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SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1828:2012

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1828:2003

Zdravstvena informatika - Kategorijska struktura za terminološke sisteme (klasifikacijo in kodiranje) kirurških postopkov (ISO 1828:2012)

Health informatics - Categorial structure for terminological systems of surgical procedures (ISO 1828:2012)

Medizinische Informatik - Kategoriale Struktur für Klassifikationen und Kodierungssysteme für chirurgische Prozeduren (ISO 1828:2012)

Informatique de santé - Structure catégorielle pour les systèmes terminologiques des interventions chirurgicales (ISO 1828:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 1828:2012**

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 ISO 1828:2012   **en,fr**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1828

September 2012

ICS 35.240.80

Supersedes EN 1828:2002

English Version

Health informatics - Categorial structure for terminological systems of surgical procedures (ISO 1828:2012)

Informatique de santé - Structure catégorielle pour les systèmes terminologiques des interventions chirurgicales (ISO 1828:2012)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1828:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 251 "Health informatics", the secretariat of which is held by NEN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 215 "Health informatics".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2013.

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This document supersedes EN 1828:2002.

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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 1828 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 251, *Health informatics*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

The preparation of this International Standard brought to light an urgent need to review the family of terminological standards ISO 704, ISO 1087, ISO 17115 and EN 12264 in order to clarify the relations between concept, generic concept, specific concept, object, class, instance, designation and formal representation. This also applies to the forthcoming edition of ISO/TR 24156 (all parts).

Introduction

The driving factor behind this International Standard is the fact that terminological systems for surgical procedures are used for a wide range of purposes. Some of the main applications include, for instance, being incorporated as an integral part of a computerized health care record for use in discharge summary information, for clinical research, peer review, quality assurance, reimbursement, workload assessment, resource management, utilization comparisons, public health management and epidemiological surveys. Unlike diagnoses, for which the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is an accepted *de facto* standard, there are at least as many coding systems for surgical procedures as there are developed countries and, very often, several such coding systems for different usages or for different surgical disciplines in each country. On the other hand, most of the countries are unable to satisfy such applications for they lack such terminological systems or use terminological systems from other countries. This hampers the exchange of meaningful health information, for instance for international statistical comparisons.

Five types of health care terminological systems are defined in ISO 17115: classifications, coding scheme, coding systems, reference terminologies and clinical terminologies.

Defining a surgical procedure is considered difficult because there are neither specific criteria to define it nor specific criteria to define the limit between what a surgical procedure is and what it is not.

Within this International Standard, terminological systems of surgical procedures are defined in the following way:

— In this International Standard, a terminological system of surgical procedures is considered to have been defined as such by its owner/developer in order to cover surgical procedures. The owner/developer decides what can be considered a surgical procedure and then defines the content of the terminological system.

Terminological systems for surgical procedures group the different types of terminological systems including terminological systems defined by ISO 17115:2007, 2.7: classifications, coding scheme, coding systems, reference terminology and clinical terminology.

ENV 1828:1995 started by identifying the categories of terms in existing procedure classifications within and outside Europe and also the natural language used in surgical reports. It defined the categorial structure which contains the definition of a set of categories of terms and the internal relations that combine them into a conceptual system.

EN 1828:2002 has been widely tested and/or applied in national and European projects (The Nordic NCSP, the French CCAM, for the revision of UK OPCS and by three German-speaking countries (Austria, Germany and Switzerland) as well as outside Europe in Australia (ACHI and ICHI) and Canada (CCI).

EN 1828:2002 was based on the assessment of different existing health care terminological systems. They are made available in the bibliography as the material on which the standard was based. The main terminological systems of surgical procedures developed since that edition of the standard have been added as well.

WHO-FIC (World Health Organization Family of International Classification) are currently implementing a project called ICHI (International Classification of Health Intervention) which is intended to be based on a concept system that is conformant to this International Standard. SNOMED CT IHTSDO has planned to align the surgical procedures within SNOMED CT with this International Standard.

International standardization efforts by CEN and ISO related to electronic health records and semantic interoperability have resulted in a number of categorial structures which are a step towards supporting health care terminological systems with a full concept system or ontology that in turn will support multiple uses and safe communication. In the present categorial structure standard, several of the definitions of basic terms related to categorial structures have been updated to comply with the most recent edition of ISO 17115. This is the first revision of a categorial structure standard developed by CEN or ISO since 1995, and one of several that are to be reviewed in the next five years. These revisions are being processed in collaboration between CEN/TC 251 and ISO/TC 215.