

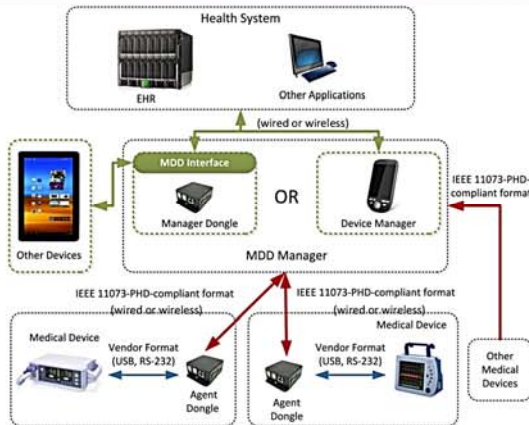
## Introduction

- Emerging medical applications require device coordination.
- Most existing devices do not support wireless communication or network connectivity.
- Hospitals interested in new coordination applications must replace existing devices.
- Existing devices can be adapted for network connectivity.
- The Medical Device Dongle (MDD) is able to connect to any medical device that provides a data output port (USB or RS-232).
- We show how multiple medical devices can be connected and controlled using an open-source platform, standards-based connectivity and model driven software.

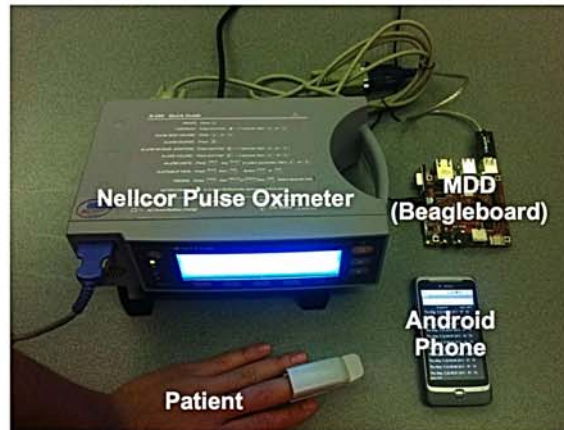
## MDD Overview

- Applications of interest require that devices connect to a central point (supervisor).
- This necessitates two versions of the MDD: one for devices connected to the patient (agents) and one for the supervisor (manager).
- The MDD can be implemented in two ways: (1) physically as a peripheral (2) logically as software running on an existing device.
- The MDD is based on a subset of the IEEE 11073 protocol.
- The general architecture is based on 11073 Point of Care (PoC) and the connectivity and communication is based on 11073 Personal Health Devices (PHD).
- It supports other medical device and interoperability protocols, especially those geared towards patient safety.
- The MDD implements the following parts of 11073:
  - (1) Manager and agent finite state machines for maintaining connectivity
  - (2) GET and SET services for message exchange and command execution
  - (3) Medical device system (MDS) for device descriptions
  - (4) Medical device encoding rules (MDER) for message format.

## General Architecture



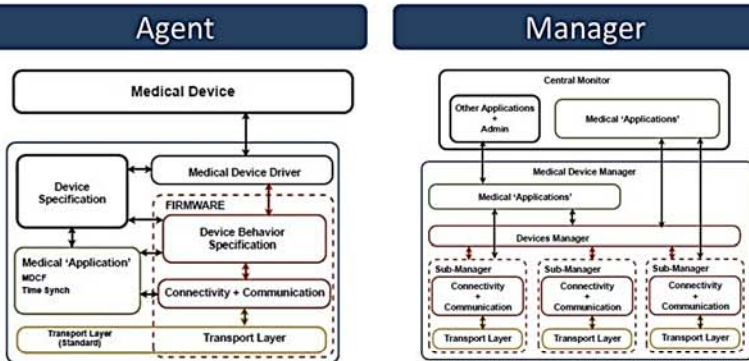
## Current Implementation



## Current Work

- Validation of 11073 compliance. Testing with known compliance testing tools and available certified 11073 devices.
- Supporting more devices. Developing device drivers for more devices. Currently working on ECG monitor and ventilator.
- Providing guidelines for medical device driver development. Allowing others to leverage our platform as well as contribute to our efforts in making devices with coordination capabilities accessible.
- Interfacing with other protocols. Allowing other coordination protocols to leverage MDD capabilities
- Supporting development of medical applications. Providing APIs for interfacing with MDD interface.
- Enabling medical device interoperability research. Allowing access to platform and code for researchers to investigate issues in interoperability.

## Software Architecture



## Acknowledgements

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Information on MDD can be found at <http://rtg.cis.upenn.edu/mddongle/>

## Future Work

- Providing real-time guarantees over hospital network infrastructure. Many applications of interest require real-time guarantees to ensure proper operation and patient safety.
- Interoperability issues (safety and security) Device connectivity turns devices in a patient room into a single system. Patient safety must be considered in this context with the potential for devices interfering with each other. Reliance on network (and in some cases over wireless channels) requires a look at security and privacy issues.