



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 18530:2016

01-april-2016

Zdravstvena informatika - Samodejna identifikacija ter zajem podatkov za označevanje in etiketiranje - Predmet varstva in posamezna identifikacija (ISO/TS 18530:2014)

Health Informatics - Automatic identification and data capture marking and labelling - Subject of care and individual provider identification (ISO/TS 18530:2014)

Medizinische Informatik - Automatische Identifikation und Datenerfassungskennzeichnung und - beschriftung - Identifikation von Behandelten und individuellen Anbietern (ISO/TS 18530:2014)

Informatique de santé - Identification lisible par capture automatique et marquage - Identification des sujets de soins de santé et des professionnels de la santé (ISO/TS 18530:2014)

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ICS:

35.240.80	Uporabniške rešitve IT v zdravstveni tehniki	IT applications in health care technology
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
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CEN ISO/TS 18530

December 2015

ICS 35.240.80

English Version

**Health Informatics - Automatic identification and data
capture marking and labelling - Subject of care and
individual provider identification (ISO/TS 18530:2014)**

Informatique de santé - Identification lisible par
capture automatique et marquage - Identification des
sujets de soins de santé et des professionnels de la
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Medizinische Informatik - Automatische Identifikation
und Datenerfassungskennzeichnung und -beschriftung
- Identifikation von Behandelten und individuellen
Anbietern (ISO/TS 18530:2014)

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 28 October 2015 for provisional application.

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Contents

	Page
European foreword.....	3

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[SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 18530:2016](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4cc6fbc7-f63c-4d3d-b840-47997143c45c/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-18530-2016)
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European foreword

The text of ISO/TS 18530:2014 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215 “Health informatics” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as CEN ISO/TS 18530:2015 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 251 “Health informatics” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS
18530

First edition
2014-04-01

**Health Informatics — Automatic
identification and data capture
marking and labelling — Subject
of care and individual provider
identification**

*Informatique de santé — identification lisible par capture
automatique et marquage — identification des sujets de soins de
santé et des professionnels de la santé*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Abbreviations.....	4
5 GS1 specifications and ISO Standards.....	4
6 Data structures and semantics.....	4
6.1 Application identifiers.....	4
6.2 Global service relation number (GSRN).....	4
6.3 Service relation instance number (SRIN).....	5
7 SoC and Individual Provider identification as a recognized priority.....	5
7.1 General.....	5
7.2 Supported processes.....	6
8 Why globally unique identification?.....	6
8.1 SoC identification and data processing.....	6
8.2 Implementation challenges.....	7
8.3 Symbol placement on identification bands.....	7
8.4 Individual Provider identification.....	8
Annex A (informative) Examples of use cases (UC).....	9
Bibliography.....	56

SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 18530:2016

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4cc6fbc7-f63c-4d3d-b840-47997143c45c/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-18530-2016>

ISO/TS 18530:2014(E)**Foreword**

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*.

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Introduction

The delivery of healthcare relies heavily on the ability to uniquely and accurately identify people when they attend for care, i.e. the Subject of Care (SoC), as well as, when they provide care, i.e. the Individual Provider.

Health informatics, supporting healthcare delivery, requires a clear specification to identify the SoC and the Individual Provider so that they are correctly associated with the health information contained within a healthcare application. This has led to the need to capture and share information across different systems and healthcare applications.

Data carriers, such as bar codes and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), commonly referred to as Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC), have amplified the importance of defining the identifier data structures for the SoC and Individual Provider to prevent ambiguity when information is being captured. AIDC provides a wide spectrum of solutions, in particular, regarding optical carriers (such as bar codes). Furthermore, the semantics of data carried is defined by a number of organizations (also named “issuing agencies”), some of them having commercial activities, others nation-wide missions, as well as, standard development organizations. This Technical Specification focuses on the use of the GS1 System of Standards¹⁾ since a considerable majority of supplies in healthcare around the world are identified in accordance to this multisectorial and global system of standards. Interoperability is easier to secure once a single system of standards is used in the healthcare setting.

Interoperability, where information is shared and used by different information systems, requires a common SoC and Individual Provider identification semantic to ensure that shared information is consistent and unambiguous. The same SoC and Individual Provider are accurately identified, referenced and cross-referenced in each system. Effective data capture systems and information sharing is the key to improving the care of SoCs and delivery by Individual Providers in terms of compliance, accuracy and integrity of the health data.

In hospitals, a SoC (as in-patient) usually experiences a large number of care instances. Examples of these instances include: prescriptions and medication administration, laboratory testing of SoC bio-samples and subsequent analysis and reporting. Each of these instances requires accurate reconciliation of the instance and delivery to the SoC. Healthcare providers (i.e. organisations that deliver healthcare to the SoC) have introduced AIDC technologies based bar codes to help capture the SoC's identity, as well as, identification of other related items such as biology samples, so that manual key entry can be replaced by AIDC. In the complex hospital environment with many care instances, the need for uniqueness of identifications is generally recognized, since this avoids identification conflicts, overlaps, uncertainty and risks.

The use of AIDC in the context of chronic care reinforces the need for standards. The SoC in the chronic care instance is not always in the same fixed location where a single technology is available. AIDC can therefore be interoperable with a variety of technologies, solutions and devices. This will enable a continuum of care.

As out-patients, SoCs may be self-medicating. A SoC undergoing treatment for chronic conditions, in particular, should administer and record their medication according to a prescribed treatment plan. This treatment plan can be very prescriptive, on an as-needed basis, or be preventive in nature to avoid dangerous clinical outcomes.

There is also a need to manage and clinically monitor the treatment plan for the SoC for safety and stock purposes. AIDC enables capture of the SoC's identification, medication, administration event, recording of relevant data about the medication administered and other data such as batch number, expiration information and amount used. This should be done for in-patients as well as out-patients. This same data capture can be used to efficiently manage and replenish stock.

1) GS1 is a registered trademark. Any trademark used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

ISO/TS 18530:2014(E)

Benefits from unique SoC Identification in AIDC can be documented from the following three examples:

- Patient, as well as, data can travel outside a provider's environment: Following a devastating tornado in Joplin, Missouri, USA, in 2011, 183 SoCs from St John's Hospital had to be swiftly evacuated to other regional hospitals. Under such "chaotic" conditions, a patient identifier that is truly unique would prevent replacing identification bands immediately for every SoC admitted to a different hospital.
- For regional referral laboratories, especially those performing blood bank testing: positively identifying SoCs and linking them to previous records, is essential for patient safety. Two different SoC with the same name, hospitalised at two different facilities using identical patient identification numbering schemes (perhaps because they use the same IT system), could lead to serious errors.
- A provider uses two identifiers for the management of care processes: the "patient identification" and the "case identification". One provider organized the number banks for the two identifiers in such a way, that data collision was excluded. After years of use of that solution, number banks started overlapping without anyone noticing, until two SoCs were having the same numbers, one of "patient identification", the other for "care identification". A mismatch with serious incident occurred.

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Health Informatics — Automatic identification and data capture marking and labelling — Subject of care and individual provider identification

1 Scope

This Technical Specification outlines the standards needed to identify and label the Subject of Care (SoC) and the Individual Provider on objects such as wrist bands, identification tags or other objects, to enable automatic data capture using data carriers in the care delivery process.

It provides for a unique SoC identification that may be used for other purposes, such as recording the identity of the SoC in medical health records.

This Technical Specification serves as a reference for any organization which plans to implement or improve Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) in their delivery of care process. It is to be used in conjunction with the GS1²⁾ system of standards.

This Technical Specification describes good practices to reduce/avoid variation and workarounds which challenge the efficiency of AIDC at the point of care and compromise patient safety.

This Technical Specification specifies how to manage identifiers in the AIDC process, and completes the information found in ISO/TS 22220 and ISO/TS 27527.

2 Normative references

[SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 18530:2016](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4cc6fbc7-f63c-4d3d-b840-4797f43c470/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-18530-2016)

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

ISO/TS 22220, *Health informatics — Identification of subjects of health care*

ISO/TS 27527, *Health informatics — Provider identification*

ISO/IEC 15418, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — GS1 Application Identifiers and ASC MH10 Data Identifiers and maintenance*

ISO/IEC 16022, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Data Matrix bar code symbology specification*

3 Terms and definitions

3.1

application identifier

AI

GS1 prefix that defines the meaning and purpose of the data element that follows, as defined in ISO/IEC 15418 and GS1 General Specifications

[SOURCE: ISO 19762-1:2008, 01.01.94]

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ISO/TS 18530:2014(E)

3.2

AIDC**automatic identification and data capture**

refers to the methods or technologies for automatically identifying objects, collecting data about them, and entering that data directly into computer systems, eliminating manual entry

Note 1 to entry: The methods or technologies typically considered as part of AIDC include bar codes which can be linear or 2-dimensional symbols and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags/chips.

3.3

business entity

recognised formal business entity, such as a corporation or company

Note 1 to entry: This entity holds details of the formal 'owner' entity of the organization.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 27527:2010, 3.1 — modified, Note 1 to entry added.]

3.4

data capture

deliberate action which results in the registration of a record into a record keeping system

3.5

care unit

subdivision of an organization where the subject of care (3.16) receives the care they need during their stay

Note 1 to entry: A care unit may also be referred to as a ward.

3.6

GSRN³⁾**global service relation number**

used to identify the relationship between an organization offering services and the recipient or provider of services

Note 1 to entry: GSRN are encoded on data carriers with an Application Identifier 8018 for the recipient of a service (Subject of Care) and with an Application Identifier 8017 for the provider of a service (Individual Provider).

3.7

healthcare provider

organization or facility that delivers healthcare to Subjects of Care

3.8

IHE⁴⁾**integrating the healthcare enterprise**

initiative by healthcare professionals and industry to improve the way computer systems in healthcare share information

Note 1 to entry: IHE promotes the coordinated use of established standards to address specific clinical need in support of optimal patient care.

Note 2 to entry: Systems developed in accordance with IHE communicate with one another better, are easier to implement, and enable care providers to use information more effectively.

3) GSRN is the GS1 identifier for service relations and is supplied by the GS1 System. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the service relation identifier named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

4) IHE is a registered trade name. Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

3.9**individual provider**

any person who provides or is a potential provider of a health care service

Note 1 to entry: An individual provider is an individual person and is not considered to be a group of providers.

Note 2 to entry: Not all health care providers are recognized by professional bodies. It is for this reason the term health care professional has not been used to describe them. All health care professionals are providers, but not all providers are health care professionals.

3.10**individual provider identification**

unique number or code issued for the purpose of identifying an individual provider

3.11**information system**

organized collection of hardware, software, supplies, policies, procedures and people that stores, processes and provides access to information

3.12**machine readable code**

code, readable by a machine, that contains information used to establish a relationship between a physical object such as a medical product package and data sources such as medical, production, logistical and/or reimbursement coding systems

3.13**record**

recorded information, in any form, including data in computer systems, created or received and maintained by an organization or person in the transaction of business or the conduct of affairs and kept as evidence of such activity

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3.14**registration**

act of giving a record a unique identity in a record keeping system

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3.15**SRIN****service relation instance number**

attribute to a global service relation number (3.6) to identify an instance within a care process

EXAMPLE Such as an identification band, an order sheet, test-tube etc.

3.16**SoC****subject of care**

person seeking to receive, receiving or having received health care