ICS 35.240.80 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA November 2017

STN	**Zdravotnícka informatika Komunikácia s osobným zdravotným prístrojom Časť 10417: Prístroj Glukomer (ISO /IEEE 11073-10417: 2017)**	**STN EN ISO 11073-10417** 84 8037

Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 10417: Device specialization - Glucose meter (ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/17

Obsahuje: EN ISO 11073-10417:2017, ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 11073-10417 (84 8037) z augusta 2014

125427

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11073-10417

May 2017

ICS 35.240.80

Supersedes EN ISO 11073-10417:2014

English Version

Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 10417: Device specialization - Glucose meter (ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017)

Informatique de santé - Communication entre dispositifs médicaux sur le site des soins - Partie 10417: Spécialisation des dispositifs - Glucomètre (ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 October 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 11073-10417:2017 E

Contents

Page

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11073-10417:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215 “Health informatics” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 251 “Health informatics” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2017 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11073-10417:2014.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11073-10417:2017 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEEE 11073-10417

Third edition
2017-04

Health informatics — Personal health device communication —

Part 10417: Device specialization — Glucose meter

Informatique de santé — Communication entre dispositifs médicaux sur le site des soins —

Partie 10417: Spécialisation des dispositifs — Glucomètre

Reference number
ISO/IEEE 11073-10417:2017(E)

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc
3 Park Avenue, New York
NY 10016-5997, USA

stds.ipr@ieee.org
www.ieee.org

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.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

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 called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require the use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. ISO/IEEE is not responsible for identifying essential patents or patent claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of patents or patent claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance or a Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration Form, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from ISO or the IEEE Standards Association.

ISO/IEEE 11073-10417 was prepared by the 11073 Committee of the Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society of the IEEE (as IEEE Std 11073-10417-2015). It was adopted by Technical Committee ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies, under the “fast-track procedure” defined in the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE. Both parties are responsible for the maintenance of this document.

IEEE Std 11073-10417™-2015

**(Revision of
IEEE Std 11073-10417-2011)**

Health informatics—Personal health device communication

Part 10417: Device Specialization—Glucose Meter

Sponsor

IEEE 11073™ Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society

Approved 11 June 2015

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, a normative definition of communication between personal telehealth glucose meter devices and compute engines (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, and set top boxes) is established by this standard in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability. Appropriate portions of existing standards are leveraged, including ISO/IEEE 11073 terminology, information models, application profile standards, and transport standards. The use of specific term codes, formats, and behaviors in telehealth environments restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability are specified. A common core of communication functionality for personal telehealth glucose meters is defined in this standard.

Keywords: glucose meter, IEEE 11073-10417™, medical device communication, personal health devices

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

PDF: ISBN 978-0-7381 9746-3 STD20244
Print: ISBN 978-0-7381-9747-0 STDPD20244

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading "Important Notice" or "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents."

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association ("IEEE-SA") Standards Board. IEEE ("the Institute") develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied "AS IS" and "WITH ALL FAULTS."

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under U.S. and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE-SA Website at http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/standards.jsp or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE-SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL: http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Participants

At the time this IEEE standard was completed, the Personal Health Devices Working Group had the following membership:

Daidi Zhong, *Chair*
Michael J. Kirwan, *Chair*
Raymond A. Strickland, *Vice-Chair*
Craig Carlson, *Vice-Chair*

Karsten Aalders
Charles R. Abbruscato
Nabil Abujbara
Maher Abuzaid
James Agnew
Haidar Ahmad
Manfred Aigner
Jorge Alberola
Murtaza Ali
Rolf Ambuehl
David Aparisi
Lawrence Arne
Diego B. Arquillo
Serafin Arroyo
Muhammad Asim
Merat Bagha
Doug Baird
David Baker
Anindya Bakshi
Ananth Balasubramanian
Sunlee Bang
M. Jonathan Barkley
Gilberto Barrón
David Bean
John Bell
Rudy Belliardi
Daniel Bernstein
George A. Bertos
Chris Biernacki
Ola Björsne
Thomas Blackadar
Marc Blanchet
Thomas Bluethner
Douglas P. Bogia
Xavier Boniface
Shannon Boucousis
Julius Broma
Lyle G. Bullock, Jr.
Bernard Burg
Chris Burns
Anthony Butt
Jeremy Byford-Rew
Satya Calloji
Carole C. Carey
Santiago Carot-Nemesio
Randy W. Carroll
Simon Carter
Seungchul Chae
Rahul Chauhan
James Cheng
Peggy Chien
David Chiu
Chia-Chin Chong
Saeed A. Choudhary
Jinhan Chung
Malcolm Clarke
John A. Cogan
John T. Collins
Cory Condek
Todd H. Cooper
David Cornejo
Douglas Coup
Nigel Cox
Hans Crommenacker
Tomio Crosley
David Culp
Allen Curtis
Eyal Dassau
David Davenport
Russell Davis
Sushil K. Deka
Ciro de la Vega
Pedro de-las-Heras-Quiros
Jim DelloStritto
Matthew d'Entremont
Lane Desborough
Kent Dicks
Hyoungho Do
Xiaolian Duan
Brian Dubreuil
Sourav Dutta
Jakob Ehrensvard
Fredrik Einberg
Roger M. Ellingson
Michihiro Enokida
Javier Escayola Calvo
Mark Estes
Leonardo Estevez
Roger Feeley
Bosco T. Fernandes
Christoph Fischer
Morten Flintrup
Joseph W. Forler
Russell Foster
Eric Freudenthal
Matthias Frohner
Ndifor Cyril Fru
Ken Fuchs
Jing Gao
Xuemei Gao
Marcus Garbe
John Garguilo
Rick Geimer
Igor Gejdos
Ferenc Gerbovics
Nicolae Goga
Julian Goldman
Raul Gonzalez Gomez
Chris Gough
Channa Gowda
Charles M. Gropper
Amit Gupta
Jeff Guttmacher
Rasmus Haahr
Christian Habermann
Michael Hagerty
Jerry Hahn
Robert Hall
Nathaniel Hamming
Rickey L. Hampton
Sten Hanke
Jordan Hartmann
Kai Hassing
Marc Daniel Haunschild
Wolfgang Heck
Nathaniel Heintzman
Charles Henderson
Jun-Ho Her
Takashi Hibino
Timothy L. Hirou
Allen Hobbs
Alex Holland
Arto Holopainen
Kris Holtzclaw
Robert Hoy
Frank Hsu
Anne Huang
Sen-Der Huang
Zhiqiang Huang
Ron Huby
David Hughes

Robert D. Hughes
Jiyoung Huh
Hugh Hunter
Hitoshi Ikeda
Yutaka Ikeda
Philip O. Isaacson
Atsushi Ito
Michael Jaffe
Praduman Jain
Wei Jin
Danny Jochelson
Chris Johnson
Phaneeth Junga
Akiyoshi Kabe
Steve Kahle
Tomio Kamioka
Kei Kariya
Andy Kaschl
Junzo Kashihara
Kohichi Kashiwagi
Ralph Kent
Laurie M. Kermes
Ikuo Keshi
Junhyung Kim
Minho Kim
Min-Joon Kim
Taekon Kim
Tetsuya Kimura
Alfred Kloos
Jeongmee Koh
Jean-Marc Koller
John Koon
Patty Krantz
Raymond Krasinski
Alexander Kraus
Ramesh Krishna
Geoffrey Kruse
Falko Kuester
Rafael Lajara
Pierre Landau
Jaechul Lee
JongMuk Lee
Kyong Ho Lee
Rami Lee
Sungkee Lee
Woojae Lee
Yonghee Lee
Joe Lenart
Kathryn A. Lesh
Qiong Li
Ying Li
Patrick Lichter
Jisoon Lim
Joon-Ho Lim
John Lin
Wei-Jung Lo
Charles Lowe
Don Ludolph
Christian Luszick
Bob MacWilliams
Srikkanth Madhurbootheswaran
Miriam L. Makhlouf
Romain Marmot
Sandra Martinez
Miguel Martínez de Espronceda Cámara
Peter Mayhew
Jim McCain
László Meleg
Alexander Mense
Ethan Metsger
Jinsei Miyazaki
Erik Moll
Darr Moore
Carsten Mueglitz
Piotr Murawski
Soundharya Nagasubramanian
Jae-Wook Nah
Alex Neefus
Trong-Nghia Nguyen-Dobinsky
Michael E. Nidd
Tetsu Nishimura
Jim Niswander
Hiroaki Niwamoto
Thomas Norgall
Anand Noubade
Yoshiteru Nozoe
Abraham Ofek
Brett Olive
Begonya Otal
Charles Palmer
Bud Panjwani
Carl Pantiskas
Harry P. Pappas
Mikey Paradis
Hanna Park
Jong-Tae Park
Myungeun Park
Soojun Park
Phillip E. Pash
TongBi Pei
Lucian Pestritu
Soren Petersen
James Petisce
Peter Piction
Michael Pliskin
Jeff Price
Harald Prinzhorn
John Quinlan
Arif Rahman
Tanzilur Rahman
Steve Ray
Phillip Raymond
Tim Reilly
Barry Reinhold
Brian Reinhold
Melvin I. Reynolds
John G. Rhoads
Jeffrey S. Robbins
Moskowitz Robert
Timothy Robertson
David Rosales
Bill Saltzstein
Benedikt Salzbrunn
Giovanna Sannino
Jose A. Santos-Cadenas
Stefan Sauermann
John Sawyer
Guillaume Schatz
Alois Schloegl
Paul S. Schluter
Lars Schmitt
Mark G. Schnell
Richard A. Schrenker
Antonio Scorpiniti
Kwang Seok Seo
Riccardo Serafin
Sid Shaw
Frank Shen
Liqun Shen
Bozhi Shi
Min Shih
Mazen Shihabi
Redmond Shouldice
Sternly K. Simon
Marjorie Skubic
Robert Smith
Ivan Soh
Motoki Sone
Emily Sopensky
Rajagopalan Srinivasan
Andreas Staubert
Nicholas Steblay
Beth Stephen
Lars Steubesand
John (Ivo) Stivoric
Raymond A. Strickland
Chandrasekaran Subramaniam
Hermanni Suominen
Lee Surprenant
Ravi Swami
Ray Sweidan
Jin Tan
Haruyuyki Tatsumi
John W. Thomas
Jonas Tirén
Alexandra Todiruta
James Tomcik
Janet Traub
Jesús Daniel Trigo
Gary Tschautscher
Masato Tsuchid
Ken Tubman
Yoshihiro Uchida
Sunil Unadkat
Fabio Urbani
Philipp Urbauer
Laura Vanzago
Alpo Värri
Dalimar Velez
Naveen Verma
Rudi Voon
Isobel Walker
David Wang
Jerry P. Wang
Yao Wang

Yi Wang
Steve Warren
Fujio Watanabe
Toru Watsuji
Mike Weng
Kathleen Wible
Paul Williamson
Jan Wittenber
Jia-Rong Wu
Will Wykeham
Ariton Xhafa
Yaxi Yan
Ricky Yang
Melanie S. Yeung
Done-Sik Yoo
Jianchao Zeng
Jason Zhang
Zhiqiang Zhang
Thomas Zhao
Miha Zoubek
Szymon Zyskoter

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

John Ballingall
Giberto Barrón
Lyle G. Bullock, Jr.
Keith Chow
Joseph El Youssef
Randall Groves
Kai Hassing
Werner Hoelzl
Noriyuki Ikeuchi
Atsushi Ito
Piotr Karocki
Patrick Keith-Hynes
Patrick Kinney
Robert Kircher
Michael J. Kirwan
Nick S. A. Nikjoo
Henry Pinto
Melvin I. Reynolds
Bartien Sayogo
Lars Schmitt
Raymond A. Strickland
Walter Struppler
Jan Wittenber
Oren Yuen

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 11 June 2015, it had the following membership:

John Kulick, *Chair*
Jon Walter Rosdahl, *Vice Chair*
Richard H. Hulett, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Masayuki Ariyoshi
Ted Burse
Stephen Dukes
Jean-Philippe Faure
J. Travis Griffith
Gary Hoffman
Michael Janezic
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
David J. Law
Hung Ling
Andrew Myles
T. W. Olsen
Glenn Parsons
Ronald C. Petersen
Annette D. Reilly
Stephen J. Shellhammer
Adrian P. Stephens
Yatin Trivedi
Phillip Winston
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
Daidi Zhong

*Member Emeritus

Julie Alessi, *IEEE-SA Content Production and Management*

Kathryn Bennett, *IEEE-SA Operational Program Management*

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 11073-10417™-2015, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Part 10417: Device Specialization—Glucose Meter.

ISO/IEEE 11073 standards enable communication between medical devices and external computer systems. This document uses the optimized framework created in IEEE Std 11073-20601-2015[a] and describes a specific, interoperable communication approach for glucose meters. These standards align with and draw on the existing clinically focused standards to provide support for communication of data from clinical or personal health devices.

[a]For information on references, see Clause 2.

Contents

Health informatics—Personal health device communication

Part 10417: Device Specialization—Glucose Meter

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, this standard establishes a normative definition of communication between personal telehealth glucose meter devices and compute engines (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, and set top boxes) in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability. It leverages appropriate portions of existing standards, including ISO/IEEE 11073 terminology, information models, application profile standards, and transport standards. It specifies the use of specific term codes, formats, and behaviors in telehealth environments restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for personal telehealth glucose meters.

1.2 Purpose

This standard addresses the need for an openly defined, independent standard that support information exchange to and from personal health devices and compute engines (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, and set top boxes). Interoperability is key to growing the potential market for these devices and enabling people to be better informed participants in the management of their heath.

1.3 Context

See IEEE Std 11073-20601™-2014[1] for an overview of the environment within which this standard is written.

This standard defines the device specialization for the insulin pump, being a specific agent type, and provides a description of the device concepts, its capabilities, and its implementation according to this standard.

This standard is based on IEEE Std 11073-20601™-2014[2] which in turn draws information from both ISO/IEEE 11073-10201:2004 [B3][3] and ISO/IEEE 11073-20101:2004 [B4]. The medical device encoding rules (MDERs) used within this standard are fully described in Annex F of IEEE Std 11073-20601-2014.

This standard reproduces relevant portions of the nomenclature found in ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2004 [B2] and adds new nomenclature codes for the purposes of this standard. Among this standard and IEEE Std 11073-20601-2014, all required nomenclature codes for implementation are documented.

NOTE—In this standard, ISO/IEEE 11073-104zz is used to refer to the collection of device specialization standards that utilize IEEE Std 11073-20601-2014, where zz can be any number from 01 to 99, inclusive.[4]

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so that each referenced document is cited in text and its relationship to this document is explained). For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments or corrigenda) applies.

IEEE Std 11073-20601-2014, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Application Profile—Optimized Exchange Protocol.[5, 6]

[1] Information on references can be found in Clause 2.

[2] ISO/IEEE publications are available from the ISO Central Secretariat, 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland (http://www.iso.ch/). ISO/IEEE publications are also available in the United States from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141, USA (http://standards.ieee.org/).

[3] The numbers in brackets correspond to those of the bibliography in Annex A.

[4] Notes in text, tables, and figures are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

[5] The IEEE standards or products referred to in this clause are trademarks of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

[6] IEEE publications are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141, USA (http://standards.ieee.org/).