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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.

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 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*.

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.

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Introduction

With the application of information technology to traditional Chinese medicine, the collections of data produced in TCM clinical practice, scientific research, administrative management and other activities involved in TCM are increasingly rich. The data come from various organizations including hospitals, institutions, universities, enterprises and governments, etc. The data range from ancient times to the present. Classification should be established to give better management of these data sets, including the processing, integration, indexing and storage of data resources. Classification of traditional Chinese medicine data sets is a prerequisite and is vitally important in data retrieval, sharing and exchange. Making use of this classification and coding rules, traditional Chinese medicine data sets with the same features can be classified together, while those without any similarity can be kept separate. Thus, the data sets of traditional Chinese medicine can be managed effectively and accessed according to various retrieval approaches, which is beneficial for highly efficient query services. The order of all the classifications and codes in this standard only label their position in the classification system, and is not related to the importance.

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Health informatics — Classification of traditional Chinese medicine data sets

1 Scope

This document defines the classification rules and coding scheme for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) data sets. It is applicable for investigation and management of TCM data resources as well as the description, integration, publication, index and retrieval of the TCM data sets.

This document excludes the Kampo medicine .

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/IEC 11179-2:2005, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 2: Classification*

ISO/IEC 20944-1:2013, *Information technology — Metadata Registries Interoperability and Bindings (MDR-IB) — Part 1: Framework, common vocabulary, and common provisions for conformance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 11179-2, ISO/IEC 20944-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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/

3.1
data set
identifiable collection of data

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.3]

3.2
traditional Chinese medicine
traditional medicine that originated in China, and is characterized by holism and treatment based on pattern identification/syndrome differentiation

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 17938:2014, 2.1]

3.3
classification
exhaustive set of mutually exclusive categories to aggregate data at a pre-prescribed level of specialization for a specific purpose

[SOURCE: ISO 17115:2007, 2.7.1]

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3.4
hierarchical classification
classification of objects using hierarchical taxonomy. Hierarchical classification systems are developed classes that are subdivided from the most general subject to the most specific

[SOURCE: Reitz, Joan M. (2004). *Dictionary for library and information science.* Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited]

3.5
faceted classification
system that allows the assignment of multiple classifications to an object, enabling the classifications to be ordered in multiple ways, rather than in a single, pre-determined, taxonomic order

Note 1 to entry: Faceted classification may actually employ hierarchy in one or more of its facets. Faceted classification systems allow the assignment of multiple classifications to an object, and enable those classifications to be applied by searchers in multiple ways, rather than in a single, predetermined order.

[SOURCE: Lambert M. Surhone, et al.(2010). *Faceted Classification*, Betascript Publishing, ISBN:978-613 -1-40654-6, modified]

3.6
facet
grouping of concepts of the same inherent category

Note 1 to entry: A facet comprises "clearly defined, mutually exclusive, and collectively exhaustive aspects, properties or characteristics of a class or specific subject".

[SOURCE: ISO 25964-1:2011, 2.20, modified]

3.7
classification scheme
descriptive information for an arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics which the objects have in common

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-2:2005, 3.2]

3.8
coded set
set of elements that is mapped onto another set according to a code

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 20944-1:2013, 3.7.2.2]

3.9
code set
code element set
result of applying a code to all elements of a coded set

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 20944-1:2013, 3.7.2.4]

3.10
code value
result of applying a code to an element of a coded set

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 20944-1:2013, 3.7.2.3]

3.11
coding scheme
collection of rules that maps the elements of coded set onto the elements of code set

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 20944-1:2013, 3.7.2.1, modified]

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