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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING ANALYTE SENSOR CALIBRATION**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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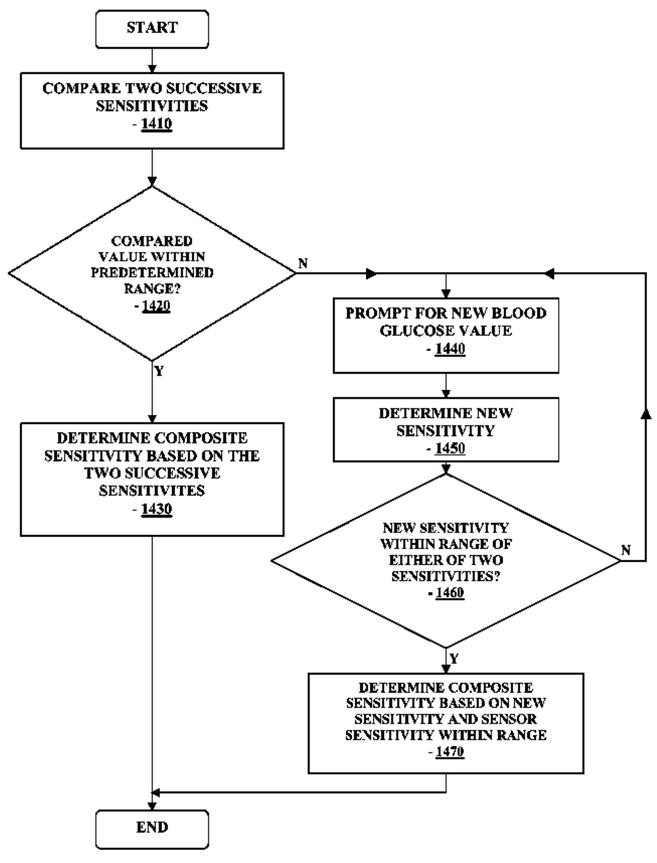
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatus for providing data processing and control for use in verifying the stability of sensor sensitivity of an analyte sensor.

21 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



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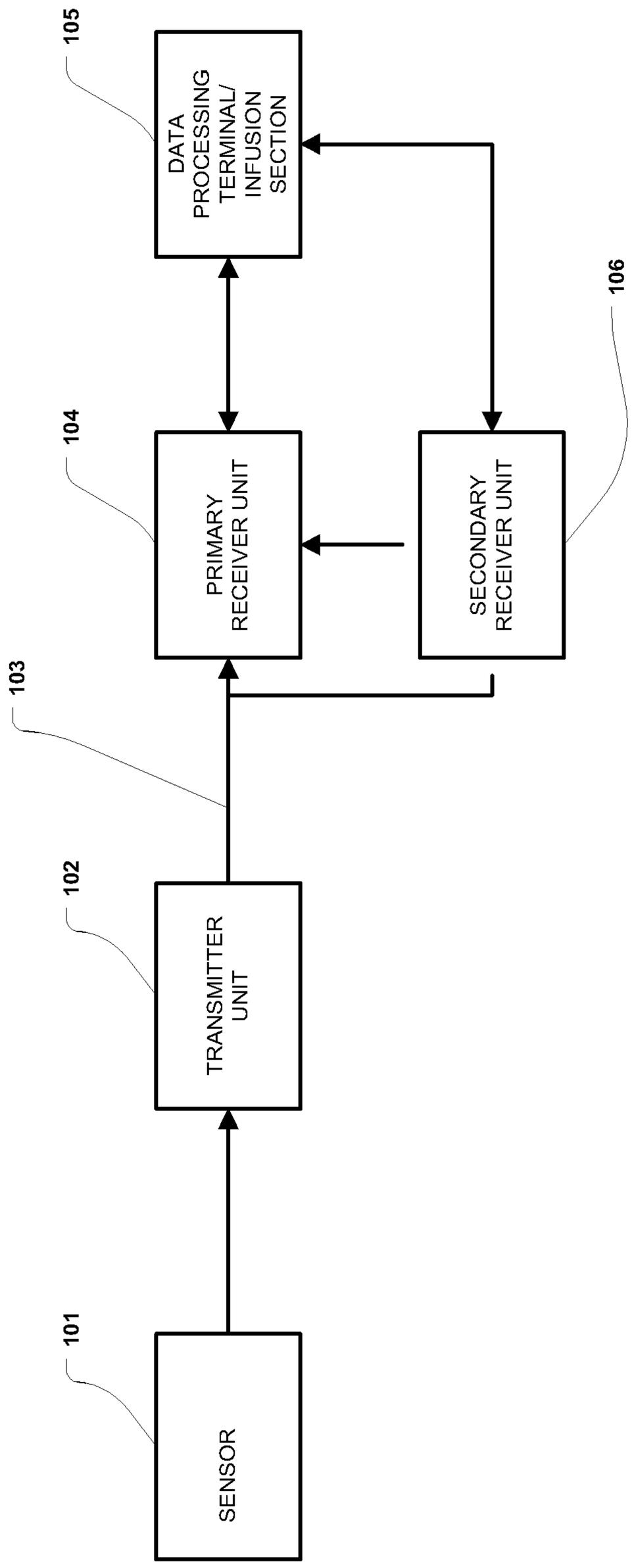
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105
DATA PROCESSING TERMINAL/ INFUSION SECTION
106
104
PRIMARY RECEIVER UNIT
SECONDARY RECEIVER UNIT
103
102
TRANSMITTER UNIT
101
SENSOR

100

FIGURE 1

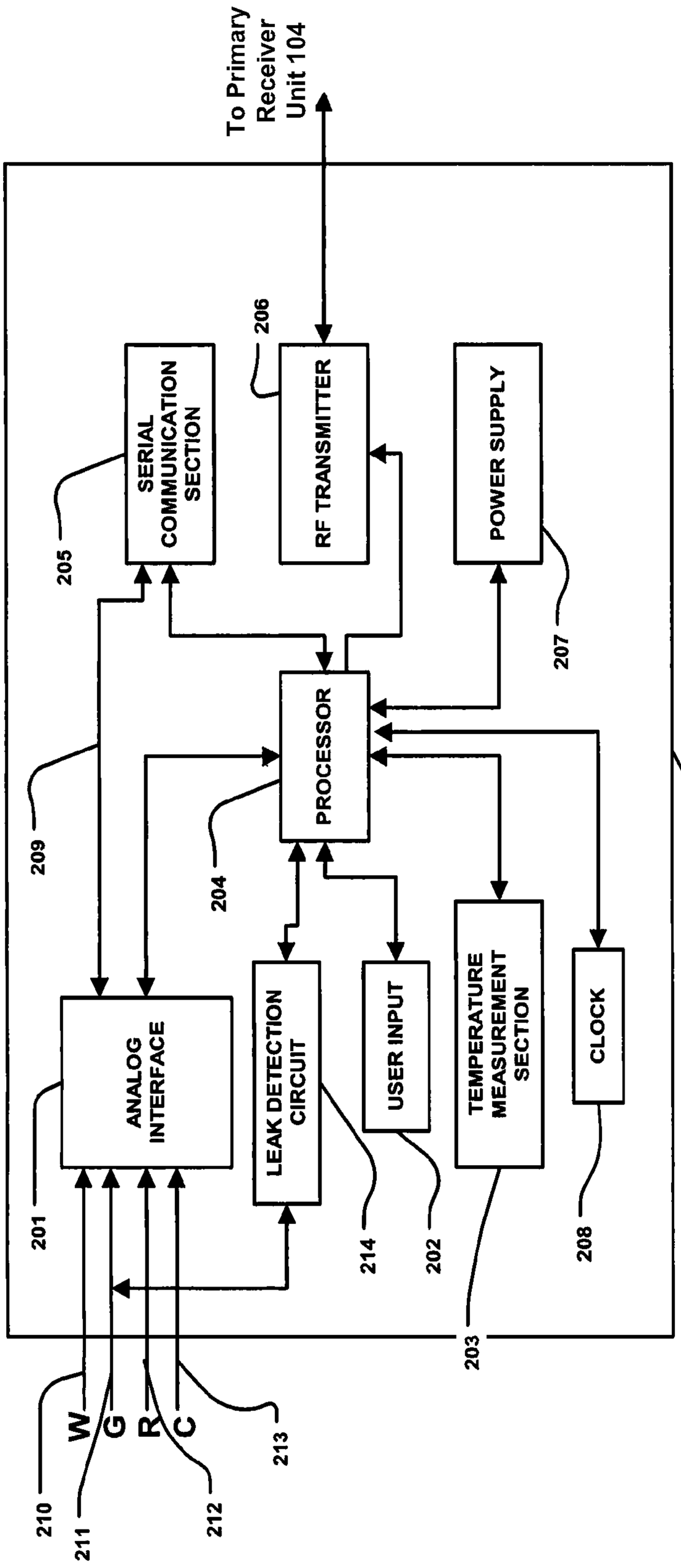

To Primary Receiver Unit 104
206
SERIAL COMMUNICATION SECTION
RF TRANSMITTER
POWER SUPPLY
205
207
PROCESSOR
209
204
ANALOG INTERFACE
LEAK DETECTION CIRCUIT
USER INPUT
TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT SECTION
CLOCK
102
201
214
202
208
203
W
G
R
C
210
211
212
213

FIGURE 2

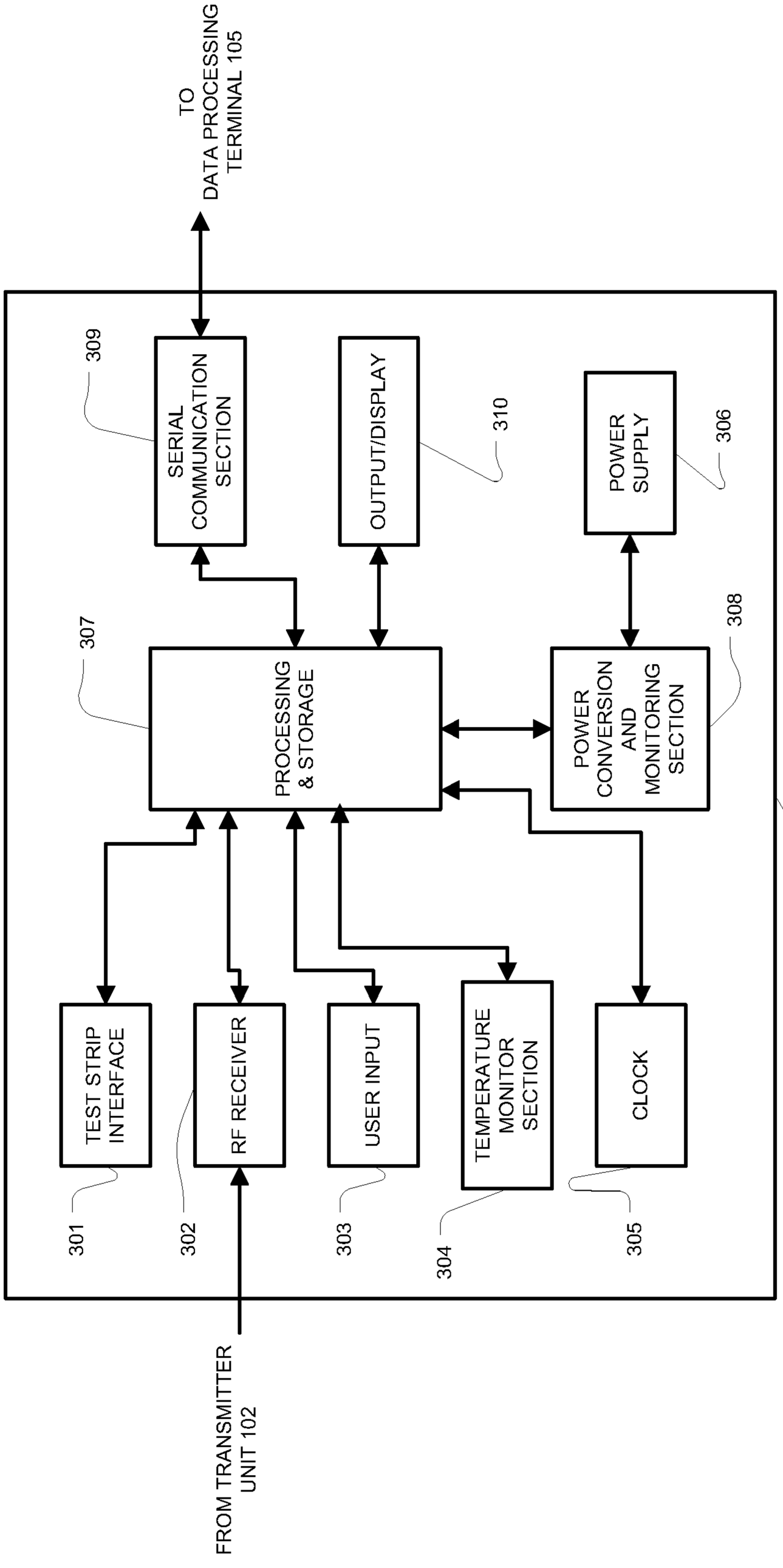

TO DATA PROCESSING TERMINAL 105
309
SERIAL COMMUNICATION SECTION
OUTPUT/DISPLAY
310
POWER SUPPLY
306
307
PROCESSING & STORAGE
POWER CONVERSION AND MONITORING SECTION
308
104
TEST STRIP INTERFACE
RF RECEIVER
USER INPUT
TEMPERATURE MONITOR SECTION
CLOCK
301
302
303
304
305
FROM TRANSMITTER UNIT 102

FIGURE 3

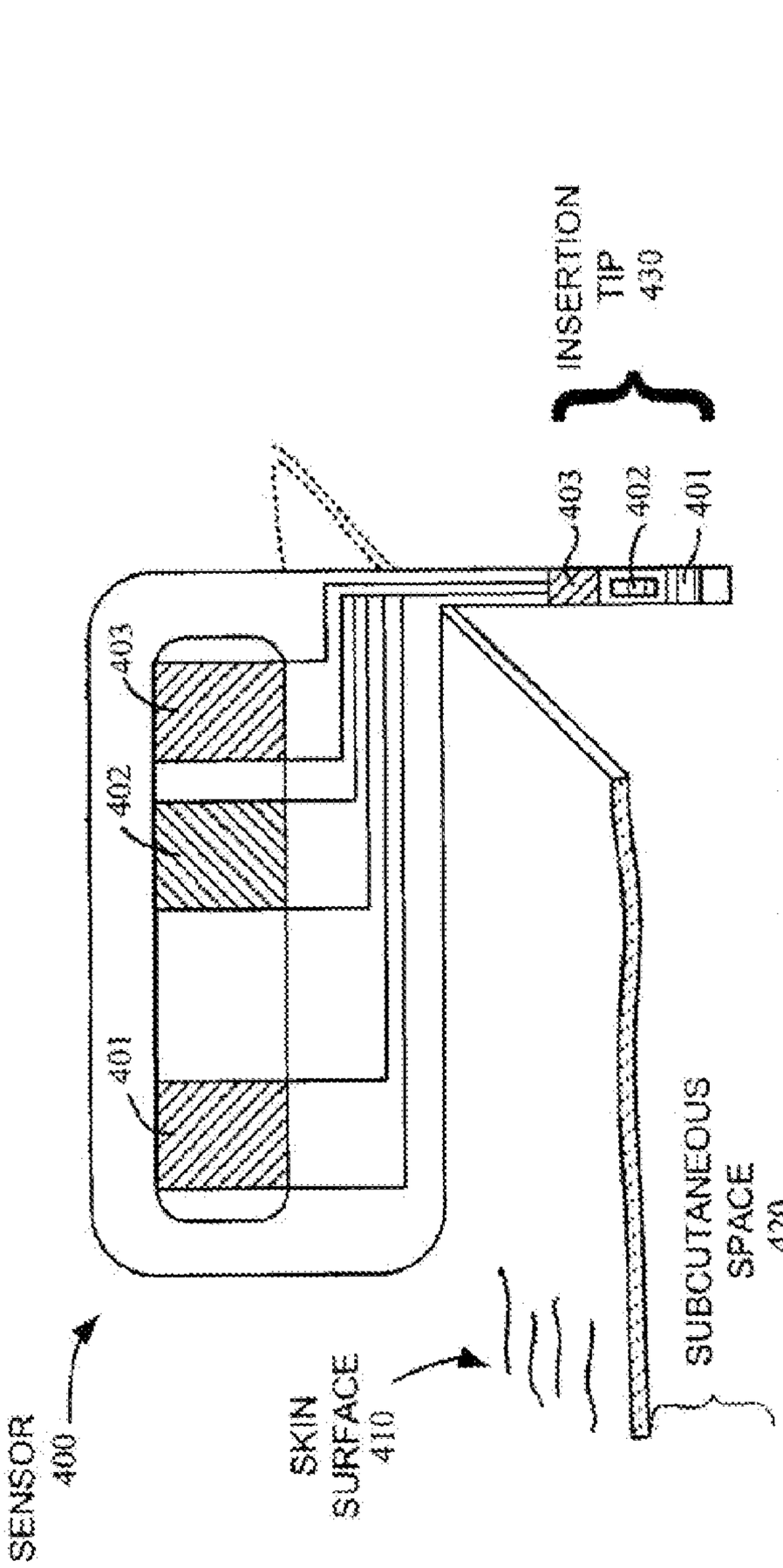


FIGURE 4A

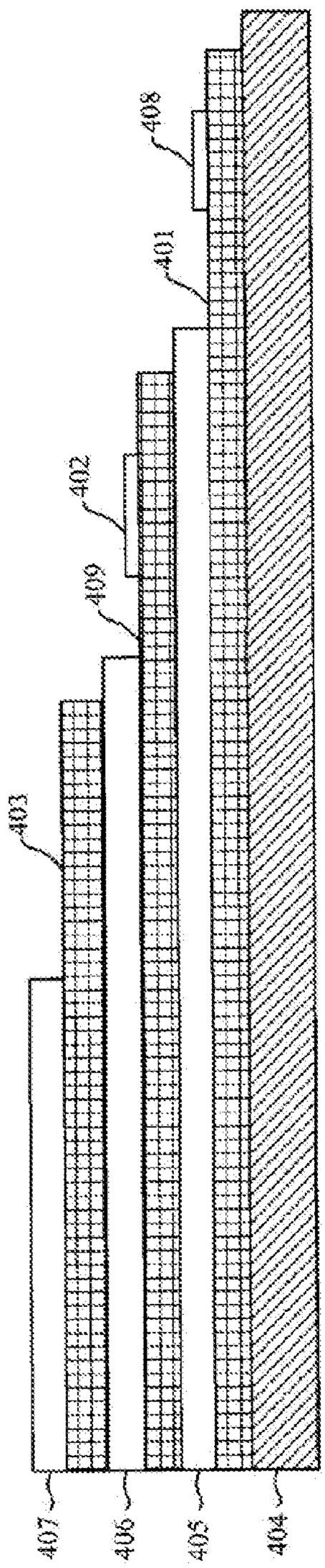


FIGURE 4B

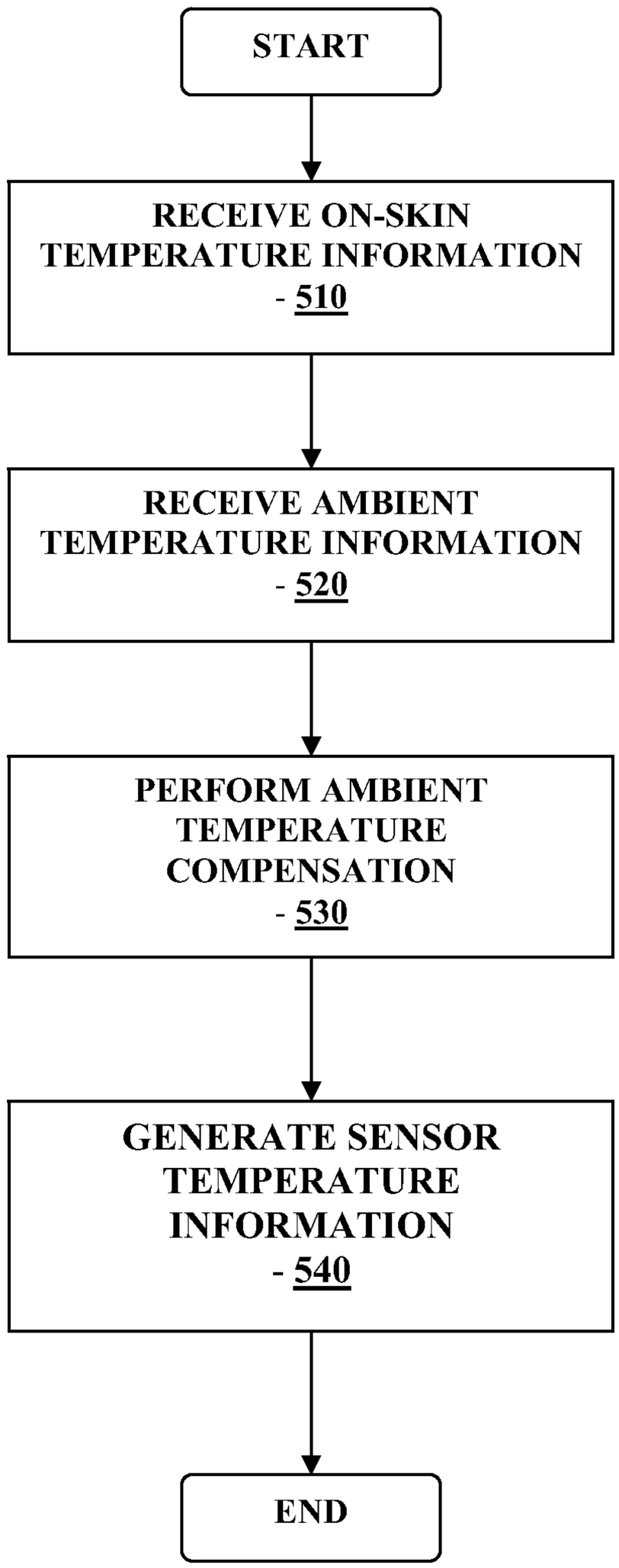

START
RECEIVE ON-SKIN TEMPERATURE INFORMATION - 510
RECEIVE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE INFORMATION - 520
PERFORM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION - 530
GENERATE SENSOR TEMPERATURE INFORMATION - 540
END

FIGURE 5

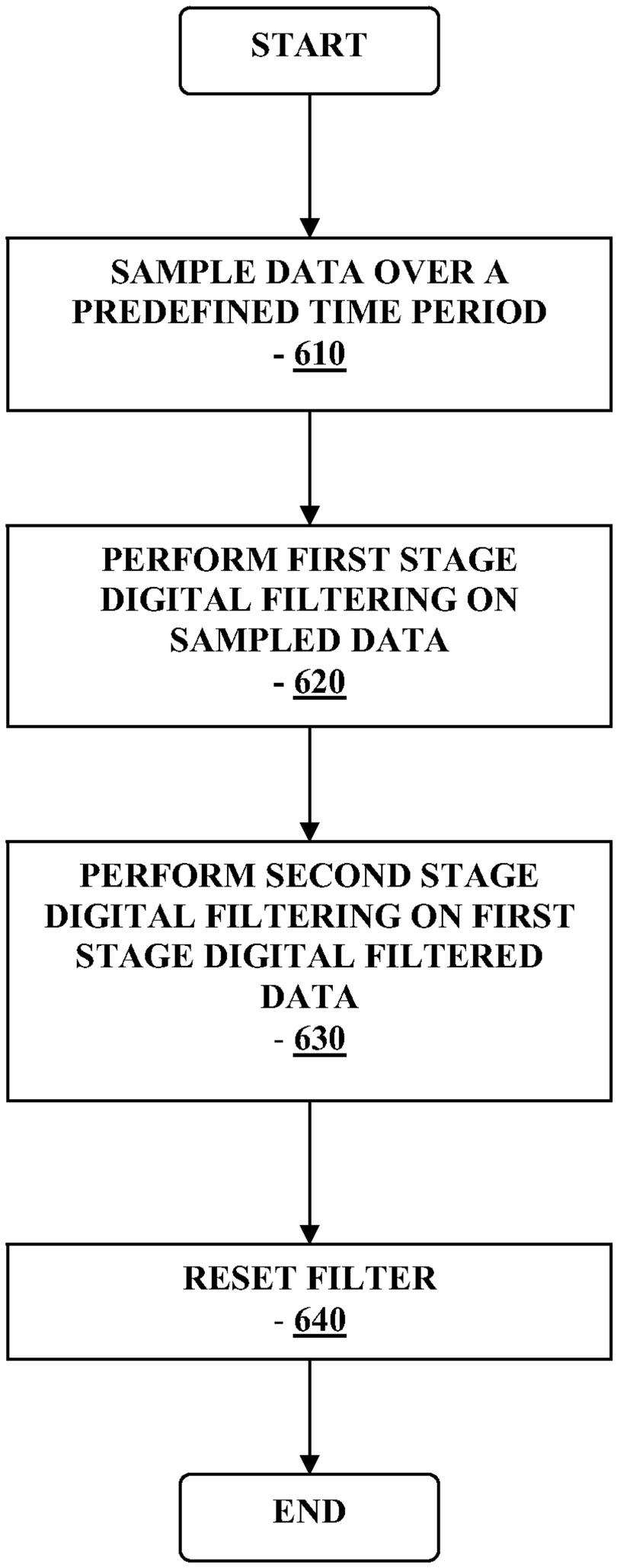

START
SAMPLE DATA OVER A PREDEFINED TIME PERIOD - 610
PERFORM FIRST STAGE DIGITAL FILTERING ON SAMPLED DATA - 620
PERFORM SECOND STAGE DIGITAL FILTERING ON FIRST STAGE DIGITAL FILTERED DATA - 630
RESET FILTER - 640
END

FIGURE 6

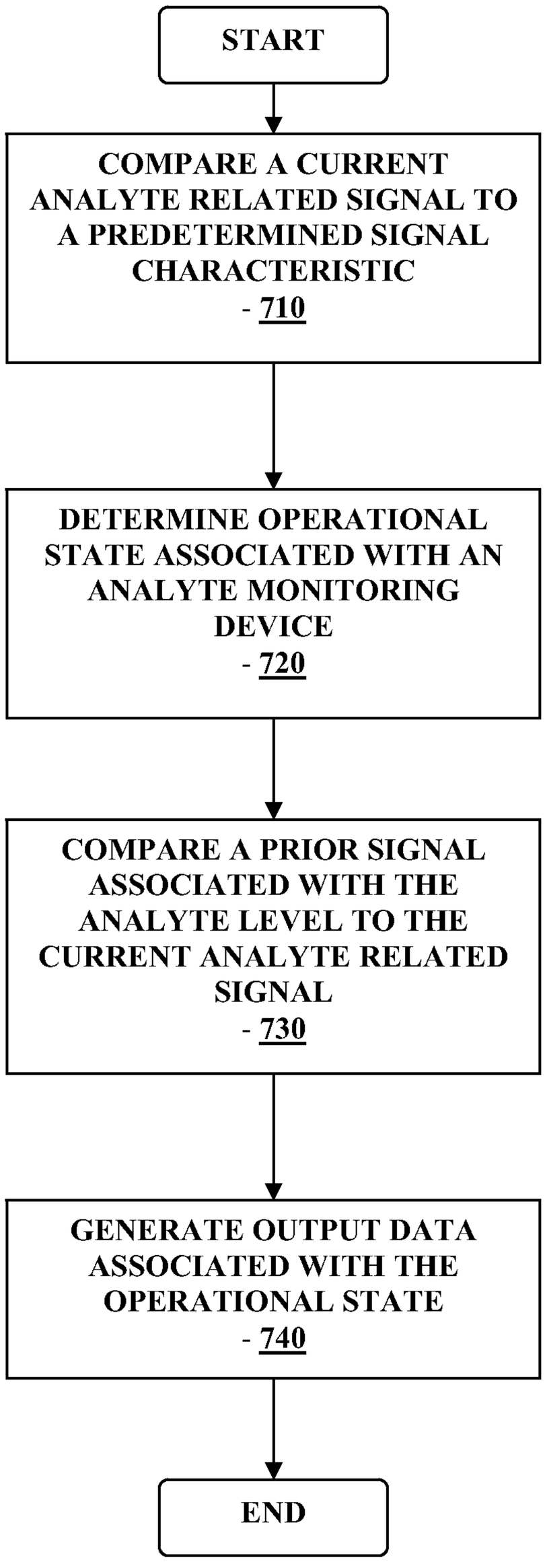

START
COMPARE A CURRENT ANALYTE RELATED SIGNAL TO A PREDETERMINED SIGNAL CHARACTERISTIC - 710
DETERMINE OPERATIONAL STATE ASSOCIATED WITH AN ANALYTE MONITORING DEVICE - 720
COMPARE A PRIOR SIGNAL ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANALYTE LEVEL TO THE CURRENT ANALYTE RELATED SIGNAL - 730
GENERATE OUTPUT DATA ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATIONAL STATE - 740
END

FIGURE 7

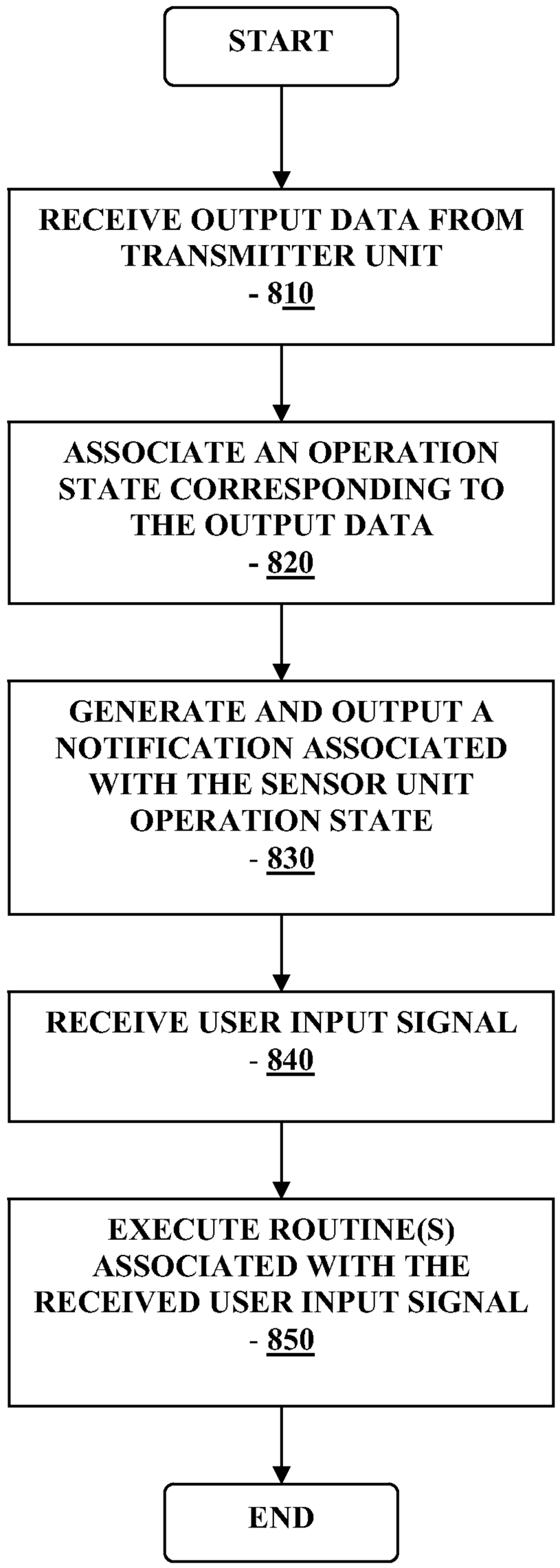

START
RECEIVE OUTPUT DATA FROM TRANSMITTER UNIT - 810
ASSOCIATE AN OPERATION STATE CORRESPONDING TO THE OUTPUT DATA - 820
GENERATE AND OUTPUT A NOTIFICATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE SENSOR UNIT OPERATION STATE - 830
RECEIVE USER INPUT SIGNAL - 840
EXECUTE ROUTINE(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECEIVED USER INPUT SIGNAL - 850
END

FIGURE 8

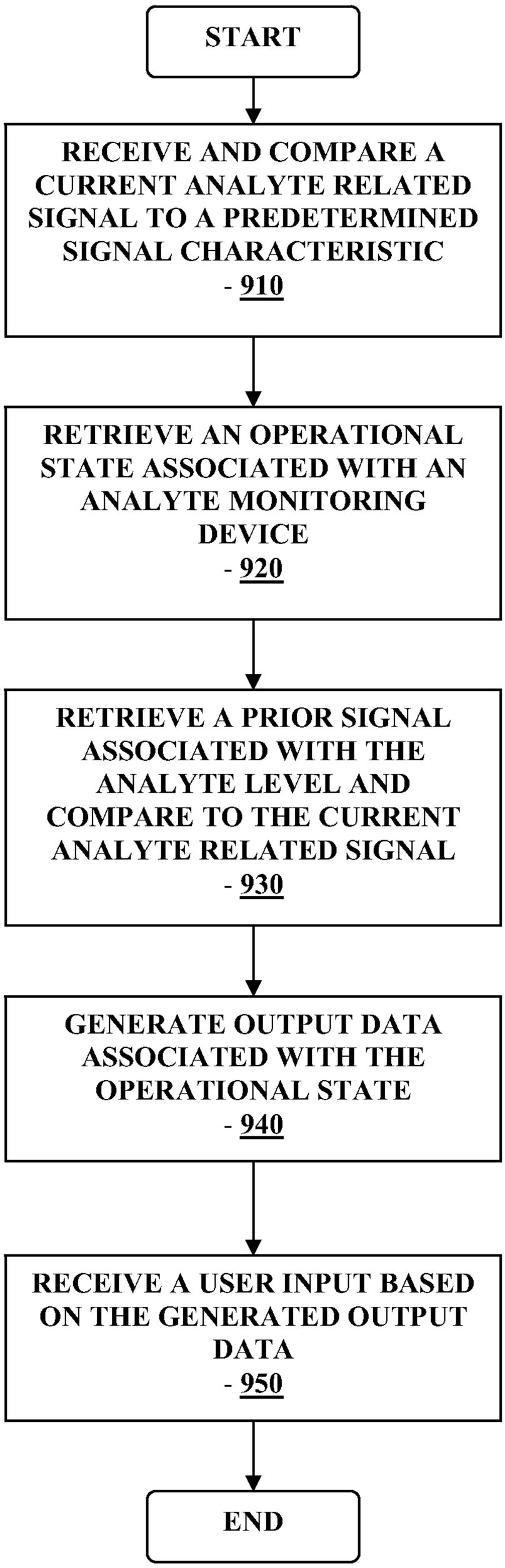

START
RECEIVE AND COMPARE A CURRENT ANALYTE RELATED SIGNAL TO A PREDETERMINED SIGNAL CHARACTERISTIC - 910
RETRIEVE AN OPERATIONAL STATE ASSOCIATED WITH AN ANALYTE MONITORING DEVICE - 920
RETRIEVE A PRIOR SIGNAL ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANALYTE LEVEL AND COMPARE TO THE CURRENT ANALYTE RELATED SIGNAL - 930
GENERATE OUTPUT DATA ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATIONAL STATE - 940
RECEIVE A USER INPUT BASED ON THE GENERATED OUTPUT DATA - 950
END

FIGURE 9

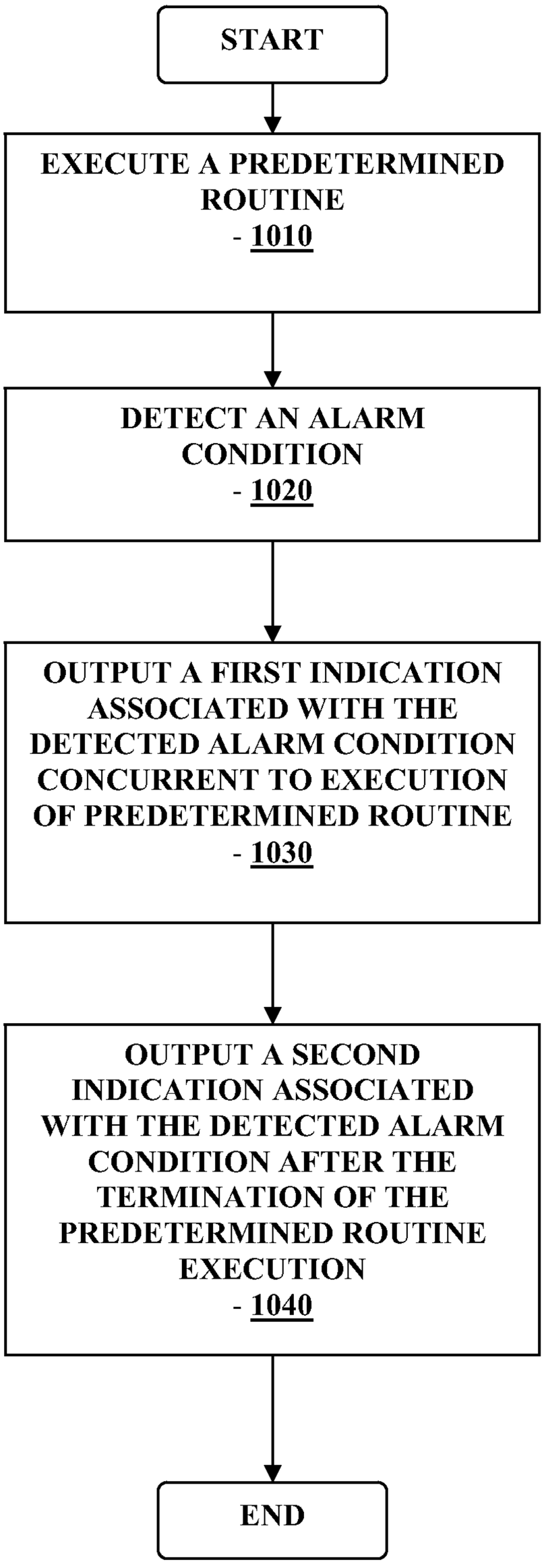

START
EXECUTE A PREDETERMINED ROUTINE - 1010
DETECT AN ALARM CONDITION - 1020
OUTPUT A FIRST INDICATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE DETECTED ALARM CONDITION CONCURRENT TO EXECUTION OF PREDETERMINED ROUTINE - 1030
OUTPUT A SECOND INDICATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE DETECTED ALARM CONDITION AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE PREDETERMINED ROUTINE EXECUTION - 1040
END

FIGURE 10

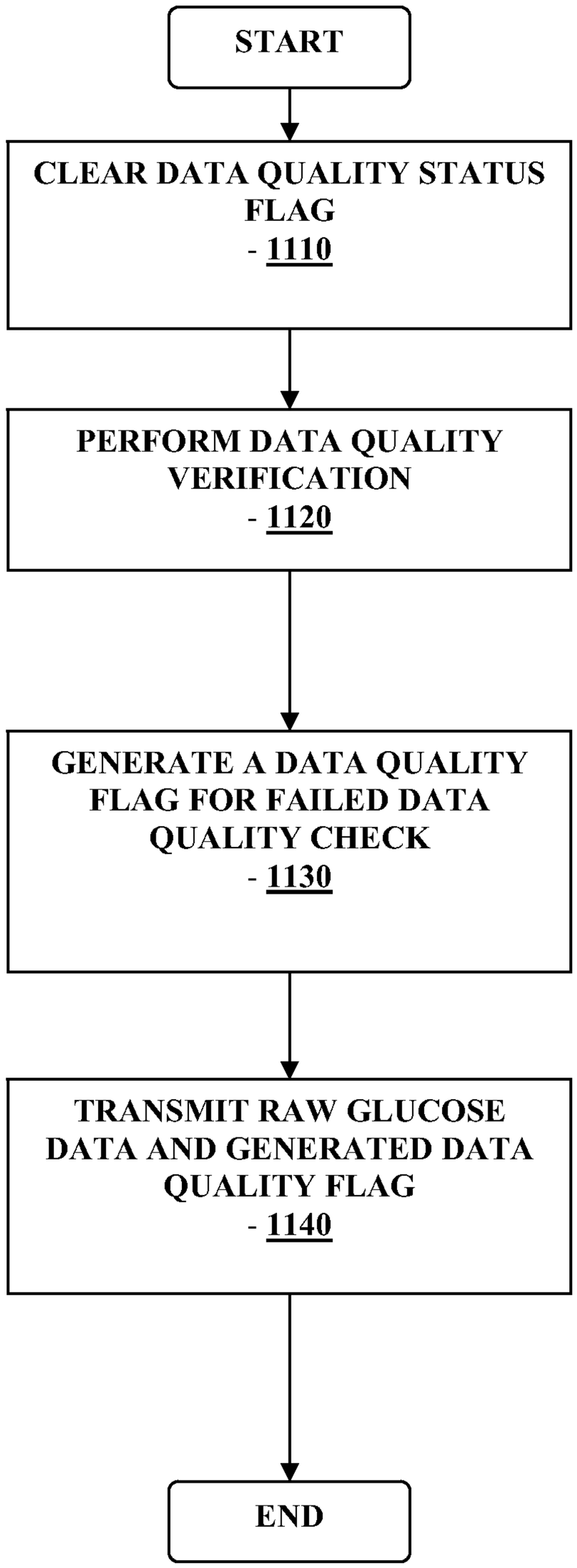

START
CLEAR DATA QUALITY STATUS FLAG - 1110
PERFORM DATA QUALITY VERIFICATION - 1120
GENERATE A DATA QUALITY FLAG FOR FAILED DATA QUALITY CHECK - 1130
TRANSMIT RAW GLUCOSE DATA AND GENERATED DATA QUALITY FLAG - 1140
END

FIGURE 11

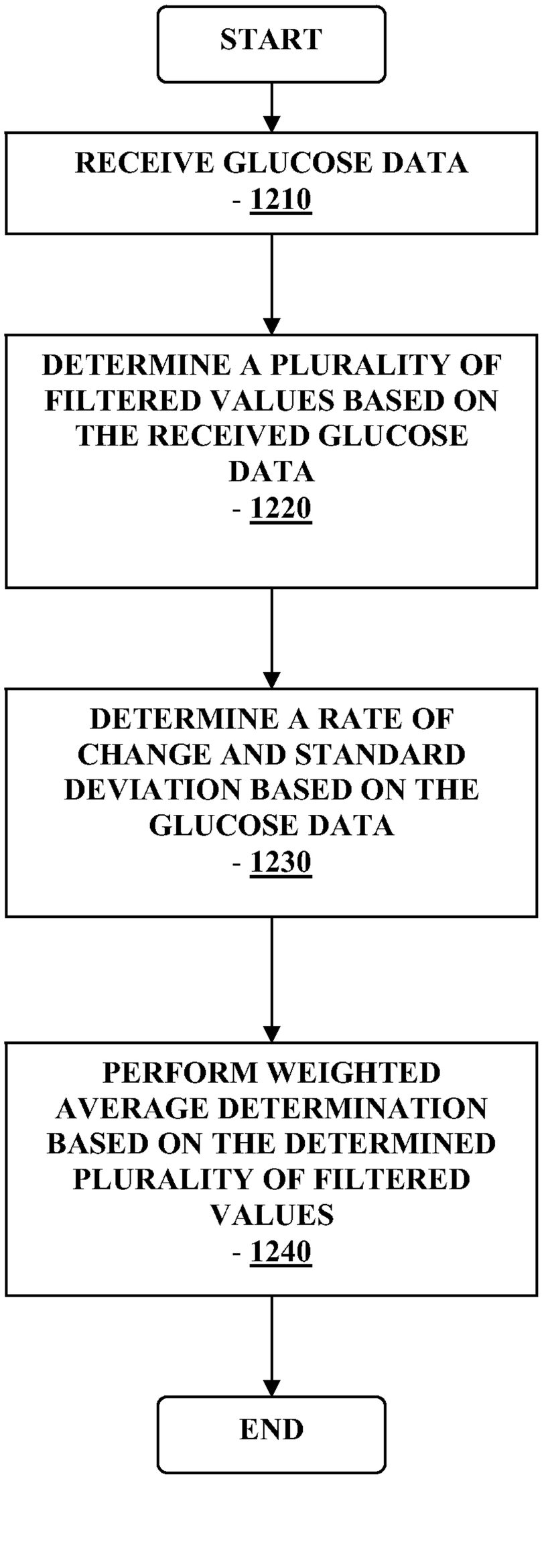

START
RECEIVE GLUCOSE DATA - 1210
DETERMINE A PLURALITY OF FILTERED VALUES BASED ON THE RECEIVED GLUCOSE DATA - 1220
DETERMINE A RATE OF CHANGE AND STANDARD DEVIATION BASED ON THE GLUCOSE DATA - 1230
PERFORM WEIGHTED AVERAGE DETERMINATION BASED ON THE DETERMINED PLURALITY OF FILTERED VALUES - 1240
END

FIGURE 12

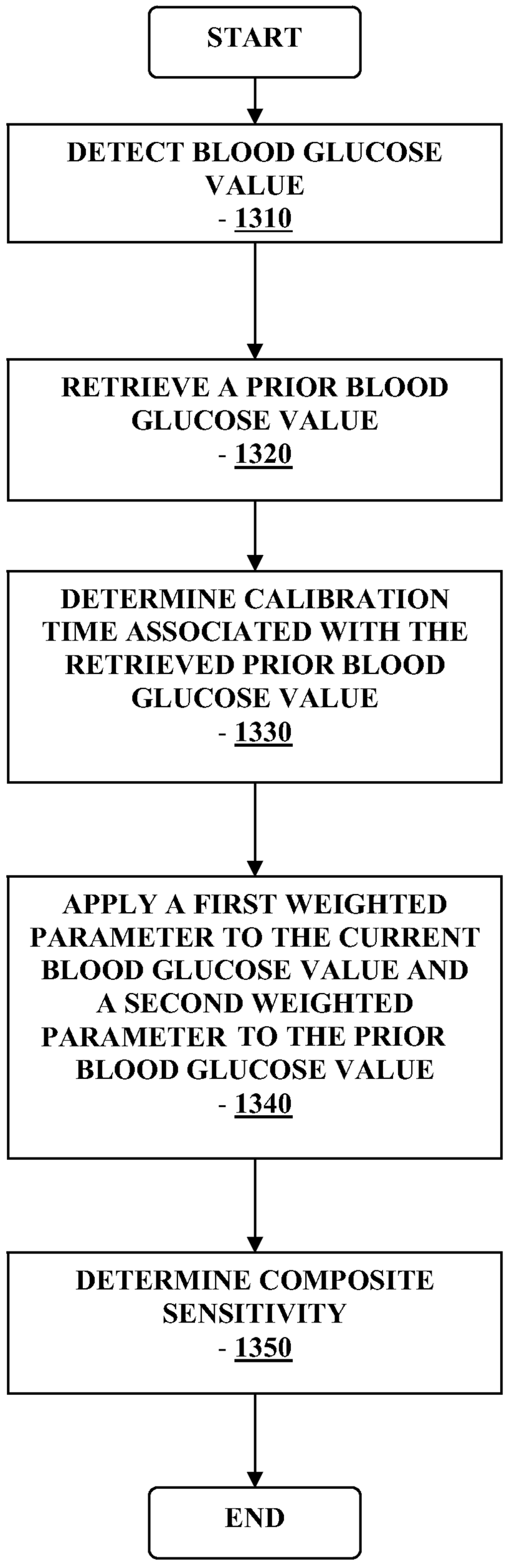

START
DETECT BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE - 1310
RETRIEVE A PRIOR BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE - 1320
DETERMINE CALIBRATION TIME ASSOCIATED WITH THE RETRIEVED PRIOR BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE - 1330
APPLY A FIRST WEIGHTED PARAMETER TO THE CURRENT BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE AND A SECOND WEIGHTED PARAMETER TO THE PRIOR BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE - 1340
DETERMINE COMPOSITE SENSITIVITY - 1350
END

FIGURE 13

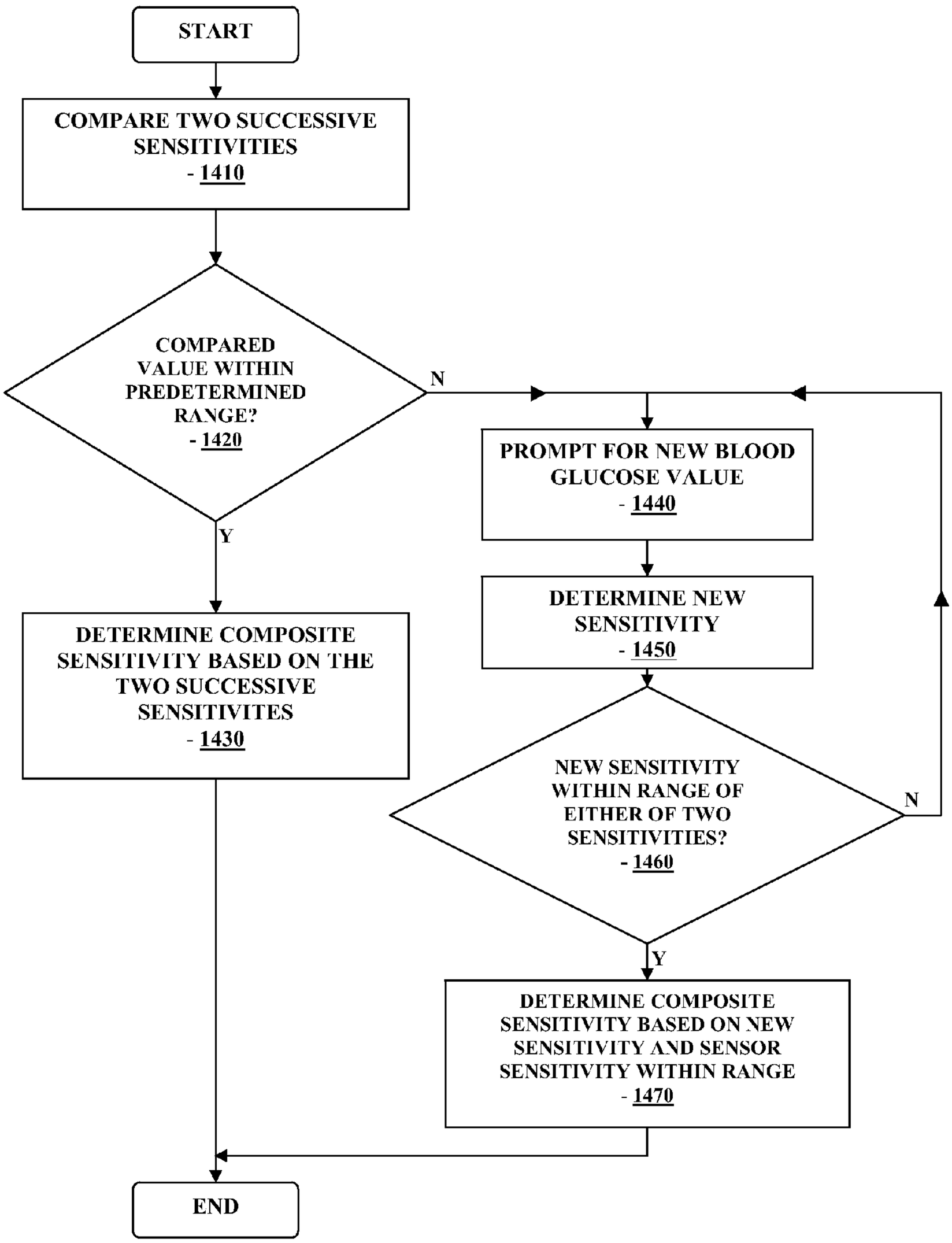

START
COMPARE TWO SUCCESSIVE SENSITIVITIES - 1410
COMPARED VALUE WITHIN PREDETERMINED RANGE? - 1420
N
Y
PROMPT FOR NEW BLOOD GLUCOSE VALUE - 1440
DETERMINE NEW SENSITIVITY - 1450
NEW SENSITIVITY WITHIN RANGE OF EITHER OF TWO SENSITIVITIES? - 1460
N
Y
DETERMINE COMPOSITE SENSITIVITY BASED ON NEW SENSITIVITY AND SENSOR SENSITIVITY WITHIN RANGE - 1470
DETERMINE COMPOSITE SENSITIVITY BASED ON THE TWO SUCCESSIVE SENSITIVITES - 1430
END

FIGURE 14

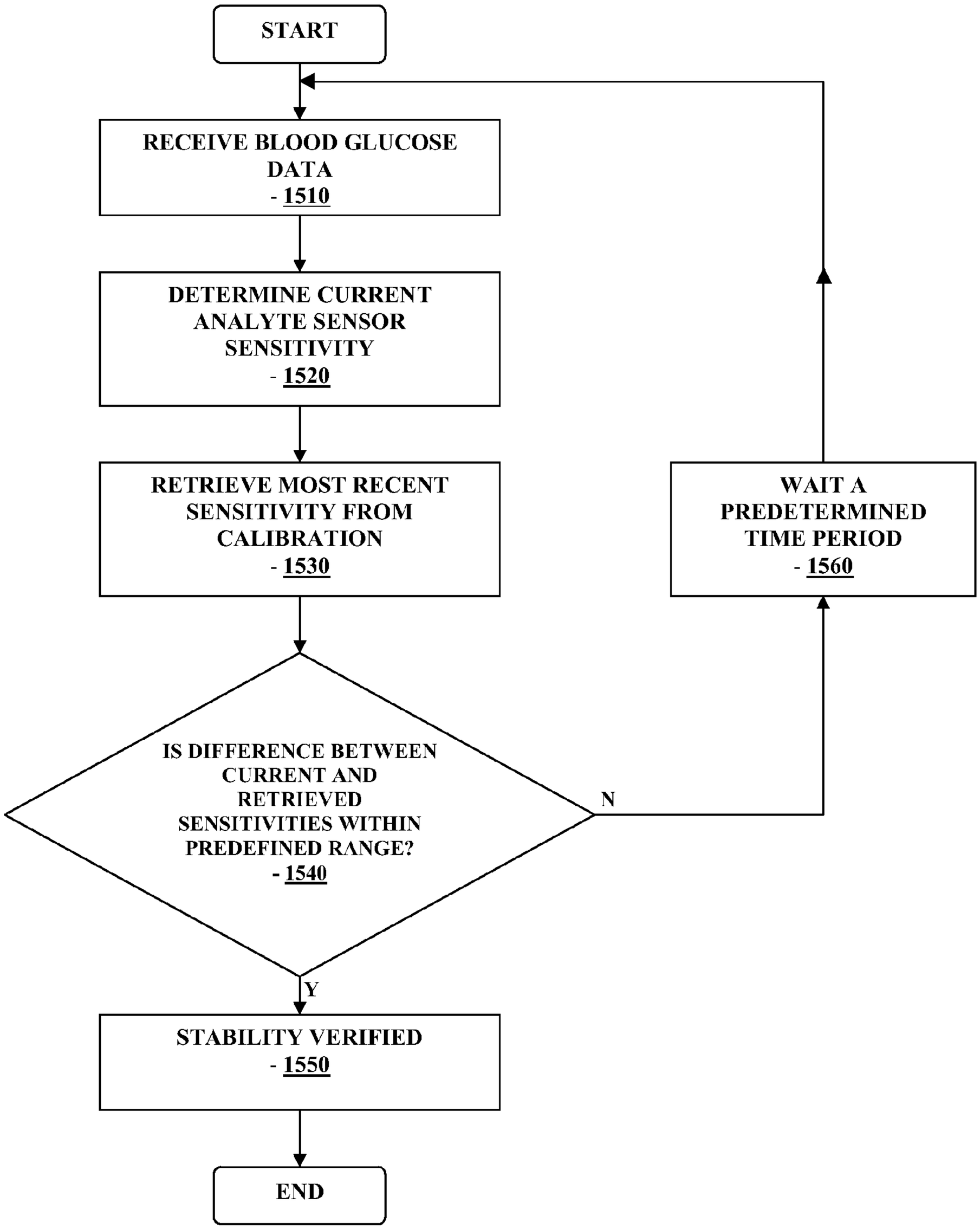

START
RECEIVE BLOOD GLUCOSE DATA - 1510
DETERMINE CURRENT ANALYTE SENSOR SENSITIVITY - 1520
RETRIEVE MOST RECENT SENSITIVITY FROM CALIBRATION - 1530
IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CURRENT AND RETRIEVED SENSITIVITIES WITHIN PREDEFINED RANGE? - 1540
N
WAIT A PREDETERMINED TIME PERIOD - 1560
Y
STABILITY VERIFIED - 1550
END

FIGURE 15

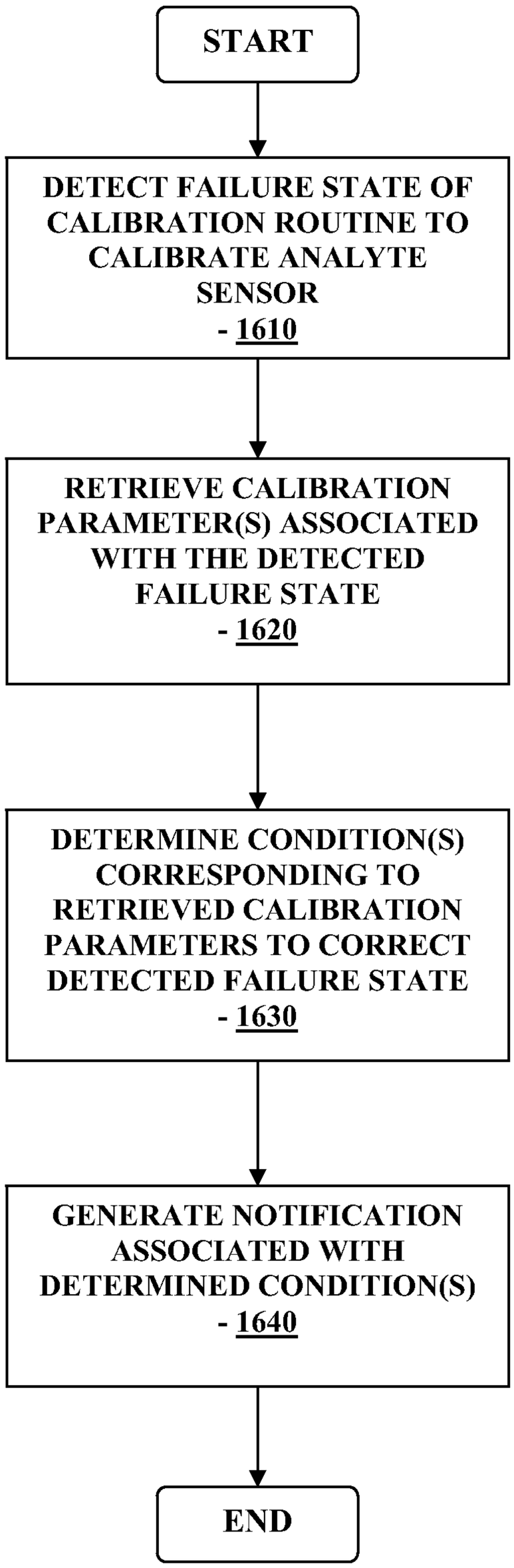

START
DETECT FAILURE STATE OF CALIBRATION ROUTINE TO CALIBRATE ANALYTE SENSOR - 1610
RETRIEVE CALIBRATION PARAMETER(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE DETECTED FAILURE STATE - 1620
DETERMINE CONDITION(S) CORRESPONDING TO RETRIEVED CALIBRATION PARAMETERS TO CORRECT DETECTED FAILURE STATE - 1630
GENERATE NOTIFICATION ASSOCIATED WITH DETERMINED CONDITION(S) - 1640
END

FIGURE 16

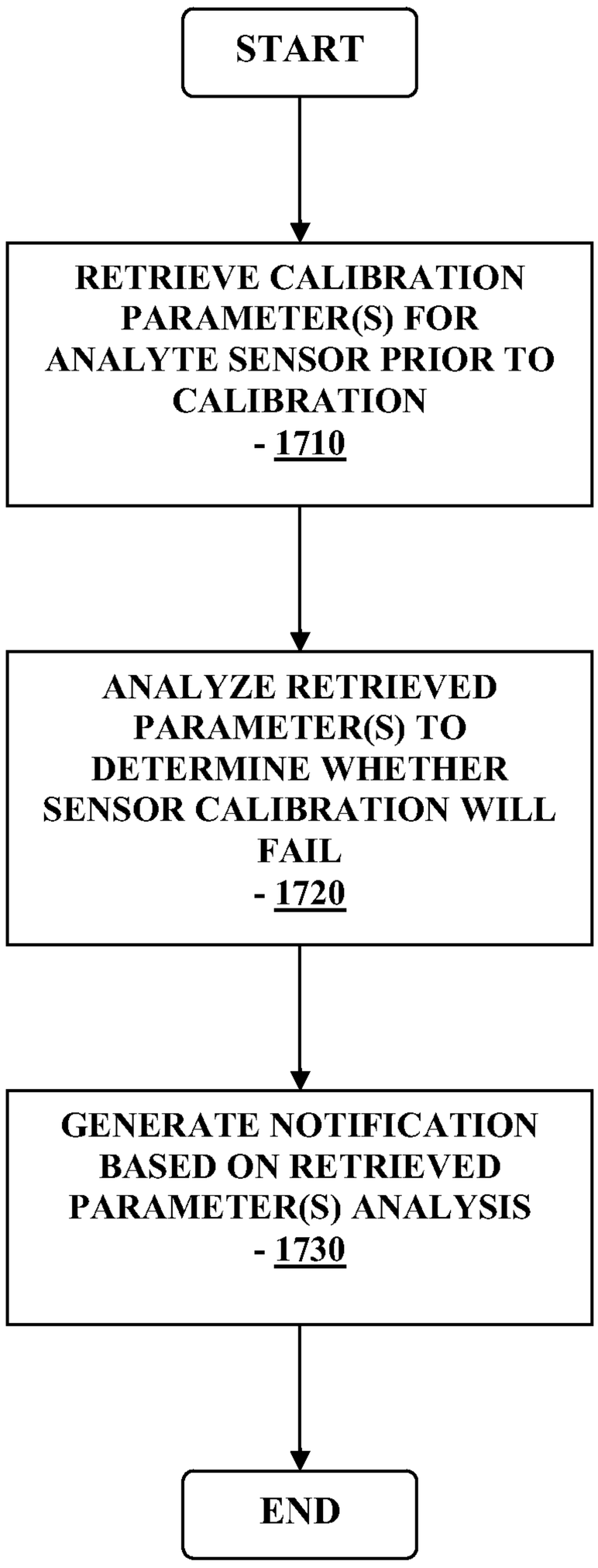

START
RETRIEVE CALIBRATION PARAMETER(S) FOR ANALYTE SENSOR PRIOR TO CALIBRATION - 1710
ANALYZE RETRIEVED PARAMETER(S) TO DETERMINE WHETHER SENSOR CALIBRATION WILL FAIL - 1720
GENERATE NOTIFICATION BASED ON RETRIEVED PARAMETER(S) ANALYSIS - 1730
END

FIGURE 17

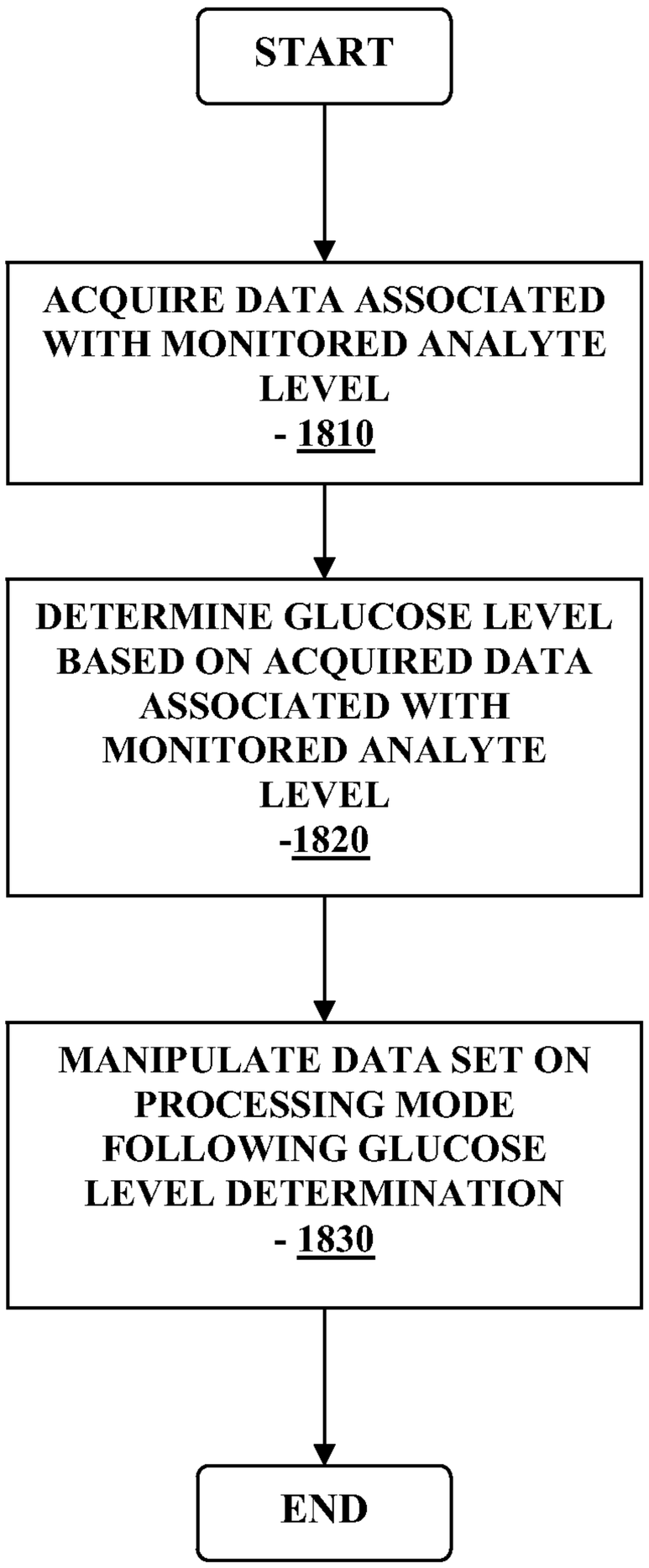

START
ACQUIRE DATA ASSOCIATED WITH MONITORED ANALYTE LEVEL
- 1810
DETERMINE GLUCOSE LEVEL BASED ON ACQUIRED DATA ASSOCIATED WITH MONITORED ANALYTE LEVEL
-1820
MANIPULATE DATA SET ON PROCESSING MODE FOLLOWING GLUCOSE LEVEL DETERMINATION
- 1830
END

FIGURE 18

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING ANALYTE SENSOR CALIBRATION

RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/831,881 filed Jul. 31, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,834,366, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Providing Analyte Sensor Calibration," the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

Analyte, e.g., glucose monitoring systems including continuous and discrete monitoring systems generally include a small, lightweight battery powered and microprocessor controlled system which is configured to detect signals proportional to the corresponding measured glucose levels using an electrometer, and RF signals to transmit the collected data. One aspect of certain analyte monitoring systems include a transcutaneous or subcutaneous analyte sensor configuration which is, for example, partially mounted on the skin of a subject whose analyte level is to be monitored. The sensor cell may use a two or three-electrode (work, reference and counter electrodes) configuration driven by a controlled potential (potentiostat) analog circuit connected through a contact system.

The analyte sensor may be configured so that a portion thereof is placed under the skin of the patient so as to detect the analyte levels of the patient, and another portion of segment of the analyte sensor that is in communication with the transmitter unit. The transmitter unit is configured to transmit the analyte levels detected by the sensor over a wireless communication link such as an RF (radio frequency) communication link to a receiver/monitor unit. The receiver/monitor unit performs data analysis, among others on the received analyte levels to generate information pertaining to the monitored analyte levels. To provide flexibility in analyte sensor manufacturing and/or design, among others, tolerance of a larger range of the analyte sensor sensitivities for processing by the transmitter unit is desirable.

In view of the foregoing, it would be desirable to have a method and system for providing data processing and control for use in medical telemetry systems such as, for example, analyte monitoring systems.

SUMMARY

In one embodiment, method and apparatus for, prior to calibrating an in vivo analyte sensor, retrieving one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor data, analyzing the retrieved one or more parameters to determine whether the analyte sensor data calibration will fail, and generating a notification based on the analysis of the retrieved one or more parameters, is disclosed.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments, the appended claims and the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** illustrates a block diagram of a data monitoring and management system for practicing one or more embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a block diagram of the transmitter unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **3** is a block diagram of the receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. **4**A-**4**B illustrate a perspective view and a cross sectional view, respectively of an analyte sensor in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating ambient temperature compensation routine for determining on-skin temperature information in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **6** is a flowchart illustrating digital anti-aliasing filtering routing in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **7** is a flowchart illustrating actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **8** is a flowchart illustrating receiver unit processing corresponding to the actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine of FIG. **7** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **9** is a flowchart illustrating data processing corresponding to the actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **10** is a flowchart illustrating a concurrent passive notification routine in the data receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system of FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a data quality verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a rate variance filtering routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **13** is a flowchart illustrating a composite sensor sensitivity determination routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **14** is a flowchart illustrating an outlier data point verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **15** is a flowchart illustrating a sensor stability verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **16** is a flowchart illustrating a calibration failure state detection and/or notification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating pre-calibration analysis routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. **18** is a flowchart illustrating asynchronous serial data output transmission routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As described in further detail below, in accordance with the various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a method and apparatus for providing data processing and control for use in a medical telemetry system. In particular, within the scope of the present invention, there are provided a method and system for providing data communication and control for use in a medical telemetry system such as, for example, a continuous glucose monitoring system.

FIG. **1** illustrates a data monitoring and management system such as, for example, analyte (e.g., glucose) monitoring system **100** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The subject invention is further described primarily with respect to a glucose monitoring system for convenience and such description is in no way intended to limit the scope of the invention. It is to be understood that the analyte monitoring system may be configured to monitor a variety of analytes, e.g., lactate, and the like.

Analytes that may be monitored include, for example, acetyl choline, amylase, bilirubin, cholesterol, chorionic gonadotropin, creatine kinase (e.g., CK-MB), creatine, DNA, fructosamine, glucose, glutamine, growth hormones, hormones, ketones, lactate, peroxide, prostate-specific antigen, prothrombin, RNA, thyroid stimulating hormone, and troponin. The concentration of drugs, such as, for example, antibiotics (e.g., gentamicin, vancomycin, and the like), digitoxin, digoxin, drugs of abuse, theophylline, and warfarin, may also be monitored.

The analyte monitoring system **100** includes a sensor **101**, a transmitter unit **102** coupled to the sensor **101**, and a primary receiver unit **104** which is configured to communicate with the transmitter unit **102** via a communication link **103**. The primary receiver unit **104** may be further configured to transmit data to a data processing terminal **105** for evaluating the data received by the primary receiver unit **104**. Moreover, the data processing terminal **105** in one embodiment may be configured to receive data directly from the transmitter unit **102** via a communication link which may optionally be configured for bi-directional communication.

Also shown in FIG. **1** is a secondary receiver unit **106** which is operatively coupled to the communication link and configured to receive data transmitted from the transmitter unit **102**. Moreover, as shown in the Figure, the secondary receiver unit **106** is configured to communicate with the primary receiver unit **104** as well as the data processing terminal **105**. Indeed, the secondary receiver unit **106** may be configured for bi-directional wireless communication with each of the primary receiver unit **104** and the data processing terminal **105**. As discussed in further detail below, in one embodiment of the present invention, the secondary receiver unit **106** may be configured to include a limited number of functions and features as compared with the primary receiver unit **104**. As such, the secondary receiver unit **106** may be configured substantially in a smaller compact housing or embodied in a device such as a wrist watch, for example. Alternatively, the secondary receiver unit **106** may be configured with the same or substantially similar functionality as the primary receiver unit **104**, and may be configured to be used in conjunction with a docking cradle unit for placement by bedside, for night time monitoring, and/or bi-directional communication device.

Only one sensor **101**, transmitter unit **102**, communication link **103**, and data processing terminal **105** are shown in the embodiment of the analyte monitoring system **100** illustrated in FIG. **1**. However, it will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the analyte monitoring system **100** may include one or more sensor **101**, transmitter unit **102**, communication link **103**, and data processing terminal **105**. Moreover, within the scope of the present invention, the analyte monitoring system **100** may be a continuous monitoring system, or semi-continuous, or a discrete monitoring system. In a multi-component environment, each device is configured to be uniquely identified by each of the other devices in the system so that communication conflict is readily resolved between the various components within the analyte monitoring system **100**.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the sensor **101** is physically positioned in or on the body of a user whose analyte level is being monitored. The sensor **101** may be configured to continuously sample the analyte level of the user and convert the sampled analyte level into a corresponding data signal for transmission by the transmitter unit **102**. In one embodiment, the transmitter unit **102** is coupled to the sensor **101** so that both devices are positioned on the user's body, with at least a portion of the analyte sensor **101** positioned transcutaneously under the skin layer of the user. The transmitter unit **102** performs data processing such as filtering and encoding on data signals, each of which corresponds to a sampled analyte level of the user, for transmission to the primary receiver unit **104** via the communication link **103**.

In one embodiment, the analyte monitoring system **100** is configured as a one-way RF communication path from the transmitter unit **102** to the primary receiver unit **104**. In such embodiment, the transmitter unit **102** transmits the sampled data signals received from the sensor **101** without acknowledgement from the primary receiver unit **104** that the transmitted sampled data signals have been received. For example, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to transmit the encoded sampled data signals at a fixed rate (e.g., at one minute intervals) after the completion of the initial power on procedure. Likewise, the primary receiver unit **104** may be configured to detect such transmitted encoded sampled data signals at predetermined time intervals. Alternatively, the analyte monitoring system **100** may be configured with a bi-directional RF (or otherwise) communication between the transmitter unit **102** and the primary receiver unit **104**.

Additionally, in one aspect, the primary receiver unit **104** may include two sections. The first section is an analog interface section that is configured to communicate with the transmitter unit **102** via the communication link **103**. In one embodiment, the analog interface section may include an RF receiver and an antenna for receiving and amplifying the data signals from the transmitter unit **102**, which are thereafter, demodulated with a local oscillator and filtered through a band-pass filter. The second section of the primary receiver unit **104** is a data processing section which is configured to process the data signals received from the transmitter unit **102** such as by performing data decoding, error detection and correction, data clock generation, and data bit recovery.

In operation, upon completing the power-on procedure, the primary receiver unit **104** is configured to detect the presence of the transmitter unit **102** within its range based on, for example, the strength of the detected data signals received from the transmitter unit **102** or a predetermined transmitter identification information. Upon successful synchronization with the corresponding transmitter unit **102**, the primary receiver unit **104** is configured to begin receiving from the transmitter unit **102** data signals corresponding to the user's detected analyte level. More specifically, the primary receiver unit **104** in one embodiment is configured to perform synchronized time hopping with the corresponding synchronized transmitter unit **102** via the communication link **103** to obtain the user's detected analyte level.

Referring again to FIG. **1**, the data processing terminal **105** may include a personal computer, a portable computer such as a laptop or a handheld device (e.g., personal digital assistants (PDAs)), and the like, each of which may be configured for data communication with the receiver via a wired or a wireless connection. Additionally, the data processing terminal **105** may further be connected to a data network (not shown) for storing, retrieving and updating data corresponding to the detected analyte level of the user.

Within the scope of the present invention, the data processing terminal **105** may include an infusion device such as an insulin infusion pump or the like, which may be configured to administer insulin to patients, and which may be configured to communicate with the receiver unit **104** for receiving, among others, the measured analyte level. Alternatively, the receiver unit **104** may be configured to integrate an infusion device therein so that the receiver unit **104** is configured to administer insulin therapy to patients, for example, for administering and modifying basal profiles, as well as for determining appropriate boluses for administration based on, among others, the detected analyte levels received from the transmitter unit **102**.

Additionally, the transmitter unit **102**, the primary receiver unit **104** and the data processing terminal **105** may each be configured for bi-directional wireless communication such that each of the transmitter unit **102**, the primary receiver unit **104** and the data processing terminal **105** may be configured to communicate (that is, transmit data to and receive data from) with each other via the wireless communication link **103**. More specifically, the data processing terminal **105** may in one embodiment be configured to receive data directly from the transmitter unit **102** via a communication link, where the communication link, as described above, may be configured for bi-directional communication.

In this embodiment, the data processing terminal **105** which may include an insulin pump, may be configured to receive the analyte signals from the transmitter unit **102**, and thus, incorporate the functions of the receiver **104** including data processing for managing the patient's insulin therapy and analyte monitoring. In one embodiment, the communication link **103** may include one or more of an RF communication protocol, an infrared communication protocol, a BLUETOOTH® enabled communication protocol, an 802.11x wireless communication protocol, or an equivalent wireless communication protocol which would allow secure, wireless communication of several units (for example, per HIPAA requirements) while avoiding potential data collision and interference.

FIG. **2** is a block diagram of the transmitter of the data monitoring and detection system shown in FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to the Figure, the transmitter unit **102** in one embodiment includes an analog interface **201** configured to communicate with the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**), a user input **202**, and a temperature measurement section **203**, each of which is operatively coupled to a transmitter processor **204** such as a central processing unit (CPU).

Further shown in FIG. **2** are a transmitter serial communication section **205** and an RF transmitter **206**, each of which is also operatively coupled to the transmitter processor **204**. Moreover, a power supply **207** such as a battery is also provided in the transmitter unit **102** to provide the necessary power for the transmitter unit **102**. Additionally, as can be seen from the Figure, clock **208** is provided to, among others, supply real time information to the transmitter processor **204**.

As can be seen from FIG. **2**, the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is provided four contacts, three of which are electrodes—work electrode (W) **210**, guard contact (G) **211**, reference electrode (R) **212**, and counter electrode (C) **213**, each operatively coupled to the analog interface **201** of the transmitter unit **102**. In one embodiment, each of the work electrode (W) **210**, guard contact (G) **211**, reference electrode (R) **212**, and counter electrode (C) **213** may be made using a conductive material that is either printed or etched, for example, such as carbon which may be printed, or metal foil (e.g., gold) which may be etched, or alternatively provided on a substrate material using laser or photolithography.

In one embodiment, a unidirectional input path is established from the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) and/or manufacturing and testing equipment to the analog interface **201** of the transmitter unit **102**, while a unidirectional output is established from the output of the RF transmitter **206** of the transmitter unit **102** for transmission to the primary receiver unit **104**. In this manner, a data path is shown in FIG. **2** between the aforementioned unidirectional input and output via a dedicated link **209** from the analog interface **201** to serial communication section **205**, thereafter to the processor **204**, and then to the RF transmitter **206**. As such, in one embodiment, via the data path described above, the transmitter unit **102** is configured to transmit to the primary receiver unit **104** (FIG. **1**), via the communication link **103** (FIG. **1**), processed and encoded data signals received from the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**). Additionally, the unidirectional communication data path between the analog interface **201** and the RF transmitter **206** discussed above allows for the configuration of the transmitter unit **102** for operation upon completion of the manufacturing process as well as for direct communication for diagnostic and testing purposes.

As discussed above, the transmitter processor **204** is configured to transmit control signals to the various sections of the transmitter unit **102** during the operation of the transmitter unit **102**. In one embodiment, the transmitter processor **204** also includes a memory (not shown) for storing data such as the identification information for the transmitter unit **102**, as well as the data signals received from the sensor **101**. The stored information may be retrieved and processed for transmission to the primary receiver unit **104** under the control of the transmitter processor **204**. Furthermore, the power supply **207** may include a commercially available battery.

The transmitter unit **102** is also configured such that the power supply section **207** is capable of providing power to the transmitter for a minimum of about three months of continuous operation after having been stored for about eighteen months in a low-power (non-operating) mode. In one embodiment, this may be achieved by the transmitter processor **204** operating in low power modes in the non-operating state, for example, drawing no more than approximately 1 μA of current. Indeed, in one embodiment, the final step during the manufacturing process of the transmitter unit **102** may place the transmitter unit **102** in the lower power, non-operating state (i.e., post-manufacture sleep mode). In this manner, the shelf life of the transmitter unit **102** may be significantly improved. Moreover, as shown in FIG. **2**, while the power supply unit **207** is shown as coupled to the processor **204**, and as such, the processor **204** is configured to provide control of the power supply unit **207**, it should be noted that within the scope of the present invention, the power supply unit **207** is configured to provide the necessary power to each of the components of the transmitter unit **102** shown in FIG. **2**.

Referring back to FIG. **2**, the power supply section **207** of the transmitter unit **102** in one embodiment may include a rechargeable battery unit that may be recharged by a separate power supply recharging unit (for example, provided in the receiver unit **104**) so that the transmitter unit **102** may be powered for a longer period of usage time. Moreover, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured without a battery in the power supply section **207**, in which case the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to receive power from an external power supply source (for example, a battery) as discussed in further detail below.

Referring yet again to FIG. **2**, the temperature measurement section **203** of the transmitter unit **102** is configured to monitor the temperature of the skin near the sensor insertion site. The temperature reading is used to adjust the analyte readings obtained from the analog interface **201**. The RF transmitter **206** of the transmitter unit **102** may be configured for operation in the frequency band of 315 MHz to 322 MHz, for example, in the United States. Further, in one embodiment, the RF transmitter **206** is configured to modulate the carrier frequency by performing Frequency Shift Keying and Manchester encoding. In one embodiment, the data transmission rate is 19,200 symbols per second, with a minimum transmission range for communication with the primary receiver unit **104**.

Referring yet again to FIG. **2**, also shown is a leak detection circuit **214** coupled to the guard contact (G) **211** and the processor **204** in the transmitter unit **102** of the data monitoring and management system **100**. The leak detection circuit **214** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention may be configured to detect leakage current in the sensor **101** to determine whether the measured sensor data are corrupt or whether the measured data from the sensor **101** is accurate.

FIG. **3** is a block diagram of the receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system shown in FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **3**, the primary receiver unit **104** includes a blood glucose test strip interface **301**, an RF receiver **302**, an input **303**, a temperature monitor section **304**, and a clock **305**, each of which is operatively coupled to a receiver processor **307**. As can be further seen from the Figure, the primary receiver unit **104** also includes a power supply **306** operatively coupled to a power conversion and monitoring section **308**. Further, the power conversion and monitoring section **308** is also coupled to the receiver processor **307**. Moreover, also shown are a receiver serial communication section **309**, and an output **310**, each operatively coupled to the receiver processor **307**.

In one embodiment, the test strip interface **301** includes a glucose level testing portion to receive a manual insertion of a glucose test strip, and thereby determine and display the glucose level of the test strip on the output **310** of the primary receiver unit **104**. This manual testing of glucose can be used to calibrate sensor **101**. The RF receiver **302** is configured to communicate, via the communication link **103** (FIG. **1**) with the RF transmitter **206** of the transmitter unit **102**, to receive encoded data signals from the transmitter unit **102** for, among others, signal mixing, demodulation, and other data processing. The input **303** of the primary receiver unit **104** is configured to allow the user to enter information into the primary receiver unit **104** as needed. In one aspect, the input **303** may include one or more keys of a keypad, a touch-sensitive screen, or a voice-activated input command unit. The temperature monitor section **304** is configured to provide temperature information of the primary receiver unit **104** to the receiver processor **307**, while the clock **305** provides, among others, real time information to the receiver processor **307**.

Each of the various components of the primary receiver unit **104** shown in FIG. **3** is powered by the power supply **306** which, in one embodiment, includes a battery. Furthermore, the power conversion and monitoring section **308** is configured to monitor the power usage by the various components in the primary receiver unit **104** for effective power management and to alert the user, for example, in the event of power usage which renders the primary receiver unit **104** in sub-optimal operating conditions. An example of such sub-optimal operating condition may include, for example, operating the vibration output mode (as discussed below) for a period of time thus substantially draining the power supply **306** while the processor **307** (thus, the primary receiver unit **104**) is turned on. Moreover, the power conversion and monitoring section **308** may additionally be configured to include a reverse polarity protection circuit such as a field effect transistor (FET) configured as a battery activated switch.

The serial communication section **309** in the primary receiver unit **104** is configured to provide a bi-directional communication path from the testing and/or manufacturing equipment for, among others, initialization, testing, and configuration of the primary receiver unit **104**. Serial communication section **309** can also be used to upload data to a computer, such as time-stamped blood glucose data. The communication link with an external device (not shown) can be made, for example, by cable, infrared (IR) or RF link. The output **310** of the primary receiver unit **104** is configured to provide, among others, a graphical user interface (GUI) such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) for displaying information. Additionally, the output **310** may also include an integrated speaker for outputting audible signals as well as to provide vibration output as commonly found in handheld electronic devices, such as mobile telephones presently available. In a further embodiment, the primary receiver unit **104** also includes an electro-luminescent lamp configured to provide backlighting to the output **310** for output visual display in dark ambient surroundings.

Referring back to FIG. **3**, the primary receiver unit **104** in one embodiment may also include a storage section such as a programmable, non-volatile memory device as part of the processor **307**, or provided separately in the primary receiver unit **104**, operatively coupled to the processor **307**. The processor **307** is further configured to perform Manchester decoding as well as error detection and correction upon the encoded data signals received from the transmitter unit **102** via the communication link **103**.

In a further embodiment, the one or more of the transmitter unit **102**, the primary receiver unit **104**, secondary receiver unit **106**, or the data processing terminal/infusion section **105** may be configured to receive the blood glucose value wirelessly over a communication link from, for example, a glucose meter. In still a further embodiment, the user or patient manipulating or using the analyte monitoring system **100** (FIG. **1**) may manually input the blood glucose value using, for example, a user interface (for example, a keyboard, keypad, and the like) incorporated in the one or more of the transmitter unit **102**, the primary receiver unit **104**, secondary receiver unit **106**, or the data processing terminal/infusion section **105**.

Additional detailed description of the continuous analyte monitoring system, its various components including the functional descriptions of the transmitter are provided in U.S. Pat. No. 6,175,752 issued Jan. 16, 2001 entitled "Analyte Monitoring Device and Methods of Use", and in application Ser. No. 10/745,878 filed Dec. 26, 2003, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,811,231, entitled "Continuous Glucose Monitoring System and Methods of Use", each assigned to the Assignee of the present application.

FIGS. **4**A-**4**B illustrate a perspective view and a cross sectional view, respectively of an analyte sensor in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **4**A, a perspective view of a sensor **400**, the major portion of which is above the surface of the skin **410**, with an insertion tip **430** penetrating through the skin and into the subcutaneous space **420** in contact with the user's biofluid such as interstitial fluid. Contact portions of a working electrode **401**, a reference electrode **402**, and a counter electrode

403 can be seen on the portion of the sensor 400 situated above the skin surface 410. Working electrode 401, a reference electrode 402, and a counter electrode 403 can be seen at the end of the insertion tip 430.

Referring now to FIG. 4B, a cross sectional view of the sensor 400 in one embodiment is shown. In particular, it can be seen that the various electrodes of the sensor 400 as well as the substrate and the dielectric layers are provided in a stacked or layered configuration or construction. For example, as shown in FIG. 4B, in one aspect, the sensor 400 (such as the sensor 101 FIG. 1), includes a substrate layer 404, and a first conducting layer 401 such as a carbon trace disposed on at least a portion of the substrate layer 404, and which may comprise the working electrode. Also shown disposed on at least a portion of the first conducting layer 401 is a sensing layer 408.

Referring back to FIG. 4B, a first insulation layer such as a first dielectric layer 405 is disposed or stacked on at least a portion of the first conducting layer 401, and further, a second conducting layer 409 such as another carbon trace may be disposed or stacked on top of at least a portion of the first insulation layer (or dielectric layer) 405. As shown in FIG. 4B, the second conducting layer 409 may comprise the reference electrode 402, and in one aspect, may include a layer of silver/silver chloride (Ag/AgCl).

Referring still again to FIG. 4B, a second insulation layer 406 such as a dielectric layer in one embodiment may be disposed or stacked on at least a portion of the second conducting layer 409. Further, a third conducting layer 403 which may include carbon trace and that may comprise the counter electrode 403 may in one embodiment be disposed on at least a portion of the second insulation layer 406. Finally, a third insulation layer 407 is disposed or stacked on at least a portion of the third conducting layer 403. In this manner, the sensor 400 may be configured in a stacked or layered construction or configuration such that at least a portion of each of the conducting layers is separated by a respective insulation layer (for example, a dielectric layer).

Additionally, within the scope of the present invention, some or all of the electrodes 401, 402, 403 may be provided on the same side of the substrate 404 in a stacked construction as described above, or alternatively, may be provided in a co-planar manner such that each electrode is disposed on the same plane on the substrate 404, however, with a dielectric material or insulation material disposed between the conducting layers/electrodes. Furthermore, in still another aspect of the present invention, the one or more conducting layers such as the electrodes 401, 402, 403 may be disposed on opposing sides of the substrate 404.

Referring back to the Figures, in one embodiment, the transmitter unit 102 (FIG. 1) is configured to detect the current signal from the sensor 101 (FIG. 1) and the skin temperature near the sensor 101, which are preprocessed by, for example, the transmitter processor 204 (FIG. 2) and transmitted to the receiver unit (for example, the primary receiver unit 104 (FIG. 1)) periodically at a predetermined time interval, such as for example, but not limited to, once per minute, once every two minutes, once every five minutes, or once every ten minutes. Additionally, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to perform sensor insertion and/or removal detection and data quality analysis, information pertaining to which are also transmitted to the receiver unit 104 periodically at the predetermined time interval. In turn, the receiver unit 104 may be configured to perform, for example, skin temperature compensation as well as calibration of the sensor data received from the transmitter 102.

For example, in one aspect, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to oversample the sensor signal at a nominal rate of four samples per second, which allows the analyte anti-aliasing filter in the transmitter unit 102 to attenuate noise (for example, due to effects resulting from motion or movement of the sensor after placement) at frequencies above 2 Hz. More specifically, in one embodiment, the transmitter processor 204 may be configured to include a digital filter to reduce aliasing noise when decimating the four Hz sampled sensor data to once per minute samples for transmission to the receiver unit 104. As discussed in further detail below, in one aspect, a two stage Kaiser Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter may be used to perform the digital filtering for anti-aliasing. While Kaiser FIR filter may be used for digital filtering of the sensor signals, within the scope of the present disclosure, other suitable filters may be used to filter the sensor signals.

In one aspect, the temperature measurement section 203 of the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to measure once per minute the on skin temperature near the analyte sensor at the end of the minute sampling cycle of the sensor signal. Within the scope of the present disclosure, different sample rates may be used which may include, for example, but are not limited to, measuring the on skin temperature for each 30 second periods, each two minute periods, and the like. Additionally, as discussed above, the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to detect sensor insertion, sensor signal settling after sensor insertion, and sensor removal, in addition to detecting for sensor—transmitter system failure modes and sensor signal data integrity. Again, this information is transmitted periodically by the transmitter unit 102 to the receiver unit 104 along with the sampled sensor signals at the predetermined time intervals.

Referring again to the Figures, as the analyte sensor measurements are affected by the temperature of the tissue around the transcutaneously positioned sensor 101, in one aspect, compensation of the temperature variations and affects on the sensor signals are provided for determining the corresponding glucose value. Moreover, the ambient temperature around the sensor 101 may affect the accuracy of the on skin temperature measurement and ultimately the glucose value determined from the sensor signals. Accordingly, in one aspect, a second temperature sensor is provided in the transmitter unit 102 away from the on skin temperature sensor (for example, physically away from the temperature measurement section 203 of the transmitter unit 102), so as to provide compensation or correction of the on skin temperature measurements due to the ambient temperature effects. In this manner, the accuracy of the estimated glucose value corresponding to the sensor signals may be attained.

In one aspect, the processor 204 of the transmitter unit 102 may be configured to include the second temperature sensor, and which is located closer to the ambient thermal source within the transmitter unit 102. In other embodiments, the second temperature sensor may be located at a different location within the transmitter unit 102 housing where the ambient temperature within the housing of the transmitter unit 102 may be accurately determined.

Referring now to FIG. 5, in one aspect, an ambient temperature compensation routine for determining the on-skin temperature level for use in the glucose estimation determination based on the signals received from the sensor 101 is disclosed. Referring to FIG. 5, for each sampled signal from the sensor 101, a corresponding measured temperature information is received (510), for example, by the processor 204 from the temperature measurement section 203 (which may include, for example, a thermistor provided in the transmitter

unit **102**). In addition, a second temperature measurement is obtained (**520**), for example, including a determination of the ambient temperature level using a second temperature sensor provided within the housing of the transmitter unit **102**. In one aspect, the measured on-skin temperature information (**510**) and the ambient temperature information (**520**) may be received substantially simultaneously, or in a further aspect, the ambient temperature information (**520**) may be received prior to or after the measured on-skin temperature information (**510**).

In one aspect, based on a predetermined ratio of thermal resistances between the temperature measurement section **203** and the second temperature sensor (located, for example, within the processor **204** of the transmitter unit **102**), and between the temperature measurement section **203** and the skin layer on which the transmitter unit **102** is placed and coupled to the sensor **101**, ambient temperature compensation may be performed (**530**), to determine the corresponding ambient temperature compensated on skin temperature level (**540**). In one embodiment, the predetermined ratio of the thermal resistances may be approximately 0.2. However, within the scope of the present invention, this thermal resistance ratio may vary according to the design of the system, for example, based on the size of the transmitter unit **102** housing, the location of the second temperature sensor within the housing of the transmitter unit **102**, as well as based on, for example, one or more complex compensation modeling algorithms such as a linear model with an offset, a polynomial model and the like.

With the ambient temperature compensated on-skin temperature information, the corresponding glucose value from the sampled analyte sensor signal may be determined.

Referring again to FIG. **2**, the processor **204** of the transmitter unit **102** may include a digital anti-aliasing filter. Using analog anti-aliasing filters for a one minute measurement data sample rate would require a large capacitor in the transmitter unit **102** design, and which in turn impacts the size of the transmitter unit **102**. As such, in one aspect, the sensor signals may be oversampled (for example, at a rate of 4 times per second), and then the data is digitally decimated to derive a one-minute sample rate.

As discussed above, in one aspect, the digital anti-aliasing filter may be used to remove, for example, signal artifacts or otherwise undesirable aliasing effects on the sampled digital signals received from the analog interface **201** of the transmitter unit **102**. For example, in one aspect, the digital anti-aliasing filter may be used to accommodate decimation of the sensor data from approximately four Hz samples to one-minute samples. In one aspect, a two stage FIR filter may be used for the digital anti-aliasing filter, and which includes improved response time, pass band and stop band properties.

Referring to FIG. **6**, a routine for digital anti-aliasing filtering is shown in accordance with one embodiment. As shown, in one embodiment, at each predetermined time period such as every minute, the analog signal from the analog interface **201** corresponding to the monitored analyte level received from the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is sampled (**610**). For example, at every minute, in one embodiment, the signal from the analog interface **201** is over-sampled at approximately 4 Hz. Thereafter, the first stage digital filtering on the over-sampled data is performed (**620**), where, for example, a 1/6 down-sampling from 246 samples to 41 samples is performed, and the resulting 41 samples is further down-sampled at the second stage digital filtering (**630**) such that, for example, a 1/41 down-sampling is performed from 41 samples (from the first stage digital filtering), to a single sample. Thereafter, the filter is reset (**640**), and the routine returns to the beginning for the next minute signal received from the analog interface **201**.

While the use of FIR filter, and in particular the use of Kaiser FIR filter, is within the scope of the present invention, other suitable filters, such as FIR filters with different weighting schemes or Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filters, may be used.

Referring yet again to the Figures, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured in one embodiment to periodically perform data quality checks including error condition verifications and potential error condition detections, and also to transmit the relevant information related to one or more data quality, error condition or potential error condition detection to the receiver unit **104** with the transmission of the monitored sensor data. For example, in one aspect, a state machine may be used in conjunction with the transmitter unit **102** and which may be configured to be updated four times per second, the results of which are transmitted to the receiver unit **104** every minute.

In particular, using the state machine, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to detect one or more states that may indicate when a sensor is inserted, when a sensor is removed from the user, and further, may additionally be configured to perform related data quality checks so as to determine when a new sensor has been inserted or transcutaneously positioned under the skin layer of the user and has settled in the inserted state such that the data transmitted from the transmitter unit **102** does not compromise the integrity of signal processing performed by the receiver unit **104** due to, for example, signal transients resulting from the sensor insertion.

That is, when the transmitter unit **102** detects low or no signal from the sensor **101**, which is followed by detected signals from the sensor **101** that is above a given signal, the processor **204** may be configured to identify such transition in the monitored signal levels and associate with a potential sensor insertion state. Alternatively, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to detect the signal level above the other predetermined threshold level, which is followed by the detection of the signal level from the sensor **101** that falls below the predetermined threshold level. In such a case, the processor **204** may be configured to associate or identify such transition or condition in the monitored signal levels as a potential sensor removal state.

Accordingly, when either of potential sensor insertion state or potential sensor removal state is detected by the transmitter unit **102**, this information is transmitted to the receiver unit **104**, and in turn, the receiver unit may be configured to prompt the user for confirmation of either of the detected potential sensor related state. In another aspect, the sensor insertion state or potential sensor removal state may be detected or determined by the receiver unit based on one or more signals received from the transmitter unit **102**. For example, similar to an alarm condition or a notification to the user, the receiver unit **104** may be configured to display a request or a prompt on the display or an output unit of the receiver unit **104** a text and/or other suitable notification message to inform the user to confirm the state of the sensor **101**.

For example, the receiver unit **104** may be configured to display the following message: "New Sensor Inserted?" or a similar notification in the case where the receiver unit **104** receives one or more signals from the transmitter unit **102** associated with the detection of the signal level below the predetermined threshold level for the predefined period of time, followed by the detection of the signal level from the sensor **101** above another predetermined threshold level for another predefined period of time. Additionally, the receiver

unit **104** may be configured to display the following message: "Sensor Removed?" or a similar notification in the case where the receiver unit **104** received one or more signals from the transmitter unit **102** associated with the detection of the signal level from the sensor **101** that is above another predetermined threshold level for another predefined period of time, which is followed by the detection of the signal level from the sensor **101** that falls below the predetermined threshold level for the predefined period of time.

Based on the user confirmation received, the receiver unit **104** may be further configured to execute or perform additional related processing and routines in response to the user confirmation or acknowledgement. For example, when the user confirms, using the user interface input/output mechanism of the receiver unit **104**, for example, that a new sensor has been inserted, the receiver unit **104** may be configured to initiate new sensor insertion related routines including, such as, for example, a sensor calibration routine including, for example, calibration timer, sensor expiration timer and the like. Alternatively, when the user confirms or it is determined that the sensor **101** is not properly positioned or otherwise removed from the insertion site, the receiver unit **104** may be accordingly configured to perform related functions such as, for example, stop displaying of the glucose values/levels, or deactivating the alarm monitoring conditions.

On the other hand, in response to the potential sensor insertion notification generated by the receiver unit **104**, if the user confirms that no new sensor has been inserted, then the receiver unit **104** in one embodiment is configured to assume that the sensor **101** is in acceptable operational state, and continues to receive and process signals from the transmitter unit **102**.

In this manner, in cases, for example, when there is momentary movement or temporary dislodging of the sensor **101** from the initially positioned transcutaneous state, or when one or more of the contact points between sensor **101** and the transmitter unit **102** are temporarily disconnected, but otherwise, the sensor **101** is operational and within its useful life, the routine above provides an option to the user to maintain the usage of the sensor **101**, and not replacing the sensor **101** prior to the expiration of its useful life. In this manner, in one aspect, false positive indications of sensor **101** failure may be identified and addressed.

For example, FIG. **7** is a flowchart illustrating actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to the Figure, the current analyte related signal is first compared to a predetermined signal characteristic (**710**). In one aspect, the predetermined signal characteristic may include one of a signal level transition from below a first predetermined level (for example, but not limited to 18 ADC (analog to digital converter) counts) to above the first predetermined level, a signal level transition from above a second predetermined level (for example, but not limited to 9 ADC counts) to below the second predetermined level, a transition from below a predetermined signal rate of change threshold to above the predetermined signal rate of change threshold, and a transition from above the predetermined signal rate of change threshold to below the predetermined signal rate of change threshold. Moreover, in another aspect, the predetermined signal characteristic may include the determination of the current analyte related signal maintained at the transitioned signal state for a predetermined time period, such as, for example, approximately 10 seconds. That is, referring to FIG. **7**, in one embodiment, the current analyte related signal may be compared to the predetermined signal characteristic such that it is determined that the current analyte related signal has transitioned from one state to another as described above, and further, that the current analyte related signal is maintained at the transitioned signal level/characteristic for a given time period.

Referring back to the Figure, after comparing the current analyte related signal to the predetermined signal characteristic (**710**), a corresponding operational state associated with an analyte monitoring device is determined (**720**). That is, in one aspect, based on the one or more of the signal level transition discussed above, the corresponding operational state of the analyte monitoring device such as, for example, the operational state of the analyte sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) may be determined. Referring again to FIG. **7**, after determining the corresponding operational state associated with the analyte monitoring device (**720**), the current analyte related signal may be compared to a prior signal associated with the analyte level (**730**) and an output data associated with the operational state is generated (**740**). That is, in one aspect, an output indication representative of the determined sensor operational state may be provided.

In this manner, in one aspect of the present invention, based on a transition state of the received analyte related signals, it may be possible to determine the state of the analyte sensor and, based on which, the user or the patient may confirm whether the analyte sensor is in the desired or proper position, has been temporarily dislocated, or otherwise, removed from the desired insertion site so as to require a new analyte sensor.

In this manner, in one aspect, when the monitored signal from the sensor **101** crosses a transition level (for example, from no or low signal level to a high signal level, or vice versa), the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to generate an appropriate output data associated with the sensor signal transition, for transmission to the receiver unit **104** (FIG. **1**). Additionally, as discussed in further detail below, in another embodiment, the determination of whether the sensor **101** has crossed a transition level may be determined by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** based, at least in part, on the one or more signals received from the transmitter unit **102**.

FIG. **8** is a flowchart illustrating receiver unit processing corresponding to the actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine of FIG. **7** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring now to FIG. **8**, when the receiver unit **104** receives the generated output data from the transmitter unit **102** (**810**), a corresponding operational state is associated with the received output data (**820**), for example, related to the operational state of the sensor **101**. Moreover, a notification associated with the sensor operational state is generated and output to the user on the display unit or any other suitable output segment of the receiver unit **104** (**830**). When a user input signal is received in response to the notification associated with the sensor operational state (**840**), the receiver unit **104** is configured to execute one or more routines associated with the received user input signal (**850**).

That is, as discussed above, in one aspect, if the user confirms that the sensor **101** has been removed, the receiver unit **104** may be configured to terminate or deactivate alarm monitoring and glucose displaying functions. On the other hand, if the user confirms that a new sensor **101** has been positioned or inserted into the user, then the receiver unit **104** may be configured to initiate or execute routines associated with the new sensor insertion, such as, for example, calibration procedures, establishing calibration timer, and establishing sensor expiration timer.

In a further embodiment, based on the detected or monitored signal transition, the receiver/monitor unit may be configured to determine the corresponding sensor state without

relying upon the user input or confirmation signal associated with whether the sensor is dislocated or removed from the insertion site, or otherwise, operating properly.

FIG. **9** is a flowchart illustrating data processing corresponding to the actual or potential sensor insertion or removal detection routine in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **9**, a current analyte related signal is received and compared to a predetermined signal characteristic (**910**). Thereafter, an operational state associated with an analyte monitoring device such as, for example, the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is retrieved (**920**) from a storage unit or otherwise resident in, for example, a memory of the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. An output data is generated which is associated with the operational state (**940**), and which at least in part is based on the one or more of the received current analyte related signal and the retrieved prior analyte related signal (**930**).

Referring again to FIG. **9**, when the output data is generated (**940**), a corresponding user input command or signal is received in response to the generated output data (**950**), and which may include one or more of a confirmation, verification, or rejection of the operational state related to the analyte monitoring device.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart illustrating a concurrent passive notification routine in the data receiver/monitor unit of the data monitoring and management system of FIG. **1** in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **10**, a predetermined routine is executed for a time period to completion (**1010**). During the execution of the predetermined routine, an alarm condition is detected (**1020**), and when the alarm or alert condition is detected, a first indication associated with the detected alarm or alert condition is output concurrent to the execution of the predetermined routine (**1030**).

That is, in one embodiment, when a predefined routine is being executed, and an alarm or alert condition is detected, a notification is provided to the user or patient associated with the detected alarm or alert condition, but which does not interrupt or otherwise disrupt the execution of the predefined routine. Referring back to FIG. **10**, upon termination of the predetermined routine, another output or second indication associated with the detected alarm condition is output or displayed (**1040**).

More specifically, in one aspect, the user interface notification feature associated with the detected alarm condition is output to the user only upon the completion of an ongoing routine which was in the process of being executed when the alarm condition is detected. As discussed above, when such alarm condition is detected during the execution of a predetermined routine, an alarm notification such as, for example, a backlight indicator, an icon, a modification in any display item feature such as a border around a field that flashes, or a text output on the user interface display or any other suitable output indication may be provided to alert the user or the patient of the detected alarm condition substantially in real time, but which does not disrupt an ongoing routine.

Within the scope of the present disclosure, the ongoing routine or the predetermined routine being executed may include one or more of performing a blood glucose test (for example, for purposes of periodically calibrating the sensor **101**), or any other processes that interface with the user interface, for example, on the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** (FIG. **1**) including, but not limited to the configuration of device settings, review of historical data such as glucose data, alarms, events, entries in the data log, visual displays of data including graphs, lists, and plots, data communication management including RF communication administration, data transfer to the data processing terminal **105** (FIG. **1**), or viewing one or more alarm conditions with a different priority in a preprogrammed or determined alarm or notification hierarchy structure.

In this manner, in one aspect of the present invention, the detection of one or more alarm conditions may be presented or notified to the user or the patient, without interrupting or disrupting an ongoing routine or process in, for example, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** or the data monitoring and management system **100** (FIG. **1**).

Referring again to the Figures, in one aspect, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to perform one or more periodic or routine data quality check or verification before transmitting the data packet to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. For example, in one aspect, for each data transmission (e.g., every 60 seconds, or some other predetermined transmission time interval), the transmitter data quality flags in the data packet are reset, and then it is determined whether any data fields in the transmission data packet includes an error flag. If one error flag is detected, then in one aspect, the entire data packet may be considered corrupt, and this determination is transmitted to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. Alternatively, the determination that the entire data packet is corrupt may be performed by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. Accordingly, in one aspect, when at least one data quality check fails in the transmitter data packet, the entire packet is deemed to be in error, and the associated monitored analyte level is discarded, and not further processed by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**.

In a further aspect, when an error flag is included in the data packet, the receiver monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to determine the level or degree of signal degradation or corruptness, and further, may utilize the data in one or more further routines.

In another aspect, the data quality check in the transmitter unit **102** data packet may be performed so as to identify each error flag in the data packet, and those identified error flag are transmitted to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** in addition to the associated monitored analyte level information. In this manner, in one aspect, if the error flag is detected in the transmitter data packet which is not relevant to the accuracy of the data associated with the monitored analyte level, the error indication is flagged and transmitted to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** in addition to the data indicating the monitored analyte level. In a further aspect, when one or more error flags is identified in the transmitter unit **102** data packet, the transmitter unit **102** data packet may not be transmitted, but rather, the error flags may be transmitted and not the associated data. Alternatively, the transmitted data from the transmitter unit **102** may include the error flags as well as the associated data.

In one aspect, examples of error condition that may be detected or flagged in the transmitter unit **102** data packet include sensor connection fault verification by, for example, determining, among others, whether the monitored analyte level signal is within a predetermined range, whether the counter electrode voltage signal is within a predetermined range, one or more rate of changes of the monitored analyte level deviating from a predetermined threshold level, transmitter unit temperature (ambient and/or on-skin temperature) out of range, and the like. As discussed above, the data quality check in the transmitter unit **102** may be performed serially, such that detection of an error condition or an error flag renders the entire data packet invalid or deemed corrupt. In this case, such data is reported as including error to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, but not used to process the associated monitored analyte level.

In another aspect, all data quality fields in the data packet of the transmitter unit **102** may be checked for error flags, and if there are error flags detected, the indication of the detected error flags is transmitted with the data packet to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** for further processing. Alternatively, the transmitter unit **102** may be configured to transmit the data packet with the error flags to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, and where the above-described error checking/verification routine is performed by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**.

In one embodiment, on the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** side, for each periodic data packet received (for example every 60 seconds or some other predetermined time interval), the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to receive the raw glucose data including any data quality check flags from the transmitter unit **102**, and to apply temperature compensation and/or calibration to the raw data to determine the corresponding glucose data (accounting for any data quality flags as may have been identified). The unfiltered, temperature compensated and/or calibrated glucose data is stored along with any data quality flags in a FIFO buffer (including, for example, any invalid data identifier). Alternatively, a further data quality check may be performed by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** on the temperature compensated and calibrated glucose data to determine the rate of change or variance of the measured glucose data. For example, in one embodiment, a high variance check or verification is performed on 15 minutes of glucose data stored in the FIFO buffer. If it is determined that the rate of variance exceeds a predetermined threshold, then the data packet in process may be deemed invalid. The FIFO buffer stores all or a subset of this data, including any associated validity or error flags.

Thereafter, the data processing is performed on the stored data to determine, for example, the respective glucose level estimation or calculation. That is, the stored data in the FIFO buffer, in one embodiment, is processed to reduce unwanted variation in signal measurements due to noise or time delay, among others. In one aspect, when the rate of change or a certainty measure of the rate of change of the data stored in the FIFO buffer is within a predetermined limit, the glucose measurements are filtered over a 15 minute period. On the other hand, if it is determined that the rate of change or the certainty measure of the rate of change is greater than the predetermined limit, a more responsive 2 minute filtering is performed. In one aspect, the filtering is performed for each 60 second glucose data. In this manner, in one embodiment, a rate variance filter is provided that may be configured to smooth out the variation in the glucose measurement when the glucose level is relatively stable, and further, that can respond quickly when the glucose level is changing rapidly. The rate variance filter may be implemented in firmware as an FIR filter which is stable and easy to implement in integer-based firmware, for example, implemented in fixed point math processor.

In one embodiment, for each 60 second glucose data received, two filtered values and two additional parameters are determined. That is, using an FIR filter, for example, a weighted average for a 15 minute filtered average glucose value and a 2 minute average filtered glucose value are determined. In addition, a rate of change based on 15 minutes of data as well as a standard deviation is determined. To determine the final filtered glucose value for output and/or display to the user, a weighted average of the two determined filtered glucose values is determined, where when the rate of change of the glucose values is above a predetermined threshold (high), then weighting is configured to tend towards the 2 minute filtered value, while when the uncertainly is high, the weighting tends towards the 15 minute filtered value. In this manner, when the rate of change is high, the 2 minute filtered value is weighted more heavily (as the 15 minute filtered average value potentially introduces lag, which at higher rates of change, likely results in large error).

Referring back, during the calibration routine, in one embodiment, when the discrete blood glucose value (or reference glucose value) is received to calibrate the analyte related data from the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**), the processing unit of the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** is configured to retrieve from the FIFO buffer two of the last five valid transmitter data packet that does not include any data quality flags associated with the respective data packets. In this manner, in one aspect, calibration validation check may be performed when the blood glucose value is provided to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** determined using, for example, a blood glucose meter. In the event that two valid data packets from the last five data packets cannot be determined, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** is configured to alarm or notify the user, and the calibration routine is terminated.

On the other hand, if the calibration validation check is successful, the sensitivity associated with the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is determined, and its range verified. In one aspect, if the sensitivity range check fails, again, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to alarm or otherwise notify the user and terminate the calibration routine. Otherwise, the determined sensitivity is used for subsequent glucose data measurement and processing (until a subsequent calibration is performed).

In one aspect, when calibration is required, the underlying conditions for performing calibration are verified or evaluated to determine whether the conditions associated with the calibration routine is appropriate, and the resulting determination (whether the conditions are appropriate or not) is indicated to the user. For example, the determination of whether the underlying one or more conditions (pre-calibration conditions) are appropriate for the calibration routine may include adequate sensor data availability and validity for sensitivity determination, adequate sensor data availability and validity for rate of change determination, assessment of the rate of change based on a predetermined threshold level, determination of the higher order sensor data variation estimate below a predetermined threshold level, the elapsed time since the sensor insertion exceeding a predetermined time period, the temperature associated with the sensor data within a predefined range, suitability of the calibration routine timing, and the like.

Based on the result of the pre-calibration processing described above, for example, in one embodiment, the user is notified of the outcome of the pre-calibration condition determination. For example, in one aspect, the user may be provided with a "wait" icon displayed on the user interface of the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** (FIG. **1**) when calibration is necessary but it has been determined that the conditions associated with the calibration routine are not appropriate. Thereafter, when the one or more underlying conditions associated with the calibration routine changes, and thus the calibration may be performed, the "wait" icon displayed may be changed into another icon or visual display (such as a blood drop icon, for example), or any other suitable user notification output. For example, the notification associated with the calibration, the determination of the underlying conditions associated with the calibration routine and the like may be provided using one or more graphical, text, audible and tactile output.

In one aspect, the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) may require a predetermined number of baseline calibrations during its use. For a five day operational lifetime of a sensor, four calibra-

tions may be required at different times during the five day period. More specifically, in one embodiment, the user may be prompted to perform the scheduled calibrations based on a predetermined calibration schedule.

For each sensor implant period, which is for a predetermined time (for example, 3 days, 5 days or 7 days), baseline calibrations are required at predefined times which can be determined in different ways. The first baseline calibration time may be a predefined elapsed time relative to sensor insertion confirmation. In one embodiment, the two or more following baseline calibration request times are each based on predefined elapsed time periods since the last successful baseline calibration. For instance, in the embodiment in which the initial baseline request is made at 10 hours since insertion, baseline calibration requests are made for the second, third and fourth baseline calibrations 2, 12 and 48 hours since the last successful baseline calibration, respectively.

In a further aspect, the scheduled calibration timing may be relative to the prior calibration time periods, starting with the initial sensor positioning. That is, after the initial transcutaneous positioning of the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) and the scheduled time period has elapsed to allow the sensor **101** to reach a certain stability point, the user may be prompted to perform the first baseline calibration as described above (for example, at the 10th hour since the initial sensor placement).

In the case when the user waits until the 11th hour to perform the initial baseline calibration, the second scheduled calibration at the 12th hour, for example, may be performed at the 13th hour (so that the two hour spacing between the two calibrations are maintained, and the second calibration timing is based on the timing of the first successful baseline calibration performed. In an alternate embodiment, each scheduled calibration time period may be based on the timing of the initial sensor positioning. That is, rather than determining the appropriate subsequent calibration time periods based on the prior calibration performed, the timing of the scheduled calibration time periods may be made to be absolute and based from the time of the initial sensor placement.

Furthermore, in one aspect, when the scheduled calibration is not performed at the scheduled time periods, the glucose values may nevertheless be determined based on the sensor data for display to the user for a limited time period (for example, for no more than two hours from when the scheduled calibration time period is reached). In this manner, a calibration time window may be established or provided to the user with flexibility in performing the scheduled calibration and during which the glucose values are determined for output display to the user, for example. In one aspect, if within the calibration time window for the scheduled calibrations are not performed, the glucose values may be deemed in error, and thus not provided to the user or determined until the calibration is performed.

For example, after the initial successful baseline calibration at the 10th hour (for example, or at any other suitable scheduled initial baseline calibration time), glucose values are displayed or output to the user and stored in a memory. Thereafter, at the next scheduled calibration time period (For example, at the 12th hour), the user may be prompted to perform the second calibration. If the user does not perform the second calibration, a grace period of two hours, for example, is provided during which valid glucose values and alarms are provided to the user (for example, on the display unit of the receiver/monitor unit **104**/**106**) based on the prior calibration parameters (for example, the initial baseline calibration performed at the 10th hour). However, if the second calibration is still not performed after the grace period, in one aspect, no additional glucose values are provided to user until the scheduled calibration is performed. Additionally, in one aspect, the user is notified that glucose values and alarms are no longer provided.

In still another aspect, the user may supplement the scheduled calibrations, and perform manual calibration based on the information that the user has received. For example, in the case that the user determines that the calibration performed and determined to be successful by the receiver/monitor unit **104**/**106**, for example, is not sufficiently accurate, rather than replacing the sensor, the user may recalibrate the sensor even if the scheduled calibration time has not reached. For example, based on a blood glucose test result, if the determined blood glucose level is not close to or within an acceptable range as compared to the sensor data, the user may determine that additional calibration may be needed.

In the case where the scheduled calibration is not performed, in one embodiment, the glucose value determination for user display or output (on the receiver/monitor unit **104**/**106**, for example) based on the received sensor data may be disabled after a predetermined time period has lapsed. In another embodiment, the two or more following baseline calibration request times are each based on predefined elapsed time periods since insertion confirmation. For instance, in one embodiment, when the initial baseline request is made at 1 hour since sensor insertion, the subsequent baseline calibration requests may be made at 1.5, 10, 24, 72 and 120 hours, respectively since the last successful baseline calibration. Alternatively, the second baseline calibration request time may be relative to the first successful baseline calibration, with the subsequent calibration time periods determined relative to the sensor insertion confirmation.

Furthermore, if the actual performed calibration is delayed beyond a predefined calibration prompt time, it is possible that the next scheduled baseline calibration request could occur prior to the previous baseline calibration actually occurring. In this case, the earlier baseline calibration request may be ignored. Within the scope of the present invention, other combinations of the timing approaches, relative to successful baseline calibration or relative to sensor insertion, are contemplated.

When a calibration routine fails, the receiver/monitor unit **104**/**106** in one embodiment displays a notification or a message indicating to the user that the calibration has failed. The displayed message would indicate that the user should repeat the reference glucose measurement immediately or after a predetermined time period has elapsed or after mitigating some circumstance that is preventing calibration, such as skin temperature being out of range, for example. The indication or message presented to the user may depend on the reason for the calibration routine failure and/or other conditions. For instance, if the calibration failed because there was an error in the reference glucose reading, then the indication presented to the user would be to repeat the calibration immediately. If the calibration failed because the reference glucose reading was out of range, the indication would be to repeat the calibration in an hour, allowing time for the glucose level to fall back into the predetermined range. If the calibration failed because the sensitivity was out of range, the indication would be to repeat the calibration in a half an hour (or some other suitable time period) to allow sufficient time for the sensitivity to recover.

In still another embodiment, after a calibration failure, when the indication is to attempt calibration at a later time, the receiver/monitor **104**/**106** may be configured to provide an alarm at this later time to remind the user to perform the calibration.

For the initial calibration, a timer may be set so that a minimum time elapses before calibration is attempted. In one embodiment, the time from sensor insertion confirmation to the first calibration request is approximately 10 hours, for example, to avoid or minimize sensor sensitivity attenuation during this time period.

Referring back, optimal sensitivity accuracy accounts for error sources represented in each blood glucose value calibration and the potential sensitivity drift. Accordingly, using a weighted average of the two most recent blood glucose values used for calibration, the sensitivity accuracy may be optimized. For example, in one embodiment, a weighted average of the two most recent blood glucose values used for calibration may be used to determine a composite sensitivity determination to improve accuracy and reduce calibration errors. In this aspect, earlier blood glucose values used for calibration are discarded to accommodate for sensitivity drift. In one embodiment, the number of blood glucose values used for determining the weighted average, and also, the weighting itself may be varied using one or more approaches including, for example, a time based technique.

For example, for each sensor calibration routine, the sensitivity derived from the blood glucose value from the current blood glucose test and the stored sensitivity value associated with the most recent prior stored blood glucose value may be used to determine a weighted average value that is optimized for accuracy. Within the scope of the present invention, as discussed above, the weighting routine may be time based such that if the earlier stored blood glucose value used for prior calibration is greater than a predetermined number of hours, then the weighting value assigned to the earlier stored blood glucose may be less heavy, and a more significant weighting value may be given to the current blood glucose value to determine the composite sensitivity value.

In one embodiment, a lookup table may be provided for determining the composite sensitivity determination based on a variable weighting average which provides a non-linear correction to reduce errors and improve accuracy of the sensor sensitivity.

Periodically, when a calibration is performed, the result is substantially wrong and can be deemed an outlier. When a previous sensitivity estimate (referred to hereafter as the "original sensitivity estimate") is available to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** (FIG. **1**) from one or more previous calibrations or from some other source such as a sensor code entered by the user, the sensitivity from the present calibration can be compared to determine if it is a likely outlier. During the outlier check routine performed by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, for example, it is determined whether the sensitivity difference between two successive calibrations are within a predetermined acceptable range. If it is determined that the difference is within the predetermined range, then the present sensitivity is accepted (that is, not deemed an outlier) and a new composite sensitivity value is determined based on a weighted average of the two sensitivity values. As discussed above, the weighted average may include a time based function or any other suitable discrete weighting parameters.

If on the other hand, the difference between the two sensitivities is determined to be outside of the predetermined acceptable range, then the second (more recent) sensitivity value is considered to be a potential outlier (for example, due to sensitivity attenuation or due to bad or erroneous blood glucose value), and the user is prompted to perform another fingerstick testing to enter a new blood glucose value (for example, using a blood glucose meter).

If the difference between the second current sensitivity associated with the new blood glucose value and the prior sensitivity (the one that is a potential outlier) is determined to be outside the predetermined acceptable range, then the second current sensitivity is compared to the original sensitivity estimate. If the difference is within a predetermined acceptable range, then it is determined that the potential outlier sensitivity was indeed an outlier and the composite sensitivity is determined based the second current sensitivity value and the original sensitivity.

On the other hand, when the second current sensitivity value is determined to be within the predetermined acceptable range of the prior sensitivity value (the one that is a potential outlier), then it is determined that a sensitivity shift, rather than an outlier, has occurred prior to the time of the prior sensitivity. Accordingly, the composite sensitivity may be determined based, in this case, on the first and second current sensitivity values.

If, for example, the second current sensitivity value is determined to be outside the predetermined range of both of the two successive sensitivities described above, then the user in one embodiment is prompted to perform yet another blood glucose test to input another current blood glucose value, and the outlier check routine described above is repeated.

Referring to the Figures, during the period of use, as discussed above, the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is periodically calibrated at predetermined time intervals. In one aspect, after the second baseline calibration (for example, at 12th hour of sensor **101** transcutaneously positioned in fluid contact with the user's analyte), sensor sensitivity stability verifications may be performed to determine whether, for example, additional stability calibrations may be necessary before the third baseline calibration is due. In one aspect, the sensitivity stability verification may be performed after the outlier checks as described above is performed and prior to the third scheduled baseline calibration at the 24th hour (or at another suitable scheduled time period).

That is, the sensor sensitivity may be attenuated (e.g., ESA) early in the life of the positioned sensor **101** (FIG. **1**), and if not sufficiently dissipated by the time of the first baseline calibration, for example, at the 10th hour (or later), and even by the time of the second calibration at the 12th hour. As such, in one aspect, a relative difference between the two sensitivities associated with the two calibrations is determined. If the determined relative difference is within a predefined threshold or range (for example, approximately 26% variation), then it is determined that the sufficient stability point has been reached. On the other hand, if the relative difference determined is beyond the predefined threshold, then the user is prompted to perform an additional calibration at a timed interval (for example, at each subsequent 2 hour period), when the stability check may be repeated. This may be repeated for each two hour interval, for example, until acceptable stability point has been reached, or alternatively, until the time period for the third baseline calibration is reached, for example, at the 24th hour of sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) use.

In this manner, in one aspect, the stability verification may be monitored as the sensitivity attenuation is dissipating over a given time period. While the description above is provided with particular time periods for baseline calibrations and additional calibration prompts for stability checks, for example, within the scope of the present invention, other time periods or calibration schedules including stability verifications may be used. In addition, other suitable predefined threshold or range of the relative sensitivity difference to determine acceptable attenuation dissipation other than approximately 26% may be used. Moreover, as discussed

above, the predetermined calibration schedule for each sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) may be modified from the example provided above, based on, for example, the system design and/or sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) configuration.

Furthermore, in one aspect, reference glucose readings taken for other reasons (for instance, to evaluate whether the sensitivity has been attenuated) may be used for calibration, even when the baseline calibration timers are such that baseline calibration may not be required.

As the sensitivity value of a given sensor tends to stabilize over time, a manual user initiated calibration later in the sensor's life may provide improved accuracy in the determined glucose values, as compared to the values based on calibrations performed in accordance with the prescribed or predetermined calibration schedule. Accordingly, in one aspect, additional manual calibrations may be performed in addition to the calibrations based on the predetermined calibration schedule.

In a further aspect, user notification functions may be programmed in the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or in the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**) to notify the user of initial conditions associated with the sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) performance or integrity. That is, visual, auditory, and/or vibratory alarms or alerts may be configured to be triggered when conditions related to the performance of the sensor are detected. For example, during the initial one hour period (or some other suitable time period) from the sensor insertion, in the case where data quality flags/conditions (described above) are detected, or in the case where low or no signal from the sensor is detected from a given period of time, an associated alarm or notification may be initiated or triggered to notify the user to verify the sensor position, the sensor contacts with the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**), or alternatively, to replace the sensor with a new sensor. In this manner, rather than waiting a longer period until the acceptable sensor stability point has been reached, the user may be provided at an early stage during the sensor usage that the positioned sensor may be defective or has failed.

In addition, other detected conditions related to the performance of the sensor, calibration, or detected errors associated with the glucose value determination, may be provided to the user using one or more alarm or alert features. For example, when the scheduled calibration has not been timely performed, and the grace period as described above has expired, in one embodiment, the glucose value is not processed for display or output to the user anymore. In this case, an alarm or alert notifying the user that the glucose value cannot be calculated is provided so that the user may timely take corrective actions such as performing the scheduled calibration. In addition, when other parameters that are monitored such as the temperature, sensor data, and other variables that are used to determine the glucose value, include error or otherwise is deemed to be corrupt, the user may be notified that the associated glucose value cannot be determined, so that the user may take corrective actions such as, for example, replacing the sensor, verifying the contacts between the sensor and the transmitter unit, and the like.

In this manner, in one embodiment, there is provided an alarm or notification function that detects or monitors one or more conditions associated with the glucose value determination, and notifies the user of the same when such condition is detected. Since the alarms or notifications associated with the glucose levels (such as, for example, alarms associated with potential hyperglycemic, hypoglycemic, or programmed trend or rate of change glucose level conditions) will be inactive if the underlying glucose values cannot be determined, by providing a timely notification or alarm to the user that the glucose value cannot be determined, the user can determine or be prompted/notified that these alarms associated with glucose levels are inactive.

In one aspect of the present invention, glucose trend information may be determined and provided to the user, for example, on the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. For example, trend information in one aspect is based on the prior monitored glucose levels. When calibration is performed, the scaling used to determine the glucose levels may change. If the scaling for the prior glucose data (for example, one minute prior) is not changed, then in one aspect, the trend determination may be more error prone. Accordingly, in one aspect, to determine accurate and improved trend determination, the glucose level determination is performed retrospectively for a 15 minute time interval based on the current glucose data when each successive glucose level is determined.

That is, in one aspect, with each minute determination of the real time glucose level, to determine the associated glucose trend information, the stored past 15 minute data associated with the determined glucose level is retrieved, including the current glucose level. In this manner, the buffered prior glucose levels may be updated with new calibration to improve accuracy of the glucose trend information.

In one aspect, the glucose trend information is determined based on the past 15 minutes (or some other predetermined time interval) of glucose data including, for example, the current calibration parameter such as current sensitivity. Thereafter, when the next glucose data is received (at the next minute or based on some other timed interval), a new sensitivity is determined based on the new data point associated with the new glucose data. Also, the trend information may be determined based on the new glucose data and the past 14 minutes of glucose data (to total 15 minutes of glucose data). It is to be noted that while the trend information is determined based on 15 minutes of data as described above, within the scope of the present invention, other time intervals may be used to determine the trend information, including, for example, 30 minutes of glucose data, 10 minutes of glucose data, 20 minutes of glucose data, or any other appropriate time intervals to attain an accurate estimation of the glucose trend information.

In this manner, in one aspect of the present invention, the trend information for the historical glucose information may be updated based on each new glucose data received, retrospectively, based on the new or current glucose level information, and the prior **14** glucose data points (or other suitable number of past glucose level information). In another aspect, the trend information may be updated based on a select number of recent glucose level information such that, it is updated periodically based on a predetermined number of determined glucose level information for display or output to the user.

In still another aspect, in wireless communication systems such as the data monitoring and management system **100** (FIG. **1**), the devices or components intended for wireless communication may periodically be out of communication range. For example, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be placed out of the RF communication range of the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**). In such cases, the transmitted data packet from the transmitter unit **102** may not be received by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or due to the weak signaling between the devices, the received data may be invalid or corrupt. In one aspect, the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**) may be configured to transmit the most recent 3 minutes of data in each data packet to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** in order to help minimize the impact of dropped packets. Other time periods of data may be contemplated. The receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to account for the missing

data by identifying that data was not received at the time expected and processing the data as if it were received but invalid. When a data packet is eventually received, and previous data was missed, the receiver/monitor unit retrieves the previous data and updates the FIFO buffer for subsequent glucose calculations, trend calculations and/or filtering operations.

In cases where there are missing data points associated with the periodically monitored glucose levels, the trend information (and filtered glucose) may be nevertheless determined. The trend information is determined based on a predetermined time period of past or prior glucose data points (for example, the past 15 minutes of glucose data).

In one aspect, even if there is a certain number of glucose data points within the 15 minute time frame that may be either not received by the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or alternatively be corrupt or otherwise invalid due to, for example, weakness in the communication link, the trend information may be determined. For example, given the 15 minutes of glucose data, if up to 3 of the 15 data points are not received or otherwise corrupt, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may still determine the glucose trend information based on the other 12 glucose data points that are received and considered to be valid. As such, the features or aspects of the analyte monitoring system which are associated with the determined trend information may continue to function or operate as programmed.

That is, the projected alarms or alerts programmed into the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or any other alarm conditions associated with the detection of impending hyperglycemia, impending hypoglycemia, hyperglycemic condition or hypoglycemic condition (or any other alarm or notification conditions) may continue to operate as programmed even when there are a predetermined number or less of glucose data points. However, if and when the number of missing glucose data points exceed the tolerance threshold so as to accurately estimate or determine, for example, the glucose trend information, or any other associated alarm conditions, the display or output of the associated glucose trend information or the alarm conditions may be disabled.

For example, in one aspect, the glucose trend information and the rate of change of the glucose level (which is used to determine the trend information) may be based on 15 minute data (or data based on any other suitable time period) of the monitored glucose levels, where a predetermined number of missing data points within the 15 minutes may be tolerated. Moreover, using least squares approach, the rate of change of the monitored glucose level may be determined to estimate the trend, where the monitored valid glucose data are not evenly spaced in time. In this approach, the least squares approach may provide an uncertainty measure of the rate of change of the monitored glucose level. The uncertainly measure, in turn, may be partially dependent upon the number of valid data points available.

Indeed, using the approaches described above, the trend information or the rate of change of the glucose level may be estimated or determined without the need to determine which data point or glucose level is tolerable, and which data point is not tolerable. For example, in one embodiment, the glucose data for each minute including the missing date is retrieved for a predetermined time period (for example, 15 minute time period). Thereafter, least squares technique is applied to the 15 minute data points. Based on the least squares (or any other appropriate) technique, the uncertainly or a probability of potential variance or error of the rate of glucose level change is determined. For example, the rate of change may be determined to be approximately 1.5 mg/dL/minute+/−0.1 mg/dL/minute. In such a case, the 0.1 mg/dL/minute may represent the uncertainly information discussed above, and may be higher or lower depending upon the number of data points in the 15 minutes of data that are missing or corrupt.

In this manner, in one aspect, the glucose trend information and/or the rate of change of monitored glucose level may be determined based on a predefined number of past monitored glucose level data points, even when a subset of the predefined number of past monitored glucose level data points are missing or otherwise determined to be corrupt. On the other hand, when the number of past glucose level data points based on which the glucose trend information is determined, exceeds the tolerance or acceptance level, for example, the display or output of the glucose trend information may be disabled. Additionally, in a further aspect, if it is determined that the underlying data points associated with the monitored glucose level based on which the trend information is determined, includes uncertainly or error factor that exceeds the tolerance level (for example, when there are more than a predetermined number of data points which deviate from a predefined level), the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, for example, may be configured to disable or disallow the display or output of the glucose trend information.

For example, when the 15 minute glucose data including the current glucose level as well as the past 14 minutes of glucose level data is to be displayed or output to the user, and the determined variance of the 15 data points exceeds a preset threshold level (for example, 3.0), the glucose trend information display function may be disabled. In one aspect, the variance may be determined based on the square function of the standard deviation of the 15 data points. In one aspect, this approach may be performed substantially on a real time basis for each minute glucose data. Accordingly, as discussed above, the glucose trend information may be output or displayed substantially in real time, and based on each new glucose data point received from the sensor/transmitter unit.

Additionally, when it is determined that the 15 data points (or any other suitable number of data points for determining glucose trend information, for example), deviate beyond a predetermined tolerance range, in one aspect, the 15 minute data may be deemed error prone or inaccurate. In this case, rather than outputting or displaying glucose trend information that may be erroneous, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to display the output or display function related to the output or display of the determined glucose trend information. The same may apply to the output or display of projected alarms whose estimates may be based, in part, on the determined trend information. Accordingly, in one aspect, there may be instances when the projected alarm feature may be temporarily disabled where the underlying monitored glucose data points are considered to include more than an acceptable level of uncertainly or error.

In a further aspect, it is desired to determine an estimate of sensor sensitivity, and/or a range of acceptable or reasonable sensitivity. For example, during determination or verification of the glucose rate of change prior to calibration, the estimated sensor sensitivity information is necessary, for example, to determine whether the rate of change is within or below an acceptable threshold level, and/or further, within a desired range. Moreover, when determining whether the sensor sensitivity is within an acceptable or reasonable level, it may be necessary to ascertain a range of reasonable or acceptable sensitivity—for example, a verification range for the sensitivity value for a given sensor or batch of sensors.

Accordingly, in one aspect, during sensor manufacturing process, a predetermined number of sensor samples (for example, 16 samples) may be evaluated from each manufac-

turing lot of sensors (which may include, for example, approximately 500 sensors) and the nominal sensitivity for each lot (based, for example, on a mean calculation) may be determined. For example, during the manufacturing process, the predetermined number of sensors (for example, 16 sensors) is sampled, and the sensitivity of each sampled sensor is measured in vitro. Thereafter, a mean sensitivity may be determined as an average value of the 16 sampled sensor's measured sensitivity, and thereafter, the corresponding sensor code is determined where the determined mean sensitivity falls within the preassigned sensitivity range. Based on the determined sensor code, the sensor packaging is labeled with the sensor code.

For example, each sensor code value (e.g., **105**, **106**, **107** or any suitable predetermined number or code) may be preassigned a sensitivity range (For example, code **105**: S1-S2, code **106**: S2-S3, and code **107**: S3-S4), where each sensitivity range (e.g., S1-S2, or S2-S3, or S3-S4) is approximately over a 10 percent increment (for example, S1 is approximately 90% of S2). Also, each sensor code (e.g., **105**, **106**, **107** etc) is assigned a nominal sensitivity value (Sn) that is within the respective preassigned sensitivity range.

Referring back, when the user inserts the sensor or positions the sensor transcutaneously in place, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** in one embodiment prompts the user to enter the associated sensor code. When the user enters the sensor code (as derived from the sensor packing label discussed above), the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** is configured to retrieve or look up the nominal sensitivity associated with the user input sensor code (and the nominal sensitivity which falls within the preassigned sensitivity range associated with that sensor code, as described above). Thereafter, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to use the sensor code in performing associates routines such as glucose rate of change verification, data quality checks discussed above, and/or sensor sensitivity range acceptability or confirmation.

In a further aspect, the sensor codes may be associated with a coefficient of variation of the predetermined number of sampled sensors discussed above in addition to using the mean value determined as discussed above. In one embodiment, the coefficient of variation may be determined from the predetermined number of sampled sensors during the manufacturing process. In addition, the mean response time of the sampled sensors may be used by separately measuring the predetermined number of sampled sensors which may be used for lag correction adjustments and the like.

In this manner, in one aspect, the manufacturing process control described above ensures that the coefficient of variation of the sampled sensors is within a threshold value. That is, the value of the nominal sensitivity is used to determine a sensor code, selected or looked up from a predetermined table, and that is assigned to the sensors from the respective sensor lot in manufacturing. The user then enters the sensor code into the receiver/monitor unit that uses the sensor code to determine the glucose rate of change for purposes of data quality checking, for example, and also to determine validity or reasonableness of the sensitivity that is determined.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a data quality verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **11**, initially the data quality status flags are cleared or initialized or reset (**1110**). Thereafter data quality checks or verifications are performed, for example, as described above (**1120**). Thereafter, a data quality flag is generated and associated with the data packet when data quality check has failed (**1130**). Thereafter, the data packet including the raw glucose data as well as the data quality flags are transmitted (**1140**), for example, to the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** for further processing.

As described above, the data quality checks may be performed in the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**) and/or in the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** in the data monitoring and management system **100** (FIG. **1**) in one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a rate variance filtering routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **12**, when glucose related data is detected or received (**1210**), for example, for each predetermined time intervals such as every minute, every five minutes or any other suitable time interval, a plurality of filtered values based on the received or detected unfiltered glucose values is determined (**1220**). For example, as discussed above, in one aspect, using, for example, an FIR filter, or based on a weighted average, a plurality of filtered values for a 15 minute and two minute glucose related data including the currently received or detected glucose related are determined. Thereafter, a rate of change of the glucose level based in part on the detected or received glucose related data is determined as well a standard deviation based on the unfiltered glucose values (**1230**).

Referring again to FIG. **12**, a weighted average associated with the current detected or monitored glucose related data is determined based on the plurality of filtered values and the determined standard deviation as well as the rate of change of the glucose level (**1240**). For example, when the rate of change is determined to be greater than a predetermined threshold level, the filtered value based on the two minute data is weighted more heavily. On the other hand, when the rate of change is determined to be less than the predetermined threshold level, the filtered glucose related data includes the one of the plurality of filtered values based on the minute data which is weighted more heavily. In this manner, in one aspect, there is provided a rate variance filtering approach which may be configured to dynamically modify the weighting function or data filtering to, for example, reduce undesirable variation in glucose related signals due to factors such as noise.

FIG. **13** is a flowchart illustrating a composite sensor sensitivity determination routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **13**, during scheduled calibration time periods or otherwise manual calibration routines to calibrate the analyte sensor, when current blood glucose value is received or detected (**1310**), a prior blood glucose value previously stored or otherwise received is retrieved, for example, from a storage unit such as a memory (**1320**). Thereafter, the calibration event time associated with the retrieved prior blood glucose value is determined or retrieved from the storage unit (**1330**), a first weighted parameter is applied to the current received blood glucose value, and a second weighted parameter is applied to the retrieved prior blood glucose value (**1340**). For example, based on the time lapsed between the calibration event associated with the retrieved blood glucose value and the current calibration event (associated with the current or received blood glucose value), the first and second weighted parameters may be modified (e.g., increased or decreased in value) to improve accuracy.

Referring back to FIG. **13**, based on applying the first and the second weighted parameters to the current blood glucose value and the retrieved prior blood glucose value, a composite sensitivity associated with the analyte sensor for the current calibration event is determined (**1350**). For example, using a time based approach, in one embodiment, the sensitivity associated with the analyte sensor for calibration may be determined to, for example, reduce calibration errors or accom-

modate sensitivity drift. Alternatively, the first and the second weighted parameters may be fixed at predetermined values.

FIG. **14** is a flowchart illustrating an outlier data point verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **14**, and as discussed in detail above, in determining composite sensitivity associated with the analyte sensor calibration, in one aspect, an outlier data point may be detected and accordingly corrected. For example, in one aspect, two successive sensitivities associated with two successive calibration events for the analyte sensor is compared (**1410**). If it is determined that the comparison between the two sensitivities are within a predetermined range (**1420**), the composite sensitivity for the current calibration of the analyte sensor is determined based on the two successive sensitivity values (**1430**), using, for example, the weighted approach described above.

Referring back to FIG. **14**, if it is determined that the comparison of the two successive sensitivities results in the compared value being outside of the predetermined range, then the user may be prompted to enter or provide a new current blood glucose value (for example, using a blood glucose meter) (**1440**). Based on the new blood glucose value received, an updated or new sensitivity associated with the analyte sensor is determined (**1450**). Thereafter, the new or updated sensitivity determined is compared with the two prior sensitivities compared (at **1420**) to determine whether the new or updated sensitivity is within a predefined range of either of the two prior sensitivities (**1460**). If it is determined that the new or updated sensitivity of the analyte sensor is within the predefined range of either of the two prior successive sensitivities, a composite sensitivity is determined based on the new or updated sensitivity and the one of the two prior successive sensitivities within the defined range of which the new or updated sensitivity is determined (**1470**). On the other hand, if it is determined that the new or updated sensitivity is not within the predefined range of either of the two prior sensitivities, then the routine repeats and prompts the user to enter a new blood glucose value (**1440**).

FIG. **15** is a flowchart illustrating a sensor stability verification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **15**, and as discussed above, between predetermined or scheduled baseline calibration events to calibrate the sensor, the analyte sensor sensitivity stability may be verified, to determine, for example, if additional stability calibrations may be needed prior to the subsequent scheduled baseline calibration event.

For example, referring to FIG. **15**, in one embodiment, after the second baseline calibration event to calibrate the analyte sensor, the user may be prompted to provide a new blood glucose value. With the current blood glucose value received (**1510**), the current sensor sensitivity is determined (**1520**). Thereafter, the most recent stored sensor sensitivity value from prior calibration event is retrieved (for example, from a storage unit) (**1530**), and the determined current sensor sensitivity is compared with the retrieved stored sensor sensitivity value to determine whether the difference, if any, between the two sensitivity values are within a predefined range (**1540**).

Referring back to FIG. **15**, if it is determined that the difference between the current and retrieved sensitivity values are within the predefined range, then the stability associated with the sensor sensitivity is confirmed (**1550**), and no additional calibration is required prior to the subsequent scheduled baseline calibration event. On the other hand, if it is determined that the difference between the current sensitivity and the retrieved prior sensitivity is not within the predefined range, then after a predetermined time period has lapsed (**1560**), the routine returns to the beginning and prompts the user to enter a new blood glucose value to perform the stability verification routine.

In this manner, in one aspect, the stability checks may be performed after the outlier check is performed, and a new composite sensitivity determined as described above. Accordingly, in one aspect, analyte sensor sensitivity may be monitored as the sensitivity attenuation is dissipating to, among others, improve accuracy of the monitored glucose data and sensor stability.

FIG. **16** is a flowchart illustrating a calibration failure state detection and/or notification routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **16**, when a failure state of a calibration routine to calibrate an analyte sensor such as a subcutaneously positioned analyte sensor **101** (FIG. **1**) is detected (**1610**), one or more calibration parameters associated with the calibration routine is retrieved (**1620**). For example, the retrieved one or more calibration related parameters may include one or more of a current sensitivity value, a predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data, a valid analyte data verification, a rate of change of analyte sensor data, a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for sensitivity determination; a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for analyte sensor data rate of change determination, a temperature data associated with the analyte sensor data, a determined sensitivity data, a reference blood glucose data, or a validity indication of the reference blood glucose data.

In one aspect, the one or more calibration related parameters may be stored in a data storage unit of the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or alternatively, may be stored in a memory device of the transmitter unit **102**, for example. Additionally, the one or more calibration related parameters may be stored at a remote location such as a computer terminal or a data processing terminal **105** (FIG. **1**) which may be coupled in signal communication in one or more of the transmitter unit **102** or the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**.

Referring back to FIG. **16**, after retrieving the one or more calibration parameters, one or more conditions corresponding to or associated with the respective one or more calibration parameters to correct the detected calibration routine failure state is determined (**1630**). That is, in one embodiment, when a calibration routine is initiated (based on a predetermined baseline calibration schedule or a user initiated calibration routine to calibrate the analyte sensor **101** (FIG. **1**)), the parameters that are needed to perform the calibration routine is retrieved and thereafter evaluated to determine the condition associated with the one or more parameters which is associated with the calibration failure state.

For example, in one embodiment, the one or more determined conditions associated with the one or more calibration parameters that is associated with the calibration failure state may include an invalid reference blood glucose value received, a rate of change of the glucose value which deviates from a predetermined range that is established for performing the calibration routine. While these examples are described herein, in accordance with the various embodiments of the present invention, the one or more determined conditions that is associated with the one or more calibration parameters may include, for example, any invalid or not acceptable level of state of the respective calibration parameter to successfully perform the calibration routine to calibrate the analyte sensor.

Referring still again to FIG. **16**, after determining the one or more conditions corresponding to the one or more retrieved calibration parameters to correct the detected calibration failure state, a notification may be generated to provide or alert

the user to reenter or provide the information or data input associated with the determined one or more conditions (**1640**). Referring back to the example described above, if it is determined that the reference blood glucose value referenced is invalid, the notification generated and provided to the user may include a request to reenter or provide another reference blood glucose value, by, for example, prompting the user to perform another blood glucose test. If the determined condition associated with one or more calibration parameters is related to the rate of change of the analyte level that exceeds a predetermined range suitable for analyte sensor calibration, then the generated notification may include a prompt or output display to the user to wait a predetermined time period to allow the glucose level variation to settle within the acceptable range for performing the calibration routine.

In one aspect, the generated notification provided to the user may include one or more of an audible output such as an alarm, a visual output such as a static or moving icon or image on the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** (for example,), a vibratory output, or one or more combinations thereof.

In this manner, in one aspect, the user may be promptly notified of the failed calibration routine state, and further, provided with information associated with one or more corrective actions that the user may take to correct the failed calibration state to calibrate the analyte sensor.

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating pre-calibration analysis routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **17**, prior to performing calibration routine to calibrate an analyte sensor based, for example, on a baseline calibration schedule or on user initiated calibration routine, one or more parameters associated with the calibration routine for calibrating the analyte sensor is retrieved (**1710**), and the retrieved one or more parameters are analyzed to determine whether the one or more parameters are acceptable or valid to successfully perform the calibration of the analyte sensor (**1720**). That is, prior to the calibration routine execution, the underlying parameters are analyzed or assessed to determine whether they are valid or acceptable.

Referring to FIG. **17**, after analyzing the retrieved one or more calibration related parameters to determine whether the calibration routine will be successful, a notification is generated to provide or alert the user based on the analysis of the retrieved one or more parameters associated with the calibration routine. In this manner, the user may be notified or alerted that the calibration routine will likely be unsuccessful. For example, if the user planned to perform a fingerstick test to determine and provide the blood glucose value to calibrate the analyte sensor, the analysis of the retrieved one or more calibration related parameters determining that the calibration routine will fail (for example, based on a rate of change of the analyte level that is not suitable for calibration), and the corresponding notification to the user will alert the user to not proceed with the painful fingerstick test.

In this manner, in one aspect, the user may be notified of the condition of the various parameters associated with the calibration routine, and in the case where the condition of the various calibration related parameters is not valid or suitable for performing the calibration routine, the user is notified to prevent additional steps that the user may take to complete the calibration routine which may be unnecessary. That is, in one embodiment, pre-calibration routines may be performed by one or more of the transmitter unit **102**, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, or the data processing terminal **105**, for example, to determine whether the calibration routine will be successful, and when it is determined that the one or more conditions related to one or more of the calibration parameters is not suitable or valid, the user is notified.

In one aspect, the user may be notified by one or more of an audible alert, a visual output, a vibratory indication, or one or more combinations thereof. For example, an icon illustrating a blood drop which corresponds to a request or prompt to enter a blood glucose value may be displayed with a line across the icon to alert the user to not enter a blood glucose value. Alternatively, or in addition to the icon display, a text message or notification may be provided to the user with or without an audible alarm that indicates that the user should not enter a blood glucose value. In this manner, in one aspect, the user may be notified prior to the calibration routine execution, whether the calibration routine will be successful, and if not, the user will be prevented or at least notified to not take further steps or perform additional processes such as the fingerstick test, for the calibration routine.

FIG. **18** is a flowchart illustrating asynchronous serial data output transmission routine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **18**, in one embodiment, when each analyte sensor measurement is detected or received (for example, each minute, 5 minutes, or 10 minutes, or at any other suitable intervals configured by the monitoring system) (**1810**), the analyte sensor measurement is processed to a corresponding glucose value (**1820**), and in accordance with the processing mode, the data set including for example, one or more of the glucose value, the corresponding sensor measurement, one or more calibration parameters, temperature information and the like may be manipulated (**1830**).

For example, in one aspect, when the processing mode is configured for asynchronous serial data output mode, the periodic sensor measurement value, the corresponding glucose level information and/or any other related data set may be manipulated or processed for real time data transmission via a serial data port, for example, in the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. In one aspect, the data set may be output substantially in real time relative to the sensor measurement over a data communication path such as a wireless or wired connection including for example, the RF communication link, a BLUETOOTH® communication link, an Infrared communication connection, a USB cable connection, or any other suitable data communication link.

In another aspect, the processing mode may be configured to display the determined glucose level substantially in real time on the display unit of the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, and also concurrently transmit the determined glucose level substantially in real time (along with other data or information associated with the determined glucose level described herein), to the data processing terminal **105** or other external devices. Alternatively, the processing mode may be configured not to display the real time glucose information, but rather, to transmit the determined glucose level and one or more other information related to the glucose level to the external device.

In this aspect, the external device (for example, the data processing terminal/infusion section **105** (FIG. **1**) or any other suitable device) may be configured to query and/or obtain data from the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**, where the external device may be configured to obtain the current or real time data sample from the receiver/monitor unit **104/106**. More specifically, in one embodiment, when the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** receives the real time analyte related data from the transmitter unit **102** (FIG. **1**) for example, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to automatically output or transmit, via a predetermined or configured data transmission port (or medium), the received analyte related data and/or associated data processing results.

In one embodiment, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to perform this operation via a serial command. Upon receipt of the command, for example, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to automatically send out of its serial port, for example, one or more of the following data: measured analyte sensor data, sensor temperature data, data quality detection information, error detection information, other data associated with the measured analyte sensor data, filtered and/or unfiltered glucose level determinations, intermediate glucose determinations, glucose trend information, alarm determination, system status information, for example. Alternatively, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to automatically transmit the data set and not in response to a command such as the serial command described above.

Furthermore, while the serial port data communication is described above, within the scope of the present disclosure, other modes of data transmission and/or communication including wireless and wired/cabled data communication are contemplated. In this manner, in one aspect, the output data from the receiver/monitor **104/106** may be placed in a buffer of predefined length (for example 2 minutes for a one minute sample rate), and when queried, outputting the last entry into the buffer. In this manner, in one aspect, monitored analyte related data may be provided to a remote device (for example, the data processing terminal/infusion section **105** (FIG. **1**), automatically, for example, for further analysis and processing. In addition, the receiver/monitor unit **104/106** may be configured to communicate with other devices or systems that operate on their own time base independently.

A method in one embodiment includes detecting a failure state of a calibration routine to calibrate an analyte sensor, retrieving one or more calibration parameters associated with the detected failure state of the calibration routine, determining one or more conditions corresponding to the retrieved one or more calibration parameters to correct the detected failure state of the calibration routine, generating a notification associated with the determined one or more conditions.

The method may include outputting the generated notification associated with the determined one or more conditions, where outputting the generated notification may include outputting one or more of an audible output, a text output, a graphical output, a status screen display output, or one or more combinations thereof.

In one aspect, the method may include displaying a calibration routine failure state notification.

The generated notification may include a corrective indication to correct the detected failure state of the calibration routine, where the corrective indication may include one or more of a calibration routine repeat notification, or a calibration routine repeat after a predetermined time period notification, and further, where the predetermined time period may include one of a 30 minute time period, one hour time period, or a two hour period.

The method may also include displaying the corrective indication.

Additionally, the method may include storing the notification associated with the determined one or more conditions.

The one or more calibration parameters may include one or more of a current sensitivity value, a predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data, a valid analyte data verification, a rate of change of analyte sensor data, a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for sensitivity determination; a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for analyte sensor data rate of change determination, a temperature data associated with the analyte sensor data, a determined sensitivity data, a reference blood glucose data, a validity indication of the reference blood glucose data.

The one or more conditions may include a correction factor associated with the one or more calibration parameters.

An apparatus in accordance with another embodiment includes a data storage unit, and a processing unit operatively coupled to the data storage unit configured to detect a failure state of a calibration routine to calibrate an analyte sensor, retrieve one or more calibration parameters associated with the detected failure state of the calibration routine, determine one or more conditions corresponding to the retrieved one or more calibration parameters to correct the detected failure state of the calibration routine, and generate a notification associated with the determined one or more conditions.

The apparatus may include an output unit operatively coupled to the processing unit to output the generated notification associated with the determined one or more conditions, where the output unit may be configured to output one or more of an audible output, a text output, a graphical output, a status screen display output, or one or more combinations thereof.

The apparatus in another aspect may include an output unit operatively coupled to the processing unit to display a calibration routine failure state notification.

The generated notification may include a corrective indication to correct the detected failure state of the calibration routine, where the corrective indication may include one or more of a calibration routine repeat notification, or a calibration routine repeat after a predetermined time period notification, and further, where the predetermined time period may include one of a 30 minute time period, one hour time period, or a two hour period.

The apparatus may include an output unit operatively coupled to the processing unit to display the corrective indication.

The data processing unit in another aspect may be configured to store the notification associated with the determined one or more conditions.

The one or more parameters may include one or more of a current sensitivity value, a predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data, a valid analyte data verification, a rate of change of analyte sensor data, a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for sensitivity determination; a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for analyte sensor data rate of change determination, a temperature data associated with the analyte sensor data, a determined sensitivity data, a reference blood glucose data, a validity indication of the reference blood glucose data.

Also, the one or more conditions may be a correction factor associated with the one or more calibration parameters.

A method in accordance with another embodiment may include, prior to calibrating an in vivo analyte sensor, retrieving one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor data, analyzing the retrieved one or more parameters to determine whether the analyte sensor data calibration will fail, and generating a notification based on the analysis of the retrieved one or more parameters.

The method may include determining a calibration time period based on a predetermined calibration schedule, where the predetermined calibration schedule may include a plurality of calibration time periods after the positioning of the analyte sensor in fluid contact with an analyte.

The plurality of calibration time periods may include two or more of 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, one hour, two hours, five hours, 10 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours or 72 hours measured from the positioning of the analyte sensor.

In another aspect, the plurality of calibration time periods may be determined based on a valid calibration procedure to calibrate the positioned analyte sensor.

The retrieved one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor may include one or more of a current sensitivity value, a predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data, a valid analyte data verification, a rate of change of analyte sensor data, a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for sensitivity determination; a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for analyte sensor data rate of change determination, or a temperature data associated with the analyte sensor data.

Further, the predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data may include two valid analyte sensor data from the five most recent analyte sensor data determined from the analyte sensor calibration event.

In one aspect, the notification may include a request for one of a current blood glucose measurement value input, or a delayed blood glucose measurement value input.

The request in one aspect may include one or more of a text information, a graphical information, an audible information, or a combined one or more of the text, graphical or audible information to alert a user to enter a current blood glucose value.

The method in another aspect may include storing the generated notification.

Moreover, the notification may include an output signal to indicate that the one or more retrieved parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor are invalid.

In still another aspect, the notification may include an output message to prevent entering a current blood glucose value information.

When the retrieved one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor are determined to be out of range for valid calibration, the method may include generating one or more notifications associated with correcting the invalid determination.

Additionally, the one or more notifications associated with correcting the invalid determination may include one or more of a skin temperature adjustment notification, a notification to control the glucose level within a predetermined range, or a notification to delay calibration until the rate of change of the glucose value is within a predetermined threshold range, where each of the one or more notifications may include an icon, an audible and/or vibratory alarm, or a status screen display.

An apparatus in accordance with still another embodiment includes a data storage unit, and a processing unit operatively coupled to the data storage unit, and configured to retrieve one or more sensor calibration parameters to calibrate an analyte sensor data prior to calibrating an in vivo analyte sensor, analyze the retrieved one or more parameters to determine whether the analyte sensor data calibration will fail, and generate a notification based on the analysis of the retrieved one or more parameters.

The processing unit may be configured to determine a calibration time period based on a predetermined calibration schedule, where the predetermined calibration schedule may include a plurality of calibration time periods after the positioning of the analyte sensor in fluid contact with an analyte.

In still a further aspect, the plurality of calibration time periods may include two or more of 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, one hour, two hours, five hours, 10 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours or 72 hours measured from the positioning of the analyte sensor.

The plurality of calibration time periods may be determined based on a valid calibration procedure to calibrate the positioned analyte sensor.

The retrieved one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor may include one or more of a current sensitivity value, a predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data, a valid analyte data verification, a rate of change of analyte sensor data, a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for sensitivity determination; a predetermined number of valid analyte sensor data for analyte sensor data rate of change determination, or a temperature data associated with the analyte sensor data, where the predetermined number of preceding valid analyte sensor data may include two valid analyte sensor data from the five most recent analyte sensor data determined from the analyte sensor calibration event.

The apparatus may also include output unit operatively coupled to the processing unit, the output unit configured to output the notification to request for one of a current blood glucose measurement value input, or a delayed blood glucose measurement value input, where the request includes one or more of a text information, a graphical information, an audible information, or a combined one or more of the text, graphical or audible information.

The processing unit may be configured to store the generated notification in the storage unit.

The notification may include an output signal to indicate that the one or more retrieved parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor is invalid.

In another aspect, the notification may include an output message to prevent entering a current blood glucose value information.

When the retrieved one or more parameters to calibrate the analyte sensor are determined to be out of range for valid calibration, the processing unit may be further configured to generate one or more notifications associated with correcting the invalid determination.

Also, the one or more notifications associated with correcting the invalid determination may include one or more of a skin temperature adjustment notification, a notification to control the glucose level within a predetermined range, or a notification to delay calibration until the rate of change of the glucose value is within a predetermined threshold range.

Moreover, each of the one or more notifications may include an icon, an audible and/or vibratory alarm, or a status screen display.

A method in accordance with still another embodiment includes acquiring data associated with a monitored analyte level, determining a glucose level based at least in part on the acquired data associated with the monitored analyte level, manipulating a data set based on a processing mode following the glucose level determination, where the processing mode includes one of a data set transmission and output display, a data set storing and output display without transmission, or a data set transmission and data set storing without output display.

The data set may be automatically transmitted following the glucose level determination.

The data set may include one or more of the monitored analyte level, temperature information associated with the monitored analyte level, a data quality information associated with the monitored analyte level, or an error detection information associated with the monitored analyte level.

Also, the data set may include one or more of a filtered glucose data, an unfiltered glucose data, glucose trend information, or glucose alarm condition determination.

Additionally, transmitting the data set may include data transmission over one or more of a wired connection or a wireless connection, where the wired connection may include one or more of a serial port connection, or a USB connection, and further, where the wireless connection may include one or more of an RF communication link, a BLUETOOTH® communication link, an infrared communication link, or a WI-FI™ communication link.

In one aspect, the data set may be transmitted within a predetermined time period from when the data associated with the monitored analyte level is acquired, where the predetermined time period may include one of less than 5 milliseconds, less than one second, or less than 5 minutes.

An apparatus in accordance with still yet another aspect may include a data storage unit, and a processing unit coupled to the data storage unit, the processing unit configured to acquire data associated with a monitored analyte level, determine a glucose level based at least in part on the acquired data associated with the monitored analyte level, and manipulate a data set based on a processing mode following the glucose level determination, where the processing mode includes one of a data set transmission and output display, a data set storing and output display without transmission, or a data set transmission and data set storing without output display.

The processing unit may be configured to automatically transmit the data set following the glucose level determination.

The data set may include one or more of the monitored analyte level, temperature information associated with the monitored analyte level, a data quality information associated with the monitored analyte level, or an error detection information associated with the monitored analyte level.

The data set may include one or more of a filtered glucose data, an unfiltered glucose data, glucose trend information, or glucose alarm condition determination.

In another aspect, the processing unit may be configured to transmit the data set over one or more of a wired connection or a wireless connection, where the wired connection may include one or more of a serial port connection, or a USB connection, and further, the wireless connection may include one or more of an RF communication link, a BLUETOOTH® communication link, an infrared communication link, or a WI-FI™ communication link.

The processing unit may be configured to transmit the data set within a predetermined time period from when the data associated with the monitored analyte level is acquired, where the predetermined time period may include one of less than 5 milliseconds, less than one second, or less than 5 minutes.

Various other modifications and alterations in the structure and method of operation of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the present invention and that structures and methods within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining a composite sensitivity for an analyte sensor of an electronic analyte monitoring system to compensate for an outlier or erroneous sensitivity, the method comprising:

positioning an analyte sensor in fluid contact with bodily fluid in a human body;

generating, with the analyte sensor, first data corresponding to a monitored analyte level in the bodily fluid;

determining a new sensor sensitivity, using a processor, based on the generated first data when a first difference between a current sensor sensitivity and a prior sensor sensitivity is not within a predetermined range;

determining, using the processor, if a second difference between the new sensor sensitivity and one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity is within the predetermined range;

after it is determined that the second difference between the new sensor sensitivity and one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity is within the predetermined range, then determining, using the processor, a composite sensitivity based on the new sensor sensitivity and the one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity that was used in determining that the second difference is within the predetermined range; and

generating, using the processor, second data based on calibrating the first data using the composite sensitivity, the second data corresponding to a monitored analyte level.

2. The method of claim **1**, including determining a calibration time period based on a predetermined calibration schedule.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein the predetermined calibration schedule includes a plurality of calibration time periods after positioning of the analyte sensor in fluid contact with the bodily fluid.

4. The method of claim **3**, wherein the plurality of calibration time periods is determined based on a valid calibration procedure to calibrate the positioned analyte sensor.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising generating a notification including a request for a reference measurement value.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein the request includes one or more of a text information, a graphical information, an audible information, or a combined one or more of the text, graphical or audible information to alert a user to enter the reference measurement value.

7. The method of claim **1**, further including comparing the current sensor sensitivity to a nominal sensitivity for a first baseline calibration of the analyte sensor.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the bodily fluid is interstitial fluid.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein the second difference determined to be within the predetermined range is between the new sensor sensitivity and the current sensor sensitivity, and wherein the composite sensitivity is based on the new sensor sensitivity and the current sensor sensitivity.

10. The method of claim **1**, wherein the second difference determined to be within the predetermined range is between the new sensor sensitivity and the prior sensor sensitivity, and wherein the composite sensitivity is based on the new sensor sensitivity and the prior sensor sensitivity.

11. An electronic analyte monitoring system capable of determining a composite sensitivity for an analyte sensor to compensate for an outlier or erroneous sensitivity, the system comprising:

an analyte sensor adapted to contact bodily fluid in a human's body and configured to generate first data corresponding to monitored analyte level in the bodily fluid;

a data storage unit; and

a processing unit operatively coupled to the data storage unit and the analyte sensor, and configured to:

determine a new sensor sensitivity based on the generated first data from the analyte sensor when a first

difference between a current sensor sensitivity and a prior sensor sensitivity is not within a predetermined range,

determine if a second difference between the new sensor sensitivity and one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity is within the predetermined range,

after it is determined that the second difference between the new sensor sensitivity and one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity is within the predetermined range, then determine a composite sensitivity based on the new sensor sensitivity and the one of the current sensor sensitivity or the prior sensor sensitivity that was used to determine that the second difference is within the predetermined range; and

generate second data based on a calibration of the first data using the composite sensitivity, the second data corresponding to a monitored analyte level.

12. The system of claim **11**, wherein the processing unit is configured to determine a calibration time period based on a predetermined calibration schedule.

13. The system of claim **12**, wherein the predetermined calibration schedule includes a plurality of calibration time periods after positioning of the analyte sensor in fluid contact with the bodily fluid.

14. The system of claim **13**, wherein the plurality of calibration time periods is determined based on a valid calibration procedure to calibrate the positioned analyte sensor.

15. The system of claim **11**, further including an output unit operatively coupled to the processing unit, the output unit configured to generate and to output a notification to request for a reference measurement value.

16. The system of claim **15**, wherein the request includes one or more of a text information, a graphical information, an audible information, or a combined one or more of the text, graphical or audible information.

17. The system of claim **15**, wherein the processing unit is configured to store the generated notification in the data storage unit.

18. The system of claim **11**, wherein the processing unit is further configured to compare the current sensor sensitivity to a nominal sensitivity for a first baseline calibration of the analyte sensor.

19. The system apparatus of claim **11**, wherein the bodily fluid is interstitial fluid.

20. The system of claim **11**, wherein the second difference determined to be within the predetermined range is between the new sensor sensitivity and the current sensor sensitivity, and wherein the composite sensitivity is based on the new sensor sensitivity and the current sensor sensitivity.

21. The system of claim **11**, wherein the second difference determined to be within the predetermined range is between the new sensor sensitivity and the prior sensor sensitivity, and wherein the composite sensitivity is based on the new sensor sensitivity and the prior sensor sensitivity.

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