

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accelerometer A device that measures changes in gravitational acceleration in a device it may be installed in. Accelerometers are used to measure acceleration, tilt, and vibration in numerous devices.

Actigraphy The use of a three-axis accelerometry and algorithms to estimate activity and sleep

AHI in PSG and HSAT For apnea testing with sleep monitoring (such as lab polysomnography or PSG), Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI) is a calculation based on the total number of apneas (complete airway airflow cessation) plus hypopneas (partial airway airflow cessation) per hour of sleep time.

For apnea testing without sleep monitoring (such as home sleep apnea testing or HSAT devices), the AHI calculation is based on the total number of apneas and hypopneas per hour of recording time (instead of true sleep time).

Clinically, AHI is used to assess the degree of apnea.

Android Mobile operating system developed by Google for use with mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets, and now for televisions and cars.

API output capable Application Programming Interface, such as an app on your smartphone. APIs operate on an agreement of inputs and outputs.

App An application, typically a small, specialized program downloaded onto mobile devices

Ballistocardiography

Non-invasive method based on the measurement of whole-body movement generated by the ejection of the blood at each cardiac cycle.

(Source: Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc. 2011; 2011: 4279–4282. doi:10.1109/IEMBS.2011.6091062)

Bluetooth

A short range wireless communications technology to allow transfer of data between connected devices

Fitness tracker

A wrist-worn device that can detect some combination of walking steps, running distance, heart rate, sleep patterns and swimming laps

Gyroscope

Measures the rate of rotation in space (roll, pitch, and yaw). Microelectronic mechanical systems (MEMS) sensor gyroscope technology measures angular rates in 3 perpendicular axes

Heart rate variability

An umbrella term for many different calculations and analysis methods to measure specific changes in time between successive heartbeats, to aid in understanding autonomic nervous system activity

iOS

Mobile operating program created by Apple, Inc. for use with its mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets

Nearables

Describes the idea of smart objects – everyday items with small, wireless computing devices attached to them. Those devices can be equipped with a variety of sensors and work as transmitters to broadcast digital data, usually using Bluetooth Smart protocol. Thanks to that, those objects can provide mobile devices in range with information about their location, state, and immediate surroundings. The word ‘nearables’ is a reference to wearable technology - electronic devices worn as part of clothing or jewelry

Photodiode

A semiconductor device/one way switch that converts a light signal to an electrical signal for a specific application

Photoplethysmography (PPG):

Sensors use red and infrared light-emitting diodes (LED) to optically detect blood volume changes in the microvascular bed and determine pulse rate.

(Source: Tamura et al. Wearable photoplethysmographic sensors past and present. Open Access Electronics 2014, 3(2), 282-302)

Pitch Rotation around the side-to-side axis, e.g., the tail of the plane tips up when the nose of the plane tips down

Plethysmography The measurement of volume

Psychoacoustics The study of the perception of sound, its psychological response, and its physiologic impact

Roll Rotation around the front-to-back axis, e.g., one wing of a plane tips up while the other wing tips down

Semiconductor A material which has electrical conductivity between that of a conductor and that of an insulator; they are the foundation of modern electronics

Sleep tracker A device which typically incorporates motion sensors to track how long and how well a person sleeps

Smartphone A cellular phone combined with a handheld computer. A typical smart phone has a high-resolution touch screen display, WiFi connectivity, Web browsing capabilities, and the ability to accept sophisticated applications

Snoring A rough rattling noise made on inspiration during sleep by vibration of the soft palate and the uvula

Snoring measurement Most typically assessed with a type of acoustic microphone and analyzed via specific algorithms

**Standalone device/
non-wearable** Technology that is placed near the user without being worn on the body

Wearable Relating to or noting a computer or advanced electronic device that is incorporated into an accessory worn on the body or an item of clothing: wearable technology

Yaw Rotation around the vertical axis, e.g., the plane turns right or left.

SENSOR DEFINITION LANGUAGE

CST accelerometers

- Uses a piezoelectric sensor that produces a voltage signal in response to movement (Chen 2005)
- Now miniaturized by microelectromechanical system (MEMS) technology
- Acceleration is typically recorded in 3-axes (tri-axial) and expressed in units of g (1g = 9.8m/s²), but then further processed into activity count data. (Chen 2005)

CST photoplethysmography

- Pulse rate is determined at the dorsal aspect of the wrist through photoplethysmography (PPG).
- PPG is an optical technique that quantifies blood volume changes which has been validated to accurately measure heart rate in multiple contexts. (Castaneda 2018, Pereira 2020)
- Data from PPG measured pulse rate used as a surrogate for other values typically derived from electrocardiogram (such as heart rate variability). (Castaneda 2018, Pereira 2020)
- In some CSTs, algorithms are applied to PPG heart rate to indirectly estimate respiratory rate based on the known relationship between heart rate and respiration. (Charlton 2016)
- PPG is also a well-accepted method to measure blood oxygen saturation (on the fingertip in the clinical context) and recently, this feature has been activated in certain wrist-worn CSTs such that blood oxygen saturations can be extracted from the PPG sensor at the dorsum of the wrist.

REFERENCES

Castaneda D, Esparza A, Ghamari M, Soltanpur C, Nazeran H. A review on wearable photoplethysmography sensors and their potential future applications in health care. *International journal of biosensors & bioelectronics*. 2018;4(4):195.

Charlton PH, Bonnici T, Tarassenko L, et al. An assessment of algorithms to estimate respiratory rate from the electrocardiogram and photoplethysmogram. *Physiol Meas* 2016;37(4): 610–26.

Chen KY, David R Bassett JR. The technology of accelerometry-based activity monitors: current and future. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*. 2005 Nov 1;37(11):S490-500.

Pereira T, Tran N, Gadhoumi K, Pelter MM, Do DH, Lee RJ, Colorado R, Meisel K, Hu X. Photoplethysmography based atrial fibrillation detection: a review. *npj Digital Medicine*. 2020 Jan 10;3(1):1-2.