



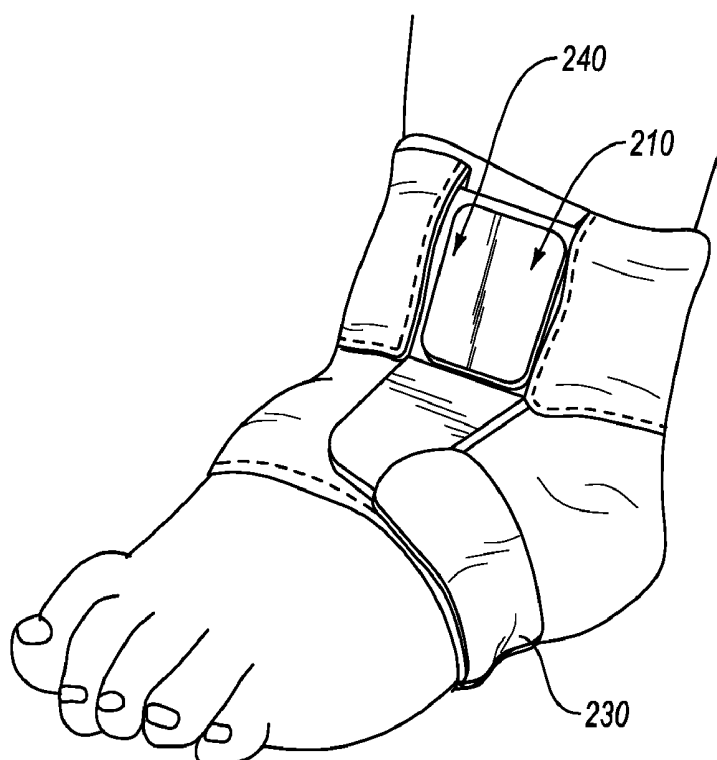
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Workman et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2020/0060590 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 27, 2020**(54) **WIRELESS INFANT HEALTH MONITOR**(71) Applicant: **OWLET BABY CARE, INC.**, Lehi,
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continuation of application No. 14/001,503, filed on
Aug. 24, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,693,730, filed as
application No. PCT/US2013/056511 on Aug. 23,
2013.(60) Provisional application No. 61/796,642, filed on Nov.
16, 2012, provisional application No. 61/722,795,
filed on Nov. 6, 2012, provisional application No.
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(57)

ABSTRACT

A system for wirelessly monitoring the health of an infant comprising a sensing module removably disposed within a wearable article. At least a portion of the sensing module can be in contact with an infant's foot. The sensing module can include a processing unit configured to receive and process health readings received by the sensing module. A wireless transmitter can also be in communication with the processing unit. The wireless transmitter can be configured to transmit the processed health readings to a receiving station. The receiving station can indicate an alarm if the processed health readings indicate a health trend that falls outside of a particular threshold.



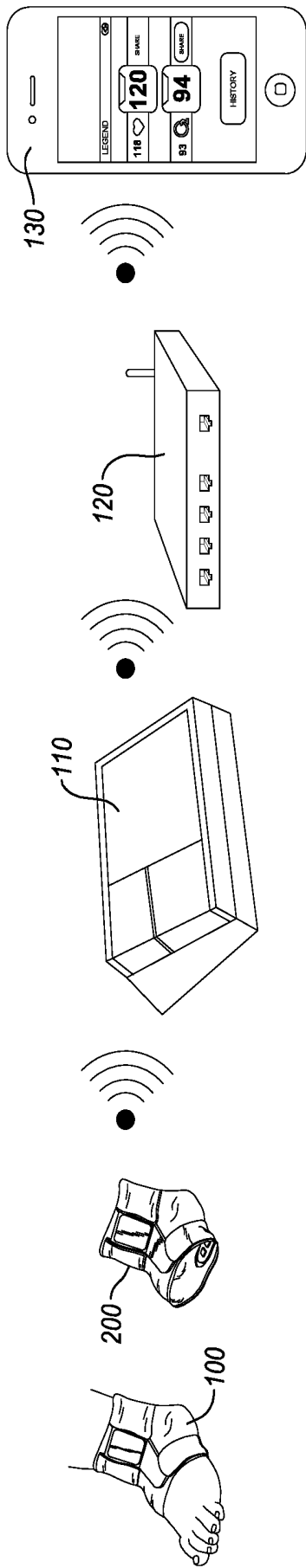


FIG. 1

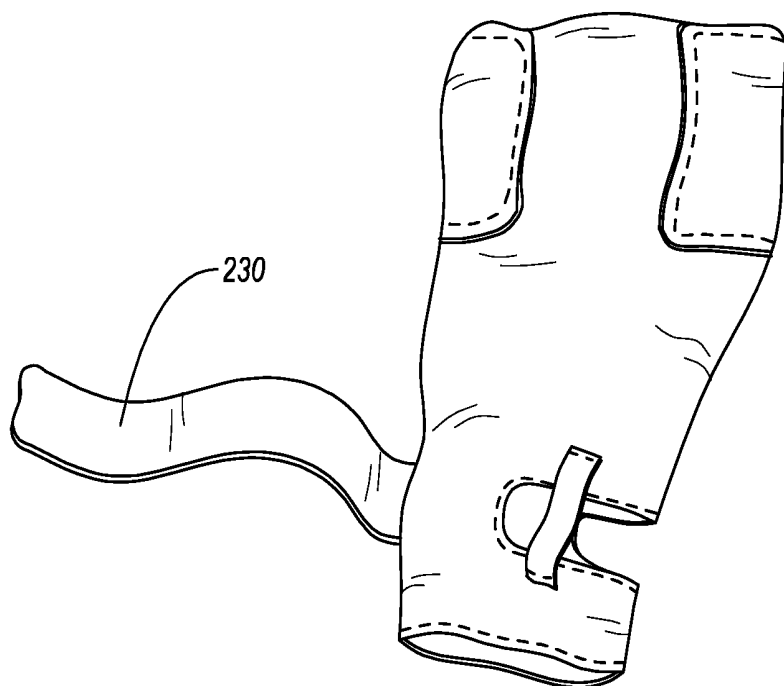


FIG. 2A

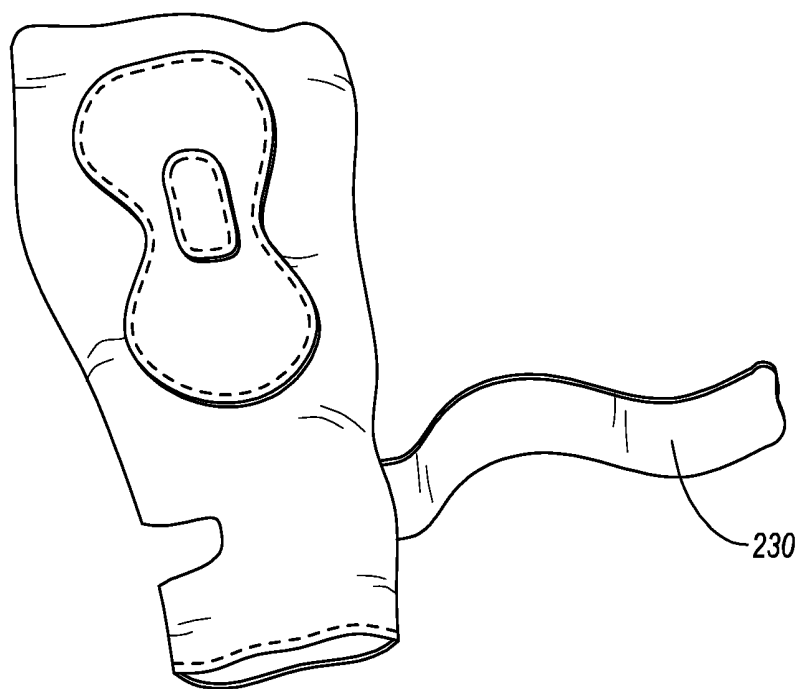


FIG. 2B

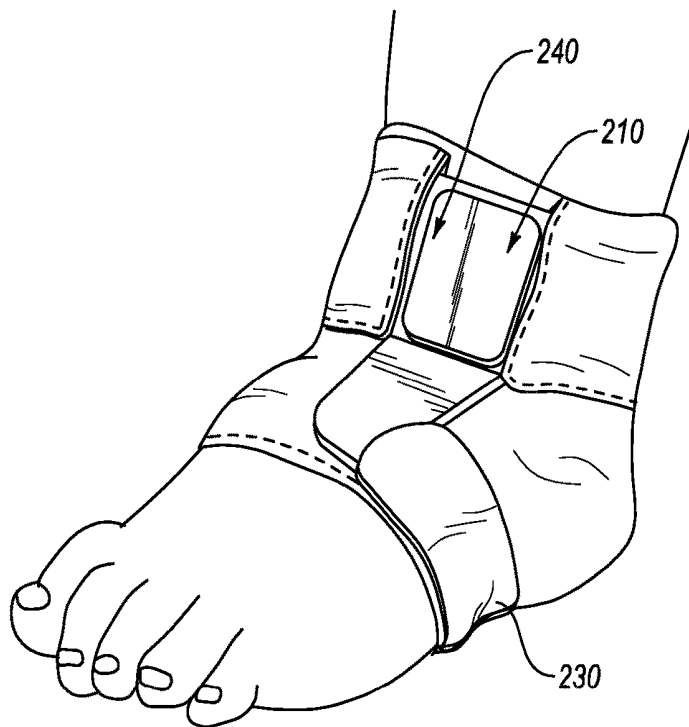


FIG. 2C

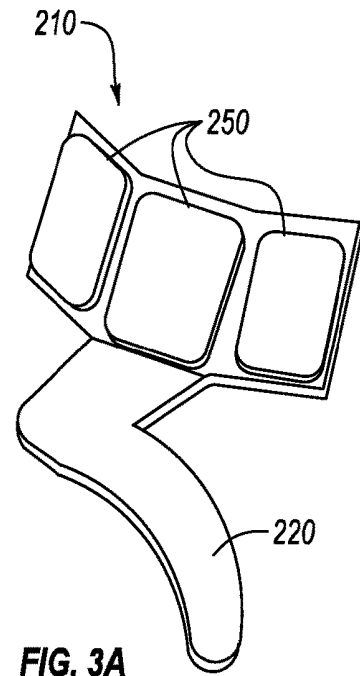


FIG. 3A

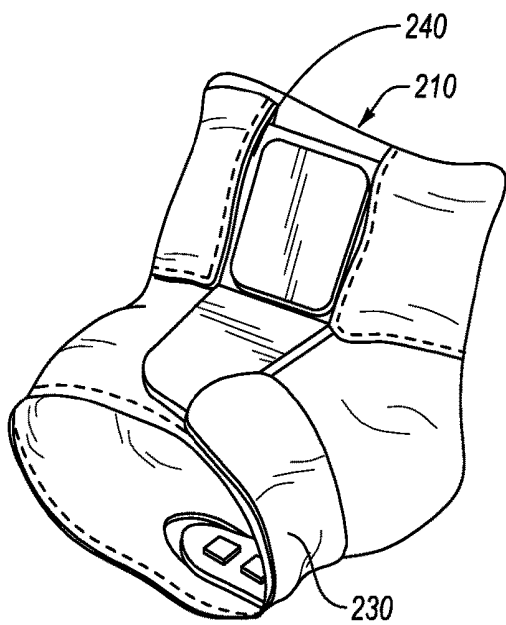


FIG. 2D

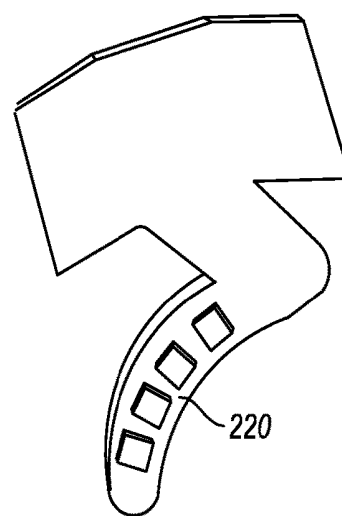


FIG. 3B

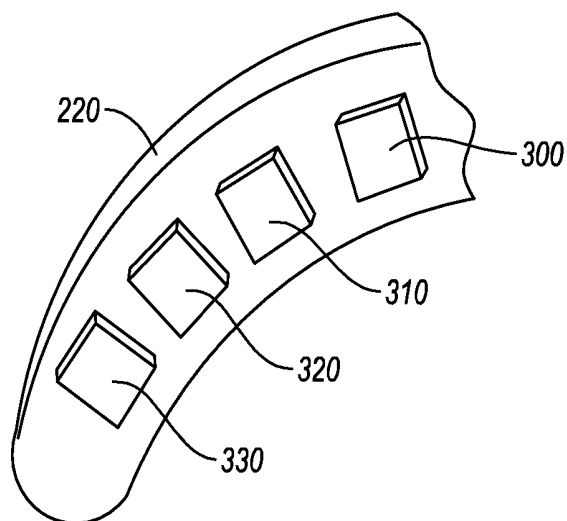


FIG. 3C

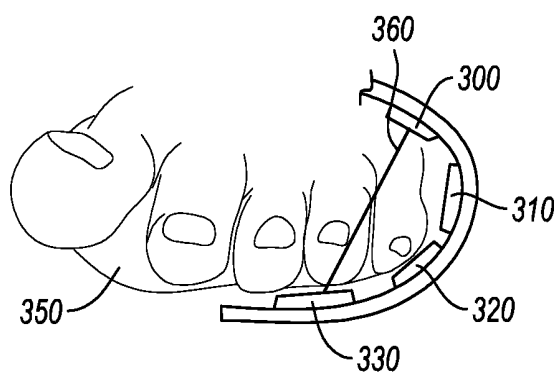


FIG. 3D

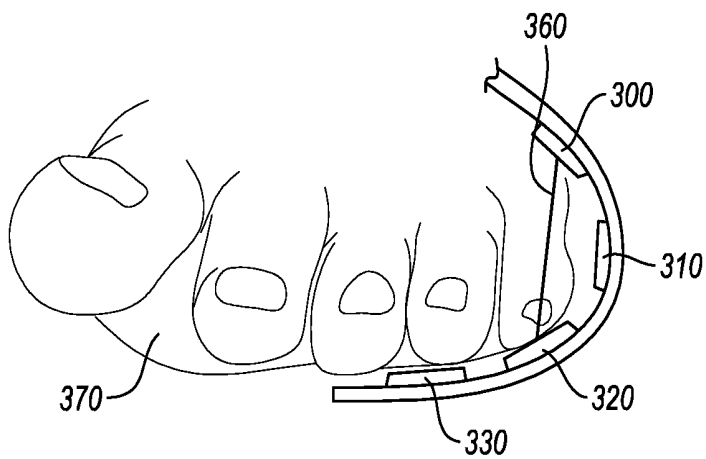


FIG. 3E

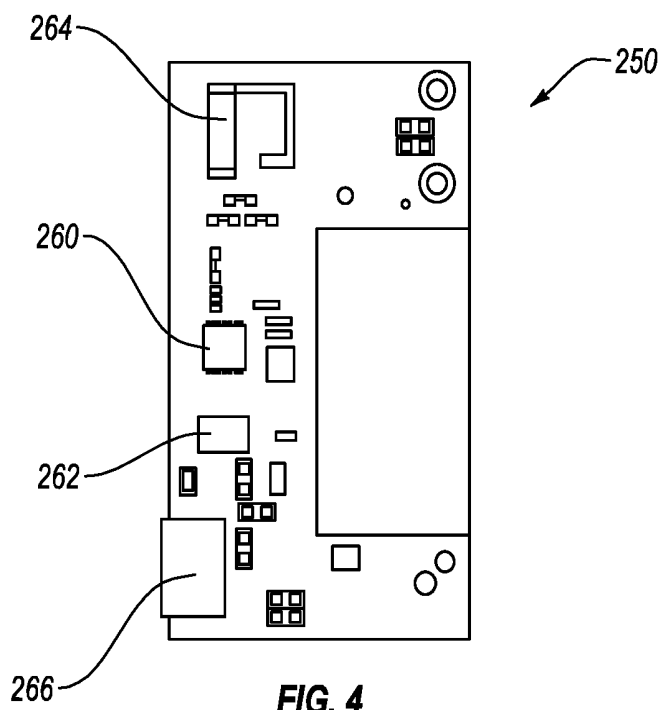


FIG. 4

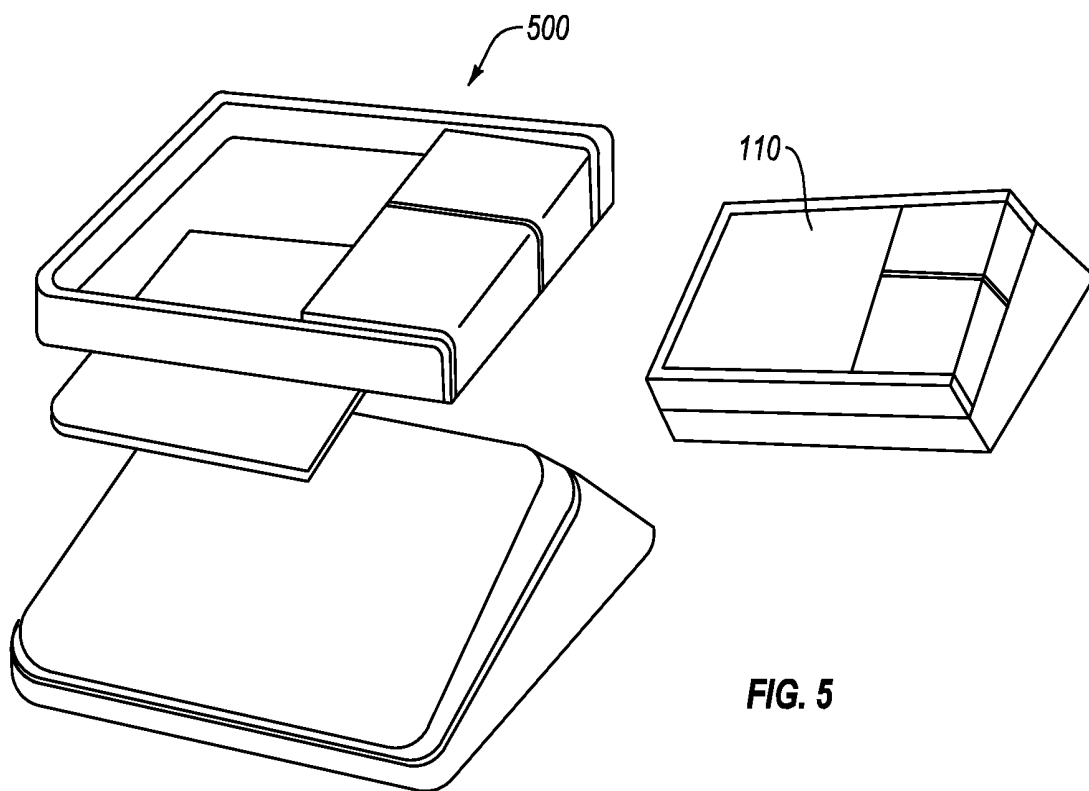


FIG. 5

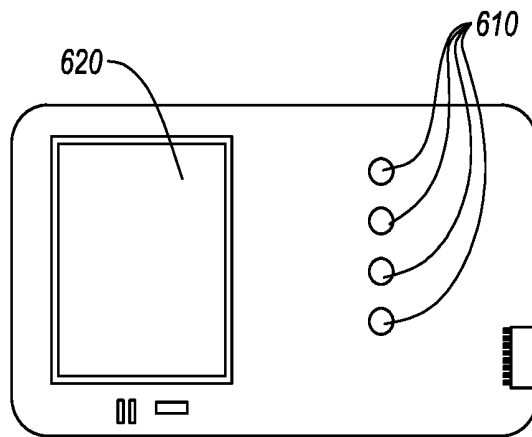


FIG. 6

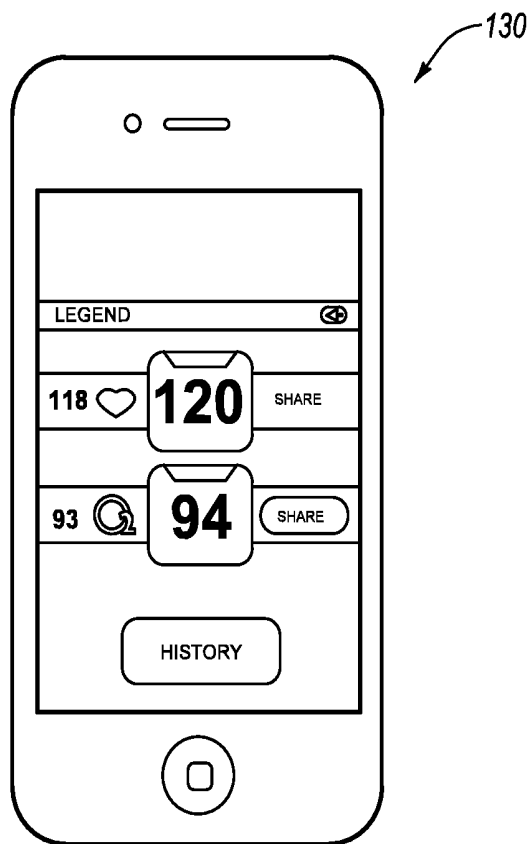


FIG. 7

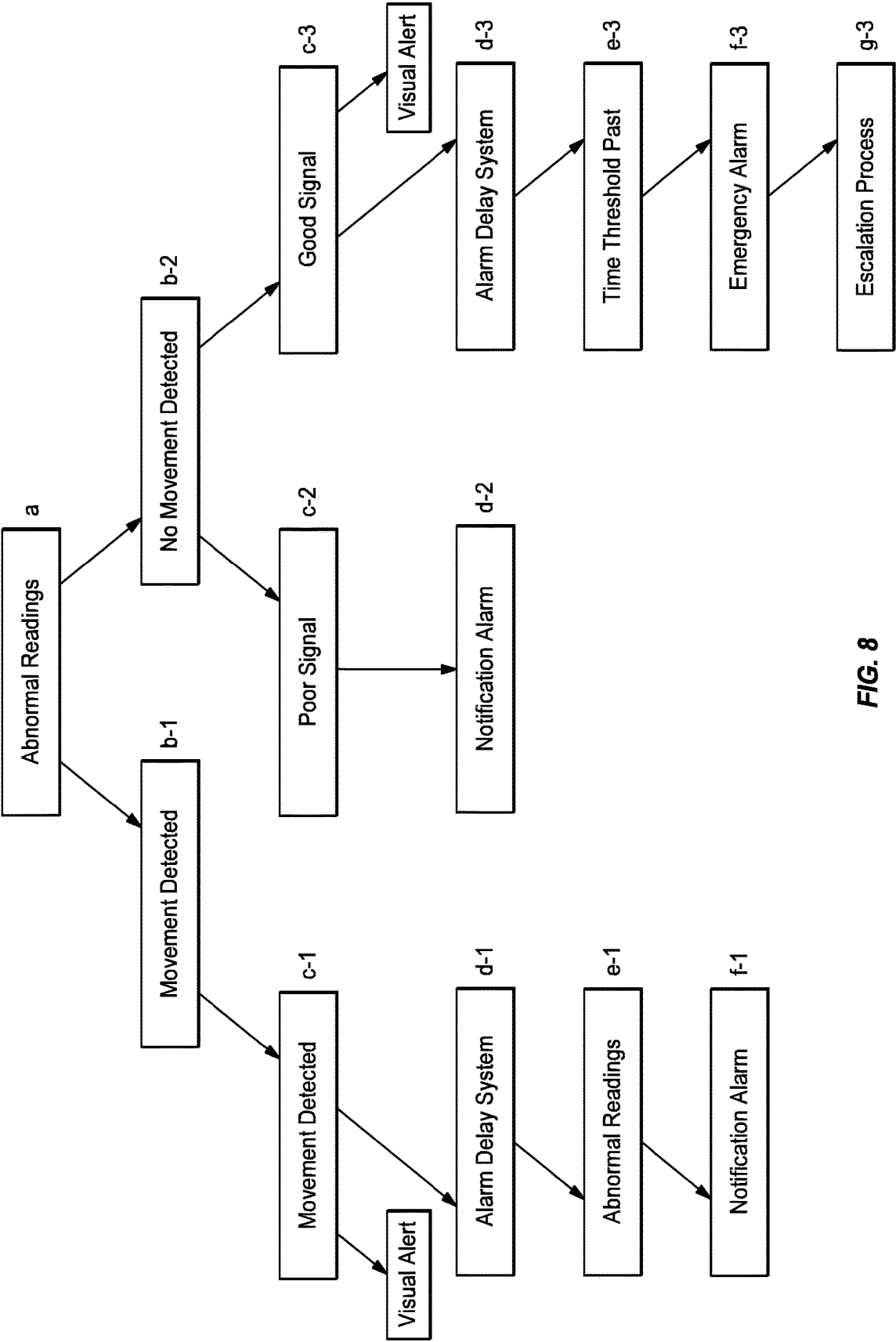


FIG. 8

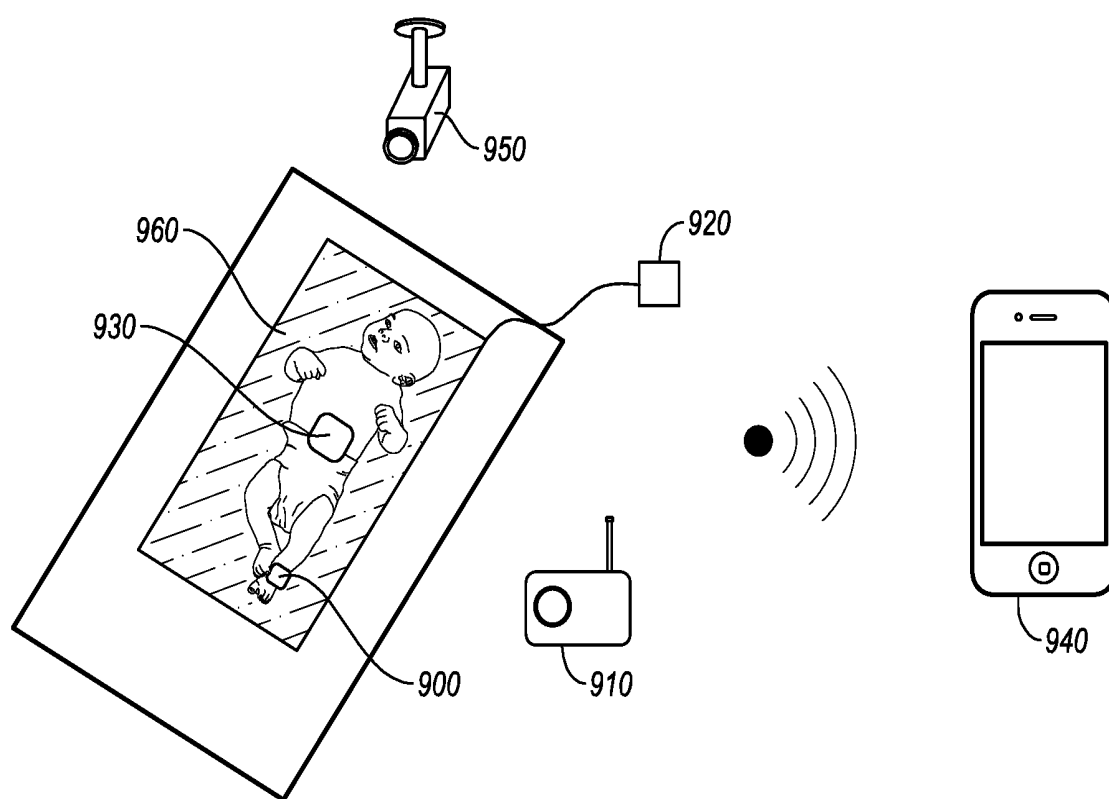


FIG. 9

WIRELESS INFANT HEALTH MONITOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/594,240 entitled “WIRELESS INFANT HEALTH MONITOR” filed on May 12, 2017, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/001,503 entitled “WIRELESS INFANT HEALTH MONITOR” filed on Aug. 24, 2013, which is a 371 Nationalization of PCT/US2013/056511 filed on Aug. 23, 2013, which claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/798,642 entitled “Wireless Infant Health Monitor”, filed on Mar. 15, 2013, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/722,795 entitled “Owlet Baby Monitor”, filed on Nov. 6, 2012, and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/693,267 entitled “SmartOx”, filed on Aug. 25, 2012. The entire contents of each of the aforementioned applications are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates generally to infant monitoring equipment.

2. Background and Relevant Art

[0003] Every year thousands of babies die from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (“SIDS”). Because the specific causes of SIDS may be difficult to determine, many parents exert tremendous effort and worry checking on the health of their baby. To aid parents in this effort, various products for monitoring a baby’s health, particularly while the baby is sleeping, exist.

[0004] For example, many parents use an intercom system that allows them to listen to their baby. In particular, a parent may be alerted to an issue if a long period time of passes without them hearing any noise over the intercom. One will understand, however, that this may not provide a parent with enough notice to intervene before a health issue becomes serious or fatal to the baby.

[0005] Accordingly, there are a number of problems in the art that can be addressed.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Implementations of the present invention overcome one or more of the foregoing or other problems in the art with systems, methods, and apparatus that wirelessly monitor the health of a baby. In particular, at least one implementation of the present invention monitors a child’s blood oxygen level and indicates an alert when an abnormal trend is identified.

[0007] Implementations of the present invention include a system for wirelessly monitoring the health of an infant. The system can comprise a sensing module removably disposed within a wearable article. At least a portion of the sensing module can be in contact with an infant’s foot. The sensing module can include a processing unit configured to receive and process health readings received by the sensing module. A wireless transmitter can also be in communication with the processing unit. The wireless transmitter can be configured to transmit the processed health readings to a receiving station. The receiving station can indicate an alarm if the

processed health readings indicate a health trend that falls outside of a particular threshold.

[0008] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by the practice of the invention. The features and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instruments and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims. These and other features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] In order to describe the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and features of the invention can be obtained, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof, which are illustrated, in the appended drawings. It should be noted that the figures are not drawn to scale, and that elements of similar structure or function are generally represented by like reference numerals for illustrative purposes throughout the figures. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

[0010] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a system for monitoring the health of an infant in accordance with an implementation of the present invention;

[0011] FIG. 2A illustrates a wearable article in accordance with an implementation of the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 2B illustrates another view of the wearable article of FIG. 2A;

[0013] FIG. 2C illustrates the wearable article of FIG. 2A disposed on an infant’s foot;

[0014] FIG. 2D illustrates yet another view of the wearable article of FIG. 2A;

[0015] FIG. 3A illustrates a sensor module in accordance with an implementation of the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 3B illustrates another view of the sensor module of FIG. 3A;

[0017] FIG. 3C illustrates an implementation of a pulse oximeter of the present invention;

[0018] FIG. 3D illustrates another implementation of a pulse oximeter of the present invention;

[0019] FIG. 3E illustrates another implementation of a pulse oximeter of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 4 depicts an implementation of a sensing module circuit board of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 5 illustrates an implementation of a receiving station and an implementation of an accompanying receiving station cover;

[0022] FIG. 6 depicts a circuit board and display associated with an implementation of a receiving station;

[0023] FIG. 7 depicts a smart phone displaying an interface that is associated with the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 8 depicts a logical tree associated with an implementation of the present invention; and

[0025] FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic diagram of another implementation of a system for monitoring the health of an infant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0026] Implementations of the present invention extend to systems, methods, and apparatus that wirelessly monitor the health of a baby. In particular, at least one implementation of the present invention monitors a child's blood oxygen level and indicates an alert when an abnormal trend is identified.

[0027] For example, FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a system for monitoring the health of an infant in accordance with an implementation of the present invention. In particular, FIG. 1 depicts a sensing module disposed within a sock (shown by element 100) that is in communication with a receiving station 110. The receiving station 110 in turn can be in communication with an internet gateway 120 (e.g., a cable modem, a router, a DSL modem, an Ethernet port, etc.). The internet gateway 120 is shown communicating with a computerized device—in this implementation a smart phone 130. The smart phone 130 can display data that was originally gathered by the sensing unit (shown in element 100).

[0028] In at least one implementation, the sensing module 100 comprises a pulse oximeter 220 (shown in FIG. 3B) in communication with a processing unit 250 (shown in FIG. 4). The pulse oximeter 220 can be positioned such that a sensing portion of the pulse oximeter 220 is in sufficient contact with an infant's foot as to receive a pulse oximetry reading. The pulse oximeter 220 can then provide raw pulse oximetry data to the processing unit 250.

[0029] FIG. 1 depicts the sensing module disposed within a wearable article, in particular, a sock 200. In at least one implementation, the sock 200 consists of a "foot-wrap" or "sock" that wraps around the infant's foot and/or ankle. The sock 200 can include the necessary electronics to generate a pulse oximeter reading, for example from the infant's foot/ankle. The raw electrical signals can then be processed by the processing unit 250 on the sock to generate a heart rate value and an SpO₂ or Oxygen value as well as other related data.

[0030] Once the processing unit 250 receives the raw pulse oximetry data, in at least one implementation, the processing unit 250 processes the raw data. In particular, the processing unit 250 can reformat the data from a raw form to a compressed form. The processing unit 250 can then provide the compressed data to the wireless transmitter 260 (shown in FIG. 4) that is also located within the sock.

[0031] The wireless transmitter 260 and the processing unit 250 can be located on a common circuit board. In some cases, processing the data at the processing unit before transmitting the data with the wireless transmitter 260 can result in significant battery savings, as compared to transmitting the raw data. Additionally, processing the data with the processing unit 250 before transmitting the data can improve the data integrity and lower the error rate associated with the data.

[0032] Once the data has been processed and transmitted, a receiving station 110 can receive and further analyze the data. In particular, the receiving station 110 can process the data to identify negative health trends within the pulse oximetry data. For example, the receiving station 110 can identify that the reported oxygen level of the infant is below

a particular threshold. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the receiving station 110 can also identify if the sensing module 210 is running low on battery, if the transmitted signal strength is low, or other functions that relate to the operation of the present invention.

[0033] If the receiving station 110 detects a potential negative trend in the pulse oximetry data or if the receiving station 110 detects a problem within the system (e.g., low battery, poor signal strength, etc.) the receiving station 110 can provide an indication of the problem. For example, in at least one implementation, the receiving station 110 can sound an alarm, display a notification on a visual indicator located on the receiving station 110, or otherwise send a message.

[0034] Further, in at least one implementation, the receiving station 110 can display the interpretations of the various data that it is receiving. For example, the receiving station 110 can show a graph tracking the oxygen level of an infant over time. Similarly, the receiving station 110 can display information relating to the heart rate of the infant. Additionally, the receiving station 110 can display historical information relating to the received data. For example, the receiving station 110 can display an average oxygen level for the past hour. In general, the receiving station 110 can utilize the received information to display a variety of useful data that would fall within the present invention.

[0035] In at least one implementation, after the receiving station 110 has received and further analyzed the data, the receiving station 110 can transmit the data to an internet gateway 120, such as a wireless router. For example, the receiving station 110 can transmit to an internet gateway 120 over a Wi-Fi bridge. Once the data has been received by the internet gateway 120, the data can be transmitted over the internet to a remote computing device 130 or web portal. In at least one implementation, the remote computing device 130 can be located within the same local network as the internet gateway 120 such that the data is only transmitted locally and is not transmitted over the internet. Similarly, in at least one implementation, the wireless transmitter 260 and the processing unit 250 can transmit information directly to the remote computing device 130 (e.g., a smart phone).

[0036] In particular, in at least one implementation, the data can be transmitted to a smart phone 130. In the case that a negative trend is identified, the smart phone can sound an alert. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the remote computing device 130 can access a historical record of health recordings. For example, a parent of an infant can access a historical record of the infant's oxygen level and provide the record to the infant's doctor. The accessed historical record can be stored by the remote computing device, the receiving station, or some other web based storage cache.

[0037] Similarly, the internet gateway 120 can transmit the data to a web portal. For example, the data can be transmitted to an associated webpage that is password protected. A user of the present invention can then access the data through the associated webpage.

[0038] One will understand, that the embodiments described above are only exemplary and that a system of the present invention can comprise a fewer number or a greater number of components. For example, in at least one implementation, the present invention may only include the sock 200 and sensing module 210 and the receiving station 110.

In this implementation, the receiving station **110** could alert a user to any information of interest, including negative health trends.

[0039] Similarly, in another implementation, the present invention can comprise only the sock **200** and sensing module **210** and an internet gateway **120**. In this implementation, the sock **200** and sensing module **210** can communicate to the internet gateway **120** through a wireless protocol. The internet gateway **120** can then transmit information to a remote computing device **130** of interest.

[0040] Additionally, in at least one implementation, the present invention can comprise only the sock **200** and sensing module **210**. For example, in this implementation, the sensing module **210** can comprise an alarm, such that when a negative health trend is detected, the sensing module **210** alerts a parent. Further, as mentioned above, the present invention can comprise only the sock **200** and sensing module **210** and a remote computing device **130**.

[0041] FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate a wearable article (e.g., a sock **200**) and sensing module **210** that is configured to be disposed within the wearable article. In particular, FIGS. 2A-2C depict an implementation of the present invention that comprises a sock **200** that is adapted to contain the sensing module **210**. In at least one implementation, the sock **200** can comprise a unique double-layer strapping mechanism and stretchable material that wraps around the infant's foot, creating a tight wrap, which will keep ambient light from interfering with signals generated by LEDs contained within the pulse oximeter sensor **220**. For example, in at least one implementation, the pulse oximeter sensor **220** is under the outer strap **230** and against the skin.

[0042] In at least one implementation, the sock **200** is configured for the sensing module **210** to be removed from the sock **200**. For example, FIGS. 2C and 2D show the sensing module **210** disposed within a pocket **240** within the sock **200**. One will understand that the ability to remove the sensing module **210** from the sock **200** provides several benefits. For example, a sock **200** can easily be laundered by simply removing the sensing module **210** and washing the sock. Additionally, the same sensing module **210** can be used in socks **200** of different size, by simply removing the sensing module **210** from a sock **200** of a first size and inserting it into a sock **200** of a second size.

[0043] Additionally, in at least one implementation the sensing module **210** can be housed in a water-resistant material. In particular, the housing can be comprised of silicone or plastic. The housing may include a re-sealable opening for access to an external cable for charging and serial communication. In another implementation, the electronics can be charged via an induction charging set-up.

[0044] FIGS. 2C and 2D illustrate an implementation of the wearable article from FIGS. 2A and 2B being disposed upon an infant's foot. In particular, FIG. 2C depicts the sensing module **210** disposed within the sock **200** such that the sensing module **210** is primarily located around the ankle of an infant. Placing the sensing module **210** around the ankle of the infant may have the benefits of providing greater security to the sensing module **210**. For example, placing the sensing module **210** around the infant's ankle may make it more difficult for the infant to kick the sensing module **210** off. Additionally, placing the sensing module **210** around the infant's ankle may also provide more room for the sensing module **210** than if the module was placed around the child's foot. However, one will understand that in at least one

implementation, the sensing module **210** can be placed such that the module is not on the infant's ankle.

[0045] As depicted in FIG. 2C, the upper part of the sock can secure around the infant's ankle. The lower part of the sock can secure around the infant's foot. In at least one implementation, the straps on the sock can be secured by Velcro. Properly applying the straps of the present invention can create a strapping system that minimizes the infant's ability to kick the sock off.

[0046] In at least one implementation, the sock can also comprise a pouch **240** configured to receive the sensing module **210**. The pouch **240** can comprise a zipper that allows the pouch to securely open and close. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the pouch can comprise buttons, Velcro, snaps, or any other apparatus or useful combination of apparatuses to close the pouch.

[0047] The sensing module **210**, which is receivable into the pouch **240**, can comprise an outer layer of Velcro or other alignment feature. In particular, the Velcro or alignment feature can be attached to the pulse oximeter sensor **220** (shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B). This may allow the pulse oximeter sensor **220** to be securely fastened to outer strap **230**, such that the pulse oximeter sensor **220** is secure and in close contact with the skin of the infant's foot.

[0048] Additionally, in at least one implementation, the pulse oximeter sensor **220** can be encased within a silicone-housed strap that contains the emitting and receiving electronics of the pulse oximetry system. These sensors can include a combination of LED lights and photoreceptors. In some cases, multiple sensors can allow the pulse oximeter sensor **220** to continue to obtain strong pulse oximetry signals despite changes in foot size.

[0049] For example, a processing unit within the sensing module **210** may execute an algorithm that finds the best possible combination of LED emitters and photoreceptors, which allows for the best possible pulse oximetry readings. Additionally, the sensing module **210** can execute an algorithm that optimizes the power usage of the LED emitters and photoreceptors. For example, FIGS. 3C-3E depict a multi-sensor mechanism for optimum spO₂ and pulse readings.

[0050] In some situations, the optimal location and combination of LED emitters and photoreceptors can change—for example, as a baby's foot grows the location of the sensor on the baby's foot can change. To help improve the quality of a sensor reading, in addition to using various combinations of LED emitters and photoreceptors, the sock **200** can also include design features in the strap that allow it to flex and move relative to the electronics housing so that a user can place the strap at the optimum placing on the foot for the reading to occur.

[0051] The pulse oximeter sensor **220** that wraps around the infant's foot may be comprised of a flexible PC board with attached LED lights and photoreceptors (**300**, **310**, **320**, **330**). This flexible PC board can be housed in a silicone or other flexible polymer. This housing can include a transparent portion and an opaque portion. Additionally, the pulse oximeter sensor **220** can also include a thermometer to monitor skin temperature, which can affect pulse oximetry readings. The thermometer can also be used to monitor and detect additional health trends within an infant.

[0052] As mentioned above, the pulse oximeter sensor **220** can comprise a variety of different LED and photoreceptor combinations (**300**, **310**, **320**, **330**). As a non-limiting

example, the pulse oximeter sensor **220** can comprise one photoreceptor or photodiode and one set of LED's (each at a unique optical frequency), or one photoreceptor or photodiode and two sets of LED's, two photoreceptors or photodiodes and one set of LED's, or some other combination of multiple LED's and photoreceptors.

[0053] For example, FIG. 3C illustrates a depiction of an implementation of a pulse oximeter sensor **220**. In pulse oximetry, generally, two light sources having different wavelengths are passed through an individual. A photoreceptor measures the transmitted wavelengths using known methods and determines a blood oxygen level and a pulse. The depicted sensor **220** comprises a plurality of sensor units **300**, **310**, **320**, **330**. In at least one implementation, sensor units **300** and **310** can comprise photoreceptors and sensor units **320** and **330** can comprise LEDs. Specifically, sensor units **320** and **330** can comprise LED units capable of transmitting light at two different wavelengths, for example, red and infrared.

[0054] FIG. 3D illustrates a depiction of a cross section of a small foot **350** enclosed within the pulse oximeter sensor **220**. As depicted, sensor units **300**, **310**, **320**, and **330** are in contact with the surface of the foot at different points around the circumference of the foot. In at least one implementation of the present invention, the sensing module **210** can determine a combination of sensing units **300**, **310**, **320**, **330** that provides a readable signal at an efficient power level. For example, in FIG. 3D sensing unit **300** and sensing unit **330** may have the strongest communication path **360** with each other and thus may generate the strongest signal.

[0055] In contrast, FIG. 3E illustrates a depiction of a cross section of a larger foot **370**. In this case, because the foot is larger, the sensing units **300**, **310**, **320**, **330** do not have the same alignment as in FIG. 3C. In particular, sensing unit **300** and sensing unit **320** may have the strongest communication path **360**, such that the sensing module **210** uses these units **300**, **320** for gathering pulse oximetry data.

[0056] Additionally, in at least one implementation, the active LED can be varied to prevent too much heat from developing near the skin of an infant. In particular, it may be possible for an LED to get hot enough that long exposure to the LED causes discomfort or even injury. Thus, in at least one implementation, the active LED can be varied such that no single LED is on long enough to generate excessive heat.

[0057] While the above described implementations, relied upon two photoreceptors **300**, **310** and two LED units **320**, **330** the present invention can also be practiced with a variety of different sensor unit configurations. For example, in at least one implementation, more than four sensor units can be utilized to provide even greater granularity in sensor unit selection. Further, in at least one implementation, there can be more photoreceptors than LED units, or in contrast, more LED units than photoreceptors. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the sensing module **210** can determine that the strongest communication path **360** is not necessarily between LEDs that are opposing each other. In particular, in at least one implementation, the sensing module **210** can determine that adjacent LEDs form the strongest communication path **360**.

[0058] Additionally, in at least one implementation, multiple photoreceptors can be used to read from a single LED, or in contrast, a single photoreceptor can be used to read from multiple active LEDs. For example, the sensing module **210** can determine that activating three LEDs and

receiving at two photoreceptors provides the necessary communication strength for a good reading, while using power most efficiently. Similarly, the sensing module **210** can determine that using a single photoreceptor reading from two LEDs provides the best reading for the lowest amount of power usage. Accordingly, in at least one implementation, the sensing module **210** can determine the ideal LED and photoreceptor configuration by starting at a low (or lowest) power configuration (e.g., one photoreceptor reading one LED) and progressing to a high (or highest) power configuration (e.g., all photoreceptors reading all LEDs) to determine what configuration provides sufficient signal strength for the least amount of power. In at least one implementation, efficient power usage is defined to mean using a configuration of LEDs that consumes the least amount of power while still providing a readable signal. Additionally, in at least one implementation, a readable signal is defined to mean a signal that the processing unit is able to interpret into health data.

[0059] In addition, the above-described implementations are not limited to being practiced by the sensing module **210**. For example, in at least one implementation, the receiving station or a remote computing device can determine the strongest pathway **360** between two sensor units.

[0060] The ability to selectively identify the strongest communication pathway **360** between sensor units can improve the reliability of pulse oximetry data. In particular, if the pulse oximetry sensor **220** moves after being put on an infant's foot, a different strongest communication pathway **360** can be identified to maintain the data quality. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the ability to selectively identify a strongest communication pathway **360** can permit the pulse oximetry sensor **200** to be used on a wide range of foot sizes.

[0061] FIG. 4 depicts an implementation of a portion of a processing unit **250**. In particular, FIG. 4 depicts a processing unit **250** portion of a sensing module **210**. The processing unit **250** can comprise means for processing pulse oximetry data on-site. Specifically, the processing unit can include all necessary means for processing and filtering the raw pulse oximeter data and relaying that data to a receiving station or other types of wireless transceivers. For example, the processing unit can convert the raw data into a format that can be broadcast over a particular wireless connection (e.g., Bluetooth, RF 915, etc.). One will understand, however, that various transmission formats are known in the art and any number and combination of known transmission formats can be used and remain within the scope of the present invention.

[0062] Additionally, the processing unit **250** can receive a raw data signal from the pulse oximeter sensor **210** and filter out both the AC and DC component of the electrical signals sent from the photoreceptor. In at least one implementation, the processing unit can also filter out unwanted noise from movement and external sources. As the processing unit processes and filters the received raw data the processing unit can determine at least a blood oxygen level and a pulse.

[0063] In addition to the processing unit **250**, in at least one implementation, the sensing module **210** can include at least one power source, such as a battery, that can power the sensing module **210**. The battery can be removable and/or rechargeable. In at least one implementation, the sensing module **210** can also include a visual indicator that indicates when the battery is low on power and needs replacing.

[0064] The sensing module 210 can also include at least one accelerometer 262 that can detect movement that could possibly disrupt the pulse oximeter readings. For example, the normal movements of an infant may negatively impact the readings that are received by the pulse oximeter sensor. Detecting the movement can enable the processing unit 250 to compensate for the movement, or in some cases, recognize a potential false alarm. This can allow for tagging unusual readings that are caused by movement to distinguish them from unusual readings due to abnormal heart rates and other factors. For example, an infant's movements might shake the sensing module 210 loose causing the sensing module to report no pulse and low oxygen levels. However, instead of issuing an alarm, the accelerometer 262 can detect movement and notify the sensing module 210 that the no pulse and low oxygen levels are likely a false alarm.

[0065] Additionally, the accelerometer 262 can be used to determine a sleeping position of the infant. It is believed that infants are most at risk for SIDS when they sleep with their face down. Accordingly, the accelerometer 262 may be used to determine whether the infant's foot, and in turn body, is facing upwards or downwards. In determining the infant's position the sensing module 210 may allow readings from the accelerometer 262 to settle and persist for a particular amount of time to avoid false alarms. In at least one implementation, the infant's position can be used in determining when to sound an alarm and what alarm to sound. For example, an alarm may sound if an infant remains face down for a particular period of time. Similarly, the position of the infant may be used to determine whether to elevate an alarm, or to determine whether to signal a false alarm or an emergency alarm.

[0066] Additionally, a vibrator or alarm 264 can be disposed within the sensing module 210. The alarm or vibrator 264 can be used to alert a parent when a negative health trend is detected. Also, the vibrator or alarm 264 can be used to stimulate breathing within the baby when a negative trend is detected. In at least one implementation, the vibrator or alarm 264 on the sensing module 210 only activates if an alarm on the receiving station 110 is not available.

[0067] The sensing module 210 can also include at least one physical communications port 266. The at least one communications port 266 can be used for recharging the battery within the sensing module, communicating data to the sensing module, updating software within the sensing module, or some other known function. Additionally, in at least one implementation, the sensing module 210 can physically connect to the receiving station for recharging and communication purposes.

[0068] In at least one implementation, the sensing module 210 within the sock 200 can be activated by the receiving station 110 by means of "wake-on radio". Alternatively, the sensing module 210 can be activated by detecting the levels of light being received by the photo-diodes to turn on the LED's when the sock is properly oriented on an infant's foot.

[0069] FIG. 5 illustrates an implementation of a receiving station 110 and an implementation of an accompanying receiving station cover 500. FIG. 5 depicts a receiving station 110 comprising a plastic enclosure with an angled display for aesthetic appeal and functionality. The enclosure can be designed to fit comfortably on a nightstand or counter. An angled display may make it easy to see such that

with a quick glance a parent can see the oxygen and heart rate values and/or other important notifications.

[0070] FIG. 6 depicts another figure of an implementation of a receiving station 110. The buttons 610 on the enclosure of the receiving station may be of the type shown in the drawing and the picture. The receiving station 110 can receive the wireless transmission signal from a sensing module 210, or from multiple sensing modules 210 disposed within multiple socks attached to different infants. The receiving station 110 can then display the data on an LCD display 620, including information to distinguish between the potentially multiple sensing modules 210.

[0071] In at least one implementation, a user can configure the receiving station 110's response to a particular alarm or to alarms in general. For example, a user can silence a current alert being indicated by the receiving station 110. Similarly, in at least one implementation, a user can configure the receiving station 110 to only indicate an alarm if certain conditions are met. Further, a user can configure the receiving station 110 to only communicate with certain means (e.g., audible alarm, vibration, visual indicator, etc.) and/or to only communicate through certain channels (e.g., only to remote devices, only to local devices, etc.).

[0072] Additionally, in at least one implementation, the receiving station 110 can relay the data through a Wi-Fi/wireless bridge to the home or other wireless routers, which then relay the data to a server or to another device on the network. The receiving station 110 can also comprise various LED lights for added clarity to the caregiver. In addition, an ambient light sensor may also signal the receiving station 110 to automatically dim its screen while in a dark room.

[0073] The receiving station 110 can also include a means of locally storing the health data for later analysis, upload, and/or product verification. Further, in at least one implementation, the receiving station 110 can also connect to other sensors such as a microphone, video camera, thermometer, or movement sensor/pad. Additionally, the receiving station 110 can comprise the necessary transmission components to communicate with the sensing module 210 (e.g., an RF 915 MHz receiver, Bluetooth) and the internet gateway (e.g., via a Wi-Fi bridge).

[0074] In addition, the receiving station 110 can comprise software configured to manage the data received from the sensing module 210. In particular, the software can provide instructions to alert parents if there is possible danger to their child. Since false alarms cause anxiety and unnecessary fear, however, in at least one implementation, the software can include a delayed alarm system. Many infants naturally hold their breath for short periods of time, causing the blood oxygen concentration to drop. Since this can be a normal occurrence, the receiving station 110 software cannot only evaluate the current oxygen level but also any upward and downward trends of the oxygen and heart rate values.

[0075] For example, in at least one implementation, the software can identify an abnormal downward trend in the health data, and based on the trend sound an alarm. In contrast, in at least one implementation, the software can identify a normal downward trend in the health data and delay the alarm for a threshold time to determine if the health data will return to normal levels. One will understand that identifying trends within the health data can help limit false alarms due to natural events.

[0076] FIG. 7 depicts a smart phone 130 displaying an interface that is associated with the present invention. In

particular, at least one implementation of the present invention can communicate with the smart phone 130. Specifically, health data can be communicated with the smart phone 130 through an internet web page or through an application dedicated to communication with the present invention.

[0077] In at least one implementation, the webpage or the dedicated application can receive data from the internet gateway 120. The data can be received either through a connection to the internet or through a direct connection over the internal network. The webpage or dedicated software can display, record, and save the oxygen and heart rate values.

[0078] This feature can allow the parent/caregiver to see the values in real-time but also to be proactive in the parent's approach to health care. For example, the saved data can allow a caregiver to notice trends in oxygen levels that could prove a useful method for detecting health issues, such as sleep apnea and asthma. These trends can be identified in the form of graphs or history charts that display historical health data. Additionally, the data can also be a means for determining the amount and quality of sleep that the baby is getting. In particular, the software may comprise a share feature that can enable a parent to easily share the health data with another, such as a doctor.

[0079] Additionally, upon receiving an alert generated by the receiving station 110, or upon receiving health data that demonstrates a negative trend, the smart phone 130 can also indicate an alert. For example, the smart phone 130 can sound an audible alarm, vibrate, or generate a visual alert. One will appreciate, that there are a multitude of methods for smart phones 130 to alert a user, many of which can be used within the present invention.

[0080] FIG. 8 depicts a logical flow chart associated with implementations of the present invention. In particular, FIG. 8 depicts a logical tree chart that describes an implementation of the logic that can be applied to an abnormal reading of health data by software at the sensing module 210, the receiving station 110, the remote computing device 130, or any other computing device associated with the present invention. In general, an abnormal reading can consist of low oxygen levels or oxygen levels above realistic values such as 100 and above. Additionally, abnormal readings also can represent a heart rate that is too high or too low. Further, abnormal readings can also consist of an absence of a pulse oximeter reading or a bad pulse waveform. One will understand, however, that these are just potential reasons that an abnormal reading can occur, and are not meant as an exhaustive list of the abnormalities that the present invention can identify and compensate for.

[0081] Returning to FIG. 8, in block "a" an abnormal reading is detected. In at least one implementation, upon detecting an abnormal pulse oximetry reading, the software can determine if an accelerometer 262 that is in contact with the infant is detecting motion. If movement is detected (block b-1), the abnormal reading can be moved to a lower priority, because a moving child is less likely to have a dangerously low oxygen level and movement may be a primary cause of abnormal readings. In response to detecting motion, the software can generate a visual indication that an abnormal reading is being received, but that motion is being detected. For example, the software can generate a message on a remote computing device 130, or the software can display a visual indication on the receiving station.

[0082] In the case that abnormal readings continue, even if the software detects motion, the software can enter an alarm delay mode (block d-1). In particular, the software can allow for a threshold amount of time for the health readings to return to a normal level. The amount of the threshold can depend upon the detected oxygen level and the upward or downward trend. If after the threshold amount of time passes, the alarm is still producing abnormal readings (block e-1) then the software can raise the priority of the abnormal readings and signal an alarm. For example, the software can send an indication for an audible alarm (block f-1) on the remote computing device or the receiving station. This alarm can be a different alarm than the alarm used for a verified health concern. In particular, this alarm can be used to signify that the infant may need attention, but is not likely in danger of a detected health issue.

[0083] Returning now to box "a" in FIG. 8. If the software detects abnormal readings and no movement is detected, the software can determine the strength of the pulse oximeter signal. For example, the software can determine that the signal from the pulse oximeter sensor is weak (block c-2), that the actual pulse oximeter readings are unreadable, or that the pulse oximeter readings are questionable because of outside influences. If the software determines that the signal is weak then the software can indicate that an alarm be sounded (block d-2). In at least one implementation, however, this alarm is different from the alarm that is sounded if a health concern is detected. Specifically, this alarm can be reserved for situations where an infant may need attention, but it is not a health emergency.

[0084] In contrast, the software can determine that the signal from the pulse oximeter sensor is a readable signal (block c-3), or in other words, that the waveform and that SpO2 levels are clearly determined and the wireless signal is good. In this case, the software can indicate that a visual alert should be displayed. Similar to the visual alert described above, this alert can be displayed, for example, within a message on a remote computing device or within the display of the receiving station.

[0085] Also similar to above, the software can wait a threshold amount of time to determine if the health data returns to normal (block d-3). If the threshold time passes and the health readings do not return to a normal range (block e-3), the software can indicate that an emergency alarm be indicated (block f-3). In at least one implementation, this alarm is the highest priority alarm. Specifically, this alarm may be the loudest alarm and comprise a distinct sound.

[0086] In at least one implementation, this alarm may comprise an escalation process (block g-3). In particular, if the software does not detect a response to the alarm, the software can alert third parties, such as emergency responders or other designated individuals or devices. In at least one implementation of the present invention, a user can customize the priority and alarm that is associated with each of the above situations. For example, a user can specify that no alarm or indication be presented when abnormal readings are accompanied with the detection of motion.

[0087] FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic diagram of another implementation of a system for monitoring the health of an infant. In particular, FIG. 9 depicts a sensing module 900 in communication with a variety of other infant monitoring devices—for example, an audio monitor 910, a movement

sensing pad **960** (including a wireless transmitter **920**), a motion detector **930**, and a video monitor **950**.

[0088] In at least one implementation of the present invention, an infant monitoring system can include one or more of these devices in combination. For example, the sensing module **900** may detect an abnormal health reading. In response to the reading, the sensing module can communicate with the video monitor **950** and cause that a video stream or image of the infant be transmitted to a remote computing device **130**. In this way, a parent can receive a notification that an abnormal health reading has occurred, while at the same time receiving an image of the infant to help the parent determine whether the notification is an emergency.

[0089] Similarly, an implementation of the present invention can incorporate data from the motion sensing pad **960**, the motion detector **930**, the audio monitor **910**, or the video monitor **950** to further investigate abnormal readings. For example, in at least one implementation, in response to receiving an abnormal reading from the sensing module **900**, the audio monitor **910** can be utilized to determine if the infant is making any sounds. Similarly, motion detection devices **960**, **930**, **900** can be used as described above to further identify the appropriate alarm in response to abnormal readings from the sensing module **900**.

[0090] Accordingly, FIGS. 1-9 provide a number of components, schematics, and mechanisms for wirelessly monitoring the health of an infant. In particular, in at least one implementation, a wireless sensor communicates health data from an infant to a remote computing device. The remote computing device **130** can then be used to monitor the infant's health or to alert an individual to a negative trend in the infant's health. Additionally, in at least one implementation, false alarms can be detected, and in some cases prevented, by analyzing trends in the received health data. One will understand the benefits included within an invention directed towards the above-described system.

[0091] The embodiments of the present invention may comprise a special purpose or general-purpose computer including various computer hardware components, as discussed in greater detail below. Embodiments within the scope of the present invention also include computer-readable media for carrying or having computer-executable instructions or data structures stored thereon. Such computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by a general purpose or special purpose computer.

[0092] By way of example, and not limitation, such computer-readable media can comprise RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to carry or store desired program code means in the form of computer-executable instructions or data structures and which can be accessed by a general purpose or special purpose computer. When information is transferred or provided over a network or another communications connection (either hardwired, wireless, or a combination of hardwired or wireless) to a computer, the computer properly views the connection as a computer-readable medium. Thus, any such connection is properly termed a computer-readable medium. Combinations of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.

[0093] Computer-executable instructions comprise, for example, instructions and data which cause a general pur-

pose computer, special purpose computer, or special purpose processing device to perform a certain function or group of functions. Although the subject matter has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described above. Rather, the specific features and acts described above are disclosed as example forms of implementing the claims.

[0094] The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

We claim:

1. A sensor system for wirelessly monitoring health of an infant, comprising:

a wearable sensor unit configured to be in contact with the infant;

a receiving station configured to be in wireless communication with the wearable sensor unit and in communication with an internet gateway;

one or more processors; and

one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon executable instructions that when executed by the one or more processors configure a computer system to perform at least the following:

receive at the receiving station from the wearable sensor unit at least a blood-oxygen level of the infant, and

display on a mobile phone historical information relating the at least the blood-oxygen level.

2. The sensor system as recited in claim 1, wherein the wearable sensor unit further comprises an accelerometer.

3. The sensor system as recited in claim 2, wherein the accelerometer is utilized to identify erroneous blood-oxygen levels received by the wearable sensor unit.

4. The sensor system as recited in claim 1, wherein the wearable sensor unit further comprises a sensor disposed within a sock.

5. The sensor system as recited in claim 4, wherein the sock is configured to be worn around a foot of the infant and the sock comprises:

a pocket configured to removably hold at least a portion of the sensor; and

an alignment feature configured to guide an arm of the sensor such that a pulse oximeter sensor disposed upon the arm is configured to be held in close contact with the foot of the infant.

6. The sensor system as recited in claim 1, further comprising executable instructions that when executed by the one or more processors configure the computer system to indicate an alert at the mobile phone, wherein the alert is associated with a sensor reading that is outside a predetermined threshold.

7. The sensor system as recited in claim 6, further comprising executable instructions that when executed by the one or more processors configure the computer system to

indicate the alert at the receiving station, wherein the alert is associated with the sensor reading that is outside the predetermined threshold.

8. The sensor system as recited in claim 6, wherein the alert comprises a particular type of alert selected from a set of multiple alert types.

9. The sensor system as recited in claim 8, wherein the particular type of alert is selected from the set of multiple alert types based upon the sensor reading.

10. The sensor system as recited in claim 9, further comprising executable instructions that when executed by the one or more processors configure the computer system to:

- receive pulse oximetry readings from the wearable sensor unit sensor;
- identify the particular type of alert based the pulse oximetry readings; and
- trigger the alert.

11. A computer-implemented method for wirelessly monitoring health of an infant, the computer-implemented method being performed at a computer processor, the computer-implemented method comprising:

- receiving a sensor reading at a wearable sensor unit, the wearable sensor unit configured to be in contact with the infant;
- receiving, at a receiving station and from the wearable sensor unit, at least a blood-oxygen level of the infant, the receiving station configured to be in wireless communication with the wearable sensor unit and in communication with an internet gateway;
- communicating, to a mobile phone from the receiving station, the at least the blood-oxygen level of the infant; and
- displaying, on the mobile phone, historical information relating the at least the blood-oxygen level.

12. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 11, further comprising receiving an accelerometer reading from an accelerometer integrated within the wearable sensor unit.

13. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 12, further comprising based upon the accelerometer reading received from the accelerometer, filtering erroneous blood-oxygen levels received by the wearable sensor unit.

14. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 11, wherein the wearable sensor unit further comprises a sensor disposed within a sock.

15. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 11, further comprising displaying an indication of an alert at the mobile phone, wherein the alert is associated with a sensor reading that is outside a predetermined threshold.

16. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 15, further comprising displaying an indication of the alert at the receiving station, wherein the alert is associated with the sensor reading that is outside the predetermined threshold.

17. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 15, wherein the alert comprises a particular type of alert selected from a set of multiple alert types.

18. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 17, further comprising selecting the particular type of alert from the set of multiple alert types based upon the sensor reading.

19. The computer-implemented method as recited in claim 15, further comprising:

- receiving pulse oximetry readings from the wearable sensor unit;
- identifying a particular alarm level based the pulse oximetry readings; and
- triggering the alert.

20. A sensor system for wirelessly monitoring health of an infant, comprising:

- a wearable sensor unit configured to be in contact with the infant;
- a receiving station configured to be in wireless communication with the wearable sensor unit and in communication with an internet gateway;
- an internet gateway configured to be in communication with the receiving station and a mobile phone;
- one or more processors; and
- one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon executable instructions that when executed by the one or more processors configure a computer system to perform at least the following:
 - receive at the receiving station from the wearable sensor unit at least blood-oxygen data of the infant,
 - communicate from the receiving station and to the internet gateway the at least the blood-oxygen data of the infant, and
 - display on a mobile phone a graph of historical information relating the at least the blood-oxygen data of the infant.

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摘要(译)

一种用于无线监视婴儿健康的系统，包括可移动地布置在可穿戴物品内的传感模块。感测模块的至少一部分可以与婴儿的脚接触。感测模块可以包括配置为接收和处理由感测模块接收的健康读数的处理单元。无线发射机也可以与处理单元通信。无线发送器可以被配置为将处理后的健康读数发送到接收站。如果已处理的健康读数指示健康趋势超出特定阈值，则接收站可以指示警报。

