ISO /TS 16843-6

ISO TC 215/SC /JWG1

Date: 2022-04-19

Secretariat: ANSI

Health ~~Informatics~~ informatics — Categorial structures for representation of acupuncture ~~Part6~~ — Part 6: Acupuncture ~~effect~~effects

~~Publication stage~~

ISO copyright office

CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8

CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva

Phone: +41 22 749 01 11

Fax: +41 22 749 09 47

Email: copyright@iso.org

Website: ~~www.iso.org~~www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health ~~Informatics~~informatics*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16843 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Acupuncture therapy is being widely practiced in many countries. Acupuncture therapy is used to treat many diseases by regulating the physiological functions of the internal organs (zang-fu) and body systems. Stimulating the acupoints with an acupuncture needle or with electro acupuncture can directly or indirectly cause changes in organs, tissues, cells, molecules and other chemical substances, then affects physiological or pathological functions in human body or experimental animals~~, and the~~. The effects of acupuncture ~~effects~~ can be measured by laboratory tests or clinical observations.

A large number of clinical research studies and animal experiments have been conducted to assess the mechanism of acupuncture therapy. However, the descriptions of ~~the~~ acupuncture ~~effect~~effects in clinical reports or experimental reports tend to be insufficient or inconsistent for interpretation of heterogeneity, thus causing difficulties in synthesizing data for analysis. This arises from two reasons:

a) An appropriate categorial structure for the acupuncture effect has not been formulated;

b) Semantic associations between the concepts of the acupuncture effect need to be made more explicit.

This document ~~defines the categorial structures in the field of the acupuncture effect to solve~~aims at solving these existing problems.

Health ~~Informatics —~~ informatics — Categorial structures for representation of acupuncture-Part 6: ~~acupuncture effect~~Acupuncture effects

1 Scope

This document specifies the categorial structure within the ~~subject~~ field of ~~the~~ acupuncture ~~effect~~effects by defining a set of domain constraints of sanctioned characteristics, each consisting of a semantic link and an applicable characterizing category~~ to represent the concept and the semantic link of the acupuncture effect.~~

2 Normative references

~~The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.~~

~~ISO/TS 16843-1:2016, Health informatics — Categorial structures for representation of acupuncture — Part 1: Acupuncture points~~

~~ISO/TS 16843-2:2015 Health Informatics — Categorial Structures for Representation of Acupuncture — Part 2: Needling~~

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain ~~terminological~~terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at ~~http://www.electropedia.org/~~https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 General

3.1.1
concept
unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics

Note 1 to entry: A concept can have one or more names. It can be represented using one or more terms, pictures, icons or sounds.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 16843-2:2015, 3.1]

3.1.2

Field Code Changed

categorial structure
~~minimal set of domain constraints for representing concept systems in a subject field.~~

minimal set of domain constraints for representing concept systems in a subject field

[SOURCE: ISO 17115:2020~~,~~, 3.1.1, modified]

3.1.~~1~~3
category
division of sets of entities regarded as having particular shared characteristics

EXAMPLE Oral route, subcutaneous route and all other routes share characteristics particular to the category route.

Note 1 to entry: Categories ~~may~~can be more or less general. Where one category is subsumed by another, the 'is a' relation is asserted to obtain a hierarchy between the more specific or subsumed category and the more general or subsuming category. For example, parenteral route is more general than intravenous route.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 16843-2:2015, 3.3]

3.1.4
characterizing category
category (3.1.3) of characteristics which serves as the criterion of subdivision when establishing concept systems

EXAMPLE ~~:~~ The type of characteristics '~~color~~colour' includes being red, blue, green, etc. The type of characteristics 'material' includes made of wood, metal, etc.

[SOURCE: ISO 17115:2020, 3.1.3, modified]

3.1.5
semantic link
formal representation of a directed associative relation or partitive relation between two concepts

EXAMPLE is Cause Of (with inverse has Cause); has Location (with inverse is Location Of).

Note 1 to entry: This includes all relations except the generic relation.

Note 2 to entry: A semantic link always has an inverse, i.e. another semantic link with the opposite direction.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 16843-2:2015, 3.5]

3.2 Characterizing categories

3.2.1
acupuncture therapy
~~Treatment~~treatment of disease by inserting needles along specific pathways or meridians at an acupuncture point~~.~~

Note 1 to entry: The placement of the acupuncture needle varies with the disease being treated. It is sometimes used in conjunction with heat, moxibustion, acupressure, or electric stimulation.

~~EXAMPLES: Electro-acupuncture,~~EXAMPLE Electro-acupuncture, ear acupuncture, Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS~~), etc.~~).