

DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICE AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to handheld electronic devices, and more
5 particularly to diagnostic (fluid testing) medical devices.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Medical devices include diagnostic devices to determine a medical condition
of a patient or other person. Diagnostic medical devices include fluid testing medical
10 devices, which may be used to test bodily fluids of a person. One such diagnostic
medical device is a blood glucose meter, which is used as a diagnostic device to
determine blood glucose levels of a person having diabetes mellitus.

Blood glucose meters use a test strip that receives a blood sample from a
person when placed thereon. The blood glucose meter includes a test strip port to
15 receive the test strip. The test strip includes electrical contacts that are electrically
coupled to the meter when the test strip is inserted into the meter. The meter may
then determine a blood glucose level by measuring electrical current passed through
the electrical contacts of the strip, and provide a determination of the glucose
concentration level in the person's blood with an algorithm.

20 As may be appreciated, a person may have to measure their blood glucose
level at various times during a day. As such, the blood glucose meter typically
remains with the person. Unfortunately, the meter may be stored or otherwise placed
in environments where solid (e.g. dirt) and liquid (e.g. water) debris may enter the test
strip port, which may damage the blood glucose meter from proper operation.

25 It also may be appreciated that a person may have to measure their blood
glucose level at night. As such, if surrounding artificial light is not present, it may
become difficult to properly place the test strip in the test strip port.

SUMMARY

30 The present disclosure provides medical devices, particularly diagnostic (fluid
testing) medical devices which make use of a test strip to test bodily fluid of a body,

particularly that of a person or animal. More particularly, the diagnostic medical devices may be blood glucose meters, which are used as diagnostic devices to determine blood glucose level of a person or animal having diabetes mellitus.

5 The diagnostic (fluid testing) medical devices disclosed herein include a test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive the test strip. The test strip port may be lighted to assist in proper placement of a test strip in the test strip port at night or otherwise low light conditions. The test strip port may also be protected from egress of solid particulate as well as liquid.

10 In certain embodiments, a medical device to test bodily fluid may comprise a light emitting source, the light emitting source arranged to emit light inside the medical device; a test strip port, the test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive a test strip; and the light emitting source and the test strip port arranged such that, when the light emitting source emits light, at least a portion of the light emitted from the light emitting source is redirected inside the medical device to provide
15 redirected light inside the medical device, and at least a portion of the redirected light lights the test strip port from inside the medical device in a manner than the redirected light is visible outside the test strip port.

In certain embodiments, the test strip port may include a light guide comprising a light guide annular ring defining a light guide annular ring opening, the
20 light guide annular ring arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the test strip extends through the light guide annular ring opening; and the light guide is arranged to receive light emitted from the light emitting source and redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source towards the light guide annular ring to light the light guide annular ring from
25 inside the medical device. In certain embodiments, the light guide is translucent or transparent.

In certain embodiments, the light guide may be formed from a thermoplastic polymer composition. In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic polymer composition may include at least one translucent polymer and/or at least one
30 transparent polymer. In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic polymer composition

may include at least one of polycarbonate, polyurethane, polystyrene and polymethyl methacrylate.

In certain embodiments, the medical device to test bodily fluid may further comprise an outer cover which is detachable from the medical device and reattachable
5 to the medical device, and the test strip port may be fastened to the outer cover. In certain embodiments, the light guide of the test strip port may be fastened to the outer cover.

In certain embodiments, the test strip port may include a test strip connector, the test strip connector including electrical contacts which electrically couple with the
10 test strip, and the light guide may form a pocket with the outer cover which receives a portion of the test strip connector.

In certain embodiments, the light emitting source may be arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the light from the light emitting source is aimed substantially transverse to a longitudinal axis of the test strip
15 and towards the test strip.

In certain embodiments, the light guide may be arranged to redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source approximately ninety degrees towards the light guide annular ring such that the redirected light travels substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the test strip.

20 In certain embodiments, the test strip port may further comprise a seal which inhibits ingress of at least one of solid particulate and water into the test strip port receptacle.

In certain embodiments, the seal may provide an ingress protection rating of IP22 when tested in accordance with International Standard IEC
25 60529:1989+A1:1999(E) of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

In certain embodiments, the seal may include a closure flap which extends over at least a portion of the test strip port receptacle.

In certain embodiments, the test strip port may include a light guide comprising a light guide annular ring defining a light guide annular ring opening, the
30 light guide annular ring arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the test strip extends through the light guide annular ring

opening, and the light guide may be arranged to receive light emitted from the light emitting source and redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source towards the light guide annular ring to light the light guide annular ring from inside the medical device, the seal closure flap may extend over at least a portion of
5 the light guide annular ring opening to inhibit the ingress of at least one of the solid particulate and the water into the test strip port receptacle.

In certain embodiments, the seal may comprise a seal annular ring defining a seal annular ring opening, the seal annular ring arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the test strip extends through the seal
10 annular ring opening.

In certain embodiments, the seal may be formed from an elastomeric polymer composition. The elastomeric polymer composition may include at least one translucent polymer and/or at least one transparent polymer, and the elastomeric polymer composition may include at least one elastomer. The at least one elastomer
15 may be a (silicone) rubber. In certain embodiments, the seal may be translucent or transparent.

The present disclosure also provides a handheld electronic device comprising a main body, a cover engageable to the main body by engagement of a snap-fit connection and disengageable from the main body by disengagement of the snap-fit
20 connection, the snap-fit connection engageable by translational motion of the cover relative to the main body, and the snap-fit connection disengageable by rotational motion of the cover relative to the main body, while the snap-fit connection is not disengageable by translational motion of the cover relative to the main body.

In certain embodiments, the main body comprises a center axis and at least
25 two resilient cantilevered arms, and the at least two resilient cantilevered arms are arranged to move towards and away from the center axis.

In certain embodiments, the at least two resilient cantilevered arms are arranged to move towards each other during engagement of the snap-fit connection.

In certain embodiments, the at least two resilient cantilevered arms each
30 include at least one engagement tab, the cover includes at least two engagement tab

receptacles, and each of the at least two engagement tab receptacles is configured to receive one of the engagement tabs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The above-mentioned and other features of this disclosure, and the manner of attaining them, will become more apparent and better understood by reference to the following description of embodiments described herein taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 FIG. 1 is a front (plan) view of a medical device according to the present disclosure;

 FIG. 2 is a top end view of the medical device of FIG. 1;

 FIG. 3 is a partial perspective view of the medical device of FIG. 1;

 FIG. 4A is a rear (plan) view of the medical device of FIG. 1 with a test module;

15 FIG. 4B is a rear (plan) view of the medical device of FIG. 1 without the test module;

 FIG. 5 is an inner perspective view of the test module;

 FIG. 6A is a side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 before the test module is attached to the main body of the medical device;

20 FIG. 6B is cross-sectional end view of the medical device of FIG. 6A taken along line 6B-6B of FIG. 6A;

 FIG. 6C is an enlarged cross-sectional end view of the portion of the medical device within circle 6C of FIG. 6B;

25 FIG. 7A is a side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 while the test module is being attached to the main body of the medical device;

 FIG. 7B is cross-sectional end view of the medical device of FIG. 7A taken along line 7B-7B of FIG. 7A;

 FIG. 7C is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the portion of the medical device within circle 7C of FIG. 7B;

30 FIG. 7D is partial cross-sectional plan view of the medical device of FIG. 7A taken along line 7D-7D of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 8A is a side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 after the test module is attached to the main body of the medical device;

FIG. 8B is cross-sectional end view of the medical device of FIG. 8A taken along line 8B-8B of FIG. 8A;

5 FIG. 8C is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the portion of the medical device within circle 8C of FIG. 8B;

FIG. 8D is partial cross-sectional plan view of the medical device of FIG. 8A taken along line 8D-8D of FIG. 8A;

10 FIG. 9A is a side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 during removal of the test module where the test module is rotated at an angle A of 5 degrees relative to the x-y plane and longitudinal axis LA;

FIG. 9B is a side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 during removal of the test module where the test module is rotated at an angle A of 15 degrees relative to the x-y plane and longitudinal axis LA;

15 FIG. 10 is an inner view of a cover of the test module of the medical device of FIG. 1 before assembly of the electronic components with the cover;

FIG. 11 an inner view of the test module of the medical device of FIG. 1 after assembly of the electronic components with the cover;

20 FIG. 12 is a close-up inner view of the test module of FIG. 11 without the electronic components;

FIG. 13 is close-up inner view of the test module of FIG. 11;

FIG. 14 a perspective view of a light guide of the test module of the medical device of FIG. 1;

25 FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the light guide and a seal of the test module of the medical device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional side view of the test module of the medical device of FIG. 5 taken along line 16-16 of FIG. 13 without the cover; and

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional side view of the medical device of FIG. 1 taken along line 17-17 of FIG. 1 with a test strip inserted in the test strip port.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It may be appreciated that the present disclosure is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention(s) herein
5 may be capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or being carried out in various ways. Also, it may be appreciated that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting as such may be understood by one of skill in the art.

By way of brief introduction, the present disclosure discloses medical devices,
10 particularly diagnostic (fluid testing) medical devices which make use of a test strip to test bodily fluid of a person or animal. More particularly, the diagnostic medical devices may be blood glucose meters, which are used as diagnostic devices to a determine blood glucose level of a person or animal having diabetes mellitus.

Referring now to the drawings, particularly FIGS. 1-5, there is shown a
15 handheld, electronic, diagnostic (fluid testing) medical device 10, and more particularly a blood glucose meter. As shown, device 10 includes a test strip port 32. As best shown in FIGS. 2-3, test strip port 32 comprises a test strip receptacle 34 to receive a disposable test strip 2 therein (see e.g. FIG. 17). More particularly test strip 2 may be a blood glucose test strip. While medical device 10 may be referred to in
20 particular embodiments herein as a blood glucose meter, the disclosure should not be understood as being limited to blood glucose meters.

Blood glucose meter 10 includes comprises a main body 12. Among other features, main body 12 includes a visual output display panel 14 to display test results.

25 Main body 12 also includes an enclosure 16 which contains the visual display 14. Enclosure 16 comprises a front housing 18 and a rear housing 20 which provide a housing to protect at least a portion of the main body electronic components contained in the blood glucose meter 10.

Blood glucose meter 10 also includes a removable/detachable and
30 replaceable/reattachable test module 30 which includes the test strip port 32. However, the configuration of the test module 30 and main body 12, and more

particularly the following assembly/latching mechanism, may inhibit disassembly/unlatching of the test module 30 by a patient, or other individual/person unauthorized for such removal.

As shown, test module 30 may be mechanically fastened to the main body,
5 particularly by two mechanical fasteners 22, which may particularly comprise threaded fasteners such as screws.

Test module 30 comprises a test module cover 36 to which electronic components 40 of the test module 30 are fastened, which includes at least one printed circuit board.

10 Referring now to FIGS. 6A-8D, the test module 30 may be assembled to the main body 12 with a snap-fit connection by being pressed onto the main body 12, particularly with an assembly force F being applied to the test module 30 transverse to a Cartesian plane CP (parallel with the z -axis) of the main body 12, which may be understood as the x - y reference plane of the Cartesian x , y , z coordinate system
15 (shown in FIGS. 1 and 2).

More particularly, in addition to the use of separate mechanical fasteners 22, test module 30 may also be detachably fastened to main body 12 by a positive mechanical engagement which provides the snap-fit connection. As shown in FIGS. 6A-6C, the positive mechanical engagement may be created by two opposing
20 engagement tabs 44 provided on the lateral outer sides of resilient cantilevered arms 46 of the main body 12, which enter two opposing mating engagement tab receptacles 48, respectively, formed in the cover 36.

During assembly, as shown in FIGS. 7A-7D, and more particularly FIG. 7C, each engagement tab 44 of resilient cantilevered arms 46 bears against an inwardly
25 directed opposing engagement tab 49 of test module cover 36, respectively forcing each cantilevered arm 46 to move inwards from an initial first position (as shown in FIG. 6C) and deflect with elastic deformation towards one another, which inward deflection is biased by the resiliency thereof. More particularly, each cantilevered arm 46 may rotate about the z -axis in the x - y (Cartesian) plane, with each arm
30 moving predominately in the x direction towards the center of the main body 12.

As shown in FIG. 7C, once each cantilevered arm 46 moves to a second position at which the arm 46 deflects inwards a sufficient distance to enable the engagement tabs 44 of each arm 46 to clear the opposing engagement tab 49 of test module cover 36, and enter engagement tab receptacles 48 provided by the test module cover 36, the resiliency of each cantilevered arms 46 may then return each cantilevered arm 46 to its first position as shown in FIGS. 8A-8D, and more particularly FIG. 8C. More particularly, as each engagement tab 44 enters the engagement tab receptacle 48 formed in the test module cover 36, the cantilevered arms 46 rotate outwards to form the positive mechanical engagement and complete assembly of the overlap snap fit connection.

Once assembled, transversely extending peripheral lip 43 and ribs 37 (FIG. 5) of the test module 30 may positively mechanically engage within a mating transverse peripheral groove 45 and rib receptacles 39 (transverse to the x-y plane) of the main body 12, respectively, to inhibit the test module 30 from sliding off the main body 12 along the x-y plane.

As set forth above, the test module 30 may be initially secured by mechanical fasteners 22. However, the mechanical fasteners 22 may be removed in the field. To thwart disassembly of test module 30 in the absence of mechanical fasteners 22, as also explained above, the test module 30 is first configured to inhibit being slid off the main body 12 along the x-y plane. Furthermore, the positive mechanical engagement formed between the main body 12 and test module 30 inhibits the test module 30 from being separated transverse to the x-y plane.

Referring now to FIGS. 9A-9B, in order to disassemble test module 30 from the main body 12 after the removal of mechanical fasteners 22, the test module 30 may be rotated relative to the main body 12. More particularly, the test module 30 may be rotated about an axis transverse to the longitudinal axis LA (e.g. x-axis), which is shown further as a center axis, particularly by lifting laterally extending medial edge 47 of test module cover 36. In such manner, a medial region 41 of the test module 30 may be lifted relative to a peripheral region 42 of the test module 30. As the medial region 41 of the test module 30 is raised, such may cause each engagement tabs 44 on the lateral outer sides of resilient cantilevered arms 46 of the

main body 12 to once again bear against inwardly directed opposing engagement tab 49 of test module cover 36, respectively forcing each cantilevered arm 46 to cantilever inwards, forcing each cantilevered arm 46 to deflect inwards with elastic deformation towards one another, which is biased by the resiliency thereof. Once
5 each cantilevered arm 46 deflects inwards a sufficient distance to enable the engagement tabs 44 to clear engagement tabs 49 and exit engagement tab receptacles 48 formed in cover 36, the test module 30 is passively released and the resiliency of each cantilevered arms 46 may then return each cantilevered arm 46 to its first position.

10 The configuration of the test module 30 and main body 12, and more particularly the foregoing disassembly mechanism, is configured to passively release the test module 30 when the test module 30 is rotated at an angle A of 5-30 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis LA, and more particularly 10-20 degrees relative to the longitudinal axis LA.

15 Now, to further thwart undesirable disassembly of the test module 30, as the medial region 41 of the test module 30 is lifted relative to a peripheral region 42 of the test module 30, the force required to lift the medial region increases (due to increasing resistance of the positive mechanical engagement) as the angle A increases, until the test module 30 is passively released. In light of such, to a person
20 untrained in disassembly of the test module 30, the increase in force to lift the medial region 41 may give an impression that the test module 30 may break if lifted in a manner as set forth above, causing attempted disassembly to be abandoned. However, no portion of the main body 12 or test module 30 is intended to break.

From the foregoing description, a medical device 10 is provided in which the
25 test module cover 36 is engageable to the main body 12 by engagement of a snap-fit connection and disengageable from the main body 12 by disengagement of the snap-fit connection. More particularly, the snap-fit connection is engageable by translational motion of the test module cover 36 relative to the main body 12, and disengageable by rotational motion of the test module cover 36 relative to the main
30 body 12, while not being disengageable by translational motion of the test module

cover 36 relative to the main body 12. It should be understood that medical device 10 may be any electronic device, and not be limited to a medical device.

Furthermore, it should be understood that the main body 12 comprises a center axis, such as the longitudinal axis LA, and the cantilevered arms 46 are arranged to move towards and away from the center axis, particularly during engagement/disengagement of the snap-fit connection. More particularly, the cantilevered arms 46 are arranged to move towards each other, as well as away from each other during engagement/disengagement of the snap-fit connection.

Turning to operation of the test module 30, and FIGS. 10-17, the entrance to the test strip receptacle 34 is provided by a narrow slot (through hole) 38 formed in the test module cover 36. Referring particularly to FIG. 16, the test strip receptacle 34 thereafter extends through seal 50, light guide 52 and into a test strip connector 54, which electrically couples test strip 2 to the electronic components 40 of the test module 30. Once a test strip 2 is inserted within test strip receptacle 34 and properly seated therein, and blood is placed thereon, the blood glucose meter 10 may then determine a blood glucose level by measuring electrical current passed through the electrical contacts of the test strip 2 in a known manner, and provide a determination of the glucose concentration level in the blood.

In order to light the test strip port 32 to assist in proper placement of a test strip 2 in the test strip port 32 at night or otherwise low light conditions, light guide 52 receives light from a light emitting source 24 of the blood glucose meter 12 which may be located in the main body 12 (see FIG. 17). Light emitting source 24 may comprise at least one light emitting diode (InGaN, water clear lens, viewing angle 120°/20.5) which emits white (visible) light in a wavelength of 390-700 nm (or frequency range of 430-770 THz) and a luminous intensity in a range of 200-900 millicandela, and more particularly 400-700 millicandela, when tested in accordance with CIE127-2007 ($I_F = 5\text{mA}$) standards.

As best shown by FIGS. 14-15, light guide 52 includes a U-shaped section 60 and an oblong annular ring section 62 defining a slot (through hole) 64. As shown, U-shaped section 60 includes a horizontal center span 66 disposed between two spaced apart vertical stanchions 72 which are transverse to the center span 66. Center

span 66 includes a centrally disposed cylindrical light receiving post 68 having a planar, circular light receiving surface 70 arranged to receive light from the light emitting source 24 of the main body 12.

As shown by FIG. 12-13, the vertical stanchions 72 of the U-shaped section 60 are fastened to the inner surface of test module cover 36, particularly by adhesive. The center span 66 and the stanchions 72 form a recess pocket 74 which contains an end lip portion 56 of test strip connector 54. Together, the center span 66 of the U-shaped section 60 of the light guide 52 and the end lip portion 56 of test strip connector 54 define a portion of the test strip receptacle 34, including a slot 76 therebetween to accommodate test strip 2 as it extends through slot 38 in the test module cover 36, slot 64 in the oblong annular ring section 62 of the light guide 52 and completely into test strip connector 54.

In order to transmit light, light guide 52 is formed of a light transmissive polymer composition. As used herein, a light transmissive polymer composition may be characterized as providing integral transmission of at least 60% of incident light in the visible spectrum (about 400-700 nm wavelength), and more preferably at least 70% of incident light in the visible spectrum, and even more preferably, at least 80% or 90% of incident light in the visible spectrum. A light transmissive polymer composition may be optically translucent and, more preferably, an optically transparent. The light transmissive polymer composition may be a thermoplastic polymer composition which is suitable for injection molding. The thermoplastic light transmissive polymer composition may comprise at least one transparent polymer such as polycarbonate, polyurethane, polystyrene and polymethyl methacrylate.

With the foregoing arrangement, the light emitting source 24 is arranged to emit light inside the medical device 10. In addition, the light emitting source 24 and the test strip port 32 are arranged such that, when the light emitting source 24 emits light, at least a portion of the light emitted from the light emitting source 24 is redirected inside the medical device 10 to provide redirected light inside the medical device 10, and at least a portion of the redirected light lights the test strip port 32 from inside the medical device 10.

More particularly, the light guide 52 is arranged to receive light emitted from the light emitting source 24 and redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source 24 towards the light guide annular ring 62 to light the light guide annular ring 62 from inside the medical device 10.

5 More particularly, the light emitting source 24 is arranged such that, when a test strip 2 is received into the test strip port receptacle 34, the light from the light emitting source 24 is aimed substantially transverse to a longitudinal axis of the test strip 2 and towards the test strip 2. The light guide 52 is arranged to redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source 24 approximately ninety degrees
10 towards the light guide annular ring 62 such that the redirected light travels substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the test strip 2.

When light is emitted from light emitting source 24 into light receiving post 68 of light guide 52, light guide 52 is configured such that the light from the oblong annular ring section 62 of the light guide 52 will be emitted in the form of annular
15 ring around the test strip 2, which may be oriented substantially parallel with the longitudinal axis of the test strip 2 upon insertion of the test strip 2 into the test strip port 32.

While blood glucose meter 10 may be configured to automatically light the test strip port 32 in response to receiving a test strip 2 therein, blood glucose meter 10
20 may also be configured to light test strip port 32 in response to manual push button activation, such as by pushing activation (on/off) button 26 as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. To save power, the blood glucose meter 10 may include an ambient light sensor 28 to disable such functionally when ambient light is above a predetermined level.

While visible (white) light may be preferred to light the test strip 2, light
25 emitting source 24 may be configured to emit various individual colors of the electromagnetic spectrum. For example, the light emitting source 24 may emit red (620-700 nm), yellow (570-590 nm) or green (495-565 nm) light as an indicator of port status (e.g. green is ready for use, yellow is not ready for use and red is to report an error), or the light may blink to remind the patient to test their blood glucose level.

30 Test strip port 32 may also be protected from egress of solid particulate as well as liquid by seal 50. Similar to light guide 52, seal 50 includes an oblong

annular ring section 92 defining a slot (through hole) 94. Oblong annular ring section 92 is disposed on an intermediate section 80 of the light guide 52 disposed between a shoulder 82 of the U-shaped section 60, and the oblong annular ring section 62. Oblong annular ring section 92 forms a seal against the shoulder 82 of the U-shaped section 60 and the inner surface of test module cover 36 surrounding slot 38 formed in the test module cover 36. In this manner, external debris is inhibited from entering test strip port 32 between seal 52 and test module cover 36.

Oblong annular ring section 92 further includes an elastically deformable U-shaped entrance door flap 96 which is in a closed position when test strip 2 is not within the test strip port 32, and which may rest against (i.e. be in connect with the inner side of oblong annular ring section 62 of light guide 52. At this time, the entrance door flap 96 is in a closed position which substantially closes slot 64 of the light guide 52 to inhibit external debris from entering test strip port 32, and more particularly inhibits debris from entering the test strip receptacle 34 beyond slot 64 in the oblong annular ring section 62 of the light guide 52.

When test strip 2 is inserted within test strip port 32, elastically deformable entrance door flap 96 deforms elastically inward, particularly along a hinge portion 98, upon being contacted by test strip 2 to open slot 64 in the oblong annular ring section 62 of the light guide 52 and correspondingly open slot 94 in the oblong annular ring section 92 of seal 50. Entrance door flap 96 may rotate at an angle θ in a range of, for example of 60 to 90 degrees.

Seal 52 may be particularly formed of an elastomeric polymer composition. As used herein, an elastomeric polymer composition may be characterized as a composition that has an elongation at 23°C of at least 100%, and which, after being stretched to twice its original length and being held at such for one minute, may recover in a range of 50% to 100% within one minute after release from the stress. More particularly, the an elastomeric polymer composition may recover in a range of 75% to 100% within one minute after release from the stress, and even more particularly recover in a range of 90% to 100% within one minute after release from the stress. The elastomeric polymer composition may be a composition with a Tg below room temperature and which is at most, 50% crystalline (i.e., the material

contains an amorphous phase of 50% or greater, up to 100% amorphous phase). The elastomeric polymer composition may comprise a thermoplastic polymer composition which is suitable for injection molding. The elastomeric polymer composition may comprise at least one thermoplastic elastomer, such as styrene block polymers, such as styrene block copolymers (e.g. styrene-butadiene copolymer) and styrene block terpolymers (e.g. styrene-butadiene-styrene terpolymer, styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene terpolymer, styrene-ethylene/propylene-styrene terpolymer); polyolefin blends (e.g. polypropylene and ethylene-propylene-diene monomer rubber, polypropylene and nitrile rubber, ethylene-propylene rubber); elastomeric alloys such as melt-processable rubbers and thermoplastic vulcanizates; polyolefins; polyurethanes; polyesters; and rubbers such as natural rubber, neoprene rubber, acrylic rubber, butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, ethylene-propylene rubber, ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber, fluorocarbon rubber, isoprene rubber, nitrile rubber, polyurethane rubber and silicone rubber.

The seal 52 may also be formed of a rigid polymer composition, particularly where the hinge portion 98 may be configured as a living hinge. Example materials include polypropylene or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene.

Furthermore, the elastomeric polymer composition of seal 52 may also be a light transmissive polymer composition. As used herein, a light transmissive polymer composition may be characterized as providing integral transmission of at least 60% of incident light in the visible spectrum (about 400-700 nm wavelength), and more preferably at least 70% of incident light in the visible spectrum, and even more preferably, at least 80% or 90% of incident light in the visible spectrum. A light transmissive polymer composition may be optically translucent and, more preferably, an optically transparent.

With the foregoing constriction, seal 50 of the test strip port 32 of blood glucose meter 10 may passively seal to inhibit external debris, liquid (e.g. water) and solid (e.g. dirt), from entering the test strip port. More particularly, test strip port 32 may be sealed to meet IP22 fluid and particulate ingress requirements for home use medical products per International Electrotechnical Commission International Standard IEC 60529:1989+A1:1999(E), which is incorporated herein by reference.

The IP Code, International Protection Marking or IEC standard 60529, sometimes interpreted as Ingress Protection Marking or IP Rating, classifies and rates the degree of protection provided against intrusion (body parts such as hands and fingers), dust, accidental contact, and water by mechanical casings and electrical enclosures. It is published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) as noted above.

For example, an electrical socket rated IP22 is protected against insertion of fingers and will not be damaged or become unsafe during a specified test in which it is exposed to vertically or nearly vertically dripping water. The first digit indicates the level of protection that the enclosure provides against ingress of solid foreign objects. A level of 2 corresponds to the enclosure providing protection against ingress of objects greater than 12.5 mm, which is effective against fingers or similar objects. The second digit indicates the level of protection that the enclosure provides against harmful ingress of water. A level of 2 corresponds to the enclosure providing protection against ingress of dripping water when tilted up to 15 degrees (i.e. vertically dripping water shall have no harmful effect when the enclosure is tilted at an angle up to 15° from its normal position). The enclosure is tested for 10 minutes, with a water equivalent to 3 mm rainfall per minute.

Furthermore, when light is emitted from light emitting source 24 into light receiving post 68 of light guide 52, light guide 52 is configured such that light will be transmitted and directed into the oblong annular ring section 92 of seal 50 such that light from the oblong annular ring section 92 of the seal 50 will be emitted in the form of annular ring around the test strip 2.

Moreover, when light is emitted from light emitting source 24 into light receiving post 68 of light guide 52, light guide 52 is configured such that light will be transmitted and directed into the door flap 96 of seal 50 such that light will be emitted from the door flap 96 of the seal 50.

In addition to the foregoing, medical device 10 may also provide protection against electrostatic discharge (ESD). For example, medical device 10 may comply with International Standard IEC 60601-2-24:2012, as tested per IEC 61000-4-2: 2008, incorporated by reference, (Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing

and measurement techniques – Section 2: Electrostatic Discharge Immunity Test) at a level of +/- 8kV contact discharge and +/- 15Kv air discharge.

While the principles of the invention have been described herein, it is to be understood by those skilled in the art that this description is made only by way of example and not as a limitation as to the scope of the invention. Other embodiments are contemplated within the scope of the present invention in addition to the exemplary embodiments shown and described herein. Modifications and substitutions by one of ordinary skill in the art are considered to be within the scope of the present invention, which is not to be limited except by the following claims.

10

List of reference characters

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 2 | test strip |
| 10 | medical device |
| 12 | main body |
| 15 14 | visual display |
| 16 | main body enclosure |
| 18 | front housing |
| 20 | rear housing |
| 22 | mechanical fasteners |
| 20 24 | light emitting source |
| 26 | light emitting source activation (on/off) push button |
| 28 | ambient light sensor |
| 30 | test module |
| 32 | test strip port |
| 25 34 | test strip receptacle |
| 36 | test module cover |
| 37 | ribs |
| 38 | test module cover slot |
| 39 | rib receptacles |
| 30 40 | test module electronic components |
| 41 | medial region |

	42	peripheral region
	43	transverse lip
	44	engagement tab
	45	transverse groove
5	46	cantilevered arm
	47	medial edge
	48	engagement tab receptacle
	49	engagement tab
	50	seal
10	52	light guide
	54	test strip connector
	56	test strip connector end portion
	60	U-shaped section
	62	oblong annular ring section
15	64	oblong annular ring section slot
	66	center span
	68	light receiving post
	70	light receiving surface
	72	stanchion
20	74	recess pocket
	76	slot
	80	intermediate section
	82	shoulder
	92	oblong annular ring section
25	94	oblong annular ring section slot
	96	entrance door flap
	98	hinge portion
	A	angle

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A medical device to test bodily fluid, the device comprising:
 a light emitting source, the light emitting source arranged to emit light inside
 the medical device;
 a test strip port, the test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive
 a test strip; and
10 the light emitting source and the test strip port arranged such that, when the
 light emitting source emits light, at least a portion of the light emitted from the light
 emitting source is redirected inside the medical device to provide redirected light
 inside the medical device, and at least a portion of the redirected light lights the test
 strip port from inside the medical device in a manner than the redirected light is
15 visible outside the test strip port.
2. The device of claim 1 wherein:
 the test strip port includes a light guide comprising a light guide annular ring
 defining a light guide annular ring opening, the light guide annular ring arranged such
20 that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the test strip
 extends through the light guide annular ring opening; and
 the light guide is arranged to receive light emitted from the light emitting
 source and redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source
 towards the light guide annular ring to light the light guide annular ring from inside
25 the medical device.
3. The device of claim 2 wherein:
 the light guide is formed from a polymer composition.
- 30 4. The device of claim 2 wherein:
 the light guide is translucent or transparent.

5. The device of claim 1 further comprising:
an outer cover which is detachable from the medical device and reattachable to the medical device; and
- 5 the test strip port is fastened to the outer cover.
6. The device of claim 5 wherein:
the light guide of the test strip port is fastened to the outer cover.
- 10 7. The device of claim 5 wherein:
the test strip port includes a test strip connector, the test strip connector including electrical contacts which electrically couple with the test strip; and
the light guide forms a pocket with the outer cover which receives a portion of the test strip connector.
- 15 8. The device of claim 1 wherein:
the light emitting source is configured to emit a particular color of light indicative of a use status of the test strip port.
- 20 9. The device of claim 1 wherein:
the light emitting source is arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the light from the light emitting source is aimed substantially transverse to a longitudinal axis of the test strip and towards the test strip.
- 25 10. The device of claim 9 wherein:
the light guide is arranged to redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source approximately ninety degrees towards the light guide annular ring such that the redirected light travels substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis
- 30 of the test strip.

11. The device of claim 1 wherein:
the test strip port further comprises a seal which inhibits ingress of at least one of solid particulate and water into the test strip port receptacle.
- 5 12. The device of claim 11 wherein:
the seal includes a closure flap which extends over at least a portion of the test strip port receptacle.
13. The device of claim 12 wherein:
10 the test strip port includes a light guide comprising a light guide annular ring defining a light guide annular ring opening, the light guide annular ring arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip port receptacle, the test strip extends through the light guide annular ring opening;
the light guide is arranged to receive light emitted from the light emitting
15 source and redirect at least a portion of the light from the light emitting source towards the light guide annular ring to light the light guide annular ring from inside the medical device; and
the seal closure flap extend over at least a portion of the light guide annular ring opening to inhibit the ingress of at least one of the solid particulate and the water
20 into the test strip port receptacle.
14. The device of claim 11 wherein:
the seal comprises a seal annular ring defining a seal annular ring opening, the seal annular ring arranged such that, when a test strip is received into the test strip
25 port receptacle, the test strip extends through the seal annular ring opening.
15. The device of claim 11 wherein:
the seal is formed from a polymer composition.
- 30 16. The device of claim 11 wherein
the seal is translucent or transparent.

17. A medical device to test bodily fluid, the device comprising:
a test strip port, the test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive
a test strip; and
- 5 a seal which inhibits ingress of at least one of solid particulate and water into
the test strip port receptacle.
18. The device of claim 17 wherein:
the seal provides an ingress protection rating of IP22 when tested in
10 accordance with International Standard IEC 60529:1989+A1:1999(E) of the
International Electrotechnical Commission.
19. A handheld electronic device, the device comprising:
a main body;
- 15 a cover engageable to the main body by engagement of a snap-fit connection
and disengageable from the main body by disengagement of the snap-fit connection;
the snap-fit connection engageable by translational motion of the cover
relative to the main body; and
the snap-fit connection disengageable by rotational motion of the cover
20 relative to the main body.
20. The handheld electronic device of claim 19 wherein:
the snap-fit connection is not disengageable by translational motion of the
cover relative to the main body.
- 25
21. The handheld electronic device of claim 19 wherein:
the main body comprises a center axis and at least two resilient cantilevered
arms; and
the at least two resilient cantilevered arms are arranged to move towards and
30 away from the center axis.

22. The handheld electronic device of claim 21 wherein:
the at least two resilient cantilevered arms are arranged to move towards each other during engagement of the snap-fit connection.
- 5 23. The handheld electronic device of claim 20 wherein:
the at least two resilient cantilevered arms each include at least one engagement tab;
the cover includes at least two engagement tab receptacles; and
each of the at least two engagement tab receptacles is configured to receive
10 one of the engagement tabs.

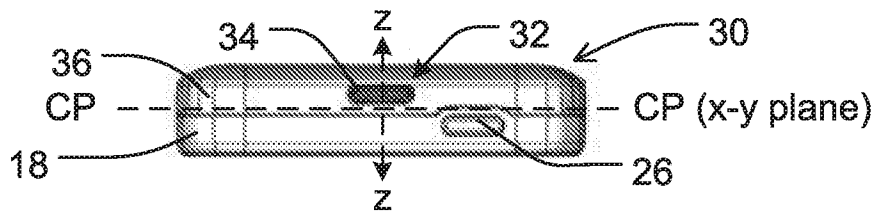


FIG. 2

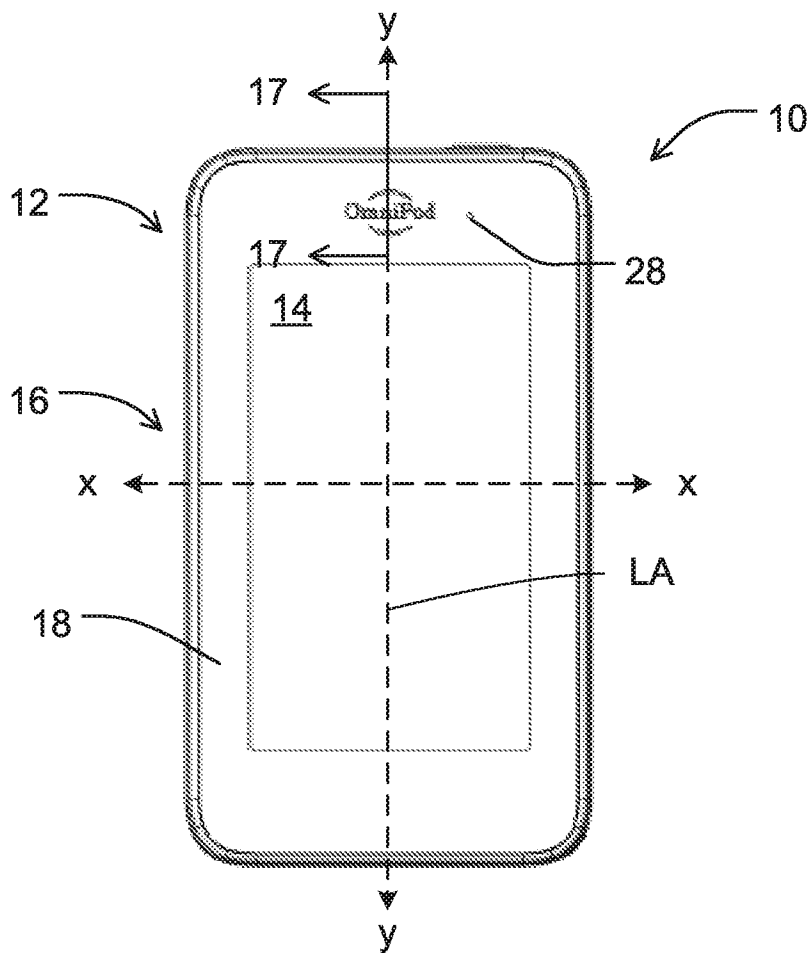


FIG. 1

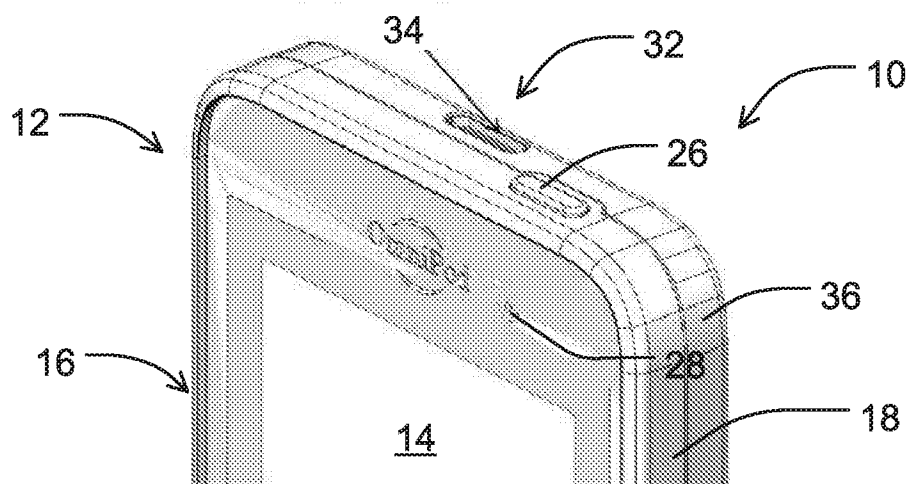


FIG. 3

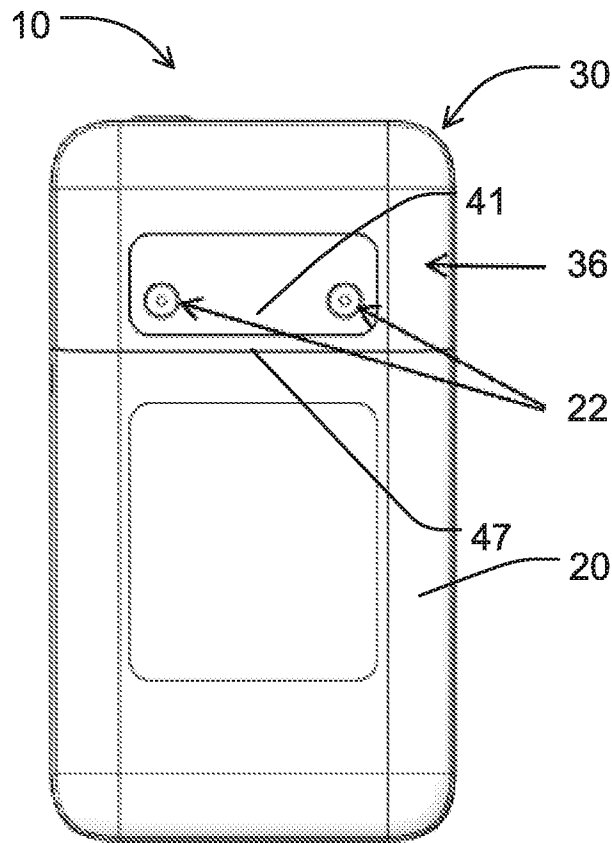


FIG. 4A

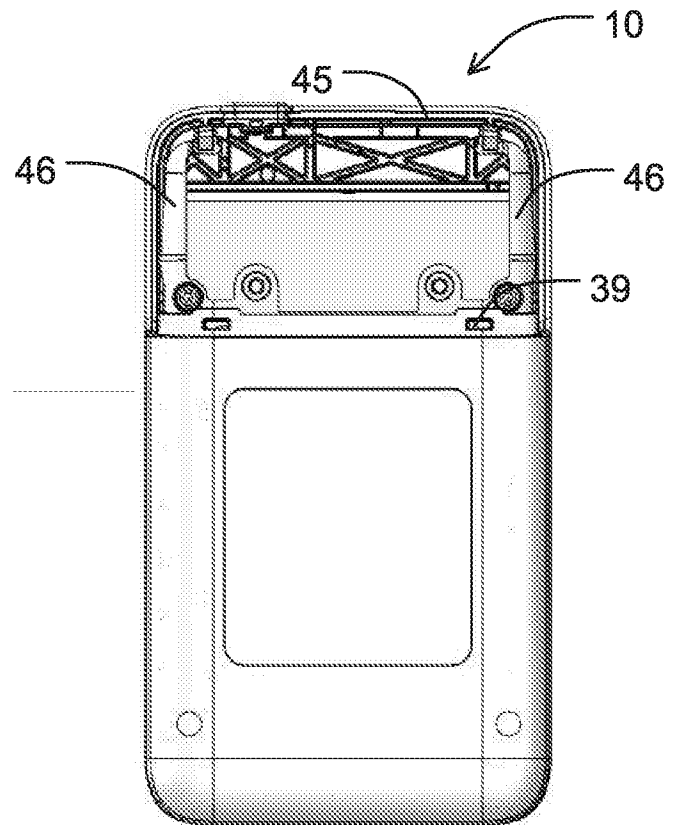


FIG. 4B

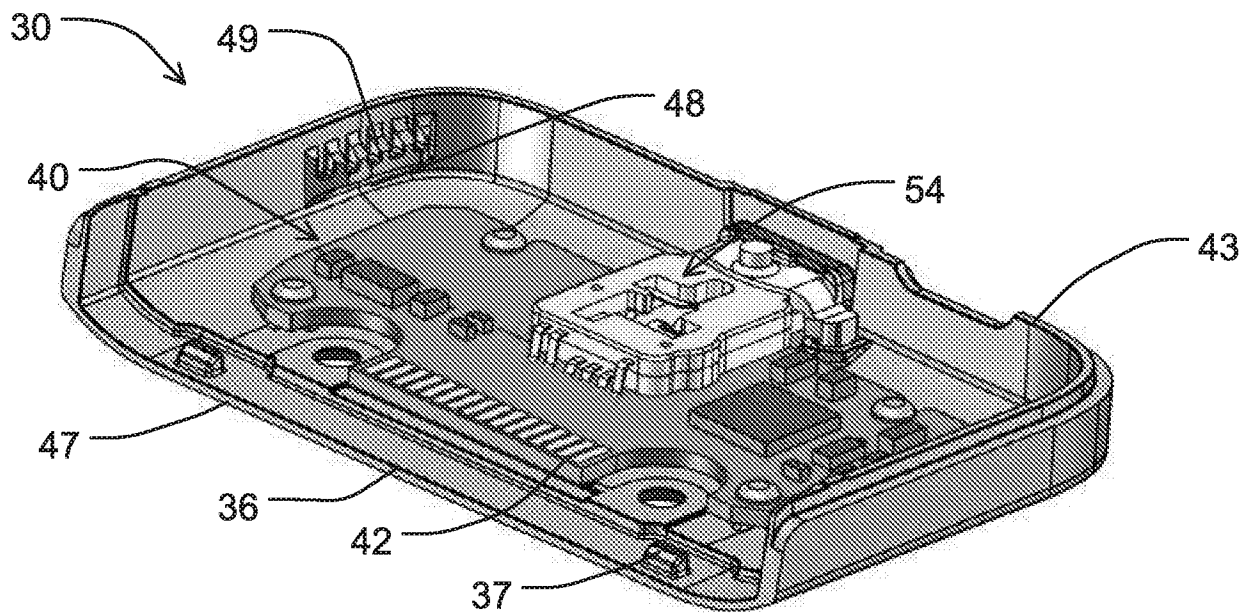


FIG. 5

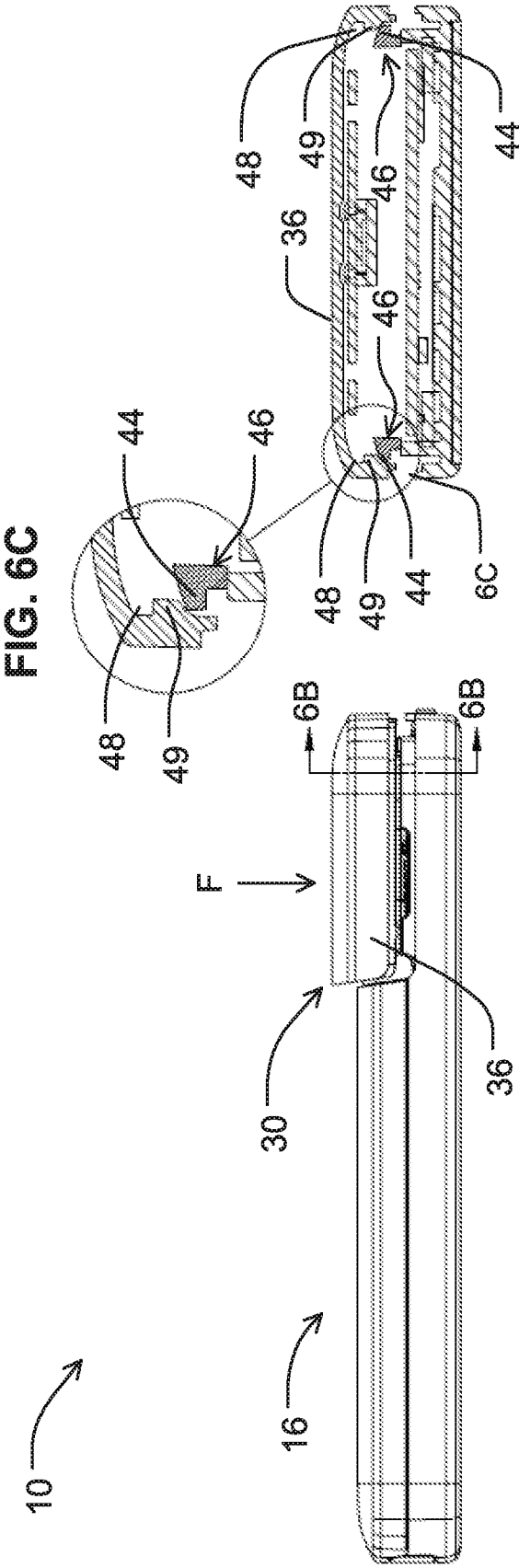


FIG. 6B

FIG. 6A

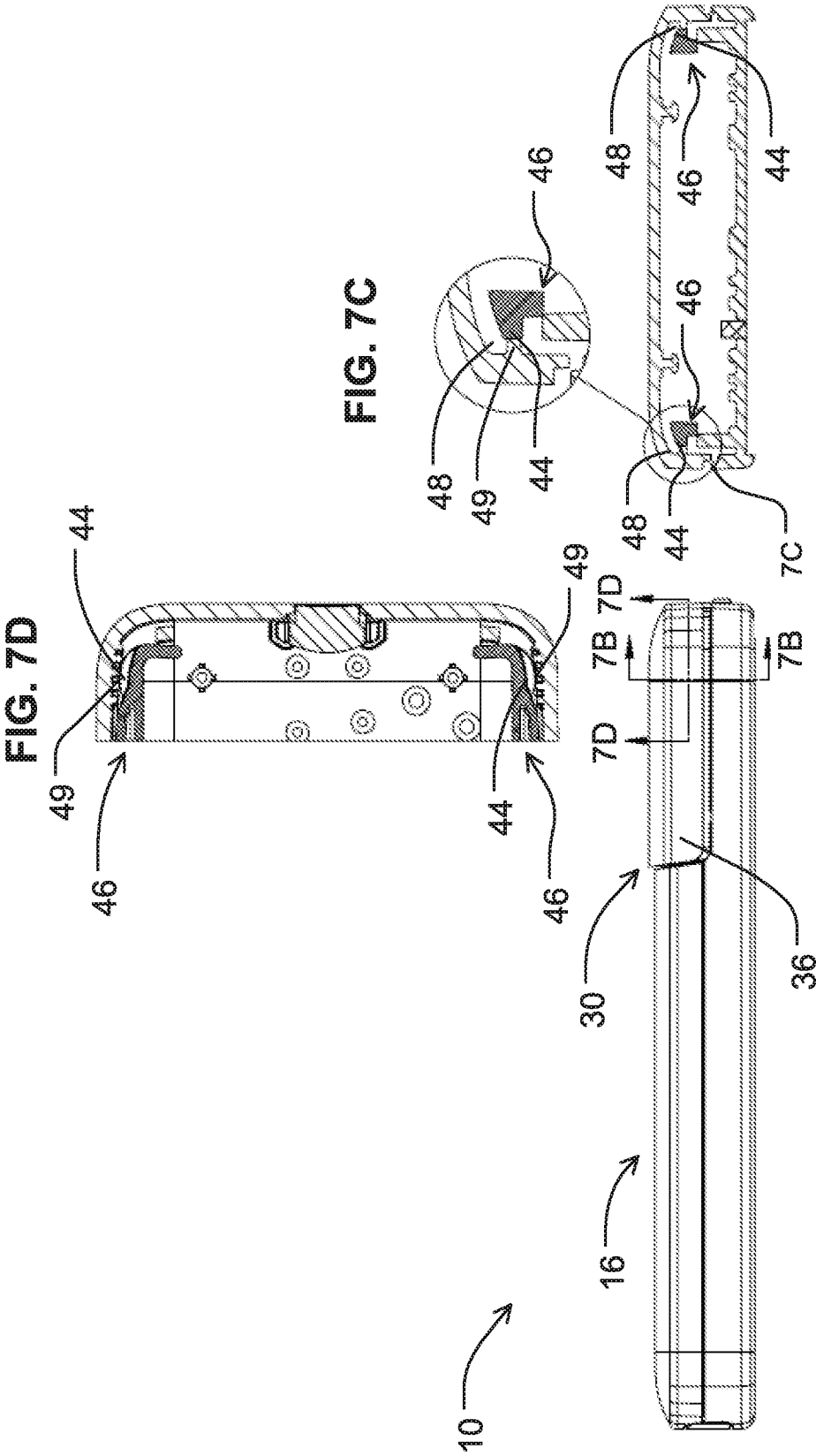


FIG. 7B

FIG. 7A

FIG. 8A

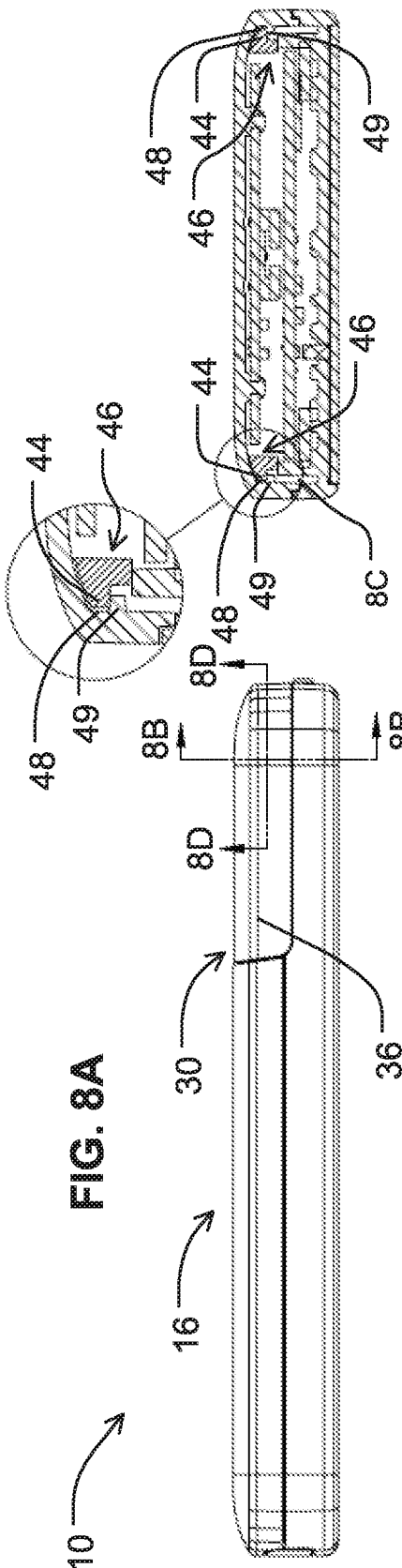


FIG. 8B

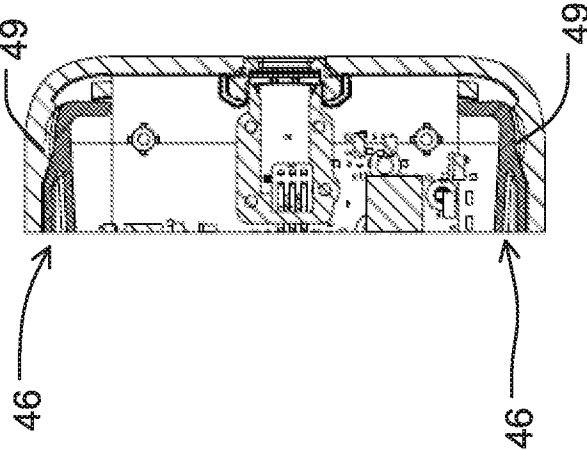


FIG. 8D

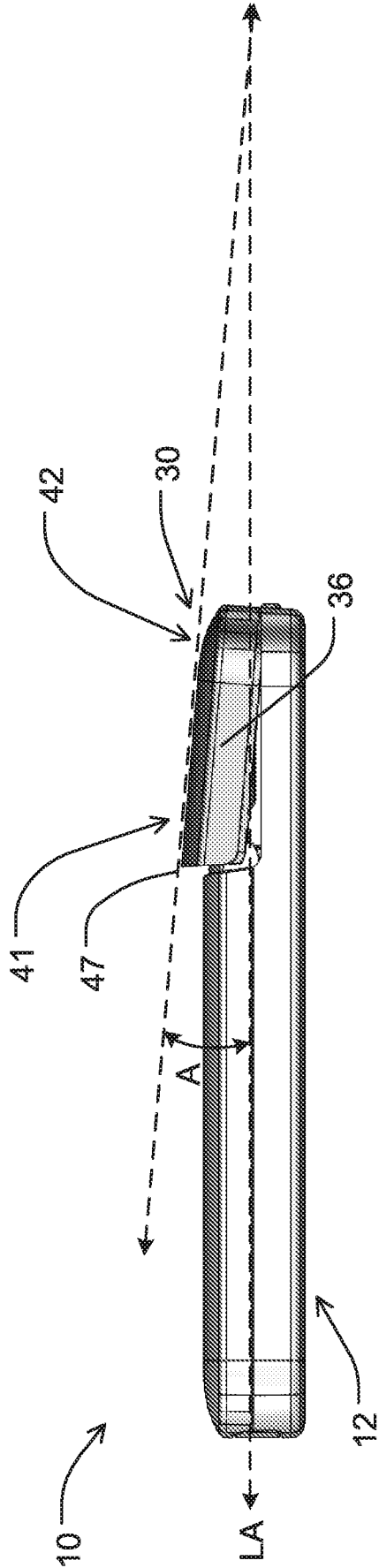


FIG. 9A

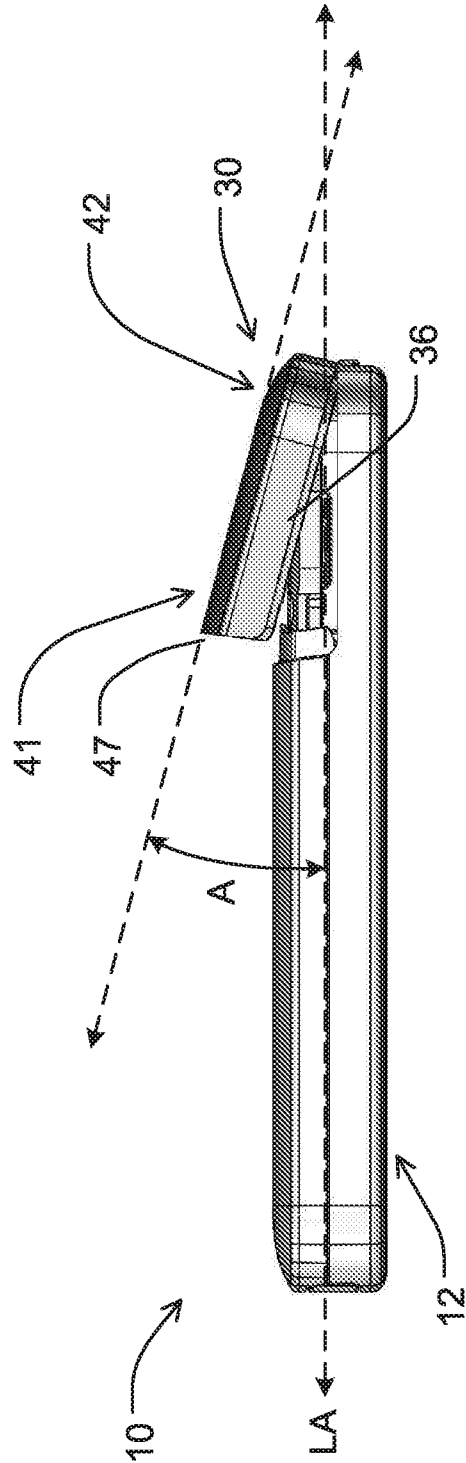


FIG. 9B

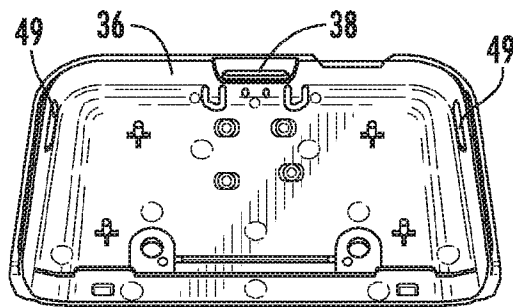


FIG. 10

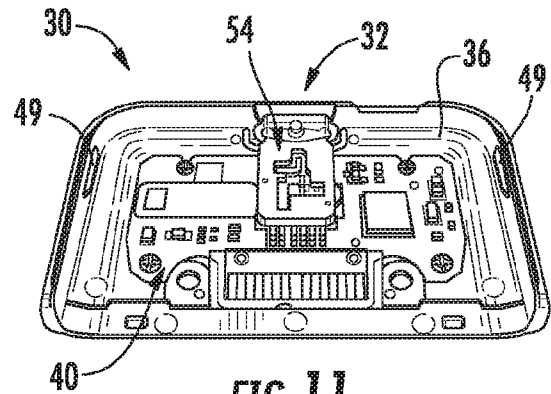


FIG. 11

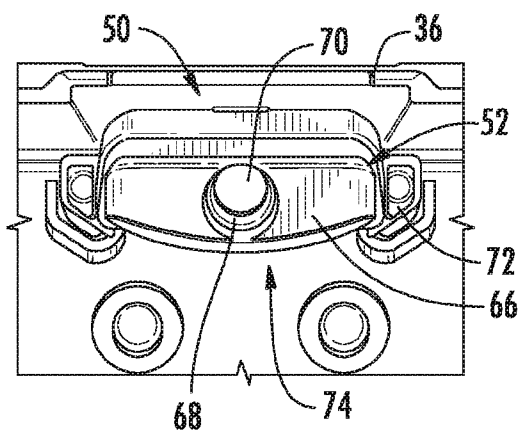


FIG. 12

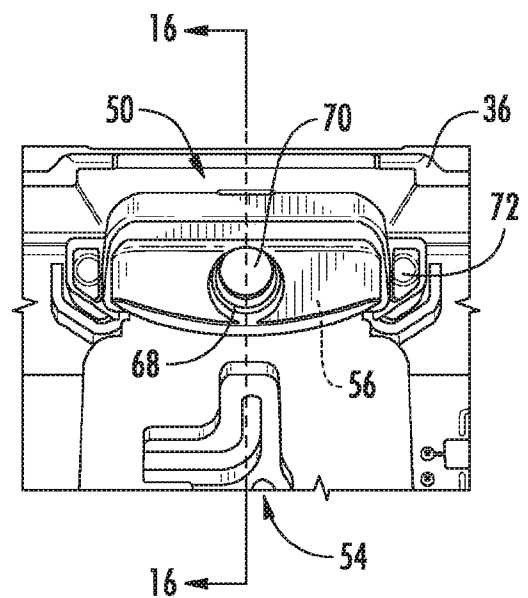


FIG. 13

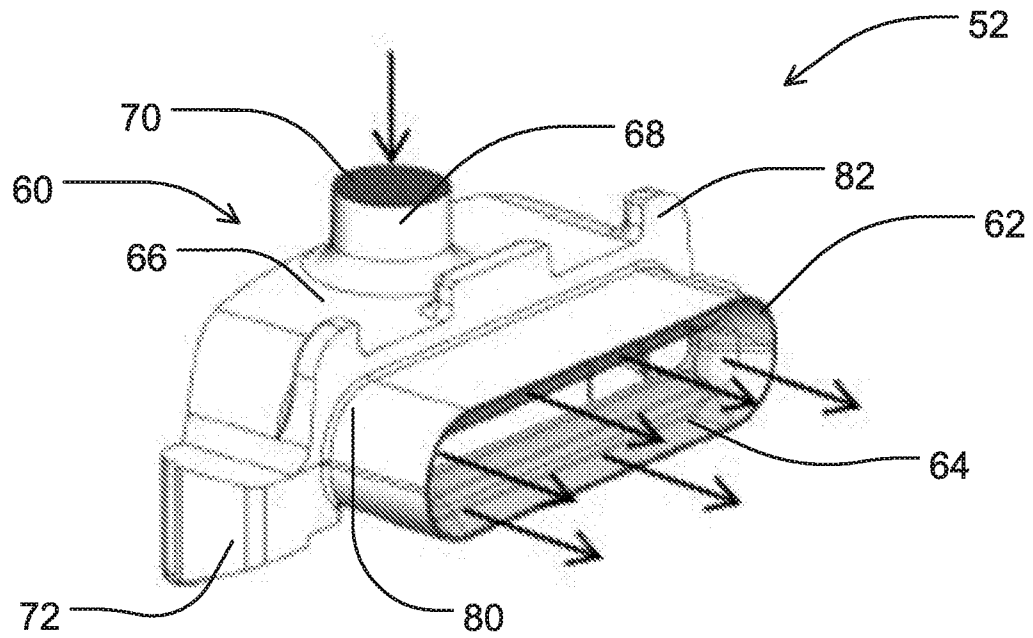


FIG. 14

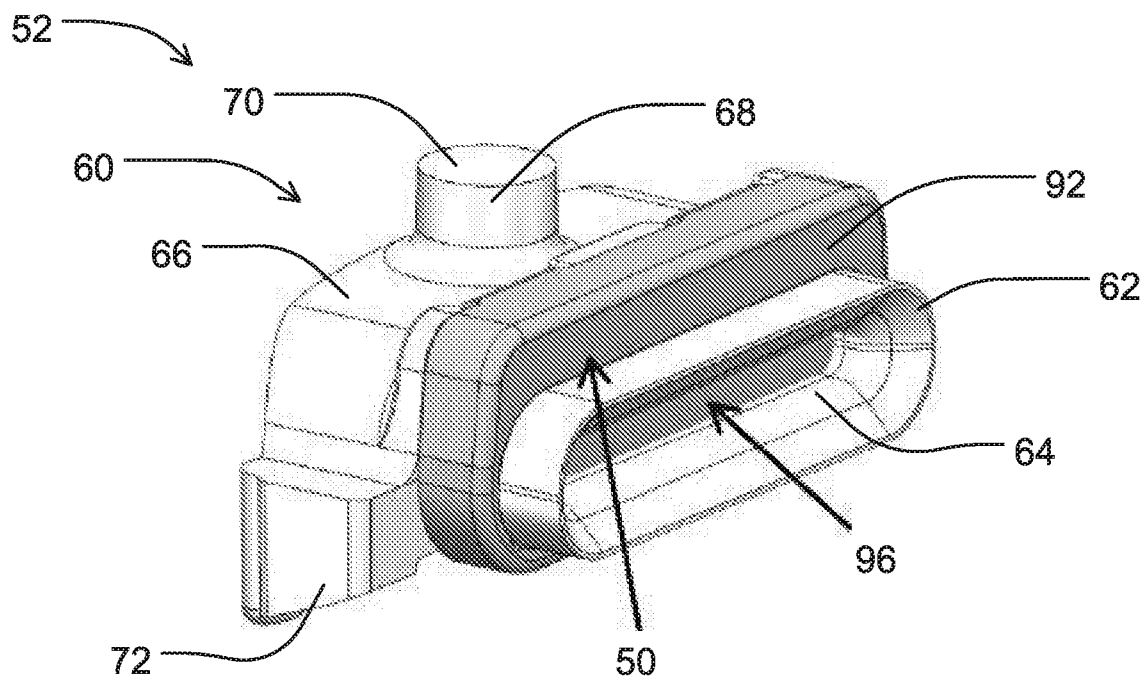


FIG. 15

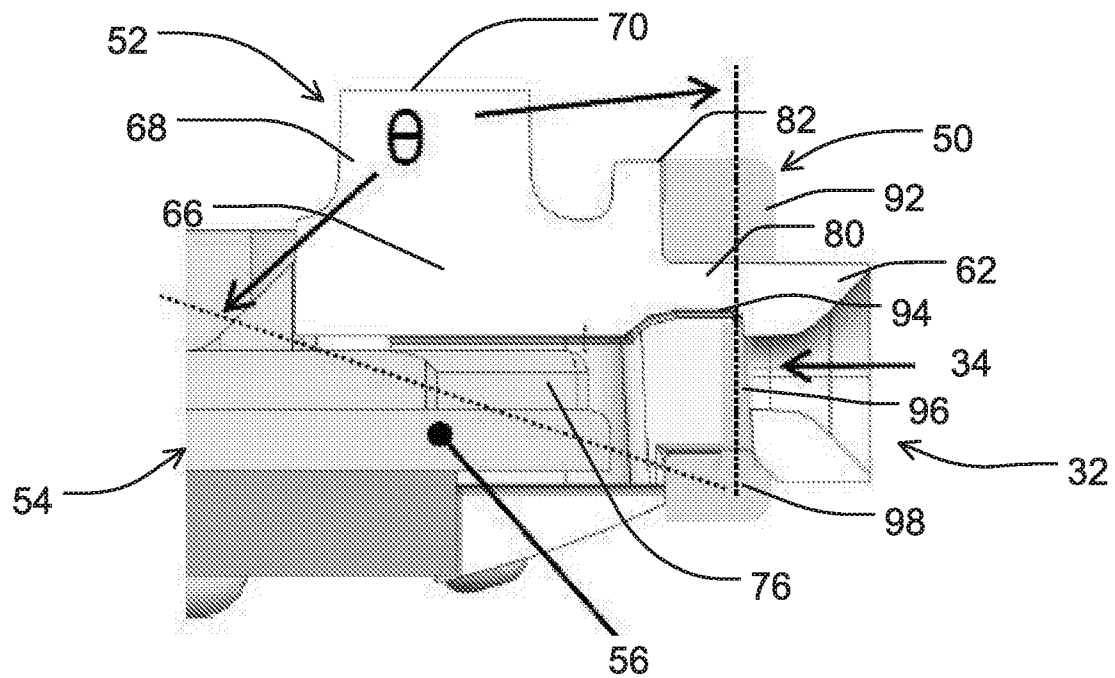


FIG. 16

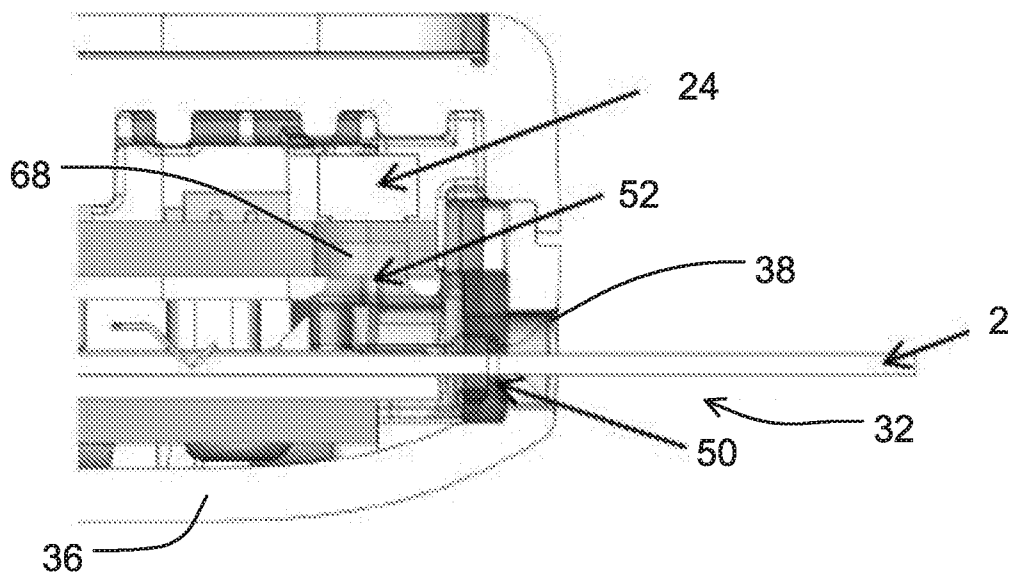


FIG. 17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/015317

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - G01N 21/77; A61B 5/15; A61B 5/155; G01N 21/15 (2017.01)

CPC - G01N 21/77; A61B 5/150358; G01N 21/15; G01N 2021/0106 (2017.02)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

USPC - 204/403.02; 204/403.01; 600/310; 600/345 (keyword delimited)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US 2010/50338349 A1 (ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS OPERATIONS INC.) 26 November 2015 (26.11.2015) entire document	1, 5-7, 9 --- 2-4, 8, 10-16
Y	US 2010/0130838 A1 (KERMANI et al) 27 May 2010 (27.05.2010) entire document	2-4, 10, 13
Y	US 2004/0152209 A1 (ZIN et al) 05 August 2004 (05.08.2004) entire document	8
Y	US 2014/0131199 A1 (ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC.) 15 May 2014 (15.05.2014) entire document	11-16
A	US 2006/0222567 A1 (KLOEPFER et al) 05 October 2006 (05.10.2006) entire document	1-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 May 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

31 MAY 2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

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Blaine R. Copenheaver

PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/015317

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See Extra Sheet(s)

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-16

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/015317

Continued from Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-16, drawn to a medical device to test bodily fluid.

Group II, claims 17-18, drawn to a medical device to test bodily fluid, the device comprising a seal.

Group III, claims 19-23, drawn to a handheld electronic device.

The inventions listed as Groups I, II and III do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the special technical feature of the Group I invention: the light emitting source and the test strip port arranged such that, when the light emitting source emits light, at least a portion of the light emitted from the light emitting source is redirected inside the medical device to provide redirected light inside the medical device, and at least a portion of the redirected light lights the test strip port from inside the medical device in a manner than the redirected light is visible outside the test strip port as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups II and III. The special technical feature of the Group II invention: a seal which inhibits ingress of at least one of solid particulate and water into the test strip port receptacle as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups I or III. The special technical feature of the Group III invention: a cover engageable to the main body by engagement of a snap-fit connection and disengageable from the main body by disengagement of the snap-fit connection; the snap-fit connection engageable by translational motion of the cover relative to the main body; and the snap-fit connection disengageable by rotational motion of the cover relative to the main body as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups I or II.

Groups I, II and III lack unity of invention because even though the inventions of these groups require the technical feature of a medical device to test bodily fluid, the device comprising: a test strip port, the test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive a test strip, this technical feature is not a special technical feature as it does not make a contribution over the prior art.

Specifically, US 2006/0222567 A1 (KLOEPFER et al) 05 October 2006 (05.10.2006) teaches a medical device to test bodily fluid, the device comprising: a test strip port, the test strip port having a test strip port receptacle to receive a test strip (Paras. 71 and 80-82 and Fig. 4).

Since none of the special technical features of the Group I, II or III inventions are found in more than one of the inventions, unity of invention is lacking.