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#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Biosensor for biophysical measurement of cervical secretion	CO2017003215	2017-03-31	MURCIA LORA JOSE MARIA	2018-04-10	2018-04-10

The present invention belongs to the field of medical or diagnostic devices aimed at solving a common need of life, and relates specifically to a device that comprises a mechanism for measuring the biophysical properties of cervical secretion, such as stretchiness, elasticity, fluidity, and crystallisation; the device comprises a sample-receiving tank, a sample material transition zone, a central platform, two parts coupled together that determine the elasticity and fluidity of the sample in the central zone of the device, and a transverse slot in a glass receiving tank for crystallising the sample.

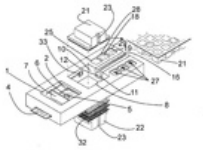


FIG. 1

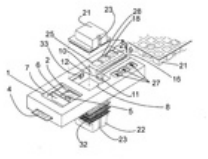


FIG. 1

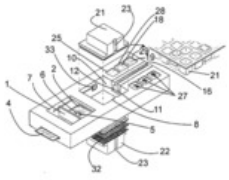


FIG 1

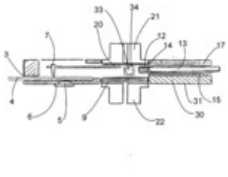


FIG 2

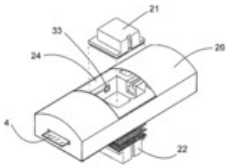


FIG 3

2.	Optical monitoring of facial characteristics during the menstrual cycle of women	WO2017215920	2017-06-01	PHILIPS*	2017-12-21	2017-12-21

In an embodiment, an apparatus (12) is presented that predicts a fertility window comprising a period of increased fecundability for a woman based on optical monitoring of facial features.

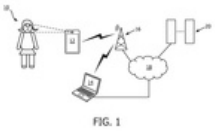


FIG. 1

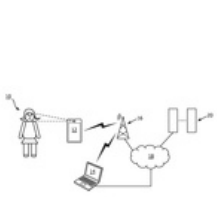


FIG. 1

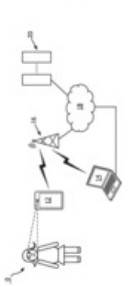


FIG. 1

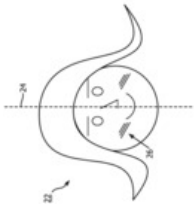


FIG. 2

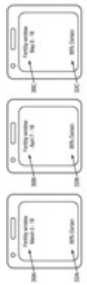


FIG. 3A FIG. 3B FIG. 3C

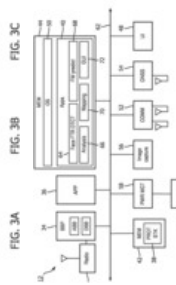


FIG. 4

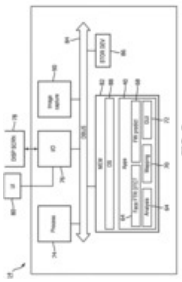


FIG. 5

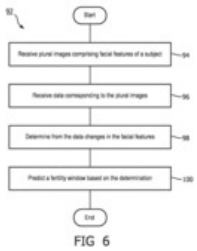
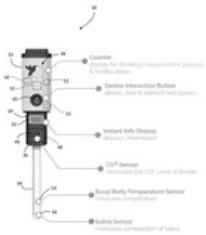
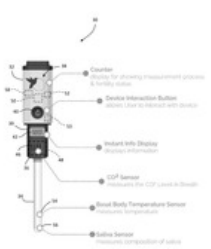


FIG 6

3.	Health state monitoring device	WO2015143259	2015-03-19	RASPBERRY RAZZBERRY* REESE BERRY	2015-09-24	2015-09-24

A system and method for determining a users physical condition such as a hormonal level are provided. The system includes a portable or wearable device that measures multiple biomarkers, such as basal body temperature, saliva salinity, saliva pH, sweat ions, skin thickness, vitamin levels, mineral levels, or breath carbon dioxide. The system determines the physical condition, such as the fertility level of the user based on comparing the measured biomarkers with data models. The determined physical condition, such as the fertility level, is communicated to allow the user to know their status.





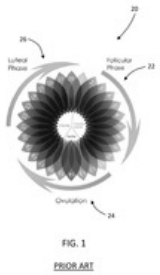


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

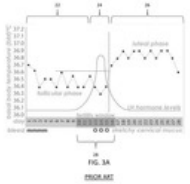


FIG. 3A
PRIOR ART

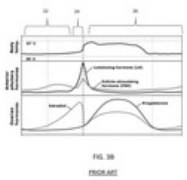


FIG. 3B
PRIOR ART

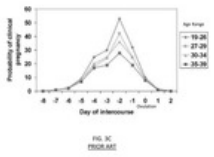


FIG. 3C
PRIOR ART

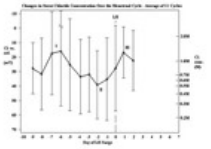


FIG. 3D
PRIOR ART

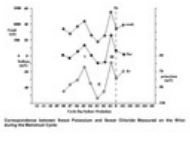


FIG. 3E
PRIOR ART

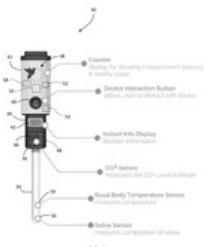


FIG. 4

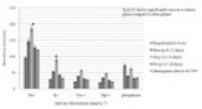
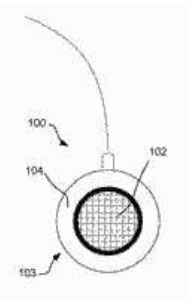
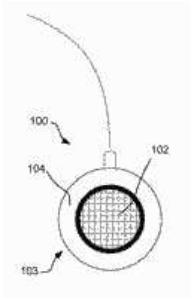


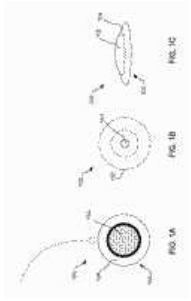
FIG. 5

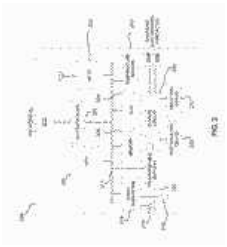
4.	System and apparatus for fertility and hormonal cycle awareness	US20180325498	2018-05-10	HUMANE*	2018-11-15	2018-11-15

A system and apparatus is disclosed for indicating a window of fertility based on the fertility awareness method (FAM).



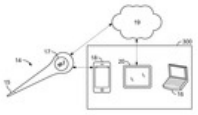


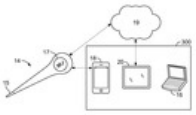


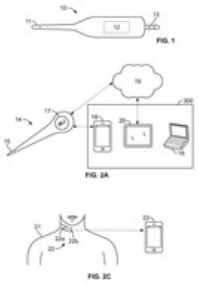


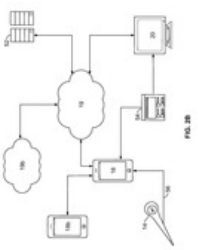
5.	Temperature based fertility monitoring system and related method	US20130137940	2012-11-21		2013-05-30	2013-05-30

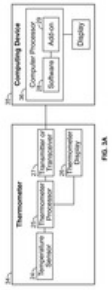
A fertility monitoring apparatus measures body temperature and saliva or cervical fluid resistivity. The clinical device includes a sensor, processor and transmitter to wirelessly deliver information to a computerized device such as a smart phone, tablet, or laptop for further analysis and display. The computerized device is programmed with software to receive, analyze, display, and/or transmit the raw or processed information. The programmed computerized device computes fertility information of the user. A central fertility platform includes a programmed computing device, and a database of fertility information from multiple users. Input from user accounts are fed into the platform and stored in the database. Exemplary inputs include the user's age, cycle length, diagnosis of fertility, reproductive health information. The platform both provides feedback to the user and learns from the data collected to improve upon or self-modify calculations using machine learning, artificial intelligence, and data mining approaches.

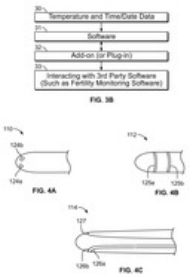


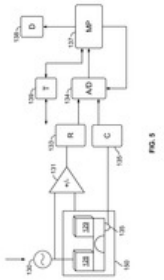


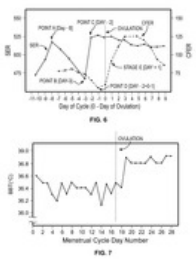


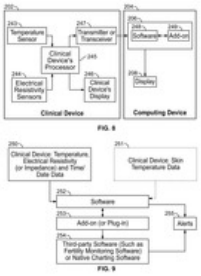


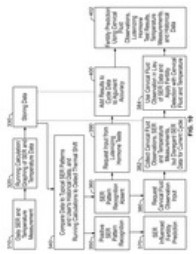












6. System, method and computer program for unobtrusively determining a fertile window | EP3363362 | 2017-02-16 | PHILIPS* | 2018-08-22 | 2018-08-22

The invention relates to a system, method and corresponding computer program for unobtrusively determining a fertile window. In particular, it relates to a wearable system such as integrated in a bra for supporting personalized prediction of the fertile window for a planned parent-hood purpose. The system (1) comprises a contact sensor unit (10) for providing a signal in contact with the woman, wherein the signal is indicative of respiration of the woman, and a processing unit (20) for processing the signal to obtain a parameter indicative of respiration, wherein the processing unit (20) is configured to determine the fertile window of the woman based on a change in the obtained parameter. The system (1) allows a reliable unobtrusive determination of a fertile window of a women.

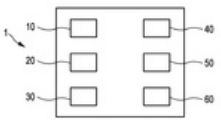


FIG. 1

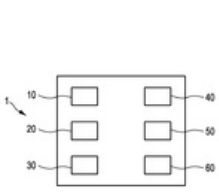


FIG. 1

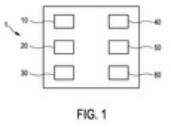


FIG. 1

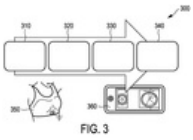


FIG. 3

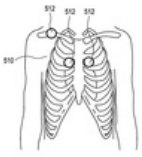


FIG. 5

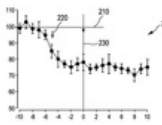


FIG. 2

FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B

FIG. 4C

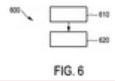
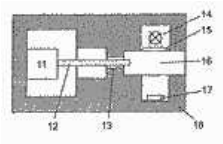
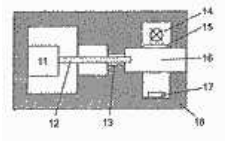


FIG. 6

7. Method for determining a patient's fertility days and device therefor | WO200074570 | 2000-05-22 | DESJACQUES EDMOND | 2000-12-14 | 2000-12-14

The invention concerns a method for determining a patient's fertility days which consists in measuring a physical or electrical characteristic of the patient's cervical glair once a day for at least some days of her menstrual cycle. Then the results obtained are digitised to be compared to pre-recorded values so as to define a fertility range of a few days during the menstrual cycle.





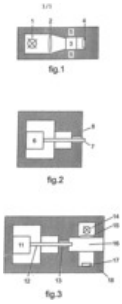
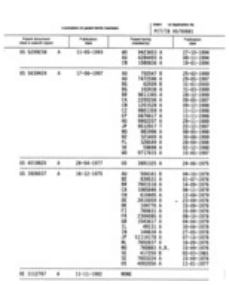
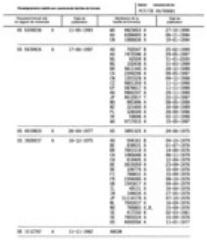


fig.1

fig.2

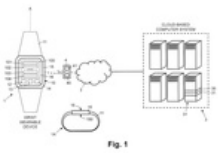
fig.3

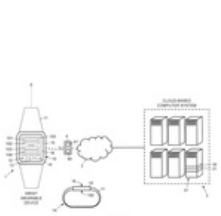


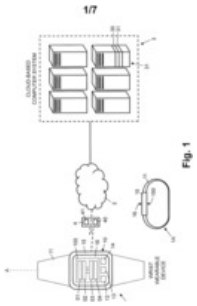


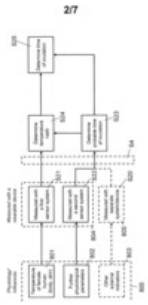
8. System and method for determining temperature nadir of a female | WO2018019431 | 2017-07-05 | AVA* | 2018-02-01 | 2018-02-01

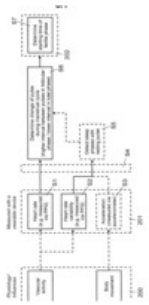
An electronic system for determining a time of the temperature nadir of a female human during the menstrual cycle comprises a wearable device (1) that includes a first sensor system (104), configured to determine a temperature of the female human, and a second sensor system (101, 102, 103), configured to determine one or more further physiological parameters of the female human. The electronic system further comprises a processor (13, 30, 40), configured to determine a detected starting point of the fertility phase of the female human, using the one or more further physiological parameters of the female human. The processor (13, 30, 40) is further configured to detect the temperature nadir as a temporary decrease in the temperature, using the detected starting point of the fertility phase of the female human. The time of the temperature nadir is used as an indicator of the time of ovulation and peak oestrogen level.

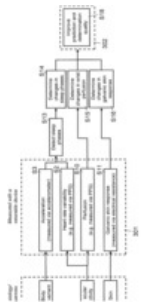


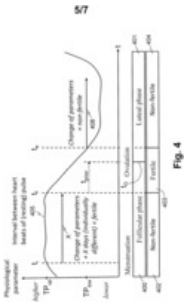


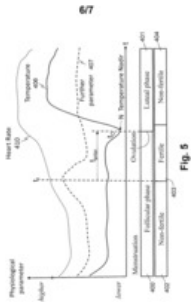


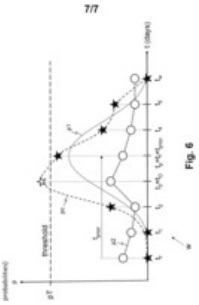












9. Device for the determination of fertility status | GB201707468 | 2017-05-10 | METISON* | 2017-06-21 | 2017-06-21

There is disclosed a process and device for indicating a fertility status of a woman comprising: an external conductivity measuring device configured to record a series of conductivity values of isolated vulva mucus samples; a processing unit configured to determine an average value from the series of conductivity values, calculate a threshold value using an algorithm, compare subsequently recorded conductivity values thereto and initiate a signal when any of the subsequently recorded conductivity values exceeds the threshold value; and an indicator configured to receive the signal from the processing unit and communicate a fertility status.

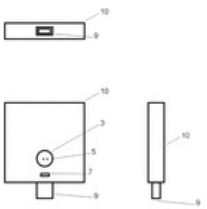


Figure 1A

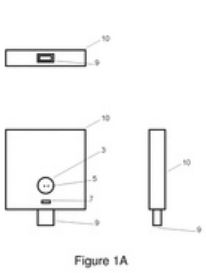


Figure 1A

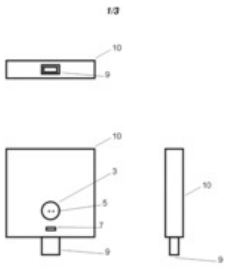


Figure 1A

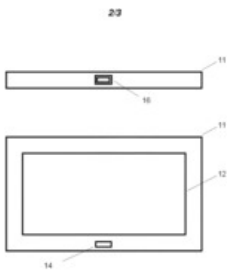


Figure 1B

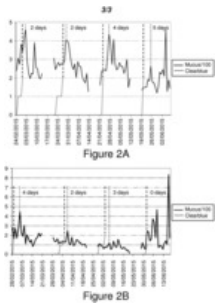
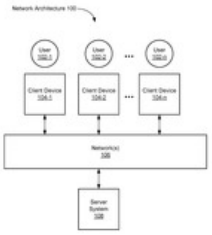


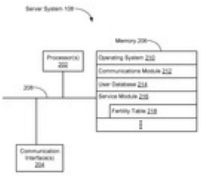
Figure 2A

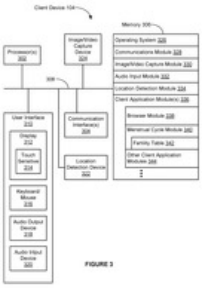
Figure 2B

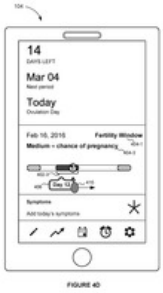
10.	Methods and systems for fertility estimation	US20170258455	2016-03-10	ABISHKKING*	2017-09-14	2017-09-14

A user-defined range of dates is displayed within a first region, and an interactive cursor is displayed at a first location within the first region, the first location corresponding to a first date within the range of dates. Based at least in part on the first date, a first estimated fertility is determined and displayed in a second region of the display area. A user input is detected at a second location distinct from the first location, the user input corresponding to a user selection of a second date in the range of dates distinct from the first date. In response, the interactive cursor is dynamically moved from the first location to the second location. Based at least in part on the second date, a second estimated fertility is determined, and the first estimated fertility in the second region is replaced with the second estimated fertility.









11.	Monitoring method	GB9217864	1992-08-21	ALERE* UNILEVER* UNIPATH WAMPOLE LABORATORIES* YUNIPASU	1992-10-07	1992-10-07

A method of monitoring the status of a current ovulation cycle of an individual human female subject, involving testing of the body fluid concentration of an analyte of significance in relation to the status of the ovulation cycle, such as urinary E3G, during at least part of the pre-ovulation phase of the current ovulation cycle of the individual subject, and identification from the results of such testing an analyte concentration change indicative of imminent ovulation, relative to an analyte concentration reference value that has been adapted to the individual human subject on the basis of analyte concentration test data obtained from the individual human subject during one or more previous ovulation cycles. Preferably testing for said analyte concentration during the current ovulation cycle is commenced a plurality of days (preferably at least 5) following the onset of menses but at least 2 numerical days in advance of the earliest numerical day on which actual ovulation has occurred in one or more previous ovulation cycles in the same individual subject.