

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/). Your use of this material constitutes acceptance of that license and the conditions of use of materials on this site.



Copyright 2011, The Johns Hopkins University and Marjorie Greenberg. All rights reserved. Use of these materials permitted only in accordance with license rights granted. Materials provided "AS IS"; no representations or warranties provided. User assumes all responsibility for use, and all liability related thereto, and must independently review all materials for accuracy and efficacy. May contain materials owned by others. User is responsible for obtaining permissions for use from third parties as needed.

JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

Section B

Classification and Terminology

Classification and Terminology International Standards

- A “common language” is needed for:
 - Sharing information
 - Communication across disciplines
 - Integration of disparate data systems
 - Comparisons across geography and time
 - Linkage of data in a secure environment

WHO Family of Classifications

RELATED Classifications

International Classification of **Primary Care** (ICPC)

International Classification of External Causes of **Injury** (ICECI)

The Anatomical, Therapeutic, Chemical (ATC) classification system with Defined Daily Doses (DDD)

ISO 9999 **Technical aids** for persons with disabilities – Classification and Terminology

REFERENCE Classifications

I nternational
C lassification of
D iseases

I nternational
C lassification of
F unctioning,
disability &
health

I nternational
C lassification of
H ealth
I nterventions
(under development)

DERIVED Classifications

International Classification of Diseases for **Oncology**, Third Edition (ICD-O-3)

The ICD-10 Classification of **Mental and Behavioural Disorders**

Application of the International Classification of Diseases to **Dentistry** and Stomatology, Third Edition (ICD-DA)

Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Neurology (ICD-10-NA)

ICF, Children & Youth Version (ICF -CY)

WHO Family of International Classifications

- WHO constitution mandates the production of international classifications on health (ICD)
- ICD (in its tenth revision) is the international standard for classifying:
 - Causes of death
 - Reasons for hospitalization
- ICF (adopted in 2001) is the international standard for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels



Collaborating Centres for International Classifications

- ICD has been maintained and promoted by WHO and a network of Collaborating Centres since the 1970s
- Centres have been established by language and geography over past 50+ years:
 - 12-14 fully designated centers
 - 5-8 centers in various stages of designation



Mission of WHO FIC Collaborating Centres

- To improve health through the ongoing development, maintenance, and promotion of an integrated suite of health classifications and related products that produce information of value and utility across the world



WHO FIC Network Priorities

- Implementation of ICD-10
 - Mortality and morbidity data
- Updating and revision of ICD-10 to 11
- Implementation of ICF
 - Censuses and surveys
 - Health outcomes at clinical and service level
 - Administrative and clinical information (records)
 - Social policy field (e.g., disability eligibility)



WHO FIC Committees

- Education and implementation
 - Web-based training tools (ICD-10 and ICF), implementation database

- Family development
 - For example, primary care, traditional medicine, external causes of injury, health interventions classification

- Informatics and terminology
 - Mappings between SNOMED CT and ICD/ICF

- Update and revision
 - Updating ICD-10 and ICF



WHO-FIC Reference Groups

- Reference groups augment the committee structure by providing forums for more technical discussions
- Mortality Reference Group
- Morbidity Reference Group
- Functioning and Disability Reference Group



North American Collaborating Center

- Established in 1976
- Housed at National Center for Health Statistics
- Covers US and Canada and represents these countries in WHO FIC Network
- Maintains and promotes uses of ICD for mortality and morbidity data and ICF for functional status and disability data
- <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/nacc.htm>

SNOMED CT

- Systematized Nomenclature of Human Medicine (SNOMED) developed by College of American Pathologists as a multi-axial clinical terminology
- Merged with United Kingdom Clinical Terms in 1999
- As of April 2007, SNOMED CT is owned, maintained, and distributed by International Health Terminology Standards Development Organization (IHTSDO), located in Denmark



IHTSDO

- Members are Australia, Canada (English), Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
- National Library of Medicine is US member
- IHTSDO and WHO established a collaborative arrangement in July, 2010:
 - To link SNOMED-CT to WHO classifications
 - For use of SNOMED-CT in developing ICD-11

United Nations Statistics Division

- Statistical Yearbook
- Millennium Development Goals and Indicators Database
- Disability Database
- Demographic and social statistics methods
- City Groups
 - Washington Group on Disability Statistics:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group.htm

Other International Health Data Standards Activities

- Summary health measures
- Cancer data
- Environmental data
- Geo-spatial data
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Health Project
 - National health accounts
 - Health care quality indicators

Challenges in International Environment

- Language
 - Participation
 - Translation of standards and training materials
 - “Lost in translation”
 - ▶ Culture, meaning, terms

- Level of development
 - Health systems (public and private)
 - Infrastructure (e.g., Digital Divide)

Challenges in International Environment

- Resources: human and capital
 - Limited technical capacity
 - Limited funds for travel and participation
 - Infrastructure for implementing standards

- National priorities vs. international priorities
 - Competition for resources with national work
 - National agendas

- Lack of understanding of importance of health information systems and standardization is widespread

Recommendation

- Assure a population health perspective in international standards development activities