SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1828:2003

01-oktober-2003

Zdravstvena informatika – Kategorijske strukture za klasifikacijske in kodirne sisteme kirurških postopkov

Health informatics - Categorial structure for classifications and coding systems of surgical procedures

Medizinische Informatik - Struktur zur Klassifikation und Kodierung chirurgischer Prozeduren

Informatique de santé - Structure catégorielle pour les classifications et systemes de codage des interventions chirurgicales

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1828:2002

ICS:

35.040	Nabori znakov in kodiranje informacij	Character sets and information coding
35.240.80	Uporabniške rešitve IT v zdravstveni tehniki	IT applications in health care technology

SIST EN 1828:2003   **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English version

Health informatics - Categorial structure for classifications and coding systems of surgical procedures

Informatique de santé - Structure catégorielle pour les classifications et systèmes de codage des interventions chirurgicales

Medizinische Informatik - Kategoriale Struktur für Klassifikationen und Kodierungssyteme für chirurgische Prozeduren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 April 2002.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN 1828:2002 (E)

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Foreword

This document (EN 1828:2002) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 251, "Health informatics", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2002.

This document supersedes ENV 1828:1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

The definition of a surgical procedure is considered to be an impossible task for there are neither specific criteria to intentionally define it nor specific criteria to define the limit between what is a surgical procedure and what is not such a procedure.

In this standard, classifications and coding systems of surgical are defined in the following way:

A classification or a coding system that defines itself as a classification or a coding system of surgical procedures and considers that it deals with surgical procedures. It is the responsibility of such a classification or coding system to define its own content and therefore what is being considered as a surgical procedure.

The main reason prompting the preparation of such a European Standard is that surgical procedures are coded for a wide range of purposes. For example, being incorporated as an integral part of a computerised healthcare record, for use in discharge summary information, for clinical research, per review, quality assurance, reimbursement, workload assessment, resource management, utilisation comparisons, public health management and epidemiological surveys. Unlike diagnoses for which the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is an accepted international de facto standard, there are at least as many coding systems for surgical procedures as countries in Europe and, very often, several such coding systems for different purposes or for different surgical disciplines in each country. This hampers the exchange of meaningful health information and can increase the workload of health professionals who may have to code each procedure more than once and of national or specialised coding centres, which develop and update so many coding systems.

ENV 1828 started by identifying the concepts underlying existing procedure classifications within and outside Europe and also the natural language used in surgical reports. It defined the conceptual structure that contains the definition of a set of concepts and the internal relations that combine them into a concept system. It was widely tested in national and European projects, as well as outside Europe in Australia and Canada.

The present European Standard is an extension of the pre-standard to the minimal computer based concept system for surgical procedures. This should allow the user of a computerised health record to express himself in his usual professional and national language but generate as outputs standard coding systems compliant with the categorial structure. Several of the definitions of basic terms from the ISO/TC 37 work has been updated to the most recent version of ISO 1087-1:2000.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of a categorial structure and the combinatorial rules required for compliance, in order to support the exchange of meaningful surgical procedure information between different national classifications or coding systems of surgical procedures using different national languages within Europe.

This standard is applicable to:

— organisations involved with the development or maintenance of classifications and coding systems for medical procedures namely for multipurpose coding systems on a national or international level

— organisations developing and maintaining software tools allowing natural clinical language expressions analysis, generation and mapping to the main existing classifications of surgical procedures.

The standard has been developed for use as an integrated part of computer-based applications and for the electronic healthcare record. It would be of limited value for manual use. The standard itself is not suitable for or intended for use by, the individual clinician or hospital administrator. It is not the purpose of this standard to standardise the end user classification or to conflict with the concept systems embedded in national practice and languages.

This standard is applicable to surgical procedures in all surgical disciplines.

2 Terms and definitions iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.
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2.1
associative relation
pragmatic relation
pragmatic relation between two **concepts** (2.7) having a non-hierarchical thematic connection by virtue of experience

NOTE   An associative relation exists between the **concepts** (2.7) 'education' and 'teaching', 'baking and 'oven' [ISO 1087-1]

2.2
categorial structure
reduced system of concepts to describe the organisation of the semantic categories in a particular system of concepts for development, maintenance and application of terminological systems

NOTE   Adapted from ENV 12264

2.3
characteristic
abstraction of a property of an **object** (2.17) or a set of **objects**

NOTE   Characteristics are used for describing **concepts** (2.7)
[ISO 1087-1]

2.4
classification
terminological concept system connected by generic relations

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2.5
combinatorial rule
rule which governs the construction of a terminological phrase

2.6
comprehensive concept
concept (2.7) in a **partitive relation** (2.13) viewed as the whole [ISO 1087-1]

2.7
concept
unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of **characteristics** (2.3)

NOTE   Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background often leading to different categorizations.
[ISO 1087-1]

2.8
concept category
set of thematically related concepts

2.9
concept system
system of concepts
set of **concepts** (2.7) structured according to the relations among them [ISO 1087-1]

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2.10
delimiting characteristic
essential characteristic (2.12) used for distinguishing a **concept** (2.7) from related **concepts** (2.7)

NOTE   The delimiting characteristic <u>support for the back</u> may be used for distinguishing the **concepts** (2.7) 'stool' and 'chair'
[ISO 1087-1]

2.11
designation
designator
representation of a **concept** (2.7) by a sign which denotes it

NOTE   In terminology work three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and terms.

2.12
essential characteristic
characteristic (2.3) which is indispensable to understanding a **concept** (2.7) [ISO 1087-1]

2.13
generic concept
concept (2.7) in a **generic relation** (2.14) having the narrower **intension** (2.15) [ISO 1087-1]

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2.14
generic relation
relation between two **concepts** (2.7) where the **intension** (2.15) of one of the **concepts** (2.7) includes that of the other **concept** (2.7) and at least one additional **delimiting characteristic** (2.10)

 NOTE   A generic relation exists between the **concepts** (2.7) 'word' and 'pronoun', 'vehicle' and 'car', 'person' and 'child'. [ISO 1087-1]

2.15
intension
set of **characteristics** (2.3) which makes up the **concept** (2.7) [ISO 1087-1]

2.16
modifier
term which refers to characteristics that can be added to a super-ordinate concept to form a subordinate concept in a generic relation

EXAMPLE "right" in "right side".

2.17
object
anything perceivable or conceivable

NOTE   Objects can be material (e.g. an engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project plan) or imagined (e.g. a unicorn). [ISO 1087-1]

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2.18
partitive concept
concept (2.7) in a **partitive relation** (2.19) viewed as one of the parts making up the whole [ISO 1087-1]

2.19
partitive relation
relation between two **concepts** (2.7) where one of the **concepts** (2.7) constitutes the whole and the other **concept** (2.7) a part of the whole

NOTE   A partitive relation exists between the **concepts** (2.7) 'week' and 'day', 'molecule' and 'atom'. [ISO 1087-1]

2.20
semantic link
terminological phrase describing the interdependence between two related concepts

NOTE   the semantic link usually describes an associative relation.

EXAMPLE "by means of" and "from" in "remove polyp from colon by means of endoscope".

2.21
specific concept
concept (2.7) in a **generic relation** (2.14) having the broader **intension** (2.15) [ISO 1087-1]

2.22
subordinate concept
narrower concept
concept (2.7) which is either a **specific concept** (2.21) or a **partitive concept** (2.18) [ISO 1087-1]