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(54) **CUSTOMIZED HEALTHCARE
MANAGEMENT OF A LIVING SUBJECT**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system for managing healthcare of a living subject includes a computing platform having a hardware processor, a system memory storing a software code, and a display. The hardware processor executes the software code to receive medical history data of the living subject including data entries corresponding to one or more physiological parameter(s), determine respective target range(s) for the physiological parameter(s) based on the medical history data, and store the custom target range(s) in a medical profile of the living subject. The hardware processor further executes the software code to receive sensing signals for the living subject from a device configured to monitor the physiological parameter(s), obtain, from the sensing signals, a present measurement of the physiological parameter(s), retrieve the custom target range(s) from the medical profile of the living subject, compare the present measurement(s) with the custom target range(s), and render the comparison on the display.

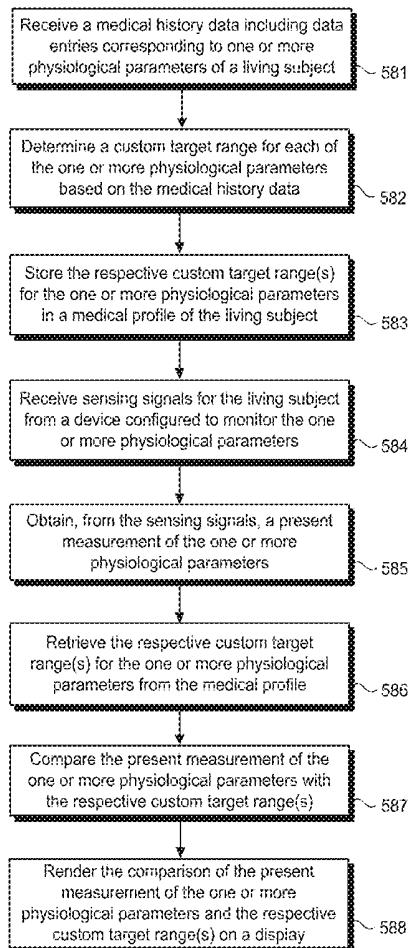


Fig. 1

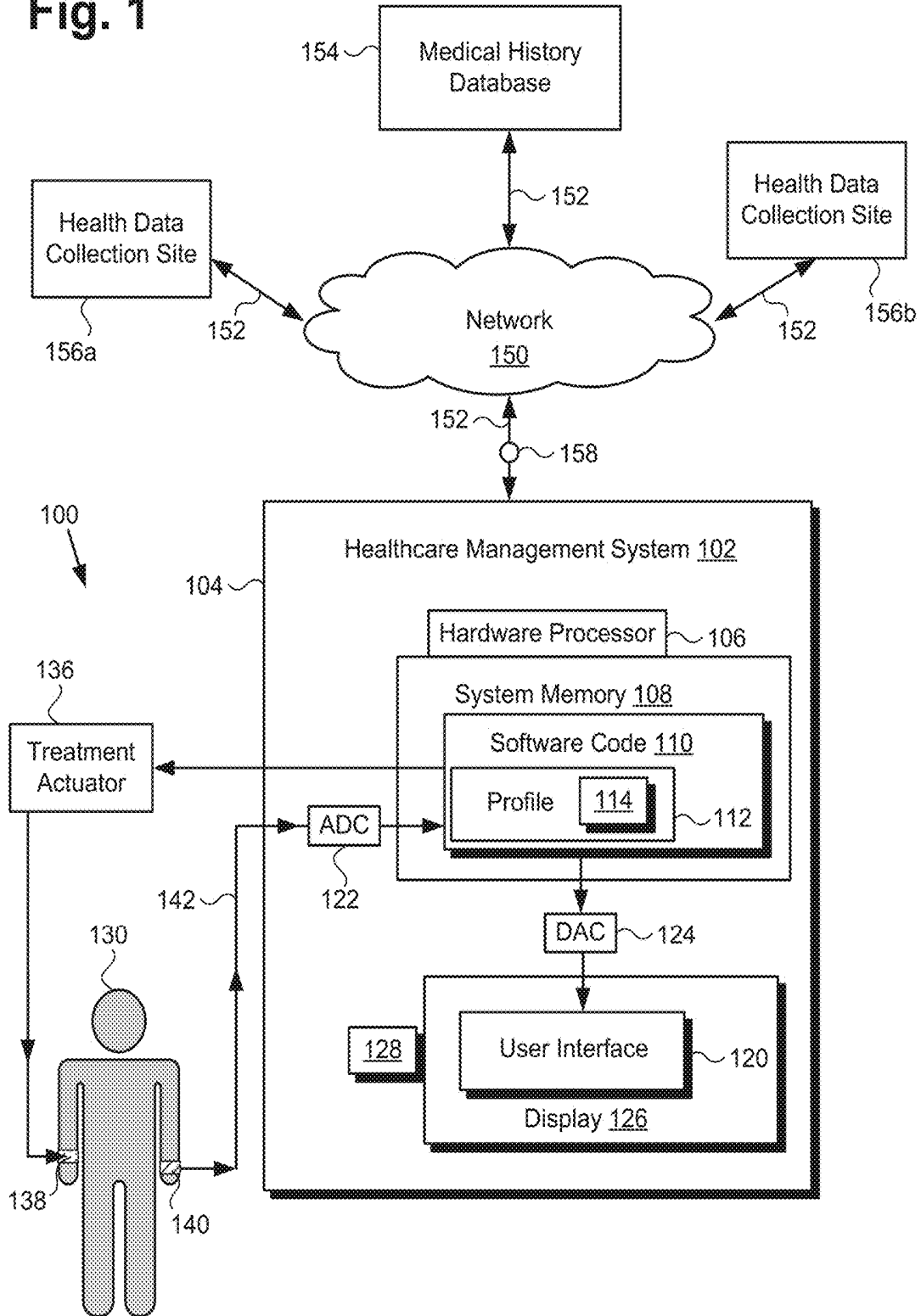


Fig. 2A

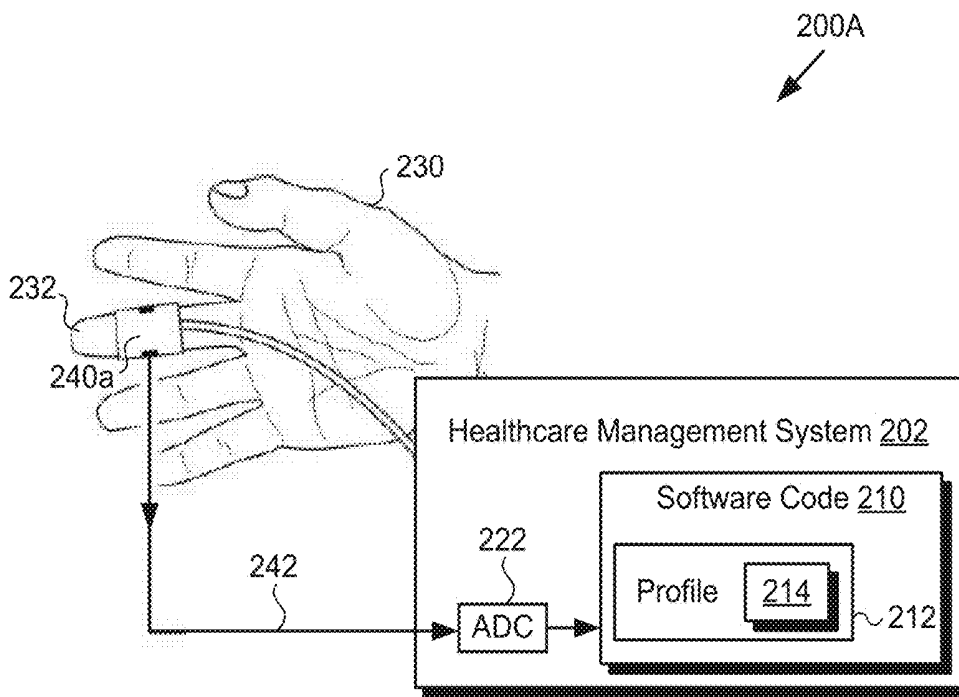


Fig. 2B

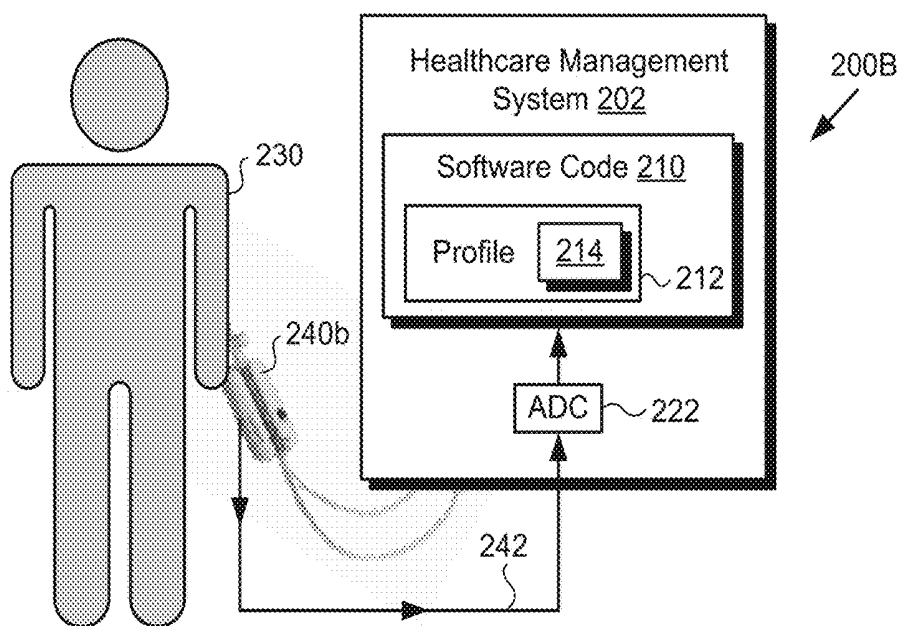
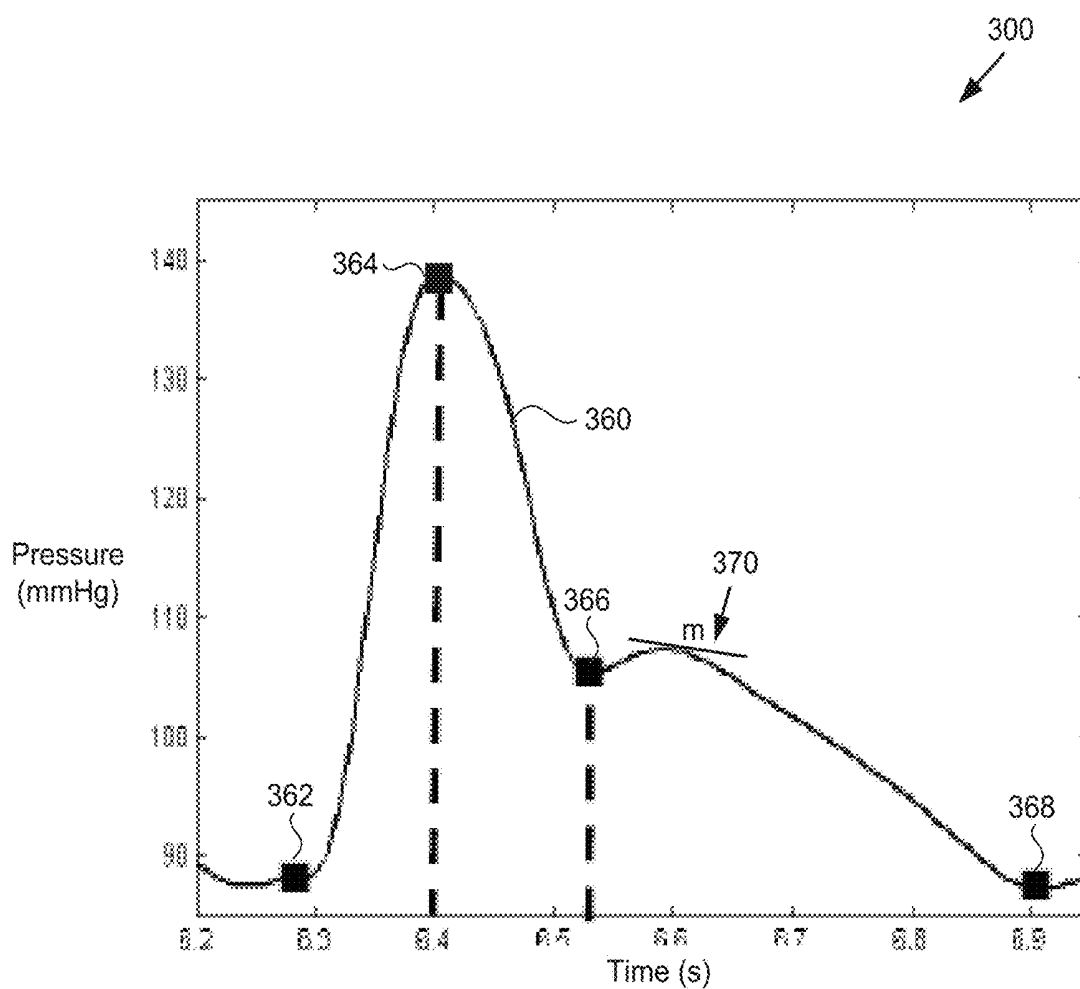


Fig. 3



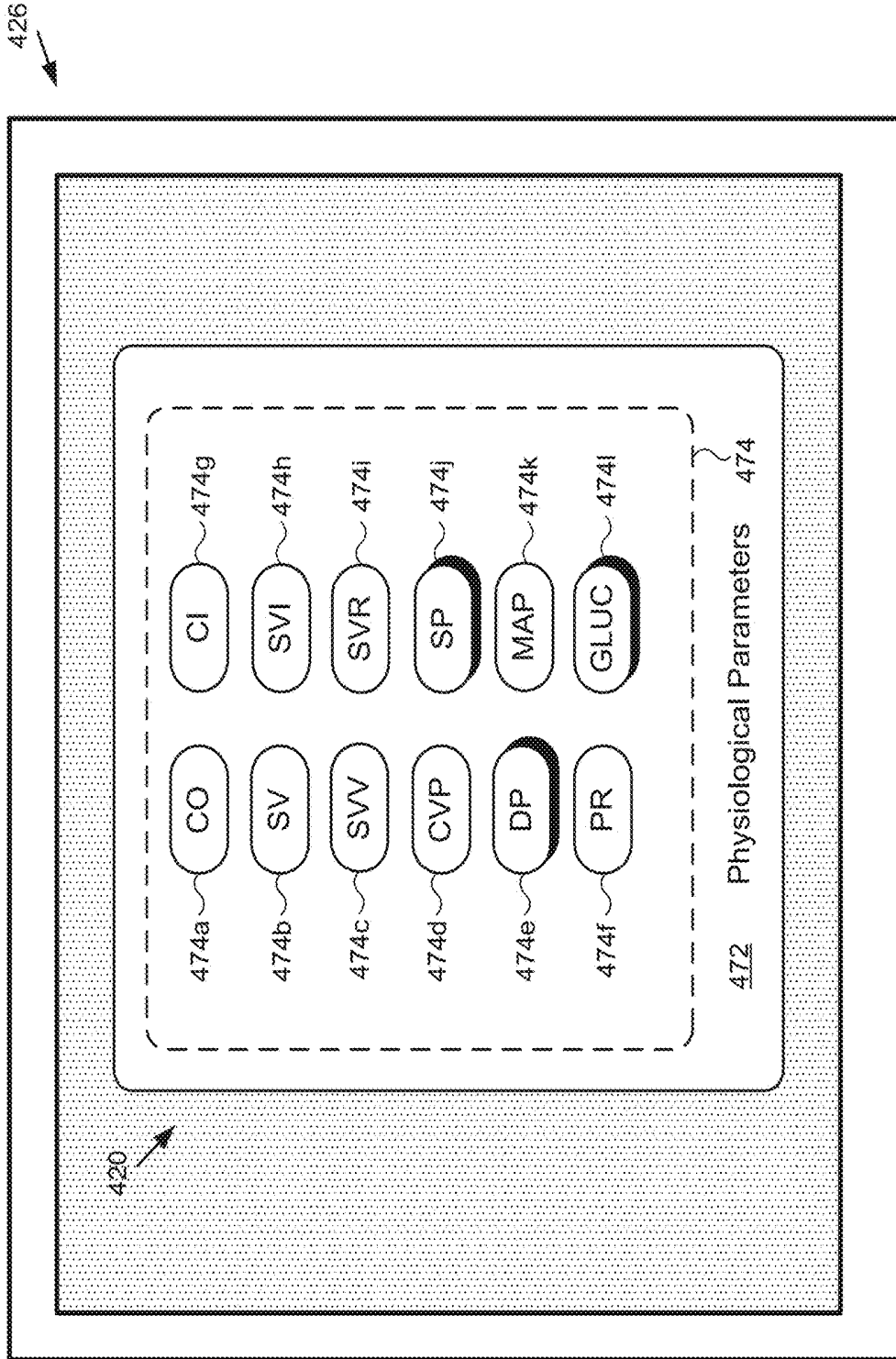
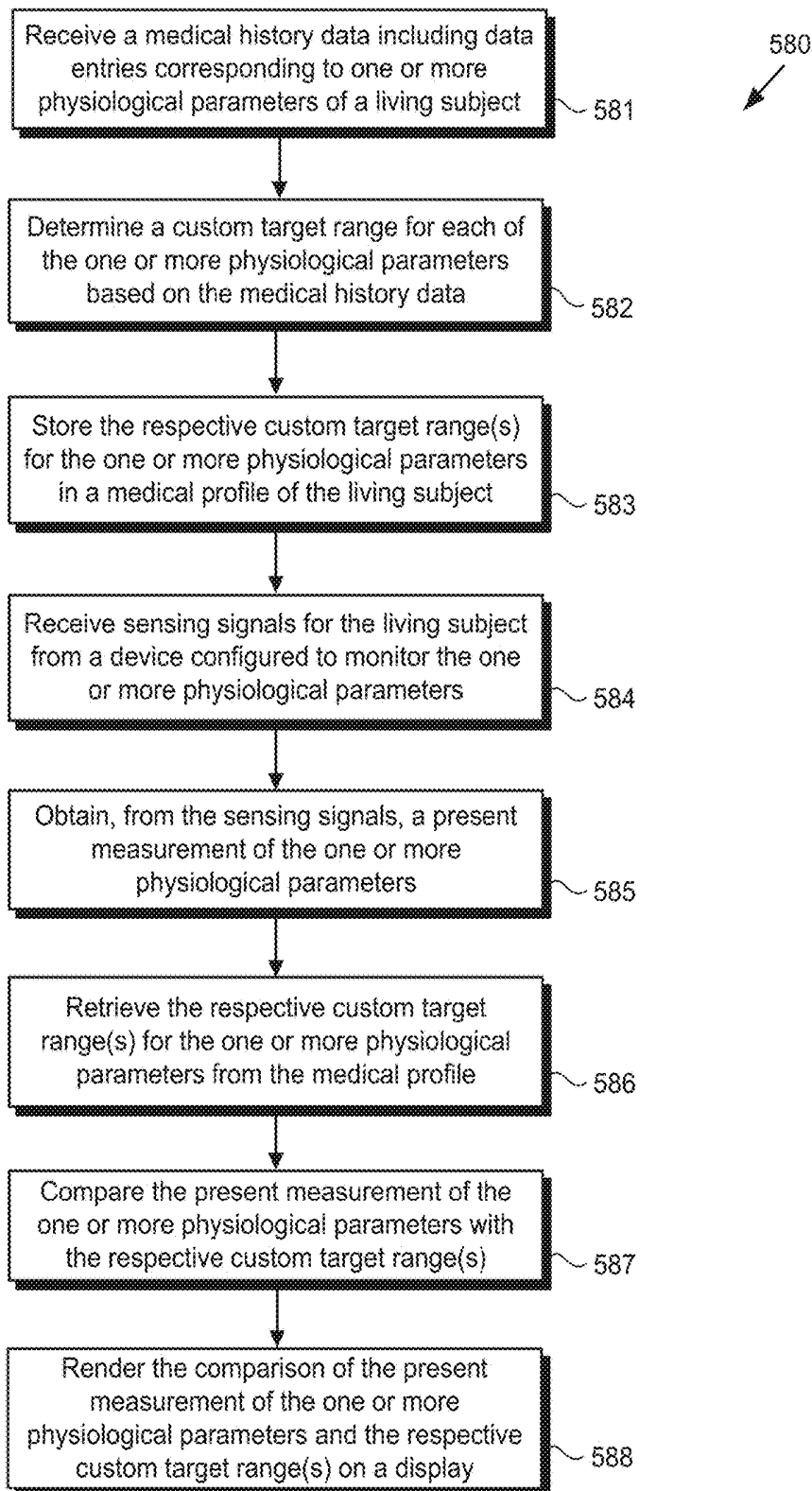


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



CUSTOMIZED HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT OF A LIVING SUBJECT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of and priority to Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/656, 686, filed Apr. 12, 2018, and titled “Individualization of a Patient’s Treatment Level,” which is hereby incorporated fully by reference into the present application.

BACKGROUND

[0002] For a patient receiving medical care in an inpatient setting, such as in a hospital for example, a variety of physiological parameters of the patient may be measured and are typically compared to “normal” ranges for those parameters as an aid to diagnosis and to guide treatment. Such “normal” ranges are often determined on the basis of population averages, and while sometimes are adjusted based on the age or gender of the patient, are generally not individualized beyond those sub-population based corrections. Significant variance of one or more of a patient’s physiological parameters from established normal ranges may result in interventions designed to normalize the patient’s physiological profile by bringing the outlier parameters into the normal range.

[0003] However, in certain situations, rather than seeking to normalize a patient’s physiological profile, it may be advantageous or desirable to maintain patient homeostasis during medical treatment. For example, maintenance of homeostasis during medical treatment may beneficially avoid taxing the patient’s compensatory mechanisms, thereby promoting recovery. Thus, while interventions such as lifestyle change and/or drug therapies designed to bring a patient’s physiological parameters into the normal range may be desirable components of a long term treatment strategy for improving general health, maintaining patient homeostasis may be a more effective way to promote recovery in the short term.

SUMMARY

[0004] There are provided systems and methods for managing healthcare of a living subject, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, and as set forth more completely in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] FIG. 1 shows a diagram of an exemplary system for managing healthcare of a living subject, according to one implementation;

[0006] FIG. 2A shows an exemplary implementation for non-invasively sensing one or more physiological parameters at an extremity of a living subject;

[0007] FIG. 2B shows an exemplary implementation for performing minimally invasive sensing of one or more physiological parameters of a living subject;

[0008] FIG. 3 shows an exemplary trace of an arterial pressure waveform of a living subject;

[0009] FIG. 4 shows an exemplary physiological parameter selection pane of a user interface of a system for managing healthcare of a living subject, provided on a display of the system, according to one implementation; and

[0010] FIG. 5 is a flowchart presenting an exemplary method for use by a system for managing healthcare of a living subject.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The following description contains specific information pertaining to implementations in the present disclosure. One skilled in the art will recognize that the present disclosure may be implemented in a manner different from that specifically discussed herein. The drawings in the present application and their accompanying detailed description are directed to merely exemplary implementations. Unless noted otherwise, like or corresponding elements among the figures may be indicated by like or corresponding reference numerals. Moreover, the drawings and illustrations in the present application are generally not to scale, and are not intended to correspond to actual relative dimensions.

[0012] The present application discloses systems and methods for healthcare management of a patient or other living subject (hereinafter “living subject”) that overcomes the deficiencies in the conventional art. The present healthcare management solution does so by customizing treatment based on baseline values of one or more physiological parameters of the living subject even when those values deviate from population based norms.

[0013] By determining custom target ranges for one or more physiological parameters based on medical history data of the living subject, and storing the custom target ranges in a medical profile of the living subject, the present application discloses a healthcare management solution that customizes treatment goals to maintain homeostasis in the living subject during recovery. In an exemplary implementation, each patient has a medical profile that stores custom target range or ranges **114** unique to each patient and determined based on one or more physiological parameters of each particular patient. In addition, by obtaining present measurements of the one or more physiological parameters, comparing the present measurements to the custom target ranges, and rendering the comparison on a display, the present healthcare management solution advantageously enables the detection of undesirable deviations from homeostasis. As a result, the present application discloses a customized healthcare management solution that advantageously avoids taxing the compensatory mechanisms of the living subject that would be activated if homeostasis were not maintained.

[0014] FIG. 1 shows a diagram of an exemplary system for managing healthcare of a living subject, according to one implementation. Healthcare management system **102** is implemented within inpatient care environment **100**, which may be an intensive care unit (ICU) or hospital treatment venue, for example. As shown in FIG. 1, in addition to healthcare management system **102**, inpatient care environment **100** includes living subject **130** receiving healthcare management, treatment actuator **136**, treatment delivery device **138**, physiological sensing device **140**, and sensing signals **142**.

[0015] In addition, FIG. 1 shows first and second health data collection sites **156a** and **156b**, medical history database **154**, and medical history data **158**. Also shown is communication network **150** communicatively coupling healthcare management system **102** with one or more of

medical history database **154** and first and second health data collection sites **156a** and **156b** via network communication links **152**.

[0016] As further shown in FIG. 1, healthcare management system **102** includes computing platform **104** having hardware processor **106** and system memory **108** implemented as a non-transitory storage device. According to the present exemplary implementation, system memory **108** stores software code **110** including medical profile **112** of living subject **130**, which in turn stores custom target range or ranges **114** for one or more physiological parameters of living subject **130**. Healthcare management system **102** also includes sensory alarm **128**, and display **126** providing user interface **120**. In addition, healthcare management system **102** includes analog-to-digital converter **122** (hereinafter “ADC **122**”) and digital-to-analog converter **124** (hereinafter “DAC **124**”) used by healthcare management system **102** to process data associated with the provision of customized healthcare management to living subject **130**.

[0017] It is noted that, although the present application refers to software code **110** as being stored in system memory **108** for conceptual clarity, more generally, system memory **108** may take the form of any computer-readable non-transitory storage medium. The expression “computer-readable non-transitory storage medium,” as used in the present application, refers to any medium, excluding a carrier wave or other transitory signal that provides instructions to hardware processor **106** of computing platform **104**. Thus, a computer-readable non-transitory medium may correspond to various types of media, such as volatile media and non-volatile media, for example. Volatile media may include dynamic memory, such as dynamic random access memory (dynamic RAM), while non-volatile memory may include optical, magnetic, or electrostatic storage devices. Common forms of computer-readable non-transitory media include, for example, optical discs, RAM, programmable read-only memory (PROM), erasable PROM (EPROM), and FLASH memory.

[0018] Display **126** may take the form of a liquid crystal display (LCD), a light-emitting diode (LED) display, an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display, or another suitable display screen that performs a physical transformation of signals to light. In various implementations, sensory alarm **128** may be implemented as one or more of a visual alarm, an audible alarm, and a haptic alarm. For example, when implemented to provide a visual alarm, sensory alarm **128** may be invoked as flashing and/or colored graphics shown on display **126**. When implemented to provide an audible alarm, sensory alarm **128** may be invoked as any suitable warning sound, such as a siren or repeated tone. Moreover, when implemented to provide a haptic alarm, sensory alarm **128** may cause a hardware element coupled to computing platform **104** to vibrate.

[0019] Treatment actuator **136** is implemented as a hardware actuator including one or more pumps and/or one or more valves for controlling the administration of a medicine, medicines, or one or more other therapeutic fluids such as saline or another electrolyte solution to living subject **130**. Treatment delivery device **138** may include one or more intravenous (IV) lines or ports, for example, enabling IV delivery of medicines and/or other fluids to living subject **130** by treatment actuator **136**.

[0020] Physiological sensing device **140** may be a hemodynamic sensor, for example, implemented as a non-inva-

sive or minimally invasive sensor attached to living subject **130**, and configured to monitor at least one physiological parameter of living subject **130**. As specific examples, physiological sensing device **140** may be configured to monitor one or more of a blood glucose level and a blood pressure level, such as a mean arterial pressure (MAP), of living subject **130**.

[0021] In one implementation, as represented in FIG. 1, physiological sensing device **140** may be attached non-invasively at an extremity of living subject **130**, such as at a wrist or finger of living subject **130**. Although not explicitly shown in FIG. 1, in other implementations, physiological sensing device **140** may be attached non-invasively at an ankle or toe of living subject **130**. FIG. 1 also shows sensing signals **142** received by healthcare management system **102** from physiological sensing device **140**. In one implementation, for example, sensing signals **142** may include an arterial pressure waveform of living subject **130**. Healthcare management system **102** and physiological sensing device **140** may be configured such that sensing signals **142** may be received by healthcare management system **102** wirelessly, or via a wired connection with physiological sensing device **140**.

[0022] In one exemplary implementation, healthcare management system **102** for managing healthcare of living subjects or patients are provided where the system includes system memory **108** storing plurality of medical profiles **112** each for a corresponding one of plurality of living subjects **130**, each of the plurality of medical profiles **112** having custom target range **114** for a physiological parameter of the corresponding one of the plurality of living subjects **130**, wherein the custom target range is uniquely determined based on the medical history data of the corresponding one of the plurality of living subjects **130**. The healthcare management system **102** also includes hardware processor **106** configured to execute a software that performs a method of receiving sensing signals **142** for a living subject from a device configured to monitor a physiological parameter of the living subject, obtaining from the sensing signals **142** a present measurement of the physiological parameter, retrieving the custom target range for the physiological parameter from a medical profile of the plurality of medical profiles corresponding to the living subject, comparing the present measurement of the physiological parameter with the custom target range for the physiological parameter retrieved from the medical profile of the living subject, and providing a result of the comparison of the present measurement of the physiological parameter with the custom target range for diagnosis.

[0023] FIG. 2A shows an exemplary implementation for non-invasively sensing one or more physiological parameters at an extremity of a living subject. Inpatient care environment **200A**, in FIG. 2A, shows healthcare management system **202** including software code **210** with medical profile **212** of living subject **230** storing custom target range(s) **214** for one or more physiological parameters of living subject **230**. As further shown by FIG. 2A, the one or more physiological parameters of living subject **230** is/are detected non-invasively at finger **232** of living subject **230** using physiological sensing device **240a** in the form of a sensing cuff. Also shown in FIG. 2A are ADC **222** of healthcare management system **202**, and sensing signals **242** received by healthcare management system **202** from physiological sensing device **240a**.

[0024] Living subject 230, sensing signals 242, and physiological sensing device 240a correspond respectively in general to living subject 130, sensing signals 142, and physiological sensing device 140, in FIG. 1, and may share any of the characteristics attributed to those corresponding features by the present disclosure. Moreover, healthcare management system 202 including ADC 222 and software code 210 with medical profile 212 storing custom target range(s) 214, in FIG. 2A, corresponds in general to healthcare management system 102 including ADC 122 and software code 110 with medical profile 112 storing custom target range(s) 114, in FIG. 1, and may share any of the characteristics attributed to that corresponding feature by the present disclosure.

[0025] According to the implementation shown in FIG. 2A, physiological sensing device 140/240a is designed to sense one or more physiological parameters of living subject 130/230 non-invasively at finger 232 of living subject 130/230. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 2A, physiological sensing device 140/240a may take the form of a small, lightweight, and comfortable finger cuff suitable for extended wear by living subject 130/230. It is noted that although physiological sensing device 140/240a is shown as a finger cuff, in FIG. 2A, in other implementations, physiological sensing device 140/240a may be suitably adapted as a wrist, ankle, or toe cuff for attachment to living subject 130/230.

[0026] It is further noted that the advantageous extended wear capability described above for physiological sensing device 140/240a when implemented as a finger cuff may also be attributed to wrist, ankle, and toe cuff implementations. As a result, physiological sensing device 140/240a may be configured to provide substantially continuous monitoring of living subject 230 over an extended period of time, such as minutes, hours, or days, for example.

[0027] FIG. 2B shows an exemplary implementation for performing minimally invasive sensing of one or more physiological parameters of living subject 130/230. Inpatient care environment 200B, in FIG. 2B, shows healthcare management system 102/202 including software code 110/210 with custom target range(s) 114/214 for one or more physiological parameters of living subject 230 stored in medical profile 112/212. As further shown by FIG. 2B, the one or more physiological parameters of living subject 130/230 is/are detected via minimally invasive physiological sensing device 240b. Also shown in FIG. 2B are ADC 222 of healthcare management system 202 and sensing signals 242 received by healthcare management system 202 from physiological sensing device 240b.

[0028] It is noted that the features shown in FIG. 2B and identified by reference numbers identical to those shown in FIG. 2A correspond respectively to those previously described features, and may share any of the characteristics attributed to them above. It is further noted that physiological sensing device 240b corresponds in general to physiological sensing device 140, in FIG. 1, and may share any of the characteristics attributed to that corresponding feature by the present disclosure.

[0029] According to the implementation shown in FIG. 2B, physiological sensing device 140/240b is designed to sense one or more physiological parameters of living subject 130/230 in a minimally invasive manner. For example, physiological sensing device 140/240b may be attached to living subject 130/230 via a radial arterial catheter inserted into an arm of living subject 130/230. Alternatively, and

although not explicitly represented in FIG. 2B, in another implementation, physiological sensing device 140/240b may be attached to living subject 130/230 via a femoral arterial catheter inserted into a leg of living subject 130/230. Like non-invasive physiological sensing device 240a, in FIG. 2A, minimally invasive physiological sensing device 240b, in FIG. 2B, may be configured to provide substantially continuous monitoring of living subject 230 over an extended period of time, such as minutes, hours, or days, for example.

[0030] FIG. 3 shows an exemplary trace of an arterial pressure waveform of a living subject. Referring to diagram 300, in FIG. 3, with additional reference to FIGS. 1, 2A, and 2B, sensing signals 142/242 may include various indicia included in arterial pressure waveform 360, which may be a central arterial pressure waveform of living subject 130/230, for example. Diagram 300 shows exemplary indicia 362, 364, 366, and 368, corresponding respectively to the start of a heartbeat, the maximum systolic blood pressure level marking the end of systolic rise, the presence of the dicrotic notch marking the end of systolic decay, and the diastole of the heartbeat of living subject 130/230. Also shown by diagram 300 is exemplary slope 370 of arterial pressure waveform 360. It is noted that slope 370 is merely representative of multiple slopes that may be measured at multiple locations along arterial pressure waveform 360.

[0031] In addition to indicia 362, 364, 366, and 368 of arterial pressure waveform 360 per se, the behavior of arterial pressure waveform 360 during the intervals between those indicia may also be relevant to the healthcare management of living subject 130/230. For example, the interval between the start of the heartbeat at indicia 362 and the maximum systolic blood pressure level at indicia 364 marks the duration of the systolic rise (hereinafter “systolic rise 362-364”). The systolic decay of arterial pressure waveform 360 is marked by the interval between the maximum systolic blood pressure level at indicia 364 and the dicrotic notch at indicia 366 (hereinafter “systolic decay 364-366”). Together, systolic rise 362-364 and systolic decay 364-366 mark the entire systolic phase (hereinafter “systolic phase 362-366”), while the interval between the dicrotic notch at indicia 366 and the diastole at indicia 368 mark the diastolic phase of arterial pressure waveform 360 (hereinafter “diastolic phase 366-368.”)

[0032] Also of potential diagnostic interest is the behavior of arterial pressure waveform 360 in the interval from the maximum systolic blood pressure level at indicia 364 to the diastole at indicia 368 (hereinafter “interval 364-368”), as well as the behavior of arterial pressure waveform 360 from the start of the heartbeat at indicia 362 to the diastole at indicia 368 (hereinafter “heartbeat interval 362-368”). The behavior of arterial pressure waveform 360 during intervals: 1) systolic rise 362-364, 2) systolic decay 364-366, 3) systolic phase 362-366, 4) diastolic phase 366-368, 5) interval 364-368, and 6) heartbeat interval 362-368 may be determined by measuring the area under the curve of arterial pressure waveform 360 and the standard deviation of arterial pressure waveform 360 in each of those intervals, for example. The respective areas and standard deviations measured for intervals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 above (hereinafter “intervals 1-6”) may serve as additional physiological parameters relevant to the healthcare management of living subject 130/230.

[0033] As noted above, sensing signals 142/242 may include any or all of indicia 362, 364, 366, 368, and 370, as well as the respective areas and standard deviations measured for intervals 1-6 of arterial pressure waveform 360. In some implementations, the physiological parameters included in sensing signals 142/242 may be utilized to obtain MAP. With respect to MAP, as known in the art, the physiological parameters cardiac output (CO), systemic vascular resistance (SVR), and central venous pressure (CVP) enable the determination of MAP. Specifically, MAP may be obtained by adding CVP to the product of CO and SVR, i.e., $MAP=(CO*SVR)+CVP$.

[0034] Moreover, an approximation of MAP may be advantageously obtained using the physiological parameters diastolic pressure (DP) and systolic pressure (SP), corresponding respectively to the blood pressure level at diastole at indicia 368 of arterial pressure waveform 360, and the maximum systolic blood pressure level at indicia 364. According to such an approximate determination, MAP may be expressed as $DP+1/3(SP-DP)$.

[0035] Thus, in one implementation, sensing signals 142/242 may include at least data corresponding to indicia 364 and 368 for enabling an approximate determination of MAP. However, in other implementations, sensing signals 142/242 may include data for obtaining the physiological parameters CO, SVR, and CVP of living subject 130/230.

[0036] FIG. 4 shows an exemplary physiological parameter selection pane presented by a user interface of a system for managing healthcare of a living subject, according to one implementation. Physiological parameter selection pane 472 of user interface 420 is shown on display 426 and enables selection from among a variety of physiological parameters 474. Display 426 and user interface 420 correspond respectively in general to display 126 and user interface 120, in FIG. 1, and those corresponding features may share any of the characteristics attributed to either corresponding feature by the present disclosure.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 4, physiological parameters 474 selectable via user interface 120/420 include CO 474a, stroke volume (SV) 474b, stroke volume variation (SVV) 474c, CVP 474d, DP 474e, pulse rate (PR) 474f, cardiac index (CI) 474g, stroke volume index (SVI) 474h, SVR 474i, SP 474j, MAP 474k, and blood glucose level (GLUC) 474l. It is noted that, in other implementations, physiological parameters 474 may further include additional parameters not represented on physiological parameter selection pane 472.

[0038] According to the exemplary implementation shown by FIG. 4, user interface 120/420 is implemented as a touch screen user interface. However, in other implementations, user interface 120/420 may be configured to receive inputs for selecting one or more of physiological parameters 474 via a keyboard, via another type of input device, such as a mouse or pressure pad, or as voice commands, for example. As shown by the shadowing of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l, the blood pressure level parameters DP and SP, and the blood glucose level parameter GLUC have been selected for monitoring using healthcare management system 102/202.

[0039] Example implementations of the present inventive concepts will be further described below with reference to FIG. 5, which shows flowchart 580 presenting an exemplary method for use by a system for managing healthcare of a living subject. With respect to the method outlined in FIG.

5, it is noted that certain details and features have been left out of flowchart 580 in order not to obscure the discussion of the inventive features in the present application. The method outlined in flowchart 580 can be performed by healthcare management system 102/202, using software code 110/210 executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0040] Flowchart 580 begins with receiving medical history data 158 of living subject 130/230, medical history data 158 including multiple data entries corresponding to one or more physiological parameters 474 (action 581). Medical history data 158 may include multiple measurements of one or more of physiological parameters 474, thereby enabling identification of a baseline normal range of values for those physiological parameters relative to homeostasis in living subject 130/230.

[0041] In the interests of conceptual clarity, and merely by way of example, the method outlined by flowchart 580 is described below by reference to a specific implementation in which medical history data 158 includes multiple blood pressure level measurements corresponding to physiological parameters DP 474e and SP 474j of living subject 130/230, and multiple blood glucose level measurements corresponding to physiological parameter GLUC 474l, of living subject 130/230. However, it is noted that medical history data 158 may include data entries corresponding to any physiological parameters discussed in the present disclosure, such as MAP 474k or any parameter enabling a determination of MAP, for example. Furthermore, according to the present example implementation, the blood pressure level and blood glucose level measurements included in medical history data 158 are measurements taken prior to hospitalization or other inpatient medical treatment (hereinafter "inpatient treatment") of living subject 130/230.

[0042] Where inpatient treatment of living subject 130/230 is preplanned, for example, medical history data 158 may include blood pressure level and blood glucose level measurements taken on several different occasions during the days or weeks preceding inpatient treatment. Alternatively, where inpatient treatment of living subject 130/230 is not preplanned, such as due to accident, injury, or acute illness, for example, medical history data 158 may include blood pressure level and blood glucose measurements taken during prior medical examination or testing of living subject 130/230.

[0043] Prior medical examinations of living subject 130/230 may include annual examinations of living subject 130/230 by a primary healthcare provider for living subject 130/230, or may include prior visits by living subject 130/230 to a wellness clinic for routine checking of blood pressure and/or blood glucose levels. Prior medical testing of living subject 130/230 may include testing of living subject 130/230 using automated testing equipment designed to measure and store test results, such as blood pressure levels and/or blood glucose levels. Such automated testing may be performed using publicly accessible testing equipment in a pharmacy, for example, and may also include self-testing by living subject 130/230 at home or elsewhere.

[0044] Some of the blood pressure level and/or blood glucose level measurements included in medical history data 158 may be performed at first health data collection site 156a, which may be a doctor's office, a wellness clinic, or a hospital remote from inpatient care environment 100. In addition, or alternatively, some of the blood pressure level

and/or blood glucose level measurements included in medical history data 158 may be performed at second data collection site 156b, which may be a pharmacy, school, or private home remote from inpatient care environment 100.

[0045] In some implementations, medical history data 158 originating from first and second health data collection sites 156a and 156b may be transmitted to medical history database 154 via communication network 150 and network communication links 152. In those implementations, medical history data 158 may be subsequently transferred from medical history database 154 to healthcare management system 102/202, also via communication network 150 and network communication links 152. In one such implementation, for example, medical history database 154 may correspond to one or more web servers, accessible over communication network 150 in the form of a packet-switched network such as the Internet, for example. Alternatively, communication network 150 may be implemented as a private wide area network (WAN), a local area network (LAN), or another type of limited distribution network.

[0046] Alternatively, healthcare management system 102/202 may receive medical history data 158 directly from one or both of first and second health data collection sites 156a and 156b via communication network 150. Medical history data 158 may be received by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0047] Flowchart 580 continues with determining custom target ranges 114/214 for each of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l based on medical history data 158 (action 582). As noted above, medical history data 158 is collected for living subject 130/230 prior to inpatient treatment of living subject 130/230. As a result, medical history data 158 can be analyzed to determine custom target ranges 114/214 for physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l based on blood pressure level and blood glucose level measurements taken when living subject 130/230 is in homeostasis.

[0048] In one implementation, for example, an average of DP 474e and SP 474j for living subject 130/230 when in homeostasis can be utilized to determine custom target ranges 114/214 for the blood pressure levels of living subject 130/230 during inpatient treatment. Analogously, an average of GLUC 474l for living subject 130/230 when in homeostasis can be utilized to determine custom target range 114/214 for the blood glucose level of living subject 130/230 during inpatient treatment. For example, medical history data 158 may include results of HbA1c glycosylated hemoglobin testing of living subject 130/230, enabling determination of a three month average blood glucose level of living subject 130/230. Determination of custom target ranges 114/214 for each of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l based on medical history data 158 may be performed by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0049] Flowchart 580 continues with storing custom target ranges 114/214 for respective physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l in medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 (action 583). As shown in FIG. 1, in some implementations, for example when living subject 130/230 is presently receiving inpatient treatment, medical profile 112/212 including custom target ranges 114/214 of physi-

ological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l may be stored locally in system memory 108.

[0050] Alternatively, in implementations in which actions 581, 582, and 583 precede inpatient treatment of living subject 130/230, medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 may be transferred to medical history database 154 for storage via communication network 150 and network communication links 152. Storing of custom target ranges 114/214 for respective physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l in medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 may be performed by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0051] Flowchart 580 continues with receiving sensing signals 142/242 for living subject 130/230 from physiological sensing device 140/240a/240b configured to monitor physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l of living subject 130/230 (action 584). Healthcare management system 102/202 may be configured to receive sensing signals 142/242 as analog signals or digital signals. In implementations in which sensing signals 142/242 are received as analog signals, healthcare management system 102/202 utilizes ADC 122/222 to convert sensing signals 142/242 into digital signals. As noted above, sensing signals 142/242 may be received wirelessly, or via a wired connection to physiological sensing device 140/240a/240b. Receiving of sensing signals 142/242 may be performed using software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0052] Flowchart 580 continues with obtaining, from sensing signals 142/242, a present measurement of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l (action 585). The present measurement of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l may be obtained by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0053] In some implementations, the physiological parameters DP 474e, SP 474j, and GLUC 474l may be obtained by software code 110/210 directly from sensing signals 142/242. Alternatively with respect to DP 474e and SP 474j, physiological sensing device 140/240a/240b may be used to sense a peripheral arterial blood pressure of living subject 130/230 at an extremity of living subject 130/230. In that implementation, software code 110/210 may obtain DP 474e and SP 474j after transformation of the peripheral arterial blood pressure to a central arterial blood pressure of living subject 130/230.

[0054] In implementations in which MAP 474k is monitored by healthcare management system 102/202, MAP 474k may be obtained as an approximation based on DP 474e and SP 474j, as described above. Alternatively and as also described above, MAP 474k may be more precisely obtained based on CO 474a, CVP 474d, and SVR 474i.

[0055] Flowchart 580 continues with retrieving custom target ranges 114/214 for respective physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l from medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 (action 586). As noted above, in some implementations, medical profile 112/212 including custom target ranges 114/214 of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474l may be stored locally in system memory 108. In those implementations, retrieval of custom target ranges 114/214 from medical profile 112/212 may be performed as a transfer of data within system memory 108.

[0056] Alternatively, in implementations in which medical profile 112/212 is stored on medical history database 154, retrieval of custom target ranges 114/214 for respective physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i may be performed using communication network 150. Retrieval of custom target ranges 114/214 for respective physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i stored in medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 may be performed by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0057] Flowchart 580 continues with comparing the present measurements of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i with their respective custom target ranges 114/214 retrieved from medical profile 112/212 of living subject 130/230 (action 587). Comparison of the present measurements of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i with their respective custom target ranges 114/214 may be performed by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104.

[0058] Flowchart 580 can conclude with rendering the comparison of the present measurements of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i with their respective custom target ranges 114/214 on display 126/426 (action 588). Rendering of the comparison of the present measurements of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i with their respective custom target ranges 114/214 on display 126/426 may be performed by software code 110/210 of healthcare management system 102/202, executed by hardware processor 106 of computing platform 104. Moreover, in implementations in which rendering of the comparison includes display of an arterial pressure waveform, software code 110/210, executed by hardware processor 106, may utilize DAC 124 to convert digital signals into analog signals for presentation on display 126/426.

[0059] Although not included among the actions outlined by flowchart 580, in some implementations, the present method may include invoking, in response to the comparison of action 587, sensory alarm 128 if the present measurement of one or more of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i is/are outside of respective custom target ranges 114/214. As noted above by reference to FIG. 1, sensory alarm 128 may be implemented as one or more of a visual alarm, an audible alarm, and a haptic alarm. For example, when implemented to provide a visual alarm, sensory alarm 128 may be invoked as flashing and/or colored graphics shown by user interface 120/420 on display 126/426. When implemented to provide an audible alarm, sensory alarm 128 may be invoked as any suitable warning sound, such as a siren or repeated tone. When implemented to provide a haptic alarm, sensory alarm 128 may cause a hardware element coupled to computing platform 104 to vibrate.

[0060] In addition, in some implementations, the present method may include determining, by software code 110/210 executed by hardware processor 106, a treatment recommendation for living subject 130/230 based on the present measurement of physiological parameters 474e, 474j, and 474i and their respective custom target ranges 114/214. For example, where one or both of DP 474e and SP 474j are higher than their respective custom target ranges 114/214, software code 110/210 executed by hardware processor 106 may determine a treatment recommendation including oral

administration of one or more antihypertension medicines to reduce the blood pressure level of living subject 130/230. Examples of such medicines include angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), calcium channel blockers, diuretics, and beta blockers, to name a few.

[0061] Alternatively, or in addition, where GLUC 474i is higher than its custom target range 114/214, software code 110/210 executed by hardware processor 106 may determine a treatment recommendation including administration of a medicine such as insulin to lower the blood glucose level of living subject 130/230. Alternatively, one or more orally administered medicines for reducing the blood glucose level of living subject 130/230, such as sulfonylureas, biguanides, meglitinides, and thiazolidinediones, for example may be recommended. Hardware processor 106 may further execute software code 110/210 to render the treatment recommendation on display 126/426.

[0062] In some implementations, the present method may further include treating, in response to the comparison of action 587, living subject 130/230 having an increased risk for death or illness within a sufficient lead time to decrease the risk of death or illness for living subject 130/230. For example, hardware processor 106 may execute software code 110/210 to activate one or more hardware actuators of treatment actuator 136 to perform at least a portion of the treatment recommendation for living subject 130/230. As noted above by reference to FIG. 1, treatment actuator 136 may include one or more hardware actuators in the form of one or more pumps and/or one or more valves for controlling the administration of a medicine or medicines to living subject 130/230.

[0063] As a specific example, where one or both of DP 474e and SP 474j are elevated sufficiently to indicate that living subject 130/230 is suffering a hypertensive crisis, hardware processor 106 may execute software code 110/210 to activate pump(s) and/or valve(s) of treatment actuator 136 to administer antihypertension medicine intravenously via treatment delivery device 138, which may include one or more IV lines or ports. Examples of such intravenously administered antihypertension medicines include sodium nitroprusside, hydralazine, and the beta blocker labetalol.

[0064] Thus, the present application discloses systems and methods for customizing healthcare management of a living subject. By determining custom target ranges for one or more physiological parameters based on medical history data of the living subject, and storing the custom target ranges in a medical profile of the living subject, the present application discloses a healthcare management solution that customizes treatment goals to maintain homeostasis in the living subject. In addition, by obtaining present measurements of the one or more physiological parameters, comparing the present measurements to the custom target ranges, and rendering the comparison on a display, the present healthcare management solution advantageously enables the detection of undesirable deviations from homeostasis. As a result, the present customized healthcare management solution avoids taxing the compensatory mechanisms of the living subject that would be otherwise activated if homeostasis were not maintained, thereby advantageously promoting recovery by the living subject.

[0065] From the above description it is manifest that various techniques can be used for implementing the concepts described in the present application without departing

from the scope of those concepts. Moreover, while the concepts have been described with specific reference to certain implementations, a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that changes can be made in form and detail without departing from the scope of those concepts. As such, the described implementations are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive. It should also be understood that the present application is not limited to the particular implementations described herein, but many rearrangements, modifications, and substitutions are possible without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for managing healthcare of a living subject, the system comprising:

a computing platform including a hardware processor and a system memory;
a software code stored in the system memory; and
a display;

wherein the hardware processor is configured to execute the software code to:

receive a medical history data of the living subject, the medical history data including a plurality of data entries corresponding to at least one physiological parameter of the living subject;

determine a custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter based on the medical history data of the living subject;

store the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter in a medical profile of the living subject;

receive sensing signals for the living subject from a device configured to monitor the at least one physiological parameter of the living subject;

obtain, from the sensing signals, a present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter;

retrieve the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter from the medical profile of the living subject;

compare the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter with the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter retrieved from the medical profile of the living subject; and

render the comparison of the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter and the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter on the display.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the system further includes a sensory alarm, and wherein the hardware processor is further configured to execute the software code to invoke, in response to the comparison, the sensory alarm if the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter is outside of the custom target range.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to execute the software code to determine a treatment recommendation for the living subject, in response to the comparison, based on the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter and the custom target range.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to execute the software code to render the treatment recommendation on the display.

5. The system of claim 3, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to execute the software code to activate

at least one hardware actuator to perform at least a portion of the treatment recommendation for the living subject.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a blood glucose level of the living subject.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a mean arterial pressure (MAP) of the living subject.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a plurality of parameters enabling determination of the MAP of the living subject.

9. A method for use by a system for managing healthcare of a living subject, the system including a computing platform having a hardware processor, a system memory storing a software code, and a display, the method comprising:

receiving, using the hardware processor, a medical history data of the living subject, the medical history data including a plurality of data entries corresponding to at least one physiological parameter of the living subject;
determining, using the hardware processor, a custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter based on the medical history data of the living subject;
storing, using the hardware processor, the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter in a medical profile of the living subject;

receiving, using the hardware processor, sensing signals for the living subject from a device configured to monitor the at least one physiological parameter of the living subject;

obtaining, using the hardware processor, from the sensing signals a present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter;

retrieving, using the hardware processor, the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter from the medical profile of the living subject;

comparing, using the hardware processor, the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter with the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter retrieved from the medical profile of the living subject; and

rendering, using the hardware processor, the comparison of the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter and the custom target range for the at least one physiological parameter on the display.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the system further includes a sensory alarm, the method further comprising invoking, in response to the comparison, the sensory alarm if the present measurement of the physiological parameter is outside of the custom target range.

11. The method of claim 9, further comprising determining, in response to the comparison, a treatment recommendation for the living subject based on the present measurement of the at least one physiological parameter and the custom target range.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising rendering, using the hardware processor, the treatment recommendation on the display.

13. The method of claim 11, further comprising activating at least one hardware actuator to perform at least a portion of the treatment recommendation for the living subject.

14. The method of claim 9, further comprising treating, in response to the comparison, the living subject having an increased risk for death or illness within a sufficient lead time to decrease the living subject's risk of death or illness.

15. The method of claim 9, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a blood glucose level of the living subject.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising administering a medicine to the living subject to reduce the blood glucose level of the living subject when the blood glucose level of the living subject is higher than the custom target range for the blood glucose.

17. The method of claim 9, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a blood pressure level of the living subject.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising administering a medicine to the living subject to reduce the blood pressure level of the living subject when the blood pressure level of the living subject is higher than the custom target range for the blood pressure level.

19. The method of claim 9, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a mean arterial pressure (MAP) of the living subject, and wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises a plurality of parameters enabling determination of the MAP of the living subject.

20. A system for managing healthcare of a living subject, the system comprising:

a system memory storing a plurality of medical profiles each for a corresponding one of a plurality of living

subjects, each of the plurality of medical profiles having a custom target range for a physiological parameter of the corresponding one of the plurality of living subjects, wherein the custom target range is uniquely determined based on the medical history data of the corresponding one of the plurality of living subjects;

a hardware processor configured to:

receive sensing signals for a living subject from a device configured to monitor a physiological parameter of the living subject;

obtain, from the sensing signals, a present measurement of the physiological parameter;

retrieve the custom target range for the physiological parameter from a medical profile of the plurality of medical profiles corresponding to the living subject;

compare the present measurement of the physiological parameter with the custom target range for the physiological parameter retrieved from the medical profile of the living subject; and

provide a result of the comparison of the present measurement of the physiological parameter with the custom target range for diagnosis.

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专利名称(译)	对生活对象的定制医疗保健管理		
公开(公告)号	US20190313969A1	公开(公告)日	2019-10-17
申请号	US16/379640	申请日	2019-04-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	爱德华兹生命科学公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	爱德华生命科学公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	爱德华生命科学公司		
[标]发明人	HIPSZER BRIAN R AL HATIB FERAS JIAN ZHONGPING		
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IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/145 A61B5/021 G16H50/20 G16H40/63		
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摘要(译)

用于管理生活对象的医疗保健的系统包括具有硬件处理器的计算平台，存储软件代码的系统存储器和显示器。硬件处理器执行软件代码以接收包括与一个或多个生理参数相对应的数据条目的活体的病史数据，基于病史数据确定生理参数的相应目标范围。然后，然后将自定义目标范围存储在活体对象的医疗档案中。硬件处理器还执行软件代码，以从配置为监视生理参数的设备接收活体的传感信号，从传感信号中获取生理参数的当前测量值，检索习惯从活着的受试者的医疗状况中确定目标范围，将当前测量结果与自定义目标范围进行比较，然后在显示器上进行比较。

