

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEEE
11073-10101

First edition
2004-12-15

**Health informatics — Point-of-care
medical device communication —
Part 10101:
Nomenclature**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso-ieee-11073-10101-2004>
ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2004
*Informatique de santé — Communication entre dispositifs médicaux sur le
site des soins —*
Partie 10101: Nomenclature



Reference number
ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2004(E)

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Approved 24 June 2004

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Abstract: Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for point-of-care (POC) medical device communication (MCD), this standard provides the nomenclature that supports both the domain information model and service model components of the standards family, as well as the semantic content exchanged with medical devices. The nomenclature is specialized for patient vital signs information representation and medical device informatics, with major areas including concepts for electrocardiograph (ECG), haemodynamics, respiration, blood gas, urine, fluid-related metrics, and neurology, as well as specialized units of measurement, general device events, alarms, and body sites. The standard defines both the architecture and major components of the nomenclature, along with extensive definitions for each conceptual area.

Keywords: codes, information model, medical device communication, nomenclature, ontology, patient, point-of-care, POC, semantics, service model, terminology

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Print: ISBN 0-7381-4087-2 SH95255
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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.

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IEEE Introduction

This introduction is not part of ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2004(E), Health informatics — Point-of-care medical device communication — Part 10101: Nomenclature.

ISO/IEEE 11073 standards enable communication between medical devices and external computer systems. They provide automatic and detailed electronic data capture of patient vital signs information and device operational data. The primary goals are to:

- Provide real-time plug-and-play interoperability for patient-connected medical devices
- Facilitate the efficient exchange of vital signs and medical device data, acquired at the point-of-care, in all health care environments

“Real-time” means that data from multiple devices can be retrieved, time correlated, and displayed or processed in fractions of a second. “Plug-and-play” means that all the clinician has to do is make the connection — the systems automatically detect, configure, and communicate without any other human interaction.

“Efficient exchange of medical device data” means that information that is captured at the point-of-care (e.g., patient vital signs data) can be archived, retrieved, and processed by many different types of applications without extensive software and equipment support, and without needless loss of information. The standards are especially targeted at acute and continuing care devices, such as patient monitors, ventilators, infusion pumps, ECG devices, etc. They comprise a family of standards that can be layered together to provide connectivity optimized for the specific devices being interfaced.

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Participants

At the time this standard was completed, the working group of the IEEE 1073 Standard Committee had the following membership:

Todd H. Cooper, Chair

Wolfgang Bleicher
Francis Cantraine
Mats Cardell
Michael Flötotto
Ken Fuchs
Kai Hassing
Gunther Hellmann
Jörg Kampmann
Ron Kirkham

Michael Krämer
Alberto Macerata
Simon Meij
Thomas Norgall
Thomas Penzel
Francesco Pincioli
Melvin Reynolds
Angelo Rossi Mori

Paul Rubel
Lief Rystrom
Paul Schluter
Michael Spicer
Lars Steubesand
Alpo Värri
Jan Wittenber
Paul Woolman
Christoph Zywiets

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Thomas Canup
Michael Chilbert
Keith Chow
Todd H. Cooper
Grace Esche
Kenneth Fuchs

John Grider
Kai Hassing
Tom Kannally
Robert Kennelly
Randall Krohn
Yeou-Song Lee
Daniel Nowicki

Melvin Reynolds
Michael Spicer
Richard Schrenker
M. Michael Shabot
Lars Steubesand
Gin-shu Young

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Richard J. Holleman
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Lowell G. Johnson
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Thomas J. McGean
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Paul Nikolich
T. W. Olsen
Ronald C. Petersen
Gary S. Robinson
Frank Stone
Malcolm V. Thaden
Doug Topping
Joe D. Watson

*Member Emeritus

Also included are the following nonvoting IEEE-SA Standards Board liaisons:

Satish K. Aggarwal, *NRC Representative*
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Health informatics — Point-of-care medical device communication — Part 10101: Nomenclature

1. Scope

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The scope of this standard is nomenclature architecture for point-of-care (POC) medical device communication (MDC). It consists of three parts: the body of the standard, which defines the overall architecture of the organization and relationships among nomenclature components; normative Annex A and Annex B, which provide specifications of semantics and syntaxes, respectively; and informative Annex C, the bibliography.

This standard is intended for use within the context of IEEE Std 1073,¹ which sets out the relationship between this and other documents in the POC MDC series.

2. Conformance

There are no particular implementation conformance requirements defined in this standard, but some requirements for nomenclature representation are established in this standard to guide specification of semantics and syntax in other parts of the overall standard.

3. Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of ISO/IEEE 11073-10101. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on ISO/IEEE 11073-10101 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid international standards.

¹Information on references can be found in Clause 3.

CEN ENV 12611, Medical Informatics — Categorical structure of systems of concepts — Medical Devices.²

IEEE Std 1073™, IEEE Standard for Medical Device Communications—Overview and Framework.³

ISO/IEC 8824 (all parts), Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).⁴

ISO/IEC 8825 (all parts), Information technology —ASN.1 encoding rules.

ISO/IEC 9596-1, Information technology — Open systems interconnection — Common Management Information Protocol — Part 1: Specification.

ISO/IEEE 11073-10201, Health informatics — Point-of-care medical device communication — Part 10201: Domain information model (referred to hereinafter as the “DIM”).

ISO/IEEE 11073-20101, Health informatics — Point-of-care medical device communication — Part 20101: Application profiles – Base standard.

4. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply. *The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms*, Seventh Edition, [B10]⁵ should be referenced for terms not defined in this clause.

4.1 corollary: a semantic and a syntactical representation that are correlated by a unique code.

4.2 -tuple: a component of a relation; e.g., a 2-tuple has two relational components.

4.3 unique: nonredundant.

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5. Symbols (and abbreviated terms)

API	application program interface
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One (ISO/IEC 8824)
BAEP	brainstem acoustic evoked potential
BCC	bedside communication controller
BER	basic encoding rules (ISO/IEC 8825-1).
CMDISE	communication medical device information service element (CEN ENV 13735 [B5])
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol (ISO/IEC 9596-1)
CMIP*	Common Management Information Protocol using ISO/IEEE 11073 MDDL/MDER
CNS	central nervous system

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⁵The numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of the bibliography in Annex C.

CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
CVS	cardiovascular system
DCC	device communication controller
DIM	domain information model, as defined in vital signs information representation (VITAL), interoperability of patient-connected medical devices (INTERMED), and medical device data language (MDDL) (ISO/IEEE 11073-10201 ⁶)
ECG	electrocardiogram or electrocardiograph
ECoG	electrocochleograph
EEG	electroencephalogram or electroencephalograph
EMG	electromyogram or electromyograph
EOG	electrooculogram
ERG	electroretinogram or electroretinograph
FEF	file exchange format (CEN/TC251/PT-40 [B7])
FFT	fast Fourier transform
FSM	finite state machine
HL7 ^{®7}	Health Level Seven
ICU	intensive care unit
ID	identifier
INTERMED	interoperability of patient-connected medical devices (CEN ENV 13735 [B5])
LLAEP	long latency acoustic evoked potential
MDAP	medical device application profile (The acronym <i>MDAP</i> may be substituted for the phrase <i>ISO/IEEE 11073-20000 family of standards.</i>)
MDC	medical device communication
MDDL	medical device data language (The acronym <i>MDDL</i> may be substituted for the phrase <i>ISO/IEEE 11073-10000 family of standards.</i>)
MDER	medical device encoding rules, as defined in medical device application profile (MDAP)
MDIB	medical data information base, as defined in ISO/IEEE 11073-10201
MDS	medical device system, an abstraction for a medical device (ISO/IEEE 11073-10201)
MIB	management information base
MLAEP	middle latency acoustic evoked potential
NCS	nerve conductens study
NOS	not otherwise specified
OO	object-oriented
OID	object identifier
PCA	patient-controlled analgesia
PDU	protocol data unit (also referred to as a <i>message</i> ; by convention, the term <i>PDU</i> s is used in text to indicate multiplicity)
PFC	physiological function code, which represents a physiological concept such as heart rate, blood pressure, etc.
POC	point of care or point-of-care
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SCO	service and control object

⁶The DIM was originally defined in CEN ENV 13734 [B4] and CEN ENV 13735 [B5], which are now superseded by ISO/IEEE 11073-10201.

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