter and the quality indicator. The control signal is adapted to affect the operation of a medical-related device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a general block diagram of a physiological parameter system having alarm, diagnostic and control outputs;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a physiological parameter system combining pulse oximetry and capnography and providing alarm outputs;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a saturation limit alarm enhanced by ETCO₂ measurements;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a CO₂ waveform alarm enhanced by SPO₂ measurements;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a physiological parameter system combining pulse oximetry and capnography and providing a diagnostic output; and

FIGS. 6-7 are block diagrams of a physiological parameter system utilizing pulse oximetry to control patient controlled analgesia (PCA).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 illustrates a physiological parameter system **100**, which may comprise an expert system, a neural-network or a logic circuit, for example; The physiological parameter system **100** has as inputs **101** one or more parameters from one or more physiological measurement devices, such as a pulse oximeter **110** and/or a capnometer **120**. Pulse oximeter parameters may include oxygen saturation (SpO₂), perfusion index (PI), pulse rate (PR), various signal quality and/or data confidence indicators (Qn) and trend data, to name a few. Capnography parameter inputs may include, for example, an exhaled carbon dioxide waveform, end tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂) and respiration rate (RR). Signal quality and data confidence indicators are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,684,090 cited above. The physiological parameter system **100** may also have parameter limits **105**, which may be user inputs, default conditions or otherwise predetermined thresholds within the system **100**.

The inputs **101** are processed in combination to generate one or more outputs **102** comprising alarms, diagnostics and controls. Alarms may be used to alert medical personnel to a deteriorating condition in a patient under their care. Diagnostics may be used to assist medical personnel in determining a patient condition. Controls may be used to affect the operation of a medical-related device. Other measurement parameters **130** that can be input to the monitor may include or relate to one or more of ECG, blood glucose, blood pressure (BP), temperature (T), HbCO and MetHb, to name a few.

FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment of a physiological parameter system **200** combining pulse oximetry parameter inputs **210** and capnography parameter inputs **220** so as to generate alarm outputs **202**. Parameter limits **205** may be user inputs, default conditions or otherwise predetermined alarm thresholds for these parameters **210**, **220**. The alarms **202** are grouped as pulse oximetry related **230**, capnography related **240** and a combination **250**. For example, a pulse oximetry alarm **230** may be related to percent oxygen saturation and trigger when oxygen saturation falls below a predetermined percentage limit. A capnography alarm **240** may be related to ETCO₂ and trigger when ETCO₂ falls below or rises above a predetermined mm Hg pressure limit. A combination alarm **250** may indicate a particular medical condition related to both pulse oximetry and capnography or may indicate a malfunction in either instrument.

FIG. 3 illustrates a SpO₂ alarm embodiment **300** that is responsive to ETCO₂. In particular, a SpO₂ alarm **305** may be triggered sooner and may indicate a high priority if ETCO₂ **303** is falling. That is, if ETCO₂ **303** is trending down above a certain rate, the SpO₂ alarm **305** is triggered at a higher percentage oxygen saturation threshold and alerts a caregiver to the possibility of a serious condition, e.g. a pulmonary embolism.

As shown in FIG. 3, a slope detector **310** determines the slope **312** of the ETCO₂ input **303**. A slope comparator **320** compares this slope **312** to a predetermined slope limit **304**. If the downward trend of ETCO₂ **303** is great enough, a delta value **303** is added **340** to the SpO₂ lower limit **302** to generate a variable threshold **342**. A threshold comparator **350** compares this variable threshold **342** to the SpO₂ input **301** to generate a trigger **352** for the SpO₂ alarm **305**. The alarm volume, modulation or tone may be altered to indicate priority, based upon the slope comparator output **322**.

FIG. 4 illustrates a CO₂ alarm embodiment **400** that is responsive to SpO₂. In particular, morphology of the input CO₂ waveform **401** is utilized to trigger an alarm **405**, and that

alarm is also responsive to a falling SpO₂ **402**. That is, if a pattern in the expired CO₂ waveform is detected and SpO₂ is trending down above a certain rate, then an alarm is triggered. For example, an increasing slope of the CO₂ plateau in combination with a downward trend of SpO₂ may trigger an alarm and alert a caregiver to the possibility of an airway obstruction.

As shown in FIG. 4, a pattern extractor **410** identifies salient features in the CO₂ waveform and generates a corresponding feature output **412**. A pattern memory **420** stores one or more sets of predetermined waveform features to detect in the CO₂ input **401**. The pattern memory **420** is accessed to provide a feature template **422**. A feature comparator **430** compares the feature output **412** with the feature template **422** and generates a match output **432** indicating that a specific shape or pattern has been detected in the CO₂ waveform **401**. In addition, a slope detector **440** determines the slope **442** of the SpO₂ input **402**. A slope comparator **450** compares this slope **442** to a predetermined slope limit **404**. If the downward trend of SpO₂ **402** is great enough, a slope exceeded output **452** is generated. If both the match output **432** and the slope exceeded output **452** are each asserted or "true," then a logical AND **460** generates a trigger output **462** to the alarm **470**, which generates an alarm output **405**.

FIG. 5 illustrates a combination embodiment **500** having a diagnostic output **505** responsive to both SpO₂ **501** and ETCO₂ **503** inputs. A SpO₂ slope detector **510** determines the slope **512** of the SpO₂ input **501** and can be made responsive to a negative slope, a positive slope or a slope absolute value. A first comparator **520** compares this slope **512** to a predetermined SpO₂ slope limit **502**. If the trend of SpO₂ **501** is great enough, a SpO₂ slope exceeded output **522** is asserted. Likewise, an ETCO₂ slope detector **530** determines the slope **532** of the ETCO₂ input **503**. A second comparator **540** compares this slope **532** to a predetermined ETCO₂ slope limit **504**. If the downward trend of ETCO₂ **503** is great enough, an ETCO₂ slope exceeded output **542** is asserted. If both slope exceeded outputs **522**, **542** are asserted or "true," a diagnostic output **505** is asserted.

In one embodiment, the slope detectors **510**, **530** are responsive to a negative trend in the SpO₂ **501** and ETCO₂ **503** inputs, respectively. Accordingly, the diagnostic output **505** indicates a potential embolism or cardiac arrest. In another embodiment, the SpO₂ slope detector **510** is responsive to negative trends in the SpO₂ **501** input, and the ETCO₂ slope detector **530** is responsive to a positive trend in the ETCO₂ **503** input. Accordingly, the diagnostic output **505** indicates a potential airway obstruction. The diagnostic output **505** can trigger an alarm, initiate a display, or signal a nursing station, to name a few.

FIGS. 6A-B illustrate a physiological parameter system **600** utilizing pulse oximetry to control patient controlled analgesia (PCA). In particular embodiments, a control output **608** is responsive to pulse oximetry parameters **601** only if signal quality **603** is above a predetermined threshold **604**. In FIG. 6A, the control output **608** can be used to lock-out patient controlled analgesia (PCA) if pulse oximetry parameter limits have been exceeded. If signal quality is so low that those parameters are unreliable, however, PCA is advantageously allowed. That is, the pulse oximeter parameters are not allowed to lock-out PCA if those parameters are unreliable. By contrast, in FIG. 6B, the control output **608** can be used to advantageously lock-out or disable patient controlled analgesia (PCA) if pulse oximetry parameter limits have been exceeded or if signal quality is so low that those parameters are unreliable.

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As shown in FIG. 6A, pulse oximetry parameters 601 and corresponding limits 602 for those parameters are one set of inputs and a signal quality measure 603 and a corresponding lower limit 604 for signal quality are another set of inputs. The parameters 601 and corresponding limits 602 generate a combined output 702 that is asserted if any of the pulse oximetry parameter limits are exceeded. A comparator 610 compares the signal quality 603 input with a lower limit 604 generating a quality output 612 that is asserted if the signal quality 603 drops below that limit 604. An AND logic 620 generates a reset 622 if the combined output 702 is asserted and the quality output 612 is not asserted. The reset 622 resets the timer 630 to zero. A comparator 640 compares the timer output 632 to a predetermined time limit 606 and generates a trigger 642 if the time limit is exceeded. The trigger 642 causes the control 650 to generate the control output 608, enabling a patient controlled analgesia (PCA), for example. In this manner, the PCA is enabled if all monitored parameters are within set limits and signal quality is above its lower limit for a predetermined period of time.

As shown in FIG. 6B, the combined output 702, quality output 612, reset 622, timer 630, comparator 640 and control 650 are generated as described with respect to FIG. 6A, above. An OR logic 621 generates a reset 622 if either the combined output 702 or the quality output 612 is asserted. In this manner, the PCA is disabled for a predetermined period of time if any of the monitored parameters are outside of set limits or the signal quality is below its lower limit.

FIG. 7 illustrates combined limits 700 having SpO₂ parameters 601 and corresponding thresholds 602 as inputs and providing a combination output 702. In particular, if any parameter 601 exceeds its corresponding limit 602, the output of the corresponding comparator 710, 720, 740 is asserted. An OR logic 750 is responsive to any asserted output 712, 722, 742 to assert the combined output 702. For example, the combined output 702 may be asserted if SpO₂ 701 falls below a lower limit 709, pulse rate (PR) 703 rises above an upper limit 704 or PR 703 falls below a lower limit 706.

A physiological parameter system has been disclosed in detail in connection with various embodiments. These embodiments are disclosed by way of examples only and are not to limit the scope of the claims that follow. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate many variations and modifications. For example, the control output 608 (FIGS. 6B) can be used to control (titrate) delivered, inspired oxygen levels to patients based upon pulse oximetry parameters, unless signal quality is so low that those parameters are unreliable. One of ordinary skill in the art will also recognize that the control output 608 (FIGS. 6B) can be used to control patient delivery of any of various pharmacological agents and/or medical gases.

What is claimed is:

1. A physiological parameter system comprising:

- a first parameter input responsive to a first physiological sensor;
- a second parameter input responsive to a second physiological sensor;
- a plurality of predetermined limits for said parameters;
- a processor adapted to combine said parameters and said limits so as to generate an alarm output;
- a variable threshold responsive to said second parameter, said alarm output responsive to said first parameter and said variable threshold; and
- a predetermined limit related to said second parameter, wherein said alarm output is triggered below said variable threshold, and

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wherein said variable threshold is raised in response to said second parameter and said predetermined limit.

2. The physiological parameter system according to claim 1 wherein:

- said first parameter is SpO₂,
- said second parameter is ETCO₂, and
- said variable threshold is a lower limit for SpO₂ that is raised in response to a downward trend in ETCO₂ at a rate greater than said predetermined limit.

3. A physiological parameter system comprising:

- a first parameter input responsive to a first physiological sensor;
 - a second parameter input responsive to a second physiological sensor;
 - a plurality of predetermined limits for said parameters; and
 - a processor adapted to combine said parameters and said limits so as to generate an alarm output;
 - a pattern detector having a detection output responsive to said first parameter,
 - said alarm output responsive to said detection output;
 - a slope detector output responsive to said second parameter; and
 - a predetermined slope limit responsive to said slope detector output,
- wherein said alarm output is triggered only if said slope detector output exceeds said slope limit.

4. The physiological parameter system according to claim 3 wherein:

- said first parameter is ETCO₂,
- said second parameter is SpO₂, and
- said alarm output is responsive to ETCO₂ morphology only when there is a sufficient downward trend in SpO₂.

5. A physiological parameter system comprising:

- a parameter input responsive to a physiological sensor;
- a quality indicator in input relating to confidence in said parameter input;
- a plurality of predetermined limits for said parameter input and said quality indicator input; and
- a processor adapted to combine said inputs and said limits so as to generate a control output, wherein said control output disables patient controlled analgesia when confidence in said parameter input is low.

6. The physiological parameter system according to claim 5 wherein said control output prevents said parameter input from disabling patient controlled analgesia when said quality indicator indicates confidence is low.

7. A physiological parameter method comprising the steps of:

- inputting a parameter responsive to a physiological sensor;
- inputting a quality indicator related to data confidence for said parameter;
- outputting a control signal from the combination of said parameter and said quality indicator,
- wherein said control signal is adapted to affect the operation of a medical-related device, wherein said parameter and said quality indicator are derived from a pulse oximetry sensor, and wherein said outputting step comprises configuring said control signal to conditionally disable said medical-related device, and
- regulating said control signal in response to said quality indicator.

8. The physiological parameter method according to claim 7 wherein said regulating substep comprises the substep of disabling a shut-off signal when confidence in said parameter is low.

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9. The physiological parameter method according to claim 8 wherein said regulating substep comprises the substep of enabling a shut-off signal when confidence in said parameter is high.

10. An override of a patient selection input to a patient 5 controlled medical device, the override comprising:

a first input configured to receive a parameter signal indicative of a physiological parameter of a patient being monitored;

a second input configured to receive a confidence signal 10 indicative of a confidence that the parameter signal actually indicates the physiological parameter;

an output configured to transmit an output signal formatted to prevent a patient selection in a patient controlled medical device; and

a processor in communication with said first and second 15 input and said output and configured to process said parameter signal and said confidence signal to output said output signal.

11. The override of claim 10, wherein said patient controlled medical device comprises a patient controlled analgesia device.

12. The override of claim 10, wherein the parameter signal is indicative of a blood oxygen saturation of said patient.

13. An override of a patient selection input to a patient 25 controlled medical device, the override comprising:

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a first input configured to receive a first parameter signal indicative of a first physiological parameter of a patient being monitored;

a second input configured to receive a second parameter signal indicative of a second physiological parameter of said patient, said first and second parameters being different from one another;

an output configured to transmit an output signal formatted to prevent a patient selection in a patient controlled medical device; and

a processor in communication with said first and second input and said output and configured to process said first and second parameter signals, and based at least upon predetermined limit values for said first and second parameter signals, to output said output signal, wherein at least some of said predetermined limit values comprise variable limits dependent upon at least one of said first and second parameters.

14. The override of claim 13, wherein said first parameter signal is indicative of SpO₂, said second parameter signal is indicative of ETCO₂.

15. The override of claim 14, wherein said variable limits comprise a higher percent SpO₂ limit when ETCO₂ is trending downward at a rate greater than a predetermined limit.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,415,297 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/075389
DATED : August 19, 2008
INVENTOR(S) : Ammar Al-Ai et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

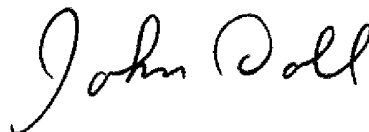
At column 3, line 6, delete “example,” and insert -- example. --, therefor.

At column 4, line 33, delete “SPO₂” and insert -- SpO₂ --, therefor.

At column 6, line 36, in Claim 5, after “indicator” delete “in”.

Signed and Sealed this

Fourteenth Day of April, 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Doll". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

JOHN DOLL
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	生理参数系统		
公开(公告)号	US7415297	公开(公告)日	2008-08-19
申请号	US11/075389	申请日	2005-03-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	AL ALI AMMAR 格雷比尔JOHN Kiani曾MASSIê 彼得森MICHAEL		
申请(专利权)人(译)	AL-ALI AMMAR 格雷比尔JOHN Kiani曾MASSI E. 彼得森MICHAEL		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	AL ALI AMMAR GRAYBEAL JOHN KIANI MASSI E PETTERSON MICHAEL		
发明人	AL-ALI, AMMAR GRAYBEAL, JOHN KIANI, MASSI E. PETTERSON, MICHAEL		
IPC分类号	A61B5/1455 A61B5/00 A61B5/083 A61M5/14 A61M5/172		
CPC分类号	A61B5/14551 A61B5/746 A61B5/7221 A61B5/7275 A61B5/0836 A61B2560/0276		
优先权	60/551165 2004-03-08 US 60/600640 2004-08-11 US		
其他公开文献	US20050203352A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

生理参数系统具有响应于一个或多个生理传感器的一个或多个参数输入。生理参数系统还可以具有与参数输入的置信度相关的质量指标。处理器适于组合参数输入，质量指示器和参数输入和质量指示器的预定限制，以便产生警报输出或控制输出或两者。

