

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 9999:2007

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Assistive products for persons with disability - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2007)

Hilfsmittel für Menschen mit Behinderung) Klassifikation und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2007)

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Produits d'assistance pour personnes en situation de handicap - Classification et terminologie (ISO 9999:2007) ds. iteh ai/catalog/standards/sist/4e397495-f5ed-4d4d-8369-2b63634fd6ba/sist-en-iso-9999-2007

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#### ICS:

O1.040.11 Zdravstveno varstvo (Slovarji) (Vocabularies)

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### EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

#### **EN ISO 9999**

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2007

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Supersedes EN ISO 9999:2002

#### **English Version**

# Assistive products for persons with disability - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2007)

Produits d'assistance pour personnes en situation de handicap - Classification et terminologie (ISO 9999:2007) Hilfsmittel für Menschen mit Behinderung - Klassifikation und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 February 2007.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN 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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

#### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 9999:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173 "Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 293 "Assistive products for persons with disability", 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 September 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2007.

This document supersedes EN ISO 9999:2002.

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

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The text of ISO 9999:2007 has been approved by GEN as EN ISO 9999:2007 without any modifications.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9999

Fourth edition 2007-03-01

# Assistive products for persons with disability — Classification and terminology

Produits d'assistance pour personnes en situation de handicap — Classification et terminologie

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#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 9999 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, Assistive products for persons with disability, Subcommittee SC 2, Classification and terminology.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 9999:2002) which has been technically revised.

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#### Introduction

Assistive products (including software) are classified according to their function. The classification consists of three hierarchical levels and the codes each consist of three pairs of digits. Like other classifications, for each level, codes, titles, explanatory notes, inclusions, exclusions and cross-references are given. Besides the explanatory text and the classification itself, a table of conversion between the previous (2002) edition and this edition of this International Standard and an alphabetical index are provided in order to facilitate the use of and to improve the accessibility of the classification.

In this fourth edition of ISO 9999, the title has been changed from "Technical aids for persons with disabilities — Classification and terminology" to "Assistive products for persons with disability — Classification and terminology". Hence "Technical aids" are referred to as "Assistive products".

The former class 21 "Aids for communication, information and signalling" has been revised and replaced by a new class 22 "Assistive products for communication and information".

#### Relation to the WHO Family of International Classifications

In 2003, ISO 9999 was accepted as a related member of the WHO Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC). The WHO-FIC is comprised of high quality classifications for relevant sectors of the health system. With this inclusion, the use of this International Standard will be stimulated.

This International Standard makes use of the terminology of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF, WHO, 2001). ICF is a classification of health and health-related domains. These domains are classified from body, individual and societal perspectives by means of two lists: a list of body functions and structure and a list of domains of activity and participation. Since an individual's functioning and disability occurs in a context, ICF also includes a list of environmental factors. The ICF is one of the core classifications of the WHO-FIC.

A separate document is under development in order to show the relationship between this International Standard and ICF at the level of codes. This document can be obtained on request from the secretariat of ISO/TC 173/SC 2.

#### **Proposal for changes**

Proposals for changes or additions to this International Standard, both in respect of existing and proposed new classes/subclasses/divisions, which take into account the given rules for classification, may be submitted to a national member body of ISO with an accompanying explanation for the proposal. For addresses of national member bodies see: <a href="http://www.iso.org">http://www.iso.org</a>.

- NOTE 1 Some of the assistive products for persons with disability can be classified as medical devices, which have to fulfil the requirements of the Council Directive 93/42 EEC of June 1993. The general requirements for assistive products for persons with disability are given in EN 12182:1999.
- NOTE 2 National member bodies are encouraged to improve the accessibility of the classification by the addition of national language synonyms to the nationally implemented standard.
- NOTE 3 Generally available devices are included when they serve as assistive products for persons with disability.

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### Assistive products for persons with disability — Classification and terminology

#### Scope

This International Standard establishes a classification of assistive products, especially produced or generally available, for persons with disability.

Assistive products used by a person with disability, but which require the assistance of another person for their operation, are included in the classification.

The following items are specifically excluded from this International Standard:

- items used for the installation of assistive products;
- solutions obtained by combinations of assistive products which are individually classified in this International Standard; eh STANDARD PREVIEW
- (standards.iteh.ai) medicines;
- assistive products and instruments used exclusively by healthcare professionals;
- non-technical solutions, such as personal assistance guide dogs or lip-reading;
- implanted devices;
- financial support.

#### **Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1087-1, Terminology work — Vocabulary — Part 1: Theory and application

ISO 1087-2, Terminology work — Vocabulary — Part 2: Computer applications

#### Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1 activity

execution of a task or action by an individual

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.2

#### activity limitations

difficulties an individual may have in executing activities

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.3

#### assistive product

any product (including devices, equipment, instruments, technology and software) especially produced or generally available, for preventing, compensating for, monitoring, relieving or neutralizing impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions

NOTE In this edition, the term "Assistive products" replaces the term "Technical aids" used in previous editions.

#### 3.4

#### body function

physiological function of body systems (including psychological functions)

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.5

#### body structures

anatomical parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components

[ICF 2001, WHO]

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#### 3.6

#### classification

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system of concepts or a structured set of concepts established according to the relations between them, each concept being determined by a systematic code and its positions in the system of concepts

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### 3.7 class

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collection of similar articles, divided according to definite and/or chosen rules

#### 3.8

#### disability

umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions denoting the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.9

#### environmental factors

physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their lives

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.10

#### functioning

umbrella term for body functions, body structures, activities and participation denoting the positive aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.11

#### impairments

problems in body function or structure, such as a significant deviation or loss

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.12

#### person with disability

person with one or more impairments, one or more activity limitations, one or more participation restrictions or a combination thereof

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.13

#### participation

involvement in a life situation

[ICF 2001, WHO]

#### 3.14

#### participation restrictions

problems an individual may experience in involvement in life situations

[ICF 2001, WHO]

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#### 4 Principle

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The classification is based on the function of the products being classified.

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In particular, it should be noted that assistive products, which are used exclusively for training in skills, are included in class 05. Assistive products which have a principle function other than training, but which may also be used for training, are included in the class covering their principal function.

Software is classified at the division level of the class relating to its function.

#### 5 Elements and rules used in classification

#### 5.1 Construction

The classification consists of three hierarchical levels: termed classes, subclasses and divisions.

Each class, subclass or division consists of a code, a title and, if necessary, an explanatory note and/or reference to other parts of the classification.

Explanatory notes are used to clarify the content of the class, subclass or division. Inclusions and/or exclusions are used to provide examples.

References are used for two purposes:

- to separate classes, subclasses or divisions from one another;
- for information, e.g. references between related products.

In general, references are made to the lowest possible level.

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#### 5.2 Codes

**5.2.1** The code consists of three pairs of digits.

The first pair of digits indicates a class, the second pair of digits a subclass and the third pair of digits a division.

For practical reasons, in this International Standard the classes are indicated by one pair of digits only (deleting two pairs of zeros) and subclasses are indicated by two pairs of digits (deleting one pair of zeros).

The code determines the position of the class, the subclass, or the division respectively in the classification.

**5.2.2** The digits for the codes were originally chosen with intervals of three. In subsequent revisions, the intervening digits have been used to introduce new classes, subclasses and divisions without significantly modifying the classification.

In this revision, codes, which were originally used to classify items that have been removed from the classification, are not used to classify new items that have been added to the classification.

**5.2.3** Classes 00, 01, 02 and 90 to 99 and the associated subclasses and divisions are reserved for national applications.

A fixed position 89 is reserved at all levels for assistive products which are categorized as "other".

In addition, further levels may be added to any part of the classification to serve national or local purposes.

- **5.2.4** A conversion table detailing the coding changes from the previous revision of the classification to this revision is given for information in Annex A. Standards. 1teh.a1)
- 5.3 Titles of classes, subclasses and divisions 50 9999:2007

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- **5.3.1** As far as possible, the terminology in general use has been adopted.
- **5.3.2** All titles in the classification are in the plural form.
- **5.3.3** Titles at class level generally describe a broad area of function, e.g. "Assistive products for housekeeping". In classes, titles describing a specific product are only used when the title is broadly applied or when the function of the product is incorporated in the name, e.g. "Orthoses and prostheses".
- **5.3.4** Titles at subclass level describe a special function, e.g. "Assistive products for reading", within the broad area covered by the class, e.g. "Assistive products for communication and information".
- **5.3.5** Titles at division level refer to particular products e.g. "Book supports and book holders", covered by the subclass, e.g. "Assistive products for reading".
- **5.3.6** Only in cases where an assistive product is used by persons with a specific disability, age or sex may the title used refer to that group.

#### 5.4 Rules used in classification

- **5.4.1** A class is equal to the sum of its subclasses and a subclass is equal to the sum of its divisions.
- **5.4.2** In general, parts of assistive products, accessories to assistive products, individually adapted assistive products and individual adaptations in homes and other premises are classified in the same subclass or division of the assistive product with which they are associated.

- **5.4.3** Parts, accessories and adaptations are separately classified when they are associated with a group of assistive products. In these cases, they are classified as close as possible to the group of assistive products with which they are associated, e.g. 12 07 Accessories for assistive products for walking.
- **5.4.4** The classification is organized in such a manner that all assistive products can be classified without being tested or measured.
- **5.4.5** A classification of hypothetical assistive products is avoided.
- **5.4.6** The classes are created in such a manner that they do not overlap in the described broad function of other classes. The subclasses are created in such a manner that they do not overlap in the specific function of other subclasses. The divisions are created in such a manner that they do not overlap with products in other divisions.

#### 6 Index

An alphabetical index of terms is provided for information to facilitate access to the classification.

Terms used in inclusions are incorporated in the index and refer to the term in the classification.

#### 7 Classification

#### 7.1 General iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

In this clause the classification is presented on three different levels:

- Class level (7.2)
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- Class and subclass level (7.3) 2b63634fd6ba/sist-en-iso-9999-2007
- Detailed classification with explanation and cross references (7.4)

#### 7.2 One-level classification — Classes

- 04 Assistive products for personal medical treatment
- 05 Assistive products for training in skills
- Of Orthoses and prostheses
- O9 Assistive products for personal care and protection
- 12 Assistive products for personal mobility
- 15 Assistive products for housekeeping
- 18 Furnishings and adaptations to homes and other premises
- 22 Assistive products for communication and information
- 24 Assistive products for handling objects and devices
- 27 Assistive products for environmental improvement, tools and machines
- 30 Assistive products for recreation

#### 7.3 Two-level classification — Classes and subclasses

#### 04 Assistive products for personal medical treatment

04 03 Assistive products for respiratory therapy

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