

DIN EN ISO/IEEE 11073-10420



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Entwurf

Einsprüche bis 2022-09-01
Vorgesehen als Ersatz für
DIN EN ISO
11073-10420:2013-03

**Medizinische Informatik –
Geräteinteroperabilität –
Teil 10420: Kommunikation von Geräten für die persönliche Gesundheit –
Gerätespezifikation – Analysegerät für die Zusammensetzung des Körpers
(ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10420:2022);
Englische Fassung prEN ISO/IEEE 11073-10420:2022**

Health informatics –
Device interoperability –
Part 10420: Personal health device communication – Device specialization –
Body composition analyzer (ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10420:2022);
English version prEN ISO/IEEE 11073-10420:2022

Informatique de santé –
Interopérabilité des dispositifs –
Partie 10420: Communication entre dispositifs de santé personnels – Spécialisation de
dispositif – Analyseur de composition corporelle (ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10420:2022);
Version anglaise prEN ISO/IEEE 11073-10420:2022

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DIN-Normenausschuss Medizin (NAMed)

Gesamtumfang 86 Seiten

Nationales Vorwort

Dieses Dokument (prEN ISO/IEEE 11073-10420:2022) wurde vom Technischen Komitee ISO/TC 215 „Health informatics“ in Zusammenarbeit mit dem IEEE „Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers“ und in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Technischen Komitee CEN/TC 251 „Medizinische Informatik“, dessen Sekretariat von NEN (Niederlande) gehalten wird, erarbeitet.

Für Deutschland hat hieran der Arbeitsausschuss NA 063-07-02 AA „Interoperabilität“ des Fachbereichs 7 „Medizinische Informatik“ im DIN-Normenausschusses Medizin (NAMed) mitgearbeitet.

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Für die in diesem Dokument zitierten Dokumente wird im Folgenden auf die entsprechenden deutschen Dokumente hingewiesen:

IEEE Std 11073-10101:2019	Siehe	DIN EN ISO 11073-10101:2021-01
IEEE Std 11073-10415:2019	Siehe	E DIN EN ISO 11073-10415:2022-09
IEEE Std 11073-20601:2019	Siehe	E DIN EN ISO 11073-20601:2022-09

Änderungen

Gegenüber DIN EN ISO 11073-10420:2013-03 wurden folgende Änderungen vorgenommen:

- a) Unterstützung für Base-Offset-Time wurde hinzugefügt;
- b) die neue Standardkonfiguration 0x07D1 wurde festgelegt;
- c) der Abschnitt „Normative Verweisungen“, die Version dieser Gerätespezifikation sowie die darauf basierenden Assoziationsdetails wurden aktualisiert;
- d) die Beispiele in 8.4.2 und Anhang E wurden aktualisiert, um die Unterstützung von Base-Offset-Time anzuzeigen;
- e) der Qualifier in MDS und anderen Objekten wurde aktualisiert, um Base-Offset-Time zu empfehlen, außerdem wurde die Beschreibung der Qualifier in 6.3 aktualisiert;
- f) Text zu 6.12 hinzugefügt, um die DIM-Erweiterungsregel weiter zu erläutern;
- g) die Verwendungsbedingung von GET MDS in E.4.1 wurde korrigiert;
- h) Text in 8.5.2 bezüglich Attribute-Id-Llist aktualisiert, um mit ISO/IEEE Std 11073-20601:2019 konform zu sein;
- i) 4.3 „Übereinstimmung mit anderen Normen“ hinzugefügt;

- j) die Jahreszahlen in den Literaturhinweisen wurden entfernt, um die neuesten Versionen anzugeben;
- k) Tabelle 1 wurde erweitert, um Qualifier-Details für alle möglichen Konfigurationen anzugeben;
- l) Aktualisierung des Bit-Beispiels in E.4.3 durch Einfügen der Mds-Time-Info in MDS;
- m) IEEE Std 11073-10101:2019 wurde in den Normativen Verweisungen aufgenommen;
- n) Aktualisierung des Wortlauts in 1.3 und 4.1 bezüglich des Vorrangs der Nomenklatur in der Reihe ISO/IEEE 11073 zwischen den Teilen 10101, 20601, 104xx und dieser Norm;
- o) die Verwendung der Nomenklaturversion wurde aktualisiert und mit der entsprechenden Protokollversion verknüpft;
- p) das Objekt Bioimpedanz-Analysemethode wurde hinzugefügt.

Nationaler Anhang NA (informativ)

Nationale Hinweise

NA.1 Zusammenfassung

Die ISO/IEEE 11073-Standardfamilie ermöglicht die Datenübertragung zwischen Medizingeräten und Computersystemen. Sie erlaubt die automatisierte, detaillierte Erfassung von personenbezogenen Vitaldaten und Funktionsparametern durch die Verwendung von Überwachungs- und Therapiegeräten – beispielsweise auf einer Intensivstation oder im Operationssaal, aber auch im häuslichen oder privaten Umfeld. Die primären Ziele dabei sind:

- Bereitstellung von „Plug-and-Play“-Funktionalität und Interoperabilität mit Patienten verbundener bzw. personenbezogener Medizingeräte für Realzeitanwendungen.
- Vereinfachung des effizienten Austausches gemessener Vitaldaten, relevanter Kontextinformation sowie Betriebsdaten der verwendeten Medizingeräte.

„Realzeit“ bedeutet hier, dass Daten von ggf. mehreren, verschiedenartigen Medizingeräten zeitgenau erfasst und in Bruchteilen von Sekunden dargestellt oder verarbeitet werden können. „Plug-and-Play“ bedeutet, dass Anwender lediglich die Kommunikationsverbindung zu einem Gerät herstellen müssen. Automatisch, d.h. ohne menschlichen Eingriff, erfolgen dessen Erkennung durch das System, die Konfiguration von Kommunikationsparametern sowie gegebenenfalls der Applikation und schließlich die Aufnahme der Datenübertragung.

Dieses Dokument legt innerhalb der ISO/IEEE 11073-Standardfamilie für die Kommunikation gesundheitsbezogener Geräte eine verbindliche Definition für die Kommunikation zwischen persönlichen Analysegeräten für den Körperbau für telemedizinische Anwendungen und Datenverarbeitungsgeräten (wie mobilen Telefonen, Arbeitsplatzrechnern, gesundheitsbezogenen persönlichen Geräten, Settop-Boxen) derart fest, dass „Plug-and-Play“-Interoperabilität ermöglicht wird. Sie benutzt Teile existierende Normen, insbesondere ISO/IEEE 11073 Normen zu Terminologie, Informationsmodellen, Anwendungsprofilen und Datentransport. Dieses Dokument legt die Verwendung bestimmter Codes, Formate und Verhaltensweisen in telemedizinischen Umgebungen fest und schränkt die Optionalität in den zugrunde liegenden Rahmenbedingungen ein, um Interoperabilität zu erleichtern. Dieses Dokument legt gemeinsame Kernfunktionen für die Kommunikation persönlicher Analysegeräte für den Körperbau in telemedizinischen Anwendungen fest.

Dieses Dokument entspricht der Notwendigkeit eines offen definierten, unabhängigen Standards für den geregelten Austausch von Informationen zwischen persönlichen gesundheitsbezogenen Geräten und Datenverarbeitungsgeräten (wie mobilen Telefonen, Arbeitsplatzrechnern, gesundheitsbezogenen persönlichen Geräten, Settop-Boxen). Interoperabilität ist der Schlüssel zum Wachstum des potentiellen Markts für diese Geräte und ermöglicht, dass sich Menschen besser informieren und stärker an ihrer gesundheitlichen Betreuung beteiligen.

Nationaler Anhang NB (informativ)

Begriffe

Reihenfolge und Inhalt der folgenden Begriffe sind identisch mit denen im Abschnitt Begriffe der englischen Fassung.

3 Begriffe

Für die Anwendung dieses Dokuments gelten die folgenden Begriffe.

ISO und IEC stellen terminologische Datenbanken für die Verwendung in der Normung unter den folgenden Adressen bereit:

— ISO Online Browsing Platform: verfügbar unter <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: verfügbar unter <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

Agent

en Agent

Knoten, der persönliche Gesundheitsdaten sammelt und an einen angeschlossenen Manager weiterleitet

3.2

Grundumsatz

en basal metabolic rate

berechnete Energiemenge, die der Körper zur Aufrechterhaltung der grundlegenden Funktionen pro Zeiteinheit verbraucht

3.3

Bioimpedanz

en bioimpedance

Vektorsumme aus Widerstand und Reaktanz, die zur Schätzung der Körperzusammensetzung verwendet wird

3.4

Analysegerät für den Körperbau

en body composition analyzer

Gerät (z. B. ein Agent) zum Messen der grundlegenden Bestandteile des menschlichen Körpers bestehend aus Wasser, Protein, Mineralien und Fett

3.5

Körperfett

en body fat

Unterschied zwischen dem Körpergewicht und der fettfreien Masse

3.6

Körpermuskel

en body muscle

Muskeln im Körper

3.7

Körperwasser

en body water

gesamte Wassergehalt des menschlichen Körpers

3.8

Körpergewicht

en body weight

Summe aus Körperwassermasse, Proteinmasse, mineralischen Masse und Körperfettmasse

3.9

Klasse

en class

im objektorientierten Modell beschreibt eine Klasse die Attribute, Methoden und Ereignisse, die Objekte benutzen, welche aus dieser Klasse instantiiert werden

3.10

Manager

Verarbeitungsmaschine

en computer engine
manager

Knoten, der Daten von einem oder mehreren angeschlossenen Agentensystem erhält. Manager können z. B. auch mobile Telefone, gesundheitsbezogene Geräte, Digitalempfänger oder Computersysteme sein

3.11

Gerät

en device

physikalische Apparatur, die entweder eine Agenten- oder eine Managerrolle wahrnimmt

3.12

fettfreie Masse

en fat free mass

Summe der weichen Magermasse und der mineralischen Masse

3.13

Dateinummer

Objekt-Handle

en handle
obj-handle

vorzeichenlose 16-bit-Zahl, die lokal einmalig vergeben wird und der Identifizierung der Objektinstanz in einem Agenten dient

3.14

Masse

en mass

Eigenschaft der Materie , die durch die Auswirkung des Gravitationsfeldes auf ein Objekt gemessen werden kann

3.15

Objekt

en object

in der objektorientierten Modellierung, eine besondere Instantiierung einer Klasse. Die Instantiierung legt Attribute, Methoden und Ereignisse der Klasse fest

3.16

persönliches gesundheitsbezogenes Gerät

persönliches telemedizinisches Gerät

en personal health device

personal telehealth device

Gerät, das für persönliche gesundheitsbezogene Anwendungen verwendet wird

3.17

weiche Magermasse

en soft lean mass

Summe der Körperwassermasse und Proteinmasse

3.18

Gewicht

en weight

Kraft, die auf Grund der Gravitation auf ein Objekt wirkt. Das Gewicht ist direkt proportional zur Masse eines Objektes. Im Gesundheitswesen wird üblicherweise der Begriff Körpergewicht als Bezeichnung für die Körpermasse einer Person verwendet. Diese Bezeichnung wird auch in dieser Norm verwendet.

Nationaler Anhang NC (informativ)

Literaturhinweise

DIN EN ISO 11073-10101:2021-03, *Medizinische Informatik — Geräteinteroperabilität — Teil 10101: Kommunikation patientennaher medizinischer Geräte — Nomenklatur (ISO/IEEE 11073-10101:2020); Englische Fassung EN ISO 11073-10101:2020, nur auf CD-ROM*

E DIN EN ISO 11073-10415:2022-08, *Medizinische Informatik — Geräteinteroperabilität — Teil 10415: Kommunikation von Geräten für die persönliche Gesundheit — Gerätespezifikation — Waage (ISO/IEEE/FDIS 11073-10415:2022); Englische Fassung prEN ISO 11073-10415:2022*

E DIN EN ISO 11073-20601:2022-09, *Medizinische Informatik — Geräteinteroperabilität — Teil 20601: Kommunikation von Geräten für die persönliche Gesundheit — Anwendungsprofil — Optimierte Datenübertragungsprotokoll (ISO/IEEE/FDIS 11073-20601:2022); Englische Fassung prEN ISO 11073-20601:2022*

Foreword

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEEE 11073-10420:2012), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEEE 11073 series can be found on the ISO website.

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– *Entwurf* –

IEEE Std 11073-10420™-2020
(Revision of IEEE Std 11073-10420-2010)

Health informatics—Device interoperability

Part 10420: Personal health device communication—Device specialization— Body composition analyzer

Developed by the

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

Approved 4 June 2020

IEEE SA Standards Board

Abstract: Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, a normative definition of the communication between personal body composition analyzer agents and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, set-top boxes) is established by this standard 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 to restrict optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for personal telehealth body composition analyzers. In this context, the phrase “body composition analyzer” is used broadly to cover analyzing devices that measure body impedances and compute the various body components including body fat from the impedance.

Keywords: body composition analyzer, IEEE 11073-10420™, medical device communication, personal health devices

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 11073-10420-2020, Health informatics—Device interoperability—Part 10420: Personal health device communication—Device specialization—Body composition analyzer.

ISO/IEEE 11073 standards enable communication between medical devices and external computer systems. Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, this standard establishes a normative definition of the communication between body composition analyzer agents and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, 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 to restrict optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for personal telehealth body composition analyzers. In this context, the phrase “body composition analyzer” is used broadly to cover analyzing devices that measure body impedances and compute the various body components including body fat from the impedance.

The major changes in this revision include the following:

- The addition of basal metabolism numeric object, body muscle numeric object, and bioimpedance analysis method enumeration object
- The use of base offset time
- An upgrade of the baseline protocol

Contents

1. Overview	13
1.1 Scope	13
1.2 Purpose	13
1.3 Context	13
1.4 Word usage	14
2. Normative references.....	14
3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations	15
3.1 Definitions	15
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations	16
4. Introduction to ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health devices	16
4.1 General	16
4.2 Introduction to IEEE 11073-20601 modeling constructs	17
4.2.1 General.....	17
4.2.2 Domain information model (DIM).....	17
4.2.3 Service model.....	17
4.2.4 Communication model.....	17
4.2.5 Implementing the models.....	17
4.3 Compliance with other standards.....	17
5. Body composition analyzer concepts and modalities	18
5.1 General	18
5.2 Body fat	18
5.3 Body height	18
5.4 Body weight.....	18
5.5 Body mass index.....	19
5.6 Fat free mass.....	19
5.7 Soft lean mass.....	19
5.8 Body water.....	19
5.9 Basal metabolic rate.....	19
5.10 Bioimpedance analysis method	19
5.11 Body muscle	19
6. Body composition analyzer DIM	20
6.1 Overview	20
6.2 Class extensions.....	20
6.3 Object instance diagram	20
6.4 Types of configuration.....	21
6.4.1 General.....	21
6.4.2 Standard configuration.....	21
6.4.3 Extended configuration	22
6.5 Medical device system (MDS) object.....	22
6.5.1 MDS object attributes	22
6.5.2 MDS object methods.....	23
6.5.3 MDS object events	25
6.5.4 Other MDS services.....	26
6.6 Numeric objects.....	26
6.6.1 General.....	26
6.6.2 Body fat.....	26
6.6.3 Body height.....	27

6.6.4 Body weight	27
6.6.5 Body mass index	37
6.6.6 Fat free mass	38
6.6.7 Soft lean mass	39
6.6.8 Body water	40
6.6.9 Basal metabolic rate	41
6.6.10 Body muscle	42
6.7 Real-time sample array objects	43
6.8 Enumeration objects	43
6.8.1 General	43
6.8.2 Bioimpedance analysis method	43
6.9 PM-store objects	44
6.10 Scanner objects	44
6.11 Class extension objects	44
6.12 Body composition analyzer DIM extensibility rules	44
7. Body composition analyzer service model	44
7.1 General	44
7.2 Object access services	44
7.3 Object access event report services	45
8. Body composition analyzer communication model	47
8.1 Overview	47
8.2 Communications characteristics	47
8.3 Association procedure	47
8.3.1 General	47
8.3.2 Agent procedure—association request	48
8.3.3 Manager procedure—association response	48
8.4 Configuring procedure	49
8.4.1 General	49
8.4.2 Body composition analyzer—standard configuration	49
8.5 Operating procedure	51
8.5.1 General	51
8.5.2 GET body composition analyzer MDS attributes	51
8.5.3 Measurement data transmission	52
8.6 Time synchronization	52
9. Test associations	52
9.1 General	52
9.2 Behavior with standard configuration	52
9.3 Behavior with extended configurations	53
10. Conformance	53
10.1 Applicability	53
10.2 Conformance specification	53
10.3 Levels of conformance	53
10.3.1 General	53
10.3.2 Conformance level 1: Base conformance	53
10.3.3 Conformance level 2: Extended nomenclature (ASN.1 and/or IEEE 11073-10101)	54
10.4 Implementation conformance statements (ICSs)	54
10.4.1 General format	54
10.4.2 General ICS	54
10.4.3 DIM MOC ICS	56
10.4.4 MOC attribute ICS	56
10.4.5 MOC notification ICS	57
10.4.6 MOC nomenclature ICS	58

Annex A (informative) Bibliography59

Annex B (normative) Any additional ASN.1 definitions60

Annex C (normative) Allocation of identifiers.....61

Annex D (informative) Message sequence examples62

Annex E (informative) Protocol data unit examples64

Annex F (informative) Revision history.....76

Health informatics—Device interoperability

Part 10420: Personal health device communication—Device specialization—Body composition analyzer

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 the communication between personal body composition analyzer agents and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, 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 to restrict optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for personal telehealth body composition analyzers. In this context, the phrase “body composition analyzer” is used broadly to cover analyzing devices that measure body impedances and compute the various body components including body fat from the impedance.

1.2 Purpose

This standard addresses a need for an openly defined, independent standard for controlling information exchange to and from personal health devices and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, 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 health.

1.3 Context

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

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

¹ Information on normative references can be found in Clause 2.

This standard is based on IEEE Std 11073-20601, which in turn draws information from both ISO/IEEE 11073-10201 [B6] and ISO/IEEE 11073-20101 [B7].² The medical device encoding rules (MDER) used within this standard are fully described in IEEE Std 11073-20601.

The object classes and attributes in this standard are referenced using nomenclature codes. Each code is identified by a reference identifier (RefID). By using a consistent nomenclature, interoperability is enhanced as all implementations maintain the same semantic meaning for the numeric codes. This standard leverages the existing nomenclature codes in IEEE Std 11073-10101™. Meanwhile, it defines specialized nomenclature codes that will be collected in future revisions of IEEE Std 11073-10101. Between this standard, IEEE Std 11073-10101, IEEE Std 11073-20601, and other IEEE Std 11073-104zz, all required nomenclature codes for implementation are documented. New codes may be defined in newer versions/revisions of each of these documents. In the case of a conflict, where one term code has been assigned to two separate semantic concepts with different RefIDs, in general the oldest definition that is in actual use should take precedence. The same policy applies when one RefID has two different code values assigned in different specifications. The resolution of such conflicts will be determined through joint action by the responsible working groups and other stakeholders, and any corrective action will be published as corrigenda.

NOTE—In this standard, IEEE Std 11073-104zz is used to refer to the collection of device specialization standards that utilize IEEE Std 11073-20601, where zz can be any number from 01 to 99, inclusive.³

1.4 Word usage

The word *shall* indicates mandatory requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted (shall equals is required to).^{4,5}

The word *should* indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required (should equals is recommended that).

The word *may* is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard (may equals is permitted to).

The word *can* is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical, or causal (can equals is able to).

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used; therefore, 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 11073-10101™, Health informatics—Point-of-care medical device communication—Part 10101: Nomenclature.

IEEE Std 11073-10415™, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Part 10415: Device specialization—Weighing scale.⁶

² The numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of the bibliography in Annex A.

³ Notes in text, tables, and figures are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

⁴ The use of the word *must* is deprecated and cannot be used when stating mandatory requirements; *must* is used only to describe unavoidable situations.

⁵ The use of *will* is deprecated and cannot be used when stating mandatory requirements; *will* is used only in statements of fact.

IEEE Std 11073-20601™, Health informatics—Personal health device communication—Part 20601: Application Profile—Optimized Exchange Profile.^{7,8}

See Annex A for all informative material referenced by this standard.

3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. The *IEEE Standards Dictionary Online* should be referenced for terms not defined in this clause.⁹

agent: A node that collects and transmits personal health data to an associated manager.

basal metabolic rate: The calculated amount of energy that the body consumes to maintain basic essential functions per unit of time.

bioimpedance: The vector sum of resistance and reactance that is used to estimate body composition.

body composition analyzer: A device (e.g., an agent) for measuring the fundamental constituents of the human body that consists of water, protein, mineral, and fat.

body fat: The difference between the body weight and the fat free mass.

body muscle: The muscles in the body.

body water: The total water of the human body.

body weight: The sum of the body water mass, protein mass, mineral mass, and the body fat mass.

class: In object-oriented modeling, a term that describes the attributes, methods, and events that objects instantiated from the class utilize.

compute engine: *See:* **manager**.

device: A term used to refer to a physical apparatus implementing either an agent or a manager role.

fat free mass: The sum of the soft lean mass and mineral mass.

handle: An unsigned 16-bit number that is locally unique and identifies one of the object instances within an agent.

manager: A node receiving data from one or more agent systems. Some examples of managers include a cellular phone, health appliance, set-top box, or a computer system.

⁶ For overlapping objects, this standard follows the definitions from IEEE Std 11073-10415, with potential minor variation. Full details of such objects are reproduced in this standard for the convenience of implementers.

⁷ IEEE publications are available from The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (<https://standards.ieee.org/>).

⁸ The IEEE standards or products referred to in this clause are trademarks of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

⁹ *IEEE Standards Dictionary Online* is available at <http://dictionary.ieee.org/>. An IEEE Account is required for access to the dictionary, and one can be created at no charge on the dictionary sign-in page.

mass: An intrinsic property of matter that can be measured using the effect of the gravitational field on an object.

object: In object-oriented modeling, a particular instantiation of a class. The instantiation realizes attributes, methods, and events from the class.

obj-handle: *See:* **handle**.

personal health device: A device used in personal health applications.

personal telehealth device: *See:* **personal health device**.

soft lean mass: The sum of the body water mass and protein mass.

weight: The force that results from the exertion of gravity on an object. The weight is directly proportional to the mass of the object. However, in the health care domain the term body weight is typically used to denote the body mass of a person. This notation applies also to this standard.

3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations

APDU	application protocol data unit
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
DIM	domain information model
EUI-64	extended unique identifier (64 bits)
ICS	implementation conformance statement
MDC	medical device communication
MDER	medical device encoding rules
MDS	medical device system
MOC	managed object class
PDU	protocol data unit
VMO	virtual medical object
VMS	virtual medical system

4. Introduction to ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health devices

4.1 General

This standard and the remainder of the series of ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health device standards fit in the larger context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 series of standards. The full suite of standards enables agents to interconnect and interoperate with managers and with computerized healthcare information systems. See the IEEE Std 11073-20601 for a description of the guiding principles for this series of ISO/IEEE 11073 Personal Health Device standards.

IEEE Std 11073-20601 supports the modeling and implementation of an extensive set of personal health devices. This standard defines aspects of the body composition analyzer. It describes all aspects necessary to implement the application layer services and data exchange protocol between an ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health device (body composition analyzer agent) and a manager. This standard defines a sub-set of the objects and functionality contained in IEEE Std 11073-20601, and extends and adds definitions where appropriate. All new definitions are given in Annex B in Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) [B8].