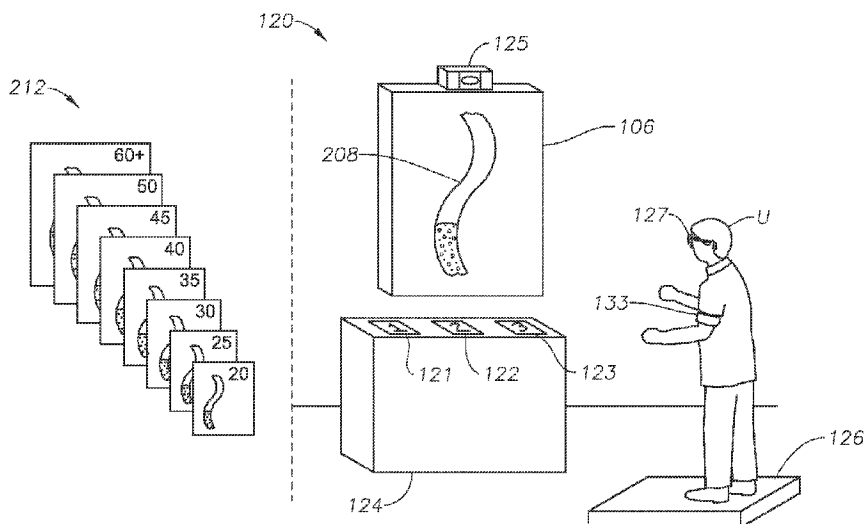




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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The device may comprise one or more processors; one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors and having a plurality of three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human organs stored therein. The plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs define a set of base images of the respective human organ, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk.

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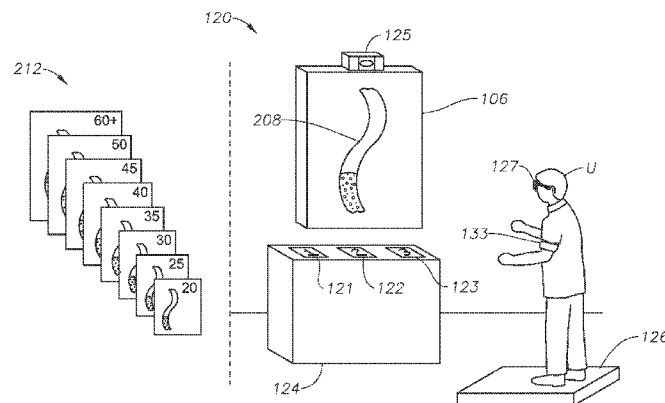
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FIG. 7

(57) **Abstract:** A device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The device may comprise one or more processors; one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors and having a plurality of three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human organs stored therein. The plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs define a set of base images of the respective human organ, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk.



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**DEVICES, METHODS, AND COMPUTER MEDIUM TO PROVIDE
REAL TIME 3D VISUALIZATION BIO-FEEDBACK**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] Embodiments of the invention relate to biometrics and, more specifically, to methods, systems, and non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer program stored therein to provide three-dimensional depictions of health of human organs.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] In view of chronic health problems facing employees, employers may adopt workplace strategies to motivate and coach employees to improve their health and well-being. For example, diabetes may affect twenty percent (20%) of some populations. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, there exist a group of non-communicable diseases labeled “the big five”: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, cancer, and obesity. Research indicates that lifestyle is a contributing factor to the big five non-communicable diseases and may account for as much as eighty percent (80%) of the causes of these diseases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Embodiments of the invention can include, for example, devices, methods, and non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer program stored therein to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user’s age based on sensed biometrics of the user.

[0004] In some embodiments, the present invention may provide a device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user’s age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The device may comprise one or more processor and one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors. The databases may have a plurality of three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human organs stored therein, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs

defining a set of base images of the respective human organ. Each set of base images may be configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages. The plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages may be configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels. Each of the plurality of health levels may be configured to indicate a health risk. The device may further comprise one or more input and output units in communication with the one or more processors and positioned to receive input and output communication; one or more biometric sensors in communication with the one or more processors and configured to sense biometric parameters of a user, the user having a chronological age; one or more displays in communication with the one or more processors and configured to display an electronic user interface thereon; and a non-transitory memory medium in communication with the one or more processors, the memory medium including computer-readable instructions stored therein.

[0005] The instructions may be arranged to, when executed, cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of selecting, for each of the one or more human organs and responsive to the one or more input and output units, a first base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the user's chronological age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels from the one or more databases; receiving one or more biometric parameters of the user through the one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human organs; converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data; determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human organ of the user relative to the user's age; selecting, for each of the one or more human organs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ from the one or more databases; and displaying, by the electronic user interface and for a selected one or more of the one or more human organs, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative

age of the respective human organ and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human organ of the user visually.

[0006] In some embodiments, the invention may provide a device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The device may include one or more processors and one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors. The databases may have a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human organs stored therein, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs defining a set of base images of the respective human organ, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages. The plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages may be configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels and each of the plurality of health levels may be configured to indicate health risk. The device may further include one or more input and output units in communication with the one or more processors and positioned to receive input and output communication and a non-transitory memory medium in communication with the one or more processors.

[0007] The memory medium may include computer-readable instructions stored therein that when executed cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of selecting, for each of the one or more human organs and responsive to the one or more input and output units, a first base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at a user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels from the one or more databases; sensing one or more biometric parameters of the user by use of one or more biometric sensors in communication with the one or more input and output units to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human organs; converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data; determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human organ of the user relative to

the user's age; selecting, for each of the one or more human organs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ from the one or more databases; and displaying, by an electronic user interface and for a selected one or more of the one or more human organs responsive to the one or more input and output units, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human organ of the user visually.

[0008] Some embodiments of the present invention may provide a method to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The method includes selecting, for each of one or more human organs, one of a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels. The plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs define a set of base images of the respective human organ, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk, the selected one of set of base images of the respective human organ thereby to define a first base image; sensing one or more biometric parameters of a user by use of one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human organs; converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data; determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human organ of the user relative to the user's age; selecting, for each of the one or more human organs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ; and displaying, for a selected one

or more of the one or more human organs, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human organ of the user visually.

[0009] Some embodiments may provide a non-transitory computer-readable medium having one or more computer programs stored therein operable by one or more processors to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human organs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user, the one or more computer programs including a set of instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of: selecting, for each of one or more human organs, one of a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human organs thereby to define a set of base images of the respective human organ, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human organ at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk, the selected one of set of base images of the respective human organ thereby to define a first base image; sensing one or more biometric parameters of a user by use of one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human organs; converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data; determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human organ of the user relative to the user's age; selecting, for each of the one or more human organs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human organ that approximates a depiction of the respective human organ at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ; and displaying, for a selected one or more of the one or more human organs, the first base image and the second base image

thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human organ of the user visually.

[0010] Selecting, for each of the one or more human organs, a second base image may be responsive to the user's chronological age.

[0011] Displaying the first base image and the second base image may include displaying the first base image and the second base image in a relatively side-by-side relationship to allow for comparison between the first and second base images.

[0012] The one or more human organs may include a heart, a lung, blood vessels, a pancreas, a kidney, and a liver, wherein the one or more biometric sensors include a heart rate sensor, a peak flow respiratory rate sensor, and a blood pressure sensor. The electronic biometric data may include electronic heart data, electronic lung data, electronic blood vessel data, electronic pancreas data, electronic kidney data, and electronic liver data.

[0013] The device may further include a kiosk. At least one of the one or more displays and at least one of the one or more biometric sensors may be positioned within the kiosk.

[0014] Comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ and the user's chronological age may indicate a health risk of the user associated with the respective human organ. The one or more databases may further include a plurality of health risk profiles, each of the plurality of health risk profiles associated with one or more of the plurality of health levels.

[0015] The one or more databases may further include a plurality of biometric data of a cohort group associated with a workplace wellness program thereby to define workplace wellness data. The operations may further include: determining a health plan responsive to display of the first base image and the second base image for each of the one or more human organs; updating the workplace wellness data responsive to analysis of the determined health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user; and scheduling, by the electronic user interface, a follow-up wellness appointment for the user with a lifestyle coach thereby to enhance adherence to the determined health plan.

[0016] Determining a health plan further may comprise determining a stage on the Transtheoretical model responsive to the received one or more biometric parameters. Scheduling a follow-up appointment may be responsive to the determined stage on the Transtheoretical model.

[0017] Determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of one or more human organs of the user may comprise determining a set of possible user characteristics upon which a health-adjusted relative age may be determined for the respective human organ.

[0018] Determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human organs of the user may further comprise determining from the set of possible user characteristics for each respective human organ a set of available user characteristics responsive to signals received from the one or more biometric sensors, and processing the set of available user characteristics to determine the health-adjusted relative age of the respective human organ.

[0019] The set of base images of each respective human organ may comprise a hierarchical structure having a plurality of levels, each of the plurality of levels being associated with one or more user characteristics, the plurality of levels including at least a gender level, a height level and an age level.

[0019A] In a broad aspect, the present invention pertains to a device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age, based on sensed biometrics of the user. The device comprises one or more processors, and one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors and having a plurality of three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human lungs stored therein, the plurality of 3D depictions of the one or more human lungs defining a set of base images of the respective human lung. Each set of base images is configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of the plurality of different ages being configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, and each of the plurality of

health levels configured to indicate health risk. One or more input and output units is in communication with the one or more processors, and is positioned to receive input and output communication. Non-transitory memory medium is in communication with the one or more processors, the memory medium including computer-readable instructions stored therein that, when executed, cause the one or more processors to select, for each of the one or more human lungs and responsive to the one or more input and output units, a first base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximate a depiction of the respective human lung at a user's age, at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels from one or more databases. Further, the computer-readable stored instructions, when executed, sense one or more biometric parameters of the user by use of one or more biometric sensors in communication with the one or more input and output units to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters being associated with one of the one or more human lungs. The computer-readable instructions convert the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data, and determine a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health adjusted relative age being configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age. Selection, for each of the one or more human lungs, is made of a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung from the one or more databases, and display is made by an electronic user interface and for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs responsive to the one or more input and output units. The first base image and the second base image thereby enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age, to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user, visually.

[0019B] In a further aspect, the present invention embodies a method to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user. The method comprises selecting, for each of one or more human lungs, one of a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of the

respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human lungs thereby defining a set of base images of the respective human lung. Each set of base images is configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages. The plurality of base images of the respective depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different ages is configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of the plurality of health levels among a range of health levels. Each of the plurality of health levels is configured to indicate health risk, the selected one of the set of base images of the respective human lung thereby defining a first base image. One or more biometric parameters of a user is sensed by use of one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters being associated with one of the one or more human lungs. The plurality of biometric measurements is converted for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data, and a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user is determined responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age being configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age. Selection is made for each of the one or more human lungs of a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung, that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung. Display is made for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs, the first base image and the second base image thereby enabling visual comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user.

[0020] It will be understood that features described in the context of one or more of the embodiments described used in combination with other embodiments. More generally, while example embodiments are described so as to provide the skilled person with an understanding of the present invention, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the particular exemplary embodiments described.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following descriptions, claims, and accompanying drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the drawings illustrate only several embodiments of the invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of the invention's scope which covers other equally effective embodiments.

[0022] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a system according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0023] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a system according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0024] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a system according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a system including a kiosk operating a lung health module according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0026] FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating processing that may be carried out to provide 3D visualization bio-feedback according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0027] FIG. 6A is a flowchart illustrating processing that may be carried out to determine 3D image according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0028] FIG. 6B is a schematic diagram of a structure of 3D representations of organs according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0029] FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of a system including a kiosk operating a vascular health module according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0030] FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a system including a kiosk operating a heart health module according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0031] FIG. 9 is an illustration of visualizations that may be provided in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

[0032] FIG. 10 is an illustration of the Transtheoretical Model.

[0033] FIG. 11 is a schematic illustration of relationships between variables impacting a worksite wellness program.

[0034] FIG. 12 is a chart showing benefits of workplace wellness programs.

[0035] FIGS. 13 and 14 schematically illustrate migrations of risk categories observed in respective studies of workplace wellness programs.

[0036] FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating processing that may be performed to provide a health plan in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

[0037] FIG. 16 is a schematic illustration of an arrangement of networked components according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0038] So that the manner in which the features and advantages of embodiments of the invention may be understood in more detail, a more particular description of some embodiments of the invention briefly summarized above is provided with reference appended drawings, which form a part of this specification. It is to be noted, however, that the drawings illustrate only various exemplary embodiments of the present invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of the scope of the present invention, which may include other effective embodiments.

[0039] Some embodiments, of the invention are concerned with systems and methods for determining health indicators of a user by way of biometric monitoring and for facilitating improvement in those health indicators via the provision of targeted three-dimensional (3D) visualization bio-feedback. Some embodiments of the invention comprise multiple systems that together provide a platform to provide an interactive and real-time approach to health risk appraisals (HRAs), biological age testing, lifestyle wellness coaching, 3D visualizations, and virtual reality. Embodiments provide a real-time health management system utilizing 3D visualization bio-feedback for effecting improvement in user health and well-being, and reducing both absenteeism and presenteeism.

[0040] In some embodiments, a biofeedback system can include an interactive health kiosk (or similar interactive terminal) that enables acquisition of one or more characteristics of a user. For example, an interactive health kiosk may include an interactive graphical user interface (GUI) that enables a user to submit biometric information about themselves (e.g., such as demographic information, health information, and/or the like), and/or a set of biometric sensor that can be used to acquire biometric information about the user. The kiosk may, for example, prompt the user for biometric information about themselves and/or conduct a biometric test sequence that includes employing one or more biometric sensors (e.g., a heart rate sensor, a peak flow respiratory rate sensor, a blood pressure sensor and/or the like) to collect biometric data for the user. In some embodiments, the biometric data can be used to determine a relative health status of one or more of the user's organs. For example, the biometric data may be used to determine a current heart health status, a current lung health status, a current blood vessel health status, a current pancreas health status, a current

kidney health status, a current liver health status and/or the like for the user. In some embodiments, the biofeedback system can present the user with images of one or more organs that correspond to the determined health status for the respective organs. For example, if the user is determined to be 38 years of age and the user's heart is determined to be of poor health, then the health kiosk may display a 3D image that corresponds to a 38 year old heart in poor health. As described herein, if the user is 38 years old, the heart may be said to have a chronological age of 38 years, but may be said to have a health-adjusted age of 45 years based on the relatively poor health associated with the heart. In some embodiments, a health-adjusted image of an organ can be accompanied by a non-health-adjusted image of the organ to provide the user with an opportunity to compare how their organ looks relative to a "normal" organ for the user's demographic. Continuing with the above example, the kiosk may display a first 3D image that corresponds to a 45 year old heart alongside of a second 3D image that corresponds to a 38 year old heart. The depiction may be accompanied by a message that indicates that the first image corresponds to the user's heart and that the second image corresponds to a normal heart for someone that has similar demographics as the user (e.g., a person of the same gender, age, etc. as the user). It is believed that providing such a depiction may effectively communicate health conditions to users and, thereby, encourage users to take action to engage in a healthy lifestyle or maintain a healthy lifestyle. For example, if the user see a depiction of their heart that looks much worse than a normal heart for someone of their age, the reality may encourage the user to improve their diet and engage in exercise.

[0041] Figure 1 schematically illustrates a cybernetics information system 100 for providing biometric feedback by way of 3D visualizations of the health of a user's organs. The cybernetics information system 100 may include one or more processors 101 and one or more databases 102 in communication with the one or more processors 101. The one or more databases 102 may store a plurality of 3D depictions of each of one or more human organs. For example, the one or more databases 102 may store a plurality of 3D depictions of lungs, hearts, blood vessels, brains, and/or the like.

[0042] The 3D depictions of the one or more human organs may define a set of base images 103. The depictions of each of the one or more human organs may define respective sets of organ specific base images. For example, a set of 3D depictions of lungs may define a set of lung base images, a set of 3D depictions of hearts may define a set of heart base

images, etc. The set of base images 103 can be configured to include a plurality of base images of each respective human organ at each of a plurality of different ages or age ranges. For example, a set of lung base images may be configured to include one or more 3D depictions of lungs corresponding to ages of 21, 22, 23, etc. and/or 20-24 years of age, 25-29, etc.

[0043] In addition, the set of base images 103 can be configured to include one or more depictions of each respective human organ at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels. For example, a set of lung base images corresponding to a human of a particular age or age range may comprise one or more 3D depictions of a lung of a first health level (for example optimal health), one or more 3D depictions of a lung of a second health level (for example average health), one or more 3D depictions of a lung of a third health level (for example sub-optimal health), etc. Additionally, or alternatively, one or more of the respective health levels may indicate particular diseases or absence of such diseases. Further, each of the plurality of health levels can be configured to indicate one or more health risks.

[0044] The cybernetics information system 100 may also include one or more input and output (I/O) units 104 in communication with the one or more processors 101 and positioned to receive input and output communication, for example. Further, the cybernetics information system 100 can include one or more biometric sensors 105 in communication with the one or more processors 101. The one or more biometric sensors 105 can be configured to sense biometric parameters of a user. By way of example, the biometric sensors 105 may comprise one or more of a respiratory rate sensor, a blood pressure sensor, a heart rate sensor, a neural sensor, and/or the like.

[0045] The cybernetics information system 100 can further include one or more displays 106 in communication with the one or more processors 101. The one or more displays 106 can be configured to display an electronic user interface 107 thereon. Additionally, the cybernetics information system 100 can include one or more non-transitory computer readable memory medium 108 in communication with the one or more processors 101. The memory medium 108 can include computer-readable instructions 109 stored therein that when executed cause the one or more processors 101 to perform a series of operations. As is described in further detail below, the operations may include, for example, operations for determining ones of the base images 103 responsive to signals received from the one or more

I/O units 104 based on user input and/or from the one or more biometric sensors 105. For example, the operations can include selecting, for each of the one or more human organs for which base images are stored in the one or more databases 102, and responsive to signals received from the one or more I/O units 104, one or more base images from a set of base images 103 of a particular human organ, at a particular age, and/or at a particular one of the plurality of health levels.

[0046] In the example embodiment of Figure 1, the cybernetics information system 100 comprises a device 115. The device 115 may be a standalone device, for example in the form of a kiosk or workstation. The device 115 may also, however, be networked to other devices to allow for communication between the device 115 and other devices (for example to receive software updates, to retrieve information from and/or store information in one or more remote databases, and/or the like). Alternatively, in some embodiments, one or more components of the cybernetics information system 100 may be provided by a plurality of devices. As schematically depicted in Figure 2, in some embodiments, the system may comprise one or more kiosks 120. In the example embodiment of Figure 2, a kiosk 120 comprises one or more biometric sensors 105 and one or more displays 106. In this way, the user-centric aspects of the cybernetics information system 100 (such as the displays 106 and the biometric sensors 105) may be conveniently located within and throughout a user's environment, such as a workplace or community.

[0047] In the example embodiment of Figure 2, the one or more processors 101, the one or more databases 102, the one or more I/O units 104 and the one or more memory medium 108 are not housed within the kiosk 120. The one or more processors 101, the one or more databases 102, the one or more I/O units 104 and the memory medium 108 may be housed within one or more separate devices (not depicted). Figure 3 schematically illustrates a further example arrangement of the cybernetics information system 100. In the example embodiment of Figure 3, the display 106 and the biometric sensors 105 are external and distinct from a device 115', but are not provided within a kiosk. For example, either or both of the biometric sensors 105 and/or the display 106 may be provided by one or more of a user's own devices. For example, in some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may allow for a user to connect her own devices to the one or more I/O units 104 provided by the device 115', for interfacing with the one or more processors 101 and thereby providing three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of a user's organs on the display 106.

In this way, for example, a user may utilize sensors and/or displays provided by a mobile device (such as a smartphone), sensors provided within a personal activity tracker, and/or the like.

[0048] In light of the foregoing, it will be appreciated that while preferred and advantageous embodiments are depicted in Figures 1-3, the components of the cybernetics information system 100 may be arranged differently in other embodiments. For example, with reference to the example embodiment of Figure 3, in some embodiments, one or more biometric sensors 105 may be provided by the device 115' with only the display 106 being provided separately. Similarly, in other embodiments, the display 106 may be provided by the device 115' with only the biometric sensors 105 being provide desperately. In any event, it is to be understood that the cybernetics information system 100 may be arranged in any appropriate manner as will now be apparent to the skilled person. It will be further be appreciated that each of the connections between each of the components of the cybernetics information system 100 may be implemented in any appropriate manner, using any combination of, for example, wired and/or wireless connections.

[0049] Figures 4, 8, and 9 further illustrate the present invention according to exemplary embodiments and depict a kiosk 120 in use by a user 10. The kiosk 120 comprises a base portion 124 and a display 106. The base portion 124 may, in some embodiments, house components of the cybernetics information system 100 such as the one or more processors 101, the one or more databases 102, the one or more I/O units 104, and/or any other components. In the example of Figure 4, the base portion 124 further comprises three buttons 121, 122, 123 for allowing the user 10 to interact with the electronic user interface 107. It will be appreciated, however, that any number of buttons or other input devices may be provided. The kiosk 120 further comprises a camera 125 positioned above the display 106. It will be appreciated, however, that where provided, the camera 125 may be positioned in any appropriate location. The camera 125 may form a part of the one or more biometric sensors 105.

[0050] The user 10 stands on a platform 126 which is arranged to position the user 10 in front of the kiosk 120 facing the display 106. The platform 126 may comprise markings to indicate an optimal standing position for the user 10. The platform 126 may comprise one or more of the biometric sensors 105. For example, the platform 126 may provide a weight sensor (not shown) for sensing a weight of the user 10. As a further example, the platform

126 may comprise a bioelectric impedance sensors (not shown) arranged to determine a body composition of the user 10 by applying an electrical current to the feet of the user 10.

[0051] The user 10 may interact with the electronic user interface 107 to initialize a 3D visualization bio-feedback system. For example, the user may interact with the electronic user interface 107 to identify herself to the cybernetics information system 100 (for example through a log-in process). Identification of the user 10 may be effected by way of the user 10 entering information manually, using the buttons 121, 122, 123, for example. Information may alternatively be entered using any other means such as through gesture recognition, where gestures may be captured by the camera 125 and processed by the one or more processors 101 to determine corresponding input operations. In some embodiments, identification may be automatic. For example, in some embodiments a facial recognition system such as the SHORE™ system from Fraunhofer IIS may be used to detect faces in images captured by the camera 125.

[0052] To aid accuracy of identification, facial recognition may be combined with other biometric measurements, such as, for example, a weight measurement obtained through a weight sensor disposed within the platform 126. As will be described in more detail below, where the user 10 identifies herself to the cybernetics information system 100, information captured by the system 10 (for example by the biometric sensors 105 and inputs received from the user 10) may be stored in one or more health records associated with the user 10. Additionally or alternatively, health records containing information previously stored about the user 10 may be retrieved. For example, a chronological age of the user 10 may be retrieved, together with any health goals and health plans, as is discussed in more detail below. In some embodiments, identification of the user 10 may not be necessary to use the cybernetics information system 100. For example, in some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may allow a user to use the system as an unidentified, or “guest” user. In embodiments in which a user 10 need not be personally identified, the user 10 may nonetheless interact with the electronic user interface 107, in order to provide information, such as chronological age.

[0053] The cybernetics information system 100 may provide for 3D visualization bio-feedback responsive to a plurality of biometric inputs. For example, the computer readable instructions 109 may comprise one or more modules for providing 3D visualization bio-feedback for each of a plurality of respective human organs. By way of further example, the

instructions 109 may comprise, a lung 3D visualization bio-feedback module, a blood vessel 3D visualization bio-feedback module and/or a heart 3D visualization bio-feedback module. It will be appreciated that the cybernetics information system 100 may provide for 3D visualization bio-feedback of different and/or additional organs than those described herein. The user 10 may therefore also interact with the electronic user interface 107 to select one or more of the provided 3D visualization bio-feedback modules.

[0054] Referring particularly to Figure 4, the depicted kiosk 120 is arranged to provide a lung 3D visualization bio-feedback module. The kiosk 120 is arranged to monitor biometric characteristics of the user 10 so as to obtain electronic lung data. In particular, in the example embodiment of Figure 4, the electronic lung data comprises electronic peak respiratory flow rate (PEFR) data. The user uses a peak respiratory flow rate (PEFR) meter 131 which is configured to measure a maximum speed of expiration and to convert the measured speed into electronic PEFR data. The electronic PEFR data is provided to the cybernetics information system 100 (for example to the one or more processors 101 through the I/O units 104). Responsive to receiving the electronic PEFR data from the PEFR meter 131, the cybernetics information system 100 is arranged to provide 3D visualization bio-feedback images for presentation on the display 106. In particular, for a lung 3D visualization bio-feedback module as depicted in Figure 4, the cybernetics information system 100 is arranged to display one or more 3D images 207 of a lung on the display 106.

[0055] Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating processing that may be carried out by the cybernetics information system 100 in some embodiments to generate the one or more 3D images for presentation on the display 106. At a step 501, module required inputs are received. Module required inputs may be inputs which the module needs to receive in order to be able to generate the one or more 3D images for presentation on the display 106. For example, module required inputs for a lung module may comprise electronic lung data. The electronic lung data may comprise the electronic PEFR data from the PEFR meter 131. It will be appreciated that other module required inputs may be defined and received at step 501.

[0056] In some embodiments, following receipt of the module required inputs at step 501, one or more module related inputs may be determined at step 502. Determination of module related inputs may comprise a determination of a set of possible characteristics. The set of possible characteristics may comprise one or more characteristics which may be related to a particular module and/or organ. For example, for a lung module, a set of possible

characteristics may comprise characteristics such as gender and height. The set of possible characteristics may be determined, at least in part, by information stored in a module data store. For example, a lung module data store may store records correlating electronic PEFR values with one or more characteristics. For example, in some embodiments, a lung module data store may store records correlating PEFR values (or average PEFR value ranges, for example) with each of a plurality of ages, or age ranges. The PEFR values (or average PEFR value ranges) may be, for example, average PEFR values for that age, or ideal PEFR values for that age. In some embodiments, a lung data store may store records correlating electronic PEFR values with one or more other characteristics such as weight, height, gender, etc. As such, the method at step 502 may comprise determining what, if any, characteristics are stored by, and may be queried in, a module data store. A module data store may be stored in the one or more databases 102, or may be stored remotely from the kiosk 120 and made available for querying via one or more network connections.

[0057] Determining a set of module related inputs at step 502 may comprise processing signals received from the biometric sensors 105 to determine one or more available characteristics. For example, if it is determined that the set of possible characteristics comprises age, height and gender, determining module related inputs at step 502 may comprise processing signals received from the camera 125 (and/or other sensors) in order to automatically determine the age, height and gender of the user 10. Similarly, if it is determined that the set of possible characteristic comprises weight, determining module related inputs at step 502 may comprise processing signals received from a weight sensor within the platform 126 to automatically determine the weight of the user 10. In some embodiments, where automatic determination of one or more of the possible characteristics is unsuccessful (for example the face of the user 10 is obstructed from the camera 125) a prompt may be provided (for example visually, audibly, etc.) to direct the user 10 to remove any obstruction to the automatic determination, or to manually enter the relevant information. Where only some of the set of possible characteristics are available to the cybernetics information system 100 (for example because one or more characteristics cannot be determined automatically and the user 10 has not provided this information manually), further processing, in some embodiments, may be based only on the available characteristics.

[0058] At step 503, the module required inputs and any module related inputs may be processed to determine an organ specific health-adjusted relative age (also known as an organ

specific biological age). Determining an organ specific health-adjusted relative age for the user 10 may comprise interrogating a module data store to determine an age, or age range, associated with the received electronic biometric data and any other available characteristics. That is, as described above, a module data store may provide records associating one or more biometric characteristics with a particular age or age range, among other characteristics. In this way, by interrogating the module data store based on the inputs received from the user 10 at steps 501, 502, the cybernetics information system 100 can determine a health-adjusted relative age associated with the inputs from the user 10. It will be appreciated that the health-adjusted relative age determined based on the inputs received at steps 501, 502 may not match the chronological age of the user 10.

[0059] By way of example, with reference to Figure 4, upon receiving electronic PEFR data from the PEFR meter 131 at step 501, and determining any lung module related inputs at step 502, the cybernetics information system 100 may be arranged to determine a health-adjusted relative lung age for the lungs of the user 10. Determining a health-adjusted relative lung age of the user 10 may comprise interrogating a lung module data store to determine an age, or age range, associated with the received electronic PEFR data.

[0060] After determining an organ specific health-adjusted relative age at step 503, an image may be selected from a subset of lung base images 211 (Figure 4) responsive to the determined organ specific health-adjusted relative age and responsive to any one or more of the inputs received. It will be appreciated that the set of base images 103 may be associated with ones of the possible characteristics in any convenient manner, and that processing at step 503 to select a particular one of the base images 103 may vary in accordance with the particular associations with ones of the particular characteristics. In Figure 4, for example, each of the images 211 is associated with an age range (i.e. 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55+).

[0061] Figure 6A is a flowchart showing an exemplary method of selecting a lung image from the set of base images 103, which may be used in accordance with some embodiments of the invention. Figure 6B schematically illustrates an exemplary structure of the set base images 103 in accordance with some embodiments. In Figure 6B, the set of base images 103 comprises a subset of lung base images 611, a subset of heart base images 612 and a subset of blood vessel base images 613. For clarity, only the structure of the subset of lung base images 611 is depicted in further detail in Figure 6B, although it will be understood that in some

embodiments, other subsets of base images may be structured similarly to the subset of lung base images 611. While the method and structure illustrated in Figures 6A, 6B advantageously allows for the efficient determination of one or more of the base images, it is to be understood that other methods may be used.

[0062] Referring to Figure 6A, at step 601 it is determined whether a gender of the user 10 is known. As described above, a gender of the user 10 may be available from an automatic gender determination based, for example, upon processing of image data received from the camera 125, or may have been manually provided by the user 10. If it is determined at step 601 that the gender of the user 10 is known, the method may proceed to step 602 where a gender-specific base image subset from the subset of lung base images 611 may be selected. For example, if the user 10 is female, a female-specific subset of base images 615 (Figure 6B) may be selected from a subset of lung base images 611, while if the user 10 is male, a male-specific subset of base images 616 may be selected from the subset of lung base images 611. If, on the other hand, it is determined at step 601 that the gender of the user 10 is not known, the method may proceed to step 603 where a gender-neutral subset of base images 616 may be selected. It will be appreciated that in other embodiments, were a gender of the user is not known and a gender neutral subset is not available, one of the subsets 615, 616 may be selected at step 603.

[0063] At step 604 it may be determined whether the height of the user is known. If it is determined that the height of the user is known, the method may proceed to step 605 at which one of a height-specific base image subset may be selected from the gender-specific (or neutral) subset selected earlier. For example, with reference to Figure 6B, the female-specific base image subset 615 comprises a plurality of height-specific subsets 620, the male-specific base image subset 616 comprises a plurality of height-specific subsets 621 and the gender-neutral base image subset 617 comprises a plurality of height-specific subsets 622.

[0064] On the other hand, if it is determined at step 604 that the height of the user 10 is not known, the method may proceed to step 606 at which a height-neutral subset may be selected. For example, each of the subsets 620, 621, 622 may comprise a height-neutral (or “default”) subset to be selected in the event that the height of the user 10 is not known. From each of steps 605 and 606, the method proceeds to step 607 at which the received electronic lung data is used to select one or more lung images. For example, each of the subsets 620, 621, 622 may have respective subsets of lung images 625, 626, 627. Each image in the

subsets 625, 626, 627 may be associated with both a lung characteristic (for example PEFR value) and an age. At step 607, therefore, the method may select a first image from one of the subsets 625, 626, 627 based on a user's chronological age (if known), and select a second image from one of the subsets 625, 626, 627 based on the received electronic lung data (for example received electronic PEFR data). The first image may indicate, for example, an average (or ideal) lung given the details known about the user 10 (for example height, gender, age, etc.) while the second image may be to the health-adjusted relative age of the lungs of the user. Indeed, it will be appreciated that in some embodiments, the second image may be selected based upon the calculated health-adjusted relative age determined in processing such as that shown in Figure 5. By selecting two images, a first representing a healthy organ and a second representing the user's actual organ, the cybernetics information system 100 provides the user 10 with a tool to compare the health of their organs with healthy organs.

[0065] In some embodiments, the base images 103 may be structured to further assist in identification of appropriate ones of the base images and to provide additional information to the user 10. For example, in some embodiments, the base images 103 may further be structured to allow identification of health issues, such as diseases, and risk factors. For example, while in the above described example, a user's chronological age was used to select a first image (for example indicative of a healthy organ), in some embodiments, a user's chronological age may also be processed to select the second image (for example indicative of the user's actual organ). In some embodiments, therefore, while a user with a chronological age of, say, 25, may be determined to have a health-adjusted relative lung age of, say, 40, the second image selected (to represent the user's health-adjusted relative lung age) may be different to the image that would be selected for a healthy user with both a chronological age and health-adjusted relative lung age of 40. In some embodiments, the second image selected may depict one or more diseases or problems which may be determined from the disparity between the chronological age and the health-adjusted relative age of the user 10 together with any other known information (for example history of smoking, dietary issues, etc.).

[0066] As shown in Figure 4, the selected image(s) are displayed on the display 106 as images 207. The selected image may be displayed in three dimensions (3D). For example, the user 10 may wear 3D glasses 127. Alternatively, the display 106 may be an autostereoscopic display, a holographic display or any other form of display to allow images to be viewed in

3D. In some embodiments, the display 106 may comprise a virtual reality headset to allow the user 10 to view the selected image in 3D. There may also be displayed manipulation objects, such as rotation arrows 221, 222. The user 10 may interact with the manipulation objects to manipulate the images 207, for example through rotation, translation and scaling. Additional information may be displayed to the user 10. For example, one or more information boxes 226, 227 may provide instructions, prompts, indications of readings obtained from the biometric sensors 105, and/or the like. Additionally, information may be displayed to convey to the user the health-adjusted age determined at step 503.

[0067] Figures 7 and 8 depict the kiosk 120 arranged to provide a heart 3D visualization bio-feedback module and a blood vessel 3D visualization bio-feedback module respectively. Referring to Figure 7, the biometric sensors 105 may further comprise a blood pressure sensor 133. In the depicted example, the blood pressure sensor 133 takes the form of a blood pressure cuff, although it will be appreciated that any blood pressure sensor may be used. In a similar manner to that discussed above in connection with the lung 3D visualization bio-feedback module, the cybernetics information system 100 may utilize measurements from the blood pressure sensor 133, in combination with any other information, in order to determine, by way of the method of Figure 5 or similar, a health-adjusted relative blood vessel age for the blood vessels of the user 10 by querying an blood vessel module data store. The cybernetics information system 100 may then use the health-adjusted relative blood vessel age to select one or more base images 212 to display to the user 10, by way of the method of Figure 6A or similar. For example, in some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may use one or more obtained characteristics of the user 10 to select a set of images 212 from the set of base images 103 and use the health-adjusted relative blood vessel age to select one or more of the images 212. The cybernetics information system 100 may then display the selected one or more of the images 212 to the user 10.

[0068] Referring to Figure 8, the biometric sensors 105 may comprise a heart rate sensor 132. In Figure 8, the heart rate sensor 132 is a hand-held heart rate sensor, but it will be appreciated that the heart rate sensor 132 may take any form. The cybernetics information system 100 may utilize measurements from the heart rate sensor 132, in combination with any other available information, to determine a health-adjusted relative age of the heart of the user 10 by querying a heart data store. The cybernetics information system 100 may then use the health-adjusted relative heart age to select a set of images 213 from the set of base images

103 and use the health-adjusted relative heart age to select one or more of the images 213. The cybernetics information system 100 may then display the selected on or more of the images 213 to the user 10.

[0069] As indicated above, in some embodiments, in addition to displaying a representation of the organs of the user 10, the cybernetics information system 100 may display one or more additional representations of organs. In some embodiments, for example, if the health-adjusted relative age of a user's organ indicate poor organ health (for example the health-adjusted relative age of the user's organs is greater than the user's chronological age), the cybernetics information system 100 may additionally display a chronological age dependent 3D depiction of a corresponding healthy organ. The chronological age dependent 3D depiction of healthy organs may additionally be responsive to any other available characteristics of the user 10 such as gender, height, etc. as discussed above. Providing a 3D depiction of a healthy organ provides the user 10 with concrete and experiential learning feedback, which provides a powerful psychological impetus to effect behavior modifications. In some embodiments, a further depiction of an unhealthy organ may be displayed where a user's organ is deemed to be healthy, in order to provide motivation to maintain organ health.

[0070] Figure 9 illustrates an example of a 3D visualization bio-feedback that may be provided on the display 106 in some embodiments of the invention. A first panel of Figure 9 illustrates a display that may be provided as part of a lung 3D visualization bio-feedback module. In a lower portion of the first panel, a depiction 901 of the user 10 is presented, together with a depiction 902 of the user's lungs. In the example of Figure 9, the user 10 is in relatively poor health and is depicted smoking. For comparison and motivation, a depiction 903 of the user 10 in a healthy state is depicted in an upper portion of the first panel, together with a depiction 904 of healthy lungs for a person of the same chronological age as the user 10.

[0071] A second panel of Figure 9 illustrates a display that may be provided as part of an blood vessel 3D visualization bio-feedback module. In the second panel of Figure 9, a depiction 905 of the user 10 eating unhealthy food is displayed, together with a depiction 906 of the blood vessels of the user 10. In an upper portion of the second panel of Figure 9, a depiction 906 of the user eating healthy food is displayed, together with a depiction 907 of healthy blood vessels for someone of the user's age. A third panel of Figure 9 illustrates a display that may be provided as part of a heart 3D visualization bio-feedback module. In the

third panel of Figure 9, a depiction 908 of the user in a sedentary state (watching television) is displayed together with a depiction 909 of the heart of the user 10. In an upper portion of the third panel of Figure 9, a depiction 910 of the user in an active state (kicking a ball) is displayed together with a depiction 911 of a healthy heart for a person of the same age as the user 10.

[0072] The database 102 may comprise a plurality of health risk profiles. Each of the plurality of health risk profiles may be associated with one or more of a plurality of health levels. A health risk profile may therefore be selected responsive to selection of one of the base images, and/or responsive to determination of a health-adjusted relative organ age. The health risk profile may indicate health risks and may be used within a wellness program (such as a workplace wellness program). For example, as described below with reference to Figure 16, the cybernetics information system 100 may be integrated within a networked arrangement of devices configured to provide a wellness program. As described above, the database 102 (or an external database) may provide one or more records for the user 10 (and more generally for a cohort of the wellness program). Determination of a health-adjusted relative age, selection of a health risk profile and/or determination of one or more health levels, may be used to update information stored for the user 10 within the wellness program, and as is described below with reference to Figure 15, may be used to schedule further wellness interventions.

[0073] A plurality of biometric sensors 105 have been described above. It will be appreciated, however, that the biometric sensors 105 may comprise any number or combination of biometric sensors, including, for example, blood condition sensors (such as blood glucose sensors, blood oxygen sensors, blood cholesterol sensors, etc.), neural sensors (such as EEG sensors configured to measure neural activity –for example alpha, beta, delta, gamma, theta, etc. brain waves), strength sensors, body composition sensors (for example, bioelectrical impedance sensors, ultrasound, x-rays, millimeter wave scanners, etc.), substance sensors (such as sensors for detecting nicotine product use, and blood alcohol content sensors such as “breathalyzers”). One or more computer programs may be executed on the one or more processors 101 to process received biometric data from the biometric sensors 105. For example, where one or more neural sensors are provided, software such as BioGraph Infiniti® from Thought Technology Ltd, and/or BrainMaster Discovery® from BrainMaster Technologies, Inc., and/or the like, may be used to process received neural data.

[0074] In some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may be used to provide an automated Health Risk Appraisal and/or for providing the user 10 with a health goals and/or a health plan. Many organizations rely on self-reported questionnaires as a method for conducting HRAs of its members. Research has shown that demonstrated that organizational interventions which monitor health risk indicators (for example body mass index (BMI), blood pressure (BP), body fat percentage, physical activity levels, stress, smoking, lower back pain, etc.) and facilitate and encourage reductions in risk factors, can reduce an organizations costs, generate physiological improvements, improve job satisfaction among employees, help employees manage stress more effectively, improve employee work engagement and productivity. Generally, current methods to measure health risks and health status of individuals is through the application of a self-assessment Health Risk Appraisal (HRA).

[0075] An HRA may identify common modifiable risk factors related to non-communicable diseases (for example, the “Big Five” non-communicable diseases as identified by the World Health Organization – cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory disease and obesity). HRAs generally take the form of a questionnaire and analyze specific health behaviors and lifestyle characteristics, such as: nutrition, physical activity, blood glucose levels, smoking habits, resting heart rate, cholesterol levels, weight, blood pressure, etc. An HRA may utilize a demographic profile of health risks and lifestyle habits of a given population to assist individuals to better understand their health risks and may be used to facilitate the provision of advice for further actions to be taken by that individual to improve wellness and mitigate health risks.

[0076] It has been determined, however, that self-reported questionnaires are consistently subject to reliability issues over time. As such, the inventors have realized that the use of the self-assessment HRA as a system for obtaining the necessary data to analyze health risks may be problematic. In contrast, embodiments of the present invention provide a novel approach in which real-time biometric monitoring and 3D visualizations may be provided in real time without relying (either entirely or at least partially) on the existing self-reported questionnaire model of HRAs.

[0077] The cybernetics information system 100 can provide data visualization and positive/negative reinforcement for a large number (for example thousands) of incoming streams of data which could not be obtained or processed using existing systems. In some

embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 is operable to track the user 10, in real-time, as the user 10 undertakes behavioral change. For example, such user tracking may utilize behavioral change models such as the Transtheoretical Model (TTM), Health Belief Model (HBM), Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), and Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), for example. Alerts and prompts may be sent to the user and/or a training facilitator (or employer, etc.) based on which stage of the TTM the user currently resides, for example preparation, contemplation, relapse, etc.

[0078] TTM is one of a number of commonly referred to health behavior change theoretical constructs, together with the HBM, TPB, and SCT. The TTM was developed through studies examining the experiences of smokers to try to understand why some individuals require external assistance to quit while others are capable of quitting without external assistance. The TTM focuses on temporal consideration within the decision-making of the individual, concluding that a deciding factor was a “readiness” of the individual to quit smoking. The TTM models intentional change as a cycle based upon readiness. The TTM is based upon an assumption that individuals do not change behaviors quickly and decisively. Rather, change in behavior, especially habitual behavior, occurs continuously through a cyclical deterministic process.

[0079] The TTM is illustrated in Figure 10. The TTM allows for integration of various other different behavioral theories and constructs, which can be applied to various stages of the model where these behavior theories may be most effective. For example, the TTM is mutually inclusive of HBM, TPB and SCT. Referring to Figure 10 The TTM posits that individuals and populations move through a number of stages of change: “precontemplation”, “contemplation”, “determination”, “action”, “relapse”, and “maintenance”. For each stage of change within the TTM model, different intervention strategies are most effective at moving the individual to the next stage of change and subsequently through the model to maintenance, the ideal stage of behavior.

[0080] Pre-contemplation: Throughout this stage, individuals do not intend to take any action towards a given behavior in “the foreseeable future” (for example, within the next six months). Individuals are often unaware or even in denial that their current behavior is problematic or produces negative consequences. Individuals in this stage often underestimate the benefits of changing behavior and place too much emphasis on the costs. The cost/benefit

analysis may be referred to as the “decisional balance”. It is at this stage that the decisional balance weighted toward the “costs” of behavior change.

[0081] Contemplation: Throughout this stage, individuals are intending to start the healthy behavior within the foreseeable future (for example within the next six months). Individuals recognize and accept that their behavior may be problematic, and a more thoughtful and practical consideration of the decisional balance of the benefits and costs of changing behavior takes place, with equal emphasis placed on both the costs and benefits. Even with this recognition, individuals may still feel ambivalent toward changing their behavior. This ambivalence demonstrates a decisional balance is weighted evenly between both the costs and benefits of the change.

[0082] Determination: Throughout this stage, individuals are ready to take action (for example within the next thirty days). Individuals start to take small steps toward the behavior change, and believe that changing behavior can lead to a healthier life. It is at this stage that the decisional balance is weighted toward the benefits of the change.

[0083] Action: Throughout this stage, an individual has recently (for example, within the preceding six months) changed their behavior and intend to keep moving forward with that behavior change. Individuals may exhibit intent by modifying the problem behavior or acquiring new healthy behaviors. It is at this stage that the decisional balance is weighted toward the benefits of the change.

[0084] Maintenance: Throughout this stage, individuals have sustained their behavior change for some time (for example, longer than six months) and intend to maintain the behavior change. Individuals in this stage work to prevent relapse to earlier stages. It is often at this stage that individuals may reach a higher level of achievement in change behavior and become role models for others.

[0085] There are ten well-recognized processes of change that have been identified, where some of the ten processes are more relevant to a specific stage in the TTM than others of the ten processes. These processes result in strategies that help individuals make and maintain change. The ten processes of change are:

1. **Consciousness Raising:** Increasing awareness about the healthy behavior. Finding and learning new facts, ideas, and tips that support the health behavior change.
2. **Dramatic Relief:** Emotional arousal connected to the healthy behavior, whether positive or negative. For example, a negative emotional arousal may be connected with the unhealthy behavior (fear, anxiety, and worry, etc.).
3. **Self-Reevaluation:** Self reappraisal to realize the healthy behavior is part of who they want to be.
4. **Environmental Reevaluation:** This is a process of social reappraisal in which it is realized how an individual's unhealthy behavior may affect others.
5. **Social Liberation:** Environmental opportunities that exist to show society is supportive of the healthy behavior.
6. **Self-Liberation:** Commitment to change behavior based on the belief that achievement of the healthy behavior is possible.
7. **Helping Relationships:** Finding supportive relationships that encourage the desired change.
8. **Counter-Conditioning:** Replacing unhealthy behaviors and thoughts with healthy behavior and thoughts.
9. **Reinforcement Management:** Rewarding positive behavior and reducing the rewards that come from negative behavior.
10. **Stimulus Control:** Re-engineering an individual's environment to provide reminders and cues that support and encourage the healthy behavior and remove those that encourage the unhealthy behavior.

[0086] There are several limitations of TTM, which may be considered when using this theory in public health. The TTM does not generally give regard to the social context in which change occurs, such as situational, environment, and economic. One suggested deficiency of the TTM is that the parameters and lines between the stages can be arbitrary with no set criteria as to how to determine an individual's exact place (for example the stage)

within the TTM. The questionnaires that have been developed and used to assign an individual to a stage of change are not always standardized or validated. The TTM does not provide a clear sense of how much time is needed for each stage, or how long an individual can remain in a stage. The TTM assumes that individuals make coherent and logical plans in their decision-making process when this is not always true. Nonetheless, however, the TTM can help to provide useful strategies for health interventions to address individuals at various stages of a decision-making process. The suggested interventions may be tailored (i.e., a message or programme component specifically created for a target population's level of knowledge and motivation) and effective. The TTM encourages an assessment of an individual's current stage of change and accounts for relapse in individual's decision-making process. The cybernetics information system 100 of the present system may be used to aid in a determination as to where in the TTM the user 10 is currently placed and to help provide effective motivational and instructional visualizations.

[0087] Figure 11 illustrates a map 1100 depicting the effects of an organizational (for example worksite) wellness program 1101 on three interrelated factors: health risk migration 1102, health status and absenteeism 1103 and presenteeism 1104. A relationship between the wellness program 1101 and health risk migration 1102 is shown by a connection A, a relationship between the wellness program 1101 and health status and absenteeism 1103 is shown by a connection B and a relationship between the wellness program 1101 and presenteeism 1104 is shown by a connection C. A relationship between the factors 1102, 1103, 1104 is depicted by connections D therebetween.

[0088] Using data gathered during two wellness program cohort studies available from the Health Enhancement Research Organization (HERO) , the inventors have formulated an equation for measuring cost reductions that may be obtained through reducing presenteeism 1104 through a wellness program 1101. A first cohort study (with 1157 participants) operated between 2005 and 2011 to examine changes to a number of employee health risk factors as a result of enrolment within a wellness program. Table 1 below, sets out a number of findings from the first cohort study.

Variables	Pre Test (n=1157)		Post Test (n= 1157)	
	No.	%	No.	%

a. BMI				
1. Low	11	1.0	13	1.1
2. Normal	355	30.7	374	32.3
3. Over weight	486	42.0	535	46.2
4. Obese	283	24.5	223	19.3
5. Severely Obese	22	1.9	12	1.0
b. BMR				
1. Warning	8	0.8	12	1.2
2. Low Energy	84	8.5	89	9.0
3. Below Average	220	22.2	233	23.6
4. Average energy	374	37.8	371	37.5
5. High Energy	302	30.5	284	28.7
6. Extreme Energy	0	0.0	0	0.0
c. FAT				
1. Essential Fat	1	0.1	2	0.2
2. Athlete Level	40	4.7	46	5.4
3. Optimal Level	221	26.2	220	26.0
4. Moderate Excess of fat	477	56.4	469	55.5
5. Maximum excess of fat	106	12.5	108	12.8
d. Blood Pressure				
1. Low BP	88	9.2	109	11.4
2. normal BP	589	61.5	736	76.9
3. High BP	280	29.3	112	11.7
e. Active Level				
1. Standard	1125	97.3	1118	96.6
2. Athletic	26	2.2	34	2.9

Table 1

[0089] The second of the two cohort studies considered a number of 6366 participants between 2007 and 2009. A sample of results of the second cohort study is provided in Table 2.

Variables	Mean Value	
	Pre Test	Post Test
Weight	80.07	77.91
BMI	27.52	26.91
BMR	1995.17	1785.83
Fat%	25.88	25.51
Fat Mass	21.31	20.81
FFM Kg	58.56	57.74
Systolic BP	130.12	124.17
Diastolic BP	77.29	74.88

Table 2

[0090] The research methodology of the two cohort studies has aided in the development of the presenteeism equation described below. The inventors considered both cohort studies together to model the effect of the two wellness programs concerned (i.e. the wellness programs at issue in each of the first and second cohort studies) to evaluate the relative health risk transitions (relationship A in Figure 11) that resulted from the wellness interventions. A health risk migration is when, for example, a health risk migrates from one category of health risk to another. For example, over the course of each study a health risk for an individual may migrate from a high to a medium to a low health risk category. By modelling the relationships A, B using the data from the two cohort studies, the healthcare costs saved (cost avoidance) due to the reduced relative risks and disease prevention was ascertained. The cost avoidance data is based on excess risk premium cost data applied by the health insurance industry. Insurance premium data is available, for example, through the Mercer Employer Health Surveys.

[0091] Having established a greater understanding of the A relationship (Figure 11), the inventors also examined the relationship B of the wellness programs on the total medical cost

avoidance, which is considered to follow from the effect on the health status of the individual. It has been determined that across the two cohort studies, a total medical cost avoidance of \$8,874,277 was achieved for a total of 7523 employees. Figure 12 illustrates costs saved as a result of reducing productivity loss and direct medical costs as a ratio per 1000 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees. It can be seen from Figure 12 that the two cohort studies indicate that the two wellness programs resulted a total of almost \$3500 cost savings per 1000 FTE employees.

[0092] To arrive at a presenteeism equation, the population data for each of the two cohort studies described above were normalized for the difference in years over which the cohort studies were conducted. The average risks α_1 avoided per employee per year, over the first study and the average number of risks α_2 avoided per employee per year over the second study, may be determined according to equations (1a), (1b) respectively,

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\Delta P_{H1}R_{H1} + \Delta P_{M1}R_{M1} + \Delta P_{L1}R_{L1}}{\Delta t_1} \quad (1a)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\Delta P_{H2}R_{H2} + \Delta P_{M2}R_{M2} + \Delta P_{L2}R_{L2}}{\Delta t_2} \quad (1b)$$

where Δt_1 is the number of years between the start and end of the first study, R_{H1} , R_{M1} , and R_{L1} , are the average number of risks associated with the high, medium and low risk categories respectively and ΔP_{H1} , ΔP_{M1} , and ΔP_{L1} are the percentages of population migrations occurring over the first study in the high, medium, and low risk categories respectively. In some embodiments, the average number of risks for a category can be predetermined. For example, the high, medium and low risk categories may be associated with 5, 3 and 0 risks, respectively. The number of risks for a category may be based on historical health data for one or more population groups, for example. In some embodiments, ΔP_{H1} indicates a change in the percentage of the study population that is classified as high risk between the start and end of the first study. Δt_2 is the number of years between the start and end of the second study, R_{H2} , R_{M2} , and R_{L2} , are the average number of risks associated with the high, medium and low risk populations, respectively, of the second study, and ΔP_{H2} , ΔP_{M2} , and ΔP_{L2} are the percentages of population migrations occurring over the second study in the high, medium, and low risk categories, respectively.

[0093] Given equations (1a) and (1b), the average number of risks avoided per employee per year α over the two studies may be given by,

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2} \quad (2)$$

[0094] Given a number of employees impacted by the wellness program, ψ , the average number of risks avoided per year $\Delta\Gamma$ may be given by,

$$\Delta\Gamma = \alpha\psi \quad (3)$$

[0095] The average medical cost avoided per year as a result of the wellness program, $\Delta\zeta$, may be given by,

$$\Delta\zeta_d = \Gamma\mu \quad (4)$$

where μ is the average medical cost per risk.

[0096] Indirect costs avoided per year $\Delta\zeta_i$ may be a ratio to direct costs $\Delta\zeta_d$. For example, referring again to Figure 12, in the two cohort studies discussed herein, approximately \$3.7 USD of indirect costs were saved for every \$1 USD of direct costs. It will be appreciated that the value of indirect costs saved may vary in dependence upon a number of factors. The average total costs saved ΔC as a result of a wellness program, may be given by,

$$\Delta C = \Delta\zeta_d + \Delta\zeta_i \quad (5)$$

[0097] Referring to Figures 15 and 16, these illustrate health risk migrations observed in the first and second cohort studies respectively. Using the numbers obtained in the two cohort studies in equations (1) to (5) above, together with the ration of 3.7:1 of indirect costs saved to direct costs saved, it may be determined that the total costs saved per year ΔC across the wellness programs of the two studies is of the order of \$3.425 million.

[0098] Based on the above, the inventors have determined the formula (6) for incurred cost,

$$C = C_T \times \mu \times \psi \times (P_L R_L + P_M R_M + P_H R_H) \quad (6)$$

and the formula (7) for cost avoidance due to medical risks,

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = C_T \times \mu \times \psi \times \left(\frac{dP_L}{dt} R_L + \frac{dP_M}{dt} R_M + \frac{dP_H}{dt} R_H \right) \quad (7)$$

where C_T is the total cost saved. Continuing with the above example, C_T may be \$4.7, where \$3.7 USD of indirect costs are saved for every \$1 USD of direct costs. The cost, C , may represent the total cost attributed to risks for the population. The cost avoidance, $\frac{dC}{dt}$, may represent the change in cost (e.g., a savings or increase) attributable to a change (e.g., reduction or increase) in risk over the associated period of time.

[0099] In addition, the above equations may be aligned with a particular field. For example, the above equations may be aligned to the oil and gas industry by relating cost avoidance and productivity loss avoidance with market value and production value of barrels of oil. For example, taking again the example of the two cohort studies, assuming market value of a barrel of oil is \$107/barrel, the savings in costs through reduction in presenteeism may translate to 32009 barrels of oil/year.

[00100] The cybernetics information system 100, providing 3D visualization bio-feedback therefore provides an effective tool to reduce societal cost of injury and disease through empowering effective health behavior change, and prevent human pain and suffering. Depth perception has been indicated to be a major factor attributed to how an experience is perceived in the mind of a user, and the provision of 3D visualization biofeedback provides for experiences that are more readily retained. Statistical analysis has demonstrated associations between lifestyle risk factors such as smoking, physical inactivity with blood pressure, blood sugar and body weight. It has been documented that while brains can store words, stories and two-dimensional (2D) images as data for re-collection, such stored data tends to be rationally and consciously manipulated by the brain with a potentially different outcome based on the situation. Stored data does not seem to subconsciously affect behavior. Many learning retention studies have suggested a 7- to 8-fold increase in learning retention when a person experiences something first hand in comparison to only reading about it. Studies have found that on average, attending a live lecture only results in a 5% learning retention, while reading the same materials allows for twice as much learning retention (10%), viewing a multimedia version story-style version of the same materials results in a 25% learning retention, with learning retention reaching 75% when the person experiences things first hand. Depth perception is a primary differentiating factor attributed to an “experience”.

[00101] In some embodiments, the biometric data obtained from the cybernetics information system 100 may be used to provide the user 10 and/or a training provider, employer, etc., with a real-time and/or historic view (for example in an information dashboard displayed on the display 106 or on a display of another device) indicating one or more of the biometric states of the user 10.

[00102] In some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may be operable to detect when one or more of the biometric states exceeds a boundary condition. Upon determining that one or more of the biometric states has exceeded a boundary condition, assistive prompts (or alerts) may be provided to the user 10. In some embodiments, a prompt may be automatically generated and provided directly to the user 10. For example, where the biometric sensors 105 comprise one or more blood pressure sensors, upon determining that a blood pressure threshold been exceeded, a prompt may be provided to the user to seek assistance. In some embodiments upon determining that one or more of the biometric states has exceeded a boundary condition, prompts may also or alternatively be transmitted to a further entity, such as for example, an employer or an emergency service. For example, received biometric data may be compared with thresholds to determine if the biometric data indicates a current health hazard (for example an extremely high blood pressure). One or more emergency services may be automatically notified responsive to making a determination that received biometric data indicates a current health hazard.

[00103] In some embodiments, one or more of the biometric boundary conditions (for example, a maximum heart rate) may be pre-set. For example, a user's heart rate may be compared to a known safe or desirable heart rate or heart rate range. Similarly, responses by the cybernetics information system 100, such as particular prompts (or alerts) provided to the user 10 may be pre-set.

[00104] In some embodiments, one or more biometric boundary conditions, goals, and/or prompts to be provided to the user 10 may be dynamically determined. That is, by monitoring a user's interactions with the cybernetics information system 100 over time, the cybernetics information system 100 may automatically personalize the interaction provided to each individual user of the cybernetics information system 100. In some embodiments, processing to determine a biological age of the user 10 (for example processing similar or the same as that discussed above with reference to Figure 5) may be used to generate one or more plans for improvements to the health and wellbeing of the user 10. Figure 15 is a flowchart

illustrating a method 1500 that may be carried out in some embodiments of the invention. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments, the method of Figure 15 may be used in combination with methods such as that shown in processing of Figure 5.

[00105] At step 1501 at least one health goal is determined for the user 10. For example, a health goal may be determined responsive to the biometric data received from the user 10 during the processing of Figure 5. For example, where the biometric data received from the user 10 via the biometric sensors 105 indicate that the user's lungs are in poor health and it is determined that the user smokes, a health goal may be set for the user to stop or reduce smoking. In some embodiments, the at least one health goal may be determined responsive to a determined biological age of the user 10. For example, in some embodiments, a health goal may comprise a target health-adjusted relative age for one or more organs of the user 10. For example, where it is determined that a health-adjusted relative age of one of the user's organs is greater than the user's chronological age, a health goal of reducing the health-adjusted relative age of that organ may be determined at step 1501. In some embodiments, the health goal is output (for example through display via the display 106, or otherwise conveyed). In some embodiments, determination of a health goal to reduce a health-adjusted relative age of an organ may further comprise selecting one or more target ones of the base images 103 corresponding to the organ and the desired reduced health-adjusted relative age of that organ. The processing at step 1502 may comprise displaying the one or more target base images 103 to the user 10. In this way, 3D bio-feedback is provided to the user 10 to more effectively facilitate a change in behavior.

[00106] At step 1503, a health plan may be established. The health plan may comprises one or more follow-up sessions. For example, it may be determined that a user should be re-appraised using the cybernetics information system 100 on a weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, etc. basis. The health plan may further comprise the allocation of resources to assist the user 10 in effecting a change of behavior. For example, if the health goal is to improve lung health, and it is determined that the user smokes, resources (for example smoking cessation aids, counselling, etc.) may be allocated to the user 10. Allocation of resources may be implemented responsive to a determination as to costs which may be avoided if a health change is successfully effected. For example, a determination as to resource allocation may be made responsive to an indication of costs that may be saved in accordance with one or more of equations (1) to (7) set out above.

[00107] In some embodiments, determination of a health plan may comprise determining a stage of the TTM. For Example, if it is determined that the user 10 is in pre-contemplation or contemplation stage of the TTM, the determination of health plan at step 1503 may comprise allocating additional resources (for example more frequent counselling, appraisals, motivational aids) to the user, than if it is determined that the user is in an action phase of the TTM. In some embodiments, for example, the health plan may be processed in order to schedule one or more appointments with a lifestyle coach, an employer, or other third party. Further, the scheduling of appointments may take account, for example, of the determined stage of the TTM on which the user is placed.

[00108] It will be appreciated, however, that the generation of a health plan at step 1503 may be based upon other criteria not discussed herein and in general will be determined independence upon the particular one or more health goals determined at step 1501. At step 1504, the health plan may be stored. The health plan may be stored by updating the user's profile data stored in the database 102, for example.

[00109] In some embodiments, the cybernetics information system 100 may utilize other information about the user 10 to determine the one or more health goals and to determine a health plan. For example, where one or more health profiles/reports are available for the user 10 (such as, for example, described in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0013331 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES USING MOBILE DEVICES", and/or U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012788 A, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS AND METHOD TO MONITOR HEALTH OF EMPLOYEE WHEN POSITIONED IN ASSOCIATION WITH A WORKSTATION"), such health profiles/reports may be utilized in determining appropriate health goals, health plans, feedback prompts, etc. to be provided to the user.

[00110] Data recorded and stored by the cybernetics information system 100 (such as biometric data received from the biometric sensors 105, health goals, health plans, health-adjusted relative ages, etc.) may be made available to the user and/or to other entities (for example employers, wellness coaches, etc.). For example, the cybernetics information system 100 may comprise, or may be connected to, a network of other devices to allow information to be shared between a number of users.

[00111] Figure 16 is a block diagram that illustrates an exemplary arrangement 1600 in accordance with one more embodiments of the present invention. As depicted, the arrangement 1600 may include one or more cybernetics information systems 100 such as those illustrated in Figures 1 to 3. The arrangement 1600 further comprises one or more workstations, such as workstation 1605. The workstation 1605 may be used, for example, for reviewing real-time and/or historical data collected by the cybernetics information systems 100. The workstation 1605 may be used by the user 10 and or another entity, such as an employer, a wellness coach, etc.

[00112] The arrangement 1600 further comprises one or more servers 1804 (of which one is depicted), one or more file servers 1606 (of which one is depicted) coupled to one or more databases 1608 (of which one is depicted), and one or more web servers 1610 (of which one is depicted) connected to one or more remote computers 1612 (of which one is depicted).

[00113] In some embodiments and as depicted, the entities of the training cybernetics information system 100 are communicatively coupled via a network 1818. Database 1608 may store health information 1809 (including for example, personal profile information, health profile information, collected user biometrics, organ specific health-adjusted relative ages, and/or the like) for one or more users. In some embodiments, the database 1608 may be, or may comprise part of, the one or more databases 102.

[00114] In some embodiments, the network 1818 includes an element or system that facilitates communications between entities of arrangement 1600. For example, the network 1818 may include an electronic communications network, such as the Internet, a local area network (“LAN”), a wide area (“WAN”), a wireless local area network (“WLAN”) a cellular communications network or the like. In some embodiments, the network 1818 includes a single network or combination of networks. For example, the one or more cybernetics information systems 100, the workstation 1605, the server 1804, the file server 1606, and/or the web server 1610, may be networked using a private/LAN, with the remote computers 1612 (for example, user home computers, external service provider computer, emergency service computers, and/or the like) connected to the web server 1610 via a WAN.

[00115] Through a networked arrangement such as that depicted in Figure 16, the cybernetics information system 100 may be operable to interface with existing health monitoring systems and processes in place within an organization. For example, the

cybernetics information system 100 may be operable to interface into health monitoring systems and methods. In this way, for example, the techniques described herein may be used together with systems, methods and apparatuses to allow employers (or other entities) to monitor the health of employees (or other users), for example via one or more health dashboards. The techniques described herein, may further be used together with systems, methods and apparatuses to provide coaching using, for example, avatar-based coaching systems. In some embodiments, therefore, the cybernetics information system 100 may provide a first system in a multi-system for improving health and wellbeing of employees.

[00116] For example, the techniques described herein may be used in combination with techniques described in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0013331 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES USING MOBILE DEVICES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012788 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS AND METHOD TO MONITOR HEALTH OF EMPLOYEE WHEN POSITIONED IN ASSOCIATION WITH A WORKSTATION", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012802 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVING COGNITIVE AND EMOTIVE HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0013327 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "COMPUTER MOUSE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHOD FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVING HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012786 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "CHAIR PAD SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVE HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012787 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "FLOOR MAT SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVING HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012789 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled "SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVING BIOMECHANICAL HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES", U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0011819 A1, filed on July 2, 2012 and titled "SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED

METHODS FOR COACHING EMPLOYEES BASED UPON MONITORED HEALTH CONDITIONS USING AN AVATAR”, U.S. Patent Publication 2013/0009993, January 10, 2013, and titled “SYSTEM, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR PROVIDING HEALTH INFORMATION TO EMPLOYEES VIA AUGMENTED REALITY DISPLAY”, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0009761 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled “SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING HEALTH AND ERGONOMIC STATUS OF DRIVERS OF VEHICLES” (now U.S. Patent No. 8,872,640), and/or U.S. Patent Publication No. 2013/0012790 A1, January 10, 2013, and titled “SYSTEMS, COMPUTER MEDIUM AND COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IMPROVING HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES”, the disclosures of which may be referred to for further details.

[00117] In the various embodiments of the invention described herein, a person having ordinary skill in the art will recognize that various types of memory are readable by a computer, such as the memory described herein in reference to the various computers and servers, for example, computer, computer server, web server, or other computers with embodiments of the present invention. Examples of computer-readable media can include but are not limited to: non-volatile, hard-coded type media, such as read only memories (ROMs), CD-ROMs, and DVD-ROMs, or erasable, electrically programmable read only memories (EEPROMs), recordable type media, such as floppy disks, hard disk drives, CD-R/RWs, DVD-RAMs, DVD-R/RWs, DVD+R/RWs, flash drives, memory sticks, and other newer types of memories; and transmission type media such as digital and analog communication links. For example, such media can include operating instructions, as well as instructions related to the systems and the method step described above and can operate on a computer. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that such media can be at other locations instead of, or in addition to, the locations described to store computer program products, for example, including software thereon. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the various software modules or electronic components described above can be implemented and maintained by electronic hardware, software, or a combination of the two, and that such embodiments are contemplated by embodiments of the present invention.

[00118] More generally, in the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed typical embodiments of the invention, and although specific terms are employed, the terms

are used in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. The invention has been described in considerable detail with specific reference to these illustrated embodiments. It will be apparent, however, that various modifications and changes can be made within the spirit and scope of the invention as described in the foregoing specification.

[00119] In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed embodiments of methods, systems, and non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer program stored therein of the present invention, and although specific terms are employed, the terms are used in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. The embodiments of methods, systems, and non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer program stored therein of the present invention have been described in considerable detail with specific reference to these illustrated embodiments. It will be apparent, however, that various modifications and changes can be made within the spirit and scope of the embodiments of methods, systems, and non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer program stored therein of the present invention as described in the foregoing specification, and such modifications and changes are to be considered equivalents and part of this disclosure.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user, the device comprising:

one or more processors;

one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors and having a plurality of three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human lungs stored therein, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human lungs thereby define a set of base images of the respective human lung, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk;

one or more input and output units in communication with the one or more processors and positioned to receive input and output communication;

one or more biometric sensors in communication with the one or more processors and configured to sense biometric parameters of a user, the user having a chronological age;

one or more displays in communication with the one or more processors and configured to display an electronic user interface thereon; and

non-transitory memory medium in communication with the one or more processors, the memory medium including computer-readable instructions stored therein that when executed cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of:

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs and responsive to the one or more input and output units, a first base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the user's chronological age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels from the one or more databases,

receiving one or more biometric parameters of the user through the one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human lungs,

converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data,

determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age,

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung from the one or more databases, and

displaying, by the electronic user interface and for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user visually.

2. The device as defined in claim 1, wherein selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs, a second base image is further responsive to the user's chronological age.

3. The device as defined in claim 1, wherein the one or more biometric sensors include a peak flow respiratory rate sensor, and wherein the electronic biometric data includes electronic lung data.

4. The device as defined in claim 3, wherein the device further includes a kiosk, and wherein at least one of the one or more displays and at least one of the one or more biometric sensors are positioned within the kiosk.

5. The device as defined in claim 1, wherein the one or more databases further include a plurality of health risk profiles, each of the plurality of health risk profiles associated with one or more of the plurality of health levels.

6. The device as defined in claim 1, wherein the set of base images of each respective human lung comprises a hierarchical structure having a plurality of levels including at least a gender level, a height level and an age level.

7. A device to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user, the device comprising:

one or more processors;

one or more databases in communication with the one or more processors and having a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of each of one or more human lungs stored therein, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human lungs define a set of base images of the respective human lung, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk;

one or more input and output units in communication with the one or more processors and positioned to receive input and output communication; and

non-transitory memory medium in communication with the one or more processors, the memory medium including computer-readable instructions stored therein that when executed cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of:

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs and responsive to the one or more input and output units, a first base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at a user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels from the one or more databases,

sensing one or more biometric parameters of the user by use of one or more biometric sensors in communication with the one or more input and output units to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human lungs,

converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data,

determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age,

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung from the one or more databases, and

displaying, by an electronic user interface and for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs responsive to the one or more input and output

units, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user visually.

8. The device as defined in claim 7, wherein displaying the first base image and the second base image includes display of the first base image and the second base image in a relatively side-by-side relationship.

9. The device as defined in claim 7, wherein the electronic biometric data includes electronic lung data.

10. The device as defined in claim 7, wherein the one or more databases further include a plurality of health risk profiles, each of the plurality of health risk profiles associated with one or more of the plurality of health levels.

11. A method to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user, the method comprising:

selecting, for each of one or more human lungs, one of a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human lungs thereby to define a set of base images of the respective human lung, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health levels configured to indicate health risk, the selected one of set of base images of the respective human lung thereby to define a first base image;

sensing one or more biometric parameters of a user by use of one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human lungs;

converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data;

determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age;

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung; and

displaying, for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user visually.

12. The method as defined in claim 11, wherein displaying the first base image and the second base image includes display of the first base image and the second base image in a relatively side-by-side relationship.

13. The method as defined in claim 11, wherein the electronic biometric data includes electronic lung data.

14. The method as defined in claim 11, wherein each of a plurality of health risk profiles is associated with one or more of the plurality of health levels.

15. Non-transitory computer-readable medium having one or more computer programs stored therein operable by one or more processors to provide three-dimensional (3D) depictions of health of human lungs of a user relative to the user's age based on sensed biometrics of the user, the one or more computer programs configured to include a set of instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform the operations of:

selecting, for each of one or more human lungs, one of a plurality of preselected three-dimensional (3D) depictions of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the user's age at a preselected one of the plurality of health levels, the plurality of 3D depictions of each of the one or more human lungs thereby to define a set of base images of the respective human lung, each set of base images configured to include a plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of a plurality of different ages, the plurality of base images of the respective human lung at each of the plurality of different ages configured to include one or more depictions of the respective human lung at the respective different age at each of a plurality of health levels among a range of health levels, each of the plurality of health

levels configured to indicate health risk, the selected one of set of base images of the respective human lung thereby to define a first base image;

sensing one or more biometric parameters of a user by use of one or more biometric sensors to generate a plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters, each of the one or more biometric parameters associated with one of the one or more human lungs; converting the plurality of biometric measurements for each of the one or more biometric parameters into electronic biometric data;

determining a health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user responsive to analysis of the electronic biometric data, the health-adjusted relative age configured to indicate health level of the respective human lung of the user relative to the user's age;

selecting, for each of the one or more human lungs, a second base image of the set of base images of the respective human lung that approximates a depiction of the respective human lung at the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung; and

displaying, for a selected one or more of the one or more human lungs, the first base image and the second base image thereby to enable comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age to indicate health of the respective human lung of the user visually.

16. The medium as defined in claim 15, wherein displaying the first base image and the second base image includes display of the first base image and the second base image in a relatively side-by-side relationship.

17. The medium as defined in claim 15, wherein the electronic biometric data includes electronic lung data.

18. The medium as defined in claim 15, wherein comparison of the determined health-adjusted relative age of the respective human lung and the user's age indicates health risk of the user associated with the respective human lung, and wherein each of a plurality of health risk profiles is associated with one or more of the plurality of health levels.

19. The medium as defined in claim 18, wherein the operations further include:
determining a health plan responsive to display of the first base image and the second base image for each of the one or more human lungs;

updating a plurality of biometric data of a cohort group associated with a workplace wellness program thereby to define workplace wellness data responsive to

analysis of the determined health-adjusted relative age of each of the one or more human lungs of the user; and

scheduling a follow-up wellness appointment for the user with a lifestyle coach thereby to enhance adherence to the determined health plan.

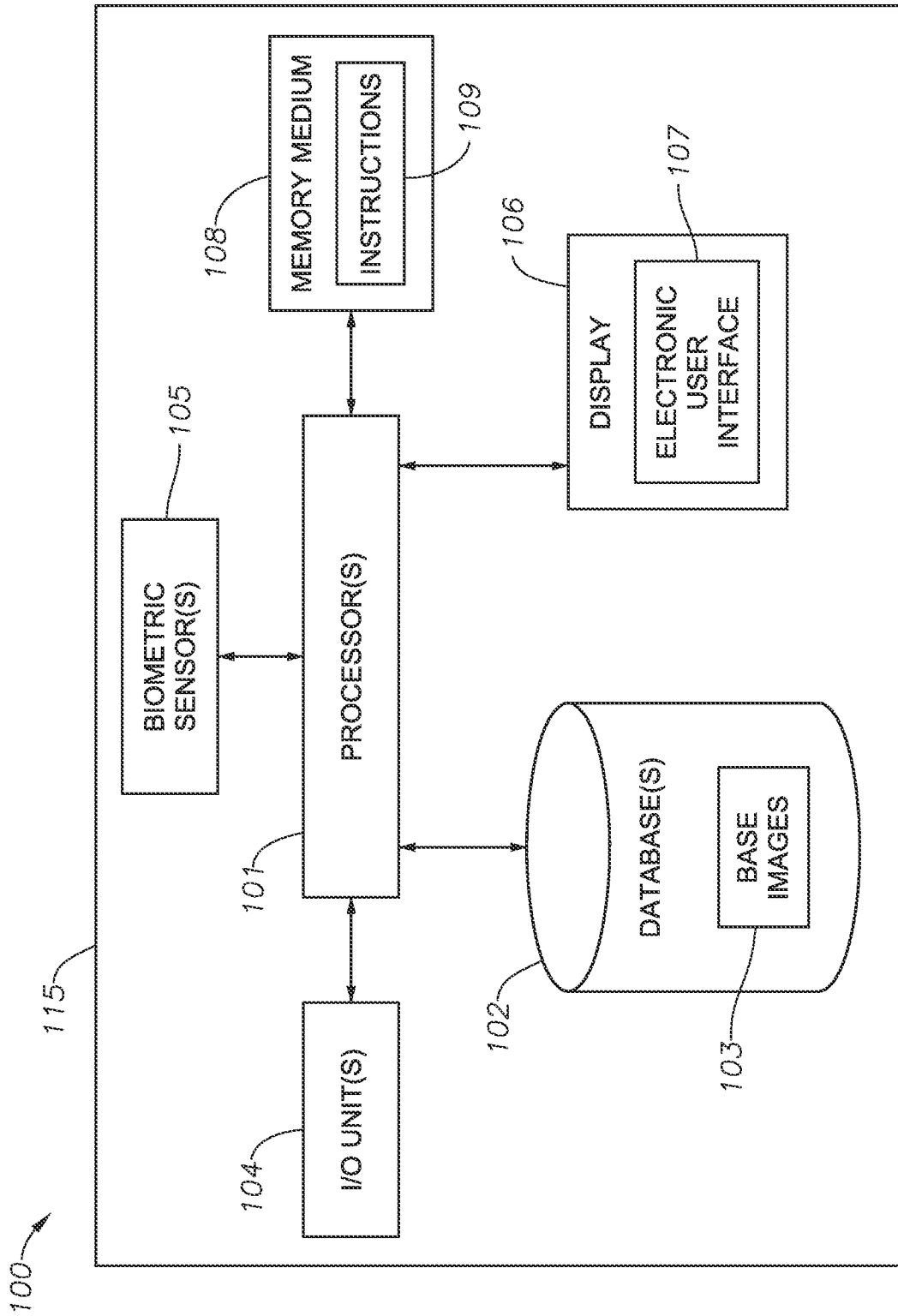


FIG. 1

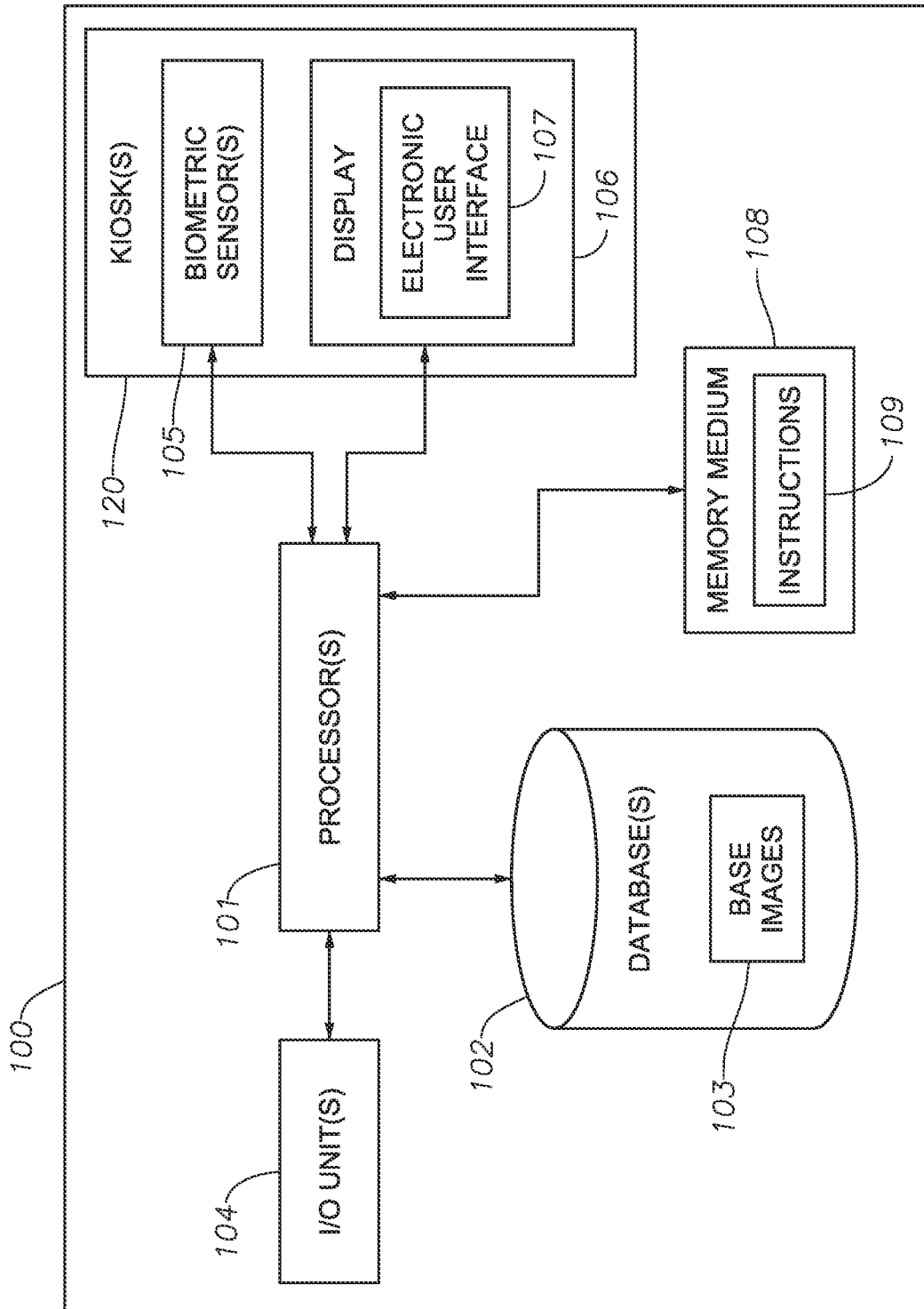


FIG. 2

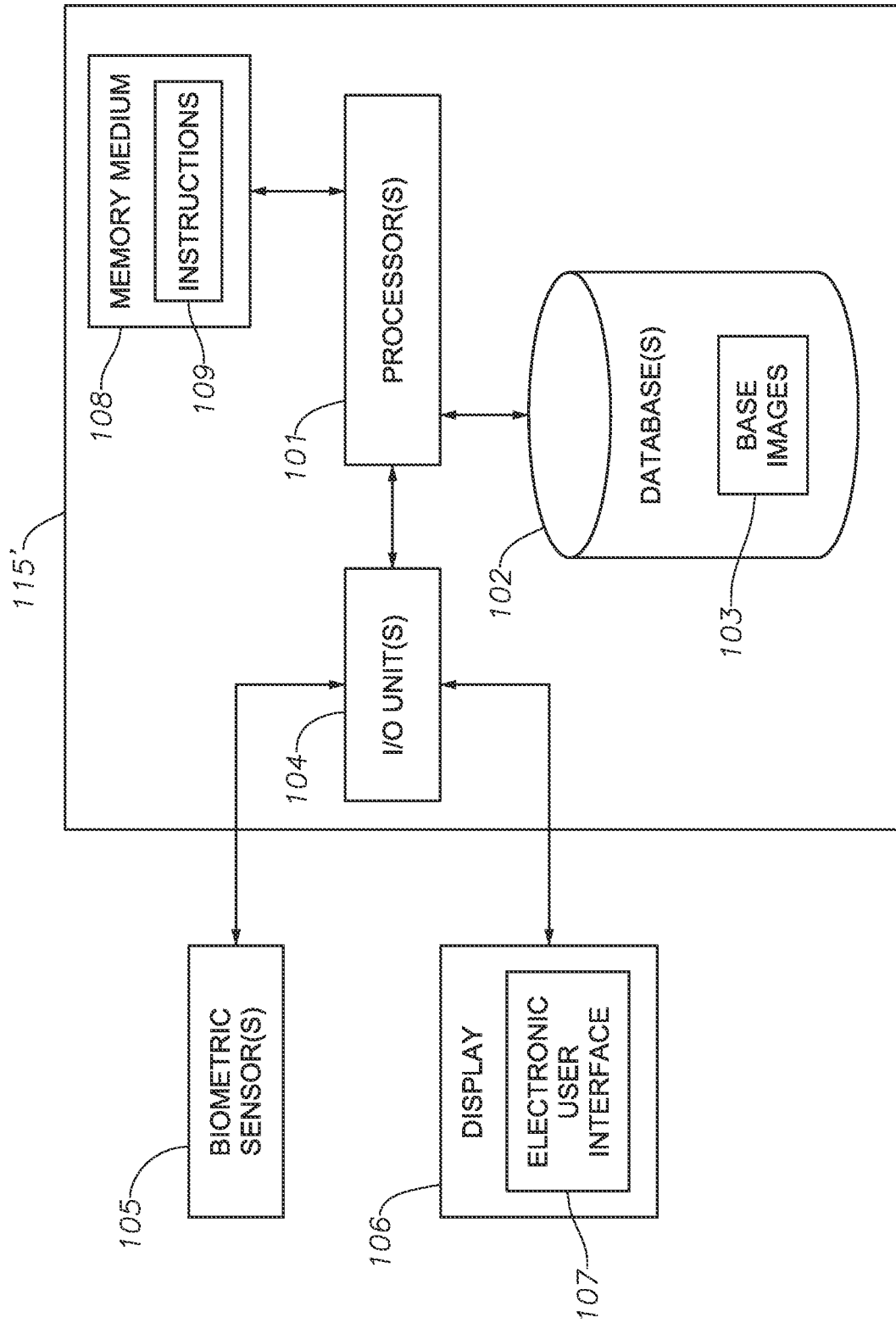


FIG. 3

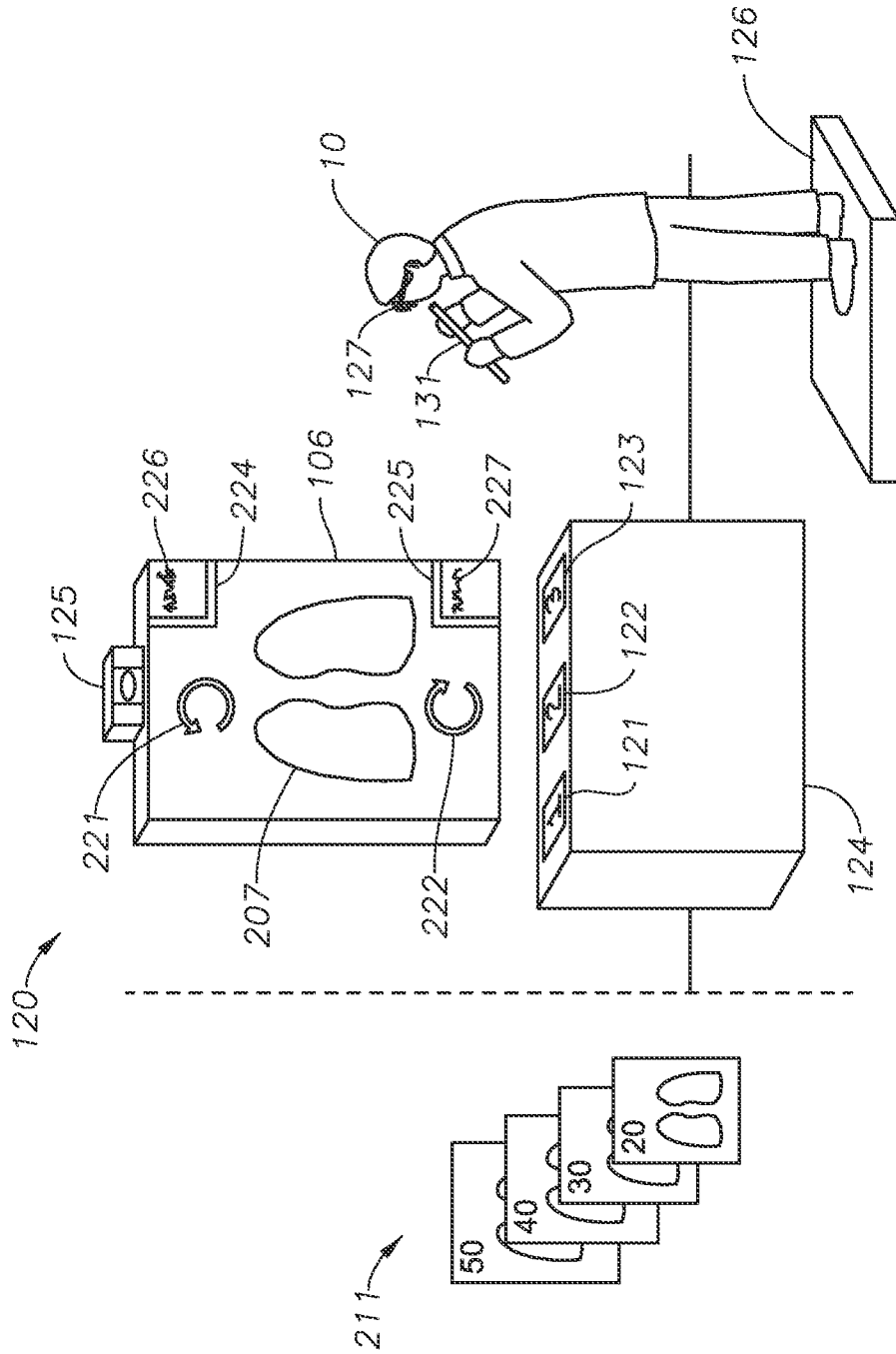


FIG. 4

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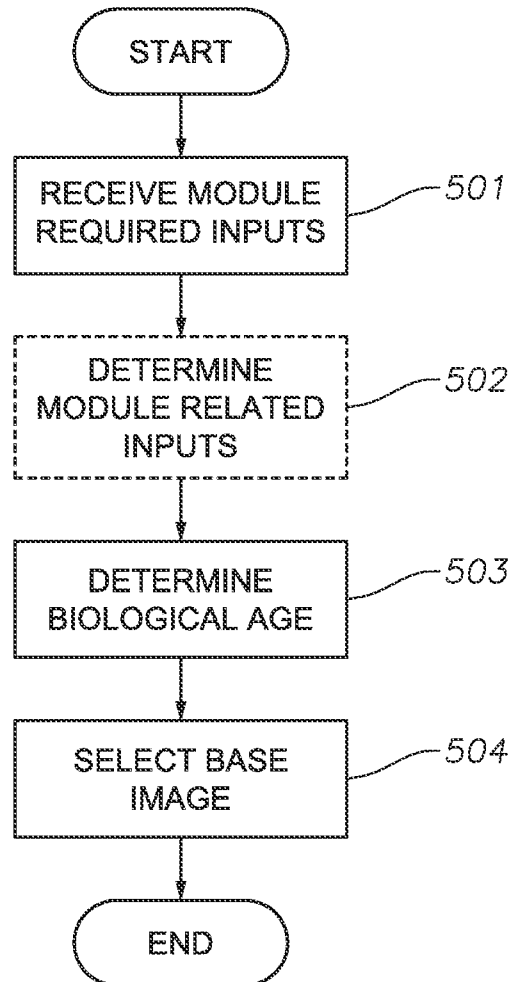


FIG. 5

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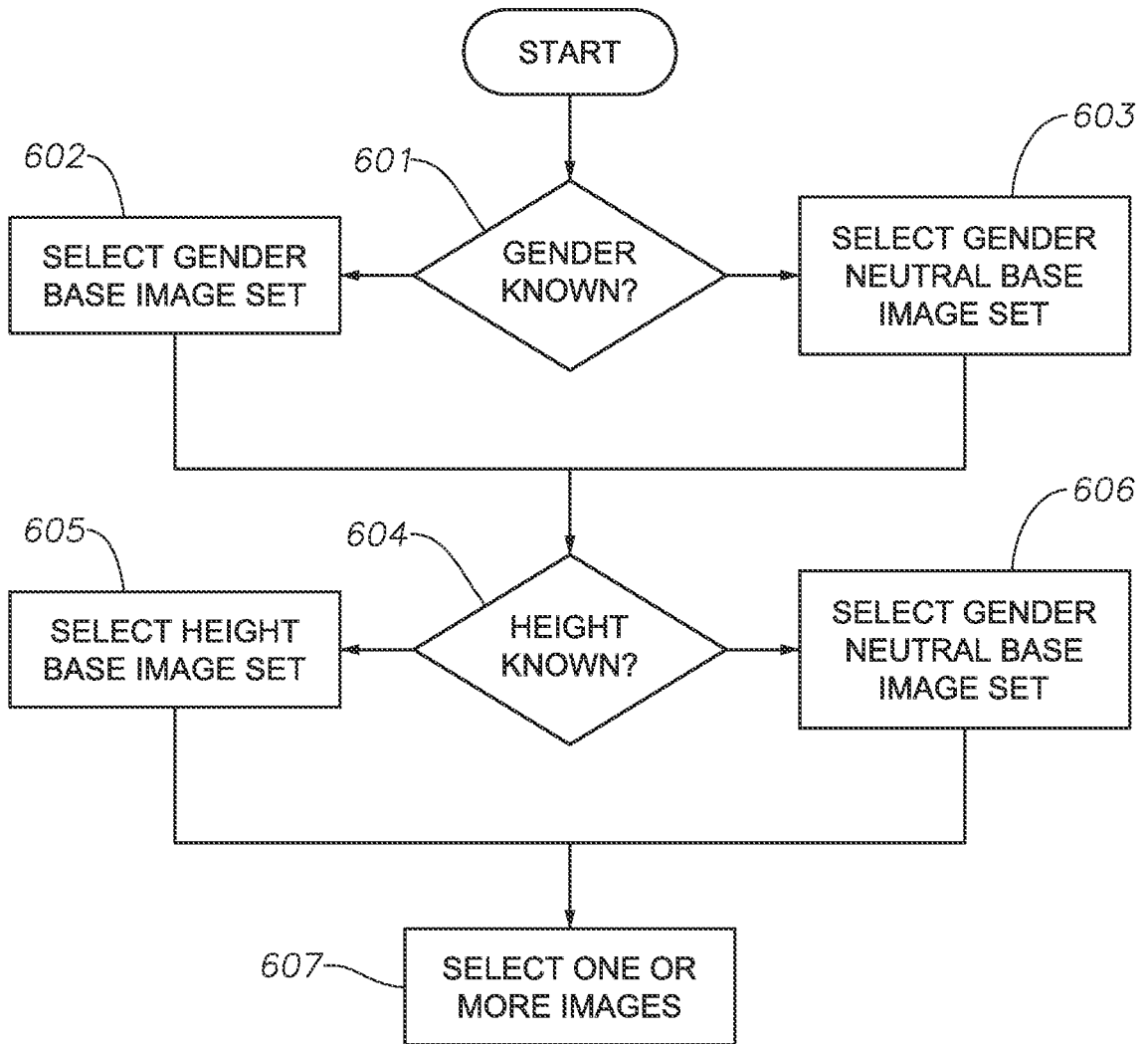


FIG. 6A

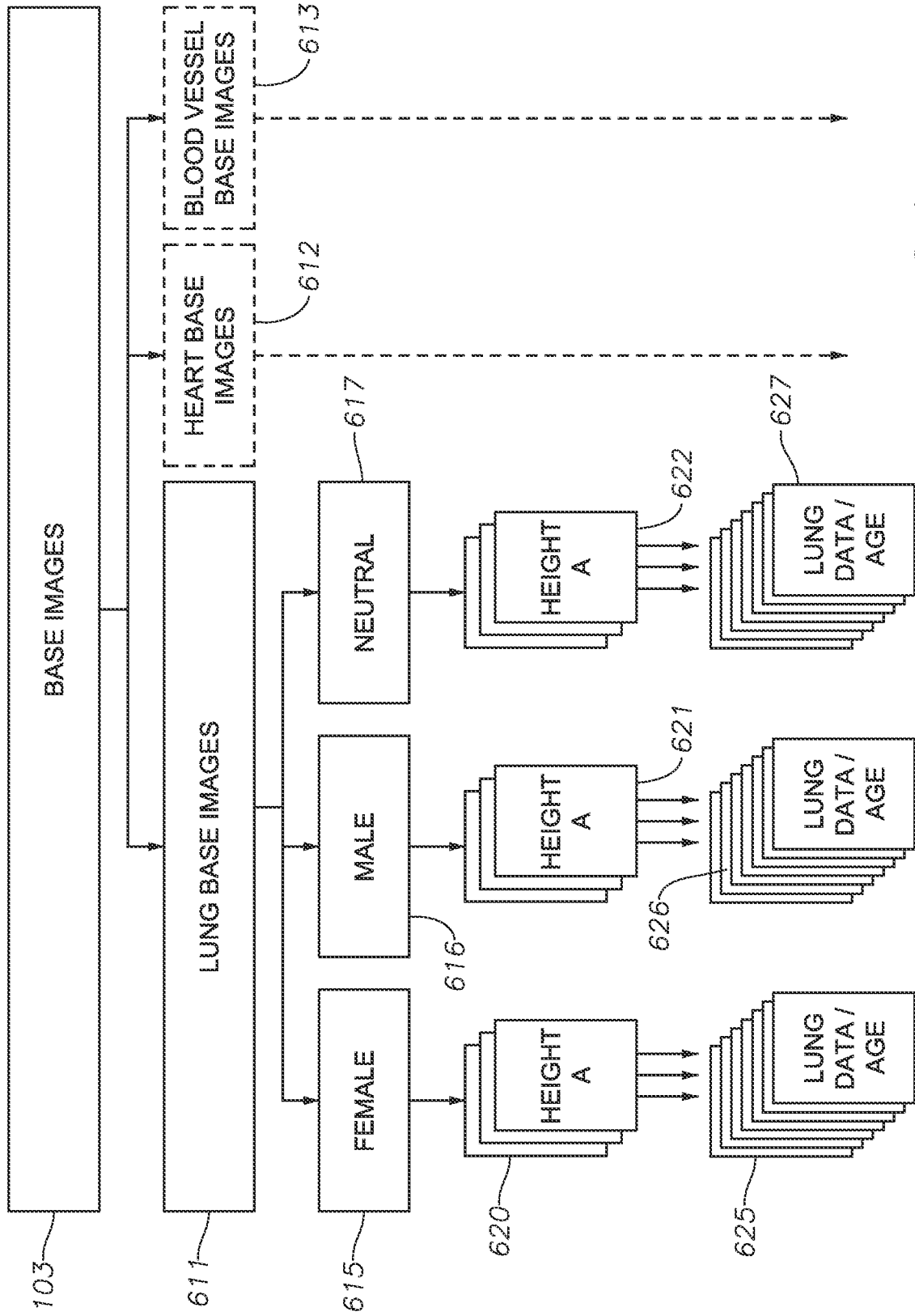


FIG. 6B

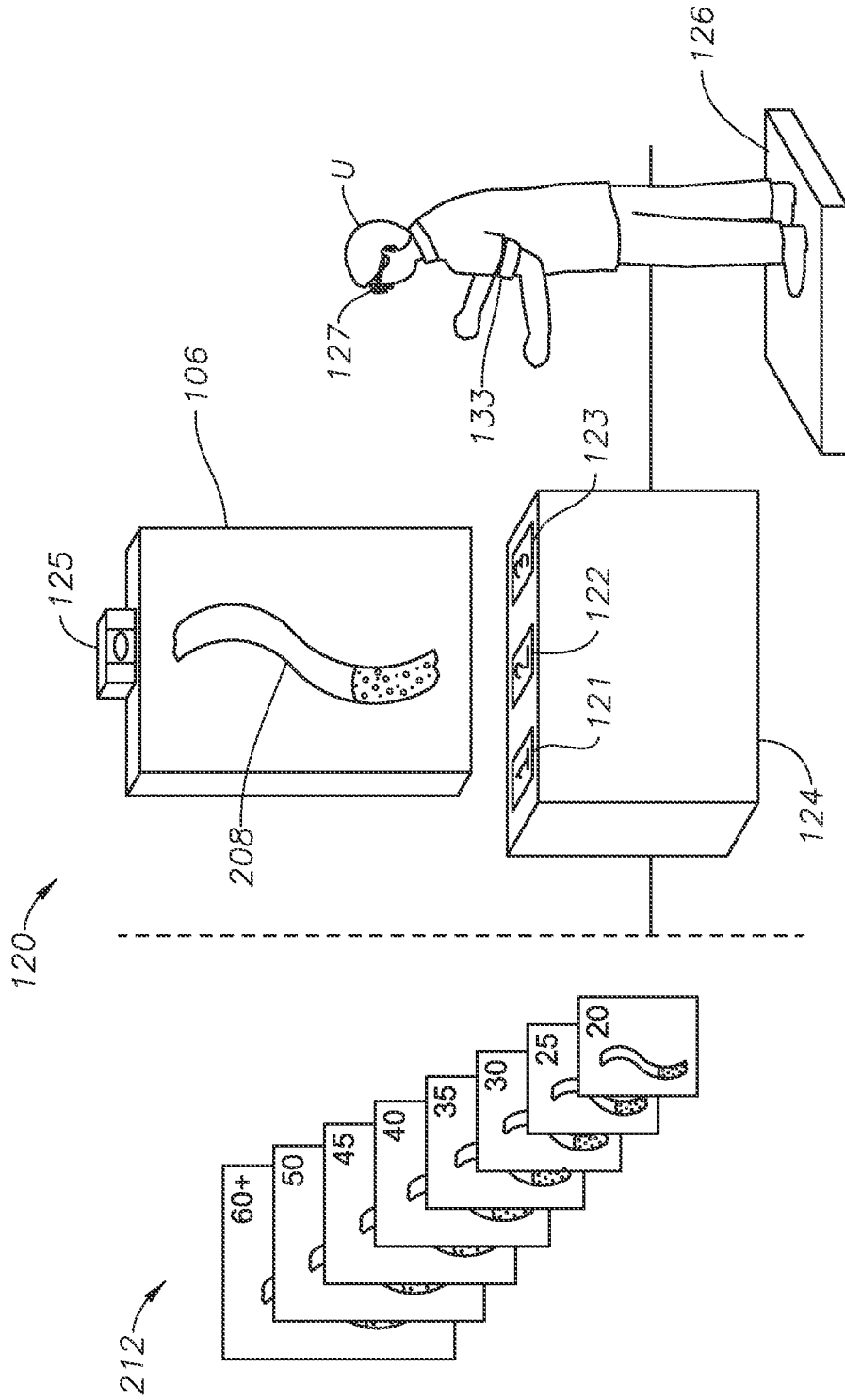


FIG. 7

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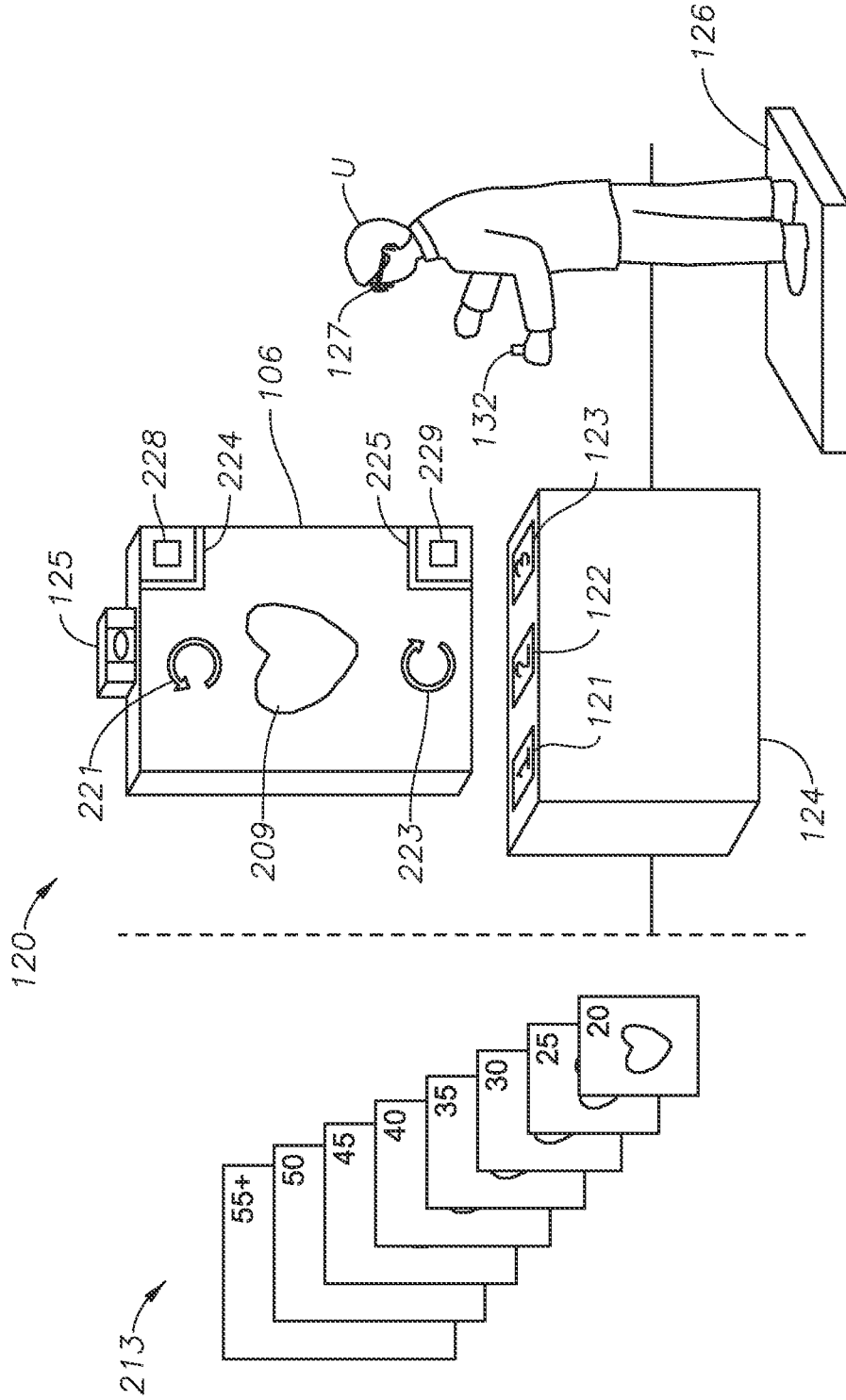


FIG. 8

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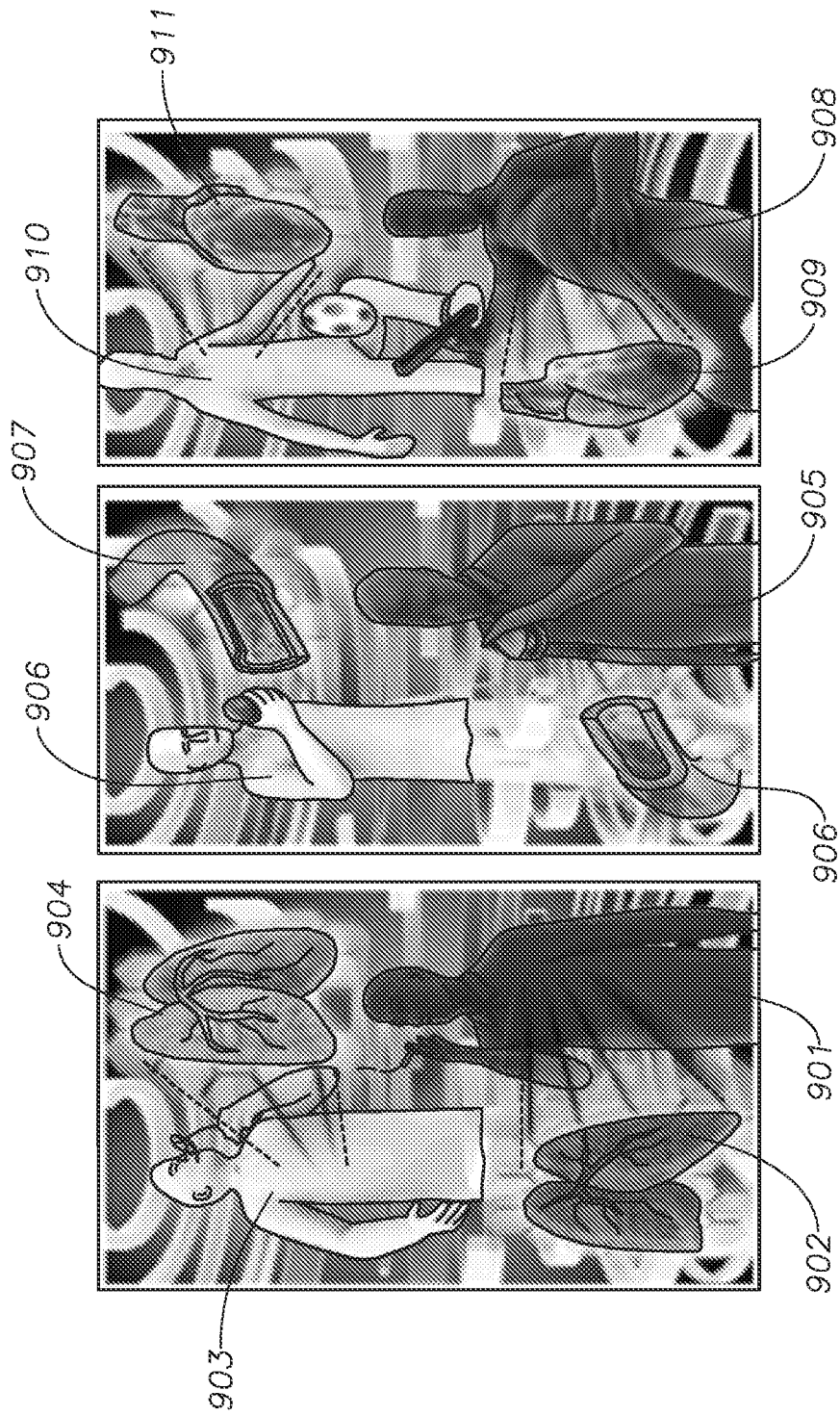


FIG. 9

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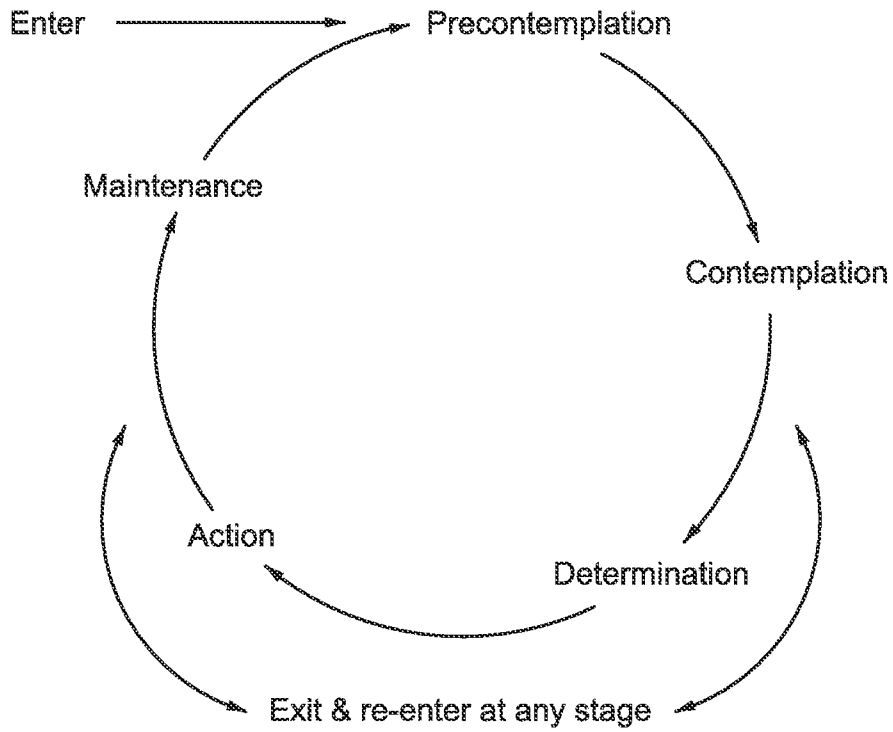


FIG. 10

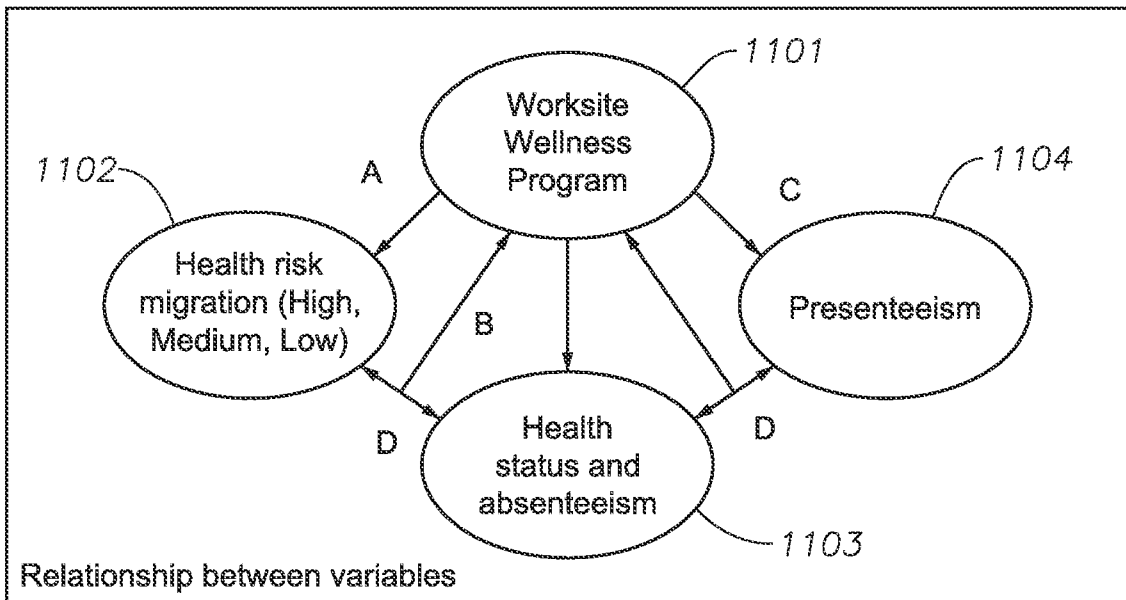


FIG. 11

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Total cost savings - Health risk migration

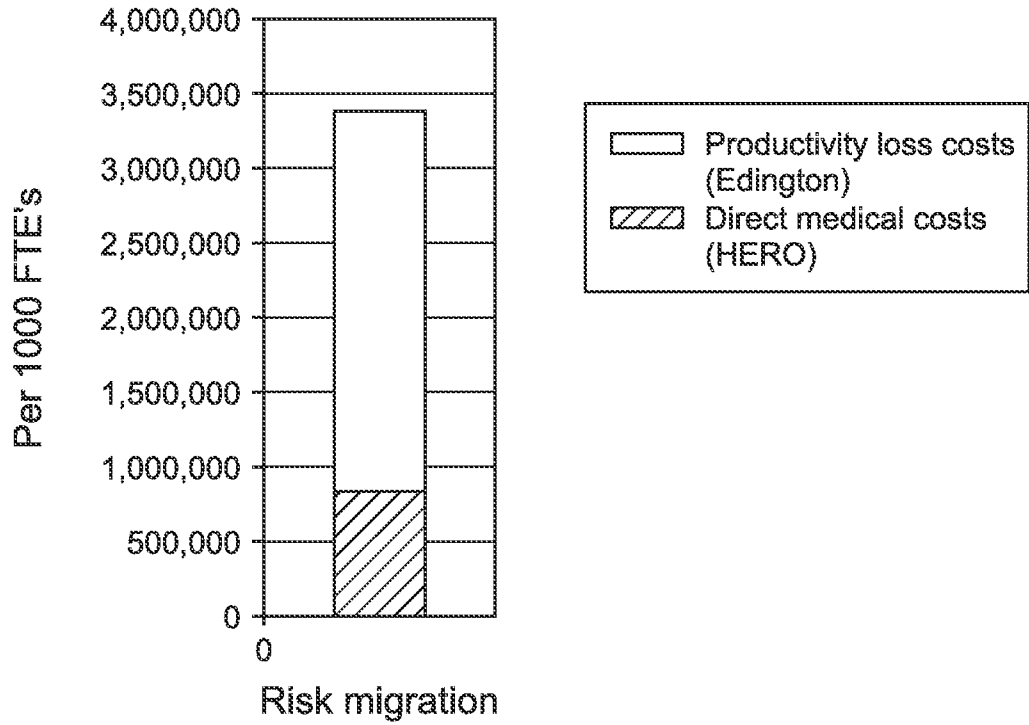


FIG. 12

Population Health Risks

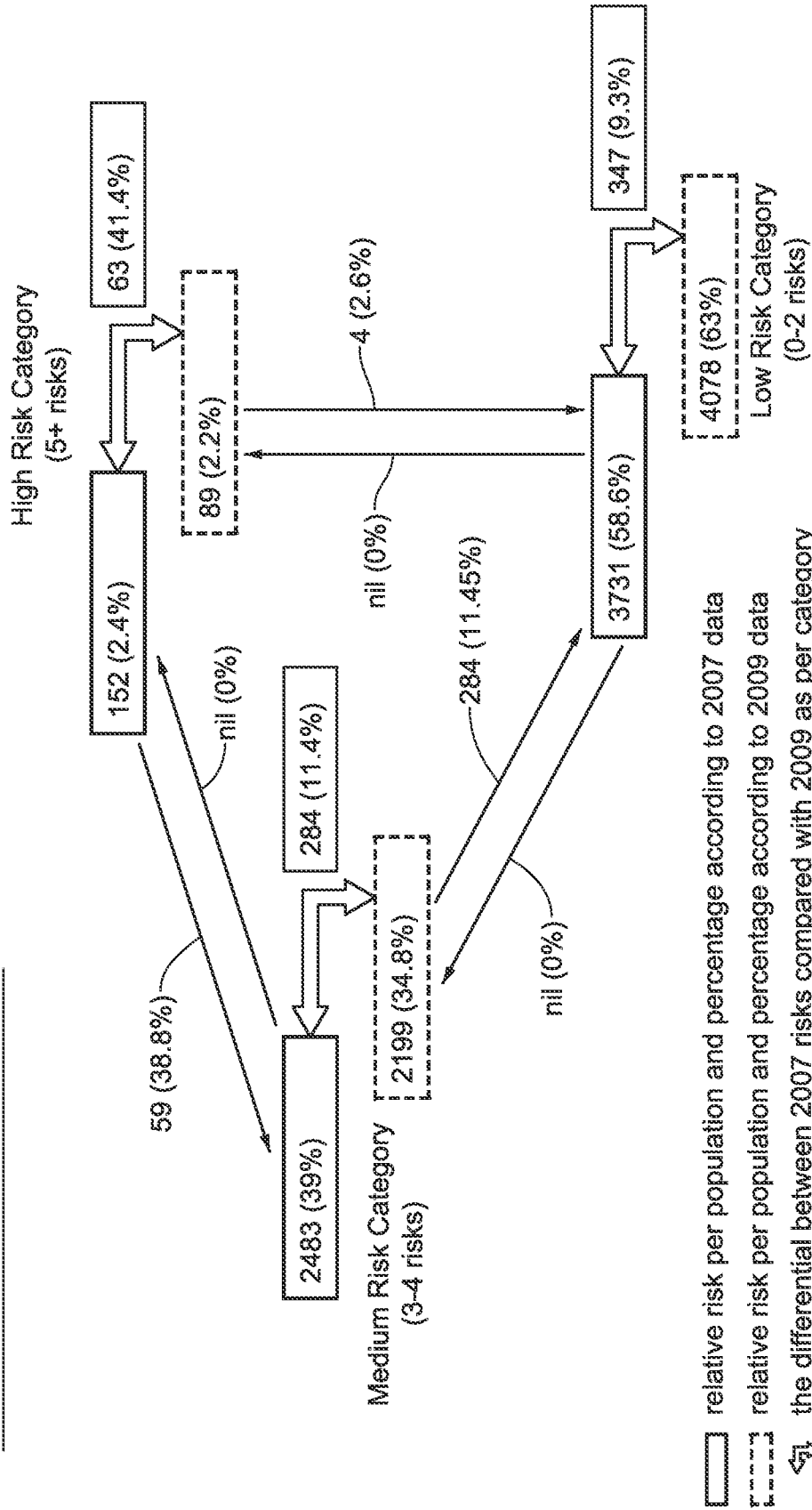


FIG. 13

Population Health Risks

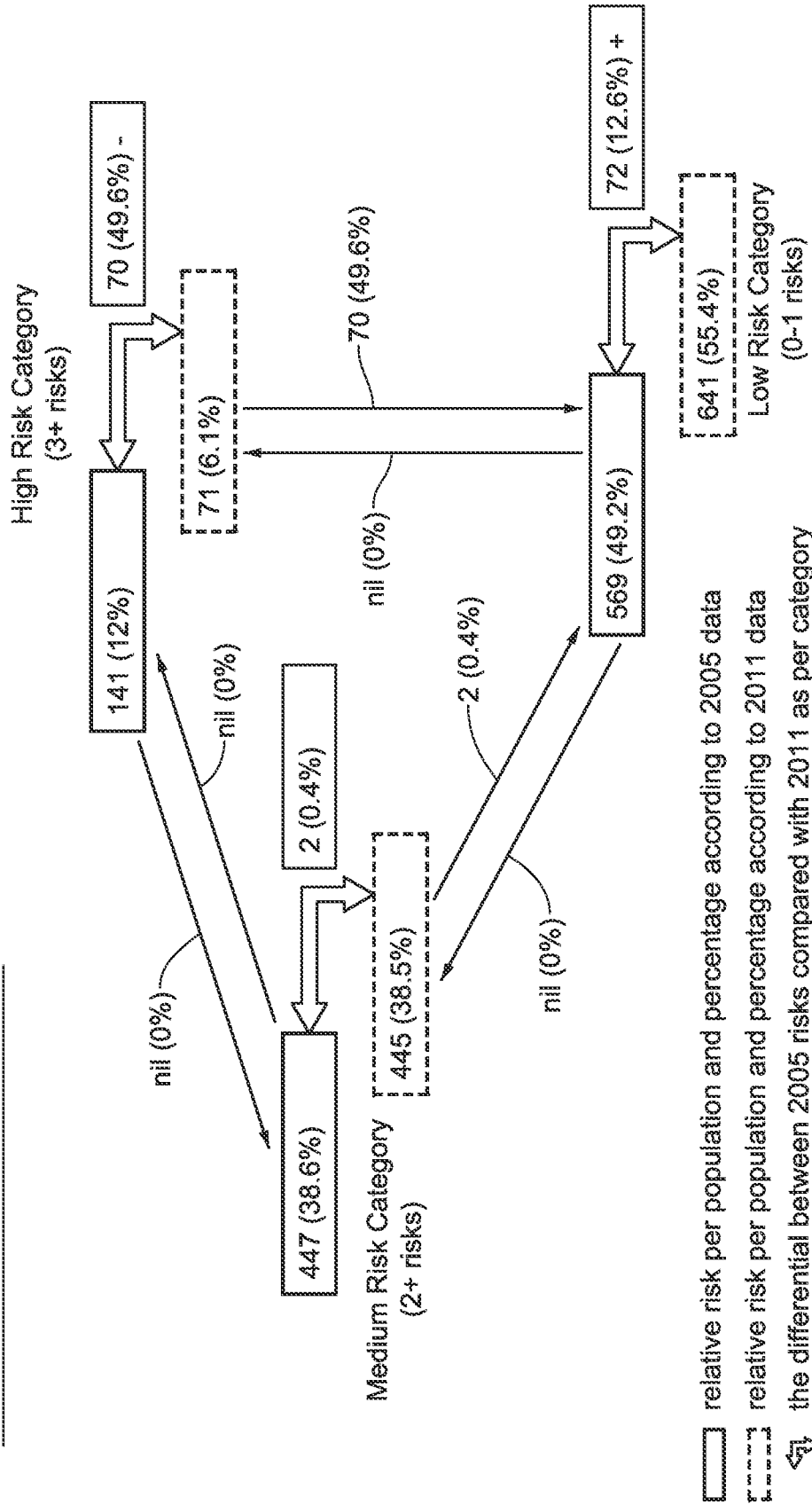


FIG. 14

- ▭ relative risk per population and percentage according to 2005 data
- ▭ relative risk per population and percentage according to 2011 data
- ↔ the differential between 2005 risks compared with 2011 as per category
- ▭ difference between 2005 and 2011 data as number of migration and (%)

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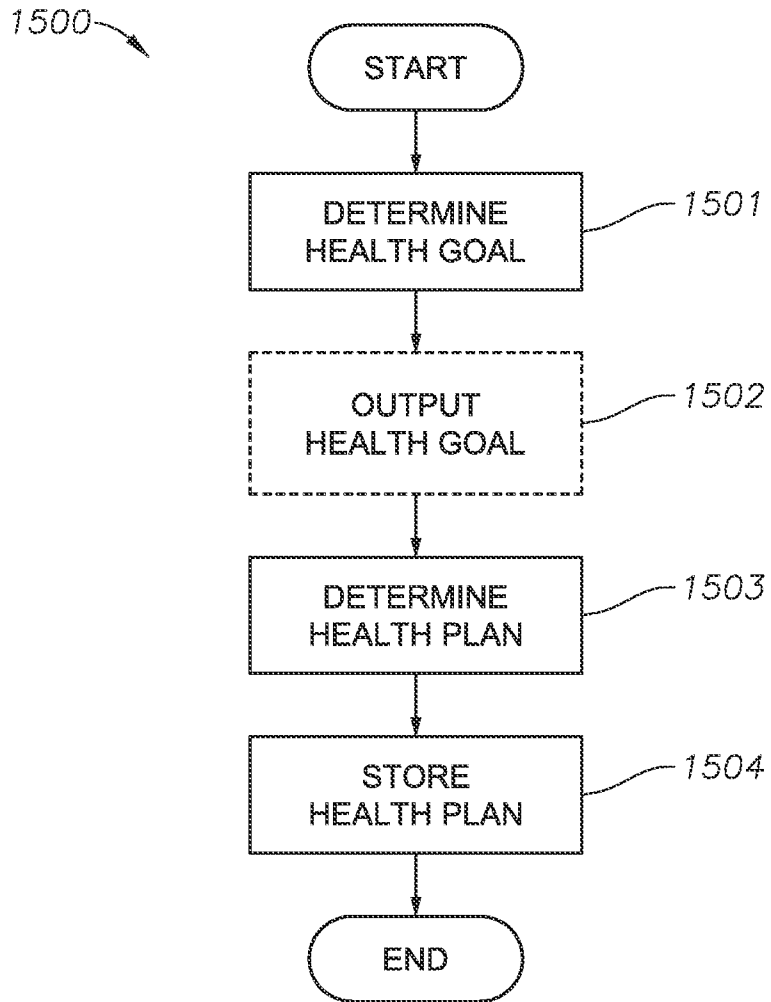


FIG. 15

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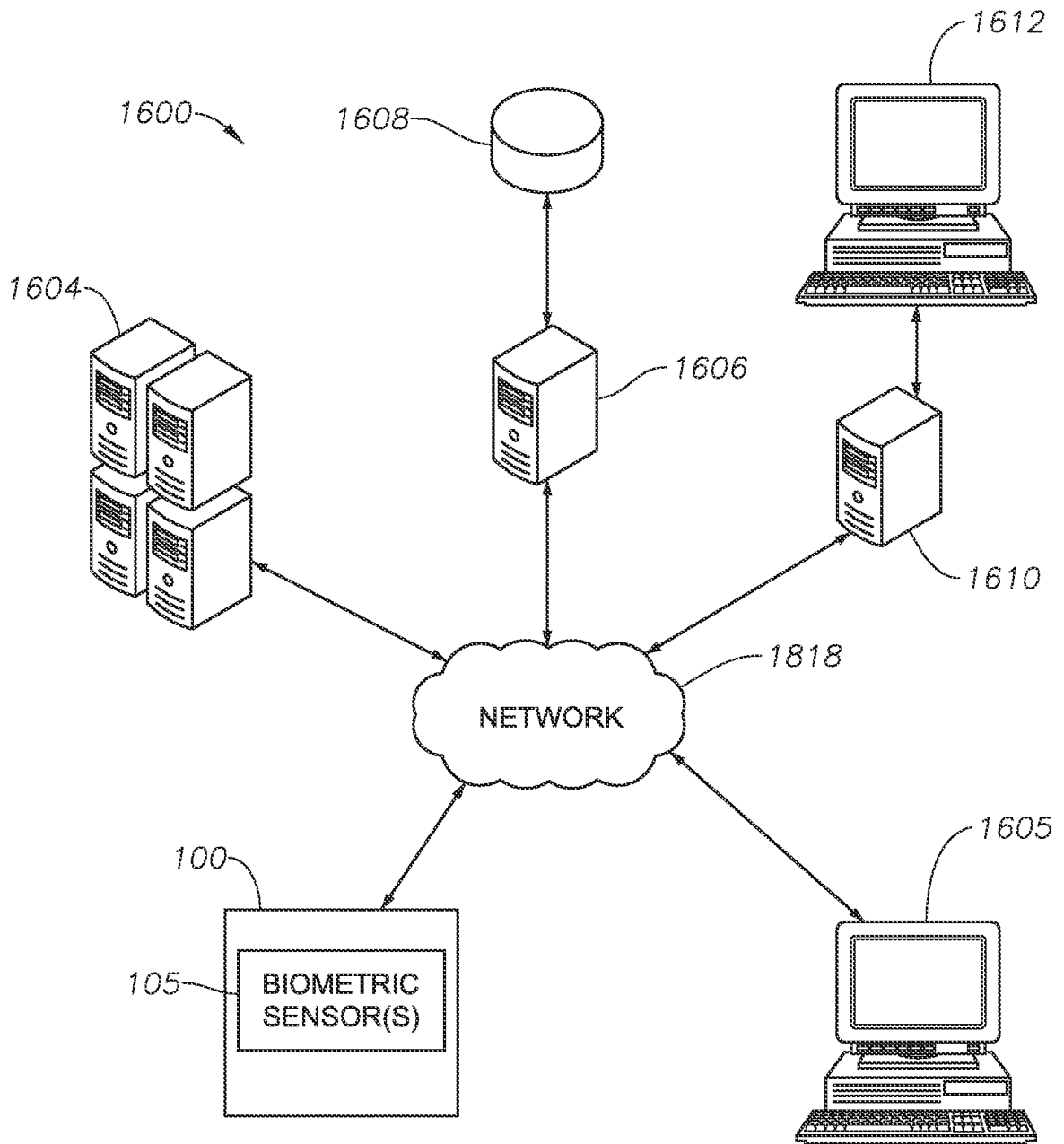


FIG. 16

