

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 9999:2011

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Tehnični pripomočki za invalidne osebe - Razvrstitev in terminologija (ISO 9999:2011)

Assistive products for persons with disability - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2011)

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Hilfsmittel für Menschen mit Behinderungen - Klassifikation und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2011)

SIST EN ISO 9999:2011

Produits d'assistance pour personnes en situation de handicap⁴⁷ Classification et terminologie (ISO 9999:2011)

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English Version

Assistive products for persons with disability - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2011)

Produits d'assistance pour personnes en situation de handicap - Classification et terminologie (ISO 9999:2011)

Hilfsmittel für Menschen mit Behinderungen - Klassifikation und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2011)

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 9999:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173 "Assistive products for persons with disability" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2012.

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(stan Endorsement notice)

The text of ISO 9999:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 9999:2011 without any modification.





INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9999

Fifth edition 2011-07-15

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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 9999:2007), which has been technically revised. It includes ISO 9999:2007/Corr.1:2007. (standards.iteh.ai)

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 (2007) 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.

This edition has about 980 titles of which about 90 are new and about 500 are changed, including minor editorial and grammatical revisions. The major change in this edition is the addition of class 28, "Assistive Products for Employment and Vocational Training." The new class includes assistive products that are mainly used during work and vocational training. Class 28 includes several new categories in addition to categories that were formerly in classes 05, 24 and 27.

All assistive products in this classification are primarily intended for use outside of health care settings; however, some of the products can be used in facilities such as rehabilitation centres to teach clients how to use these products. It should be noted that the titles of some subclasses and divisions in class 28 refer to the "workplace." This term does not refer to a specific setting or geographical location; instead, it refers to any setting in which employment-related activities or vocational training are performed.

The definition of "assistive product" used by this International Standard has been revised to align it with the terminology of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).

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 was 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.

As of the date of publication of this edition of this International Standard, a separate document was 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. See <u>http://www.iso.org</u> for addresses of national member bodies.

NOTE 1 Some of the assistive products for persons with disability can be classified as medical devices.

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.



Assistive products for persons with disability — Classification and terminology

1 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 that are individually classified in this International Standard; eh STANDARD PREVIEW
- medicines;

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assistive products and instruments used exclusively by healthcare professionals;

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/16e78011-54aF4f7d-9c38 non-technical solutions, such as personal assistance, guide dogs or lip-reading;

- implanted devices;
- financial support.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

activity execution of a task or action by an individual

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.2 activity limitations difficulties an individual can have in executing activities

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.3

assistive product

any product (including devices, equipment, instruments and software), especially produced or generally available, used by or for persons with disability

- for participation;
- to protect, support, train, measure or substitute for body functions/structures and activities; or
- to prevent impairments, activity limitations or participation restrictions

2.4

body functions

physiological functions of body systems (including psychological functions)

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.5

body structures

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

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.6

classification

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

2.7 class

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

2.8

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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]

2.9

environmental factors

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

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.10

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]

2.11

impairments

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

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.12

person with disability

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

2.13

participation involvement in a life situation

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.14

participation restrictions

problems an individual can experience in involvement in life situations

[ICF 2001, WHO]

2.15

3

workplace

defined area or areas in which the work activities are carried out

[EN 1540:1998]

Principle iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

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

In particular, it should be noted that assistive products, which are used exclusively for training in skills, are included in class 05. Assistive products that have a principle function other than training, but which can also be used for training, are included in the class covering their principal function c_{38} -

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

4 Elements and rules used in classification

4.1 Construction

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

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

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