

MEDICAL DEVICE WIRELESS NETWORK ARCHITECTURES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[001] The present application is directed to network architectures for providing networked communications between a series of medical devices and remote monitoring devices, and more particularly, to network architectures for providing networked communications between a series of medical devices and remote monitoring devices via wireless relay networks and internet-accessible wireless communications networks.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[002] In critical care and home care health service centers including hospitals, clinics, assisted living centers and the like, care giver-patient interaction time is at a premium. Moreover, response times by care givers to significant health conditions and events can be critical. Systems of centralized monitoring have been developed to better manage care giver time and patient interaction. In such systems, physiological data from each patient is transmitted to a centralized location. At this centralized location, a single or small number of technicians monitor all of this patient information to determine patient status. Information indicating a patient alarm condition will cause the technicians and/or system to communicate with local care givers to provide immediate patient attention, for example via wireless pagers and/or cell phones, and/or by making a facility-wide audio page.

[003] Implementing such centralized monitoring systems using wireless networks may present a number of difficulties. In order to effectively monitor patient status using information provided by a variety of medical devices that may dynamically assigned to patients in a variety of rooms and on a variety of floors in a facility, it would be desirable to establish communications between the medical devices and the centralized location by means of a local area network such as, for example, a “WiFi” network based on IEEE 802.11 standards. However, as such networks are typically already in place in facilities to support a variety of other functions (for example, physician access to electronic medical records (EMRs), facility administrative systems and other functions), it is often undesirable to secure sufficient local area

network access for the purpose of providing centralized monitoring. Moreover, when a patient is located remotely from a critical care health service center (for example, at home), access to traditional local area network facilities such as a WiFi network may be unavailable or not sufficiently reliable to support critical care monitoring applications.

[004] Clearly, for improved efficiencies in centralized monitoring of critical care and home care health service centers, it may be desirable to provide a single “off-site” centralized monitoring location for monitoring several geographically-dispersed critical care health service centers.

[005] One alternative to conventional WiFi or IEEE 802.11-based local area networks, are ZIGBEE networks based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard for wireless personal area networks have been used for collecting information from a variety of medical devices in accordance with IEEE 11073 Device Specializations for point-of-care medical device communication, including for example pulse oximeters, blood pressure monitors, pulse monitors, weight scales and glucose meters. See, e.g., *ZIGBEE Wireless Sensor Applications for Health, Wellness and Fitness*, the ZIGBEE Alliance, March 2009, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. ZIGBEE networks provide the advantage of being dynamically configurable, for example, in “self-healing” mesh configurations, and operating with low power requirements (enabling, for example, ZIGBEE transceivers to be integrally coupled to the medical devices under battery power). However, transmission ranges between individual ZIGBEE transceivers are generally limited to no more than several hundred feet. As a consequence, such networks are generally unusable for centralized monitoring locations located off-site. Also, in accordance with applicable patient data privacy provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), it would be desirable to provide a network architecture that addresses secure transmission of information between the monitored medical devices and the central monitoring location.

[006] Thus, it would be desirable to provide a network architecture for centralized monitoring of medical devices that couples wireless personal area networks in communication with remote monitored medical devices that overcome the disadvantages of the previously described prior art network architectures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[007] The present invention is directed to network architectures for providing networked communications between a series of medical devices and remote monitoring devices. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, one or more medical devices including, for example, enteral feeding, thermometers, pulse oximeters, respirators, blood pressure monitors, pulse monitors, weight scales and glucose meters) are provided at a patient facility. An interface circuit is coupled to each medical device, and is configured for communicating with one of a plurality of wireless relay modules via a wireless relay network. The wireless relay modules are further configured to communicate with a remote monitoring device over an internet-accessible wireless communication network, and preferably, a wireless wide-area network (WWAN) such as a mobile telephone data network, e.g. 3G or 4G network. Also, for compliance for example with HIPAA regulations, communications over each of the wireless networks are preferably conducted securely.

[008] Each of the plurality of wireless relay modules includes a receiver capable of wirelessly receiving medical device data from respective interface circuits via the wireless relay network, a first transmitter capable of wirelessly transmitting medical device data to another one of the wireless relay modules over the wireless relay network, a second transmitter capable of wirelessly transmitting data over an internet-accessible wireless communications network; and a controller coupled to the first and second transmitters. The controller is configured to determine access status of the internet-accessible wireless communications network, and to select one of the first or second transmitters based on that status. For example, when the status indicates that the internet-accessible wireless communications network is accessible to the wireless relay module, the controller selects the second transmitter for transmitting medical device data transmitted by the interface circuit to the internet-accessible wireless communications network. When the status indicates that the internet-accessible wireless communications network not accessible, the controller selects the first transmitter for transmitting the medical device data to another one of the wireless relay modules. In this manner, additional attempts to transmit the medical device data over the internet-accessible wireless communication network can be attempted by this other wireless relay module (and potentially additional ones of the wireless relay modules) until a successful transmission is achieved.

[0009] The wireless relay module may also advantageously communicate its status and the status of other wireless relay modules via the wireless relay network and over the internet-accessible wireless communications network. In addition, the wireless relay module may further include a second receiver for receiving data and commands from the internet-accessible wireless communications network for communicating to specific interface circuits and corresponding medical devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The invention will become more readily apparent from the Detailed Description of the Invention, which proceeds with reference to the drawings, in which:

[0011] FIG. 1 present a schematic diagram of an exemplary architecture for a system for monitoring medical devices according to the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 2 presents a schematic diagram further illustrating exemplary wireless network components of the architecture according to FIG. 1;

[0013] FIG. 3 presents a schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary wireless relay module associated with the architecture according to FIG. 1;

[0014] FIG. 4 presents a flow diagram illustrating a first exemplary method of operation for the architecture according to FIG. 1; and

[0015] FIG. 5 presents a flow diagram illustrating a second exemplary method of operation for the architecture according to FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the invention, including the best modes contemplated by the inventors for carrying out the invention. Examples of these exemplary embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention is described in conjunction with these embodiments, it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the invention to the described embodiments. Rather, the invention is also intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

[0017] In the following description, specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. The present invention may be practiced without some or all of these specific details. In other instances, well-known aspects have not been described in detail in order not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

[0018] For the purpose of illustrating the present invention, exemplary embodiments are described with reference to FIGs. 1-5.

[0019] In this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

[0020] A schematic diagram of an exemplary architecture 100 for a system for monitoring medical devices in accordance with the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 1. One or more medical devices 10 are provided at a patient facility 20 for monitoring the medical condition and/or administering medical treatment to one or more patients. Patient facility 20 may comprise a critical care health service center (for example, including hospitals, clinics, assisted living centers and the like) servicing a number of patients, a home facility for servicing one or more patients, or a personal enclosure (for example, a backpack) that may attached to or worn by an ambulatory patient. Associated with each medical device 10 is an interface circuit 15 that includes a transceiver for transmitting and receiving signals in a facility-oriented wireless network such as, for example, a Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks or "LR-WPAN," ZIGBEE network or other low-power personal area networks such as the low power Bluetooth networks, e.g., Bluetooth 2.0, existing or presently under development or consideration. It should be understood that interface circuit 15 may be contained within or disposed external to medical device 10 in accordance with the present invention. Also provided within the patient facility 20 are one or more relay modules 30

[0021] As described in greater detail with regard to FIG. 3, each module 30 includes a first transceiver for receiving signals from and transmitting signals to the interface circuits 15 in the facility-oriented wireless network. Relay modules 30a as depicted in FIG. 3 correspond to relay modules 30, and further include a second transceiver for wirelessly transmitting signals to and receiving signals from an access point 40 as shown in FIG. 2 via a wireless wide-area network or "WWAN". Suitable WWANs for use with the present invention include, for

example, networks based on a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) or Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) cellular network or associated with the 2G, 3G, 3G Long Term Evolution, 4G, WiMAX cellular wireless standards of the International Telecommunication Union -Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R). For compliance with HIPAA regulations, communications over each of the facility-oriented wireless network and WWAN are preferably conducted securely using, for example, using a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol or a Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.

[0022] As illustrated in FIG. 1, a suitable access point 40 useable with the present invention may include an inbound web server 41 that incorporates or otherwise has access to a transceiver for communicating with the relay modules 30a over the WWAN. Medical device data received by the inbound web server 41 over the WWAN is forwarded to a secure data storage server 42, which is configured for example to log the received data in association with identification information of the associated medical devices. An outbound web server 43 is configured, for example, to receive and qualify data retrieval requests submitted by one or more of remote monitoring devices 61, 62 and 63 over a broad-band network 50 (for example, over the Internet), to request associated medical device data to be retrieved from the secure data storage server 42, and to format and transmit the retrieved data to the one or more remote monitoring devices 61, 62 and 63 for display on associated device displays. While this disclosed architecture for the access point 40 is illustrated with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, it should be understood that any architecture for the access point 40 that enables the receipt, storage and retrieval of medical device data on a device display of the one or more remote monitoring devices 61, 62 and 63 is intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 2 presents a block diagram that further illustrates exemplary components of the inventive architecture that are located within or otherwise associated with the patient facility 20 of FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, a number of interface circuits 15 and relay modules 30, 30a are arranged in a mesh network 16 within the patient facility 20. The interface circuits 15 and relay modules 30, 30a are configured to communicate with one another via associated wireless links. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention represented in FIG. 2, the network 16 is a ZIGBEE mesh network based on IEEE 802.15.4. However, the network 16 may be organized according to a variety of other wireless local area network (WLAN) or WPAN formats

including, for example, WiFi WLANs based on IEEE 802.11 and BLUETOOTH WPANs based on IEEE 802.15.1.

[0024] In the illustrated ZIGBEE mesh network 16, each of the interface circuits 15 includes a communications interface such as, for example, a wired communications interface, to an associated medical device 10. In addition, each of the relay modules 30, 30a includes at least one transceiver configured to communicate with other relay modules 30, 30a in the ZIGBEE mesh network 16. Relay modules 30a further include at least a second transceiver for communicating over the WWAN with the access point 40.

[0025] The ZIGBEE mesh network 16 provides the advantages of being self-configurable when one or more interface circuits 15 and/or relay modules 30, 30a are added to the network, and self-healing when one or more interface circuits 15 and/or relay modules 30, 30a are removed from or otherwise disabled in the network. Sub-groupings of the interface circuits 15 and relay modules 30, 30a may be provided in a defined geographic space (for example, on an individual floor or within a region of a floor in a multi-floor home or care facility).

[0026] FIG. 3 provides a block diagram illustrating exemplary components of relay module 30a. The relay module 30a of FIG. 3 includes a first transceiver 31 for wirelessly communicating with interface circuits 15 and other relay modules 30, 30a in the WLAN or WPAN network 16 of FIG. 2 via an antenna 31a. The relay module 30a further includes a second transceiver 32 for wirelessly communicating with the access point 40 over the WWAN via an antenna 32a. Each of the transceivers 31, 32 is in communication with a data processing circuit 33, which is configured to operate under the control of a processor 34 to accept data received by the transceivers 31, 32 and store the received data in a buffer element 35. In addition, the data processing circuit 33 is further configured to retrieve data from the buffer element 35 under the direction of the processor 34 and provide the retrieved data to a selected one of the transceiver 31 or transceiver 32 for transmission. In order to make a selection, the processor 34 is configured to communicate with respective status modules 31b, 32b of the transceivers 31, 32 in order to determine a communications status of each of the transceivers 31, 32.

[0027] The processor 34 is also preferably in communication with an input/output circuit 36, which provides signals to one or more display elements (not shown) of the relay module 30a, for example, for indicating a start-up or current status of the relay module 30a, including

communication or connection status with the WLAN or WPAN network 16 and WWAN. The input/output circuit 36 may also be connected to user buttons, dials or input mechanisms and devices of module 30a. The input/output circuit 36 is further usable for providing alarm signals to indicate, for example, A/C power loss or loss of accessibility to the WWAN or wireless relay network.

[0028] Relay module 30a may preferably be provided as a small physical enclosure (not shown) with an integral power plug and power supply circuit, such that the relay module 30a may be directly plugged into and supported by a conventional wall outlet providing commercial A/C power. Relay module 30a may also preferably include a battery back-up circuit (not shown) to provide uninterrupted power in the event of A/C power outage as well as for ambulatory use of the relay module. Alternatively, relay module 30a may be provided with rechargeable and/or replaceable battery power as a primary power source for ambulatory use.

[0029] FIG. 4 presents a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary method of operation 400 for the architecture according to FIG. 1 and relay module 30, 30a components of FIGs. 2, 3, relating to the transmission of medical device data obtained from a medical device 10 to the access point 40. At step 402 of the method 400, the medical device data is received at a first one of the relay modules 30a from one of the interface circuits 15 and/or other relay modules 30, 30a over the ZIGBEE mesh network 16. At step 404, the processor 34 of the one relay module 30a determines whether the WWAN is accessible by that relay module 30a.

[0030] The determination of step 404 may be carried out in a variety of manners. For example, the processor 34 may interrogate the status module 32b of the transceiver 32 at the time of the receipt of the medical device data to determine a status of access for the transceiver 32 to the WWAN (for example, as the result of the transceiver 32 detecting an access signal of the WWAN having adequate signal strength). Alternatively, the processor 34 may interrogate the status module 32b at a different time including, for example, at system start-up and/or periodically (for example, hourly), and maintain a status indicator such as in the buffer 35 or another storage element to be retrieved at the time of receipt of the medical data. As yet another alternative, the relay module 30, 30a may be assigned a predetermined, fixed role within the network 16. For example, relay modules 30a in the network 16 may be assigned a data routing assignments by a controller or “master” relay module. By definition, the WWAN status for relay

module 30 that does not possess WWAN access capability shall have a fixed status of “WWAN inaccessible.”

[0031] If, as provided for in step 404, the status module 32b indicates that the WWAN is accessible by the transceiver 32, then the processor 34 will proceed to step 406 to instruct the data processing circuit 33 of the one relay module 30 to retrieve the medical device data from the buffer 35 (as necessary) and forward the medical device data to the transceiver 32 for transmission to the access point 40 over the WWAN.

[0032] Alternatively, in step 404, the status module 32b may indicate that the WWAN is not accessible by the transceiver 32. For example, if the one relay module 30a is located on a basement floor of the building in an area that is substantially shielded with respect to WWAN signals, the WWAN may not be accessible to the one relay module 30a. In this event, at step 408, the processor 34 determines whether a second relay module 30a is accessible via the WLAN or WPAN. Again, this determination may be made in a variety of manners including by instructing the transceiver 31 to send a handshake signal transmission directed to a second relay module 30a and to listen for a reply, or by retrieving a stored status indicator for the second relay module 30a.

[0033] If the second relay module 30a is accessible, then the processor 34 instructs the data processing circuit 33 of the one relay module 30a to retrieve the medical device data from the buffer 35 (as necessary) and forward the medical device data to the transceiver 31 for transmission to the second relay module 30a over the WLAN or WPAN at step 410. Alternatively, if the second relay module 30a is inaccessible in step 408, this portion of the process 400 may preferably be repeated to search for a further relay module 30a that is accessible. Alternatively, or in the event that no other relay module 30a is available, the processor 34 of the one relay module 30a may preferably issue an alarm notification at step 412. Such an alarm notification may, for example, include one or more of local visual and audio alarms as directed by processor 34 via the input/output circuit 36 of the one relay module 30a, alarm messages directed by the processor 34 to another accessible WPAN, WLAN or WWAN via one or more of the transceivers 31, 32, and/or alarm messages generated by the the inbound web server 41 of the access point 40 of FIG. 1 after a specified time period has been exceeded during which a handshake signal of the relay module 30a is due to be received at the inbound web server 41.

[0034] FIG. 5 presents a flow diagram illustrating another exemplary method of operation 500 for the architecture according to FIG. 1, relating to the transmission of a message from the access point 40 to be received by one of the medical devices 10. This enables the access point 40, for example, to communicate with medical devices in order to download new firmware or software, to respond to error messages initiated by the medical devices (for example, to re-set a device or remove it from service, or to run device diagnostics), and to operate the medical device (for example, to adjust a flow rate on a feeding pump).

[0035] At step 502 of the method 500, the message is received at the first one of the relay modules 30a from the access point 40 via the WWAN. At step 504, the one relay module 30 determines whether the message is intended to reach one of the interface circuits 15 and/or other relay modules 30, 30a located in the facility 20. This may be accomplished, for example, by maintaining a list of active devices 15 and modules 30, 30a in the buffer 35 or in a manner otherwise accessible to the one relay module 30a, or coding an identifier of the interface circuit 15 or module 30, 30a to include an identity of the facility 20 that is stored in the buffer 35 or is otherwise identifiable to the one relay module 30. In the alternative, the received message may include a device identifier such as a serial number or an assigned identifier. Such a received message would then be broadcasted to all or a subset of interface circuits 15 in the facility and each interface circuit 15 determines if it was the intended recipient or should otherwise act upon or ignore the message.

[0036] If the one relay module 30a determines at step 506 that the interface circuit 15 or module 30, 30a is not located in the facility, the one relay module 30 may preferably proceed to discard the message at step 508, and/or alternatively alert the access point 40 with a non-delivery message. If the interface circuit 15 is located in the facility 20, the one relay module 30 determines at step 510 whether the interface circuit 15 or relay module 30, 30a is accessible to the one relay device 30 via the WLAN or WPAN (for example, by consulting a list stored in the buffer 35 or that is otherwise accessible to the one relay module 30, or by instructing the transceiver 31 to send a handshake or test transmission directed to the interface circuit 15 and to listen for a reply).

[0037] If the one relay module 30a determines at step 512 that the device 10 or relay module 30, 30a is accessible, then at step 514, it transmits the message via network 16 to that device or relay module via the transceiver 31. If the one relay module 30a alternatively

determines at step 512 that the device or relay module is not accessible, it proceeds at step 516 to determine whether a second relay module 30, 30a is accessible via the WLAN or WPAN (for example, by instructing the transceiver 31 to send a handshake or test transmission directed to the second relay module and to listen for a reply). If the second relay module 30, 30a is available, then the one relay module 30 forwards the message to the transceiver 31 for transmission to the second relay module 30, 30a over the WLAN or WPAN. If the second relay module 30, 30a is inaccessible, then this portion of the process 500 may preferably be repeated to search for a third relay module 30, 30a that is accessible. Alternatively, or in the event that no other relay module 30, 30a is available, the one relay module 30 may preferably issue an alarm notification at step 522, preferably in one of the same manners described above in reference to the method 400 of FIG. 4.

[0038] The novel architecture disclosed herein for providing networked communications between a series of medical devices and a remote monitoring device provides a number of distinct advantages in comparison to other monitoring systems. By employing ZIGBEE networks based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard according to a preferred embodiment for wireless communications between the medical devices 10 and relay modules 30, 30a, power and size requirements can be minimized so that the interface circuits 15 can be easily and inexpensively applied to and/or integrated with the medical devices 10.

[0039] By introducing relay modules 30a that are part of the ZIGBEE networks and are directly able to access off-site monitoring devices via a WWAN, access to and reliance on existing and potentially unreliable LAN facilities at a facility can be avoided. By incorporating relay features into the relay modules 30a that relay communications from a first relay module 30a to a second relay module 30a in the event that WWAN access to the first relay module 30a has been compromised, the present invention improves reliability and enables the use of conventional, low-cost cellular transceivers in the relay modules 30a for accessing the WWAN.

[0040] By limiting the configuration of cellular transceivers to just the relay modules 30a, costs can be further reduced. In addition, providing the relay modules 30a in a compact enclosure facilitates the relay modules 30a to be easily connected to reliable commercial power sources and easily moved when needed to reconfigure the ZIGBEE networks according to facilities changes.

[0041] It should of course, be understood that while the present invention has been described with respect to disclosed embodiments, numerous variations are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined in the claims. For example, the present invention may be based on any of a number of current and future WPAN, WLAN and WWAN standards beyond those explicitly described herein. It should also be understood that it is possible to use exclusively relay modules 30 in the WLAN or WPAN network 16 of FIGs. 1 and 2, with transceivers for communicating with other relay modules as well as over the WWAN.

[0042] In addition, respective interface circuits useable with the present invention may include components of and perform the functions of the module 30 to provide greater flexibility in accordance with the present invention. Further, numerous configurations of components for relay module 30 are useable with the present invention beyond the components shown in FIG. 3. For instance, an input-output buffer may be used with respective switches under control of a processor for directing medical device data to transceivers 31, 32 as needed. Moreover, it is intended that the scope of the present invention include all other foreseeable equivalents to the elements and structures as described herein and with reference to the drawing figures. Accordingly, the invention is to be limited only by the scope of the claims and their equivalents.

We claim:

1. A wireless relay network for providing communications between a medical device and a remote device connected to the internet comprising:

at least one interface circuit coupled to a respective medical device and capable of transmitting medical device data over a wireless relay network;

at least first and second relay modules; each of said relay modules comprising:

a first receiver capable of wirelessly receiving medical device data over a wireless relay network;

a first transmitter capable of wirelessly transmitting medical device data to a second wireless relay module over the wireless relay network;

a second transmitter capable of wirelessly transmitting data over an internet-accessible wireless communications network; and

a controller coupled to the first and second transmitters.

2. The wireless relay network of claim 1, wherein said controller is capable of determining a status of said internet-accessible wireless communications network and of selecting one of said first or second transmitter for transmitting said medical device data based on said status.

3. The wireless relay network of claim 2, wherein said controller is configured to transmit said medical device data over said communications channel by said second transmitter if said status satisfies a particular criteria; and is configured to transmit said medical device data by said first transmitter in communication with said wireless relay network if said status fails to satisfy said particular criteria.

4. The wireless relay network of claim 1, further comprising a second receiver capable of receiving instructions and/or data from said internet-accessible wireless communications network, wherein said first transmitter is further capable of transmitting the instructions and/or data to said at least one medical device.

5. The wireless relay network of claim 4, wherein said at least one relay module further comprises:

a memory electrically connected to said controller, said memory capable of buffering said received instructions and/or data destined for respective ones of said medical devices, wherein said controller controls the order and/or priority for transmission of said instructions and/or data to said respective ones of said medical devices.

6. The wireless relay network of claim 4, wherein said at least one relay module further comprises:

a memory electrically connected to said controller, said memory capable of buffering said received instructions and/or data destined for respective ones of said medical devices, wherein said controller controls transmission of said instructions and/or data to all or a subset of said medical devices.

7. The wireless relay network of claim 1, wherein said wireless relay network is a ZIGBEE network.

8. The wireless relay network of claim 1, wherein said internet-accessible wireless communications network is a mobile communications network.

9. The wireless relay network of claim 8, wherein said mobile communications network is a CDMA or GSM-based network.

10. The wireless relay network of claim 1, wherein said interface device comprises:
a transmitter capable of wirelessly transmitting said medical device data over said wireless relay network.

11. The wireless relay network of claim 1, wherein said interface device further comprises:

a receiver capable of wirelessly receiving instructions over said wireless relay network for execution by said medical device.

12. A process for operating a wireless medical device relay network, comprising the steps of:

a. receiving at a first relay module via a wireless relay network medical device data transmitted by at least one interface circuit coupled to a respective medical device;

b. determining a first relay module status of access by said first relay module to an internet-accessible communications network;

c. transmitting said medical device data by said first relay module over said internet-accessible communications channel when said status satisfies a particular criteria, and

d. transmitting said medical device data by said first relay module to a second relay module over the wireless relay network when said status parameter does not satisfy said particular criteria.

13. The process of claim 12, further comprising the steps of:

e. determining a second relay module status of access by said second relay module to the internet-accessible communications network;

f. transmitting said medical device data by said second relay module over said internet-accessible communications channel when said second relay module status satisfies the particular criteria, and

g. transmitting said medical device data by said second relay module to a third relay module over the wireless relay network when said second relay module status does not satisfies said particular criteria.

14. The process of claim 12 further comprising the steps of:

receiving medical device instructions and/or data over the internet-accessible wireless communications network intended for at least one of said medical devices; and

transmitting said received instructions and/or data via at least first relay module to said intended ones of said at least one medical device.

15. The process of claim 14 further comprising the steps of:

buffering by said first relay module said received instructions and/or data destined for respective ones of said medical devices; and

controlling the order and/or priority of transmitting said instructions and/or data to said respective ones of said medical devices.

16. The process of claim 14 further comprising the step of:

transmitting said received instructions and/or data destined for respective ones of said medical devices to all or a subset of all of said medical devices.

17. The process of claim 12 further comprising the step of:

providing an indication of potential communications over said wireless communications network during a power-up sequence of said first relay module.

18. The process of claim 12 further comprising the step of:

providing an indication of potential communications over said wireless relay network during a power-up sequence of said relay module.

19. The process of claim 12, wherein said wireless relay network is a ZIGBEE network.

20. The process of claim 12, wherein said wireless relay network is a relay enabled Bluetooth network.

21. The process of claim 12, wherein said wireless communications network is a communications channel of a mobile communications network.

22. The process of claim 21, wherein said mobile communications network is a CDMA or GSM-based network.

23. The process of claim 12, wherein the determining step further comprises the steps of:
measuring a state of said wireless communications network; and
determining said status of said wireless communications network as a function of said
measured state of said wireless communications network.

24. The process of claim 12, wherein said status is determined as a function of a value
stored by a storage element of said relay module.