
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.

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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 (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 <http://www.iso.org> 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.

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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;
- 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.

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

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

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2.8

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]

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**workplace**

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

[EN 1540:1998]

3 Principle

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.

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.

4.2 Codes

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 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 that 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.

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

The position “89” is reserved for assistive products which are categorized “other” for the national level only.

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

4.2.4 A conversion table detailing the coding changes from the previous revision of the classification to this revision is given for information in Annex A.

4.3 Titles of classes, subclasses and divisions

4.3.1 As far as possible, the terminology in general use has been adopted.

4.3.2 All titles in the classification are in the plural form.

4.3.3 Titles at class level generally describe a broad area of function of the product, e.g. assistive products for housekeeping, assistive products for mobility and assistive products for employment. In classes, titles describing a specific product are used only when the title is broadly applied or when the function of the product is incorporated in the name, e.g. “Orthoses and prostheses”.

4.3.4 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”.

4.3.5 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”.

4.3.6 Only in cases where an assistive product is intended for use by persons with a specific disability, age or sex is the title used refer to that group.

4.4 Rules used in classification

4.4.1 A class is equal to the sum of its subclasses and a subclass is equal to the sum of its divisions.

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 The classification is organized in such a manner that all assistive products can be classified without being tested or measured.

4.4.5 Classification of hypothetical assistive products is avoided.

4.4.6 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.

5 Index

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

Terms used in inclusion statements are incorporated in the index.

6 Classification

6.1 One-level classification — Classes

04	Assistive products for personal medical treatment
05	Assistive products for training in skills
06	Orthoses and prostheses
09	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 and assessment
28	Assistive products for employment and vocational training
30	Assistive products for recreation

6.2 Two-level classification — Classes and subclasses

04	Assistive products for personal medical treatment
04 03	Assistive products for respiration
04 06	Assistive products for circulation therapy
04 07	Assistive products for scar formation prevention
04 08	Compression garments for body control and conceptualization
04 09	Assistive products for light therapy
04 15	Assistive products for dialysis therapy
04 19	Assistive products for administering medicines
04 22	Sterilizing equipment

- 04 24 Physical, physiological and biochemical test equipment and materials
- 04 25 Cognitive test and evaluation materials
- 04 26 Assistive products for cognitive therapy
- 04 27 Stimulators
- 04 30 Assistive products for heat or cold treatment
- 04 33 Assistive products intended to manage tissue integrity
- 04 36 Assistive products for perceptual training
- 04 45 Assistive products for spinal traction
- 04 48 Equipment for movement, strength and balance training
- 04 49 Wound care products

05 Assistive products for training in skills

- 05 03 Assistive products for communication therapy and training
- 05 06 Assistive products for training in alternative and augmentative communication
- 05 09 Assistive products for continence training
- 05 12 Assistive products for training in cognitive skills
- 05 15 Assistive products for training in basic skills
- 05 18 Assistive products for training in educational subjects
- 05 24 Assistive products for training in the arts
- 05 27 Assistive products for training in social skills
- 05 30 Assistive products for training in control of input units and handling products and goods
- 05 33 Assistive products for training in daily living activities

06 Orthoses and prostheses

- 06 03 Spinal and cranial orthoses
- 06 04 Abdominal orthoses
- 06 06 Upper limb orthoses
- 06 12 Lower limb orthoses
- 06 15 Functional neuromuscular stimulators and hybrid orthoses
- 06 18 Upper limb prostheses
- 06 24 Lower limb prostheses
- 06 30 Prostheses other than limb prostheses
- 06 33 Orthopaedic footwear

09 Assistive products for personal care and protection

- 09 03 Clothes and shoes
- 09 06 Body-worn assistive products for body protection
- 09 07 Assistive products for body stabilization
- 09 09 Assistive products for dressing and undressing
- 09 12 Assistive products for toileting
- 09 15 Assistive products for tracheostomy care
- 09 18 Assistive products for ostomy care
- 09 21 Products for skin protection and skin cleaning

09 24	Urine diverters
09 27	Urine and faeces collectors
09 30	Assistive products for absorbing urine and faeces
09 31	Assistive products to prevent involuntary urine or faeces leakage
09 33	Assistive products for washing, bathing and showering
09 36	Assistive products for manicure and pedicure
09 39	Assistive products for hair care
09 42	Assistive products for dental care
09 45	Assistive products for facial care
09 54	Assistive products for sexual activities
12	Assistive products for personal mobility
12 03	Assistive products for walking, manipulated by one arm
12 06	Assistive products for walking, manipulated by both arms
12 07	Accessories for assistive products for walking
12 10	Cars, vans and trucks
12 11	Mass transit vehicles
12 12	Vehicle accessories and vehicle adaptations
12 16	Mopeds and motorcycles
12 17	Alternative motorized vehicles
12 18	Cycles
12 22	Manual wheelchairs
12 23	Powered wheelchairs
12 24	Wheelchair accessories
12 27	Alternative human-powered vehicles
12 31	Assistive products for transfer and turning
12 36	Assistive products for lifting persons
12 39	Assistive products for orientation
15	Assistive products for housekeeping
15 03	Assistive products for preparing food and drink
15 06	Assistive products for dishwashing
15 09	Assistive products for eating and drinking
15 12	Assistive products for housecleaning
15 15	Assistive products for making and maintaining textiles
18	Furnishings and adaptations to homes and other premises
18 03	Tables
18 06	Light fixtures
18 09	Sitting furniture
18 10	Accessories for sitting furniture
18 12	Beds
18 15	Assistive products for height adjustment of furniture

- 18 18 Supporting handrails and grab bars
- 18 21 Gate, door, window and curtain openers/closers
- 18 24 Construction elements in the home and other premises
- 18 30 Assistive products for vertical accessibility
- 18 33 Safety equipment for the home and other premises
- 18 36 Furniture for storage

22 Assistive products for communication and information

- 22 03 Assistive products for seeing
- 22 06 Assistive products for hearing
- 22 09 Assistive products for voice production
- 22 12 Assistive products for drawing and writing
- 22 15 Assistive products for calculation
- 22 18 Assistive products that record, play and display audio and visual information
- 22 21 Assistive products for face-to-face communication
- 22 24 Assistive products for telephoning and telematic messaging
- 22 27 Assistive products for alarming, indicating, reminding and signalling
- 22 30 Assistive products for reading
- 22 33 Computers and terminals
- 22 36 Input devices for computers
- 22 39 Output devices for computers

24 Assistive products for handling objects and devices

- 24 06 Assistive products for handling containers
- 24 09 Assistive products for operating and controlling devices
- 24 13 Assistive products for controlling from a distance
- 24 18 Assistive products to assist or replace arm, hand, finger function or a combination of these functions
- 24 21 Assistive products for extended reach
- 24 24 Assistive products for positioning
- 24 27 Assistive products for fixation
- 24 36 Assistive products for carrying and transporting

27 Assistive products for environmental improvement and assessment

- 27 03 Assistive products for environmental improvement
- 27 06 Measuring instruments

28 Assistive products for employment and vocational training

- 28 03 Workplace furniture and furnishing elements
- 28 06 Assistive products for transporting objects in the workplace
- 28 09 Assistive products for hoisting and repositioning objects in the workplace
- 28 12 Assistive products for fixing, reaching and grasping objects in the workplace
- 28 15 Machines and tools for use in the workplace
- 28 18 Devices for testing and monitoring in the workplace

- 28 21 Assistive products for office administration, information storage and management at work
- 28 24 Assistive products for protection and safety in the workplace
- 28 27 Assistive products for vocational assessment and vocational training

30 Assistive products for recreation

- 30 03 Assistive products for play
- 30 09 Assistive products for sports
- 30 12 Assistive products for playing and composing music
- 30 15 Assistive products for producing photos, films and videos
- 30 18 Handicraft tools, materials and equipment
- 30 21 Assistive products for gardening and lawn care for private use
- 30 24 Assistive products for hunting and fishing
- 30 27 Assistive products for camping and caravanning
- 30 30 Assistive products for smoking
- 30 33 Assistive products for pet care

6.3 Three-level, detailed classification with explanations, inclusions, exclusions and references

Where relevant product standards exist, their terminology is used in this International Standard (see Bibliography).

04 ASSISTIVE PRODUCTS FOR PERSONAL MEDICAL TREATMENT

Included are products intended to improve, monitor or maintain the medical condition of a person.

Excluded are assistive products used exclusively by healthcare professionals.

04 03 Assistive products for respiration

Equipment for assisting a person to breathe

Vibrators, see 04 27 12

Uvula orthoses, see 06 03 24

Assistive products for environmental improvement, see 27 03

04 03 03 *Inhaled-air pretreatment devices*

Devices that take in air from the surrounding area and physiologically treat it before inhalation by warming, cooling or cleaning the air

04 03 06 *Inhalation equipment*

Devices for assisting a person to inhale or to administer drugs in the form of vapour, gas, liquid spray or fine dust

Included are, e.g., jet dispensers, automatic inhaler dispensers, pressure respirators, ultrasound nebulizers, filters and nebulizers with dosage aerosols.

04 03 12 *Respirators*

Devices for providing artificial ventilation through the nose, the mouth or an artificial hole in the air pipe (tracheostomy) for a person who has difficulties with breathing

Included are, e.g., ventilators and respirators that filter or purify the surrounding air, Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) and Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure (BIPAP).

04 03 18 *Oxygen units*

Devices providing concentrated oxygen gas, which is breathed in through the nose and mouth

Included are, e.g., units that concentrate oxygen from the surrounding air.

04 03 21 *Aspirators*

Devices for sucking secretions and substances out of the lungs